ALABAMA NEWSPAPERS

THE UNION
1903-1912

1905

CONTINUING

NEWSPAPER CHECKLIST MICROFILM HOLDINGS

1905

The Union
Clanton, Ala.

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Ja	M	Ja 7	Pages Missing	Ja 5		Ja 4	(Front Page Damaged)
	M	14	Pages Missing	12		11	
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BOUND VOLUMES DIFFICULT
TO FILM

SOME ORGINALS DEFECTIVE

THE UNION.

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CLANTON, ALA., JANUARY 5, 1905. NO. 41

DRY DOCK

known to Be Re-
kio Yard.

CAPITAL

Before Port Arthur
For General Stoessel
Russian Na al Poli-
in St. Petersburg
Public

COLLISION IN FOG.

of Belated Local Train by Express at Stamford.

Conn., George Howland, ..., N. Y., conductor of ...duction train from New ... to ...ave Stamford at 7.15 ...th Grand Central Station ...as instantly killed in a colli... Stamford station at 7.15 the ...ing while a dense fog pre...

... occurred between the ..., which is due to arrive ...ity at 7.59, and the ac... train. The express ...e rear of the accommo... the latter was about to ... of the station to leave ... for the express. Con... was on the second last ...in and was leaning out ...is engineer. The last car ...to the car in front, and ...was crushed to death in...

...mmodation was about ...s late. Nearly all the ...h got off, many of them ...press which was follow... ...ails were placed against ...t as an extra precaution ... were placed on the Atlantic street bridge, ...100 yards from the sta... torpedoes exploded the ...dy slowed down, ow... ...be made at Stamford. ... was unable to stop ...k the accommodation ...

... the accommodation ... was injured

WILD TRAIN'S LONG RUN

Locomotive Goes Five Miles Without Her Engineer.

Queer Accident on the Lackawanna Railroad Near Hackensack, N. J.--Fireman Averts All Accidents.

...ood, N. J.—One of the most extra... ...ary accidents in the history of ... ...ing in the United States happ... ...ed when Patrick Fortin, the engi... ...neer of a heavily laden westbound ... milk train, was blown out ... ...of his cab into a ditch, and the train ... sped on, gathering speed every minute, without any hand at the throttle for five miles.

The ...ine which is known as No. 43, ... was drawn by one of the big camel-... ...backs, left the engineer and his ... ...fireman out from all personal ... ...control by the bump that sep... ...arated the lever from the ... the throttle box. The fog was ... ...so dense that No. 43 was running, or ... ...going, contrary to orders, but at ... ...a speed of about 25 miles an hour. Just after passing ... ...Hackensack, the engineer, leading from ... ...his cab, crept to the engineer's ... ...cab window and the conductor, Horton was ... ...in the caboose of a car of giant ... ...Dane dynamite, tossed ... ...and tossed. He ... ...also the ... ...fireman, climbed over the coal and ... ...ice on the tender and ... ...the cab of the locomotive. ... ...Both men shouted to the engineer, ...but the train, instead of ... ...slowing down, ran faster.

... ...conductor clambered back and ... ...tried the throttle. No answer came and he ... ...knew that the cab was vacant. ... ...Fortin was in the engineer's ... ...cab with his hand on the throttle. ... ...He could not stop the train to a stand-still ... ...without killing the milk that was in the cans ... ...in the caboose that sent the milk ... ...rushing. He didn't know what ... ...had happened, but he did know that ... ...the train was plunging through the ... ...night without a guiding hand or an eye ... ...on the track.

Conductor Fortin, five miles back, ...knew as well as he was, realized ... ...that something was wrong with the train. His groans at... ...tracted the attention of a yardman.

"Quick," he cried. "Be quick. I'm ... ...afraid I've ... ...Run for your life ... ...to the next station and tell him '43' is run... ...ning wild. He must stop her or she ... ...will ... ...Hoboken!"

Without ... ...to aid the injured ... ...man, who ... ...them away, the man ... ...did as ... ...The operator broke in on ... ...the wire he was sending with ... ...the ... ...Newark, the emergency cry on ... ...the telegraph line.

... ...Hoboken" the Hoboken dispatcher, ...as fast as fingers could tap, he clicked ... ...out a brief message. The dispatcher, ...improvising a cure for the trouble on ... ...the spur of the moment, called Hack... ...ettstown, ten miles beyond Port Mor... ...ris. In two minutes a crew had ... ...manned a heavy but fast engine with ... ...orders to run out ahead of the wild... ...it, slow down as it approached, let it ... ...catch up and then send a man crawling over the boiler into the cab and ... ...take control.

The crew decided for this desperate ... ...expedient waited nervously for the ... ...runaway. Many minutes passed, but ... ...there was not a sound from up the ... ...track. Then some one bethought him... ...self of a freight train that was between ... ...'43' and Hackettstown. The railroad ... ...men at once surmised that "43" had ... ...smashed into the freight, and after a ... ...longer wait for safety's sake, the ... ...'light' engine was sent carefully back ... ...to find the wreck. As it happened, ...however, this freight had been run off ... ...on a siding, and the old camelback had ... ...a clear track. When the "light" en... ...gine backed down the crew found the ... ...fireman at the throttle, bewildered by ... ...the sudden disappearance of his engi... ...neer. A brakeman was at the firebox, ...and the others of the crew were out ... ...looking for the missing man. The fire... ...man thought he had fallen out only a ... ...few yards back.

Patrick Fortin was taken to St. Joseph's ... ...Hospital in Paterson. He would not ... ...be satisfied until they told him old ... ...'43' was under control.

"That's good," he said, as he sank ... ...back in the cot. "If Bill hadn't ... ...stopped her she'd a' ripped the hinges ... ...off everything in her path."

ONLY 1 YEARS FOR SAZONOFF.

Murderer of M. Plehve Gets Revision of His Sentence.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The decision ... ...of the court which tried Sazonoff and ... ...his accomplice Sikorifsky, and sen... ...tenced the former Sazonoff to life and Sikor... ...ifsky to ... years' imprisonment, ...for the assassination of Minister of the ... ...Interior Plehve has been revised. The ... ...court has decided that the sentence ... ...is that Sazonoff shall serve fourteen ... ...years and his accomplice ten.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Meets Death in His ...hroom.

W. Griffin, one of the ...erators in the city, ... of the Lima Trust ...identally shocked to ...om here. ...register and touched ...chandelier with his

RIHLUNG HILL FORT TAKEN

General Nogi Captures One of Port Arthur's Inner Works.

ONE THOUSAND JAPS KILLED

Severe Engagement Lasting Several Days Results in the Fall of One of Stoessel's Principal Fortifications—Russians Retreat in Safety—Two Steamers Run the Port Arthur Blockade.

Nogi's Headquarters Before Port Arthur.—After months of sapping and mining, after desperate fighting, Rihlung Fort, on Rihlung Mountain, one of the inner circle of forts around Port Arthur, was captured by assault at 3 o'clock in the morning.

A thousand Japanese were killed or wounded in the battle. The casualties among officers leading the men were heavy. Forty-nine from the rank of colonel down were killed, and fifty-eight wounded. The Russian garrison, numbering 500 men, escaped.

For a day and a half the fighting was mostly at a range of two-thirds of a mile, the Japanese fearing countermines. The Russians retired from the outermost trenches only when the Japanese got an enfilading position.

At 10 o'clock in the morning seven Japanese dynamite mines were exploded, and more great breaches in the main parapet of Rihlung Fort. A large force, the left centre column of Nogi's army, charged under cover of a tremendous fire from the heavy guns, occupied the parapet and constructed defensive works despite the fierce Russian fire.

At 4 o'clock that afternoon the Japanese occupation of the fort was practically assured. They charged again in force, dislodged the remnant of the enemy's force, which still stubbornly held the gorge fort, and, after a fierce fight occupied all the defensive works on Rihlung Mountain early the following morning.

The mountain is less than two miles due southeast from the outskirts of the town of Port Arthur. The fort is about a mile and a half southeast of the East Keekwan Fort lately captured.

Recent fighting resulted in the capture of Yangthuban Hill. In this operation the number of casualties was large because in the intense darkness the attacking force became confused and sections of it fought each other. The mistake was discovered when the moon arose, and the attack was renewed even more fiercely. The taking of Yangthuban Hill enables the Japanese to seriously harass land communication with the Liaoti forts and with the forts on Erhlungshan and Antse Mountains.

Two steamers recently ran the blockade at Port Arthur. One was captured when departing.

MUCH BOGUS MINERAL WATER.

Bureau of Chemistry of Agricultural Department Starts Investigation.

Washington, D. C.—A new chapter in the work of purifying the foods used by Americans has been begun by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. The bureau will examine all sorts of well known mineral waters now being sold, most of them domestic in origin, and some of them imported.

The Geological Survey experts will co-operate with the chemists in the work, and a complete report will be made on the character and wholesomeness of the various waters.

Dr. Wiley believes from the progress thus far made that many waters have no medicinal value whatever and some are positive frauds. The health-giving qualities of some exist, he says, only in the imagination of those who use them. Many waters have been found to be properly labeled and to pass for just what they are. Many others are falsely labeled and are an imposition on the public.

The Geological Survey has undertaken to obtain genuine samples of water from every known medicinal spring in the country, and these samples will be used as a standard of comparison by which to test the spurious waters sold in drug stores in large quantities.

There are a number of waters sold that are plainly labeled as being simply pure water from granite rock and possessing no medicinal properties whatever. They are bought by people who are unwilling to trust city water. These waters, however, are in a very small minority.

RIOTING IN POLAND.

Outbreaks Reported in Many Places—One Policeman Killed.

Vienna, Austria.—Telegrams from Warsaw report disturbances in many parts of Poland. A policeman was shot and killed during a procession of workmen at Lodz. An orthodox church was destroyed and grogshops were plundered in the Kalisz district. Riots and pistol shooting have taken place at Kielce and Konsk, and machine works were destroyed at Konsk.

Greek Band Surrenders.

The Greek band surrounded in the village of Bedrelli, near Salonica, surrendered to Turkish troops, said a special Salonica dispatch.

Captain Howze at the Academy.

Captain Howze, acquitted of cruelty in the Philippines, was appointed commandant at West Point by President Roosevelt.

COTTON BURNED IN SOUTH

Georgia Growers Start Movement to Destroy 2,000,000 Bales.

Bad Break in the Market Follows the Government Report That 11,848,113 Bales Had Been Ginned.

Atlanta, Ga.—Fearing bankruptcy because of the tremendous slump in cotton, the farmers and merchants began taking a heroic measure to prevent a further fall and to advance the price. This measure is no less than the burning of a portion of the cotton which has not been marketed. It was proposed that 2,000,000 bales be destroyed, each State to burn its proper proportion.

The burning began in Georgia, and it was estimated that several thousand bales of cotton were ablaze in the southern section of the State. At Fort Gaines alone over 3000 bales were burned and other towns report similar bonfires.

Much ceremony was observed in burning the cotton. At Fort Gaines farmers came from all over Clay County to join with the merchants. The cotton was rolled into the Court House Square, and after the merchants and farmers had marched around it in procession the torch was applied.

In several other towns scenes similar to those in Fort Gaines were enacted. It is estimated that more than $100,000 worth of cotton was destroyed.

It is said that the example set by Georgia will be generally followed throughout the cotton-producing States. The farmers and merchants have decided to set the pace and began moving determinedly.

Fear of a decline in the price of cotton that will put it below the cost of production has caused the movement to burn the surplus of about 2,000,000 bales above any crop heretofore grown in the South. Even at the low prices prevailing the realization of this plan would result in the destruction of upward of $80,000,000 worth of the staple. January cotton sold in New Orleans at 6.40 cents, which, with the average bale weighing over 500 pounds, would make each bale worth upward of $32.

Those who have worked up the cotton-burning plan do not propose that all the burning be done in a few days. They proposed to have the cotton destroyed gradually in order to show the world that they are in earnest.

The planters and many of the merchants in the smaller towns of Georgia and the other cotton-growing States have been rendered well nigh desperate by the slump, and they felt that they must resort to desperate measures to cause an advance.

Dispatches from Fort Gaines and other places where the cotton was burned lay stress on the seriousness with which the deed was done.

Those taking part went about it as solemnly as if engaged in a religious ceremony. At Fort Gaines hymns were sung and prayers said. There was nothing riotous about the proceedings. The farmers and merchants seemed to feel that they had been driven to the wall and were making a last effort to save themselves from ruin.

James B. Harrison, one of Georgia's leading cotton buyers, killed himself at Bannesville. Harrison had 1200 bales of cotton which he purchased during the season. He frequently said that he expected to hold the cotton until he got twenty cents. When he learned of the break in New York he purchased a pistol, went to his room, and shot himself through the head.

FOUR SHOT DEAD AT DANCE.

Trouble Started When One Man Tried to Take Away Another's Girl.

Grafgers, W. Va.—As a result of a man dancing with another man's girl without asking his permission, four men are dead and two are seriously injured here. The victims are John and Marvin Hart, twenty-three and twenty-six years old, respectively; Martin Johnson and Luther Bascom. William Riley and Henry Turbeville are injured.

The tragedy occurred at a dance which began about 9 o'clock after an entertainment in the church in that place. Martin Johnson, without observing the usual custom, asked Lucy Atkins, whom Turbeville had taken, to dance with him, but said nothing to her escort. As the music ceased Turbeville called Martin Johnson's friends. A general shooting followed, in which more than twenty shots were fired.

MANY HURT IN COLLISION.

Fast Train Struck Freight and Both Were Wrecked.

Peru, Ind.—A fast train on the Wabash Railroad, east bound, came in collision with a freight train at ... at night at Fort Wayne ... was killed, two persons ... and twelve or fourt... riously hurt. The ... a steep grade, ... several cars wer...

Engineer Ern... train, had both a... leg crushed and r... ries. Engineer Car... train, jumped and ...

Students H...

Students of the ... blazed their prince... by mistake, plunging ... of icy water.

Ferryboats ...

Two New York f... collision, three person...

RESCUED BY LIFE SAVERS

After Three Days of Suspense the Drumelzier's Crew Go Ashore.

THE STEAMER'S BACK BROKEN

Steamship Strikes Fire Island Bar Off Long Island and Sticks Fast—Her Captain and Crew Stand by Her Until the Last—Sandy Hook and Oak Island Life Savers Called Upon.

New York City.—Leaving their stranded ship, a battered, rudderless derelict, with a broken back, to contend alone with winter's storms and giant breakers on the Fire Island Bar, Captain Nicholson and his crew of twenty-nine men were rescued from the British freighter Drumelzier by the life savers of the Sandy Hook and Oak Island stations, after three trips which are likely to go down in the annals of such deeds as among the most perilous on record.

It was not until late in the afternoon that Captain Nicholson showed any disposition to give up the valiant battle with gales and ocean he had been waging for three days for the mastery of his ill-fated vessel. By that time he had been deserted by nearly all his crew with the exception of the officers and a small apprentice, who, with the determination of a man, vowed that he would stick with his Captain to the end, and resisted all the pleadings of the life savers and his superiors, including Captain Nicholson, who asked him to leave.

By the time Captain Nicholson, who was the last man on board his ship, decided that he had enough, it had become plain to every man on board the Drumelzier that the ship was doomed. At daybreak on the second day, while laboring heavily among the breakers that ran mountain high and pounded the bed of sand under her hull, the crew heard a cannon-like report way down in the depths.

The next moment there was a sudden bulging up of her decks amidships, as though a volcanic eruption had occurred in her hold. The engine was torn from its fastenings and slid six feet aft. The boiler slid forward a like distance. The stern buried itself deep in the sand, with the result that rudder and propeller were both ground to pieces. Captain Nicholson needed no further evidence to tell him that the Drumelzier had broken her back and that his fight with the ocean had been lost.

There were six feet of water in the forward hold of the vessel and eight feet aft. The storeroom, where the ship's provisions were kept, had been flooded, and there was hardly anything on board for the crew to eat. Nevertheless, when a string of bunting was discovered fluttering from the signal halyards of the Drumelzier, the signal was not for life savers, but for boilermakers.

The rescue of the crew was effected in three relays. Captain Nicholson was not taken off until after nightfall. Even then, though the ship seemed to be on the verge of breaking up, he seemed to find it difficult to part from her. For three days, while he and his crew had stood by the wreck, it has been swept by mountainous seas. Through the long nights the only ray of hope for the ship's company shone out from the anchor lights of the wrecking tug that has borne her company.

The first batch of the crew to leave the stranded vessel consisted of fifteen sailors and firemen and two boys. They were taken off by the life savers from the Sandy Hook Station under the command of Captain Patterson, and were brought to New York Harbor on the ocean going tug Catherine Moran, of the Moran Towing Line, which landed them at the Atlantic Dock in Brooklyn at 7 o'clock in the evening.

It is now conceded that the Drumelzier will be a complete wreck.

It will, in the opinion of the life savers and surfmen, take weeks to remove the cargo, as it will be possible to work only between the oft-recurring storms which sweep the Atlantic coast at this season of the year.

RUSSIAN ASSASSINATION.

Chief of Police Killed With a Revolver Shot.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The chief of police at Schuscha, Caucasus, has been shot with a revolver and killed in the street in that town. His assassin was unknown.

Zemstvos Close.

The Moscow zemstvo suspended its sittings as a protest a...

Professional Cards.

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I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

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Pleasant Hill	Deep Spri
Green River	AAAA Lincoln Co
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wi
Old Spring	Good Y
Shaw's Malt	Club House
	10 years
Jefferson County Rye	
Old Harvest Co...	

Boys and Girls

Do It Now.

This life's a garden full o' weeds—
  We've got to pull 'em all
Before they fill the field with seeds
  When they are dry an' tall.
While we complain the field gets full—
  Don't sit with frownin' brow
An' fret because you've got to pull—
  It's best to "Do it now."

The job a fellow soldiers on
  Is one that's never through;
Each day's another chance that's gone
  An' left us more to do.
Nobody else can do your work
  Like you can, anyhow.
The task grows bigger while you shirk—
  It's best to "Do it now."

There's always lots o' time to spare
  To tell your woes, my son;
The hardest work of all to bear
  Is that that's never done.
The "put off" man, he does things twice
  In spite of all his row.
Don't wait to ask or give advice—
  Get out and "Do it now."
—W. D. Nesbitt.

Paper Parachute.

This is not quite as exciting sport as shooting the chutes, but it is good fun. Of course you know what a parachute is—a thing like an umbrella, with or without the stick, which, when properly weighted and dropped from a balloon or a high tower, will fall to the ground very slowly and gently because its broad surface offers a great deal of resistance to the air.

Parachutes used by balloonists are generally very large and have no stick, but some daring persons have jumped from housetops with common umbrellas and escaped without serious injury.

It would be rather interesting to drop a small parachute from the roof or a window and watch it sail gracefully to earth, but the fun would hardly pay for the work, as you would have to carry it upstairs for each flight, unless it was destroyed or captured by some other boy on its first descent, which would probably be the case. What you want, clearly, is some means by which you can shoot

About to Be Discharged.

the parachute up into the air from the ground.

Such a parachute gun is easy to make. You need only a tube large enough to contain the parachute easily and a stout rubber band.

The parachute may be made of tissue paper or other thin, tough paper, or of thin muslin or silk. It needs neither the stiff ribs of an umbrella nor any mechanism for opening and shutting; its weight and the resistance of the air attend to that.

It does need a stick, however, and this should be very thin and light, and at least twice as long as the closed parachute—that is, as long as the diameter of the open parachute. The stick is simply poked through the parachute, and a thread tied around the top of the paper and the stick will make all secure.

The ribs, if they may be called such, are merely six or eight threads or fine cords pasted to the outside of the parachute from the top or center to the edge. The upper ends of the cords may be tied round the stick; the lower ends should project far beyond the edge of the parachute, and be fastened to a metal ring, through which the stick passes. The lower end of the stick has a knob too big to go through the ring, and on the bottom of the knob is a groove for the rubber band. The shooting tube, which may be of paper, should be as long as the stick and large enough to let the closed parachute slip through easily. The rubber band is attached across the bottom of the tube, one end being tacked to each side.

Put the folded parachute into the tube, see that the rubber band lies in the groove, hold the tube firmly with the left hand, and, with the right, pull down the knob and the ring together several inches and let go.

The stretched band contracts and shoots the parachute up into the air like a pea from a pea shooter. When the parachute has reached its highest point it begins to fall, but immediately opens out, fills with air, and descends very slowly. If there is much wind it will sail quite a distance before it reaches the ground, especially if you stand with your back to the wind and incline the gun forward.

GOOD GAMES AND TRICKS.

Japs and Russians.

Japs and Russians is a game played by two persons with slate and pencil. About a quarter of the slate is marked off by a line at each end, and in each of the compartments so marked off are made a number of dots about the size of a pinhead, those at one end representing Japs and the others Russians. The number of Japs and Russians may be large or small, as agreed on, but must be equal. At one end of each compartment is a small square which serves as a battery. Each player in turn places the point of his pencil in his own battery and then draws a line quickly in the direction of his enemy's men. The line must have no angles in it, but must be straight or curved. Those dots through which the line passes are considered dead men, and he who first kills all of the enemy's men is the winner. Sometimes the players are required to shut their eyes or turn away their heads when drawing their lines.

Literary Characters.

Furnish each guest with paper and pencil. Slowly read a list of familiar characters in literature, numbering each. The players must write opposite the number the name of the book from which the character is taken. A prize may be given to the owner of the list most nearly correct.

Dry Land Crab Race.

A dry land crab race is a very amusing game for the little ones, and is played in this manner: A starter and an umpire are needed for the crab race, which should be run on soft green turf. Ten yards or thirty feet is quite long enough for it. The racers kneel down on all fours and form in line at the starting point, with their backs toward the winning post. At the signal off they go, each one crawling backward. The race is not always to the swift. It is not at all easy to keep in a straight line, and every time a racer turns to look over his shoulder he loses time and ground. There will be collisions, bumps, and all sorts of little mishaps, which will thoroughly amuse the spectators, and the children, too.

Some Games for the Season.

A good game, just suitable for this season, is the game of the "Whalers of New Bedford." Some particular spot of the playground is selected to represent the harbor of New Bedford. All the players, except two, scatter and pretend to be whales. The two who remain must join hands and "put to sea" from New Bedford to go a-whaling. They must select a particular "whale" and go after him, but under no circumstances must they let go of each other in doing it.

The "whale" must be carried successfully into port, and he may resist his captors all he pleases, with the exception, of course, of punching or otherwise making a rough fight. Naturally the whalers try to catch the smallest "whale" first.

Arrived in port, the "whale" becomes a whaler, and takes his turn at going out, hand-in-hand, with one of the first whalers, to catch another "whale," and so on till the sea is fished out.

Clay Pipe Water Mill.

This water mill belongs to the class of "reaction" mills which are turned one way in the effort to throw a stream of water in the opposite direction, and it is made of a clay pipe.

Cut away one side of the mouth end of the stem with a knife (not your best one), or rub it away with a file or on a grindstone until it is like Fig. A—that is to say, until you have laid bare, so to speak, the bore of the stem for half an inch or so. Then stop the hole, both at the end and at the side, with sealing wax, leaving only a small round hole at the point farthest from the end, as shown in Fig. B.

Now all you have to do is to fasten a fine cord with sealing wax to the edge of the bowl, at the precise point that comes nearest to the smoker's mouth. Tie the other end of the cord to the chandelier or other convenient object, and pour water gently into the bowl.

A fine jet of water will shoot out sidewise from the little hole in the stem and the pipe will begin turning in the direction indicated by the arrow. I twill keep on turning as long as there is any water in the bowl, and, indeed, a good deal longer, by the effect of the momentum.

What makes it turn is this: At any

Water Mill in Action.

point of the pipe except near the little hole the water presses with equal force in every direction on the pipe. At the point of the stem opposite the little hole there is a certain pressure on the pipe from the inside, and this pressure is not balanced, because on the opposite side—that is, the hole—there is nothing for the water to press against except itself. Hence the water is driven out in one direction and the pipe is spun around in the other.

The Little Green Man.

A pretty trick may be shown by fashioning a little man or a pillar out of clayey mud mixed with sand.

While the figure is still soft press into it seed of watercress which has been soaked for some hours in soft lukewarm water.

When the figure is well covered with seed set it into a plate which is filled with soft lukewarm water mixed with a bit of unslaked lime. Before long the figure will be covered with a beautiful, velvety green cloak.

Would Tax Horse Racing.

Lord Newton, who is president of a British horse show society, suggests that the country's revenue might be increased properly by a tax on horse racing.

A TEN-MINUTE AUTO.

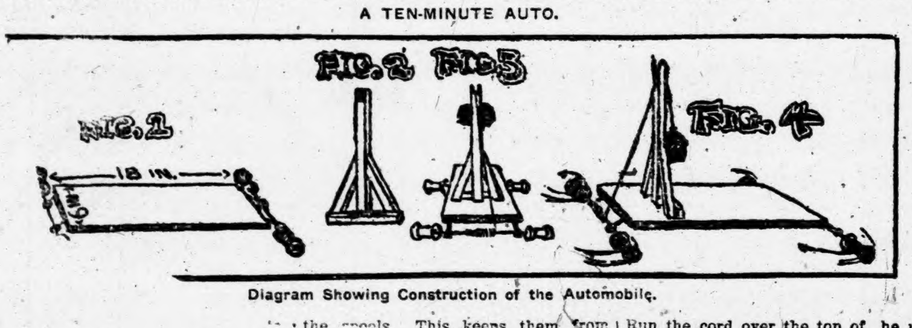

Diagram Showing Construction of the Automobile.

...the spools. This keeps them from ...ur auto is in mo- | Run the cord over the top of the upright eighteen inch stick and turn the ...ckward until the cord wind- ...the rear axle draws the ... of the upright. ...l weight in this ...t e floor and ...pull on the ... will turn ... wheels and ...y across the ...n the weight ...or auto body, unwound from ... cargo of build- ...nt of the auto from place to ...ke your sister's a ride, provided heavy.

THE ODD CORNER

The Little Waves of Breffny.

The grand road from the mountain goes
  shining to the sea,
And there is traffic in it and many a
  horse and cart.
But the little roads of Cloonagh are dearer far to me,
  And the little roads of Cloonagh go
  rambling through my heart.

A great storm from the ocean goes
  shouting o'er the hill,
And there is glory in it and terror on
  the wind.
But the little roads of Cloonagh are
  dearer far and still,
  And the little winds of twilight are
  dearer to my mind.

The great waves of the Atlantic sweep
  storming on their way,
  Shining green and silver with the hidden herring shoal.
But the Little Waves of Breffny have
  drenched my heart in spray,
And the Little Waves of Breffny go
  stumbling through my soul.
—Eva Gore-Booth.

Ancient Stenography.

Shorthand was known to the ancients, though it is impossible to trace the system to its source.

Ennius, the Roman poet, is said to have improved upon an already existing system. He was a friend of Scipio, and was born B. C. 239. Seneca also made it a hobby.

Origen, the Greek Father and Mystic, who was born about 186, and was a voluminous writer, says, in the course of his commentary on St. John: "The absence of my shorthand writers prevents me from dictating my meditations." We are told, too, that he allowed shorthand writers to take down his extempore homilies.

In the tenth century Greek and Roman stenography gradually died out, and the art did not revive until the beginning of the seventeenth century. During this long interval several systems of quick writing were evolved, such as that of Dr. Timothy Bright in 1588, who had a separate sign for every word, and some of these almost rivaled shorthand in rapidity.

Remarkable Lightning Holes.

It is generally known that lightning striking the ground sometimes forms tubes lined with fused minerals, but comparatively few persons have ever seen these phenomena. Not long ago during a thunder storm in Essex, England, a ball of fire, which seemed to cast darts in all directions, was seen to descend from the clouds. There was a crashing explosion, and afterward, in an out-field, three distinct sets of holes, ranging from nine inches down to one inch in diameter, were found in the ground. They were perfectly circular, diminishing in size as they went deeper, and were cut through the yellow clay as clear as auger holes.

Burmah Has Old Sacred Tree.

The oldest sacred tree in the world that has any authentic history is reputed to be the great Bhoo tree in Burmah. It has for the past twenty centuries been sacred to Buddha, the image that nearly all the Burmese worship, and no one is allowed to touch the trunk of this sacred tree. In the fall, when the leaves begin falling, pilgrims and curio hunters gather and carry away the leaves as relics.

A Natural Death Trap.

In a remote corner of the Yellowstone park, out of the way of tourists, and rarely visited, there is a little vale, known as Death gulch, which, when the weather is calm, asphyxiates wild animals unlucky enough to wander there. Fissures in the rock emit fumes of bioxide of carbon, and sulphuretted hydrogen, which collect in the bottom. The dead carcasses of bears and other denizens of the surrounding wilderness killed in this way have been observed in it by several travelers and scientists.—Montreal Herald.

Piece of the First Monitor.

In the public library at Lowell, Mass., is a huge piece of iron, about 12x24 in size and an inch in thickness. It has a history, as the following inscription relates: "Piece of the first Monitor, removed after the battle with the rebel steamer Merrimack in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. Presented to the City of Lowell by G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1866."

Students Too Fond of Cider.

A farmer living in the vicinity of Waterville, Maine, drove onto the campus at Colby with several barrels of russet cider for sale. While he was delivering a small quantity in one of the students' rooms somebody made off with a full barrel from his stock. Search failed to reveal the plunder and the vender drove away in haste in order to save the remainder of his load.

Whole Family in Holy Orders.

The family of the lord bishop of Carlisle, England, is a noted one as a clerical family. The bishop's father, now deceased, was the Rev. James Bardsley. His two brothers and seven sons were clergymen, and the ten were all living and in orders at the same time. He had also nine nephews who were clergymen.

Her Own Dentist.

A lady living near Campton Village, N. H., recently pulled two of her own teeth, one of which was not loose at all. She had to cut around the tooth with her penknife, after sharpening it for that purpose, and with old-fashioned forceps which slipped off three times, she conquered at last.

THE WITHERED PEACH.

It was a tattered city child
  With haggard face and brave
Who found a little withered peach
  A-lying on the pave.

I saw him clasp it swift and close
  Beyond my greedy reach,
As though earth's richest treasure lay
  Within that withered peach.

"Oh, see," I said, "that humble prize
  How eagerly he thumbs;
Perhaps 't will give him strength again
  To battle with the slums.

"Perhaps a father's drunken curse
  Has cast him on the street,
Without a roof to call his home,
  Without a crust to eat.

"Perhaps a mother's lying ill
  In need of nourishment
And he will take the peach to her
  In yonder tenement.

"Perhaps a little sister kind
  Is fading, pining fast
And he will save the peach for her,
  His one poor gift—his last.

"Perhaps"—just then an auto car
  Came tearing round the bend
And brought my mellow reverie
  Abruptly to an end.

A window opened: someone yelled,
  "Hi! Chimmy, soak 'em good!"
The urchin poised the peach in air—
  And then I understood.
Wallace Irwin in Puck

JUST FOR FUN

"How did you find the folks in New York?" "Easy. They met me at the station."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"But she's so homely!" "Well, that's her privilege, I suppose." "Yes, I know; but some persons abuse their privilege so!"—Judge.

"Here is an item that says storks are very seldom seen on the American continent. They get there just the same."—Houston Post.

Mrs. Hobbs—Isn't that Henry practising on his cornet? Mr. Hobbs—Partly on his cornet, but principally upon my nerve centres.

Dusty—Was that your dog I saw following you t' other day? Weary—No, but I was his meat. He caught up to me just after I got around the corner.

"What makes you look so jolly, old fellow?" "I have just bought something for my wife that I didn't have to take back and exchange."—Chicago Journal.

Fuddy—Speaking of Gimlet, would you call him a distinguished actor? Duddy—Considering the quality of his equipment, I should say "courageous" would be a better word.

Burroughs—I don't see why he wouldn't lend me the five dollars I wanted. Newitt—No, he certainly could not ask for a more permanent investment.—Philadephia Press.

Percy—Molly, for your sake, I'd shed the last drop of my blood! Molly—Yes, all young men say that. But somehow they seem very careful never to shed the first drop.—New Yorker.

"You have to pay some attention to internal law, do you not?" "Yes," answered the man in charge of a Russian warship. "But I like to be original and make up my international law as I go along."—Washington Star.

The Daughter—No, mother, dear, I could not marry Mr. Smith; he squints. The Mother—My dear girl, a man who has $100,000 a year may be affected with a slight optical indecision—but a squint, never.—Tatler.

Lady (calling on new vicar's wife)—Have you see the library at the hall? Sir George is quite a bibliophile, you know. Vicar's Wife (warmly)—Oh, I'm so glad to hear that! So many wealthy men have no religion!"—Punch.

"My good woman, do I understand your husband is active in church work?" asked the clerical-looking man. "Yes sir," replied the woman, picking up her basket; "he's doin' some repairin' on the steeple now, sir."—Yonkers Statesman.

Holden—When you asked her to marry you did she hide her face on your shoulder and whisper "yes?" Tilden—On the contrary, she looked me square in the face, and remarked, "No on your life!" Somehow I got the impression that she wouldn't have me.

"I suppose a statesman must give a great deal of attention to looks," said the novice. "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "he has to keep a check book. Bupt it is just as well for him to be a little careful about whathe puts down in his ledger."—Washington Star.

Yeast—What is your wife so pleased about this morning? Crimsonbek—Why, burglars got into the houselast night. "I can't understand whythat should please her." Well I can; they took some of the preserves she's never been able to get anybody to take."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mother—Have you informed Mr. Huggins of my decision that the gas in the parlor must be turned out promptly at ten o'clock? Pretty Daughter—Oh, yes! Mother—How did he receive the information? Pretty Daughter—Oh, he thanked me, and said he'd be here at exactly three minutes to ten hereafter."—Harper's Bazar.

Get Out of Bed Slow

We are advised by ...nedical authority that the proce... getting up in the morning shou... exceedingly gradual. There sh... a series of tentative efforts ...awake. Some time should be giv... stretching the limbs, and pro... ing is said to be a ... Jumping out of bed sudd... duce apoplexy. Nothing ... proached with more cor... liberation than the act ... Deliberation takes time ... told that everything ... who waits.—Philadelphi...

THREE ...
...ne E. Larik... ticket sell... Denver, Col., ... to repeat ...ANLEY. ...stated through... ...r papers ... Kidney ... Dr. ...ummer of 1... ...e had to re... ...terim t... ...grines have b... ...Two ... ...secretary of ... ...opiz... ...on of the rem... ...was ... subject to sev... ...tack... ...of backache appointed ...way... ...aggravated if Philadelphia, ...long ... at a desk. Of Manufactu... Kidney Pills also Commerce ... stopped my backac... ...have never had a ... the Census, ...or a twinge since." ...nding the ... Foster-Milburn Co. ...gainst atta... For sale by all dru... ...rn ginners, ...cents per box. ...decided u... ...ures agai...

Sergeon-General Ri... ...igration S... ...lted States navy, enj... ...off a sche... ...tion of having been d... ...namen ir... the king of Spain beca... ...da. to officers and men of t... House w... a Spanish warship, on t... the fatal explosion on t...

...ANDS. ...Follies of the Al... throug... The Duchess of Manch... especia... ly ... Miss Zimmerman, of ... appointme... ...spending l... sums on l... station of t... ...and now ha... ...aken up the... ...int of t... ...in her pet ... manicured se... a m... a day. ...g sco... ...re m...

The hair c... ...ng mania ...the imperial ... that all of kill ...to remove their topnots himar... ...to the country. The laugh... unlist... ...of the affair is the earnest ... any ... ...which this "measure of ref... ...s, a... ...been taken and weighted, etc. ... ...more necessary steps shelved. ... ...se...

Wintering Fine Horses in the ...

Eben D. Jordan has made an ... ...vation in the care and... breeding ... horse show horses by going into ... winter quarters at Leesburg, Va. ... Jordan has shipped 150 head of A... ...ican bred hackneys from weanl... ...up to three years olds, to the farm ... United States Senator Henry Fair ... who is a member of the Amer... Hackney Society and is greatly in... ...ested in the welfare of the breed...

The idea of shipping to Virgin... the winter is to allow the young ... of the Plymouth hackney stud to have the value of outdoor life all the year round and to escape the rigors of a New England winter. At the Virginia farm the horses would have comfortable quarters, but they would have to remain indoors during three months of the year. By wintering in Virginia Mr. Jordan hopes to be able to produce larger horses.

Opals No Longer Feared.

...long persistent fades away in ... the superstitious life of the twentieth ... century. And the reason for ... ...sense has shown itself in the most ... fancy for opals. Sir Walter Scott ... was chiefly responsible for the idea ... bad luck being connected with opals, ... ston, as will be remembered by ... readrs of "Anne of Geierstein." ... others declare that, as the word opal ... is from the Greek ops (the eye), ... ger shares evil influence with a ... cock's feather. However, women have ... livd down all this and opals are now ... luky stone for autumn and have been ... worn by recent brides.

But even now stories are told of ... the uncanny influence of the opal. ... Alphonso XII of Spain presented a ... pal ring to his young wife, Mercedes, ... n their wedding day and her death ... occurred soon afterwards. Before the ... uneral the king gave this ring to his ... sister, Maria Del Pilar, and she ... died a few days afterwards. The king ... then presented the ring to his sister-... in-law, Princess Christian, and she ... died in the course of three months. ...

Alphonso, distressed at these ... ities, resolved to wear the ring ... self, but he did not wear it long. ... his unhappy life shortly came to an ... end. The queen regent then ... the fatal ring to a gold chain ... she hung around the neck of the ... gin of Almudena in Madrid.

HABIT'S CHA...

Certain Habits Unconscious y Form Hard to Break

An ingenious philosophe... that the amount of will p... sary to break a life-long ... if it could be transformed, ... of many tons.

It sometimes requires a h... of heroism to break the ch... nicious habit than to lea... hope in a bloody battle. A... from an Indiana town:

"From my earliest childho... lover of coffee. Before I wa... teens I was a miserable dys... fering terribly at times ... stomach.

"I was convinced that it ... that was causing the troub... could not deny myself a c... fast. At the age of 36 I ... poor health, indeed. My ... I was in danger of beco... drunkard.

"But I never could giv... coffee for breakfast alt... me constantly ill, until I ... I learned to make it pro... to directions, and now ...

TERMS ARE GIVEN

Officers and Officials to be Paroled, Rank and File to be Prisoners.

DETAILS NOW BEING ARRANGED.

Feeling of Relief Dominant Among All Who Have Participated in Relentless Siege.

Tokio.—The Japanese took possession of a number of forts of Port Arthur Monday.

The Russian officers and officials will be permitted to return to Russia upon parole, the officers retaining their side arms.

The capitulation terms indicate that the Russian rank and file of the garrison of Port Arthur will come to Japan as prisoners.

Stoessel's Decision.

Chefoo.—The fort where the negotiations for the surrender of Port Arthur were held is called the Big Eagle's Nest, and it is near Rihlung mountain.

According to the reports of the negotiations received General Stoessel proposed that the Russian sick and wounded should remain under Russian medical supervision and that the Japanese transfer the non-combatants was acceptable to General Nogi, but the Russian proposal that the Russians should march out under arms caused some controversy.

Warships Blown Up.

Midshipman Klisorich, commanding a launch, which left Port Arthur at 8 o'clock Monday night, said: "No shot has been fired at Port Arthur for two days. That which the Chinese heard last night was the Russians blowing up forts, ships, magazines, warehouses, docks and everything valuable. When I left Port Arthur the fortress and town was almost completely wrecked. The warships died hard. Severe explosions were necessary to complete the wrecking of them. The Sevastopol, after catching fire, exploded and turned turtle. The harbor entrance is blocked with sunken ships. The only navigable craft now at Port Arthur are the hospital ships Kassan and Mongolia.

"You need expect no more ships from Port Arthur, as these are unable to leave on account of the blocking of the harbor.

"Colonel Reiss represented General Stoessel in the negotiations for surrender. A table was spread with wine and food at the Eagle's Nest and the envoys treated each other with great courtesy. Each complimented the other on the bravery of their forces.

Feeling of Relief.

"The statement that there remained 5,000 fighting men at Port Arthur is misleading because a majority of these are sick or slightly wounded. There has been for some time no proper bandages and wounds have been dressed with hemp," said Midshipman Klisorich. "The news that General Stoessel was prepared to treat for surrender was received by the soldiers with feelings of utmost relief. For the past month severe wounds have been gladly received by the soldiers, because they were allowed to rest.

"The bombardment of the last day or two was terrific. Everybody remarked that even General Stoessel must see the futility of further resistance when our guns were unable to reply.

"We might have surrendered a month ago with honor. That resistance has continued effectively since is scarcely less than a miracle.

"It is a mere handful of broken men who surrendered and a debris strewn fort which the Japanese gain. Not of Port Arthur's magnificent public works remains.

"The feeling created when General Stoessel took the unwelcome step was generally one of relief.

"The soldiers for whom one month's service has counted as one year are rejoicing that they will soon see their families."

Has No Effect on Americans.

Washington.—Whatever effect the fall of Port Arthur may have on the ultimate issue of the war the attitude of this government toward the belligerents has not undergone the slightest change. More than once the American government has let St. Petersburg and Tokio know that it stands ready at any time to render neighborly assistance whenever both belligerents are prepared to welcome it. Further than this the government has not gone.

Surrender Surprises Che Foo Officers.

Che Foo.—Two more torpedo boat destroyers having left, only one Japanese destroyer now remains in port.

Hardware Company Sold.

Gadsden, Ala.—C. W. and T. G. Ewing have purchased the entire Paden interest in the Paden-Ewing Hardware Company and will continue the business under the name of the Ewing Hardware Company. The capital stock of the new company will be placed at $60,000. T. G. Ewing will be president, with C. W. Ewing as treasurer.

Andrew Carnegie has donated twenty-five thousand dollars for a public library at San Rafael.

The news that General Stoessel accepted General Nogi's terms has surprised the Russian officers here, who had not heard the report to that effect when leaving Port Arthur last night.

Street Railway Receiver.

New Orleans.—The New York Securities Company has sued for receivers for the Street Railways Company of New Orleans, bring suit simultaneously in New Jersey, New York and federal courts here. President E. C. Foster, of the railway company, and Pearl Wright, local merchant, were appointed receivers.

The state recently sued to annul the corporation which sought to consolidate eleven local lines of street railways and capitalize the concern at $80,000,000, C. Fairchild and other Eastern capitalists being interested. A compromise was finally proposed to reduce the capitalization to $80,000,000. This was presented to the New York bondholders who proposed a reorganization plan assessing the preferred and common stock. This has not yet been acted upon, but the securities company took the matter to court to forestall outside action and protect itself. The bonds were due yesterday and no payment was made so as to furnish a basis for the receivership suit.

Suit Against Government.

Washington.—M. T. Lewman & Co., the well-known contractors of Louisville, Ky., have filed suit in the court of claims at Washington against the United States government for alleged damages said to have been caused through the continued interference of Major W. E. Graighill, who was the engineer in charge of the Tombigbee and Warrior river work in which they had contracts.

The cause of the dispute is said to have arisen out of the construction of locks and dams on the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers near Demopolis. This work has been going on for some time, but the plaintiff company avers that the engineer in charge of the work has put them to such inconvenience that they are unable to make anything out of the work. They claim as damages the sum of $50,000.

Rifled Mail Bags Found.

Nashville, Tenn.—Two United States mail bags were found near the express office at Union City, Tenn., by a Western Union messenger boy, where they had lain in the weather since the 14th and 18th of December. All the letters had been opened and examined and all valuables extracted. The mail was thrown off here on the northbound Mobile and Ohio road at 1 o'clock on the night of the 14th ultimo, but the negro porter whose business it is to carry the mail to the office reported the following morning that only paper mail came. The same thing occurred on the 18th.

Six Buildings Burned.

Indianola, Miss.—A devastating fire in the center of the town early Tuesday destroyed six buildings, entailing a loss of about $80,000, with about $30,000 insurance. The fire broke out in a negro lodge hall at the end of a dance and spread rapidly. William Kimbrough, a prominent citizen, and proprietor of a large hardware store, which was destroyed, was caught under a falling wall and probably fatally hurt.

Big Timber Company.

Jackson, Miss.—The largest lumber concern that has been organized in Mississippi for some time is now being launched at Shaw, Tallahatchie county, and will shortly apply to the governor for the approval of its charter. The concern will be known as the Delta Land and Lumber Company, and will have a capital stock of a half million dollars. Mr. F. E. Hanks has been elected president, and the board of directors is composed of Illinois and Wisconsin capitalists.

President's Old Promise.

New York.—To fulfill a six-year-old promise when he was governor of New York state, President Roosevelt will be, it is announced, the principal guest February 14 at the annual dinner of the Hungarian Republican Club. It is said the promise to attend another dinner of the club when he should have been elected president was obtained from Governor Roosevelt six years ago in a jest by the president of the club.

Big Lumber Export.

Jackson, Miss.—Captain J. T. Jones, president of the Gulf and Ship Island road, estimates that the lumber exports from Gulfport for the month of December will amount to over 25,000,000 feet. The actual figures will be made public within a few days. The harbor was crowded with vessels throughout the month, and a large number of ocean-going steamers and sailing vessels are now at anchor awaiting cargo.

Railroad Commission Rules.

Montgomery, Ala.—At the regular monthly meeting of the railroad commission the most important work that came before the commissioners was the adoption of rules 18 and 19, so as to conform with the acts of the legislature of 1903.

Fire in Palace.

Berlin.—Fire broke out in the royal palace Tuesday, caused by a faulty chimney. No great damage was done.

PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR

With Social Greetings the Capitol Hails the New Year—Splendor Abounds.

MUSIC RENDERED BY MARINE BAND.

Occasion Characterized by True Democracy.—Thousands Meet the President at the Reception.

Washington.—Official and resident Washington extended New Year's greetings to the president and Mrs. Roosevelt at the white house. The event—brilliant and spectacular as the president's New Year's receptions always are—marked the formal opening of the social season of 1905.

The reception was characterized by true democracy. The portals of the white house swung wide for all the world. All were welcomed to the historical mansion and afforded the opportunity to greet both the president and Mrs. Roosevelt. Thousands embraced this opportunity. By the president's direction no absolute limit of time was placed on the reception. The reception of guests began shortly after 11 o'clock. An hour or more before that time the line of callers began to form.

Burst of Melody.

As the callers entered the white house they were greeted by a burst of melody from the marine band, sixty pieces strong, stationed in the great vestibule under the baton of Lieutenant Santleman; a blaze of color and a breath of perfume from beautiful floral decorations; and a scene of splendor, the brilliance of which was enhanced by the soft glow from myriads of shaded electric lights.

The floral decorations, while not elaborate, were more profuse than what have characterized recent white house receptions. Rare varieties of palms were disposed effectively about the vestibule and main corridor, while in the great rectangular basins between the vestibule and the corridor palms and ferns formed a striking background for the scarlet uniforms of the band. In the state dining room, in the east room and in the red, blue and green parlors, rare cut-flowers were arranged with consummate art and effectiveness, the delicate colors of lilies and orchids being accentuated here and there by a blaze of flaming red or a splash of vivid green.

Reception Begins.

The beginning of the reception was announced by a flourish sounded by trumpeters of the marine band, stationed near the foot of the main staircase. The fanfare signalized the approach of the president. Preceded by his military aide, Col. Charles S. Bromwell, and his naval aide, Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, President Roosevelt, escorting Mrs. Roosevelt, descended the stairs, followed by the members of the cabinet and their ladies, constituting the immediate receiving party. The distinguished party crossed the corridor, and passing through the green parlor, entered the blue parlor, where the president and Mrs. Roosevelt received their guests. The guests invited to be "behind the line" already had assembled in the blue parlor.

Whiskey for Cotton.

Louisville, Ky.—A firm well known and responsible, owning six distilleries in Kentucky and Maryland, and among the largest distributors of straight whiskies in the United States, has advertised for one hundred thousand bales of cotton at nearly one cent above the market price, to be paid for in Kentucky whiskey. The notice, which is issued in perfect good faith, reads:

"Do not burn your cotton. We will take 100,000 bales of cotton, delivered in proper public storage warehouses at any point in the cotton states, at 7 1-2 cents per pound for 'middling cotton,' and pay for it in Kentucky and Maryland whiskies of our distillation at contract prices in bond."

American Iron in England.

London.—The pig iron merchants of Great Britain have concluded an agreement whereby in their contracts certain specified brands of American pig iron will be tenderable against speculative contracts in the United Kingdom. Fourteen American brands are listed, of which ten are from Alabama and four are from Tennessee.

Mail Robbery in France.

Paris—A mail robbery is reported by the postal authorities to have occurred between Chanteuges and Prades. The contents of seven sacks are missing. They are believed to have contained considerable quantity of important New York mail.

Four Children Burned.

By the burning of the house of a farmer named Lafreniere, at Calendar, Ont., four children lost their lives.

Von Sternburg to Return.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, German Ambassador, will return to Washington, D. C., late in January.

Honduras Will Pay.

Honduras finally agreed to pay an indemnity for the murder of Charles W. Renton, an American planter, in 1895.

FIVE CONVICTS SHOT DEAD

Over a Hundred Prisoners Attempt Escape at Sacramento, Cal.

Six Desperadoes at Georgetown, Del., Gain Freedom—Third Attempt Made by Others in Alabama.

Sacramento, Cal.—One hundred and fifty convicts at the Folsom State Prison made a break for liberty while they were being brought from work at a rock crusher in the afternoon, and in the fight which followed five prisoners were shot dead and one was wounded. Guard Jolly was shot through the cheek. Jolly is believed to have been shot by one of the guards by mistake, as none of the prisoners had a firearm.

All the convicts were armed with dirks, and they drew them on Captain Murphy and Guard Jolly, throwing them to the ground. They then tried to force the captain and guard to conduct them through the guard lines. The officers refused, and the guards on the outlying posts commenced to fire. All of the prisoners were secured.

Wilmington, Del.—By striking down Deputy Sheriff Charles T. Purnell when he went to lock them up for the night six prisoners escaped from the county jail at Georgetown in the evening. Purnell was seriously injured, and it was feared that he would lose the sight of one eye.

The men who escaped were Delaney Maddox, who was doing a life sentence for murder; Nathaniel Lingle, doing two years for larceny; Irving Wiitbank, doing five years for assault, and Cless Purnell, William Barton and Lee Ackwood, who were awaiting trial of petty offenses. A vigilant search was begun for the escaped prisoners.

Birmingham, Ala.—While a train carrying 130 convicts in the employ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Comroad Company was going from Mine No. 3 to the prison, Will Filler, a negro convict, exploded a stick of dynamite in one of the coaches with a view to effecting a wholesale release. J. Dawkins, a convict from Henry County, was killed. Guard Pickett lost a leg and an arm. George Delaney, one of the trainmen, was hurt, and several convicts were slightly injured. During the stampede guards from all the other cars rushed forward and prevented the escape of any of the convicts.

BOSTON HARBOR TUNNEL OPENS

Mile and a Quarter Long, Built in Four Years For $3,300,000.

Boston, Mass.—The tunnel under Boston Harbor, a mile and a quarter long, connecting the subway with surface car lines in East Boston, was officially opened at noon, when a train of five cars was run through it and back again. Governor Bates, State and city officials, the Transit Commission, under whose direction the tunnel was built; officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, who will operate it, and visiting railroad men made up the party of inspection.

Everything went smoothly, and the tunnel was pronounced a success by all.

The trip, which is made in four and one-half minutes, means a saving of from fifteen to twenty minutes in reaching East Boston from Scollay Square, heretofore accomplished by means of electric cars to the water front and then by ferry across the harbor.

The construction work has taken more than four years. The tunnel section, which is built entirely of twisted steel rods and concrete, is considered by experts as one of the greatest submarine tubes in the world.

Construction work was begun on May 5, 1900. The approximate cost was $3,300,000.

REBATES BY THE SANTA FE.

Testimony That May Subject the Road to a Fine of $1,000,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Testimony of fraudulent discrimination in rates by the Stanta Fe Railroad system in favor of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was given before the Interstate Commerce Commission by W. B. Biddle, freight traffic manager of the Santa Fe.

The testimony given, with that secured recently by the commission at El Paso and Albuquerque, will be presented to the Attorney-General. Upon his decision depends whether suit is brought in the Federal Court against the Santa Fe system for violating the Interstate Commerce law by the payment of rebates.

If convicted of every offense alleged the Santa Fe company would be forced to pay fines exceeding $1,000,000.

The Caledonian Coal Company, of Gallup, N. M., has also brought suit in the Colorado courts against the Santa Fe, asking damages in $400,000 for the destruction of its business as a result of discrimination in rates.

Parsons Makes Suggestions.

William B. Parsons, retiring chief engineer, laid before the New York City Rapid Transit Commission a comprehensive plan of city subways. Routes for twenty-seven miles of subway, to cost $49,000,000, were recommended to the Rapid Transit Commission.

For Chicago Terminal.

It was reported in Chicago, Ill., that the Pennsylvania Railroad was prepared to spend $30,000,000 in the construction of a new station there.

Policeman Indicted.

Frank McLaughlin, the New York City rubber-policeman, was indicted for the murder of John Patterson, a watchman.

Urge Close of War.

Hundreds of representative men at Moscow met and passed resolutions urging the closing of the war and a national assembly.

Steamer Strands.

A big steamship was stranded off Cape Hatteras.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt decided upon vigorous coercive measures against Venezuela.

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent has planned to head off a scheme to pass hundreds of Chinamen into this country through Canada.

Christmas at the White House was solely a family celebration.

Changes in gun positions on the next battle ships authorized by Congress are contemplated by the General Board.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Governor Wright cabled that a monsoon prevented his reinforcing scouts in Samar, who afterward were massacred.

The Pulajanes ambushed and killed at Dolores, on the Island of Samar, a Lieutenant and thirty-seven enlisted men of the Thirty-eighth Company of Native Scouts. Two thousand Pulajanes threaten the town of Dolores, and the situation was said to be critical. Lieutenant Abbott, in command of the scouts, has requested that aid be sent him.

The luxuries of American civilization extended to him through the solicitude of the American Government have not tended to increase the usefulness of the Filipino as a soldier, according to the annual report of General Wood, commanding the Department of Mindanao, just made public by the War Department.

DOMESTIC.

A fire that destroyed the laundry building on Blackwell's Island, New York City, imperilled the lives of many men and women, some of them hospital patients.

Seven men were suffocated by smoke which was drawn into a mine at Bolivar, Pa.

The $250,000 rolling mill at Onyahoga Falls, Ohio, has been purchased by men at Columbus and will be moved to the latter city.

William R. Wilcox took the oath as postmaster of New York City.

On a ferryboat bound from New York to Jersey City, Emanuel Siegel, of Baltimore, Md., fell dead after a hard run to catch the boat.

Congressman J. J. Esch, of Lacrosse, Wis., announced his candidacy for the seat of United States Senator Quarles.

Two indictments were returned at Chicago, Ill., against Isaac N. Perry, former President of the National Bank of North America, arson being the charge.

An unidentified young woman, found unconscious in Riverside Drive, New York City, died in a hospital ambulance.

Plans were adopted by the New York Central for the improvement of its New York City terminal at an expense of $25,000,000.

Captain Kaempff, of the Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Line, completed his 150th round trip across the Atlantic in the service of the company.

The Rev. John Bacon, the aeronaut, is dead at the age of fifty-eight.

"Tom" Sharkey, pugilist, was the latest subject used by a little Japanese to illustrate the art of jiu-jitsu to Police Commissioner McAdoo and his men, of New York City.

In an investigation into the Glen Island accident it was brought out that the mate of the steamboat had no mate's license.

The will of Miss Bertha M. Dolboer, who was killed by a fall at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, was sustained in San Francisco, Cal.

Charles Summerfield, a riveter, fell from the Williamsburg Bridge (New York City) into the river and lives.

After eight days' incessant labor at the pumps to keep afloat the rescued crew of the schooner Clara Goodwin reached New York Harbor.

In collision with the floating derrick Hercules, in the New York Navy Yard, a section of plate of the battle ship Texas was ripped up.

George Laird Shoup, first Governor of Idaho and for many years United States Senator, died in Boise.

The Edith L. Allen, disabled by a sunken wreck off Hatteras, was towed into New York Harbor by the Sabine, of the Mallory Line.

Without opposition the New York City Rapid Transit Commission approved the franchise for a subway under Sixth avenue and also Ninth street.

Dr. Chadwick was indicted jointly with his wife, Cassie L. Chadwick, by a Cleveland (Ohio) court, on a charge of forging and uttering the $5,000,000 Carnegie notes.

With several city blocks, each worth, in buildings and contents, $25,000,000, New York was declared by the Insurance Press to lead American cities in concentration of wealth.

Ten thousand unmarried men employed by the Pittsburg Coal Company have been laid off on account of the closing of mines by the severe drought.

FOREIGN.

Prince Inayat Ullah, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, is at Calcutta and will visit Lord Curzon.

Bulgaria has notified the Powers that she will not accept responsibility for reprisals made because of excesses committed by Turkish troops.

The French Foreign Office considers the situation in Morocco extremely grave.

Diplomatic relations between France and Morocco, a special cable dispatch from Tangier states have been broken off.

The French Government is to present a bust of Lafayette to the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va.

Since the reduction of England's naval force in American waters it has been suggested that Canada build a navy of her own.

Several former Ministers of Hayti and officials of the National Bank have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for the fraudulent issue of bonds.

Admiral Kaynakoff, whose health is given way, will be succeeded by Admiral Denbassoff in the commission to inquire into the Dogger Bank incident.

It was stated in Vienna that the resignation of Premier Von Korber was forced by his failure to secure sanction for extraordinary Austrian credits.

Lord Roberts, in an article in a London monthly, declared that Great Britain urgently needed a great reserve of trained soldiers.

Warships showing Japanese colors were sighted in the Sunda Strait, through which the Baltic fleet seemed likely to pass.

The continued shipment of troops to Southwest Africa has caused a belief in Berlin that preparations are being made to meet a rising of the Ovambos.

Count Tisza defended his action in Hungary by saying a change in the rules of the House was necessary in order to do any business.

The United States gunboat Wasp ran aground on a mudbank in the harbor of Kingston, Jamaica.

The crisis in Morocco grew more serious, and a special Tangier dispatch said the town of Alcazar was again besieged by tribesmen, who demanded a large sum, or, if refused, the sundering to them of several foreign residents.

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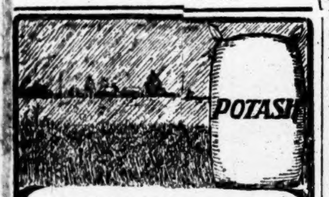
To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. If she would be all that she may, she must guard well against the signs of ill health. Mrs. Brown tells her story for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was; and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time, I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that, and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers Club.—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.



Potash as Necessary as Rain

The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of

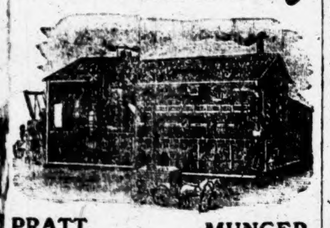
Potash

in the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.

Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books, containing the latest researches on this all-important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—66 Nassau Street, or
Atlanta, Ga.—2½ South Broad Street.

Cotton Gin Machinery



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EAGLE. WINSHIP. SMITH.

We make the most complete line of any concern in the world. We also make

ENGINES and BOILERS,
LINTERS for OIL MILLS.

We sell everything needed about a Cotton Gin.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Continental Gin Co.,
Birmingham, Ala.

ELECTRIC VEST POCKET LIGHTS

United Electric Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

$100

For 3 short stories, regular rates for others. Write for particulars. Advance Publishing Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Am. 1, 1905.

25 CTS FISO'S CURES Best Cough CURE 25 CTS

FISO'S CURE FOR WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

WINCHESTER

"LEADER" AND "REPEATER" SHOTGUN SHELLS

The proof of the shell is its shooting. Because they shoot so well, Winchester Factory Loaded "Leader" and "Repeater" Smokeless Powder Shotgun Shells have won almost every important prize shot for in years. Good shots shoot them because they give better results, shoot stronger and more uniformly and are more reliable than any other make

ALWAYS SPECIFY WINCHESTER MAKE OF SHELLS

LV QUICK permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Excavations in Egypt have revealed a bond dated A. D. 100.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The English waiter has been virtually ousted from English hotels.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The Swiss military authorities are about to adopt khaki uniforms.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

The average coffee tree in Honduras produces half a pound of beans.

The Horse's Secret.

Berlin—Dr. Carl Stumpf, professor of psychology at the University of Berlin and a member of the Royal Academy of Science, and two colleagues, Dr. C. von Hornbostel and Dr. O. Plungst, have ended months of experiments with von Osten's horse, "Hans." They find that the secret of the animal's replies is in his powers of observation which enable him to perceive while he looks at his questioner the instant he has reached a correct answer.

Thus they found the horse was unable to tap out accurate answers to a question when the person putting it did not know the answer, for example: "How many persons are in the group behind me?" The questioner, not looking, did not know the number and Hans was unable to give a correct reply, nor was he able when wearing blinkers to calculate, or to perform the simplest counting. Stumpf does not doubt the good faith of von Osteen, but he concluded that the horse's long training had enabled him to detect the eyesight changes in the bearing of his questioner and thereby he reached the right number of hoof beats in spelling or in using the counting apparatus.

Success.

Victor Smith in New York Press.

Charles Midas Schwab was a poor, bare-footed boy in the mountains of Pennsylvania. Today he is able to drop $10,000,000 in a deal and look pleasant; wears shoes costing $50 a pair, lives in an apartment for which he pays $50,000 a year; build a $3,000,000 palace, and pay $5 for a one-cent newspaper. That is the very essence of material success.

Psycho'ogy of the Setting Hen.

The hen patiently "sets" only through the overpowering pressure of a mysterious creative impulse that masters her restless impulses to be outside scratching and cackling, instead of working for posterity.—Boston Herald.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Lofty Statue.

A huge statue of the Virgin has been successfully placed on the summit of the Dent du Geant, a mountain in Italy 13,000 feet high, near Milan. Divine service was performed on the summit in celebration of the event by the vicar of Courmayeur.

CUTICURA SOAP.

The World's Greatest Skin Soap, the Standard of Every Nation of the Earth.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Ask Your Dealer For
BROWN CARRIAGE CO.'S
BUGGIES
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Florodora Cotton

The farmers' salvation. Common cotton 8c. Florodora 14c. T. J. Sanders, Hagood, S. C., sells for 14c. T. E. Hardman, Mansfield, Ga., in 90 days from planting, grows stalks averaging 1800 bolls and squares. Grows anywhere; ginned on saw gin; of early maturity. High priced lint comes from pure seed supplied only by the originator, myself, price $2 per bushel, f. o. b., shipping point, cash to accompany order.

L. A. STONEY, Allendale, S. C.

JOKERS BUDGET

THE KNOCKER.

Knock, and the world knocks with you;
Boost, and you boost alone!
When you roast good and loud
You will find that the crowd
Has a hammer as big as your own!
—Troy Times.

WORTH WINNING.

"Did you win anything on the election?"

"Yes. The gratitude of a man who wanted to bet me $50 it wouldn't come out as it did."—Chicago Record-Herald.

SYMPATHETIC.

"You look awfully tried, young man," said the benevolent-looking woman to the young man with the books under his arm.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the student, "I'm studying for a doctor."

"It's a shame! Why don't you let the doctor study for himself?"—Yonkers Statesman.

SUFFICIENT TO HIMSELF.

"If I do say it myself," remarked Bragg, "she's crazy for me."

"What a work of supererogation!" exclaimed Miss Kostique. "You don't need any assistance in that direction."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

SOUNDED THAT WAY.

Mrs. Snappy—Was that the piano in your house I heard yesterday?

Mrs. Naybor—Yes, my daughter is taking lessons by the quarter now.

Mrs. Snappy—Indeed? I thought it was by the pound.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

AN ENCOURAGING PHRASE.

"Did she really tell you that she loved you?"

"Not in so many words. But when I rocked over backwards in a confounded little rocker that isn't fit for any self-respecting fellow to sit in, she laughed and said: "This is so sudden!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FAR-FETCHED REASONING.

"Why do you say that Gambley is no good simply because he wears a suit with large checks?"

"Well, do you like the checks?"

"No."

"Do you know anybody who does?"

"No."

"Well, don't you call a man 'no good' if no one will endorse his checks?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE FASHIONABLE WOMAN.

Dr. Frank—There! I guess I've mortally offended Mrs. Woodby.

His Wife—Why?

Dr. Frank—I told her she had nothing but a "common" cold. She was very indignant.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

MAKES QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

Crawford—Did the coming of the stork make much difference in his home life?

Crabshaw—Yes. His wife changed her love for him to the baby and he transferred his to the nurse.—Town Topics.

WISE PAPA.

Dorothy—Papa, the piano must be tuned in time for the reception tonight.

Father—Nonsense. Play something from Wagner, and they won't know the difference.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

AMONG THE GUNS.

The Shotgun—Here! You can't vote here. Get out.

The Rifle—Why can't I vote here, hey?

The Shotgun—Because you're a repeater! Git!

THE LAST REFUGE.

Margie—If you don't quit teasing me I'll tell mamma and she'll tell papa, then papa will whip you.

Harry—Then I'll cry and grandma will give me some candy, and I won't give you any.—Chicago News.

NOT AT THE FRONT.

She—In case of war, would you go to the front?

He—Well, no. I think I'd sooner be a war correspondent.—Judge.

ALL DEPENDS.

Nordy—Say, they wouldn't let my friend, Sadkins, register. An outrage, wasn't it?

Butts—I don't know whether it was an outrage or not. What ticket did he want to vote?

THE FEMININE INTELLIGENCE.

"Why don't you insist on being the head of the house?"

"I am the head of the house," answered Mr. Meekton resolutely. "But, as Henrietta says, a head is no good without brains."—Washington Star.

ANXIOUS.

"I hear that your wife has run away from you."

"Yes. I've offered a reward for her capture, dead or alive."

"How much?"

"Ten dollars alive and a thousand dollars dead."—Judge.

TAKING CARE OF THE PENNIES.

Pincher—I believe in that old saying about taking care of the pennies. You know it, don't you?

Spenders—Oh, yes. "Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of your heirs."—Philadelphia Press.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

Uses Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh—A Congressman's Letter.

In every country of the civilized world Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio; Dear Sir: "The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured."—Sisters of Charity.

The young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat with good results as the above letter testifies.

Send to The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

David Meekison.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Peruna. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

In Japan, meat once a day is a luxury, even among the well to do.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

There are now 4000 newspapers in Japan.

RAILROAD TIES OF LEATHER.

Made From Scraps Picked Up in Shoe Factories.

One of the most curious recent uses of waste material is the making of railroad ties from scrap leather such as is found in great quantities in shoe factories. F. W. Dunnell, of West Warren, Mass., has worked out a process by which ties can be made which he thinks will stand much more wear than any wooden ties. He claims 35 years of usefulness for leather ties used in ordinary railroad traffic, and tests of more than two years in yards where the wear is unusually heavy seem to support his belief in the durability of the ties he has made.

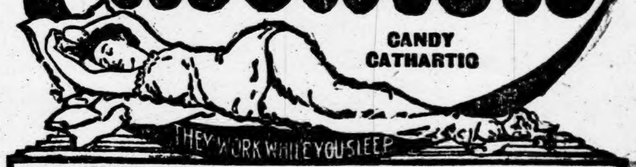
The United States navy has cost $1,029,465,276 in the past 22 years.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

NoMoreBlindHorses For Specific Ophthalmia Moon Blindness & other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC



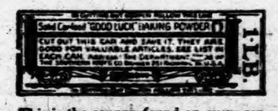
GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 500

Get Premiums with Your Baking Powder

Buy Good Luck Baking Powder and get the beautiful premiums we are offering absolutely *free*. Good Luck is unquestionably the *purest* baking powder possible to manufacture. Bread made with it is light, white, wholesome and nutritious. It keeps longer and better than other baking powders and raises the batter quickest and very thoroughly. Good Luck is only 10c a pound. By giving the best at the lowest cost Good Luck is now being shipped in car load and train load lots to all parts of the country. It is the idea of getting these beautiful presents free, in addition to the high quality and low price, that makes this a remarkable premium offer

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

is packed in 6 oz. and 1 lb. cans. The coupons necessary to get the many useful gifts, are printed *on the label* of each can. Cut out these coupons. Save them. A few of them will get you a handsome *free* premium. For details read the little book to be found in every can. Don't forget to ask for Good Luck next time. Save worry, save money, and last but not least save the coupons and get the beautiful gifts. If your grocer doesn't sell it, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.



This is the coupon found on every can.

THE SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING CO.
RICHMOND, VA.

Avery & Company
SUCCESSORS TO
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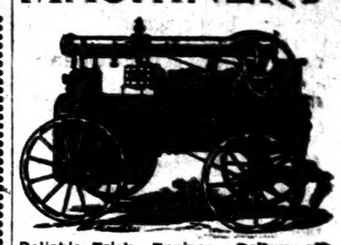
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY



Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

CONCENTRATED
Crab Orchard WATER

TRADE MARK.

—A SPECIFIC FOR—

Dyspepsia
Sick Headache
Constipation...

The Three "Ills" That Make Life a Burden.

Nature's Great Remedy

In Use for Almost a Century.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

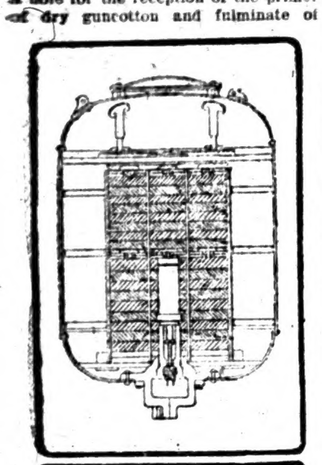
Plant

Hybridized Eden Watermelon in checks 4 feet by 4. Produces two to four 20 to 40-lb melons to hill, thousands per acre. Write for method and production. Oblong; very sweet; firm rind; best shipper, best seller, commanding 2 per cent premium. Sales proven by my handlers, Brown & McMahan, Philadelphia, Penn. 4 oz. package by mail, postpaid, for $1. Price large lots on inquiry. L. A. STONEY, Allendale, S. C.

MINE OF DEADLY QUALITY.

Bursting Charge of from 500 to 1,000 Pounds of Guncotton.

The observation mine is a large structure of cylindrical shape, and carries a bursting charge of from 500 to 1,000 pounds of guncotton—the quantity varying in accordance with the depth of water in which it is to work. As shown in the cut, the guncotton is jacked in layers in copper tanks or cases having holes in them to permit the admission of water for wetting. The lower central case has a hole for the reception of the primer of dry guncotton and fulminate of



OBSERVATION MINE

mercury. The rest of the mine space is left for the sake of buoyancy, the sum of which is equal to a tendency to rise of 10 pounds' pressure. This 500-pound mine has an effective or destructive area equal to a circle 60 feet in diameter. These mines are generally planted in series of from six to ten, again, radiating like the ribs of a palm-leaf fan, each with a separate cable about 180 feet long.—Boston Herald.

Model Made by Convicts.

There is a remarkable model at South Kensington, England. Made to a scale of twenty feet to the inch, it shows a part of the additions to the dockyard at Chatham—a great feat of engineering skill accomplished by convict labor. In fourteen years the penal prisoners excavated the docks, made 102,000,000 bricks for the retaining walls, and did an enormous amount of masonry and other work. Altogether the enlargement is one of the greatest feats that can be put to the credit of convicts. In the model which commemorates it there are the figures of 295 prisoners, forty superintendents and other officers and fourteen free men.

Turkey Hatches Chickens.

Hert Crum, who resides northeast of Sulphur Springs, Ohio, has a turkey gobbler which has succeeded in hatching a dozen chickens. Not being satisfied with the work already accomplished, the gobbler has undertaken to raise the chicks and is doing as well as a mother hen could. This is the second attempt of the gobbler to hatch a lot of eggs, the first attempt being a failure. Seventy-nine years ago Crum's great-grandfather possessed a gobbler of equal distinction, the ancient gobbler having hatched a lot of eggs.

Centipede, Banana, Death.

Elsie Swan, 21 years old, died in convulsions at Minonk, Ill., a few days ago, after eating a part of a banana. Local physicians assert the banana was poisoned by a centipede. The fruit came from Chicago. A telegram to the wholesale dealer brought the reply that centipedes often came as passengers in bunches of bananas.—San Francisco Call.

Rare Relics of Early History.

George W. Bennett of Abbott, Maine, is the possessor of a silk badge worn by his grandfather, who was a captain in the revolutionary war, at the dedication of Bunker Hill; also a piece of the dress worn by his grandmother, given her by Lafayette during his second visit to the United States.

His Mascot.

...ers of Nature.
...m: The sight ...om fash- ...tain

FLOWERS THAT TELL TIME.

Punctual to the Minute in Closing Their Petals.

There are flowers that act as timekeepers for those who have by observation studied their ways and habits, and so punctual are they that laboring men in some countries tell from them when the hour for dinner and leaving work has come; while in certain districts the school children are said to be dismissed when the goat's-beard closes, which it does punctually at the same time every day. The gardener to a millionaire has provided a flower-clock in the shape of a circular flower bed, with twelve divisions. Each of the divisions, from one to twelve, contains flowers which open or close at the corresponding hour. Thus the two space is occupied by a fl, made of hawkseed, which closes at 2 p. m., precisely, and so on. He had no difficulty in finding flowers to suit the several hours, and in some cases the figure has been made of more than one flower. Amongst the flowers used are the snow thistle, blue chicory, pimpernel, marigold, Star of Bethlehem, and evening Primrose. The Yellowstone park contains the most unique greenhouse for flower cultivation in the world, the heat being obtained from one of the natural hot springs, or geysers, the water of which issues from the earth at a temperature near boiling point. The shortest-lived flowers are the dew flowers of the Death Valley in California. Heavy dews are wafted by the winds from the mountains over the parched plain, and an hour or two before sunrise the moist sand, with its under-current of warmth, gives life to the dew flower. When the light begins to glow in the east, myriads of tiny pink flowers burst into bloom, hugging the sand for the few minutes they are destined to live. The sun's rays come slanting across the surface, and, as thought a touch of fire had passed over them, the dew flowers wither and disappear.—Montreal Herald.

A Rubber Neck.

The effect of opium in reducing the body to a mere skeleton has many illustrations among the Chinese of

American cities. A striking example of the effects of the drug is illustrated herewith. The Chinaman in question weighs only eighty-seven pounds, although he is over five feet in height and was originally a man of normal size. The skin of the face, it will be seen, is stretched tightly over the skull, while the cones of the neck are painfully prominent. The proportions of the neck add a curious mixture of comedy to this tragic figure.—New York Herald.

World's Typewriting Record.

The world's typewriting record on actual work has been broken by Mrs. Margaret Cunningham, a court stenographer at Trenton, N. J. She wrote 21,089 words of a legal decision requiring the utmost care, in six and one-half hours actual time, and not a single correction had to be made on the 57 pages covered.

Productive Pumpkin Seed.

From a single seed Jerome Jordan of Webster, Mass., has produced just 466 pounds of pumpkin. From a single seed of the ordinary garden pumpkin variety he has this season produced twenty-three pumpkins on the vine, the largest individual vegetable weighing twenty-seven pounds.

Lobster Would Make Many Meals.

A fourteen-pound lobster was recently secured by G. B. Hunt of Eastport, Me. The lobster measured nineteen inches from head to tail, the two feelers from the head measuring eighteen inches and the claws each seventeen inches in length, and the largest six inches in width.

He Was Too Late.

An Ozark county man who went to Louisville, Ky., last week to attend the funeral of his uncle drifted out to a picnic instead, and was later arrested for drunkenness. When he was released from jail the next morning the funeral was all over.

High Price for Shorthorn.

At the sale of the famous herd of Shorthorn cattle which belonged to the late Mr. W. S. Marr, farmer, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, one bull, Bapton Favorite, realized 1,200 guineas, and two bull calves 600 guineas respectively.

Hard Task for Teacher.

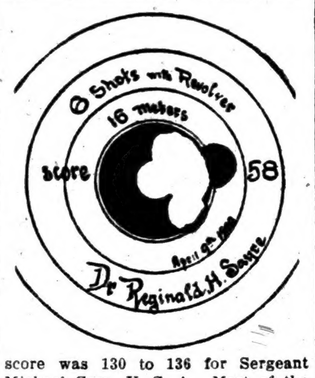
...he most difficult proposi... schoolmarm has encoun... bunch of nine lit... ...g a word Au-

CRACK SHOT WITH REVOLVER.

Dr. Sayre Has Held Championship Many Years.

The revolver championship which Dr. Sayre has held so long is shot at ranges of twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five yards. Twenty-five shots are fired at each range, fifteen seconds being allowed for each string of fives. The contest is open to all comers, whether military or civilian marksmen, the only restriction being that the arm shall be a military weapon.

In the contests at Fort Riley, Kan., Dr. Sayre was second among fifty contestants in the revolver match. His



score was 130 to 136 for Sergeant Michael Cary, U. S. A. Most of the competitors were army men. The range was new to Dr. Sayre, and his score is considered excellent. Returning from Fort Riley he went to Sea Girt, with which range he is familiar, and promptly won the squadded revolver match, with a score of 130 at fifty yards. Fourteen national guard organizations took part in this contest.

Offer to Wed Cures.

William Harper and Miss Peni Durham, living near Center Cross, Virginia, were married recently, the Rev. Mr. Kerford of the Baptist church officiating.

Miss Durham had been bedridden about fifteen years and for most of the time was unable to walk. Harper was a widower, having married a sister of Miss Durham. He felt a deep interest in his sister-in-law and was frequently a visitor to her house. A short time ago Harper told Miss Durham that if she would get up and walk he would marry her. Thereupon she made an effort and succeeded, taking her first step in years. She gained strength and Mr. Harper led her to the altar.

The bride is about 35 years of age and the groom 45.

Amazing Pigeon Story.

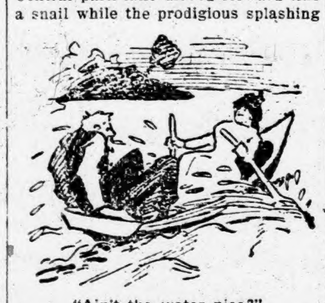
When you do a thing do it well. When you do a friend do him well also, and when you tell a story let it be the best of its kind. F. H. S. Morrison tells the most amazing pigeon yarn ever heard. "During the Franco-Prussian war the French caught a homing pigeon which was being sent to transmit information into the besieged city of Paris. The bird was made a prisoner of war and kept in confinement for ten years. When given its liberty it at once returned to its old home." That bird must have been tortured daily in prison to make it hate the place and long always for its cote in Germany.—New York Press.

Real Pleasure.

Her hair of some hue forgotten but beautiful through thickness of its polished coils, a countenance chiseled for a sculptor's ideal.

She was clothed in purple.

The skiff which she propelled in the Central park lake moved forward like a snail while the prodigious splashing



"Ain't the water nice?"

from her oars drenched the young man who held the tiller ropes.

He dodged what he could and endured the rest cheerfully. He leaned forward eagerly when she spoke.

"Ain't the water nice?" she suggested, chopping off a bucketful, perhaps as a sample. "I do so love to row a boat, don't you?"—New York Telegraph.

Unique London Church.

The church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate street, London, is quite a novelty in the way of ecclesiastical architecture. In the forefront of the church is an optician's shop and also a cutlery establishment, both belonging to one firm. This is probably the only church in England which has two shop fronts built into it.

Squirrels Preempt Maine House.

Squirrels have literally taken possession of the attic of a Bowdoinham, Maine, house. Entering by means of the water gutters, these lively guests remain over night in their cozy quarters, eating seed corn, and playing tag for amusement. Disappearing at daybreak, they return every evening.

Pigeon Chums with Cat.

The story comes from Newcastle, England, that a pigeon became a great friend of a cat, and since the cat has had a kitten has transferred its affections to the kitten and spends most of its time sitting on it and playing with it.

THE KAFFIR AND HIS SNUFF.

Etiquette That Had Origin in Self-Protection.

In South Africa, amongst the Kaffirs snuff taking is universal, and it is a grave breach of manners to ask your host for a pinch when you are standing up.

The reason for this is found in the treacherous practices of former times. When one man wished to kill another a favorite device was to ask him for a pinch of snuff, and then, while the unsuspecting victim was fumbling for his snuff box the murderer had a splendid opportunity. As this trick for taking a man at a disadvantage became familiar, it naturally grew to be a point of good manners to make your request when squatting on the ground, when clearly you were intending no evil.

The Kaffir snuff is made from crude tobacco, grown at every kraal, which is powered up and mixed with the ash of the aloe, carefully ground on a stone and damped. It is always etiquette to ask for snuff, and the donor grants your request grudgingly, lest he should be suspected of pressing upon you bewitching medicine with it.

ORIGIN OF MODERN CARTOON.

Began with the Publication of Punch in 1841.

The birth of Punch in 1841 was the beginning of the modern caricature, although these cartoons, now so famous, did not start until 1843. Punch, it is alleged, did far more than merely to change the terminology of caricature; he revolutionized its spirit; he made it possible for Gladstone to say of it that "in his early days when an artist was engaged to produce political satires he nearly always descended to

"GENERAL FEVRIER" TURNED TRAITOR
- from Punch -

gross personal caricature, and sometimes indecency." To-day the humorous press showed a total absence of vulgarity and a fairer treatment, which made this department of warfare always pleasing. The history of Punch is practically the story of cartooning in modern England. Punch is to England what La Caricature is to France, and something more, for it has the flavor at least of authority.

The death of the Czar Nicholas, who had boasted of his Generals January and February being the officers he most depended upon, which occurred in February, 1855, called forth one of Punch's historical cartoons, entitled "General Fevrier Turned Traitor." As a matter of fact, but not of history, the Czar committed suicide, and his death was not due to pneumonia, as was then stated.

"Leaven" of the Ancients.

The yeast employed by the ancients in making bread was probably of the same kind as the Israelites of the days of the great Pharoah the oppressor used, calling it "leaven." This was what is known nowadays as a wild yeast, its germs or spores being afloat everywhere in the air. A bit of dough was preserved out of each batch prepared for the ovens, and when this was added to the next dough the yeast contained in it quickly spread through the whole, only a little being required to "leaven the whole lump."

Two Towns Claim Taxes.

A novel tax case has arisen between the adjoining towns of Winthrop and Readfield, in Maine. A. T. Knowlton lives on the line between the two towns. The main part of his house is in Winthrop, the line running through the dining room and kitchen in the ell. The barn is in Readfield. It is claimed by Winthrop that for twenty-eight years up to two years ago the owner of the farm was taxed in that town, paying his taxes there. Readfield has brought an action to determine to which town he shall pay his taxes.

4,000 Years Old.

This picture of Queen Semiramis was taken from an Assyrian document. Perhaps one should not expect even a queen to live up to a reputation for beauty for 4,000 years.

Freak Turnip.

A Saco, Me., man found a freak turnip in his garden the other day. It had four distinct tops, yet it was one turnip and was grown from a single seed. It weighed seven pounds and thirteen ounces.

Crane Was a Monster.

A crane was recently shot in Colrain, Mass., which was five feet tall and measured six feet from tip to tip of wing.

CUSTOMS OF THE LASCARS.

Have Many Peculiarities, but Make Good Sailors.

Some of the peculiar customs of the East Indian coolies, called Lascars, are very amusing to us. For instance they always eat their food in the open air, with their faces toward the west; and the greatest insult a white man or "Giaour" can offer them is to walk between them and the sun while they are eating, causing his shadow to fall on their food, which immediately becomes unclean.

Their appearance is rendered peculiar by their habit of shaving their heads, leaving but one tuft at the side for "the prophet" to drag them into paradise by.

When married they wear a ring on their big toe. They stand the cold remarkably well, and make good sailors, being as active as monkeys. In running aloft they ignore the ratlins, and use the backstays, a perpendicular wire rope, which they literally walk up.

BRACELET WAITS ON OWNER.

Found by French Woman in Belly of Codfish.

A Havre fisherman's wife drying codfish caught by her husband on the coast of France noticed that one fish had a hard substance inside. On investigation she found in the fish a golden bracelet. How the ornament came into its strange receptacle is, of course, not known; but it is conjectured that it must have slipped from the wrist of some fair passenger leaning over the bulwarks of a transatlantic liner, and been seized by the cod on reaching the water. As the shoals of codfish have only recently left the Newfoundland Banks, and are just beginning to make their appearance in French waters, it is probable that the bracelet has traversed the Atlantic in the fish's interior. Perhaps its owner will come forward to claim it!

Strong Bird-Sight.

Birds have very acute vision, perhaps the most acute of any creature, and the sense is also more widely diffused over the retina than is the case with man. Consequently a bird can see sideways. A bird sees a hawk long before it is visible to man. So, too, fowls and pigeons find minute scraps of food, distinguishing them from what appear to us similar pieces of earth or gravel. Young chickens are also able to find their own food, knowing its position and how distant it is as soon as they are hatched, whereas a child only very gradually learns either to see or to understand the distance of objects. Several birds, apparently the young of all those that nest on the ground, can see quite well as soon as they come out of the shell, but the young birds that nest in trees or on rocks are born blind and have to be fed.

Perambulating Barber.

A perambulating barber, shaving customers on the street, is no unusual sight in the side streets of Manila.

Vermont's Record Black Bear.

Probably the largest black bear killed in Vermont in the past twenty years was the one shot by David Semor of Warren on Granby mountain. The carcass weighed 423 pounds. Mr. Semor refused an offer of $55 for the skin and there is talk of introducing a bill into the legislature authorizing the purchase of the hide with a view to mounting it as a permanent exhibit at the state house.

Electricity and Windmills.

In Germany electricity, among other curious results, has rehabilitated the discarded windmill. At Neresheim a windmill supplies power for thirty-six incandescent lamps that light a large paint factory. Another in Schleswig-Holstein keeps a steady current of thirty volts. At Dusseldorf a windmill winds up a heavy weight, of which the descent works a powerful dynamo.

Birds' Wonderful Sight.

The sight of birds is extraordinary, and the simple fact that the eye of a hawk or pigeon is larger than their whole brain gives some idea of what their powers of sight must be, and of how easily they can fly hundreds of miles if they have marks to guide them.

A Marvelous Tunnel.

The Swiam tunnel on the Transcaucasian railroad is located at an altitude of nearly 4,000 feet and is two and a half miles in length. It has been completed in four years. The average advance in twenty-four hours was about eighteen feet.

Crippled in Removing Boot.

Andred J. Curtiss of Bristol, Conn., has been a cripple since last June. Mr. Curtiss wears boots, and while pulling one of them on he dislocated his hip joint.

...ER GRAVE OF STANLEY.

In...to Monolith Marks Resting Place of Great Explorer.

...e is something rough, primitive and elemental about the monolith which has been placed over Stanley's grave in Pirbright churchyard, Wales. It was Lady Stanley's idea that it should be a great unhewn stone, and as to the inscription she wrote: "I desire simply his name, Henry Morton Stanley; beneath it his great African name, Bula Matari—the Rock Breaker. For epitaph, the single word 'Africa,' and, above all, the emblem and assurance of life ever-

Grave of Stanley.

lasting—the Cross of Christ." After many days had been spent in a fruitless search on Dartmoor, a large granite monolith was discovered on Frenchbeer farm. It formed part of a fence on the road side. Three faces had been fully exposed for many years and the owner, Mr Robert Stark, and the tenant, Mr. George Mortimer, only stipulated that a brass plate should be fixed to a smaller stone stating that from the spot was removed the stone which now stands at the head of Stanley's grave.

Girl Hides for Seven Days.

After remaining hiden from view for seven days, Daisy Ness of Dallastown, Pa., was found in the sitting room of her parents' home, crouched behind an organ. The girl was in an emaciated condition from the want of food.

She is about 17 years old. Having become dissatisfied with her home life she took this means of ascertaining the feling of her family concerning her.

When found the girl was so weak that she was unable to give any information as to her whereabouts or whether she had remained in the one position all the time. She admitted drinking a can of milk that had been put down for the cat.

Effective Fish Lure.

Nick Ogelvie, a Rangeley guide, and Hall Grant were at Suptic Pond, Me., fishing the other day and when they got ready to cast they found that they were not so well supplied with flies as they ought to have been. A bright thought struck Nick and he took off his artificial fly watch charm, broke the glass, tied the fly on and began casting. The trout came in swarms and he had great sport.

Sermon from the Heart.

A sermon written by a Newark pastor while awaiting an important operation in a hospital showed so much self-control, so much judgment and discretion that it has been made public. It was read to the congregation of which he was the pastor. The subject was "Is Life Worth the Living?" and it taught the lessons of resignation, philosophy and faith in a highly effective manner.

Hid Money in Queer Places.

Since the death of Henry A. Edgecomb, a blacksmith of Biddeford, Me., relatives who have been at the house putting things in order have found hidden away in different parts of the place boxes and bales containing money to the amount of $1,000. A large amount of gold and silver coins were found wrapped in tissue paper and placed in lard pails.

Punk Punishment.

In Japanese schools a mischievous boy is made to stand and hold a slender stick of lighted punk till it burns out. If he is caught breaking off the lower end of the stick a second punishment is added.

Economical Missourian.

A man at Castleville, Mo., has made a big fight to prevent the authorities laying a brick sidewalk in front of his house. He says that it will cause his shoes to wear out too quickly.—Boston Globe.

Blue Laws Enforced.

A Torrington, Conn., man and her son were arrested for gathering chestnuts on Sunday and fined $1 and costs.

ITY OFFICIALS

...—Judson Strock.
...—W. M. Wilson, E. G. ...
W. ... Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...erk—J. Watts Moore.
...arshal—Ed Smitherman.

OURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in November.
Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitedes.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—E. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. ... T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
... Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
... rookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; ... W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...ethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. ...tion. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
... Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ... 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, ... clerk.
... Crane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Simons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 3d Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Foy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; W. N. Rogers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. N. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. C. ..., clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, Adams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. George Trawick, clerk.
New Canton—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 4th Sunday. G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. ... Smith, clerk.
Pilgrim's Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; ... Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; ... ley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; R. S. Roberson, clerk, Rushton.
... man will ... arrive. T. J. Deason, 2nd ... she meets Jr. Japa Billingsley, clerk.
... of the ... od of Su... T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hederg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amando Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 256—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 428—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton. Alabama.

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.
P. C. Smith. Thorsby, Ala.

NOTICE.

I retire from the mercantile business December 31, 1904. All persons owing me who do not settle their account by January 10, 1905, will find their matter in a lawyer's hands for collection. Respectfully,
P. D. WILSON.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Jan. 4, '05, 6,147.
Price on same date, 6 1-2c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,450.
Price same date, 12 3-4c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. M. Cox and family were in Clanton Thursday.

Henry Gentry was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

W.P. Smitherman was a welcome caller Thursday.

Wiley Gore was in Clanton Thursday.

J. M. Parker and Green Burnett were in town Friday.

A. D. Massey was a visitor Friday. He is looking well and hearty for his years, and says his son, J. P., who is at Newnan, Ga., attending college, is doing well.

W. A. Littlejohn was a pleasant visitor Friday.

W. R. Robinson was a welcome caller Friday.

'Squire J. J. McDowell was in town Friday. The 'squire married G. E. Brown and Miss Juliema Giles on December 28th at his residence. The happy pair will live at Bessemer, where Mr. Brown is in business. The bride is a daughter of John Giles.

If you need corn, oats or hay, go to Downs'. tf

Rev. J. H. Thomas was in Clanton Friday.

P. F. Mims spent Friday in town.

M. C. Williams was in Clanton Saturday.

H. B. Rodgers was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

J. W. Kicker was in town Saturday.

Bachelor's livery barn caught fire Friday night, but one of our many dances having just broken up, there were enough hands to put the fire out before any great damage was done. It is claimed that a lantern exploded and started the blaze.

P. D. Wilson is now out of the mercantile business and is a full-fledged lumber man. He owns and runs the Liberty Mill and Lumber Co. and is ready to furnish lumber of all kinds.

Rev. A. C. Swindall held his first Sunday services at the Baptist church to good congregations morning and evening.

Monday, the 9th, is the day for Clanton's municipal election, but it seems to be a still hunt on somebody's part.

Hosea Downs left Monday for Nashville to continue his studies at the medical college.

Downs has 1,000 pair of shoes at your own price. Come and get them. tf

Mrs. L. H. Reynolds and children were in Clanton Saturday looking over the repairs on their new home and incidentally taking in the street fair shows.

J. E. McDowell was a pleasant visitor Monday.

J. A. Skaggs was in Clanton Wednesday.

D. M. Apperson was a pleasant visitor Wednesday, but we regret to learn that his wife is indisposed. We trust she will soon be enjoying good health again.

Commissioner R. P. Kendrick was in town Wednesday.

Don't forget the cotton meeting in Clanton on Tuesday, the 10th.

Chancellor Whiteside is hearing the habeas corpus application for Johnson and McCullough. All the witnesses at the preliminary trial before Judge Reynolds were in attendance as well as many new ones.

P. D. Wilson has turned over his laundry business to W. M. Wilson, who will be pleased to attend to your orders in that line and give you, as in the past, the best laundry work in Clanton.

J. S. Rollins, a son of our esteemed fellow citizen, E. G. Rollins, left for Chattanooga Wednesday to continue his studies in the medical college at that city. We wish the young man success.

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to me by past due notes, are requested to settle same by January 20, 1905.
E. A. MATTHEWS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Cary Headley and Miss Ethel Johnson. Terry Aycock and Miss Belle Davis. G. E. Brown and Miss Juliema Giles. J. N. Goss and Miss Lenora V. Rollins. L. H. Culver and Miss Adeline McKinney. Elijah Headley and Miss Alice Gore.

COLORED.

Ed Cooper and Gertrude Washington. Jones Hatcher and Rebecca Campbell.

Please publish the following and oblige the undersigned:

Any person wishing to attend the COUNTY ALLIANCE to be held with UNION ALLIANCE on January 18th and 19th, will please notify SECRETARY of said ALLIANCE, and they will be met with CONVEYANCES to carry them to place of meeting. With success and happy new year to THE UNION, I am respectfully,
C. H. ROBINSON,
tf Secretary Union Alliance.

NOTICE.

The CHILTON COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE will meet with UNION ALLIANCE Wednesday and Thursday January 18th and 19th, 1905.
ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Sec. & Treas. C. C. F. A.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge L. H. Reynolds held the regular term of the county court on Monday and disposed of the several cases on the docket as follows:

Arch Gibbons, colored, charged with "shooting across public road," found guilty, fined $25 and costs. The same party was also charged with "carrying concealed weapons," to which he pleaded guilty, fined $50 and costs. Hunter Nixon, colored, charge "shooting across public road," $10 and costs. On motion of Solicitor J. O. Middleton, the cases of Nattie Jones and Clint Nix, colored, were "nol prossed."

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,

To Be Held at Concord January 20-21, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Music by teachers of institute.
Devotional Exercises—Rev. T. F. Davis.
Welcome Address—E. H. Parrish.
Opening Address—Robert Session.
Enrollment. Short talks by teachers.
Noon. Centralizing County Schools—G. L. Speer.
Give Your Daily Program in Teaching and Your Opinion as to Its Necessity—J. B. Ruffin, H. A. Harris.
The Ideal Teacher—P. G. Manees.
The Ideal Parent—A. E. Davis.

SATURDAY.

9:30 Opening query box
Improvement in and Around School Buildings—J. H. Anderson, Robert Jones.
School Discipline—S. B. Powell, B. R. Richardson.
Educational Address—Prof. W. D. M. Simmons, of Montgomery.
Discussion of rules by institute.
Educational address.
Conveyance will be furnished teachers coming by rail to Clanton.

J. W. MOORE, Chairman.
W. O. PERRY,
R. A. RASCO,
H. L. DAVIS,
G. L. SPEER, Sec'y.
Board of Education.

FEMININE FACTS.

The Queen of Greece is a yachtswoman.

Queen Alexandra is greatly interested in photography.

The Queen of Italy has chosen shooting and motoring as her principal hobbies.

There is a boat in a canal north of London which is entirely "manned" by women.

The Empress of Russia has a passion for caricaturing and the collection of caricatures.

Mrs. Louise G. Smith, whose mother was a sister of Thomas Jefferson, is dead at Louisville.

The Queen of Norway and Sweden, outside of her family and public life, is devoted to religion.

When an unmarried woman dies in Brazil the coffin, hearse and livery of the coachman are all scarlet.

Although eighty-five years old, Mrs. Sarah McLaughlin, of Lynn, Mass., does a good day's work binding shoes.

The hobbies of Queen Wilhelmina, the "girl Queen" of Holland, are skating and riding, but from childhood she has devoted herself to raising poultry.

Women of the Spanish aristocracy have given jewels valued at £15,000 to make a new crown for the reputedly wonder-working silver image of the Virgin in Seville's cathedral.

Louise Michel, the famous French Anarchist, has almost entirely recovered from the severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia which nearly ended her stormy career recently. She is seventy-four years old.

Therese Humbert, who is confined in the prison at Rennes, has developed such a mania for writing abusive, incoherent letters to officials concerning the supposed dissipation of the Crawford millions, that the authorities are considering her transference to an asylum for the insane.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

A. H. Liese, of California, put up his ranch for raffle.

Five out of six races at New Orleans were won by outsiders.

Alfred Wilmarth was elected president of the Long Island Automobile Club.

"Phil" Kearney, N. Y. A. C., won the scratch half-mile skating race at Verona Lake.

Dr. S. P. Hopkins won the Christmas Day Cup at the holiday shoot of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Irving School, of Manhattan, defeated St. Paul's School, of Garden City, at hockey three to nothing.

Sixteen English foxhounds arrived in New York City from the Deep Run Hunt Club, of Richmond, Va.

The Wanderers' Hockey Club, champions, defeated the New York A. C. by a score of three goals to one.

Barnard schoolboy athletes held their Christmas sports in the Eighth Regiment armory, New York City.

In the annual basketball game between the Columbia sophomores and freshmen the latter won by a score of thirteen to eleven.

Packing Company Incorporated.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Birmingham Packing Company of Birmingham filed notice of incorporation at the capitol today, the capital stock being $100,000, with J. P. Phillips, C. H. Ungerman and A. C. Howze as incorporators.

Dutch Ship for East India.

The Hague.—The Netherlands battleship DeRuyter has been ordered to be placed in readiness to sail for the Dutch East Indian ports during war between Russia and Ja...

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

CENTRAL TIME.

Read Down AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	Read Up AM No 2	PM No 10
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars Dining Cars.
For rates and further information address

A. F. STINSON, Agent, Clanton, Ala

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

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The Union

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$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly**, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper and the **Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City**, both for a full year. Address

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Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama.

Russia's Plight

An Empire of Graft in High Places—Bursting of the Bubble of its Terrible Greatness.

By John Foster Carr.

GREAT fear of Russia has hung over the world for more than a quarter of a century, but today, after a nine months' war with Japan, its dreaded power has become almost a laughing-stock. Russia has great size joined with great weakness. Some of the causes of its lethargy are incurable. Others are due to a backward civilization. The roads are mere military routes. The postoffice handles one piece of mail for fifteen that pass through our own. For every two miles of telegraph in Russia, we have five; and for each mile of her telephone wires, we have fifty-three.

Russian industry tells the same story. For each inhabitant, Russia invests in industrial enterprise four dollars; the United States, one hundred and twenty-five. Our factories out-number hers twenty-three to one. The value of her cotton spinnings is but two-thirds of ours. She manufactures somewhat more than half as much tobacco; and only in sugar does she surpass us.

Ignorance leads misery by the hand. Three-fourths of the children never see the inside of a school-room. Of those who go to school, few are taught more than their alphabet, the catechism, and the elements of arithmetic. In Russia proper, ninety-four people out of every hundred cannot write their names, or spell out easy words. Technical education is even more neglected; and, for every 11,000 people, there is but a single physician.

The bureaucracy and the merchants in collusion have built up a perfectly organized system of graft. It is openly recognized, treated with tolerance, even thought of with respect. Not only do admirals buying coal in foreign ports procure receipts for much larger sums than they have paid, pocketing the ence and dividing it with their under-officers, but no contract ... which does not allow a liberal margin for a "rake-off." has paid for her railroads two and a half times the ... of Finance estimates as their value—and by Am... 50 percent higher than the necessary cost ... the large Red Cross Fund which was ... stolen. The magnificently equip... the East was looted betw... was left in it.

To sum up... racy is ...

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The UNION and Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The UNION and Home and Farm **$1.00**

The UNION and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, **$1.25**

The UNION and Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The UNION and Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The UNION and Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

POLL TAX.

Now, every one of our people be sure to call on the tax collector and pay their back poll taxes, pay up and get into shape so that you can vote on stock law or school tax when they come up, as they surely will the coming year. In paying your poll tax it is only taking it out of one pocket and putting it into the other. The money stays right in your own community and goes to the school. tf

In America, exclusive of the excrescence of the thin international upper stratum of society, marriage is seldom contracted for mere monetary reasons, and marriage for love is the rule.

And now Great Britain asks a Tibetan indemnity of nearly $4,000,000. To pay a friendly visit to a neighbor and then send him a bill for traveling expenses is rare insular thrift, comments the New York World.

In a lecture to the young women who have entered the London School of Medicine for Women, Miss Murdock, L. R. C. P., said: "Most women wear too much. Three layers, including the dress, seem to me all that is necessary, though I have counted as many as twelve. Then I should advise you not to wear jewelry. Rings, bangles and chains are so many germ traps. Tight-lacing or lacing at all should be avoided."

"The automobile craze has not hurt the carriage manufacturing business in the least," said J. I. Baker, of Newark, N. J., in the Wilwaukee Sentinel, who was attending the carriage makers' convention, at the Kirby House, "and it will never hurt it. There are more carriages being manufactured than ever before and more will The automobile is the bicycle and may get any

LOMAX.

We are thankful for the good health in our community. Mrs. Lottie Hill, who has been quite sick, is now up and about again. Mr. Bob Hardy went to Birmingham Monday to look out a location for the coming year. We wish him success, but we regret the loss of a good neighbor and citizen. Our public roads are in bad shape. Have we no remedy for bad roads? We see a lot of farms with very poor fences, which would be the best remedy, split rails and fence against everybody's stock, or have a stock law and just fence against your own own stock? The low price of cotton is the talk just now.

"OBSERVER."

MARS HILL.

Our community is healthy. The Sunday school is prospering. Most of our people who held their cotton say that they are not compelled to sell at the present price and will still hold it, if it takes another year. I believe that the farmers should reduce their acreage for 1905 at least 25 per cent, and then we will get a good price for what we do raise. Marion Scott and Miss Mary Edwards were happily united in the bonds of matrimony on December 25th at the home of Mrs. J. F. Clark, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. M. Gothard. We all wish the young couple a long, happy and successful life together. As it is about time for us farmers to make arrangements about fertilizer, let us co-operate in the buying; by that way we get a better fertilizer for less money. We can get our fertilizer without so much filling, or in other words "dirt," so let us buy only plant food. We already have the "dirt." Wishing success to the Chilton county farmers and THE UNION.

MARS HILLIAN.

RANDOLPH.

The holidays are gone, and we would be pleased to think everybody would enter the new year happy. Adieu, 1904, with your joys and sorrows. We will begin the new year trusting in a kind Providence to lead us safely over the untried way. Several Chilton boys are residents of this town, viz., Prof. John T. Martin, Walter Elam, Harvey Nix and M. C. Crumpton. Lafayette Crim, of Mulberry, has located here. Glad to have him with us. People are pleased to have Rev. Mr. Harrison returned to this place for next year. Major Howison is fattening a large lot of cattle for the market. It takes Jack Smitherman a half day to give them one feed. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Fitts, of Hubbard, were in town, Miss Fitts taking the train for Stanton to visit relatives there. V. L. Hubbard was in town recently. He is telegraph operator at Ashby. Last week Mr. Hightower, of Birmingham, and Miss Sophia Hayes were married at the Randolph hotel, Rev. J. C. Harrison officiating. The happy couple took the evening train for Birmingham. Miss Hayes has resided at the hotel for a long time, and her many friends regret to part with her. G. W. Hodgens and W. R. Latham were in town last week en route to visit relatives in Bibb. It was pleasant recently to hear a gentleman from Montevallo praising Chilton county for her nice land, etc. Wishing the UNION success, we will ring off for the present.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

Clanton, January 1, 1905.

Mr. Editor:

Well, I thought the first time I wrote 1905 that I'd write a letter to THE UNION, so here she goes. The old year has passed away with all its bitter and sweet, and it is every good citizen's duty to resolve to do better and accomplish more good in the new year than they have in the past year. I saw your editorial in last week's paper, and it put me to thinking over matters. We all realize that we are in rather a peculiar condition in Chilton. We are nearly all republicans, and yet, as I heard a prominent party leader say the other day, if there were a primary or mass meeting called by the present republican county committee that not over twenty-five men would attend the call. Say about twelve postmasters and twelve that want to be would be the lot. Now everybody that is interested in the future welfare of our county, I've told you that I'm going to run for office next time sure, and I don't want to make any mistake. But don't you think the best thing that could be done politically would be for Mr. Secar Harris to call a mass meeting of all republican voters in Chilton county for the purpose of reorganizing and "getting together" as THE UNION calls it? I ask all fair-minded men to think this over. We all know that this two party business came pretty near defeating our county ticket last election. Now is the time to get rid of this danger while there isn't any campaign on hand. All this is not original with me, for I've stood around and heard some of our best men in the county talk this way, and I tell you something must be done, and it will be the brightest day in the political history of Chilton. Do it now. Don't wait till the campaign is on and candidates springing up all round to contend with. Consider this matter carefully and see if you all don't with me. Say, if this meeting do you reckon the democ in? You know there said about getand as the is Mr. Roosevelt now, and all their papers speak well of him, and beg him to come south. I expect a lot of democrats would be glad for him to stop at Clanton. Yes, these times when I read the papers, I think it must be a different Roosevelt. Surely he is not the same man they abused so before election. But men are peculiar. I heard a man say the other day that he had endorsed a certain man for a federal office, but he knew he was a democrat and did not deserve it, but still he had signed for him. Boys, don't forget to pay your POLL TAX. Don't wait till next year. Now, all study over what I've said. Let's all get together and build up a strong party here, doing away with all factions and work in the future for all the people. What do you say?

JUST A VOTER.

Jemison, Ala., Jan. 2, '05.

Editor Union:

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, rendered on Monday, the 12th day of December, 1904, I, Lee Hayes, was appointed and directed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court house door of Chilton county, Alabama, on

SATURDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1905.

during the hours of legal sale, the following described land, to-wit: S. W. 1-4 of N. W. 1-4; N. W. 1-4 of S. W. 1-4, section 32; S. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4, N. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4, section 33; W. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, section 34; S. W. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4, S. E. 1-4 of S. W. 1-4, section 27,—all in township 21, range 13, Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of an equitable division among the following named joint owners thereof: Mary A. Robuck, Daniel Dunivan, R. N. Robuck, Bluford Dunivan, James Dunivan, Victoria Sims, Dennis Dunivan, Beula Matthews, John O. Dunnivan, Claud B. Dunivan, and Robert Dunivan.

LEE HAYES,
Commissioner.
tf

Notice No. 25707.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., December 9, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on January 28, 1905, viz: William M. Johnson, Homestead entry, No. 23513, for the Se 1-4 of Section 12, Tp. 22 n of R 15 e

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Cox, of Clanton, Ala.; Lonzo I. Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; Moses Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; William H. Parish, of Clanton, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.
tf

Elevator Man Killed.

An elevator man at Sherry's, in New York City, was killed by a fall down the shaft from the fifth story.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

PARLS OF THOUGHT.

Many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant.
—Sir Walter Scott.

Be valiant, but not too venturous.—John Lyly.

Be wisely worldly, be not worldly wise.—Francis Quarles.

Remembered joys are never past.—James Montgomery.

He who serves well his country has no need of ancestors.—Voltaire.

It is more easy to get a favor from Fortune than to keep it.—Publius Syrus.

To love one soul for its beauty and grace and truth is to open the way to appreciate all beautiful, true and gracious souls, and to recognize spiritual beauty wherever it is seen.

The earth shall drink of the heat before she knows her nature or her strength. Then shall she bring forth to the uttermost the treasures of her bosom. For there are things hidden far down, and the deep things of life, till the fire reveals them.—H. W. Beecher.

Every individual will be happier the more clearly he understands that his vocation consists, not in exacting service from others, but in ministering to others, in giving his life the ransom of many. A man who does this will be worthy of his food and not fail to have it.—Tolstoi.

MAGIC IN ZUNI TRIBE.

Priest Apparently Lifted a Jug of Water with a Feather.

"The most startling feat I ever saw," said a guest at the Diller last night, who has made a study of Indians in various parts of the United States for his own edification, "was performed by the priests of the Zuni tribe in Arizona, or as they were called, 'The Ancients of Creation.' They seat themselves in a circle on the clay floor, around a jar of that will hold perhaps a gallon, an ancient and sacred earthen vessel, which is filled with water. The chief priest carries in his hand two ordinary eagle feathers, which are tied together at the quill ends so that they make a fork. Behind the circle of the priest are other members of the tribe and the musicians with their drums and gourds, who join in the chants with emotion.

"The incantations continue for several hours, and when the participants and spectators are brought up to a proper pitch of excitement the priest dips the feather tips into the water, lifts the jar with them and holds it suspended for a minute or two at a height level with his face or breast. Then he lowers it slowly to the ground. This feat is repeated several times during the performance. Apparently there is nothing in the hands of the priest but the feathers, and they appear to be inserted into the mouth of the jar only two or three inches. Of course, there is some trick about it, but I was never able to discover it."—Seattle Post Intelligencer.

Field for Explorers.

"There is a popular notion that every bit of the earth's surface has been explored except its poles," said Dr. Cranch B. Young of Boston, at the New Willard. "Nothing could be further from the truth. Why, at our very doors there are lands as much a mystery as was the interior of Patagonia half a century ago. The waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the gateway to the ocean for a large part of the continent of North America, wash the southern shores of Labrador, about the interior of which almost absolutely nothing is known.

"The fishermen of the Northern Banks know every inlet and headland of its bleak sea coast, but fishermen are not explorers, and they do not penetrate to its interior. I have heard of white men who went 15 or 20 miles from the coast in search of game, and nearly every one of them told the same story; a story of oppressive wastes and barrenness that inspired a nameless dread and terror. I don't believe there has ever been a scientific exploration into the interior of Labrador. Who knows what treasures are hidden away in those bleak and rocky mountains? Isn't the prospect one to stir the blood of youth? If I were a young man I should like to undertake such a venture. There is danger and hardship enough to tempt the most strenuous, and the glamour of a new land ought to furnish sufficiency of incentive. Why should not gold fields be found in Labrador? They would be easier to reach than California was in the early days or the Klondye is today."—Washington Post.

Right to the Claim.

The enthusiastic lover is going over in detail the incomparable points of his lady love.

"She is perfect; she is divine! She is the most wonderful woman imaginable!" he exclaims. She is one in a thousand— aye, ten thousand!"

"Come, come!" we reply; "you must not be too extravagant. You know such claims——"

"But," he interrupts, smiling a smile of superiority and raising his voice in triumph, "you have not heard all. She gets off a street car the right way!" And we have nothing more to say against his claims.—Judge.

A Secret.

"Miss Topley has dyed her hair black."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, but don't tell anybody."

"A secret?"

"Yes, she wants to keep it dark."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.
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COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama
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of Alabama.
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By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.
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Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.
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SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
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NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.
Every Department Full and Complete.
J. W. SMITH.
Former Post-office Building.

Weaving.

Yes, I'm a weaver, and each day
The threads of life I spin,
And be the colors what they may,
I still must weave them in.
With morning light there comes the thought,
As my task I begin,
My part is to make new threads has brought,
And bids me "weave them in."

Sometimes He gives me threads of gold
To mingle in the day;
Then, ofttimes, life is so bleak and cold,
That all things turn to gray.
And as my shuttle swiftly flies,
With threads both gold and gray;
And as I sing, twilight dies
And angels sing right away.

Oh, when my day of toil is o'er,
And I shall cease to spin,
He'll open wide my Father's door,
And bid me rest within.
For safe at home in heavenly light,
How clearly I shall see
The threads, the dark, the bright—
Remembered to me.

THAT BALL DRESS

BY ROSE ROYANT GERRY

Leoline Harper was just 21, a bright, ambitious, high-spirited girl, who earned her livelihood by teaching in a grammar school. But her prosy profession left her plenty of time to dream of a larger and brighter future, and she erected some very stately edifices in Spain.

"For I don't want to drudge all my life so," said Leoline. "I am pretty enough," with a conscious laughing glance at the mirror, "and clever enough, I hope, to make my own future."

"Yes, dear," said Aunt Josepha, who admired her niece exceedingly, "you are pretty enough and I believe you are smart enough; but still I don't understand how you are going to do it."

"You'll see," said Leoline, with a bright smile and a nod.

And when Kitty Copplefield, who taught in the primary department of the same school, told Aunt Josey about Mr. Maurice, the new trustee, who was so handsome and had such superb diamond studs, and admired Leoline's method of imparting instruction so enthusiastically, she began to comprehend what her niece meant.

"Leo," said she, when she had the rare chance of being alone with her niece, "do you like this Mr. Maurice?"

The blood flushed into Leoline's face.

"Of course I like him, Aunt Josey," said she.

"Do you love him?"

"I—I don't know whether I might or not," said Leo, coloring still deeper. "That is, if I knew him better. He is a society man, and I have so few opportunities! If I was only in a fashionable circle like Georgie Fitzalan!"

Now Miss Georgie Fitzalan was a pretty, dashing young lady, the daughter of a rich importing merchant, who had been in the same class as Leoline Harper at school, and Leoline had always secretly envied her luxurious, butterfly sort of life that seemed to have so few of the elements of shadow about it.

"And," added Leoline, "he is to be at Georgie's birthday party, and Georgie has asked me to come—and—and I can't, because I haven't anything fit to wear. And I do believe, Aunt Josey, if I could only go"—

"Yes, yes, I understand, my dear," said Aunt Josey, regretfully. "But, really, I do not see how you can go."

"Nor I, either," said Leo, gulping down a little suffocating lump that somehow would keep rising in her throat. "So I must just be contented to give it up!"

But half an hour afterward she came to her aunt with deepened color and eager, shining eyes, the newspaper in her hands.

"Look, Aunt Josey!" cried she.

"La, child," said the old lady, "you know I can't see a thing without my spectacles."

"Then I'll read it to you"; and Leoline read as follows:

"For sale, at a bargain, two silk evening dresses, one a blue and the other canary color; worn only once by a lady just returned from Europe.

"I—I don't know whether I might or not."

Price, twenty-five dollars each. Apply to H. C., No. — Rotherward street."

"What do you think of that, aunty? Blue is just my color. And silk, too! Why, I never had a real silk in my life!"

"I don't like the idea of second-hand finery," said Aunt Josepha, shaking her head.

"But when you can't afford anything else," Leoline. "Oh, Aunt [illegible] to go!"

Of the [illegible] member the old fable of the daw with borrowed plumes," warned Aunt Josepha. "If this man is really a man of sense he will think as much of you in your cashmere dress as if you wore the queen's diamonds."

But Leo, believing that her aunt was hopelessly behind the age, persisted.

"I will go to the number and address. I will just look at the silks; of course I needn't buy unless I like 'em."

The house was a magnificent brown stone establishment whose splendor rather abashed our little school teacher.

"H. C." proved to be Mlle. Hortense Chenier, the lady's maid, who occupied an airy fourth-story apartment to which the visitor was conducted by a grumbling footman. Leoline fit altogether out of her element, and most sorry that she had come; but when she saw the superb silks, scarcely worn, her heart leaped within her. The blue one was trimmed with deep, pointed white Spanish zlond, and proved to be the exact color to match Leo's right beauty.

"May I ask, Miss Harper, if you order your dresses from Worth?"

"Madame bestows these upon us," said Hortense, grimacing and twisting herself after the manner of French maids. "Madame is all goodness."

Leo bought the dress and it was sent home that night.

"Yes, it is very pretty; but all the same I don't like you to wear a second-hand dress," said her aunt.

"A great many ladies do the same thing, Aunt Jo."

"A great many ladies do a silly thing, then," retorted the old lady.

But, notwithstanding Aunt Jo's disapproval, Leo felt very proud and happy when she went off that evening dressed in the blue silk, which had required very little alteration to fit her supple figure.

Miss Fizalan's parlors were full, and Leo's heart beat high with anticipatory triumph as she saw Mr. Maurice around the crowd. The next moment she perceived that he was not alone. A tall and beautiful young lady leaned on his arm. With a pang of jealousy Leo would fain have shrunk away, but Mr. Maurice advanced toward her.

"Miss Harper, allow me to present to you my wife; Mrs. Maurice, Miss Harper. Oh I see you're surprised. So am I. She only arrived from Europe four days ago"; this with a smile.

Leo tried to mutter a few congratulatory words, but could hardly make herself audible. Mrs. Maurice put up her eyeglasses.

"How very strange!" she cried. "My blue silk dress that I had made at Worth's. I should know the trimming anywhere. May I ask, Miss Harper, if you order your dresses from Worth?"

Leo turned scarlet, but she clung bravely to the anchor of truth.

"No," she said, blushing with mortification; "I am only a school teacher, and can afford no such extravagance as that. I bought it second-hand of Mlle. Hortense Chenier, No. — Rotherward street."

"My maid," cried Mrs. Maurice. "And she stole it from me—all the time pretending that the packing case that contained it was lost on the voyage, the hypocritical thing."

Mr. Maurice laughed.

"That comes from your foreign French maids," said he.

Leoline Harper felt her face glow with burning scarlet.

"I—I am very sorry. I hope you do not consider it my fault," she said.

"Not at all; perhaps I shouldn't have spoken about it, but you see, I was so taken by surprise. Pray wear the dress; it is so charmingly becoming to you," said the lady.

Leo did not stay long. She felt as if every one in the room must know that she was wearing a second-hand dress, stolen from its owner! And the fact, now for the first time ascertained, that Mr. Maurice was a married man seemed to take all the sparkle out of her life. She went home early and cried herself to sleep. The next morning she sent back the dress to Mrs. Maurice with a note of apology, and she has been a wiser girl ever since.

"If my fortune comes to me, well and good," she said, "but I shall not go a step out of my way to seek it."—Chicago Journal.

How Boys Botanized Teacher's Hat.

Miss Johnson was an excellent teacher, but her taste in dress, especially headdress, was so peculiar that even her adoring pupils could not fail to notice it. The verdure which appeared upon Miss Johnson's hat one season was so gaudy that several wondering comments were made by the boys.

"I'm going to ask her what that green stuff is," said one boy, valiantly, in spite of the vigorous objections of his companions. "She won't mind, and next nature study class I'm going to ask her, and see who's right."

So, red in the face, but stubborn, he rose at the end of a lesson on wayside flowers, in response to Miss Johnson's general request for any questions which might have come up since the last lesson.

"I'd like to know about that green stuff on your hat," he said, bluntly. "John Aken, he says it's beach grass, but I say it's onion sprouts."—Youth's Companion.

Glamour.

I have read so long in the Book of the Brave,
I hear the tramp of their feet
In the quiet village street.
I catch the sound of an echoing cheer,
Blown down the night wind, faintly clear,
And the drums' unfaltering beat.

I have read so long in the Book of the Brave,
Their flags go streaming by,
Sharp comes the sentry's cry;
The shaded light of my study lamp
Seems a low glimmer from some still camp
Where the sleeping soldiers lie.

I have read so long in the Book of the Brave,
I march where the heroes are;
On my breast I feel a scar.
I turn to gaze on the rayless night;
The gloom is cleft by a beacon light,
And behold—the blessed star!
—Lulu Whedon Mitchell in the Century.

Star-Dust.

Mr. Pettus, the "Nestor" of the Senate, is fond of telling stories of darky humor, and among the best he relates is the folowing:

"There's an odd little negro of eight years living in Alababma who is given to the putting of funny questions to his parents. One night he suddenly awakened from a sound sleep. Turning to his father, who chanced to be awake, the little fellow asked:

"'Is it night, pappy?'

"'Yes, my chile,' responded the father, kindly; 'look auter de winder and yo will see de stars. Better go to sleep ag'in, honey, it's twelve o'clock.'

"The little darky gazed reflectively through the window. 'Twelve o'clock, pappy? Den de stars is changin' from yisterday to termorror, ain't dey?'"—Lippincott's.

In Search of Work.

"Well, sir," said the railway superintendent to a forlorn-looking man who had gained admittance to his presence, "what do you want?"

"I would like a situation on your line."

"No place for you, I think."

"But there is. I want to be interpreter."

"Interpreter?"

"Yes, sir; to tell the passengers what the porters say when they call out the names of the stations."

The superintendent studied a few minutes, and then, looking up, pointed to the door.—Birmingham (England) Weekly Post.

New Kind of Giant.

"Manny" Friend approached his old friend Lew Dockstader at the Herald Square theater a few nights ago with a request for an engagement with the show.

"Why, what use could I possibly have for you?" asked the minstrel.

"Advertise me as your newly acquired giant," said the lawyer.

Lew laughed uproariously. "Why, Manny," he exclaimed, "you're only two feet and a half tall. What kind of a giant would you make?"

"The smallest giant in the world," averred the diminutive Friend. "That'll be a brand-new line, too, for the three sheets."—New York Times.

Evidence of Insanity.

When it came to the cross-examination the witness who had testified that he believed the prisoner demented settled himself in anticipation of possible trouble.

"Have you any reason for wishing to send my client to a madhouse?" asked the lawyer.

"None," replied the witness.

"Well, what particular thing has he done that has tended to convince you that he isn't in his right mind?"

"Well," said the witness slowly, "look at the fool he made of himself in selecting a lawyer."

Home Rule in Scotland.

With reference to the growing Scottish demand for home rule for Scotland, the London News remarks: "Having already acquired, by lapse of time, the prescriptive right to manage English affairs for Englishmen, it may be that Scots, young and otherwise, will find their hands almost too full if they begin meddling with their own as well."

JOKE NOT ON BURGLARS.

But the Trap Set for Them Was a Splendid Success.

There had been a number of burglaries in the neighborhood, and the young electrician thought it would be a great thing for him if he could catch the thieves.

"Late to-night when you come in," he said to his father, "you must leave your key in the door. That will be the bait."

The old gentleman nodded.

"I will have a wire strung so that the key may be charged with electricity," the young electrician went on. "That will be the hook."

The old gentleman rubbed his hands and nodded again.

"Between the bait and the hook we will land some of these prowlers tonight," the young electrician asserted.

That night the old gentleman went to his club. The young electrician strung his wire and waited. The policeman on the beat stopped at the basement entrance just to "get a bite" and see that no one had run away with the cook. The young electrician became tired waiting and began experimenting with his wire and the battery.

The old gentleman came from the club in a cab a little before midnight. The cabman had "been there before," and he solicitously inquired if he should find the keyhole for the old gentleman.

The old gentleman thought it would be a good plan.

As the cabman turned a back somersault over the railing of the front porch he kicked the old gentleman in the stomach and knocked him down the steps. He also gave a yell that could be heard eight blocks and landed on the neck of the policeman, who was just backing away from the basement door with a piece of pie in his mouth.

It spoiled the pie. And the old gentleman was arrested and fined for assaulting an officer who was engaged in the discharge of his duty.

The burglars are still busy.—New York Press.

The Old Faith.

"Thus saith the Lord: Stand ye in the ways and see, and look for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."—Jeremiah vi., 16.

As a man who is travel weary, as a man who is travel worn,
Who carries anew the galling loads he over the road has borne,
Who carries anew each burden when counting them o'er alone,
While trudging his way through bog and fen and stumbling on bruising stone,
As a man who is travel weary remembers the first fair way
So a man goes back to the simple faith that was all his own one day.

The simple faith he cherished; the faith in the grass and sky,
The faith that he held in innocence with never a doubting "Why?"—
When valley and hill and forest and everything that is
Was wondrously rich with a breathing truth; and all of that truth was his;
When twilight and dawn were peaceful, and his were the dreaming stars—
The faith that he held unconsciously ere ever his soul had scars.

As a man who is travel weary, he stands on a lonely height,
And longingly looks at the stretching way that ends in the fading light
And yearns for the pleasant pathways as once he sought out their end—
The faith that he held in an honest hold as one does a faithful friend.
He turns to the unforgotten, the years when he wrought no wrong
And seeks for the faith that once was his—all simple and sweet and strong.
—W. N. D. in Chicago Tribune.

His Cordial Indorsement.

One of the stories attributed to Bishop Potter concerns a young and inexperienced clergyman who had just been called to a city charge. At the end of the first month his salary was paid by a check, and he took it to the bank and passed it in at the paying teller's window. That official looked at it and then passed it back.

"It's perfectly good," he said, "but I will have to ask you to indorse it."

The young clergyman took his pen and wrote across the face of the check, "I respectfully subscribe to the sentiments herein expressed."—New York Times.

How He Spelled It.

A Brooklyn physician whose memory for names is very poor recently had a patient in his office for whom he was asked to fill out an application for some position. Not wishing to betray the fact that he had forgotten the man's name he casually inquired, as he poised his pen above the paper:

"By the way, how do you spell your name?"

The man gave him a curious glance and said: "J-O-N-E-S—Jones."

Mendelssohn a Youthful Prodigy.

Mendelssohn used to conduct the concerts in his father's house when he was so little that he had to be mounted on a high stool to be visible to his orchestra. He played in public when he was 9, and at 11 composed a cantata and produced nearly sixty movements, songs, sonatas; trios for violin, violoncello and piano, and organ pieces.

Tree Causes Headache.

In the far East has recently been discovered a species of the acacia tree which is a wonder of plant life. It grows to a height of about eight feet, and when full grown closes its leaves together in coils each day at sunset, and curls its twigs to the shape of pigtails. After the tree has settled itself thus for a night's sleep, if touched it will flutter as if agitated or impatient at being disturbed. The oftener the foliage is molested the more violent becomes the shaking of the branches, and at length the tree emits a nauseating odor, which, if inhaled for a few moments, causes a violent headache.

Cousins Marry in Germany.

Among the marriages recorded in Berlin last year there were 121 of blood-relations; 100 of these were marriages of cousins.

Sympathy Up to Date

He desired to express his sympathy. That was all. He had always liked the man, and now that he was reported to be near death he felt sorry for both him and the afflicted family.

"Poor fellow!" he said. "They tell me that he already has one foot in the fire."

Trouble followed. The wife of the sick man happened to overhear the remark, and she promptly declared that he was a mean, hateful old thing and then burst into tears.

"But, my dear madam—" he protested.

"Don't speak to me!" she exclaimed. "Poor old Pete always looked upon you as a friend, and I always thought you were one, too."

"But I assure you—"

"Don't you dare say one word to me!"

Then a mutual friend took him by the arm and led him to one side.

"Really, old man," he said, "it was outrageous. I'm almost tempted to think you've been drinking."

"But, hang it all—"

"It was neither the time nor the place for cheap wit," broke in another friend.

"But I didn't intend—"

"Of course, we all know that Pete has been a pretty lively boy in his day," interrupted still another friend, "but you ought to have some regard for the feelings of his wife."

"I tell you I—"

"That's what comes of cultivating one's sense of humor at the expense of one's better feelings," put in the friend who had first taken him aside. "Of course, we know that you did not intend to say anything that would seem harsh and cruel, but—"

"Now, look here!" exclaimed the man who had made the original remark, breaking away from them angrily. "What I said was all right and proper. What would you have me say? That I am sorry to hear that he has one foot in the grave? That would be a nice, sensible thing to do when I happen to know that he is a cremationist and has already bought a silver urn to hold his ashes, wouldn't it? The trouble with you people is that you are not up to date."

Reason for White Race

Gustave Michaud, the ethnologist, writes: "We have now every reason to believe that both the Mediterranean and the Baltic branches of the white race are the result of the natural selection practiced by a cold climate upon northward-migrating African negroes. Whatever be the cause of the amount of pigment existing in the skin of the latter, it seems to me that the decrease of it was unavoidable as soon as the race took to traveling northward. In northern countries, natural selection tends constantly to harmonize with the color of the snow that of every animal which hunts or which is hunted; why should the blondness of the northern man have a different origin?

"Primitive tribes were doubtless frequently decimated by hunger, as the Canadian Indians are to-day. Those hunters who show on the snow a sallow face, black hair and beard, dark eyes, worked at a disadvantage when compared with somewhat lighter complexioned comrades. They were more conspicuous on the white field, and could not so easily approach their prey within striking distance. In time of famine, mortality was the greatest in their families.

"This eliminating process was repeated generation after generation, always leaving the larger posterity. However small may have been the difference in the mortality, we know today that a characteristic against which such a process is at work, always in the same direction, is doomed to disappear."

Japanese a Loving Race

Public demonstration of affection is most repugnant to the good taste of the Japanese, and it is the absence of this which is so generally mistaken for a lack of genuine feeling. I recall one man who was so devoted to his mother (though I doubt whether he could ever have been said to have "talked about" her), that when she died, while he was abroad, his depression was so profound that my husband watched him with anxiety lest he should commit suicide. The stoical training may render more unsympathetic a coarse nature; but repression to the refined soul brings an exquisite capacity for pain scarcely conceivable by those who are free to give utterance to every emotion.

Another man said to me, "I rarely speak of my mother, for a foreigner does not understand that a Japanese mother may be just as dear to her son as his to him and by the Japanese it is not expected that one should utter one's deepest feeling." That same son fainted with grief when his mother died, and when consciousness returned rose to make light of a "little dizziness," without reference to its cause. To this day, whenever he goes home, he carries with him his mother's letters, mounted on a beautiful roll of ivory and brocade, and on the anniversary of her passing beyond his mortal ken quietly devotes a portion of the day to meditation and special thought of her. Even to his wife, despite the closest bond of love, he says not, "This is the day of my mother's death."—The Outlook.

Meaning of Word Doctor

"The signification of the word 'doctor' is quite interesting," said a writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "In its original import it means a person so skilled in his particular art or science as to be qualified to teach it; or one who has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, physics or music. There is much difference of opinion as to the time when the title doctor was first created. It seems to have been established for the professors of the Roman law in the University of Bologna, about the middle of the twelfth century. After it was adopted it was conferred with expense and magnificence and solemnity; the time requisite for the degree is from three to eleven years.

"Medical science, however, dates back to the time of Plato's age, B. C. 429, when Aesculapius' knowledge and methods of practice prevailed, and whose remedies were incantations, soothing drinks, external appliances and the knife, bathing, abstinence and tranquillity, assisted by a confident hope of benefit. He was represented sitting, one hand holding a staff, the other resting on a serpent's head; a dog crouched at his feet, accompanied by a cock, sometimes by an owl.

"These animals are meant to typify the qualities which a physician should possess, the owl being emblematic of wisdom, the cock of vigilance, the serpent of sagacity, and, besides, of long life. His course was, evidently, to work chiefly on the imagination, as he relied largely upon the influence of dreams and visions to furnish the patients with the potency of the power of mind over matter, thereby appearing as the first instituter of faith cure efficacy, which is becoming more popular and believed in every day. It is, doubtless, the best remedy for hypochondria."

The Beliefs of Youth

Onct I went a-fishin' with a man what had a reel
An' fancy hooks 'n' catgut 'n' fish pole made of steel.
He never got a single bite from early until late,
Just 'cuz he didn't take no stock in spittin' on th' bait.
Yes, he kin laff an' jeer, but where's his fish I'd like to know?
Oh, I guess lots o' things is true 'at some folks say ain't so!

D'jever drop a horse hair into th' wat'rin-trough
An' leave it there for weeks an' weeks 'thout drainin' of it off?
An', if you use a human hair they say it only takes
Jes' half as long—but anyhow, it turns 'em into snakes!
An' ef a feller don't believe one-half the things he hears
A darnin' needle comes along an' sews up both his ears!

Our cook she's superstishus—she's scared as anythin'
If someone spills a little salt or don't pick up a pin,
An' when I was a kid I'd walk down to th' gate an' back,
An' think that I was poisoned if my foot stepped on a crack!
I know them things is silly—I cross my heart, I do—
But I guess lots o' things is so 'at some folks never knew.
—Burges Johnson, in Everybody's Magazine.

Railway Travel in 1830

In 1830, when the railway was opened between Liverpool and Manchester, the Liverpool terminus was at Wapping, says the Liverpool Post. Lime street tunnel was not completed until about six years later. At first the service consisted of three trains each way on weekdays and two on Sundays, but this was soon found to be insufficient. After Lime street station was opened there were six first-class trains and six second-class trains each way on week days and [illegible] of each description on Sunday.

The journey of thirty [illegible] occupied nearly two [illegible] complaints [illegible] great[illegible]

expectations were indulged in that in course of time the average rates of traveling would be at least double the ordinary speed of the swiftest conveyances drawn by horses.

It was anticipated that the general adoption of railways would lead to a vast decrease in the consumption of oats and hay. [illegible] steam engin[illegible] that port[illegible] been [illegible]

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

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RMS OF THE SURRENDER

rt Arthur's Defenders Given Honorable Military Consideration.

FICERS TO RETAIN SIDE ARMS

ps of Forts and Mines, With Lists of Officers and Troops, to Be Given the Japs—Privates to Remain Prisoners, But Officers to Be Paroled on Condition of Their Non-Participation in the War

Tokio, Japan.—The agreement on ms of the surrender of Port Arthur, nally signed by the Russian and anese commissioners, comprises ren articles. They became effec- , without ratification, upon being ned.

The agreement provides for the honble surrender of all officers and men the Russian army and navy at Port thur and all government properties, luding the fortifications and muniions, which must be handed over to Japanese in their present condiion.

The fortifications at Etseshan and ntsushan were to be disarmed and livered to the Japanese forces by on as a guarantee of the acceptance the terms. If they were not so deered the Japanese reserved freem of action. It is understood that Japanese troops took possession the time fixed.

Maps of the forts and mines, toether with lists of the officers and ops, the ships, and the properties non-combatants must be prepared the Japanese.

The Russian officers will be allowed retain their side arms and personproperty. They will be permitted return to Russia on their parole not re-enter the service of the Russian vernment while the war lasts.

The Russian troops are to remain soners of war and their medical icers will be retained in service for e prisoners.

A supplementary agreement will be rafted to settle further details of the pitulation.

During the meeting of the commisners, which was held in Big Eagle's st Fort at Shushiying, a table was rend with wine and food, and the ssian and Japanese envoys treated e another with the greatest courtesy. e meeting quickly merged into forl good fellowship.

Washington, D. C.—An official deatch received at the Japanese Letion from Tokio gives the details of e capitulation agreement between nerals Nogi and Stoessel at Port thur. The essential points are as lows:

"The whole fortress, ships, arms, munition, military buildings, maial and other property shall be surndered.

"The Japanese authorities will reve free action when these objects considered destroyed after signthe agreement.

"The plans of the forts, torpedoes, nes, military and naval officers' sts, etc., shall be delivered.

"The army and navy volunteers and her officials shall be all imprisoned. hereof in consideration of the brave fence, the military, naval officers and il officials attached, are to bear ms and keep private property of imdiate necessity to daily life and also return to Russia till the end of the r upon parole, and not to take arms r action in opposition to Japan's inrests.

"The forts Etseshan and Antsushan ll be surrendered to the Japanese ny before noon on the 3d of Janu- , as a guarantee."

The Japanese officials here are well ased with the terms of surrender.

FATAL $200,000 FIRE.

e Life Lost at Berlin, N. H.—Several Hurt.

Berlin, N. H.—Fire that broke out e at night practically destroyed the ement Opera House Block, the C. H. mon Block, the Thorndike Hotel d C. H. Brooks' drug store. The loss estimated at $200,000. Several peoe jumped from the upper floor of the era house block, occupied by lodgs, and were injured. One man was id to have been killed.

One woman who jumped from a winw was said to have been fatally inred. Telephone and electric light es were down and the city was in rkness.

JAPS AT CHEFOO.

atching to See That Neutrality Laws Are Observed.

Washington, D. C.—Consul-General ker, at Chefoo, said in a cable to State Department:

"The Japanese cruisers are now deparing. Inside of the harbor there e now seven Japanese destroyers."

The Japanese were evidently reaining in the harbor to see that neuality was preserved regarding the ven Russian destroyers which had und refuge there. There were also ee Russian launches at Chefoo.

JAPS OFF SUMATRA.

ur Warships Sighted East of the Island.

Batavia, Java.—A Dutch merchantman which arrived here reports that she met four Japanese warships east of the island of Sumatra.

MISER LEAVES FORTUNE

Firman Dubel, of Burlington, N. J. Dies Concealing His Wealth.

Gold, Silver and Currency Found All Over His Late Residence—Had Many Mortgages—Estate of $300,000 Left.

Burlington, N. J.—Denying with almost his last breath that he had any wealth other than the home in which he lived and the spacious grounds that surrounded his residence, Firman Dubel's estate, it is now estimated, will amount to between $300,000 and $500,000.

Since his death relatives have inaugurated a search of the Dubel premises, which has resulted in the finding of more than $9000 in gold, silver and moth eaten paper bills, chiefly of $100 denomination.

Stored in dusky recesses and out of the way nooks, laid between the leaves of books which were carelessly placed in unlocked receptacles, and hidden beneath the carpets which covered the floors in his home, the money has been found, and relatives are confident that they have merely begun their discovery of treasures.

In a peck measure in a room in which there was countless rubbish, there was $1700, and a cigar box held $2500 in gold. A third book, merely a pamphlet, contained between thirty-eight consecutive leaves thirty-eight one hundred dollar bills. Old clothing in various trunks and closets had been receptacles for money.

Living the life of a recluse for a score of years and having as his companion a housekeeper who was his ward, Dubel was known by the residents to have considerable money, despite his vigorous denials. His fortune accumulated greatly during his lifetime, but he received a large estate in line of descent from ancestors, who in the days of the Revolution and prior thereto, received enormous grants of land from the English Crown and later from the State of New Jersey. Search among old papers brought to light scores of mortgages upon property of residents of the town and county for miles around.

For years Dubel had lived on fare that caused one to wonder how he kept body and soul together. Though known as a stingy man, he is said to have been very kind to old friends of his family. He owned, much real estate in this town, and several aged and needy tenants have lived in these buildings for many years without paying rent.

A substantial yearly income was received by Dubel from his estate, and this was mostly reinvested in bonds and mortgages. Holding to the old time ideas of his ancestors, he had no faith in banks and like institutions, and his income, which has been accumulating for years, has presumably all been hidden in his home, which is a building more than one hundred years old.

Dubel's funeral was attended by nearly every able bodied resident of Burlington. Crowds of curious persons visited the home of the deceased, expecting his will would be read before the burial ceremony was held. The will was not mentioned.

STOLEN YEARS AGO.

Man Gets His First Month's Wages Back With Interest.

Williamsport, Pa.—Daniel Kehrer, an Eaglesmere merchant, whose winter home is in South Williamsport, received a conscience fund of $223, which represented his first month's wages, $68, after coming to Williamsport from the country thirty-eight years ago, plus six per cent. interest.

The money was stolen from Mr. Kehrer's trunk at his boarding place. He never learned who the thief was. Principal and interest were returned by a stranger, who exacted a receipt, in which Mr. Kehrer pledged himself to make no effort to learn the name of the person who had wronged him.

The stranger said the sender of the money had never lost sight of Mr. Kehrer, had often passed him on the streets, and now that he was able gladly made restitution.

MOVE IN POWERS CASE.

Kentucky's Attorney-General Wants Court to Declare Him Guilty.

Frankfort, Ky. — Attorney-General Hays filed a petition for a rehearing in the case of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the murder of ex-Governor William Goebel.

The Powers case now stands with the last verdict of guilty reversed and a new trial ordered. Attorney-General Hays appealed for a rehearing on the decision by the Court of Appeals. In other words the court is asked to reverse itself, and let the death sentence stand.

MANY EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Nearly Forty Miles of Railroad Damaged in Costa Rica.

New Orleans, La.—The steamer Preston, from Puerto Limon, Costa Rica, brings the news that nearly forty miles of the Costa Rica Railroad, running between Puerto Limon and the capital, San Jose, had been so seriously damaged by a succession of twenty-five earthquake shocks, which began in the latter part of December, as to seriously interfere with business.

A Mysterious Explosion.

A mysterious bomb explosion occurred in a shoe shop in a New York City tenement house.

LYNCHING HAS DECREASED

Records For 1904 Show Mob Violence in Evidence Least Since 1885.

Legal and Illegal Executions in the Several States and Territories For the Year Just Past.

Chicago, Ill.—The lynchings in 1904 were only 86 in number, the smallest of any year since 1885. None was reported in November, the first time in twenty years that a month passed without a lynching. By States the lynchings were: Alabama, 5; Arkansas, 17; California, 2; Florida, 3; Georgia, 17; Idaho, 1; Kentucky, 4; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 18; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 1; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 4; Virginia, 4; Wyoming, 1.

The lynchings were divided as follows: 82 in South, 5 in North; 83 were negroes, 4 whites and 2 women. The causes were: Murder, 36; race prejudice, 19; assaults on women, 20; murderous assault, 4; conspiracy to murder, 2; unknown, 2; insults, 2; threats, 1; robbery, 1.

There were 116 legal executions in 1904, compared with 123 in 1903 and 144 in 1902, divided by States as follows: Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 7; California, 5; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 5; Indiana, 2; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 3; Montana, 2; New Jersey, 2; New York, 8; North Carolina, 7; Ohio, 10; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 19; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 5; Utah, 1; Virginia, 6; West Virginia, 1; Washington, 1; District of Columbia, 1. The executions were divided: 62 in North and 54 in South; 69 were white, 45 negroes, 1 Japanese, 1 Chinese. One hundred and ten executions were for murder.

Embezzlements in 1904 showed a decrease, being $4,742,507, compared with $6,562,165 in 1903. The embezzlements were: Stolen by public officials, $238,794; from banks, $2,424,374; by agents, $758,879; forgeries, $193,490; from loan associations, $311,000; by postal employes, $14,500; miscellaneous stealings, $637,970.

The number of homicides including deaths by violence of every sort was 8482, compared with 8976 in 1903.

COUNTRY'S GIFTS OF A YEAR.

Total For 1904 $46,296,960, the Least Sum Since 1901.

Chicago, Ill.—While the donations of 1904, by actual gift and bequest to charity, religious and educational institutions, libraries, museums, galleries and municipal betterments, show a decrease, being but $46,296,960, as compared with $76,934,978 in 1903, $77,397,167 in 1902, and $128,888,732 in 1901—the record breaking year—still the total amount remains large.

The decrease is partly accounted for by the much smaller amounts contributed by multi-millionaires. The total stated of course does not represent contributions to charity in the general sense, or church contributions, or small sums. It includes only such donations or bequests as have been published.

Of the total amount for the year, the donations are $20,609,807 and the bequests $25,660,173. These sums have been divided as follows: To charities, $16,752,278; to religious enterprises, $5,842,890; to museums and art galleries, $898,000; to libraries, $1,541,360, and to educational institutions, $21,235,452.

LIFE SAVERS SAVE COMRADES.

Oak Island Crew Take Fire Islanders Off Stranded Schooner.

Eastport, L. I.—The Oak Island life saving crew had to go to the rescue of the members of the Fire Island crew when the situation of the Fire Island men was desperate.

A week previously the lumber-laden schooner Frank W. McCullough, bound for Patchogue, grounded on Fire Island bar a short distance from where the steamer Drumelzier grounded. The Fire Island crew went out to the wreck of the McCullough to take off two men who while engaged in salvage work had been caught aboard. While lying alongside the Fire Island boat was dashed against the side of the wreck of the schooner and her sides stove in.

The Fire Island men took to the rigging of the McCullough and signaled for help. The Oak Island men put off at once and brought the Fire Islanders and the two men ashore.

PRESIDENT TO PARIS, TEXAS.

Accepts Confederate Vets' Invitation—Kinsmen on Both Sides.

Paris, Texas.—Replying to an invitation extended by Albert Sidney Johnston Camp U. C. V., extended through its commander, J. W. Hardison, President Roosevelt promises to visit Paris on his Southern trip, if possible. His letter says in part:

"Personally, I had kinsmen on both sides. Two of my mother's brothers fought in the Confederate service—one, by the way, served on the Alabama under Admiral Semmes, the father of the wife of that gallant former Confederate, Luke Wright, whom I have made Governor of the Philippines. It was only the other day that I designated the sole living grandson of Stonewall Jackson a cadet at West Point, and have just made 'Jeb' Stuart, Jr., United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia."

Russian Securities Stand.

Russian securities in the Berlin Boerse stood the shock without loss.

POISONED HER HUSBAND

Mrs. Carrie Joslyn, of Mason, Mich. Accused of Murder.

Gave Her Former Spouse Arsenic For Two Weeks Until Death Claimed Him—Arrested With Her Children.

Mason, Mich.—Murder so coldblooded that it took a woman two weeks to kill her husband was admitted, say the police, in a confession made by Mrs. Carrie Joslyn, who was brought hither from Wheatfield township and placed in the County Jail. Drop by drop, the alleged confession set forth, the wife gave arsenic to William Joslyn, whom she slew that she might become the bride of his farm assistant, Isaac Swan. A large quantity of the poison was found in his stomach. She put the powder first in his coffee, and when it sent him to bed, day by day she hovered about him on the pretense of tending him, only to pour more and more of the deadly drug into his pain-racked body. Through that whole fortnight she watched him as a cat a mouse, noting the progress of the poison's work, with no pity for his hourly agony. She reckoned only on the length of time necessary to cause his death without detection, and when at last the end arrived she turned to the man for whom she had committed the crime and her heart had room only for dreams of him and her future with him.

Mrs. Joslyn told the police, they assert, Swan had conspired with her to murder her husband. The two long had been attached to each other, and at first, apparently, they thought of waiting till chance should break down the barrier between them. But Joslyn was too robust and the prospect of his natural death too remote for their patience. So they calmly, coldly planned his violent taking-off and lost no time in carrying out their resolve. Marry they must they felt. Flight together did not occur to them. Murder was easier of accomplishment, and seemingly there was nothing in the idea to give either a shock. From the moment the twain agreed on death Joslyn's doom was sealed as irrevocably as if his neck was stretched under the guillotine's falling blade.

Swan bought the arsenic and gave it to the woman. It was tied in fair white paper with a neat string. Not a shudder passed over her as she took the packet of death from the hands of her clandestine admirer. Joslyn's coffee next morning contained the first dose. He became ill in the forenoon, but rallied at dinner. There was a brief respite, for it was not until supper that she gave him the second installment. He groaned through the night, but arose in the morning and went about his work. The man's sturdy spirit would not yield to what he regarded as a slight illness. More of the arsenic was given to him at the noon meal. By dusk his strength was gone. He took to his bed, from which he never was to rise. Then an inner smile of satisfaction underspread the one she wore for him. He was at her mercy.

Joslyn's active temperament made him chafe against idleness. He tossed on his bed and begged for cooling drinks. The woman, still with the smile that secretly mocked him, made lemonade and handed to him tempting glasses of the beverage. He might have as much as he liked, she said. It was good for the ailing. Perhaps—but not with dose after dose of arsenic in it. So skillfully did she mete out the poison, so carefully did she calculate the length of time he must live to avert suspicion, that Joslyn never suspected her. He took the lemonade from her hand with grateful glances and drank it eagerly. It soothed him, he fancied, as no medicine could. Had not she prepared it for him?

Swan disappeared when the police became suspicious. A search for him was began and it is now believed he would be caught before he could leave the State. Mrs. Joslyn at night sat in her cell, staring at vacancy with dry eyes, her children from time to time tugging at her skirt with inquiries for their father. But she answered not.

TRAIN BURIED IN SNOW.

New Haven Road Employes Unable to Dig It Out.

Winsted, Conn.—The train on the Central New England road from Goshen, N. Y., due here at 3.24 o'clock, became buried in snow at Copake, N. Y., and for many hours the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad employes did not succeed in digging the train out.

The snow had been falling steadily for many hours, being one of the heaviest falls in years in this region. All trains on the western end of the Central New England branch were held up by the storm.

BIG FINE TO TIP A WAITER.

Bill to That Effect in the Missouri Legislature.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Representative Tubbs introduced a bill in the Missouri House of Representatives making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine of not more than $500 to "tip" a waiter, chef or steward at any hotel, cafe or restaurant.

Mr. Tubbs, in discussing his bill later, said that he believed it would pass both houses and receive the Governor's signature.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON.

Some of the important diplomatic appointments President Roosevelt has decided to make were announced.

Two Holland submarines have been contracted for by Secretary of the Navy Morton.

President Roosevelt appointed J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, Pa., Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. North, Director of the Census, issued a statement defending the bureau's cotton reports against attacks made on them by Southern ginners.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Advices from Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, said that the United States Government is to fortify Midway Island and Guam. The cruiser New Orleans, which has been ordered from Manila to Bremerton, will leave the large guns of her armament at the islands, to be mounted there.

Much comment was heard throughout the Philippine Islands, especially around Manila, over the appointment of Captain Howze, formerly stationed in the islands, as commandant of the West Point Military Academy.

DOMESTIC.

Thomas D. Robinson, of New York City, aged eighty-one, and his wife, seventy, were charged with burglary.

The cruiser Chattanooga was tested for speed off Newport, R. I., exceeding the contract speed on a four hours' run.

The body of Leonard Mandeville, a clerk, nineteen years old, was found in a trench in Newark, N. J.

It was announced that part of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City, would be finished in three years.

Governor Frank W. Higgins was inaugurated in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

Andrew Carnegie has given $268,000 to the Maryland Institute of Art and Design.

The annual report of F. D. Kilburn, New York State Superintendent of Banking, was made public in Albany. Many changes in the banking laws of the State were recommended.

Agents of the chief Chicago (Ill.) packers were arrested in Montana, charged with conspiracy to fix meat prices.

Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, husband of the alleged swindler, arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, and had a pathetic conference with his wife in the jail.

The refusal of the village of Leamington, Ont., to furnish water for locomotives on the Pere Marquette road stalled several of them at that place.

After a barroom row at Fall River, Mass., where they had both been on strike twenty-two weeks, Fred. Booth late at night killed John Parkinson in a fist fight.

The body of the girl murdered in Riverside Drive, New York City, was identified as that of Mary Elizabeth Mangan, of the Bronx.

Mayor Mulvihill, of Bridgeport, Conn., rescued from drowning a little girl who nearly perished in a futile attempt to save two little boys who lost their lives under the ice.

Clergymen, judges and officials favored a movement to establish the whipping post for wife beaters in the District of Columbia.

Worshipers in North Plainfield, N. J., tried to lynch negroes who fatally stabbed policemen.

Several wealthy men in Ohio were indicted for arson committed twenty-four years ago.

Wanted at McKeesport, Pa., on a forgery charge, Harry Linn was arrested at New Orleans, La.

The quarterly statement of the New York State banks, published at Albany, showed an increase of over $65,000,000 in the amount due depositors in three months.

The Fall River boat Puritan was disabled by breaking her paddle wheel off Pleasant View, R. I. She was towed to New London, Conn.

Dr. Chadwick, husband of Cassie L. Chadwick, with his daughter arrived in New York City from Europe, and he voluntarily started for Cleveland, Ohio, where he was arrested.

FOREIGN.

Great damage has been done in Geneva by a recent blizzard.

The chief of the Cuban Health Department declared absurd Dr. Nelson's report that information concerning yellow fever at Santiago had been suppressed.

A disaster caused by a bog slide overwhelmed a village in Roscommon, Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with their daughters, are to make a tour of Spain.

The Australian Minister of Trade is considering the advisability of giving state bonuses to encourage the growing of cotton.

Dispatches to Panama declared that a projected revolution in Colombia had been put down, and the generals who planned it imprisoned.

For the first time in the history of United Italy clerical aldermen attended the reception at the Quirinal.

Kaiser Wilhelm, at the New Year's reception to the American Ambassador, sent greetings to the President and the American people.

Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims, has just died at the age of eighty.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House,
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Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 9 to 4 p. m.
CLANTON

Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

PURE GOODS

The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

The dowager empress of China has contributed $130,000 to the formation of a Chinese Red Cross society. After the society is formed, this same old lady will be the first one to give it something to get busy on.

VAGRANT'S EPITAPH.

Change was his mistress, chance his counselor.
Love could not keep him, duty forged no chain.
The wide seas and the mountains called to him,
And gray dawns saw big campfire in the rain!

Sweet hands might tremble! Ay, but he must go.
Revel might hold him for a little space,
But turning past the laughter and the lamps,
His eyes must ever catch the luring face.

Dear eyes might question! Yes, and melt again,
Rare lips, a-quiver, silently implore,
But ever he must turn his furtive head
And hear the other summons at the door.

Change was his mistress, chance his counselor,
The dark firs knew his whistle up the trail.
Why tarries he today?—and yesternight
Adventure light her stars without avail.

—*Scribner's.*

PRECIOUS OLD HOME.

By MARY SWEET POTTER.

Hester and Jacob Cross had a letter from their only son, which caused them both a great deal of anxious thought.

"You see, father," so ran a portion of the letter, "I can seldom leave my business to go out to see you, it is such a long, expensive journey, and I must think of saving the dollars and cents, now that I have a wife and child to provide for; so I agree with my wife that it would be a good idea for you and mother to come out here—just close up the old place and come out here and live with us for good. No use trying to sell anything, for no one would care to buy such a little tumble-down house; and if I remember right, there isn't a piece of furniture in it which is worth above a dollar. Just pack your clothes and a few things you value most and come right along and live with us."

"Don't you think Henry speaks a little too slightingly of the old home, Hester?" asked Jacob of his wife. "It was good enough for me and my father before me, and he had a good comfortable bringing up in it."

"I s'pose he's got so forehanded that he can live in a way that makes the old things seem dreadful old, and he can't help it, Jacob," replied Hester, ready now, as in the time of her son's boyhood, to make excuses for his shortcomings. Yet there were plainly written upon her face lines of pain caused by some of the words in her boy's letter, which not even the seemingly sincere and hearty invitation to come and live with them could smooth out.

Yet her heart swelled with pride at the thought of leaving the old home of comparative poverty for her son's home, filled, as she judged by his letters, with all the luxuries and comforts which money could buy; and she endeavored to bring her husband around to her own state of mind, which was becoming each moment more and more favorable toward the project of breaking up their own housekeeping and going to Glenfield to live with their son.

So it came about that the time for their departure was near at hand, and they were making ready to go.

"Might as well take all the things down and pack them into boxes, so if we should ever happen to want any of them we can send for them and have no bother about anything."

Jacob raised his thoughtful eyes to his wife's flushed face in careful consideration.

"I wouldn't, Hetty; they'll keep better just where they are, I think. Whoever comes for them can pack them. You need your strength for the journey; let everything stay just as it is, I say."

So they merely closed the blinds, curtains and doors, as if retiring for the night or going out to call on a neighbor for an evening, and started with fluttering hearts upon their long overland journey to Glenfield.

All the way Hester Cross dreamed longingly of the meeting so soon to be. She had never seen the dear baby nor indeed its mother, her son's wife, but her great heart was fully prepared to take them both in and enshrine them beside Jacob and Henry, and the nearer she drew to her journey's end the more eagerly she anticipated the pleasure of meeting them.

At length, dusty and travel-worn, Hester and Jacob Cross stood upon the steps of their son's rather pretentious house, waiting for admission.

By some unfortunate mistake or omission, no one had met them at the station, and they had found their way to their son's house as best they could.

And no one met them cordially at the hall door, as would have been the case in their own home if any one they loved had come to visit them. Instead, a servant came at length, and, with eyebrows raised supercilliously, showed them with a doubtful air into a richly furnished parlor.

It seemed a long time to their weary eagerness before their son's wife, a vision of beauty, smiling, and with condescending air, came to meet them. She tried to make them feel at ease and amply apologized for the oversight of failing to meet them at the station, but in spite of all her efforts, something was lacking and the father and mother from the "little old tumble-down house" away back in the country hoped faintly that the meeting with Henry and the baby would be of a character to warm up their chilled spirits, and drive out that spectre which already wore the garb and appearance of homesickness and persistently sat in their inmost souls.

Shown to their room, which was a model of comfort and convenience, they rested and refreshed themselves and waited as they had been requested, till summoned to dinner, where they met their son for the first time in ten years.

They had no real reason to complain of any lack of warmth in their son's greeting, and he was genuinely glad to see them. The mercury of their spirits ran rapidly up; but still they had not seen baby.

Grandma felt that she was being defrauded, and ventured to speak of the desire of her heart.

"Baby? Oh, yes! Nurse shall bring her down for half an hour after dinner," was the smiling reply, and down to zero again dropped the mercury of grandma's hope, and grandpa sympathized with her.

But oh, when that half-hour came! Frail, but fair and sweet as one of her own day lilies at home, grandma thought, and her heart went out to the little girl with a longing to love and care for it in the old-time ways in which she had nurtured her baby, her only one, the father of this one, but as different to it as the ox-eye daisy to the forget-me-not.

Hester Cross clung to the child with loving tenderness, loth, when the limit of time was reached, to give it to the nurse, who waited for her charge.

"We'll see," she said, when she and Jacob were alone again, "we'll see if I am not to have any comfort with Henry's baby. That nurse girl shall not have everything her own way, but there's one thing she may have, and that's a rest."

Jacob looked thoughtfully and said little. He saw further into matters than his wife. She, without being conceited, had more confidence in her own ability to do things for others in her own way satisfactorily to them, as well as herself, and in this case, as once or twice before, he felt that she was going to be disappointed.

Before he had time to speak a word in reply a door opened and closed somewhere near, and they heard the softly modulated tones of their daughter-in-law in conversation with her husband.

"They are dear old people," she said in reply to a question of Henry's, "but I am afraid a difficulty will arise in regard to Lelna. I cannot have nurse interfered with in the care of our child."

"Undoubtedly mother will find her greatest pleasure in devoting herself to the interests of baby; what is the objection, my dear?"

"Oh, Henry! in these days of enlightenement, I wonder you have not learned better than to ask such a question. Without being actually diseased, your mother is old and probably in a weak state of health. If we allowed her to nurse baby and caress her as she did today, to any great extent, we would without doubt be subjecting our delicate baby to almost certain infection that would be seriously, perhaps fatally, injurious to her health; don't you think so?"

"I am afraid, my dear, that this is one of the few subjects upon which we differ slightly. When babies and their grandmothers are separated from each other by the new-fangled notions you are learning at your meetings and clubs, there is a line drawn beyond which my sympathy will not reach."

The door closed sharply and they heard the step of their son pass out along the hall and down the stairs.

The old couple looked at each other and each read in the eyes of the other the same thought. It was left for Hester to give expression to it, however.

"Jacob, our luggage is still at the depot; it shall never be brought into this house by my consent. I want to go home."

His lip quivered, but he smiled acquiescence, and hastened out to intercept his son, who might be going to attend to the matter of having their boxes brought to the house.

To say that Henry Cross was astonished and hurt does not express his state of mind when his father caught his arm as he was turning a corner, and hurriedly informed him of his mother's decision. Hurriedly, because if he had allowed his tongue to hesitate the old man must have weakly broken down.

"But father, I don't understand. You have not been under my roof half a day—not long enough to find whether you like it or not," remonstrated Henry, in tones of perplexed vexation.

Yet his father, searching his face, saw a flash of something like relief pass over it, and having a key to an inner chamber of his son's mind, he did not blame him, but gently persisted.

"It's an old folk's notion, boy, no use to fight it. We're as homesick as dogs, and we will stay all night with you and then start back to the old place. It's a mistake when folks as old as we are think of transplanting themselves to a new place."

"Father, I cannot bring myself to consent to this—this most unreasonable desire of yours and mother's," he carried out, "the distressed young man replied. "Come with me down to the station and we will have your things taken to the house and nicely placed, then you will feel more at home, and so will mother, and all will be right and pleasant."

But no. Henry Cross saw that it was useless to try to persuade his father to alter his decision.

They went to the station, but it was to arrange for shipping their boxes back home, all but one.

"This is filled with country things which your mother and I thought you might like—apples from the old trees you used to like best, and a few extra nice vegetables.

The old man sighed as he thought that having sold all their fruit and vegetables they would be obliged to buy more to keep them through the winter months.

Henry's wife was delighted with the contents of the box, but her husband could never bring himself to relish the vegetables when they were prepared for the table; they seemed to choke him, and the sight of the well-remembered fruit brought tears to his eyes.

The information of the change in the plans of the old people was received by Henry's wife with unfeigned disapprobation.

Not until the old couple were well on their way home did the reason of their sudden return there dawn on the mind of their son. Then he said,—

"Helena, do you care to know why your father and mother-in-law did not make a home with us as they first intended?"

She noted the bitterness in his tone, and said nothing, but waited with questioning eyes for what he had to say.

"They overheard your learned disquisition on the subject of grandmothers—the danger of allowing them to nurse or caress their grandchildren."

Helena Cross blushed a fiery red. she would have given much to recall she would have give nmuch to recall the words which had worked such mischief.

She was not so cruel or hard-hearted as not to realize what she had done and to regret it from the bottom of her heart. She was young and felt the importance of wife and motherhood, and had listened to too many well-meant but false and foolish teachings, and herein lies excuse enough for Henry's wife, whose punishment was quite adequate to her fault, or so her husband decided when a few hours later he saw her eyes swolen and red with weeping.

As for the father and mother who had so suddenly changed their mind, no tongue can tell how blest and sweet, and altogether lovely, the "little old tumble-down house," which had been so calmly deserted by them four days before, appeared now, as, in the golden light of an October sunset, they stopped before it.

"Oh, I'm so glad I didn't tear up or down anything," sighed Hester, softly, wearily, yet delightfully, as she stepped inside the dear old kitchen door. "Jacob, are you too tired to run over to Bennett's and get the cat? They'll give her up—it don't seem quite like home without her—why bless me! there she is. I might have know she'd see us coming. And now we'll unpack the things Henry made us bring, and have supper. Do get out from under foot, puss, till I get a fire built!"

And Jacob, splitting pine kindlings, kept his face turned aside from Hester that she might not see the happy tears in his eyes.

No one to welcome them, only the old cat they had deserted, yet for Hester and Jacob Cross it was a blessed home-coming.

Letters came at regular intervals from Henry during the winter, and each one was filled with news of the little child—all her little ways and wiles—bitter-sweet news to Grandma Hester. But through all ran an interlude of sadness—baby was not strong. She had illness after illness and only partially recovered from each one.

By-and-by there came a missive that filled the two old hearts with mixed emotions. Baby was coming, baby and baby's mother. The letter, sweetly worded, was written by Helena:—

"Will you kindly let us come, ather and mother," it said, "and help me to nurse the baby back to health? I am sure that in the sweet, pure old home that Henry is always telling me about she will grow strong, especially with a grandma to love and pet her."

Hester was struck dumb with joy and amazement. She was in the midst of her spring house cleaning, and in order to be ready to receive them on the date mentioned some extra effort and haste would be necessary.

And it came to pass that one day Helena Cross, weary, but pleased and hopeful, alighted from the old stage and at the gate of her husband's old home met his mother and gladly surrendered into her willing arms the pale, precious baby, which grandma had never expected to see again till it had grown into a cold, stately woman like Helena as she had been before the deadly fear of losing her child had changed and softened her.

Grandma's constant care and the country air soon accomplished the desired result, or well begun it, so that when the autumn frosts began to ripen the nuts the fiat came forth from the busy husband and father in the distant western city that baby and her mamma must come home, and with them the father and mother.

But after much thoughtful and careful consideration, the old folks decided that they weer better off in their own homely old home, and that if they could have their beloved daughter-in-law and her child with them during each summer, the winters would pass by swiftly, mere seasons of joyful anticipation.—Sunday Republican.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Paderewski is coming over again to show us the latest style in scrambled hair, says the Washington Post.

A good many men make money not because they have brains, but because others haven't, says the Birmingham News.

One of the first duties of the Texas Legislature is to make ends meet and tie them in a double bow knot, states the Dallas News.

There is entirely too much time taken up every day trying to help those make up their minds who don't know what they want, the Atchison Globe avers.

Secretary Morton says the American navy has the finest enlisted men of any in the world. Some of the officers are pretty good, too, the Washington Evening Star rightly states.

The new style of tight trousers will bring our local charros into fashion again. Also the creased trouser will have a rest, remarks the Mexican Herald.

An English specialist announces that he has discovered a remedy for defective sight that will obviate the necessity for wearing glasses. Call it Anti-paine-in-the-face. Doctor, advises the Newport News Press.

A St. Louis man was struck by two trains before he could collect his thoughts, and if he does not collect damages he doesn't deserve to have any money.

Naval demonstrations must be a terrible bore to the Sublime Porte, thinks the New York Evening Sun. Hardly a month passes but it has to receive a visit from some squadron. Austria is the latest nation threatening to show the Sultan what she can do.

St. Louis World's Fair buildings that cost $15,000,000 have been sold for $880,000, and, strange to say, no one was hurt in the bargain rush, either.

Chase French—who, judging from his name, might be of either Prussian or English descent—has left a bequest of $90,000 to buy medals for Boston public school graduates. Possibly he thought it wise to have them thus tagged as a warning to the world in general.

A writer to the Editor of The New York Times says: Politeness is such a charming thing—why don't we practice it more? Is there any one in this community who has not had an experience with some polite, painstaking official or man of business? Let him contract his feelings after this experience with those which filled his bosom after an encounter with some rude, indifferent Jack in office. Seeing that we all appreciate good manners, it is really most extraordinary that so few of us make an effort to acquire them. Perhaps, being so busy a people, we think it takes times to be polite. But on the contrary politeness is a great timesaver, being, in fact, the best social and business lubricant in the world. New York, pause a moment in your buffola-like career, and consider the matter!

We believe sincerely there are bright days for the farm life—days when the longing of youth will be toward the farm rather than from it, says Up-to-Date Farming. Speaking of the advice so tersely given in the heading of this article, and in an article bearing the same head, one of our local dailies expresses the following very sensible thoughts: "How many men there are who wish they had followed such advice. In the restlessness of their youth and their ignorance of the world they look upon life on the farm as 'cribbed, cabined and confined,' and as a thing from which to escape. They go eagerly away, not necessarily to sorrow and death, to be sure, for many attain wealth and fame, but whether they miss or gain prizes in the big outside world the time comes when they look yearningly back to the farm where boyhood days were spent. The one who is poor regrets the lost independence of the life there and has visions of even yet becoming the possessor of a few acres and of getting back to the soil. If he is rich he buys a farm and equips it to suit his taste and his purse, deriving what pleasure he may from his occasional visits there. Perhaps no one appreciates rural life as much as one who left it, and it may be that absence is needed to prove its advantages and its charms. But it is a pity that when the lesson is learned while one is yet young that the wanderer does not make haste to return and remedy his mistake. The time will yet arrive when farming will be recognized as an art and will be followed as a profession. The things that the young find irksome will be fewer than now. The restless boy will make his journey while his years are few and will return satisfied to his home."

Flood Causes Trouble.

Philadelphia.—The effects of Saturday night's heavy rainfall, which was driven by a 36-mile gale, are in evidence today in all sections of the city and environs. The most serious result is the swollen condition of the Schuylkill river, which is 17 feet above normal at Mamayunk, a suburb. Fourteen mills are closed as a result of the flood and 4,000 hands are idle.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A STRONG DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Subject: The Ever Present God—The Goal Toward Which in the Transition of Theology Should Lead Us—Inward Aspirations and Longings the Voice of God

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott occupied the pulpit in the Church of the Pilgrims Sunday morning in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Dewey. Dr. Lyman Abbott's subject was, "The Ever Present God," and he took for his text, Romans, x:6-7-8: "But the righteousness which is of faith speaketh on this wise: say not in thy heart who shall ascend into heaven? (that is, to bring Christ down from above) or, who shall descend into the deep? (that is, to bring up Christ again from the dead)...but what saith it? The word is nigh thee, it is in thy mouth and in thy heart; that is, the word of faith which we preach." He said:

The "word" in the New Testament means, God speaking. A friend sits by your side in absent-minded meditation, and his speech reveals the soul of man. So the word of God reveals the unknown God to us. We have not to go to the depths to find the manifestation of God is all about us and within us. We are all familiar with the statement that we are passing through a transition in theology. If it were only a transition in theology it would not disturb us much. We could leave the theologians to study the theology of the future for themselves. But it is also a transition in religious experience. I am sure that the older members of this congregation can trace in their lives, more or less, a change, not simply in their intellectual opinions of religion, but in their really vital religious experience. We used to think, in our boyhood, of God as King sitting on the Great White Throne, with the angels gathered about Him and singing to Him. He was far away. We sent our prayers up to Him by a kind of spiritual wireless telegraphy, asking for things, and sometimes He would give us those things and sometimes He would not. But this was our experience of prayer, and that was our notion of the answer to prayer; and this faraway God sitting on the Great White Throne, had revealed Himself to men through the Bible and through the Christ. It was a great historic revelation, and we went back, more or less consciously of that revelation of the faraway God in the faraway historic time, and we went to that Bible to find out what it told us respecting God's law, of what was required of us, and the things with respect to God's grace, what He would do for us, and with many of us that experience has not changed. The picture of the great King has grown dim and indistinct, or disappeared altogether, and remains, if it remains at all, as a recognized picture and not a reality. And that Christ, who seems to us to mediate between God and man, a revelation of the faraway God, has also grown faraway. That is, we have come to recognize that He is a great historic figure, and we are, more or less, perplexed as to what His revelation is of the faraway God, and what His relation to us is, and our prayers have changed and our conception of the Bible has changed, and we can no longer take a text out of the Bible and rest upon it as a final and absolute authority. If we try, perhaps some succeed and some fail.

What I do want this morning is to point out, not what has taken place, but to indicate the goal toward which this transition should lead us; what is the Promised Land toward which we should look; what is the religious experience we may hope for in the future to take the place of this religious experience of the past, that has grown dim and indistinct and which is only half believed. In the first place, I am sure that, while we have been undergoing this change, forces without the church have been bringing to us a larger, if a vaguer, conception of God. God does not work only through the church; He does not speak only through the preacher. Religion is not a spiritual conduit through which the water of life is brought down to man. The grace of God does not come in particular channels of grace alone. The Bible says it falls like a gentle rain. It is universal, and we may look outside the church and among the forces that we have considered forces for skepticism, for the forces which are giving us a more indefinite idea of religion and, I think, a nearer view of God. I am not going to try to state the reason, I am only stating the fact. Herbert Spencer has summed up in a single sentence what he thinks is the result of scientific investigation and experience. "Amid all the mysteries by which we are surrounded nothing is more certain than that we are ever in the presence of Eternal Energy, from which all these things proceed." What science has taught is this: You are not to go back to creative days to find God, though in some period God launched the world and put His children here and intervening now and then in special necessity; you are not to think of God that way; you are to think of God as the eternal energy here. Yes, as ever in the presence of the eternal energy—always creating, always controlling—in the growth of every flower and in the perfume, in the light of every bird.

Science says that God is not remote. He is here, and you can go out into the Present Day this afternoon and find Him in the brown trees, beneath the ground, and in the hidden life that next spring is to burst forth; for God is life, and there is no explanation for any of the phenomena of life except in the indwelling of the Eternal. If we turn from science to literature we find a much closer and more sacred and truer and diviner interpretation of the change that is coming over the thoughts of men. The poets are all prophets. They tell us beforehand what is the fate that is by and by we shall come to. Let me read one such interpretation. It is from Tennyson:

"The sun, the moon, the stars, the sea, the hills and the flowers, are not these, O, soul, the vision of Him who reigns?

"Dark is the world to thee; thyself art the reason why. For is He not all but that which has power to feel, I am I?

"Glory about thee, within thee, and thou fullest thy doom.

"Making Him broken gleams, and a stifled splendor and gloom.

"Speak to Him, thou, for He hears, and spirit with spirit can meet. Closer is He than breathing, and nearer than hands and feet."

The universal presence, universal communion, in the hearts of men, as it was in the heart of Moses; in the hearts of wearied souls, as in the heart of David when he wrote the Twenty-third Psalm; in the hearts of disconsolate souls, as in the heart of Isaiah; in the hearts of men now, as in the hearts of men then—a living presence. We are not to ascend into the heavens to bring Him down from a great white throne, but to look within. In thine heart thou shalt find Him. "This is the gospel of faith," says St. Paul, "that we preach unto you."

And so with prayer. It comes in our experience—just this: Spirit with spirit meeting, spirit with spirit talking. Not the going after something, though it may be that, but the receiving something, preeminent communion, fellowship, companionship. It is this conception, into which some of us have come unwillingly; into which some of us have drifted, we do not know how; into which some have grown gradually and some with a wrench from which we have not recovered—this conception of the universal presence which might perhaps have the effect of a denial of the personality of God were it not for the message of Christianity, and that message we undertake to couch in accurate theological phraseology. Because we do need a personification of the Eternal cause we must have some image that we can see, some conception that we can grasp, some human kind thought, that we make Him of stone, we make Him of our imagination. After all, what is that image hanging on the wall, or pictured in stone, or is simply engraved on our brain, it is still an idol, a something that stands for reality. God says, "I am too great, too infinite, eternal for you to define or grasp. The agnostic is right in saying, 'You do not know Him;' but I will render that you may know Him I will come and dwell among men and fill one's life full of Myself, and through that life you shall interpret Me. You may not obtain your desire for one you can see, by the hand, into whose eyes you can look and whom you can comprehend."

We are to see not only what God has done in the past, but what He is now doing. Always God was in His world. He always is in it, forgiving, purifying, feeding, comforting, strengthening. We do not know it, but He is always in the hearts and lives of men, doing what He did in the past, still saying to Nicodemus, "You need to be born again;" to the Pharisee, "Woe unto you that build widows' houses;" to the weeping one, "Thy brother is not dead. Though dying," to the penitent sinner, "Though the memory of a wasted life, 'God be merciful, thy sins are forgiven thee!" The Christ did not stop at the cross. I do not say that we look at the cross too much, but I will say that we have looked at the resurrection too little. The conscientious life. That is what He means when He says, "I am with you always." We must realize that He is here and now in the lives of men. My conception of the Bible has undergone a great change. I cannot any longer go to it to find a text. "That settles it." Shall I find a text in the Bible up and say it is not a good rule of life? No, it is the revelation of the Divine, the interpretation of God in human experience, not only in the decent life, but in the unclean; not only in the devout life, but in the skeptical. The Bible seems to me like a great orchestra of God's life playing to express the musical life of God in the conductor. It is God speaking through the experiences of men. I believe that God is carrying us through a long time and times are transitional, and taking away the idols upon which we have rested, and which we have enshrined in order that He may carry us higher in Himself; and that, if we take the experience of the past twenty centuries to understand the message it sends, the Bible, history and religious life as we find it all explains these words of Paul: we are not to ascend into heaven to bring God out of the past, nor look into the future, but we are to look about us, to understand that He is still direct the destiny of nations and ourselves. We are to look within us and know that the aspirations, the desires, the dissatisfactions, ourselves, the longing for something higher and better—these are the voices of God. He was always and always will be in the world; and through the church and the Bible and by the revelation of Himself in the Christ. God manifest in the flesh, He is bringing us, not to the church, not to the Bible, not to the mediator, but to Himself. He ever lives, He ever is nearer than breathing, nearer than hands or feet."

Perfect and Not Perfect.

A little calm reflection and careful study of the Bible would relieve many people of needless perplexity in regard to the use of the term perfection as applied to a Christian.

Every true Christian is perfect in the sense of being a real Christian, and possessing all those things which are essential to constitute him a Christian. If any one is lacking he is not a whole—a perfect—Christian. What these parts are and what are necessary to constitute one a perfect Christian it is not now my purpose to consider. It is to the necessity of all these being present in order to the being of a real Christian that I call your attention. Take a young horse for an illustration. If there is a foot missing, an eye injured, or any other part damaged or lacking, we cannot say it is a perfect horse. But though the necessary parts are there, although the animal may be young and untrained, we say it is perfect. But there is a perfection it has not reached. It is to grow, to develop and so go on unto perfection. It may live to reach a point beyond which it cannot grow or develop. It has reached its perfection. It was a perfect horse when it was young and small. It is a perfect horse, now it has reached its maturity in perfection.

The case is somewhat similar with the Christian. When the sinner believes and receives the Holy Ghost into his heart he becomes a Christian. He has all the parts necessary and in this sense was complete or perfect. But he is young, weak, immature and needs to go on unto perfection. This perfection is before him in the life of the man Christ Jesus, and he at once commences to seek to be like Christ. And his life long he may be developing and going on unto this perfection. Indeed no one will reach a time or a place where he can say "I am so much like the Lord that there is no further room for advance. I have reached perfection."

In order to see this matter more plainly it is necessary to remember I am not referring to the holiness of the Christian. Whether he has just begun to be a Christian, or has been serving the Lord faithfully for many years and has made much progress toward perfection, the true Christian is "cleansed from all sin," and is holy in the Spirit of Christ, is holy in his character as God is holy. Holiness—real perfect holiness is an essential attribute of every Christian.

Growing out of the above is also another fact which must be borne in mind, and that is, the true Christian is ready to die at any time, and is just as much entitled to a home among the redeemed in heaven if he die when just converted as was the man if he may become very advanced. His title to fitness rest in the fact of his relation to the atonement. "He that believeth hath life."

Re-read these plain words of Paul and see if they are not clear and full. May the Lord make them a blessing to you!—A. T. Scott.

Withholding Judgment.

Why should we be harder on our fellows than the law is on a suspected prisoner? Are not most of us quick to count a man guilty until he is proved innocent? Is it matters not that our lifetime knowledge has proved one's dependableness, and that and good judgment; if something happens that we do not entirely understand, or silent or outspoken condemnation is quick to be instant, instead of withholding judgment until all the evidence is in. It is humiliating, a few hours or a few days' waiting to learn that, after all, the friend we condemned was innocent of the seeming carelessness, unkindness, or wrong; but this does not prevent the same quick condemnation the next time. He is a rare soul who can keep his poise of trust and love when he does not understand. But it is fairer, and it makes life sweeter, to do so. — Sunday School Times.

The Work That Endures.

If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust, but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow man, we engrave on those tablets something that will brighten all eternity.—Daniel Webster.

Your Response

God holds you responsible for your nurture plus your nurture, your possibilities.—M. D.

OUR GIRLS AND

THE EMPTY PLACE

Homeless Bad Heart was sitting
day
a spot where it sought
and sat
found
by the
never found
knock.

place was too
see
was really
were
books to
no time to
to bed

caught
Habit, but then
corner is lined. I'd
again
no use to hang round
place for me"
it went off as
could be.

Jim's door stood open
the road;
crowd was
showed
hall was deserted.
bare.
the Habit stepped in
air.

here's what I want
with a grin.
can settle in peace and
life is so idle and empt
it's just the right home
like me!"

stayed and it grew
whole place.
owned Jim as the
brought him
Jim! other
a lookout.
many Bad Hairs go
long!

KINDNESS WAS REWARDED.

Franz von Vecsey, the boy violinist, shows now that to be kind and oblig pays in more than one way. A boy who wished very much to hear the boy play fell ill on the day of the concert. His disappointment at missing found Franz the idol of the day, of a sum of money if the messenger took back the answer that the young violinist would be glad to come, but that he would not think of accepting money for the service. The kind man was delighted with the bent Franz showed for real music, thanking the lad again and again, and the following day he sent a magnificent Stradivarius violin to the boy.

A HUNTER WITH A HEART.

Polar oxen are not very difficult to shoot. But they are highly valued game by the Arctic explorer. In pursuing a small herd, Otto Sverdrup, author of "New Land: Four Years in the Arctic Regions," noticed the following evidence of maternal affection in a cow for its calf:

As the herd started I noticed that one of them had a newly born calf. The herd went up a steep snowdrift, eight or ten feet in height, and the calf made a brave attempt to follow, but when it had almost reached the top, lost its footing and rolled down to the bottom again. It fell so badly and helplessly that I thought it was killed. But to my surprise it rose to its feet and began to scramble up once more. In its second attempt to scale the drift it was no more successful than the first, and I felt so sorry for it that I was just starting to help it up the drift when suddenly it occurred to me that the old cow might be interpreting my motives, and what then? I might risk a battle with her, and it would be only, perhaps, to have to shoot her in self-defense. I decided to remain where I was, and await the turn of events.

At last the mother heard the cries of distress, and came tearing down the hillside, the snow flying about her. Heaven help the person who had meddled with her calf then! She would have made it hot for him. It was both amusing and touching to see the two together. The mother caressed the calf as if to comfort it, sniffed it all over to see if it was still whole, gave it a push now and again, and then started gently up the drift, but not the way the calf had gone in following the herd. She carefully chose an easier and less steep way.

When she had got across the drift she ran a few steps forward, not very fast, but too quickly at any rate for the calf to follow her. Then she turned back and pushed it from behind with her muzzle, so that it went a little faster. Again she ran a few yards forward, but still the poor little thing could not keep up with her, and she returned to her old pushing methods. So they went on all the way up until they reached the head. Then she took her place in it, the calf crept under her, and was entirely hidden from sight by her long hair.—Youth's Companion.

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

Of all the feathered songsters which are inhabitants of this country, but few surpass the Baltimore oriole (Icterus galbula) for richness of plumage and melodiousness of song, the latter consisting of from four to ten full, loud and mellow notes. The Baltimore bird, or Baltimore oriole, as it is called from its resemblance to the European oriole, is peculiar to this

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it went off as downcast is downcast
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Jim's door stood open, not far down
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hall was deserted, the study was
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Jim, other boys, too, should keep
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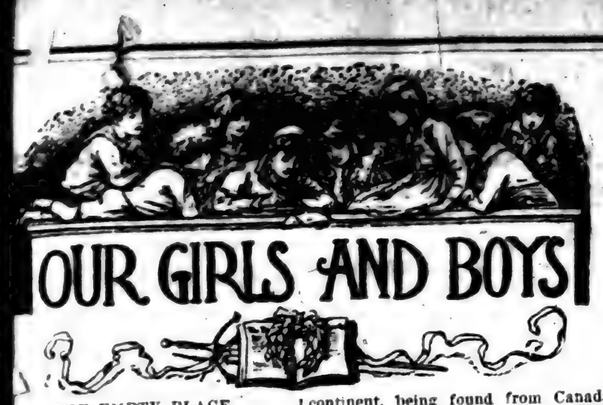

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

THE EMPTY PLACE.

Bad Habit went searching one
a spot where it snugly could settle
and at y;
found Fred's door for three hours
by the clock.
never found courage to step up and
knock
place was too busy and crowded, you
see,
was really no minute that seemed
to be free;
were lessons and games, there were
books to be read,
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more bird, or Baltimore oriole, as it
is called from its resemblance to the
European oriole, is peculiar to this
continent, being found from Canada
to Brazil. It is the most beautiful of
our summer visitors, the plumage be-
ing very brilliant, particularly so in
the male, which has its head, neck,
fore part of back and the tail glossy
black; its quills, excepting the first,
are margined with white; the whole
under part of the wing coverts and
posterior part of back is a happy com-
bination of bright orange and vermil-
lion; the breast, under part of neck
and the end of the tail feathers are
tipped with dull orange. Its bill and
feet are a bright blue color. The above
plumage is when the bird is three
years old, before which time it is
mixed with olive brown. The female
oriole is, as in the case of most birds,
less beautiful than the male, though
it still presents a very charming ap-
pearance, being brownish black mixed
with dull yellow on the neck and fore
part of back, while on the hind part
of back it is covered with brownish
yellow, brightest on the rump. The
Baltimore oriole builds a very curious,
ingenious and wonderfully interesting
nest, it being a pendulous cylindrical
purse shaped pouch of six or seven
inches in depth, and suspended from
the end of a lofty branch. This re-
markable structure is generally made
of long grass, although other material,
such as horsehair and thread, is some-
times used, and is woven with great
nicety. The bottom of the nest is
lined with some soft material, such as
thistle blows and the like. The eggs
of this marvelously beautiful songster
are from five to six in number, about
an inch long, pale brown in color and
spotted and lined with dark brown,
making a very handsome egg. The
orchard oriole, which arrives in May,
is nearly the some in plumage and
general appearance. It lays five eggs,
of a whitish-pink, dotted at the end
with purple spots.—Lyman J. Pendell,
in Amateur Naturalist.

THE PAPER SERPENT.

The animated serpent is one of the
best of heat illusions, being a great
deal more effective than many more
elaborate. The serpent appears to

FIG 1

FIG 2

be tireless and automatic, for though
it has no visible means of motion it
keeps whirling for hours without a
stop— that is if you wish to burn that
much gas or consume a few pounds of
candles.

The serpent is made by drawing a
spiral like Fig. 1 upon a piece of stiff
bristol board. Cut the spiral out with
a sharp penknife so that when you
take hold of the terminal portion
which represents a tail you get a spir-
al of paper with its lower end in the
form of a serpent's head. Stick a pin
through the end of the tail and hold
the serpent over a light candle or gas
jet, sufficiently high, so that there is
no fear of the serpent's burning up,
but also low enough for it to be influ-
enced by the draught which ascends
from the flame.

The pin may be stuck in a wooden
support over the flame and then the
serpent will keep ever on the move.

But what makes it go?

The flame of the candle or gas jet is
in constant need of air to keep it burn-
ing. The air circles around the flame
on all sides. One portion of it (oxy-
gen) is instantly taken into the flame
and the rest of it (nitrogen) ascends
in the direction of the arrows (Fig. 2),
mingling with the heated air (carbon-
ic acid, etc.), which issues from the end
of the flame. Now you probably know
that hot air is lighter than cold air, so
that is the reason it rises in an attempt
to find its own level, just as a cork
floats to the water's surface from the
bottom.

A stream of air, therefore, plays
against the paper serpent and striking
its slanting sides, gives it the twist
which sets it whirling around, and,
also, puzzles the onlookers who will
always be mystified concerning the
source of its hidden power until you
see fit to explain.—New York Evening
Mail.

Official figures show that the Man-
hattan "L" carried 128,000 more pas-
sengers on November 1 and 2 than on
the same dates last year, in spite of
the opening of the subway.

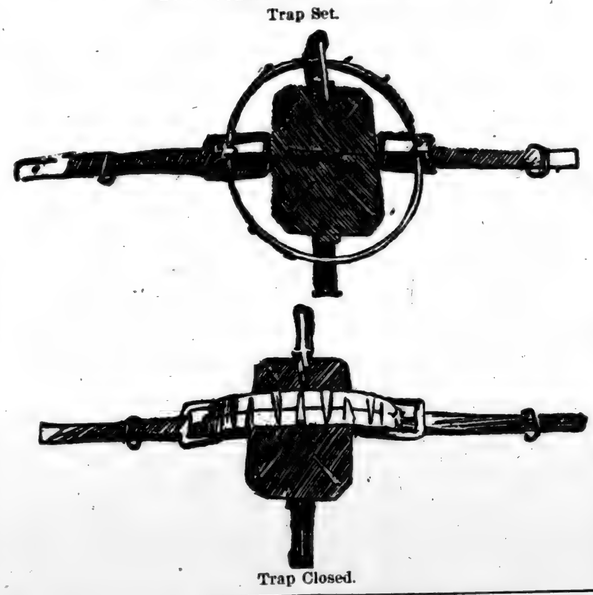
HORRIBLE MAN-TRAPS.

Spikes Which Frequently Maimed Poachers For Life.

Great Britain has passed a law re-
cently against pole-traps, but the ac-
companying illustration, reproduced
from English Country Life, shows an
even more horrible form of trap, which
was employed not so very many years
ago to deter human poachers from in-
terfering with the rights of game pre-
servers. It is true that the law de-
manded that a notice should be posted
at the church door before the traps

TWO VIEWS OF A MAN-TRAP.

Trap Set.



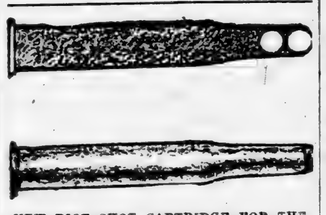
Trap Closed.

were employed; but as these notices
were practically permanent, whether
the traps were set or not, they gave
little or no warning to the miserable
poacher. It is marvelous that anyone
could have been found daring enough
for the sake of a few pheasants or
hares to run the risk of falling into
one of these traps; he was not only
sure of severe punishment after being
caught, but in most cases the cruel
spikes did his leg such an injury that
he was more or less maimed for life.
We have reason to be thankful that
the spirit of humanity has abolished
this horrible invention, though it has
been in use within the memory of
some still living.—Philadelphia Record.

NEW CARTRIDGE TO AWE MOBS.

The new cartridge for riot duty is
nearly ready for the National Guard,
State of New York. It is of the cal-
bre of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, which
is .30, and will be used by the guards-
men in that rifle. Until a few weeks
ago the State soldiers were equipped
with the Springfield only, except for
fifty Krags, which the expert riflemen
in each regiment were permitted to
use in Creedmoor practice. Now, how-
ever, the Krag is to be issued gener-
ally, and by the opening of the drill
season in a few weeks the entire
militia probably will be using the
weapons of the regulars.

The new riot ammunition is called
the "multiball" cartridge, because in-
stead of having only one bullet it has
two, a trifle larger than buckshot.



NEW RIOT SHOT CARTRIDGE FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

When fired they will scatter, and a
volley of them will make a mob think
it is facing shrapnel.

The range of these riot cartridges
is only about 300 yards, as against
2000 yards and more of the regular
bullet. It is practically the range of
the old musket of the Revolutionary
days. The adaptation of this cart-
ridge is entirely in line with the larger
humanity warfare.—New York Press.

The mystery of the Roentgen rays
appears to be deepening. Several in-
stances in which it caused cancer in
operations are now on record, and the
doctors are wondering why it should
in some cases cure that disease and in
others cause it.

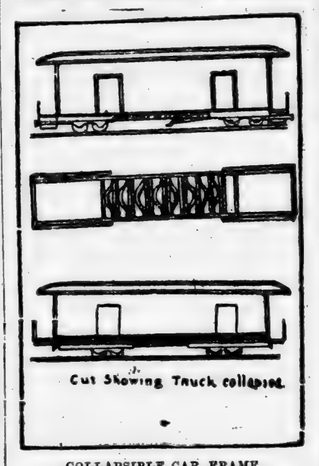
TO RESIST A COLLISION.

Collapsible Car Frame to Take Up Shock.

It is a well-known fact that because
of their positions at the head of the
train the baggage and mail cars are
subjected to the greatest amount of
hard usage. The life of a railway pos-
tal clerk for this reason is regarded
as a most hazardous one. In a col-
lision the baggage car, which is often
also the mail car, is generally smashed
to splinters, and often by consuming
the shock is the means of saving the
remainder of the train from a like
fate.

A car which is designed almost as
especially for collision as for mail and
baggage carrying purposes is the in-
vention of J. D. Barber, of Cleveland,
Ohio, and in a few words consists of a
construction which will consume the
shock of a collision and save not only
the car thus equipped, but also pre-
vent any damage to the other cars of
the train.

In this design the under frame of
the car is combined with a series of
springs and a telescopic framework
which permits the springs to act as a
cushion and absorbent of concussion,



Cut Showing Truck collapsed.

COLLAPSIBLE CAR FRAME.

the severity of collision will be re-
lieved, and other cars in the train
protected against destruction.

The platforms of this car are of es-
pecial construction, which permits of
them sliding under the car in case of
the accident without damage to the
body of the coach.—Philadelphia Rec-
ord.

He'd Seen 'Em.

"What business is papa in, mamma?"
asked little Robbie.

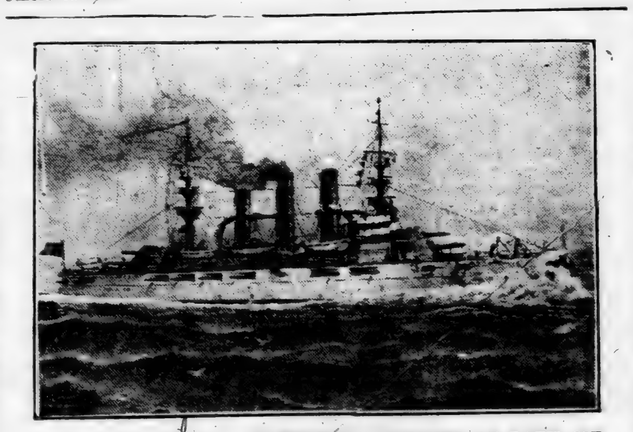
"Why, he's in the hardware business,
my boy."

"And does he sell cockroaches, mam-
ma?"

"Why, Robbie! What a question!
Of course he doesn't."

"Well, he's got a sign on the store
window which reads, 'We sell every-
thing to be found in the kitchen.'"—
Yonkers Statesman.

Two old portraits of Nelson, in good
condition, have, it is announced, been
discovered in Dresden, dating from
the great admiral's visit there in 1801.
The one is a large pastel, the other a
miniature in oil.



BATTLESHIP GEORGIA, RECENTLY LAUNCHED AT BATH, ME.

Displacement, 14,948 tons. Speed, 19 k
mor: Belt, 11 inches to 4 inches; tur
barbettes, 10 inches and 6 inches; d
mament: Four 12-inch 40-caliber B.
6-inch 50-caliber R. F.; twelve 3-inc
pounders; two 3-inch field guns; six
Torpedo tubes, 2 submerged. Com
nots. Bunker capacity, 1704 tons. Ar-
rets, 12 to 8 inches and 6½ to 6 inches;
eck, flat, 1½ inch, slope, 3 inches. Ar-
L.; eight 8-inch 45-caliber B. L.; twelve
h R. F.; twelve 3-pounders; eight 1-
automatic guns; two machine guns
plement, 812.

FINDING OIL WELLS.

IT SEEMS TO BE A MATTER OF GOOD GUESSING.

Methods of the Driller, the Promoter and the "Witch"—A Question That the User of the Divining Rod Dodged.

"And how do you locate an oil well
in wild country?" was asked a driller,
a promoter and the "witch." Each
answered after his profession and his
kind, and each believes himself infalli-
ble. It is comparatively easy in well
developed territory, with producing
wells on all sides, to pitch the site for
a derrick almost anywhere and get the
oil. But in remote districts, where the
drill has never made a hole and where
the derricks are not in sight, it is an-
other story.

"Well," said the driller man after a
pause, "it is like this: You don't
know a thing about it, and the more
you look at the land and the more you
think about it the more muddled you
probably will become. Some rather
take their chances on a hillside and
others in the valleys. Some follow so-
called surface indications and others
follow the advice of the witch. It is
all a guess, however, and when all is
said and done you probably will find it
one place as well as another. I had a
contract not so long ago to drill a hole
for a fellow who wanted it on a ridge.
He had picked out the exact spot and
marked it off, so that all I had to do
was to put up the rig and begin. We
started for the place on a wagon, but
in the river bottom the wagon got
stuck in the mud. We fussed around
for awhile, and then saw we were in
for it. My man got tired and finally
said he believed we would locate the
well as close to the place where we
got stuck as possible. We did it and
got a good oil well. After we got the
well in the river bottom we moved up
on the hillside to the spot he had first
picked out and we got a dry hole. I
knew another fellow who went to a
wild country. When he came to pick
out a site for the first well he shut his
eyes, whirled around two or three
times and threw a rock as far as he
could. Where the rock fell was the
site of the well. He got oil. There
was still another fellow who used to
tell us to drill any old place, and he
sometimes found oil. But these are
merely samples of experience. Every
man to his notion."

"I try," said the promoter, appearing
as dignified and wise as an owl, "first
to find out the nearest well and the
direction the pool seems to take. Then
I take a ruler and measure off the line
of the trend and place my derricks
somewhere along that line. But if I
was distant, say, ten miles, from the
nearest production it would be all a
matter of guess. Especially is that
true of the Kansas field, where the
trends are contrariwise and sometimes
cross each other. In case of doubt I
should let the driller pick the spot and
abide the result. Even the first hold
is no indication of the value of a lease.
I have known of as many as five holes
drilled on a lease in this field and ev-
ery one of them dry when some tender-
foot would come along and get good
oil wells on that same lease. I have
in mind the case of a firm that drilled
some holes around here twelve years
ago and reported the district dry,
when within a stone's throw of these
dry holes are some of the best pro-
ducing wells in the district. I re-
member also a case at Richburg, N. Y.
The men drilled thirteen holes, an un-
lucky number, and did not get the oil.
After that came a man who got oil
in every one of the fifteen holes he
drilled. If the original promoters had
surveyed the ground they could not
have gone around the oil producing
territory nearly so closely as they did
by accident. You have to take your
chances, and that is what I am doing."

"It is easy," said the witch. "All I
have to do is to take my divining rod
and go out into the territory to be de-
veloped and put it on the ground. If
there is oil there the instrument will
show it at once. You cannot fail if you
have the proper kind of an instrument.
The trouble with these people is that
they are not sufficiently posted in met-
allurgy to know that you can discover
the presence of mineral oil in the
ground by the simple device of a di-
vining rod. But you can do it all the
same. I have located dozens of wells
in this district and never failed yet.
And in other districts where no wells
have been drilled I have located good
oil wells which eventually made
money for their owners. With the
rest of the fellows it is guesswork;
with me it is a 'cinch.'"

"And if it is a cinch with you, why
don't you get rich out of it instead of
making the other fellow rich?" the
witch was asked. But he looked out
over the tops of the buildings at this
and said he had an engagement with
a promoter down the street.—Kansas
City Star.

DIAMOND ENGRAVING.

Experts in That Line Can Do Very Artistic Work.

Diamonds can be engraved in artis-
tic manner. This development of the
diamond cutting art brings into exist-
ence a new class of jewelry, for
which a considerable demand is ex-
pected. It was long believed that
the diamond could not be engraved
with safe or satisfactory results. A
few stones roughly engraved were
found in India and a diamond was
exhibited at the Paris Exposition in
1878 on which a portrait of the King
of Holland was scratched. But the
work was imperfect and the stones
were rather depolished than en-
graved.

Some of the finest specimens of en-
graving on diamonds are the work of
M. Bordinet, a Paris jeweler. One is
a scarfpin representing a yataghan,
of which the blade is a slender dia-
mond and the handle a ruby. An-
other is a large circular stone on
which a pansy with its foliage is en-
graved. In another case the design
is a knife made with two diamonds.
An elaborate piece of work is a bi-
cycle, of which the wheels are two
circular diamonds. The spokes are
represented by lines engraved on the
diamonds. A small hole is pierced at
each axle. Another diamond is carv-
ed like a fish. A handsome brooch
is a scarabaeus, surrounded by sap-
phires and brilliants.

The most remarkable is a ring
made of one diamond, the interior sur-
face being polished and the exterior
elaborately engraved. Other exam-
ples are brooches representing flies
of which the wings are thin engraved
diamonds, the two diamonds engrav-
ed with armorial bearings, the im-
perial arms of Russia being used in
one instance on shirt and cuff buttons.

Formerly it was only possible to
produce the polish on flat surfaces,
but M. Bordinet has been able to
do this on concave portions, as, on
the body and tail of a fish and the
interior of a ring. His tools produce
not only straight lines, as in the
wheel, the racquet and the flies'
wings, but a free modelling, as in the
pansy, the Russian arms and the scar-
abaeus. He has invented these tools
himself and intends that his [illegible]
shall have the use of them. They
are exceedingly delicate and difficult
to handle. He has spent thirty-five
years bringing them to perfection.
It is comparatively but few years
since it was possible to pierce holes
in diamonds. This feat made pos-
sible the placing of diamonds on a
string, alternating with pearls. This
work now is done generally in dia-
mond cutting establishments.—Chica-
go Chronicle.

AUTOMOBILES ON RAILWAYS.

This Use of Them Becoming Extensive Both Here and Abroad.

Automobiles are now being used on
railroad tracks to an extent that is
not only unknown to but not dreamed
of by most persons. Ordinarily it is
considered that the noise and smell
of a gasolene motor car are sufficient
to keep persons informed of its
whereabouts and progress, but the gas-
olene automobile has been steadily ex-
tending its sphere from the highway
to the steel track with a subtlety that
has almost completely concealed the
fact.

When, last September, Charles J.
Glidden, of Boston, with his 24-horse
power touring car, completed his run
of 1,800 miles on steel rails from Min-
neapolis to Vancouver, B. C., in sixty
hours, at an average rate of thirty
miles an hour through the mountains,
it was heralded as a feat revealing
the revolutionary possibilities of au-
tomobiles for railroads. It was in
one case predicted that the twenty-
hour trip from New York to Chicago
was thereby shown to be near at hand.
It was known, too, at that time that
President Underwood, of the Erie
Railroad, was experimenting on the
tracks rails with an automobile fitted
with flanged steel wheels, and a few
persons realized that possibly some-
thing might come of these doings in
the future. Yet all the while and be-
fore these feats various automobile
manufacturers were busy supplying
specially constructed cars to rail-
roads.

One American manufacturer alone
has built and delivered [illegible] than
100 cars that are now in [illegible]
roads for various purposes.
neer rails automobile of this k
was a 4 1-2 horse power affair of
Michigan Central road. Now his spec-
ial rail automobiles are in use for
inspection cars for division officials,
for switching purposes and even for
passenger service on a spur line out
in Utah.

In England steam motor coaches
have been in actual passenger service
on the unit basis since 1893. In
France, Austria and Italy there are
gasolene automobiles in regular rail-
way service, and some interesting
statistics concerning them are to be
reported to the French government
next month.

For supplemental passenger ser-
vice there would seem to be a big
field for individual automobile rail
coaches on trolley lines. In some of
the smaller cities where night traffic
is not large the trolley companies
complain that it costs them a dollar
a head to carry passengers after 1
o'clock in the morning, as they have
to keep their enormous power plants
running in order to keep the few cars
in commission. This expense would
be saved by the use of cars that fur-
nished their own power from a gaso-
lene engine.—New York Sun.

Japanese Names for Babes.

According to the Levant Herald,
happy mothers in England and "Amer-
ica" are following the fashion of giv-
ing their children Japanese names,
such as Kuroki, Kamimura, Togo,
Oku, etc. After remorselessly con-
demning this fashion, the Herald
opines that "this sort of outrage al-
most excuses parricide."

The Wisbech Cemetery Company is
unable to pay a dividend this year,
"owing to the lower death rate in the
town." Wisbech is an English town
of 12,000 population.

Perfect and Not Perfect.

A little calm reflection and careful
the Bible would relieve many pe
needless perplexity in regard to th
the term perfection as applied to
Christian.

Every true Christian is perfect i
sense of being a real Christian, and
ing all those things which are essent
constitute him a Christian. If any
lacking he is not a whole—a per
Christian. What these parts are
are necessary to constitute one a
Christian it is not now my purpose t
order. It is to the necessity of all
being present in order to the being
Christian that I call your atte
As a young horse for an illustrati
there is a foal missing, an eye miss
or other part damaged or lacking
can say it is a perfect horse. But
the necessary parts are there, although
the animal may be young and untrain
we say it is perfect. But there is a perf
it has not reached. It is to grow, to
to develop and so go on unto perfe
It may live to reach a point beyond
it cannot grow or develop. It has re
its perfection. It was a perfect horse
it was young and small. It is a p
horse, now it has reached its matur
perfection.

The case is somewhat similar wit
Christian. When the sinner believe
his heart and received the Holy Gho
became a Christian. He had all the
necessary and in this sense was com
or perfect. But he is young, weak,
ture and needs to go on unto perfe
This perfection is before him in the
of the man Christ Jesus, and he a
commences to seek to be like Christ
his life long he may be developin
going on unto this perfection. Inde
one will reach a time or a place wh
can say "I am so much like the Lord
that there is no further room for
advance. I have reached perfection.

In order to see this matter more p
it is necessary to remember I am
tering to the holiness of the Chr
Whether he has just begun to be a
tian, or has been serving the Lord
fully for many years and has made
progress toward perfection, the true
tian is "cleansed from all sin," and
the Spirit of Christ, is holy in his cha
as God is holy. Holiness real per
holiness is an essential attribute
Christian.

Growing out of the above is also a
fact which must be borne in mind
that is the true Christian is ready
at any time, and ready as much
as at any time, among the redeemed in
or at home. "He that believeth
shall not make haste."

Re-read these plain words, kind
and see if they are not clear, and
May the Lord make them a bles
you"—A. T. Scott.

Withholding Judgment.

Why should we be harder on our
than the law is on a suspected pr
Are not most of us quick to count
guilty until he is proved innocent?
ters not that our lifetime knowle
proved one's dependableness, and
and good judgment; if something h
that we do not entirely understan
silent or outspoken condemnation
to be instant, instead of withholdi
ment until all the evidence is in. I
mitting a few hours or a few days
to learn that, after all, the friend
nocent of the seeming carelessness
kindness, or wrong; but this does
vent the same quick condemnati
next time. He is a rare soul w
his poise of trust and love when he
understand. But it is fairer, and
lite sweeter, to do so.—Sunday
Times.

The Work That Endures.

If we work upon marble, it will
if we work upon brass, time will e
we rear temples, they will crum
dust, but if we work upon immortal
we unbar them with principles,
just fear of God and love of our
men, we engrave on those tablets
thing that will brighten all eternity
—Daniel Webster.

Your Responsibility.

God holds you responsible for your
ture plus your nurture, yourself
your possibilities.—M. L. [illegible]

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The **UNION** *and* Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Home and Farm **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Montgomery Advertiser. **$1.25**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

POLL TAX.

Now, every one of our people be sure to call on the tax collector and pay their back poll taxes, pay up and get into shape so that you can vote on stock law or school tax when they come up, as they surely will the coming year. In paying your poll tax it is only taking it out of one pocket and putting it into the other. The money stays right in your own community and goes to the school. tf

A CORRECTION.

We wish to say in regard to an editorial we wrote in THE UNION nor intended to be entitled "Remarkable but at the circuit clerk's office plenty of stationery of all kinds for ordinary usage. Clerk Sam Simms says the retiring clerk, Mr. W. A. Foshee, left things in good shape.

CITY ELECTION.

The municipal election Monday resulted in the election of H. T. Chandler as mayor and Messrs. Johnson Potts, Dennis and Curry as Councilmen. The vote was as follows: Chandler, 57; Higgins, 36; Potts, 63; Johnson, 61; Curry, 61; Dennis, 59; Thomas, 50; Mullins, 32; Hopkins, 46. So there you are for another year,

A GREAT MEETING.

The meeting of those interested in the price of cotton on Tuesday was a rouser. About 400 farmers and business men of all classes were present, and they all "meant business." The meeting was greatly aided by Mr. W. T. Hand, of Jemison, who besides being a large cotton grower, is a capitalist also, and has thought out the question as shown by his remarks to the meeting. Lawyer Mullins also made a few remarks, but very much to the point, as he showed that he would help his renters to grow something else besides cotton. The men present seemed to be of one mind, that was to hold their cotton left over from 1904 and to grow less in 1905, even if (as old Dr. Chandler expressed it) they had to "eat dry bread." In our opinion, as soon as the speculators and spinners become convinced of the fact that the cotton raisers will hold what they have raised in 1904, and reduce their acreage and fertilizer for 1905, the price will improve; not a pound of cotton should be sold under 10 cents, that price being the lowest that leaves a DECENT LIVING PROFIT for the producer. Now, we have pledged ourselves to abide by the action of the New Orleans convention, so let us get together by school districts and when the plan is evolved by that meeting be ready to put it in force. A number of counties are heard from as having held meetings on Tuesday, and the least reduction in acreage resolved upon was 25 per cent. The farmer that won't stick to his fellows in this plan, while we can't force him in by law, we can by public sentiment, or hold him up to public view as a traitor to his brothers.

CANE GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The following letter explains itself. Governor Cunningham has appointed W. Y. Nix, of Beat 7; Z. J. Jones, of Beat 3, and J. J. Letcher, of Beat 8, as delegates to this convention, but every one should go that can. The car fare is low, being one fare, plus 25 cents, for the round trip, good to return until January 30th and accommodations at hotels and boarding houses can be had at very moderate rates by addressing L. L. Gilbert, secretary C. and I. Ass'n, Montgomery, Ala. Visitors to the convention can no doubt gather a good deal of information about cotton in the side talk among the delegates:

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6, 1905.

Clanton Union,
Clanton, Ala.

Gentlemen:

The Interstate Sugar Cane Growers' Convention assembles in Montgomery, Alabama, January 25, 26, 27. It promises to be the greatest agricultural gathering ever assembled in the South. There will be more prominent speakers from very near every section of the United States than have ever addressed any similar gathering. People from every direction should, by the thousands, attend this meeting. Every farmer, or others, who are interested in the agricultural advancement in the south should attend this meeting.

The following are the names of the persons who will address the convention.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. W. H. Wiley, Chief Bureau of Chemistry U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. W. C. Stubbs, Director of Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station, New Orleans, La.; Prof. B. B. Ross, State Chemist, Auburn, Ala.; Prof. J. M. McCandless, State Chemist, Atlanta, Georgia; Prof. W. L. Hutchinson, Director of Mississippi Experiment Station; Hon. John Dymond, Editor of Louisiana Planter; Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, South Carolina; Mr. W. B. Roddenberry, of Cairo, Ga.; Col. R. R. Poole, Commissioner of Agriculture, Alabama, and other distinguished speakers will be present and address the convention.

I am indebted to Mr. D. G. Purse, the President of the Association, for the following information:

"An important fact for consideration just now is that with Cotton at even 7 cents in the interior, and the highest grade Cane Syrup at 30 cents at Central Mills, one acre of Sugar Cane, is more profitable than 50 acres of Cotton, as it is claimed that it costs 6 1-2 cents, on average, to make Cotton.

"Notwithstanding these facts, no one suggests the displacing of a single acre of Cotton to replace it with Cane. Our sole purpose being to advocate its value as an auxiliary money crop in the South in diversified farming."

I send you a few posters regarding low rates to this convention. I think it would be the greatest thing for your section if you could induce a large number of the farmers and friends of the agricultural advancement of the south to attend, and see what is doing and can be done.

Please see that the low rates and dates are known and let us start for our direction this cane industry that is making Louisiana, Georgia and other sections growers of cane large sums.

Yours truly,
G. A. LARK,
tf. Gen. Im'n & Ind'l Agt.

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex. tf

COTTON MEETING.

Pursuant to the call issued by Hon. R. R. Poole, nearly 400 farmers and business men of Chilton county met at the court house in Clanton.

The assemblage was called to order by W. H. Killingsworth, and W. H. Conway was elected chairman and J. N. Dennis secretary; assistant secretaries, W. C. Edler, G. W. Edwards, and A. G. Dake. On motion a committee composed of A. C. Mims, A. G. Dake and W. T. Hand was appointed to call on the business men of Clanton and ask them to attend and assist in the deliberations. Judge L. H. Reynolds made a short talk on the necessity for organization. Moved and carried that the cotton acreage and fertilizer of the county be reduced at least 25 per cent. W. T. Hand, of Jemison, made a short address, telling of his proposed plan which he intends to submit to the convention at New Orleans. Mr. Hand was unanimously elected as a delegate to the New Orleans convention to be held January 24-26. Moved and carried that this organization shall be known as the Cotton Growers' Association of Chilton Co., and the officers shall be a President and Secretary for the county and one chairman from each school District. Moved and passed that this association pledges itself to abide by the action and recommendations of the New Orleans convention. Moved and carried that a convention to consist of three delegates from each school district meet at Clanton court house on February 1st, 1905, to perfect a permanent organization and to carry into effect such plan as shall be adopted by the New Orleans convention. A committee consisting of W. H. Conway, W. T. Hand, Tipton Mullins, W. I. Mullins and E. A. Matthews was appointed to draft plans for permanent organization to report February 1st.

By unanimous vote all parties interested in this movement are invited and urged to attend the meeting on February 1st, merchants and bankers especially. That these proceedings be published in both the county papers. That a vote of thanks be extended to W. T. Hand, W. H. Conway and J. N. Dennis for the interest shown by them in this movement.

That every school district is hereby requested to hold meetings at 2 p. m. on Saturday, January 21st, for the purpose of organizing and electing the delegates to the main convention to be held on February 1st. The convention then adjourned.

W. H. CONWAY, Chairman.
J. N. DENNIS, Secretary.

RANDOLPH.

The new year is here and we trust all have formed good resolutions and will keep them. So let all the correspondents of THE UNION resolve to give us the news. We hope to hear from "Observer" often. Misses Annie and Maggie MacMillan were in town Wednesday. R. M. Hubbard was a welcome visitor Saturday. Rev. S. N. Waldrop was in town Wednesday. W. E. Thomas was a visitor last week. Rev. A. J. Lumpkin from Coleana has located a few miles north of town. J. W. Sewell and family have moved to the Lightsey farm in Chilton. Mr. and Mrs. John Crumpton, of Macedonia, were in town Thursday. John Hatcher and wife, who recently moved to Louisiana, have returned and are at present located here. Rev. S. Smitherman was a welcome visitor last week. Grover Cleveland left last week for Auburn to resume his studies at college. Mrs. H. W. Gibson, of Macedonia, was in town Thursday. Mrs. John T. Martin, who has been visiting relatives near Riderville, has returned home, bringing her father (Mr. Mitchell) with her. Major Howison went to Birmingham Thursday. Boge Rasberry was in town Thursday. Edgar Freeman, of Hubbard, was in town Thursday. T. L. Elam, of Maplesville, was a pleasant visitor Thursday John Helton and Jordan Brown are the boss teamsters in town. It is a sight to see them bringing in logs, driving six mules each. By the way, "Just a Voter" is hard to beat.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

MARS HILL.

The farmers in this community are beginning to plow, all thinking that early plowing is beneficial; some say they are not going to plant as much cotton as last year, and some about the same or more. J. N. Scott had 17 bales stored in the Montevallo ware house with the intention of holding it for 12 cents, but I guess he got scared of the market and last Wednesday he sold the entire lot for 6 3-4 cents. Now, brother farmers, let's not get scared, whether our cotton is stored in the warehouse or at our homes; it won't eat or drink, and by holding it there is the only chance to realize a better price. Marion Scott went to Montevallo Thursday and bought furniture and other articles for housekeeping. Mr. W. P. Johnson, of Genessee Gap, was buried at this place Friday, services being conducted by Rev. J. H. Thomas. The deceased leaves a wife and five children and a host of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of a good man. He has suffered almost untold agonies with cancer, but among his last words were "I do not fear death in the least." Jim Watson and wife, of Texas, are relatives and mm wife, of Texas, are visiting relatives and friends here. We are all glad to see them back around their old home. Success to THE UNION and its subscribers.

MARS HILLIAN.

WIT AND HUMOR

AN AGRICULTURAL TRUTH.

The youth who sows wild oats, 'tis true,
Must reap as he hath sown;
But then his father ought to do
Some thrashing of his own.
—Philadelphia Press.

THE REAL END.

"Yes, he was killed by a blow from a policeman's club."

"Sort of hard-wood finish, eh?"—Puck.

JUSTIFICATION.

"And you went to that immoral play? I'm shocked."

"But you saw it, too."

"Yes—but I had a free ticket."—Fliegende Blaetter.

THE SIMPLE AND THE ANXIOUS LIFE.

"Are you interested in the simple life?" we inquired.

"No," replied the wild eyed man, "it takes all my time avoiding a simple death."

BENDING THE TWIG.

Cora—She is a better talker than listener.

Merritt—That's the result of education. During the season she attends the opera every night.

TERMINAL FACILITIES ABRIDGED

"What did you cut off your dachshund's tail for?"

"It was an accident. Elevator started up before I had got quite all of him inside the door."—Chicago Tribune.

TOOTH AND NAIL.

Mrs. Stubbs (reading)—John, the late election reports say there was much "scratching" in Colorado.

Mr. Stubbs—H'm! That's where the women vote. Does it say anything about the hair-pulling, too?—Chicago News.

THE GIRL AND THE SECRET.

Clara—We girls are getting up a secret society.

George—What's the object?

Clara—I don't know yet, but I'll tell you after I am initiated.—Jester.

LIKE BETTING ON A SURE THING.

Cholly—Do you think that Miss Oldmayde is really very anxious to get married?

Polly—Well, I think that before a man proposes to her he had better be mighty certain that he loves her.—Somerville Journal.

THE BOY'S WAY.

Senior Partner—Didn't I hear that new office boy call you "Jones" this morning?

Junior Partner—Yes; but he's only been here a week. Give him time; he won't begin to call me "Bill" until next week.—Philadelphia Press.

NOT USING IT.

Mr. Green—Miss Passay says she has the prescription for perpetual youth!

Miss Sarcastic—It's a wonder she wouldn't take it to a drug store and have it put up!—Detroit Free Press.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

"That fisherman appears to be offering us something," said Rojestvensky.

"He is holding up some fish," replied his lieutenant.

"Oh, shoot the fish!" exclaimed the admiral, peevishly.

And that is how it happened.—Houston Post.

THE YONKERS WAY.

She—And what did she say when you attempted to kiss her?

He—She said she thought I was a gentleman.

"Well?"

"Oh, after I got through kissing her she didn't think anything about it; she knew it."—Yonkers Statesman.

KNOWN.

Badger—Are you acquainted with the people who live in the gib house on the other side of your street?

Tolman—In a sort of way. None of the family has ever spoken to me, but their dog always barks at me when I pass the house.—Boston Transcript.

WHEN CONGRESS MEETS.

"Who is that man walking up and down the corridor, with frowning brow and shoulders weighted with the heavy burden of legislation? Some distinguished statesman, no doubt."

"That, my dear sir, is the assistant secretary and stenographic clerk of the new Congressman from Alabama."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

PROSPERITY PENALTY.

"Of course you are glad your country is so prosperous?"

"Of course. But I don't think there is any necessity for making so much noise about it."

"What's the harm?"

"Why, every time my wife hears the word 'prosperity' she strikes me for more money."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

CENTRAL TIME.

Read Down AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	Read Up PM No 10
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

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Great Modern Newspaper.

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Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper and the **Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City,** both for a full year. Address

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Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama.

The Horse and Man

Animal Conquest Marked One of the Great Turning Points in the History of Civilization.

By Henry Fairfield Osborn.

THE conquest of the horse by man, and its final utilization for all purposes which are discharged by steam and electricity today, marked one of the great turning points in the history of civilization. In the great earth and sand preglacial deposits of Europe the true wild horse is as widespread, though not as varied, as in America. It is not at this stage associated with the remains of man, because no preglacial man except the pithecanthropus or Trinil man of Java has been found. In the interglacial or postglacial period the remains of man and the horse are first found together. The first association occurs in the middle of the palaeolithic, or rough implement, period. The discovery of all the possible uses of the horse came very gradually, however, for there is abundant proof that man first hunted and ate, then drove, and finally rode the animal.

The prevailing drawings of the palaeolithic horse represent him as hog maned, with no forelock to conceal the low-bred Roman nose. A second type in the Mouthe cave, a bearded horse with long bristling mane, long ears and convex forehead, is regarded by M. Riviere as another species. But it is not clear to my mind that these drawings represent more than the summer and winter coats of the same animal. Besides these Roman-nosed types to which Ewart traces the modern cart horse, there are others with small heads and flat noses which Ewart associates with the Celtic pony and possibly with the origin of the thoroughbred. Other cave drawings, reproduced by M. Capitan, leave little doubt that the ass was known in Europe. It is also certain from abundant evidence in the caves of France that there was a larger horse toward the south perhaps, while the smaller breeds may have frequented the colder northern regions.—The Century.

RUSSIA PROTESTS.

Accuses Japanese of Firing on Hospital Ships at Port Arthur.

Paris, France.—The Russian Embassy filed with the French Foreign Office a protest against the violation of The Hague convention by the Japanese in firing upon the Russian hospital ships at Port Arthur.

New York's New Postmaster.

William R. Willcox took office as Postmaster of New York City.

Japs in Port Arthur.

The Japanese found 20,000 sick and 5000 able soldiers in Port Arthur, with large stores of common provisions. It was declared that the Japanese had expected resistance to be prolonged for another month.

Doctor Sued For Error.

Dr. Frederick C. Jones, of Bernardsville, N. J., was sued for causing the death of an infant by administering morphine tablets in mistake for laxatives.

TY OFFICIALS

...—Judson Strock.
...—W. M. Wilson, H. G. Rob...
...I. Mullins, J. M. Pettis.
...—J. Watts Moore.
...—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
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...ner Term—3rd Monday in July.
... Term—1st Monday in Novem...
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...ellor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...—Sam W. Collins.

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...ng Term—2nd Monday in March.
... Term—2nd Monday in Septem...
...ncellor—Hon. W. W. White...
...ster—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT.
... Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.
Monday February, 1st Monday
1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
nd Monday August, 1st Monday
...ber.

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...surer—W. T. Callen.
...—J. M. Morgan.
...ctor—J. O. Middleton.
...Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

...UNTY COMMISSIONERS.
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...m District—Alex Glasscock.
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...Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
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...uett, clerk, Verbena.
...n—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
...d Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
...Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
... V. J. Gragg, clerk.
... Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard,
... J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...rd—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
... T. N. Parrish, clerk.
... Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm...
...ist Sunday. J. W. Littleton,
...ut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
...J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...h—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
... W. B. Jones, clerk.
... Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
...day. J. M. Huckabee; clerk.
...h—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
... M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...n—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas...
... J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...cer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas...
...H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...n—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
...Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
... Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
... W. M. Wood, clerk.
...nia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
... H. Armstrong, clerk.
...ill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas...
...s, Barnes, clerk, British.
...ry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
...nzey, clerk, Randolph.
... Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud...
...tor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,
...Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
...O. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
... Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
...W. H. Wilson, clerk.
...nia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
... George Trawick, clerk.
...dron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...
...T. Billingsley, clerk.
...lem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
...ty; G. W. Hill, clerk.
...pe—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
... Henry Smith, clerk.
...' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
... M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
... Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom...
...nday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
... Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
...T. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
... Grove—Rev. G. W. Free...
...or; H. C. Latham, clerk,
... Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
...y. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...ce—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt.
...W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...
...ev. W. J. Armstrong.
...Robinson, clerk, Clan...
... J. D. Hughes, pastor;
..., clerk, Rushton.
... T. J. Deason, 2nd
...J. Billingsley, clerk.
...ev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...

...sy. J. Deason,
... Thorsby—Rev.
... Robert Jones, cl...
... Union Grove
...pastor; R. S. C...
...ton.
... Union Point
... Sunday. J. N.
... Verbena—Rev.
... Sunday. T. J.
... Valley Creek
...or; J. W. Mitc...
...ville.

PRIMITI...
... Bethel—Elder
... Saturday before
... J. T. Abernathy

METHODIS...
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... Thorsby—1st
... Walnut Grov...
...gs.
... Unity—2nd S...
... Shady Grove
... Mount Pisgah
... Enterprise—...

CHRIST...
... Highland Sch...
... Lett, 3rd Sunda...
... T. L. Adams, c...
... Enterprise—...
... Sunday. T. F...

NORWEG...
... St Olafs, T...
...pastor. Every ...

SWEDIS...
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...berg. Every S...
... Rocky Moun...
... Mr. Carroll, pa...
...service every 2...
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FRATER...
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... Century Lod...
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1, 1904.

...shville R. R.

TIME. Read Up

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...estaurant,

...asonable Prices.
...h Street,
...ALABAMA.

...HANDISE AND ...ZERS ...ALE.

...Mule Brand
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...and Man
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...y man, and its final utilization for ...scharged by steam and electricity ...great turning points in the history ...ear earth and sand preglacial de... ...e wild horse is as widespread ...n America. It is not at this stage ...ns of man, because no preglacial ...hropus or Trinil man of Java has ...glacial or postglacial period the re... ...d together. The first association ...or rough implement, period. The ...rse came very gradually, however. ...unjed and ate, then drove, and

...olithic horse represent him as hog ...bred Roman nose. A second type ...long bristling mane, long ears and ...as another species. But it is not ...resent more than the summer and ...these Roman-nosed types to which ...are others with small heads and ...Celtic pony and possibly with the ...awings, reproduced by M. Capitan, ...in Europe. It is also certain from ...that there was a larger horse ...er breeds may have frequented the

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...n Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
... Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...W. M. Wood, clerk.
...nia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ...H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...ill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... ...Barnes, clerk, British.
...—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...ney, clerk, Randolph.
... Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud... ...tor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, ...

...Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
... Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...W. H. Wilson, clerk.
...ola—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd ...George Trawick, clerk.
...ron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... ...Billingsley, clerk.
...lem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...G. W. Hill, clerk.
...pe—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd ...Henry Smith, clerk.
...s' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, ...M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
...t Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom... ...nday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
...t Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
...t Grove—Rev. G. W. Free... ...tor; H. C. Latham, clerk, ...

... Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, ...v. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...nce—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, ...y. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...

...ce—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...Robinson, clerk, Clan...
...Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; ...n, clerk, Rushton.
...ey T. J. Deason, 2nd ...J. Billingsley, clerk.
...ev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...

...ay. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.
Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.
St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.
Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 4th Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.
MASONIC.
Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M. No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M. No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.
Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD
Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
of the
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.15
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.24
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States. .	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.	$1,547,776.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.
P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.
Total receipts to Jan. 11, '05, 6,252.
Price on same date, 6 1-2c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,560.
Price same date, 12 7-8c.

Locals.

Downs has 1,200 pair of shoes at your own price. Come and get them. tf

J. W. Collins was in Clanton Thursday.

If you need corn, oats or hay, go to Downs'. tf

Mrs. Esther E. Geter died on New Year's day at the house of her son, W. M. Geter, aged 68 years, buried at Shiloh church on Monday, Rev. A. L. Foshee conducting the services. The deceased had been a consistent member of the Baptist church for many years and was highly esteemed by all who knew her.

C. B. Huett's baby died January 5th and was buried at Shiloh church on the 6th.

W. M. Geter was in Clanton Friday.

L. A. McGraw was in town Saturday.

Supt. Hill has promised to attend the institute at Stanton on the 21st.

In the Johnson-McCullough habeas corpus case last Wednesday and Thursday before Chancellor Whitesides, in which all of the witnesses of the preliminary trial before Judge Reynolds were heard, as well as some new "expert" testimony, the Chancellor sustained Judge Reynolds' decision and refused to interfere, quite a compliment for our judge in his first case.

O. B. Popwell sent in his subscription last week all the way from Farmerville, La. THE UNION is constantly extending its circulation, having SUBSCRIBERS in Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois.

M. F. Childress was married to Miss Emma Pate on Sunday at the residence of the bride's father, James Pate. Rev. S. Smitherman tied the knot, and the wedding dinner was given at 'Squire Alf Childress', the father of the groom. Everybody was there and all enjoyed the occasion. The young couple start out in life with the good wishes of all. THE UNION wishes them the best of luck.

W. J. Dennis was in Clanton Monday.

H. T. Childress was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Rev. W. M. Wood was in town Monday.

W. F. Maddox was a welcome caller Tuesday.

J. M. Maddox was in Clanton Tuesday.

J. W. Headley and J. J. Edwards were in town Tuesday.

Sam Pate and J. M. Mims were pleasant visitors Tuesday.

B. L. Martin was a welcome caller Tuesday.

Jonah Mims was a pleasant visitor Wednesday.

Judge L. H. Reynolds went to the capital city Wednesday.

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to me by past due notes, are requested to settle same by January 20, 1905.
E. A. MATTHEWS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

M. F. Childress and Miss Emma Pate. W. A. Arledge and Mrs. Nettie Suggs. Jesse W. Woodyard and Miss Carrie A. Wells.

COLORED.

John Flowers and Becky Harris. Peter Carter and Elvira Owens. W. H. Hawkins and Nettie Sutton. Jones Hatcher and Rebecca Campbell. John Lawson and Rosa Anna Fulford.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

Cold weather this week. Messrs. R and G. D. Collins were at Calera Saturday and J. R. swapped horses. Charley Childress is building a new barn. Rev. S. Smitherman filled his regular appointment at New Salem Saturday and Sunday. J. W. Hayes was in Clanton Monday. He has bought another horse. Mims Bros. say they have their new saw mill going in about ten days. Philmore Childress and Miss Emma Pate were married Sunday morning at the home of the bride. Rev. S. Smitherman officiating. We wish them success in their conjugal career. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wilson are the happy possessors of a fine girl. The mother and babe are getting along nicely. Mrs. A. F. Mims is on the sick list this week. We hope she will soon recover.

NIM ROD.

Please publish the following and oblige the undersigned:

Any person wishing to attend the COUNTY ALLIANCE to be held with UNION ALLIANCE on January 18th and 19th, will please notify SECRETARY of said ALLIANCE, and they will be met with CONVEYANCES to carry them to place of meeting. With success and happy new year to THE UNION, I am respectfully,

C. H. ROBINSON,
tf Secretary Union Alliance.

NOTICE.

The CHILTON COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE will meet with UNION ALLIANCE Wednesday and Thursday January 18th and 19th, 1905.

ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Sec. & Treas. C. C. F. A.

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,
To Be Held at Concord January 20-21, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Music by teachers of institute.
Devotional Exercises—Rev. T. F. Davis.
Welcome Address—E. H. Parrish.
Opening Address—Robert Session.
Enrollment. Short talks by teachers.
Noon, Centralizing County Schools—G. L. Speer.
Give Your Daily Program in Teaching and Your Opinion as to Its Necessity—J. B. Ruffin, H. A. Harris.
The Ideal Teacher—P. G. Maness.
The Ideal Parent—A. E. Davis.

SATURDAY.

9:30 Opening query box
Improvement in and Around School Buildings—J. H. Anderson, Robert Jones.
School Discipline—S. B. Powell, B. R. Richardson.
Educational Address—Prof. W. D. M. Simmons, of Montgomery.
Discussion of rules by institute.
Educational address.
Conveyance will be furnished teachers coming by rail to Clanton.

J. W. MOORE,
Chairman.
W. O. PERRY,
R. A. RASCO,
H. L. DAVIS,
G. L. SPEER, Sec'y.
Board of Education.

Notice No. 25707.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., December 9, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on January 28, 1905, viz: William M. Johnson, Homestead entry, No. 33513, for the Se 1-4 of Section 12, Tp. 22 n of R 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Cox, of Clanton, Ala.; Lonzo I. Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; Moses Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; William H. Parish, of Clanton, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
tf Register.

Trustees Named.

Montgomery, Ala.—Acting Governor Cunningham has re-appointed the following as members of the board of trustees of the Girls' Industrial School at Montevallo:

M. A. Graham, Prattville; A. J. Dickinson, Birmingham; A. H. Alston, Clayton, and S. W. Johns, Birmingham.

NOTICE.

Mortgage and Crop Liens free at the office of Judge of Probate. Call on me for as many as you need.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
tf. Judge of Probate.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

DRINK
CREAM of KENTUCKY
Whisky.
Sold only by
COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama.
Mail orders promptly filled.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.
—is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.
Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association
of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.
W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.
INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.
Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.
Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO,
Thorsby, Alabama.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

..My Specialty..
SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.
Every Department Full and Complete.
J. W. SMITH.
Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

The Cathedral at Burgos

When answered were the martyr's prayers and sighs—
When the rude Goth was touched by throes divine
And moved by Christian grace to build a shrine.
Toward the bending heaven he raised his eyes,
Hoping to see some temple in the skies.
Lo, there a shadowy North inspires design;
The granite bowlder, and the broken line
Of gorge and cliff and arrowy pine arise!

So built the Goth, a distant sire of mine;
And yesterday, within this temple fair,
The strong, sweet savor of the mountain pine,
Descend upon me, as before the shirne
I knelt—and knew my Thor and Odin there!

—S. R. Elliott in Lippincott's.

CHLOE AND THE STILE

By H. B. MARRIOT-WATSON

As we came down the field of waving oats on Lavender hill, Chloe was talking quite heroically of life.

Her hair had been blown a little into admired disorder by the bluff wind on the heath, her cheeks were flushed with health and beauty, and she was mistress and queen of herself and her domain.

For me, my eyes went from her bright and significant face across the gray-green oats in which we walked breast-high, and back again in serene contentment. What did it matter that she was prepared to give battle to the monster—Man? Let him perish.

"I can't really understand a sensible man like you taking up a position like that," said she.

I had taken no position, except the one by her side, but I defended myself weakly.

"Well, you see, we inherit these prepossessions and prejudices from our savage ancestors, I suppose."

"That's just it," said Chloe, eagerly. "You admit it, then? Savage! Of course, they were savages. You've given away your case."

I never really had any case; but I didn't say so. "I suppose I have," I said, ruefully.

"You know it," said Miss Bohun, firmly. "It is quite absurd to pretend that women are one whit inferior to man, except, of course," she added quickly, "in regard to physical strength."

"And even then there were the Amazons," I suggested.

She cast a glance at me. "Yes, there were the Amazons," she said, "which shows—"

"And the women do all the hard work among the aboriginals," I went on.

She gave me another glance. "And that again shows—" she began with less confidence.

"Do you know," I said, stopping in midfield to observe her critically, "I believe that if you only practiced a little you would be more than a match for a man."

She looked away across the corn. "Do—do you think so?" she said, hesitatingly; and added, after a pause, "I—I don't think I'm so—I'm not what you'd call muscular."

"Well, perhaps not," I assented, examing her appraisingly; "but sinewy, say."

"How absurd!" said Chloe, quite snappishly, as she walked on. I followed. The deep, spreading shallows of the bushes at the end of the field enveloped us.

"Another stile," said I, cheerfully.

"Dear me, that's the fourth!" said Chloe, resignedly. "I do wish they'd makes gates between the fields."

"A stile's more picturesque," said I.

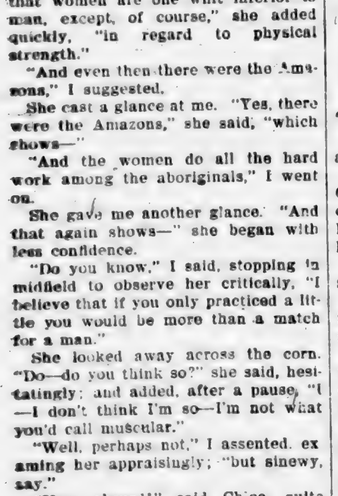
"Very possibly," said Miss Bohun, indifferently. "It's certainly not as convenient."

"Ah," said I, smiling, "there's one thing, at any rate, in which men are superior. They can negotiate a stile."

"Indeed!" said Chloe, loftily. "I should have thought the feat was not impossible for a woman." I pursed up my lips. "Any woman can get over stiles," she said, warmly, seeing my skepticism.

"O, I've no doubt," I said, politely.

"It's nonsense your saying that when I can see you don't believe it."



Queen of herself and her domain.

said Miss Bohun. "You're simply pleased to be sarcastic all along."

I shrugged my shoulders. She marched coldly and confidently toward the stile.

It took off a high ground, which, I suppose, accounted for the absence of a step. But there were two crossbars to assist the climber. I thought Chloe's face fell as she noted it.

"Let me give you a hand," I said.

"Nonsense!" she replied. "I don't want any assistance. It's quite easy." She put the hand which was not encumbered by the sunshade on the top bar and placed one neat foot on the lowest. Then she hesitated.

"Perhaps I'd better take the sunshade," I suggested.

She did not answer at once; then, "if you wish it," she replied nonchalantly, "though it's of no consequence."

"But I don't ride a horse this way," said Chloe, miserably.

I took the sunshade and waited. Chloe's two feet were now on the lowest bar. She peered over. The stile let down beyond in a big drop into a kind of hollow or ditch.

"O!" said she. "I didn't—" I was still waiting.

"I wish you'd go on and not stare in that atrocious way," said she, with asperity.

I begged pardon, vaulted the stile with one hand, and strolled on. Presently I looked back. Miss Bohun was seated astride the top bar, clinging with both hands to it. Her face was deeply flushed.

"Do go on!" she called out, vehemently. I went on, leisurely.

But, somehow, I could not make up my mind to walk briskly. She did not join me, so I flung myself upon the grass and pulled out a cigarette.

Then I heard my name called in a distressful voice. I stood up and looked round. Miss Bohun was still astride the top bar, and she was pinker than ever.

"Please come—don't be so unkind!" she cried, with tears in her voice. I hurried back like the wind.

"Or, just give me your hand!" panted Chloe, nervously, lifting one from the bar. "I can't—it's such a long drop. I can't get my—"

"Wait a bit," said I, considering. "You're half-way over now. You've only got to lift that foot off the bar and—"

"I shall go over. I know I shall go over," she said, pathetically.

"No, you won't," said I. "It only requires confidence. Imagine you're on a horse and—"

"But I don't ride a horse this way," said Chloe, miserably.

"No," said I, "but men do; and women are just as good as—"

"It's cruel of you—it's beastly, when I'm in such peril!" sobbed Miss Bohun.

"Now, just lift that foot," I enjoined. Chloe's weight lay limp on my shoulder.

"I can't get it free. It's stuck," she said, pitifully. I moved closer, still with my burden on my shoulder, and loosened the dainty foot.

"Now," I said. She lifted it gingerly. "Don't mind about your ankles," I said.

"O, but am I—?" Her foot went back. "Shut your eyes, please," she entreated. I shut my eyes. The next instant the weight on me was doubled, and two arms went stranglingly about my neck.

As I have explained, the foothold descended into a hollow. I went down precipitately on my head. I saw several cornfields and two or three stiles; also more than one Chloe. But I seemed content to be there. Miss Bohun extricated herself quickly.

"O, are you hurt? O, how dreadful of me!" she said. "O, please, do speak!"

"I liked it," I said, "and I'm only hurt in one place."

"I—you frightened me," she said, with a serious little laugh. "I'm so sorry. Is it your head."

I shook it, and sat up. "No; luckily I was born thick-headed."

"Your—your knee?" she inquired again, hesitatingly.

"Certainly not my knee," I replied.

"Then—" Chloe turned away. She might have asked further questions, but she didn't. She was busy smoothing her skirt.

"I can't think why they make such horrible things," said she.

"O, but any woman can get over a stile." I told her. She made no reply, but turned right away.

"Please," I called, "won't you help me up?"

Miss Bohun turned back reluctantly. I made a face of pain.

"It's your ankle?" she said, with sudden anxiety. I winced and took her hand, and then I was on my feet, with that hand in mine.

"No, it's here," I said in a lower voice, laying that hand on my heart. "It was here long ago." I drew her to me.

"Do you always do that to people you help over stiles?" asked Chloe, between a smile and a sob.—Sketch.

CURED OF BAD HABIT.

Professor No Longer Expounds While in Rocking Chair.

Dr. Abbott of the English department at Columbia university used to rock back and forth in his swinging desk chair as he talked to his auditors, but he has been cured of that habit," said one who attended his classes last year. "It was this way," said he:

"One member of his class on composition handed in, as his weekly theme, an exposition on 'disagreeable sounds.' In its application his was a vivid description of a man addicted to this rocking habit who once, while addressing an audience, found himself in a chair that squeaked. The distress of the audience was so cleverly pictured in the theme that the doctor singled it out to read to the class.

"Singularly enough the doctor was, while reading, rocking back and forth in a chair the metal parts of which badly needed oil. He had not proceeded far in the reading, however, when it dawned upon him that he himself was the subject of the writer and that he was at that moment very aptly guilty of causing the kind of distress complained of in the writing.

"His comments on the theme were delivered while standing, and now he never rocks while speaking to a class."—New York Times.

Long Names of Persons and Places.

"In my travels," said the sailor, "I have come across some mighty long names—in fact, regular jawbreakers.

"A friend of mine worked on an estate in Madras that was named Arademaravasadeloovaradooyon. That word has thirteen syllables. The estate next to Arademara (as they used to call the place for short) was named Kaminagadeyathooroosoomokanoogonagri a. Kaminaga has sixteen syllables.

"A lady friend of mine was once assistant cook for a family whose house on the Isle of Mull was called Drimtaidhorickhilliechattan. Another lady friend that I met in London was born in the Welsh village of Lanvairpwllgwyngyll.

"Them is all names of places. Ain't they jawbreakers? I know some people's names that are jawbreakers, too. As fine a Spaniard as I ever drank with was old Don Nepomuceno de Burionagonatorecagogeazcoecha of Madrid—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Would Have Lost It, Anyway.

Col. Robert A. Pinkerton was talking about old times in Chicago. "I used to know a man there who was an ardent gambler," he said. "He lost his week's wages regularly in 'Dinner Pail' Hankins' game.

"One Saturday evening the man started home, via the gambling house, as usual. A spasm of reform had struck Chicago, and the place had been pulled. The man tried to enter the door, but failed. He walked out into the street and gazed up inquiringly at the closed windows.

"Then he walked back to the door, tried it again, but it would not open, so he drew his pay envelope from his pocket, shoved it under the door, and walked calmly down the street."—New York Times.

Policeman's Laugh Stops Show.

One Kansas City policeman cannot go to the theaters because he laughs so long and loud at every joke that he stops the performance. He was put on a beat where his duty took him inside a theater for a few minutes every evening, and he asked to be changed, because he said the theater people wouldn't let him stay inside, even when he bought a ticket.

Before he was married he took his sweetheart to a show once, but at the end of the second act the manager touched him on the back and said he would have to get out. He had all the actors laughing.

"But I paid to see this show," protested the policeman. "If you put me out I shall insist on your giving my money back."

"We'll be glad to do that, all right," said the manager.

And they did.—Kansas City Journal.

Self-Sacrifice.

My Uncle Jim he's jes' about
The smartest man on earth.
He knows jes' where the muskrats live
An' what their skins is worth;
He knows jes' when to plant yer oats
And when to cut yer hay,
An' what the Russians ought to do
To hold the Japs at bay.

He's always goin' 'round about
As busy as kin be,
A-givin' all the Yolks he knows
This information free.
An' people kind o' laughs to see
His luck grow wuss an' wuss.
You see that's what a feller gets
Fur bein' generous.

—Washington Star.

WAGNER WAS TOO STRENUOUS.

Threatened to Ruin the Only Piano in Faraway Nome.

One of the characters in Nome, Alaska, was Dick Dawson, who had a saloon, dance hall and gambling hell combined, and had brought his outfit, including an automatic piano, down from Dawson City over an almost impassable route.

One day when things were rather quiet in the place, Oscar, the chief and only musician on the staff, got to work with the automatic piano and pumped at the pedals in ambitious style.

He had ground out a lot of old-fashioned home and mother songs, when suddenly, without the least warning, he struck into the "Ride of the Valkyries."

When the crashing opening chords first sounded, Dawson, who was standing at the end of the bar, started and looked around, to see what was the matter. Then the music took on a lighter tone, and as a delightful thrilling run sounded out in the treble he settled back to enjoy it.

Again came a clash and thump, thump, thump, as the bass chords got to work again. Dawson started over toward the piano on the run.

"Don't bother yourself, Dick," said a bystander. "That's all right, that music. That's Wagner."

"Who the ——'s Wagner?" was the answer. "I'll kill that Oscar for letting him spoil the piano!"—New York Sun.

How He Meant to Reform.

When Dick Wintersmith was Congressman at Washington," said Phil Thompson, "it hapened that a friend of ours fell ill. His name was John Wires.

"He drank considerably, John did, and that last night of his life he had spilt whisky all over his beard.

"He wanted it dark in the room; so when the nurse went out he reached for the candle and attempted to extinguish it.

"His long beard, full of alcohol, caught fire instantly and burned him up.

"There was a great deal of grief among us and consternation.

"'This ought to be a lesson to us,' decided Dick; 'to stop drinking a while.'

"'So it ought,' assented Joe Blackburn. 'What are you going to do about it, for instance?'

"'Me?' said Dick. 'Well, it's come to this pass with me that I have firmly resolved never to blow out another candle.'"—New York Times.

Take Your Pillow Along.

Many people when away from home find it difficult to sleep well in a strange bed, and arise in the morning with a sense of having passed a decidedly unsatisfactory night. Vice-President Knowlton of the Raymond & Whitcomb company, who ought to know, says the trouble is all in the pillow. It's the pillow first, last and always. He has slept in many lands and under all imaginable conditions, and years ago came to the conclusion that with one's own pillow at hand it mattered little about the bed. On an extended tour he always takes his pillow with him, stowing it carefully at the bottom of the trunk for future reference. "If I could start life over again," he says, "I would learn to sleep without a pillow (the only proper way), but the art must be acquired during childhood. The next best thing is your own pillow wherever possible. Try it and be convinced."

Good Explanation.

The Rev. James T. Dougherty, rector of St. Mary's church at Canandaigua, tells this story of his recent visit to the St. Louis exposition: "In one of the buildings I met a voluble Irishman in charge of an exhibition of Irish relics. My attention was especially called to the stump of a tree in which was imbedded so firmly as to be irremovable, the points of a fine set of deer antlers. I was interested. 'How do you suppose the deer had come to get his horns so firmly fastened?' I asked.

"'Surey I don't know, your reverence,' was the reply, 'but I think he must have been "buttin' in."'"—New York Times.

Knew How Freshman Felt.

The inauguration of Dr. Luther to the presidency of Trinity college, Hartford, which took place recently, suggested an incident of a rainy day some years ago. A freshman was walking along in front of Northam hall, when the strap that held his books suddenly parted and they were scattered over the wet pavement. He was just about to punctuate his thoughts with a few well-chosen words, when he heard some one just behind him. Catching himself, he glanced over his shoulder and saw Prof. Luther, who smilingly said: "Say it; go on and say it—I never can, you know."—New York Times.

Knew What Was Proper.

Dr. William H. Tolman, Director of the American Institute of Social Service, tells a story of a "fresh air" youngster who was received at the country house of a friend of his for a two weeks' stay. "He was from the slums," said the narrator, "and supposed to be ignorant of the comforts of life, let alone the amenities. At the dinner table the first day they handed him for dessert a triangle of apple pie fresh, hot and delicious. The New Yorker inspected it and remarked 'Apple pie and no cheese. Hell!'"—New York Times.

The Azure.

'Tis only in the depths of blue
Man finds his dearest dreams fulfilled,
Where careful sorrows pass from view,
And every heart-cry's hushed and stilled.
So would I wing my joyous flight
To azure realms where rapture lies,
But not to yonder mystic height—
I find my heaven in your eyes!

—Ralph E. Fassett in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HE SAW CUSTER'S FALL.

BUGLER WHO ESCAPED MASSACRE TELLS HIS EXPERIENCES.

John D. Martin Had Been Sent For Aid—Returned Just in Time to Witness the Horrors of the Famous Battle—Description of a Ghastly Scene.

John D. Martin, the bugler with Custer's command, who escaped death in the massacre of the Little Big Horn by being sent back for reinforcements, has been put on the army retired list, says a Baltimore despatch, and is spending the last days of his life in selling refreshments to his former comrades at a little stand just outside the main entrance to Fort McHenry, this city.

He served thirty years in the army and for the last fifteen was the chief musician at Fort McHenry. As a valued relic, his last bugle—not the one he used in Custer's command, for that, he says, is in the Smithsonian Institution—hangs by its red cord upon the wall of his lunchroom, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

John D. Martin, or Giovanni Martin, as he was known in Rome, the city of his birth, owed his escape on that summer day, June 25, 1876, when Custer's command was cut to pieces, to the fact that he had been sent with a despatch to a point three miles away. He returned with the troopers just in time to witness the close of the massacre.

At fourteen he was a drummer with Garibaldi's patriots. When he came to this country, at the age of twenty-three, he enlisted again. He was assigned to Custer's command, and when Custer crept upon the peaceful looking Sioux village on that day in June he selected Martin to carry despatches to Major Marcus A. Reno and Capt. F. W. Benteen, commanding the two other divisions of the troop. The despatches ordered them to join Custer at once. This is Martin's story of the day:

"We came upon the banks of the Little Big Horn at 11.30 o'clock in the morning, and across the waters we saw a village of several hundred tepees. Custer called a halt.

"'Men,' he said, pointing to the village, the streets of which were deserted save for an occasional stray cur, half naked child, or bent old woman, 'we have come upon the Sioux village while the warriors are away hunting buffaloes. We will go down there, take possession of the camp, and fall upon the men when they return tired with hunting.'

"The men all waved their caps, and gave three cheers. Custer had a consultation with his officers. Then calling me he borrowed paper and pencil from Adjt. Cook, and wrote this message: 'Join me at once, bringing the pack trains.' He told me to find Reno and Benteen, and deliver the paper to them.

"It was a hard ride of three miles, and my horse was wounded in the hip by a bullet from an Indian in ambush, but I pushed on until I reached Capt. Benteen. Soon after I got to him Major Reno came dashing up, calling to the captain that he had been ambushed, and had left fifteen men and two officers dead upon the field, beside a number of wounded. When we reached the scene of this engagement the Indians had fled.

"The two divisions joined and pressed on to Custer. We arrived at about 12 o'clock upon a bluff at the head of a narrow ravine down which Custer had gone to see the river bank simply swarming with the naked, painted forms of Sitting Bull's braves. The end was just in our view, and I remember well how close the forces were to each other.

"The Indians had by that time entirely surrounded Custer's men and closed in upon them, fighting hand to hand. I remember the hideous appearance of the braves in their war paint, with the skins of wolves and antelopes in their hands, which they shook in the faces of our troopers' horses, rendering them unmanageable.

"You have often seen the paintings of Custer's last fight. Well, they are not exaggerated in their detail, and with the terrible din the Indians kept up you can well imagine that it was an awful scene.

'I do not remember seeing Custer in the melee, for he was in the centre of his division, which was formed in a square. We also had little time to think, as the enemy pressed upon us immediately. Retreating to higher ground, we formed a square, in the centre of which the supplies were placed. There we waited for the attack. It came, and we got enough of it. For two days and two nights we fought, losing men every hour and constantly seeing in our imagination the time drawing near when we would be burned at the stake or feel that gripping in our hair.

From 2 o'clock on June 25 until early morning of June 27 we remained. Then, when the dawn was just streaking the sky, we heard a great whirring in our rear. At first we thought that the numbers of our besiegers were to be increased, and it did not cheer us very much, you can be sure. But it turned out to be our reinforcements, galloping nearer every minute, and, I'll tell you, it was the sweetest music we ever heard. Gen. Gibbons and Gen. Terry were with our troops, and we were saved.

"We found Custer lying partly covered by two horses, just as if the men had tried to form a breastwork with the animals. There were two bullet holes in his body, but it was not mutilated. The Indians refrained from doing this out of respect for his fighting qualities, but the other men were fearfully mutilated—hacked to pieces with knives—a ghastly scene."

Martin was in several brushes, before and after this. Through thirty years' service and seven enlistments he was never wounded, and to-day is the same compact little Roman that he was when he enlisted in the Hudson street enlisting office in New York in 1874.

After his first enlistment expired he came east and joined the Third Artillery at Fort Schuyler. While there he married Miss Julia Higgins, and they have eight children.

RATS ARE IN DEMAND.

Useful Purpose Has Been Found for American Rodents.

There has been a use discovered for the American rat outside of the forming the basic ingredient of cheap suey. They are being used by the Japanese to keep their ears and necks warm while they are fighting the Russians. The entire rat is not used for this purpose. Only its hide is prepared into service, but the fact that a large number of these hides come from Seattle gives a dignity to the local rat heretofore undiscovered.

According to the best Japanese authorities, the patriotic rat catcher of this town have a method to secure the hides of the rodents peculiarly their own. They first catch the rats in a trap, then gently tap them over the head with a monkeywrench, skin them and hang the hides over a radiator to dry. After this the hides are shipped to the Orient where they are made into earflaps for use by the Japanese soldiers who are fighting Russians in Manchuria. Nearly every Japanese in the city of Seattle has developed into a rat catcher, and if the supply of rats and noses doesn't give out there will not be a rat in town before long.

Probably the cause of the sudden decrease in the rat population would not have been discovered for a long time were it not for Harry Key, porter in the saloon of James Sheehan, and upon whom devolved the duty of freeing the place from rats. A few months ago Harry was particularly anxious to catch rats, but of late it has become a positive mania with him. He would rather catch rats than eat, and that is saying a lot because Mr. Key usually has a rattling good appetite.

It was thought right along in the Sheehan establishment that the rats caught in the large trap kept for the purpose were being disposed of as was any other refuse. The discovery was made recently, however, that this was not so. One of the employees of the place happened to "butt" into Harry as the porter was busily engaged in making wild cracks at imprisoned rats with a moneywrench. The Japanese was so intent on his work that he didn't know anybody was watching him.

When all the rodents in the cage had been killed the Japanese started to skin the biggest one. When the operation was completed the hide was carefully hung over the radiator to dry, and Harry got busy with another rat. Then the employe began to question him.

Every Japanese who has any loyalty at all, Harry said, has developed into a volunteer rat catcher. The rodents are being killed by hundreds of thousands. So fixed has become the habit in the minds of the Japs that if they see a rat on the street they make after it for all they are worth, and several of the little brown men, in their zeal to get one more rat flap for a soldier, have almost dived head first down a sewer after one of the elusive rodents which has endeavored to escape by means of a vile duct. It is only necessary for some one to squeak like a rat these days, Harry said, to have the whole Japanese population of the vicinity rush out of doors and make for the sound, armed with all sorts of weapons.—Seattle

PATRON SAINT OF DENTISTRY

St. Apollonia a Martyr More Than 1,500 Years Ago.

"Many professions and trades have their patron saints, as, of course everybody knows," said Dr. William A. Heckard, the dentist, "but few persons know that the dentists, or rather their patrons, also have a saint. This is Saint Apollonia, and we have it on historical authority that for 1,500 years her intercession has been sought for relief from all pain incident to dental diseases. Relics of this saint have been regarded as possessing great efficacy in the cure of toothache. She is commemorated in the calendar on the ninth day of February.

"The dentists themselves have been among the last to become acquainted with her merit, and she was brought to the notice of our profession a few years ago by Dr. Pierre of Philadelphia. The souvenir used at the international dental congress recently held at St. Louis, was a large bronze medal with St. Apollonia on one side and the continents and on the other side.

"The saint is represented with a pair of pincers in her hand, holding a tooth. A part of her martyrdom consisted in having her teeth drawn out one by one. Portions of her bones and teeth are preserved in various churches in Europe. In Canada, are portions of a [illegible] tooth. It is said that she did not flinch or cry out as her teeth were extracted. And this was many centuries before the use of anaesthetics."—Indianapolis News.

MEDICAL EXA

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Another Prominent Physician Uses and Endorses Pe-ru-na.

DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Let the sufferers, Peruna will cure you."

A constantly increasing number of physicians prescribe Peruna in their practice. It has proven its merits so thoroughly that even the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so-called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession to-day. Catarrh, as every one will admit, is the cause of one-half the diseases which afflict mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of the United States.

Robert R. Roberts, M. D., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peruna, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients."—Robert R. Roberts.

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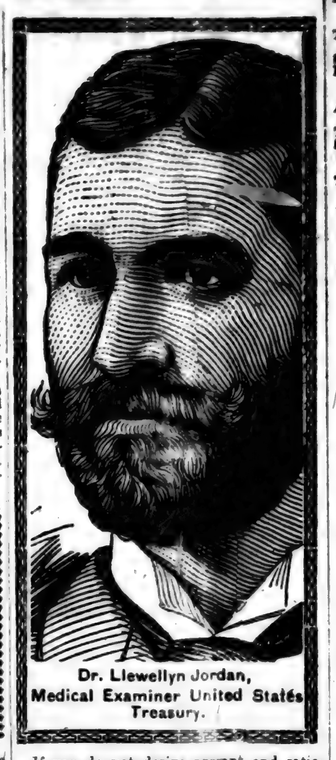

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Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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Thompson's Eye Water

Right to the Claim.

The enthusiastic lover is going over in detail the incomparable points of his lady love.

"She is perfect; she is divine! She is the most wonderful woman imaginable!" he exclaims. She is one in a thousand— aye, ten thousand!"

"Come, come!" we reply; "you must not be too extravagant. You know such claims——"

"But," he interrupts, smiling a smile of superiority and raising his voice in triumph, "you have not heard all. She gets off a street car the right way!" And we have nothing more to say against his claims.—Judge.

Coal and Railroads.

The total coal production of the United States is now at the rate of 1,000,000 tons per day, and the consumption of coal by railroads is equal to 40 per cent. of this, or $400,000 tons per day. The fuel bill of a railroad contributes about 10 per cent. of the total expense of operation and 30 to 40 per cent. of the total cost of running the locomotive. A locomotive will consume on an average $5,000 worth of coal per annum, and for a road having an equipment of 1,000 locomotives the coal bill is approximately $5,000,000.

A Testament's Long Life.

Mr. A. G. Charsley, of Beaconsfield, Bucks, one of the oldest coroners in England, is resigning appointment. He was chosen deputy to his brother, Mr. Frederick Charsley, in 1851 and he has held the coronership since 1882. Mr. Charsley has in his possession a Testament which has been used at inquests in the division of Bucks for over 100 years.

He Knew Byron.

There is now living at Nish, Servia, a man who was well acquainted with Lord Byron. His name is Stovan Kikitsch, and he is 117 years old. Though probably the oldest man living today, he is wonderfully vigorous, with clear memory, good eyesight and strong, hearty voice.

Lowell Died in House Where He was Born.

Fredericka Bremer once told James Russell Lowell that he was the only American she had seen whose children were born in the same house with herself. What was even more remarkable for an American, however, he died in the house in which he was born, which, moreover, had been his home for the 72 years of his life.

The town of Humble, Tex., has been blown up by an explosion of oil wells.

The way to reach the ideal tomorrow is to make today successful.

December's bills will make many a frenzied financier.

The Chinese still make the best India ink.

A LOVELY COMPLEXION

New York Lady Proves That Every Woman May Have It by Using Cuticura Soap.

Mrs. R. Reichenberg, wife of the well-known jeweller of 146 Fulton St., New York, says: "I had a friend who was justly proud of her complexion. When asked what gave her such a brilliant and lovely complexion, she replied, 'A healthy woman can be sure of a fine skin if she will do as I do, use plenty of Cuticura Soap and water.' She insisted that I follow her example, which I did with speedy conviction. I find that Cuticura Soap keeps the skin soft, white, and clear, and prevents redness and roughness."

DOMESTIC LIMERICKS.

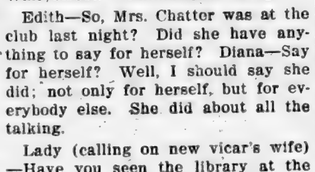
A woman as proud as old Lucifer
Grew tired of her husband's abucifer;
So she called the police,
Who compelled him to cice
By crying, "You villain, let lucifer!"

Then, no longer prouder than Lucifer,
Forgetting her husband's abucifer,
She promptly forgave him,
Swore falsely to save him
Thus woman let's love make a gucifer.

Still the officers, seeing the rucifer,
Refused to take any excucifer;
But she made things so hot
That they fled from the spot—
As a witness they be'er could make ucifer.

Then, once more as proud as old Lucifer,
She thrashed hubby well for abucifer,
And the louder he wailed,
Why the harder she whaled,
Till at length he abjectly begged trucifer.
—*Baltimore American.*

JUST FOR FUN



"I believe that little Chumley is pretty sure to get ahead in time." "Well, he needs one right away."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"A fool and his freedom are soon parted," remarked the bachelor, upon hearing of the marriage of another friend.—Yonkers Statesman.

Dickory—There's Quizz, the great puzzle inventor. What has he done lately? Dockery—He is putting plots in comic operas.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

First Dear Girl—I have fully decided never to marry. Second Dear Girl—What is the trouble—has your father lost all his money?—Chicago Daily News.

"Any good things about that burlesque show?" "Yes," answered the man who seldom smiles. "The backer must be a good thing."—Washington Star.

Slowpay—Doctor, I suppose you can recommend your tailor to me? Doctor—Certainly; but you will have to get someone else to recommend you to my tailor.—New Yorker.

"Is this a good place to hunt reedles?" asked the amateur gunner. "Sure," replied the boy; "you could hunt here for a week an' never find none."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Boroughs—I don't see why he wouldn't lend me the five dollars I wanted. Newitt—No, he certainly couldn't ask for a more permanent investment.—Philadelphia Press.

"When a person's wool-gathering that means he's lazy, doesn't it, pa?" "Not necessarily, my son. He may be gathering the wool of the lambs in Wall street."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Edith—So, Mrs. Chatter was at the club last night? Did she have anything to say for herself? Diana—Say for herself? Well, I should say she did; not only for herself, but for everybody else. She did about all the talking.

Lady (calling on new vicar's wife)—Have you seen the library at the hall? Sir George is quite a bibliophile, you know. Vicar's Wife (warmly)—Oh, I'm so glad to hear that! So many wealthy men have no religion!—Punch.

Two old farmers met on the road. "Where you been, Sile?" asked the one in yellow boots. "Been shooting the rapids," drawled the other. "Canoeing?" "No; shooting at those pesky racing automobiles that run over my chickens."—Baltimore Herald.

Uncle George—So, you are studying law, Henry? Henry—'Reading' law, Uncle George, not 'studying.' Uncle George—Oh, yes, of course. By the way, I suppose that is why the working of the law is so uncertain. Lawyers never study it, you know, but only read it.

"Yes; his wife calls him down every day." "But she's such a frail, meek-looking little woman, and he's such a big brute of a fellow." "I know. She calls him down to breakfast, after she's got up and prepared it, while he's deciding whether he'll go to sleep again or not."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mrs. Greene—I see in the papers that Martha White has married a hostler. Mrs. Brown—My paper says Martha's husband is a Harvard coach. Mrs. Greene—Well, and doesn't that amount to about the same thing? A coach, or coachman, is half the time nothing more than a hostler.

Mrs. Tawker (a visitor)—Such lovely playing! O, I could listen to it all night! How nice it must be to have your husband home of an evening and giving you such beautiful music. Mrs. Snow—Yes; but that isn't Mr. Snow. It's Mr. Hammers, the pianotuner. He is tuning our piano; had to come in the evening, he is so busy just now. Isn't it funny. He tells me he couldn't play a tune to save his life.

Fuddy—Crimmins gave a notable example of deathbed repentance. Duddy—Guess I didn't hear about it. Fuddy—You know he had been borrowing money from all his friends for two or three years? Well, when he found he was going to die, he squared himself with all of them by writing his personal note for the amount owed to each, payable 30 days after death. Duddy—But the paper isn't worth anything. Fuddy—I know; but it satisfied Crimmins's conscience, and of course that was the main thing.

Her Loving Friends.

Maud—Gracie Goldenrod is telling everybody she has refused Jack Billups.

Maybelle—That's only a part of the truth. She refused to give him back his presents.—Chicago Tribune.

An Auction in Japan.

A San Francisco man last night was telling of various customs of the Japanese which had come under his observation.

"One of their peculiarities is shown in their method of conducting an auction. They have auctions in Japan just as we do in America, but they go at it in a little different style.

The auctioneer exhibits the article which he proposes to sell and asks for bids upon it. He does not exhort or cajole, and there is no exciting clamoring of bidders. Lawyer Marks would be impossible to Japan, for each man who desires to make a bid draws from his pocket a slip of paper, writes upon it the highest figure he will pay and deposits his slip in a box. After the bids are all in the autioneer opens the box, glances at the bids and promptly awards the article to the man who has offered the greatest sum."

The Mass of the Stars.

To determine the masses of the stars, situated as they are far off in space, it is generally necessary to know their distance, and this has been determined for only a few stars. In a recent paper submitted at the Cambridge meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. H. N. Russell, of the Cambridge observatory, called attention to the fact that the masses of the stars could be found by Kapetyn's formula in terms of the star's magnitude and proper motion. Proceeding on this basis, he found that the average mass of fifty-five binary systems was about three times that of the sun, and that many groups of stars were of the same mass, despite the fact that they varied greatly in their brightness and proper motion. The binary stars seemed to be of the same order of mass, though their brightness, motion and spectre varied.

The Danish story of "Andria," the child who endeavors to reconcile her estranged parents, has been translated already into nine languages.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

As early as 1875 the first commercial institute was established in Tokio, Japan.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Under a new rule women inspectors visit the public schools of London.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Paying visits by airship is the latest fashionable novelty in Paris.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The latest fad in London is to hold paper chases in motor cars.

Irrigation in Dakota.

A proposition is now on foot to irrigate certain parts of North Dakota and eastern Montana whereby the government is to put in irrigation canals and the settlers are to pay $25 an acre for the service, payable in ten annual installments of $2.50 each.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Real Egotist.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is an egotist?"

"An egotist, my son, is a man who has the impudence to think he knows more than you do, instead of giving you credit for knowing more than he does."—Washington Star.

Knew President Pierce.

Thomas Stone McLellan, the oldest printer in Maine, the friend and companion of President Pierce, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Longfellow, has just celebrated his ninety-third birthday. He lives in Brunswick. For many years he has been a member of United Lodge of Masons and shortly after his ninetieth birthday took some advanced degrees in the ancient craft.

ALL DONE OUT.

Veteran Joshua Heller, of 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after taking Doan's Kidney Pills I told the readers of this paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which has elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of an attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Mrs. Fairbanks tells how neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman. She thinks woman's safeguard is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, organic pains, and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** faithfully, according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared, and I again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful, I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, MRS. MAY FAIRBANKS, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn." (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling saleswomen in the West.)

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For over two years I suffered more than tongue can express with kidney and bladder trouble. My physician pronounced my trouble catarrh of the bladder, caused by displacement of the womb. I had a frequent desire to urinate, and it was very painful, and lumps of blood would pass with the urine. Also had backache very often.

"After writing to you, and receiving your reply to my letter, I followed your advice, and feel that you and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** have cured me. The medicine drew my womb into its proper place, and then I was well. I never feel any pain now, and can do my housework with ease."—MRS. ALICE LAMON, Kincaid, Miss.

No other medicine for female ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

GOOD POTATOES
BRING FANCY PRICES

To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash. Tomatoes, melons, cabbage, turnips, lettuce—in fact, all vegetables remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

Potash

liberally by the use of fertilizers containing *not less than* 10 per cent. actual Potash. Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking. Write now.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau Street, or
Atlanta, Ga.—2½ South Broad St.

ELECTRIC VEST POCKET LIGHTS

By Mail $1.00.
United Electric Co
1804 Fourth Avenue
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Line
sell

Best on Earth

Gantt's Planters and Distributers

WE GUARANTEE THEM.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Write for Prices and Catalogue.

GANTT MFG. CO., Macon, Ga.

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

Bryant & Stratton
Business, Shorthand and Typewriting College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole year. Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS 25 CTS

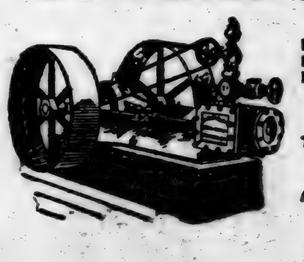
Ask Your Dealer For
BROWN CARRIAGE CO.'S
BUGGIES
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

$100 For 3 short stories, regular rates for others. Write for particulars. Advance Publishing Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Am. 2, 1905.

WANTED—In each State, Salesmen to sell large line Tobacco; permanent; Position. CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Pendleton, Va.

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMPANY



MANUFACTURERS

High Pressure Return Tubular Boilers
Morison Internally Fired Boilers
High Grade Slide Valve Engines
Transmission Machinery
Heavy Castings
Wrought Iron and Steel Work
Tanks, Stacks and Stand Pipes

Heavy Pipe Work a Specialty

Address Machinery Department
MACON, GEORGIA.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK

Only a Few Survivors to Tell of the Ill-fated Vessel's Disaster.

STEAMER GOES TO THE RESCUE.

Marpesia So Battered by Gales That Deadly Fluid Fills the Hold

Spark Causes Explosion.

New York.—Seven survivors of the ill-fated Norwegian ship Marpesia, which was wrecked at sea on Christmas day by an explosion of naphtha, resulting in the death of eleven members of her crew, arrived here on the steamer Trinidad from Bermuda. They had been rescued by the Danish steamer Gallia, which happened by just at the moment when the Marpesia was blown into a shapeless mass and the seven who survived the shock were taken from the sea where they sought the only refuge that remained to them after the explosion. They were landed at Bermuda by the Gallia, which was bound from Hamburg for Savannah.

The Marpesia sailed from New York for Crete, France, on December 9, with a cargo of naphtha and had been out only a day or two when her troubles began. One gale succeeded another, but all were weathered in safety and without much damage until December 17. On that day the ship was battered and knocked about in a merciless manner. Her ventilators were carried away at the decks, her hold began to fill and soon the cargo while the freed naphtha was floating and forth with every movement of the vessel. Soon the cases began to give way under the strain and in a little while the freed naptha was floating around on top of the water in the hold. Gas from the fluid accumulated steadily, and by Christmas day the Marpesia was a loaded bomb needing only the slightest spark to blow the whole structure to atoms.

How the spark reached the highly charged hold never will be known, but suddenly there came a terrific report, the forward deck shot up into the air with a crash and a roar and in a moment the entire ship was wrapped in flames. Those of the eighteen men on board who had not been caught in the first burst threw themselves over the side of the flaming ship into the sea. They were only seven, and the seven would have followed their companions to an early death had not the Gallia, which chanced to be in the vicinity, came down quickly to their aid when she saw the burst of flames.

Bryan Loses Out.

New Haven, Conn.—A decision adverse to the contention of William J. Bryan was given in the superior court Tuesday by Judge Silas A. Robinson, who declared that the famous sealed letter by which the late S. Bennett, Mr. Bryan's personal friend, expressed a wish that Mr. Bryan should have $50,000 from his estate could not be admitted as the evidence in the case before the court. This action was brought by Mr. Bryan as executor against Delia A. Bigelow and other heirs, including himself as an individual and as trustee, for construction of the will. Mr. Bryan desires a construction by which the $50,000 mentioned in the sealed letter should be paid to Mrs. Imogene Bennett, the widow, acting as trustee and then be paid over by her to Mr. Bryan. Mrs. Bennett wants the $50,000 paid over to the residuary legatees with the rest of their inheritance.

The matter will now be taken by Mr. Bryan's attorneys to the Connecticut supreme court on questions of law. Should the decision of that court be favorable to Mr. Bryan the case will be settled on the facts before the superior court. If the supreme court decision be adverse, however, it is said by counsel that the matter will go no further, as it cannot be taken to the United States courts.

Dead Lock in Delaware.

Dover, Del.—Twenty-one ballots in the house of representatives and thirty-nine in the senate, together with the presence of practically all the state republican leaders Monday, failed to break or even indent the deadlock organization of the Delaware legislature. State ticket. T. Coleman Dupont.

One of the leaders on the scene all day was the Wilmingtonian who solidified the republican factions on the state ticket, T. Coleman Dupont. Senator Allee, union, and Senator Ball, regular, wrestled with the problem, but State Senators D. O. Moore and Connor, union republican leaders in the legislature, declared they would hold out until the anti-Addicks or minority faction had yielded to them the right to the first choice of officers. The regulars continue in their determination not to give over the presidency of the senate to the Addicks men.

In Hands of Receiver.

Chicago.—The Chicago Moter Vehicle Co., one of the largest manufacturers of automobiles in the west, was declared bankrupt by Judge Kohlsaat in the United States district court. Liabilities consists of $60,000 worth of merchandise claims, $8,000 labor claims and $150,000 mortgages on the company's plant at Harvey, Ill. The assets are $10,000 in automobiles and the company's factory and machinery.

Premier's Life Threatened.

Washington.—Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, received a telegram from Lebanon, Pa., stating that Ignaz Wenzler, a laborer in one of the iron mills there, had been arrested and held under $3,000 bond for attempting to blackmail and threatening the life of Count Von Tisza, the premier of Hungary.

Some weeks ago, it is said, Wenzler wrote the count, signing three fictitious names to the letter, stating that Wenzler, a distant relation of his, was in great need and demanding a remittance of $2,000, in default of which a representative of the "Black-Hand" would go to Budapest and kill the count before Christmas day.

Russian Prisoners Celebrate.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, via Funsan.—The Russian prisoners while waiting today at Changkingtsu, a railroad station for Dalny, celebrated the approach of the new year. Religious services were held in the morning at 10 o'clock, and the assembling of prisoners was discoursed on by a Russian priest in full canonical dress. After the services there was music and dancing on the open ground in front of the station.

The 8year-old daughter of a Russian officer was among the prisoners.

Fifty per cent of the officers are going to Japan.

Will Install Exchange.

Anniston—The Southern Bell Telephone company through the local office will install an exchange and full outfit for the use of the Western Steel Car and Foundry company at the local plant. The central exchange will be at the local office, while a telephone line will be run so that the office of each department will have a 'phone connected directly with the head office. The specifications are in the hands of Manager J. L. Brown and he will begin the work shortly so as to have it completed when the plant begins operations.

Land Office Men Removed.

Washington.—As the result of the investigation and prosecution of land fraud cases in Oregon the president has signed an order suspending from office James H. Booth and Joseph T. Bridges, respectively register and receiver of the United States land office at Roseburg, Ore. The action is on the recommendation of Secretary Hitchcock, and was based on a telegram from Assistant United States District Attorney Henry, who alleged that the affairs of the Roseburg office were in bad condition.

Haul Made by Robbers.

Decatur, Ala.—Armed with Winchester rifles, a brace of revolvers and with masks covering their faces, two unknown men late Saturday night robbed six men who were engaged in playing poker on a house boat on the Tennessee river thirty miles above here.

About a thousand dollars in diamonds and jewelry and four hundred dollars in cash were secured.

The robbers escaped into Sand Mountain unfollowed. They are believed to be moonshiners.

Fighting in Germany.

Berlin.—Lieut.-Gen. Von Trotha, commander-in-chief of the German forces in German Southwest Africa, cables that Major Meisler had stubborn fights January 2, 3 and 4 with a thousand Witbois and occupied Grossnabas after fifty hours' fighting. The losses have not yet been ascertained.

Probate Judge Short.

Montgomery, Ala.—State Examiner Sedberry, in his report to the governor Monday on the accounts of the officials of Marengo county, finds S. P. Prowell, probate judge, due the state over $3,000. The examiner states the shortage is due to gross carelessness.

Will Take Jap Transport.

Tokio—General Stoessel and the other Russian officers who have been given their parole will be brought to Nagasaki on a Japanese transport. It is probable they will remain at Nagasaki for a few days and will then sail for Russia on a French steamer via the Suez canal.

Chaplain McGrail Dismissed.

Washington—Chaplain Joseph F. McGrail has been dismissed from the navy by order of the president. He was tried by courtmartial on the information and charges of scandalous conduct. A Roman Catholic priest will be appointed in his place.

Mississippi Judge Named.

Jackson, Miss.—Governor Vardaman has announced the appointment of Oliver Catchings as circuit judge of the Ninth district to succeed Judge Anderson. The appointee is a son of former Congressman Catchings.

Snow in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn.—Six inches of snow fell here throughout the early Monday morning, seriously impeding street car traffic and delaying trains from one to three hours. The storm extended over an area as far west as Little Rock, Ark.

Washington—The Interstate Commerce Commission has set a hearing to be held in this city January 31st on the question of the adoption of a uniform bill of lading throughout the official classification territory of the railroads.

Essen, Rhenish Prussia—The miners of the Hercules works, against the strenuous efforts of their leaders, determined at a meeting held Monday night to strike.

DELEGATES APPOINTED

Com. Poole Believes 1,000,000 Bales Should be Held to Force Better Prices.

FAVORS HOLDING COTTON.

Plan Should Be Devised for Taking a Million Bales Off the Market and Reducing Acreage.

Montgomery, Ala.—Commissioner of Agriculture Robert R. Poole made the appointment of Alabama delegates yesterday to the convention of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, to to be held in New Orleans January 24, 25 and 26. There are fourteen delegates in all from Alabama.

The names of the delegates are as follows: W. A. Gunter, Jr., and M. P. LeGrande, of Montgomery; William McCurdy, of Lowndesboro; H. M. Burt, of Talladega; James Robinson, Jr., of LaFayette; J. W. Young, of Prattville; Percy Clark, of Birmingham; C. P. Rogers, of Letohatchie; John J. King, of Consul; Ike Greenwald, of Carrollton; E. M. Elliott, of Moundville; G. W. Pratt, of Pell City; Senator John Rogers, of Gainesville, and W. B. Peebles, of Vienna.

Commissioner of Agriculture R. R. Poole is very much stirred up over the question of the low values of cotton and is planning and thinking along every line possible to bring about a betterment of conditions. He is urging large attendance upon the meeting of cotton men called for January 24, 25 and 26 at New Orleans, and will try to have the Association of Cotton States Commissioners of Agriculture meet there at the same time.

Mr. Poole believes that the only hope to meet the situation is to hold 1,000,000 bales of cotton off the market and reduce the acreage of next year at least 25 per cent. Everything that can be done to induce large attendance in all the counties at the meetings called by Mr. Poole for next Tuesday, the 10th, will be, and all the farmers will be asked to lay off that day and get together upon a proposition to reduce the acreage and hold at least a million bales. To this end Mr. Poole issued today the following circular letter:

To the Farmers of Alabama: You have been requested to meet at your country towns on Tuesday, January 10th, for the purpose of discussing the cotton situation, as we find it today. Contrary to all expectations, the 1904 crop has reached the enormous amount of 12,000,000 bales, according to the government report. The size of the crop has given speculators an opportunity to force the price down until it is now below the actual cost of production. Can we afford to produce cotton at a loss, and are we going to allow our property confiscated without a serious and determined protest?

The spinners are yet to be supplied; if our people will not force their holdings on the market, the demand will bring the price up in a reasonable length of time.

I hope that you will discuss plans for holding your surplus, taking the merchants and bankers into your councils. When you have done this, call neighborhood meetings for the purpose of formulating some plan whereby we can decrease our acreage this year. We need and must have the co-operation of all farmers in this reduction of acreage, or it will be fruitless. Public sentiment should be aroused to this important feature, and the man who refuses to decrease his acreage should be considered as an enemy to his neighbor and his country.

Making a binding reduction of your acreage of at least 25 per cent. When the government makes its first report in May, giving the decrease in acreage, you will find that the price will advance, provided, of course, that our people have not forced the surplus of 1,000,000 bales on the market. Put this surplus out of sight, where it can not be sold, and do not be induced to part with it until you can receive a price that will insure you a profit on its production.

I want to urge you to send a strong delegation to the National Cotton convention which meets in New Orleans on January 24, 25 and 26. This convention will discuss and formulate some permanent plan carrying out the above suggestions, and it is important that our state be well represented.

Trusting that much good will be accomplished by these meetings, I am, your obedient servant,

R. R. POOLE,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries.

Philadelphia—The total anthracite production in Pennsylvania for the year 1904 was almost two million tons below the output of 1903. The total production for 1904 was 57,492,522 as compared with 59,362,931 during the previous year.

Flood Causes Trouble.

Philadelphia.—The effects of Saturday night's heavy rainfall, which was driven by a 36-mile gale, are in evidence today in all sections of the city and environs. The most serious result is the swollen condition of the Schuylkill river, which is 17 feet above normal at Mamayunk, a suburb. Fourteen mills are closed as a result of the flood and 4,000 hands are idle.

Big Company Organized.

Jasper, Ala.—R. C. Middleton, the well-known New Orleans coal operator, who has been developing coal lands in Walker county for the past ten years, has just completed the formation of the Atlas Coal Company, with a paid up capital stock of $120,000. It is reported that Mr. Middleton has interested eastern capital in the new company, and that extensive mining operations are to begin within a short time.

The company will open mines on its property in the southern portion of the county, and will install a modern mining plant with up-to-date machinery. According to reports the opening of the mine mentioned is to be the beginning of a large mining enterprise in this section, and it is believed that the undertaking will bring thousands of dollars into this district. Mr. Middleton is at present president of the Cane Creek Coal company at Calumet, five miles south of Jasper.

Postoffice Robbed.

Auburn—Saturday night about 1 o'clock the postoffice of this place was entered by a burglar and the safe was blown open and rifled of everything it contained.

The outside doors of the building were all locked as usual this morning and the only violence done in entering was to the money order window through which the robber entered the postoffice. All indications indicate that it was the work of a professional safe blower. Twelve hundred dollars' worth of stamps and about three hundred dollars in money were taken. Some of the money belonged to the postmistress. There is absolutely no clue to the burglary. The noise was heard by only a few who live near by and they thought nothing of it. No suspicious persons have appeared on the streets during the week.

New Corporations.

Montgomery, Ala.—Several new corporations were certified to the Secretary of State today, among them being the following:

West Pratt Coal company, incorporated in Delaware, H. E. McCormick, of Birmingham, agent. This company's property is located in the Birmingham district, where there are large mines.

City Bank of Elba, capital $50,000; John M. Garrett and associates incorporators.

Davis Wilson Commission company, Mobile, capital $30,000, N. G. Wilson and associates incorporators.

Beeland Mercantile company, Greenville, capital $50,000, W. J. Beeland and associates incorporators.

Payne, Willingham & Wood, Montgomery, increase of capital stock to $54,000.

Seaboard Coal and Coke company, Talladega, capital $30,000, George Dunlingson and associates incorporators.

Flaketown Graphite company, Montgomery, capital $50,000, Alva Fitzpatrick and associates incorporators.

Military Inspection.

Montgomery, Ala.—An inspection of the Alabama National Guard will begin about the first of March and continue until the last of April, the itinerary for which Adjutant-General Brandon is now preparing. This will be submitted to the Secretary of War and as soon as he approves it an order will be issued here to have it put into effect. The Secretary of War has notified the adjutant-General that two United States officers will be detailed to conduct the inspection, which will be more rigid and thorough than has ever before been the case. Adjutant-General Brandon will accompany the United States officers and make that part of the inspection assigned to the state. The small attendance at the inspection last year was a subject of remark by the officers who came from the regular army to look the guard over, and the attention of the adjutant-general was called to the fact that there were 632 officers and men absent from inspection last year without excuse, 25.3 per cent of the whole state force. It is contended by the officers of the Alabama National Guard that at least 95 per cent of the force should be at inspections of this grade and the attendance of every man in the organization will be required this year or some one will get into serious trouble.

Improving Mail Service.

Anniston, Ala.—With the beginning of the new year the mail service at the Anniston postoffice was greatly improved. Postmaster Ragan has been rearranging the carriers' schedule and now has it complete and ready to go into effect. The service given by the Anniston postoffice is excelled by no city of its size in the south.

Government Will Continue Work.

Mobile—Information comes from the office of the United States engineer in this city having in charge the supervision of the lock and dam work under construction by Lewman & Co. that the throwing up of the contract will have no effect upon the work, as the government will continue it to completion.

Baltic Fleet Anchors.

Rojestvensky's squadron of five battleships and three cruisers, with transport and smaller craft, anchored in the harbor at Sainte-Marie, Madagascar.

American Japs Hear News.

Dispatches were received by Baron Kaneko and Consul-General Uchida at New York City, telling of the surrender of Port Arthur.

Perjury Charges Dismissed.

The perjury charges against ex-Justice E. L. Fursman were dismissed at Troy, N. Y.

NOGI REFUSES HORSE

The Meeting of the Two Generals Was Cordial. Gen. Stoesel Praises Japs.

PRINCIPAL INCIDENTS TOLD.

Nogi Says Loss of His Sons Was Nothing Compared With Attainment of the Objects Sought.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, in Front of Port Arthur.—The meeting of General Nogi and General Stoessel was as undramatic as the conclusion of the siege. It had been previously arranged to take place at noon in the single undamaged house of the village of Shuishi. This house was a miserable hotel called Plum Tree cottage. Through a misunderstanding General Stoessel rode out of Port Arthur at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Colonel Reiss and two staff officers, to the Japanese lines, and missed the Japanese officer delegated to escort him to the meeting place.

The general rode there without an escort and was received by a junior officer who happened to be on the spot. The latter telephoned to General Nogi, who hurried his departure from headquarters and arrived at 11 o'clock, accompanied by Major-General Iichi, his chief of staff, and Colonels Yasuhara, Matsudaira and Watanabe, staff officers, and M. Kawakarin, secretary of the foreign office at Tokio.

General Stoessel is a large man of heavy appearance and looks like a good fighter.

Generals Shake Hands.

When Nogi, looking care-worn, entered the cottage, the two generals cordially shook hands, and Nogi, through an interpreter, expressed his pleasure at meeting a general who had fought so bravely and gallantly for his emperor and his country.

General Stoessel thanked General Nogi for the pleasure of meeting the hero of the victorious army.

General Nogi explained that he had received a message from his emperor asking that the greatest consideration be shown General Stoessel and his officers in appreciation of their splendid loyalty to their emperor and country. Because of that wish, he added, the Russian officers would be allowed to wear their swords.

General Stoessel expressed his gratitude to the Japanese emperor for thus saving the honor of his (Stoessel's) family and said his descendants would appreciate the thoughtful kindness of the emperor of Japan. The general also expressed the gratitude of his officers and thanked Nogi for sending the message from Stoessel to Emperor Nicholas and transmitting his majesty's reply, which read:

"I allow each officer to profit by the reserve privilege to return to Russia under the obligation not to take further part in the present war or share in the distinctions thereof.

"I hank you and the brave men of the garrison for the gallant defense."

Both generals then mutually praised each other and their officers for their bravery.

The conversation afterwards turned on the explosion of the mine at Sungshu mountain fort. General Stoessel said the entire garrison of the fort was killed or made prisoners.

Stoessel Praises Artillery Fire.

The Russian commander greatly praised the Japanese artillery practice, especially the concentrated fire instantaneous with the explosion of the Sungshui mine. The gallant deeds of the Japanese infantry, General Stoessel added, spoke for themselves. It was impossible to exaggerate their good qualities.

The skillful work of the engineers had also won his admiration.

Continuing, General Stoessel said he had heard that General Nogi had lost both his sons and praised his loyalty in thus sacrificing his sons who had died fighting for their emperor and country.

General Nogi smilingly replied:

"One of my sons gave his life at Nanshan and the other at 203 Metre hill. Both of these positions were of the greatest importance to the Japanese army. I am glad that the sacrifice of my sons had resulted in the capture of such important positions, as I feel the sacrifices were not made in vain. Their lives were nothing compared to the objects sought."

General Stoessel then asked permission to present his charger to General Nogi as a token of his appreciation and admiration.

Could Not Accept Horse.

General Nogi expressed his thanks for the Russian general's kindness, but said that he could not accept the horse, but, he continued, he would accept it for the army, since he considered the Russian horses were the property of Japan and felt he could not make General Stoessel's his private property. General also promised that when the was handed over to him to was treated with the greatest out of respect for the brave general.

Thereupon General Stoessel General Nogi that he admired orous principles and appreci point of view.

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Denver, Col.—Alva Adams was urday night declared by the legisla to be the duly elected governor Colorado. The returns showed Ad 123,078, Peabody 113,304. Plurality Adams, 9,774.

A cheer greeted the announcem of the result of the election w made by Lieutenant-Governor H gott. The republican candidates to the other state offices were decla elected. Under the terms of agreement reached today by the ous factions in the legislature, no tice of contest can be filed by G ernor Peabody until after the inaugu tion of Mr. Adams, which is set for o'clock Tuesday morning. It has yet been definitely decided by G ernor Peabody whether or not he make a contest.

Against Burning Cotton.

New Orleans—President Harvie Jo dan, of the Southern Cotton Growe Protective Association declares he against the burning of cotton and in letter to the New Orleans Progress Union says he is using all endeav to put a stop to the practice.

"I am doing all in my power discourage the idea," said Mr. Jord "It is not necessary and no such tion will even be suggested at New Orleans convention. We hope be able to make arrangements, al business lines, that will solve t present problems and also those the future relative to the price of c ton. There will be a large number bankers and southern cotton man facturers at the meeting. We ne the active co-operation of our banke and also the spinners if we are to ta our cotton out of the hands of spec lators on the New York exchang The New Orleans convention will much more largely attended than first anticipated and the commissi ers of agriculture of all southern sta will be there."

Will Hear Bryan Case.

New Haven, Conn.—The trial of the suit of William J. Bryan, executor of the will of Philos Bennett, against Delia Bigelow and other heirs, was set for next Tuesday in the superior court by Judge Robinson in spite of a protest by Henry G. Newton, counsel for Mr. Bryan. This suit has for its object the construction of the will. The case was in court today on arguments on the admission of certain testi-

Texas Has Been Repaired.

Washington—The navy departme was informed that the battleship Te as, which was injured in a collisi with a large derrick in the basin the New York dry dock about t weeks ago, has had her repairs co pleted at that yard, and she will s for Hampton Roads to take part the review of the combined Atl antic, European and squa fleets by Secretary Morton ral Dewar.

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VOL. II.

S TROOPS MARCH OUT

Line of Officers and Men Leaves Port Arthur.

STOESSEL INTERVIEWED

He Wants to Return Home and With His Family — Soldiers Well Fed But Very Haggard Their Long Strain—Japs Treat With Great Respect.

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erson City, Mo.—A great assem of admiring Missourians greeted urated here at noon. Among present were William Jennings n and Mrs. Bryan.

e crowds were pretty evenly di between Democrats and Repub s. The Republicans were desirous witnessing the inauguration of the blican State officers of whom tenant-Governor McKinley heads list.

e installation of the State officers place in the hall of the House of resentatives.

NNE CONSUL AT LONDON.

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shington, D. C.—It is stated here h authority that while a formal has not been made to him by dent Roosevelt, Robert J. Wynne, Postmaster-General, is slated to ed Minister Clay Evans as United s Consul-General at London. It out here that Mr. Wynne's re nasty visit to New York City was nfer with the representatives of n commercial enterprise. The Post General declined the presi of the concern at a salary ap mating $20,000 a year. He re it because it involved looking out siness with the Government.

POVERTY

Misery in ... Than

Philanthropist ... eral Sargent, ... Charities.

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POVERTY IN NEW YORK CITY

Misery in the Metropolis Greater Than Ever Before.

Philanthropist Writes Commissioner-General Sargent, of the National Bureau of Charities, About Conditions.

New York City.—Surprising statements concerning increasing proverty in New York City were made in a letter from a New York City philanthropist of national fame to Commissioner-General Sargent, of the Bureau of Immigration at Washington, D. C.

This letter, the name of whose author is withheld by Mr. Sargent, declares that 100,000 men are without work in Greater New York City, that the hospitals are overcrowded, and that 50,000 school children, because of the empty purses of their parents, have to trudge to school without breakfast every morning.

"Fifty thousand children go to school breakfastless, which means idle fathers," writes the philanthropist. So overwhelmed is the Department of Charities with tens of thousands of applications from men out of work that it finds itself unable to cope with the situation. In short, the metropolis this winter is facing a problem with regard to the unemployed such as never has been known in past years.

"The cause of this state of affairs is of less moment now than the immediate problem of how to deal with the multitudes of the unemployed. Nor has the question here to do with the ultimate relief, such as Congress can provide by restricting immigration and scattering immigrants.

"The immediate question, then, is: What can be done with the great army of the unemployed at once? This question eliminates the unwilling and the unable, whom we always have with us, giving only the able and willing—the honest idle—mostly unskilled labor, of course. How are we to give relief to these?"

Mr. Sargent announced that this letter has strengthened his belief that immigration not only should be scattered, but restricted. New York City, he believes, suffers more from immigration, proportionately, than any five cities in the country.

"My principal suggestion in my reply to this letter," said Mr. Sargent, "is that applications coming to this bureau daily for work be published in New York City in some manner, and the influx relieved in that congested and evidently proverty-stricken city. There is a great deal of work to be had in the South if we can draw the labor here from New York City and other embarressed cities."

J. McKee Borden, secretary of Public Charities, said:

"Since I have held this position I can safely say that I have never seen such widespread destitution calling for immediate relief. It has been made more pathetic by the fact that new elements have entered into it—men willing, able, anxious to work and support their families are unable to get work, perhaps because of industrial conditions.

"When the snow storm visited us we managed to engage the interest not only of the city, but of the traction companies and thousands of men were put to work shoveling snow. I do not think there ever were so many deserving applicants. I believe that 50,000 school children are under-fed. Many who should be filling their minds with knowledge, too, are helping to fill the family larder."

COCKRELL ACCEPTS OFFICE.

Will Succeed Yeomans on Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, has decided to accept the position on the Interstate Commerce Commission offered him some time ago by President Roosevelt. He will succeed Commissioner James D. Yeomans, of Iowa, whose term expired.

Senator Cockrell has indicated his decision to the President, but he expects before assuming his new duties to complete the term for which he was elected to the Senate, which ends March 4.

TRIBUTE TO CHOATE.

English Comment on His Tact and Dignity as Ambassador.

London, Eng.—The Times printed an editorial apropos of President Roosevelt's acceptance of the resignation of Ambassador Choate.

It pays a tribute to the tact and dignity with which Mr. Choate has filled his office, which, with "his sympathetic interest in all that is best in English life, have earned for him a widespread popularity which will hardly fall to the lot of any other foreign representative than the American."

HONORS NOGI AND STOESSEL.

Kaiser Confers the Order of Merit on Both Generals.

Berlin, Germany.—The German Emperor has conferred the order "Pour le Merite" upon General Nogi, who commanded the Japanese at Port Arthur, and General Stoessel, who led the defenders of the fortress.

Currency Bill Amended.

The House of Representatives has amended the Hill currency bill so as to provide that National banks shall pay interest on Government deposits, which shall be awarded to the highest bidder.

Mitchell on Alabama Strike.

Indianapolis, Ind.—In the course of his annual address to the United Mine Workers, President Mitchell had this to say of the Alabama situation:

"A strike of considerable magnitude and of vital importance to the present and future of our organization in the southern states has been in progress in Alabama for the past seven months.

"The cause of this strike was that the furnace operators refused to grant a demand of the miners for a renewal of the scale of 1903 and 1904. This scale had been fixed by arbitration, Judge George Gray, of Delaware, being the umpire in the case, and was agreed upon after a very exhaustive investigation. At the present time fully 8,000 families are dependent upon the national and district organizations for support. The strike has necessitated the expenditure of a large sum of money, approximately, for relief purposes, $10,000 per week.

"During the last three months, and especially during the month of December, thousands of non-unionists have been recruited in the Virginias and through employment agencies in Philadelphia and New York. Assisted by the officers of the Federation of Labor, we have sought to prevent the shipment of men from eastern points, and in this we have succeeded to a marked degree, although many non-unionists are still accepting transportation and employment, notwithstanding the fact that they are fully aware that our members are resisting conditions which, if accepted, would lead to complete demoralization of the standard of living secured through years and years of struggle and self-sacrifice on the part of the union miners of the south."

The city organizations in all the cotton growing districts of the south have been asked to appoint and send similar committees to New Orleans on January 25th, when the "Waco Plan" for the establishing of a southern warehouse system for the storage of cotton will be taken up.

This matter has been talked about for several years, but no definite action has ever been taken. The Waco Business Men's Club decided that the annual conference of the Cotton Growers' Association would be a good time for the matter to be taken up; accordingly circular letters were sent to the various commercial organizations throughout the cotton growing districts and the two committees of bankers and merchants will meet the cotton growers and discuss the matter.

War on Bad Books.

New York.—Public library officials in Brooklyn have determined that neither the morals nor the literary tastes of their people shall be contaminated if they can prevent. Orders have been sent to the branch libraries, nine in number, that all questionable or trashy books shall be withdrawn from circulation and submitted at once to the director.

Those volumes considered positively bad and unfit for perusal in any home will be destroyed excepting one volume in each instance, which will be preserved at the main library.

Other books which the director may consider suitable only for persons of mature ages will be held up for written applications.

Miners Entombed.

Decatur, Ill.—Emil Knorr, August Yagusch, Charles Lachinsky and two other miners are known to be dead and a score or more entombed as a result of a fire Monday in the coal mine shaft near here.

Rescuing parties have gone into the mine but have been unable to do anything on account of the dense smoke. All night hysterical women and men stood about the entrance to the shaft awaiting the abatement of the fire to begin a search for the bodies of the dead.

Will Make New Survey.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—President Peck, of the Mississippi Central railroad, and General Manager Majors, of the Newman Lumber Company, who have just returned from a trip to the end of the road, report that construction of the Brookhaven extension will not commence until Chief Engineer Archibald shall have completed a new survey of the route, the former surveys having been found unsatisfactory. Engineer Archibald has a full corps in the field.

Scenes of Crime Gone.

Rochester, Ind.—The old Gripe homestead, situated three miles out of Rochester and which has been the scene of four murders, three suicides and three accidental deaths, and the home of the Gripe family, several of whom have gone insane, is being torn down and all trace of the house of tragedies has been obliterated. The last tragedy occurred in the house December 6, 1904, when Wilson Burns, crazed by jealousy, murdered his wife, Joseph Gripe and Mrs. Margaret Braham, and then suicided.

Bankers and the Conference.

Waco, Tex.—The following call for a large representation of bankers from the cotton growing states to meet in conference with a committee to be appointed by the cotton convention at New Orleans January 24-26 has been issued:

"To all Bankers of the Cotton States and Territories:

"As presidents of the several bankers' association of the following cotton states and territories, at the special request of Hon. Harvie Jordan, chairman arrangement committee interstate cotton convention, to be held at New Orleans January 24, 25 and 26, 1905, we invite all bankers of these states and territories, whether members of a bankers' association or not, to attend a conference at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, January 25, 1905, at 11 a. m., to meet with a committee of cotton growers to be appointed by the convention, and a committee of merchants attending the convention, to devise or adopt a plan for organizing a cotton ware house system throughout these states and territories:

"L. B. Farley, Montgomery, Ala., president Alabama Bankers' Association.

"Charles F. Penzell, Little Rock, president Bankers' Association.

"H. Robinson, Jacksonville, Fla., president Florida Bankers' Association.

"Miller S. Bell, Milledgeville, Ga., president Georgia Bankers' Association.

"D. M. Reynolds, Baton Rouge, La., president Louisiana Bankers' Association.

"F. H. Fries, Winston, N. C., president North Carolina Bankers' Association.

"Frank Craig, South McAlester, I. T., president Oklahoma and Indian Territory Bankers' Association.

"B. F. Maulding, Anderson, S. C., president South Carolina Bankers' Association.

"J. P. Gautt, Knoxville, Tenn., president Tennessee Bankers' Association.

"W. H. Rivers, Elgin, Tex., president Texas Bankers' Association.

"William M. Haliston, Richmond, Va., president Virginia Bankers' Association.

"Hon. Eugene Williams, author of what is known as the "Waco Cotton Ware House Plan," will attend the meeting and advocate his scheme.

This plan, which has attracted wide attention throughout the country, provides for the erection of a ware house at each point where five thousand or more bales are usually marketed, so that the farmer may, if he so desires, store his cotton, and if necessary, borrow money on the ware house receipt.

Mills to Start Soon.

Anniston, Ala.—A deal was closed Saturday for the purchase of a quantity of iron for the rolling mill of the local plant of the Western Steel Car and Foundry company, and when the first delivery of iron is made the rolling mill will be started immediately. This will be joyful news, as it will not require a long time for the delivery of the iron and this part of the large works will begin.

Superintendent Wrenshall says that this department of the work will resume as soon as the material arrives, and in the contract the iron is to be delivered as soon as possible. The rolling mill of the big plant employs about three or four hundred men when run to its full capacity, and the most of these receive very high wages. A large number of the men employed at the mill before it shut down have returned to the city preparatory to taking positions at the works.

Cotton Program Ready.

New Orleans.—Following the preliminary announcement of the program of the Southern Cotton Growers' Protective Association's convention at New Orleans, January 24th, 25th and 26th, President Harvie Jordan has announced the full official program. Mr. Jordan will open the meeting as temporary chairman. Perhaps the most important question at opening will be the permanent chairmanship. Col. E. S. Peters, president of the recently formed National Cotton association, is prominently mentioned; also Congressman John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and Hon. Eugene Williams, of Texas. The latter is father of the "Waco plan" to hold and ware house cotton, which will come up for discussion. A committee to formulate and present a report on the "Waco plan" will meet on January 25th.

A contract has lately been made between the Venezuelan government and Manuel V. Fejera, a Venezuelan citizen, for the exclusive manufacture of matches in that country. This monopoly is based on a law promulgated in 1899, which provided that the match industry should be a source of government revenue. By the terms of the contract in question the importation of matches in Venezuela is prohibited.

New Jersey Corporations.

Trenton, N. J.—In his inangural address delivered Tuesday the incoming governor of New Jersey, Edward C. Stokes, counsels the legislature to take cognizance of the existing corporate situation and to revise and modernize the corporation laws, and urges the appointment of a commission to that end. Governor Stokes reviews the financial condition of the state, showing that the surplus at the close of the fiscal year amounted to $2,940,918, and the income of the state for the year was $4,302,370, of which $3,351,543, or nearly 78 per cent., came from corporations domiciled in New Jersey.

He raises the question whether or not this revenue can be maintained in its present volume, and says that other states are competing for incorporation business, and that the rates in these states are cheaper than are New Jersey's. He defines the policy of this state as follows:

"Legislation for revenue only is unsound, and should never be encouraged, but legislation which safeguards the rights of the public and thereby attracts capital and enterprise and produces increased income is New Jersey's aim.

"New Jersey does not compete in any race between states for revenue where the inducement to incorporation is laxity of law."

As to the duty of the state towards corporations, Governor Stokes says: "New Jersey's corporations do not belong to a few wealthy capitalists, but rather to a host of scattered stockholders who, as small investors, own a majority of the shares of these companies. Our legislation affects the interests of more people than merely the citizens of New Jersey. The interests of these non-resident investors, quasi wards of our state, should be carefully guarded."

Discussing the relations of the corporations to the public the governor says:

"Not only should the rights of investing stockholders be protected, but also the obligations of the corporation to the state and people at large should be efficiently enforced."

Committee for New Orleans.

Birmingham, Ala.—The following committees have been appointed by President F. M. Jackson, of the Commercial Club, to go to New Orleans and confer with the bankers and merchants of the south who will meet with the conference of the Cotton Growers' Association:

Bankers—G. B. McCormack, chairman; A. W. Smith, J. H. Frye, E. N. Cullom, Eugene F. Enslen, Leo K. Steiner, J. D. Elliott, and H. H. Mayberry.

Merchants and Other Business Men —. D. Nesbitt, chairman; W. H. Kettig, W. S. Brown, B. B. Comer, D. M. Drennen, F. Caheen, J. E. Morris, R. M. Goodall, George C. Harris, Alex T. London, George Whatley, T. C. Thompson, H. K. Milner, James J. Smith, F. B. Yielding, Ross C. Smith, Samuel E. Earle, Sterling A. Wood, M. H. Burt, L. M. Harris, J. G. Cantrell, M. M. Richey, John W. O'Neill, R. E. Collins, J. A. VanHoose, George G. Thompson, John W. Wade.

Club House Burned.

New Orleans.—The Athenaeum, the handsome club house and hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in St. Charles avenue, the Clio Street Evangelical church and some surrounding property were destroyed by a fierce fire early Tuesday. M. J. Fass, steward of the club, is missing.

Elbert Hubbard lectured in the hall Monday night to a large audience. Some hours after the stage burst in flames. The fire spread rapidly. The loss on the Athenaeum and equipment is stated by President Newman to be $70,000. Other losses bring the aggregate to $100,000.

During the fire Chief Conner, while standing on a shed in the rear of the burning building, was knocked down by flying debris and painfully hurt. Later an examination by physicians of Chief Conner showed that his collarbone was broken and that his injuries were serious.

Landslide Follows Waves.

Christiana, Norway.—Fifty-nine persons perished as the result of an avalanche of rocks at Naesdal, north of Bergen, Sunday.

A mass of rock was suddenly precipitated into Lioenvand Lake from the neighboring hills, causing an immense neighboring shores. Houses, people and cattle were swept away by the rush of water, and it is known fifty-nine persons perished.

Thus far only four bodies have been recovered. A great storm Tuesday stopped the relief work, as the surrounding district is unable to send help.

Robbery the Object.

Chicago, Ill.—A. Sanger, a relative of Mrs. George Pullman, of Chicago, has been slain by Mexican half-breed bandits in the mountain wilds of Sinaloa, Mexico. Robbery was the purpose of the murder.

Professional Cards.

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William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
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Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
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Physician and Surgeon,
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DR. E. G. HYMAN
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Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
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I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

The Japanese are talking of adopting the English alphabet. There are no words in the Japanese language for expressing one's innermost feelings when desired.

THE BRAVE OLD WAY.

I say risk all for one warm kiss;
I say 'twere better to risk the fall,
Like Romeo, to venture all,
And boldly climb to deadly bliss.
I like that savage, Sabine way;
What mighty minstrels came of it!
Their songs are ringing to this day,
The bravest ever sung or writ.
Their loves, the love of Juliet,
Of Portia, Desdemona, yea,
The old true loves are living yet;
And we, we love, we weep, we sigh
In love with loves that will not die.
Then take her, lover, sword in hand,
Hot-blooded, and red-handed; clasp
Her sudden, stormy, tall, and grand,
And lift her in your iron grasp,
And kiss her, kiss her till she cries
From keen, sweet, happy, killing pain.
Aye, kiss her till she seeming dies;
Aye, kiss her till she dies, and then,
Why, kiss her back to life again!

—Joaquin Miller, in Smart Set.

Isa, the Haymaker

BY MAE MARTIN

"A regular Amazon!" said Fred Mallandaine, shrugging his shoulders. "On the very top of a load of hay, with a straw that pulled down over her eyes and a pitchfork in her hand!"

"Now, Fred," cried out his sister Nellie, "you are talking arrant nonsense."

"A man must believe his senses," said Mallandaine. "I asked for Miss Fane, and the ancient beldame who was shelling the peas by the kitchen window pointed one skinny forefinger across the fields, and answered, 'There she is, a-gettin' in the hay. They all stirs round lively in these parts when there's a shower comin' up. You'll find her in the hayfield.'"

"And you?' questioned Nellie.

Mr. Mallandaine smiled ironically.

"I?" said he. "You must bear in mind that I was looking for a young lady, not for a farm-boy's assistant; so I just turned around and came home again."

"But there must be some mistake!" cried out impetuous Nellie. "My Florence Fane is a princess among women, tall and slender, and graceful, who plays the harp and writes delicious little essays, and——"

"There was neither harp nor writing desk on the top of that load of hay," said Ted, very decidedly. "And pray, Nell, don't be offended; but I am rather disenchanted with your rustic belles, after my afternoon's experience. Give me a cigar, please, and don't let anyone disturb me for a while, there's a darling."

Nellie obeyed.

But while she found the cigar case, handed the newspaper, and regulated the exact fall of the curtain folds which should be most agreeable to her brother's optical partialities, she puzzled her brain as to how, and why and wherefore this little plan of hers for an instant attachment between Fred and Florence Fane had thus come to an untimely standstill.

"It's the most unaccountable thing in the world," said Nellie to herself. "I think I'll go over and see what it all means."

Low and long, with gabled fronts and bay windows, the Fane's farmhouse stretched itself out under the umbrageous walnut trees, with Florence's easy chair on the porch, and Florence herself, posed like a woodland nymph, all mauve muslin, curls of pallid gold and fleecy folds of Shetland shawl.

"So glad to see you, dear!" said Miss Fane with the princess air which seemed to sit so naturally on her.

"Dear Florence," said Nellie, plunging precipitately into her subject, "where have you been all the morning?"

"Where have I been?"

"Believe me, I am not asking for mere curiosity," pleaded her visitor. "I have a reason. You will answer me, I know."

"Certainly. Why shouldn't I?" said the serene one, lifting her golden brows the sixteenth part of an inch. "Let me see—I was in the glen, sketching the beautiful mossy boulders by the spring until the shower came up, and then I sat in my own room and wrote a few letters."

"Then it couldn't have been you, after all!" bluntly ejaculated Nellie.

"What couldn't have been me?"

"The girl with the pitchfork on the top of the load of hay.

"It must have been Isa," said Florence Fane, with a slight shadow of bother.

And then, laughing heartily at her own blunder, Ellen Mallandaine related the morning adventure of her annoyance upon her smooth brow.

"Isa! The little sister who has just returned from boarding school?" Miss Fane inclined her head.

"There is no end to that child's pranks," said she, impatiently. "And papa indulges her in everything. Dear, dear! I hope your brother wasn't very much shocked?"

"I—I am afraid he was," said truthful Ellen. "He supposed it was you, of course. And he said you were a regular Amazon, and that he didn't care to make the acquaintance of a farm boy's assistant!"

Florence clasped her pink hands together in sylph-like despair.

"It's enough to drive one frantic," said she.

And in the same moment a brown-checked damsel, with chestnut curls tangled around her neck, and a pretty brown cambric dress, burst into the room like a beam of sunshine.

"It isn't true!" said she, defiantly. "I'm not an Amazon, and nobody has any business to call me a farm boy's assistant!"

"Isa!" softly pleaded Florence, lifting her white palms, as if to ward off this sudden gust of breezy defiance.

"And the hay would have been spoiled if I had'nt helped to get it in; and poor old John Knight would have been discharged for forgetting; and, besides, wasn't Maud Muller, in the poem, a haymaker? and did anyone dare to criticise her?"

"I am sure——" mildly commenced Miss Mallandaine.

"Oh, don't make any apologies," said little Isa, with her retrousse nose in the air, and two red spots on her cheeks. "And tell your brother, Miss Nellie, that I am as little anxious to make his acquaintance as he is mine."

And exit Isa, not without some slight emphasis on the closing of the door.

Fred laughed a little when the younger Miss Fane's defiant message was brought to him.

"She need not be alarmed," he said. "There is no sort of probability that we shall be brought into contact with each other."

But "Man proposes and God disposes!" says the sparkling proverb; and the week was not out before Mr. Frederick Mallandaine, strolling among the picturesque woods which surrounded the old house which the paterfamilias had taken for the summer, found himself in a ruined sawmill, where tall, sweet fern bushes grew through the yawning crevices of the moldering floor, and the sunbeams sifted like misty lines of gold between the cracks in the roof above.

"There must be a view from that peak," said Fred to himself; and springing up a slight ladder, which reared itself from beam to beam, he picked his way across the perilous flooring to the window, which looked out over a breezy stretch of vale and upland, where the blue windings of a river flashed in the sunshine, and the undulations of a distant mountain chain seemed to close up the horizon with its purple gateways.

As he stood there, feasting his eyes upon the prospect, a slight noise below attracted his ear; he hurried to the edge of the floor, only in time to discover that the ladder, his sole means of escape, was walking off upon the shoulders of a stout, silver-haired old man, who whistled cheerfully as he went.

"Halloa!" he shouted. "Hold on there, my man! Where are you going with that ladder?"

No answer—no response of any nature.

"Is the man deaf?" cried Fred, in a sort of frenzy.

That was precisely what old John Knight was. As deaf as the proverbial post!

Pretty Isa Fane was waiting for him on the edge of the ruins, holding up one pretty finger.

"Hush, John!" said she. "Don't you hear some one calling?"

"I didn't mind anybody," said old John, whose dull ears could catch Isa's clear, sweet voice, when all the shouting of the farmhands was inaudible to him.

"It must be the owls, or some one shooting squirrels in the glen, may be."

"No,' said Isa, crisply; "it's a voice calling. Stay here, John, until I come back."

John stood still, contentedly, with the ladder on his shoulder, while his young mistress hurried up the steep bank as fast as she could.

"Who is it?" she cried, in a voice sweet and shrill as a thrush's warble.

"It is I!" responded Mr. Fred Mallandaine, plaintively. "I climbed up here, and now someone has taken the ladder away and I can't get back."

Isa stood there, tall, slight, brown-cheeked, with her hands clasped behind her back, and the wind blowing her chestnut curls about, while a mischevious light scintillated under her long, dark eyelashes.

"Oh," said she, "I understand. You are Mr. Mallandaine?"

"And you are Miss Isa Fane?" said he coloring and biting his lip.

"Exactly," responded the girl. "And here is an excellent opportunity for me to be avenged. You have called me an Amazon, a farm-boy's assistant—all manner of names; and you are at my mercy now."

"Yes," confessed Mr. Mallandaine, penitently. "It's all true."

"Don't you think it would serve you right," went on Isa, severely, "if I sent old John home with the ladder, instead of recalling him to your assistance?"

"If course it would," said Mallandaine.

"So do I," said Isa; "but I mean to be magnaminous. John—John."

Clear and flute-like her voice sounded down the glen, and old John's husky accents replied:

"Yes, yes! I'm coming!"

Isa Fane in the meantime stood looking at Mr. Mallandaine as cooly as if he were a sphinx or an obelisk, or some such marvel of the universe.

Mr. Mallandaine regarded her on his part with a sort of meek propitiation; and when at last he had descended, and stood on the green turf beside his fair rescuer, he held out his hand.

"I hope we are friends?" said he.

"Oh, certainly."

Isa forgave him his London prejudices and he began to see things through the medium of clear and brilliant eyes. They had called her a child, but she was such a bright, original sort of child!

And one evening, about a fortnight subsequently, Mr. Mallandaine astonished his sister by saying abruptly:

"Well, Nell"—the name he always used when he was in an especially good humor—"I've a piece of good news for you. I have proposed to Miss Isa Fane and she has been graciously pleased to accept me."—New York News.

GERMANY'S SHIPPING.

Highest Class of Vessels Comes From Foreign Yards.

Germany still finds it more convenient to buy a considerable proportion of her highest class steamships from foreign yards, says American Syren and Shipping. And she is not only increasing the wages of her crews from 20 to 30 per cent. during the past decade. While building new steamers in foreign yards to be placed under her flag forthwith, Germany is also buying old foreign tonnage, deemed out of date by the former owner, and somehow making these second hand ships pay their way.

In 1903 the dividends paid by the four principal Hamburg steamship lines varied from 6 to 8 per cent. What they will be after the losses of the rate war have been fixed up is perhaps wisely hidden from the shareholders in the womb of the future. "Forward, and ever forward," is the motto of the Kaiser, and he is prepared to go far.

It is one thing to compete against a dozen of other firms all under a foreign flag, each of which is eager to come out on top, but it is quite another thing to compete against is German mercantile marine, which is regarded by both Kaiser and people as a national venture and treated accordingly. Who does not remember the Kaiser's stirring speech to his subjects that the future of Germany is upon the ocean?

Brain tells in Germany, because it is not confined solely to the genius class, of whom every nation possesses some and no nation more than America, but is found throughout the length and breadth of the land, owing to the educational training being of such a nature as to insure a due mixture of theory and practice. At times, however, the men of light and leading in Germany seem to be carried away by the success of their undertakings, and act as autocratically as though Germany were without powerful rivals on both sides of the Atlantic.

This over confidence costs Germany dear, and may prove her undoing. Any way, barring Bismarckian bluffness, Germany is a potent object lesson as to the freedom permitted to her capitalists in building up a mercantile marine, and the great impetus given thereto by her statesmen and Kaiser.

KING MACRAE.

The Hardy Scot Who Rules Tierra del Fuego.

In new kilts and plaid and playing a pibroch of triumph on his pipes, John Farquharson Macrae, formerly of Scotland, but now of Tierra del Fuego, strode the gangway of the Oruba at Liverpool yesterday, bound once more for South America. During twenty-two years, spent for the most part among the hostile natives of the Land's End of the Western Continent, John Farquharson Macrae clung to his pipes as he clung to his Scottish accent. When he had no human companion to converse with, his pibroch resounded over the waters of the Magellan Strait.

As a youth he left his native heath for Argentina and reared cattle. After a few years he found himself in possession of over 500 horses and a couple of thousand sheep.

These animals he trekked over two thousand miles, with the aid of a compass and chart, to southern Patagonia. He watered and fed his flocks and herds by the way with only five men to assist him, but at the end of a year of hunger and thirst and fatigue he found himself in possession of a fine stretch of country over 80,000 acres in extent.

After leasing this land for ten years, he sought fresh territory and trekked over into Terra del Fuego.

He was the first Briton to penetrate into the country, and the natives resented the intrusion. The tall Aonas and the stunted Yaghans came in hordes, attacked his little castle, and lay in wait for him with arrows.

An intrepid rider and an unerring shot, however, he would ride away concealed by the horse's body and shooting with deadly effect. For several years he carried his life in his hands, but at last the savages began to regard him with such respect and fear that they christened him "Sorto," the native equivalent for "the devil."

For some years past the Scott's pioneer has been undisputed monarch of Tierra del Fuego, where he has amassed a fortune. It is with the bagpipes that he rules.—London Mail.

Parkman's Deed of Justice.

A story is told about Francis Parkman, the historian, which shows that in spite of impaired eyesight he was not blind to injustice. A friend met him walking along the street, holding two street boys by their coat collars. In reply to his friend's request for an explanation Parkman said: "I found this boy had eaten an apple without dividing with his little brother. Now I'm going to buy one for the little boy and make the big one look on while he eats it."

After reading this incident, we should expect fairness of treatment in Parkman's histories.—St. Nicholas.

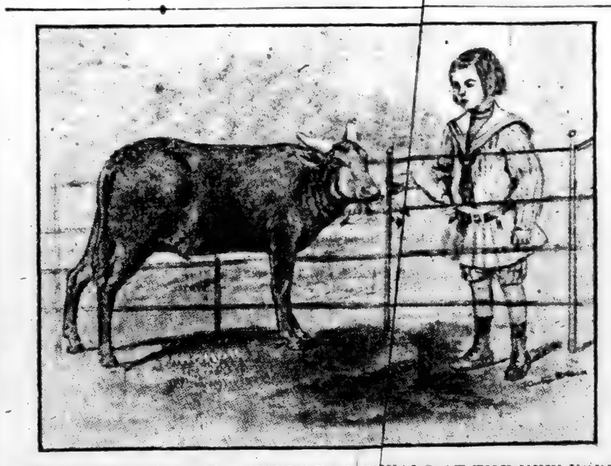
The microphone enables a person to hear a fly walk or a bee sneeze.

NEW ANTELOPES AT THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK

BY J. CARTER BEARD.

It is by no means an easy matter to assign their proper place in the animal kingdom or to determine what really constitutes an antelope. No better opportunity has ever been given in this country to see for one's self the different members of this family, from the pygmy Duykerbok antelope to the ox-like eland, and from our own aberrant type, the American prong-horn antelope, to the still more aberrant giraffe, than is now given by the incomparable collection of antelopes at the New York Zoological Park.

Among the most singular types in some respects are the water antelopes. There are five allied species, of which



LITTLE ANOA BULL OR ANTELOPE BUFFALO AT THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

the Sing-sing antelope, a fine specimen of which is to be seen at the park, is a representative.

It scarcely carries out our idea of an antelope, being a rather heavily-built animal, which, instead of presenting the sleek, glossy appearance of other members of its family, is clothed with a coat of long, soft, loose, and flocculent hair, longer upon the neck than elsewhere, but not forming a mane. The color is grayish brown. The males alone carry horns. These in the adult individual are lyre-shaped, and covered almost to the tips with bony rings. The animal exhales an odor, and the flesh is so powerfully scented and of so bad a flavor as to be entirely uneatable, a circumstance which will go far to preserve the species from becoming exterminated, long after its congeners have disappeared forever from the face of the earth. The natives, we are told, tame these antelopes, and allow them to run with their cattle (in much the same way as we keep a goat in the stable) because the animal is supposed to bring good luck and ward off disease.

Sing-sing antelopes abound in marshy districts on the banks of lakes and rivers in central and western Africa. If disturbed, they invariably make for the water at full speed. In this way they escape lions and leopards, who in common with other cats are reluctant to take to the water, but they cannot get away from the natives, who pursue them in boats, which they paddle faster than these antelopes can swim.

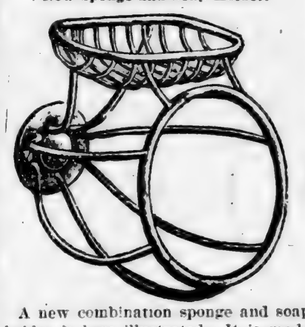
In view of the fact that the curious little anoa has been adopted, along with the other inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, as a citizen of the "Greater United States," the specimens at the New York Zoological Park assume an additional interest.

Although the anoa is ranked among ungulates with the oxen, and more particularly with the buffaloes, it has so many features in common with the antelope that it is sometimes called the antelope buffalo. It is a veritable pygmy, being when full grown, according to Mr. Hornaday, two feet nine inches high at the shoulders. "We have," says the last-mentioned gentleman in writing to me, "three specimens at the park, two full-grown males and a female, the latter immature. These little creatures take kindly to captivity in zoological gardens, and breed with fair regularity. Two of those that we have are quite docile, but the third, a full-grown male, was once so savage that for nearly a year he was bent on killing something or somebody. The creature is quite cow-like in form, but its horns most nearly resemble the horns of the harnessed antelope of Africa, except that they are not twisted. The color is a rich chocolate brown, becoming dark with age. Celebes is the home of the specimens which we have."

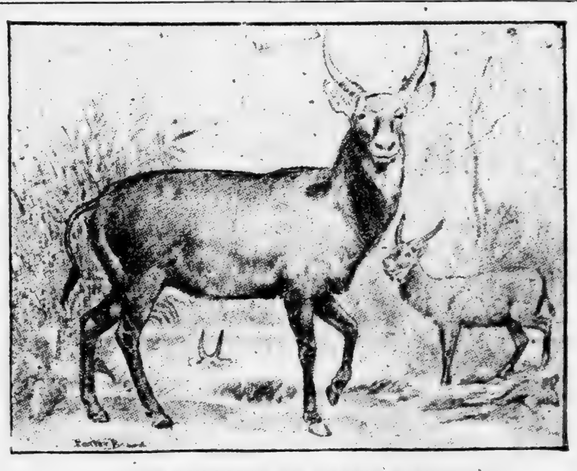
The specimens which inhabit the Philippines (Bos nindorensis) is called tamarao. "It stands," writes Richard Lydekker, "three and a half feet in height. The horns, though massive, are comparatively short and rise upward in the plane of the face with a lyrate curvature; they are distinctly triangular, with the largest face in front, and are somewhat roughened. In its massive form, thick legs, and uniform coloration this species comes nearer to the Indian buffalo than to the anoa."

It may be added that, as far at least as the anoa of Celebes is concerned, the animal seems to occupy a place almost exactly half way between the antelopes and the oxen. "It approximates to the antelopes," writes Lydekker, "in its slender build, the structure of the hinder parts of its skull, the upright direction and the straightness of its horns, the spots on its head, back and limbs, and its small size."—Scientific American.

New Sponge and Soap Holder.



A new combination sponge and soap holder is here illustrated. It is made of brass wire, polished and nickeled, and is designed for use against a wall or wainscoting. The sponge holder is 6 inches deep and 5½ inches in diameter; the soap holder above it, 5½ by 3 inches.—Philadelphia Record.



THE SING-SING OR WATER ANTELOPE.

A Peculiar Fatality.

An engineer named Knorr, a German who has become a naturalized Russian, built four of the great bridges on the Trans-Siberian Railway, including the big Yenisei and Obi bridges, which cost, respectively, $2,250,000 and $2,000,000. They were great engineering feats, and brought him international fame in his profession. But he was pursued by a curious fatality. A writer in "T. A. T." says: He had five daughters who were famous in Russia for their beauty, and whom he loved dearly. Just after his first bridge was completed one of them died; and as each of his three succeeding bridges was built, another died. He would not build a fifth bridge.

A Huge Belt.

A guttapercha and rubber manufacturing company, of Toronto, has made a belt for the grain elevator of the intercolonial railway at St. Johns, which is one of the largest ever produced. It is of rubber, and measures 3239 feet. Its weight is nine tons.

George Ade as a Farmhand.

Judge Saunderson, who is practicing law in Everett, Wash., formerly lived in Kentland, Ind., the boyhood home of George Ade, the humorist.

"Ade was a peculiar character in his younger years," said the Judge. "He made my office a sort of loafing place during the little time he spent in loafing. He was employed on a farm owned by a banker. One day he walked into the office and said to me:

"'That man is the best I ever worked for.'

Always on the Lookout.

There exists in Germany a association examines all new tions with the greatest care. ly one of its members is dele investigate any new inventi study it carefully, both practi theoretically, and to report

More Foods for Man.

"Man will eat 200 or 300 m in the year 2,000 than he ea said a chemist. "A movem foot among the world's gov to increase the varieties of o and every week from some other a new vegetable or fru is added to the internationa fare."

Grain Exports from South A

The only South American producing cereals for export tina. Thirty years ago it imp reals from Turkey, but in value of the quality exported 000,000 and according to al tions it will exceed $100,00 1904.

Joan of Arc's Third Tr

The spectacle of that soli forlorn and friendless, withe cate or advice, and without and guidance of any copy charges brought against her of the complex and volumin proceedings of the court to m crushing strain upon her as memory, fighting that long rene and undismayed against lossal odds, stands alone in and its sublimity; it has no mate, either in the annals of the invention of fiction.

And how fine and great things she daily said, how crisp—and she so worn in starved, and tired, and harried run through the whole gamut ing and expression—from defiance, uttered with soldi and frankness, all down the wounded dignity clothed in noble pathos: as, when her was exhausted by the pesteri ings and groping and search her persecutors to find out wh of devil's witchcraft she had ed to rouse the war spirit in h soldiers, she burst out with said was, 'Ride these English and I did it myself!' and as, sultingly asked why it was t standard had place at the crow the king in the cathedral of rather than the standards of th captains, she uttered that speech, "It had borne the bur had earned the honor"—a phras fell from her lips without pre tion, yet whose moving beau simple grace it would bankr arts of language to surpass.

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FOUR CENTURIES OLD.

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The oldest house in America is in St. Augustine, Fla. This building, by coincidence with the winter resort ho town is not a pretentious but when it was built it doubtedly one of the principal of the town.

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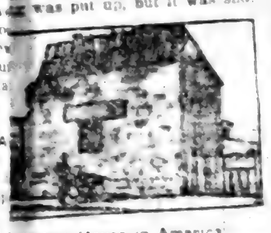

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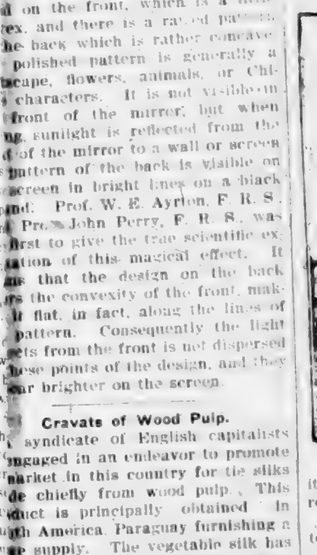
Newest

The Ram house, now it is claimed of its class $166,000.

The tow the exterior marble. It ceiling, and quartered The glass lantern is o the salt air g The $7 made in Pa The phot



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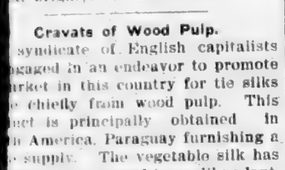
FOUR CENTURIES OLD.

[St.] Augustine, Fla., Has Oldest House in America.

[Old]est [Hou]se in America is in [St.] Augustine, Fla. This building, by [com]mon with the winter resort be[yond] that town, is not a pretentious [affair], but when it was built it [was] undoubtedly one of the principal [hou]ses of the town.

It is built of coquina rock, a mixture [of] sand and shell, which is the same [as] that used in the building of the [Ponce] de Leon hotel and the Alcazar. [It] is not known in what year this [house] was put up, but it was short-



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DEVIL GUARDED THE GOLD.

His Satanic Majesty's Portrait Indicated Treasurer House.

In this instance, as often, His Satanic Majesty proved a good guide to riches. Recently workmen were papering a wall in an old house at Perpignon, in the south of France. On the wall was fixed, as a curious ornament, a very ancient sculptured chair. The workman found it necessary to remove this, and discovered that the back of the chair had hidden a mural painting of the devil, horns, tail, cloven foot, diabolic grin—all.

Sounding the wall with their hammers the workmen easily found there was a hollow space behind it, into which they broke. There lay a big pile of tarnished gold pieces, some French, most of them Spanish.

Of course this wealth amounting to some thousands of francs, reverted to the owner of the house. He rewarded handsomely those who found it, and does not concern himself whether it was accumulated by the aid of the sulphurous personage whose portrait indicated its hiding place.

Newest Style of Lighthouse.

The Ram island ledge (Maine) lighthouse, now practically finished, will, it is claimed, be the best in the world of its class. The appropriation was $166,000.

The tower is of hewn stone, and the exterior is nearly as smooth as marble. It is lined with white enamel tiling, and the interior is finished in quartered oak of the finest quality. The glass is diamond shaped. The lantern is of bronze, cost $10,000, and the salt air will have no effect upon it. The $7,000 lens for the lamp was made in Paris.

The photograph shows the tower as

Ram Island Ledge Lighthouse.

it looked just before the staging was removed.

Seven men are at work on the interior.

The light will be of the third order, and will be a flash. The lighthouse is as firm as the great rock on which it stands. It will be of the greatest possible advantage to all masters of vessels entering or leaving Portland.

Music-Charmed Water.

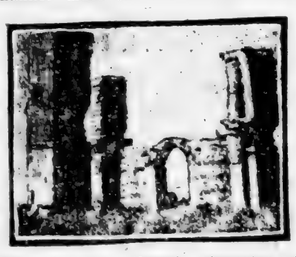
Interesting experiments showing the influence of a tuning-fork on jets of water have recently been made at the Royal College of Science in Dublin. A jet of falling water consists ordinarily of two parts—a clear column and a troubled portion. When the troubled part is photographed, with the aid of the electric spark, it is seen to be composed of a succession of drops following one another too rapidly to be separately perceived by the eye. These drops are irregular in size, shape and distance from one another. But if a vibrating tuning-fork is placed in contact with the stand from which the jet starts, the drops fall into order with beautiful precision, a drop being cast off with each vibration. Many remarkable effects may be produced. A continuous jet may be thrown into a form like that of a vibrating string.

Memorial to a Robber.

In the little town of Forlimpopoli, near Bologna, a memorial tablet is about to be unveiled in the Municipal theater to the memory of a famous robber chieftain named Passatore. The reason why the theater is chosen for the home of his memorial is that in it was performed his most famous exploit. In September, 1854, while one of Rossini's operas was being performed in the presence of all the local beauty and fashion, Passatore and his band "held up" the audience and robbed them of all their valuables to the last penny.

Palace of a King.

The palace of Alexander the Great was an imposing structure in its time, and the wonder is that any vestige of it stands to-day. It was built in a manner much more substantial than

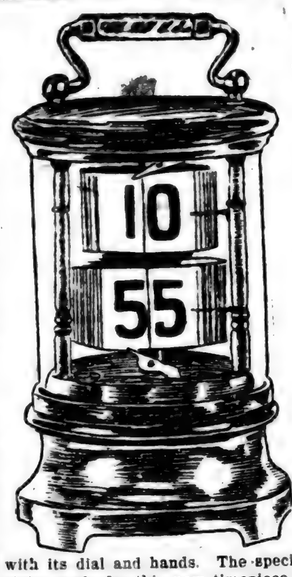


that of to-day, though advocates of steel construction claim that the modern structure will defy time as long as any of those built by the ancients. Time alone will determine how much truth there is in this contention. On the Asiatic plain are the massive remnants of an ancient gateway fringed with weeds, and, vaguely knowing who he was, the natives tell that this is all that is left of the palace of Alexander.

NEITHER DIALS NOR HANDS.

Novelty in the Clock Line That Has Some Advantages.

The latest development in the clock line has resulted in the elimination of dials and hands. The result is a timepiece that serves admirably for certain purposes, but will hardly prove a formidable rival to the familiar clock



with its dial and hands. The special claim made for this new timepiece is that the correct time is always exposed in hours and minutes and in Arabic figures. As a novelty this dialless clock is certain to win a certain amount of favor, but there is an undeniable charm about the old-fashioned timepiece that insures its preservation as an essential adjunct of household decoration and equipment, despite innovations.

Longest Pastorate on Record.

To the Rev. Laban Ainsworth must in all probability be given credit for holding the longest pastorate, over one church and people that ever was known—seventy-six and a half years.

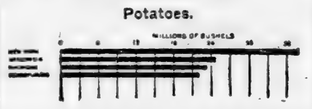
He was born July 15, 1757, in the little town of Woodstock, Connecticut, says a writer in Every Where. When just "of age," he was graduated at Dartmouth college—then the reigning educational institution of America. A year later he was given a license to preach.

His first charge was at Spencerport, N. Y., and in 1871 he went to Jaffrey, N. H., where he commenced a pastorate that for length and continued, steady effort, has never been paralleled in the world.

Colombian "Rain Tree."

A novelty in the vegetable kingdom has recently been reported as native to the United States of Colombia. In the woods adjacent to the city of Moyobamba grows a tree which the natives call "rain tree." It is about fifty feet high when it reaches maturity and about three feet in diameter at its base, and has the property of absorbing an immense quantity of humidity from the atmosphere. This is concentrates and subsequently pours forth from its leaves and branches in a shower and in such abundance that in many cases the ground in its neighborhood is converted into veritable bog. It possesses this curious property in the greatest degree in the summer, when the rivers are at the lowest point and water is scarce. It has been suggested that this tree be planted in the more arid parts of Peru for the benefit of the farmers.

Potatoes.



New York, Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania lead all states in the production of potatoes. Diagram shows relative production in millions of bushels.

House Building Causes Discord.

Mrs. Martha Goodell, of Hartford, Conn., persists that she is going to build a house. The idea has caused much trouble in the Goodell family which ended in the appearance of the following in the columns of a local paper: "Hartford, Nov. 8, 1904. Notice—To all builders concerned, I shall not be responsible for bills contracted in building by Martha M. Goodell.

"Silas Goodell."

Hard Worker at 94.

Enos Ware of Shelburne Falls, Mass., who celebrated his 94th birthday anniversary last week, is still hale and hearty. He has the past season taken sole care of a large garden and twice hoed three acres of corn. He walks nearly a mile to church pleasant Sundays.

Lunacy on Increase.

Ten years ago in England and Wales there was one insane person to each 324 of the population; now the ratio is one to each 288. The increase in lunacy is attributed to a considerable degree to the intense strain of modern life.

Wood Cut During Coal Strike.

The last of the wood that the city cut several years ago around Woodward pond and hauled into Keene, N. H., at the time of the coal strike, is now being burned at the fire station and at city hall.

Americans Going to Canada.

In 1896, American immigration into Canada amounted to only forty-four persons, and in 1903 it amounted to 47,780 persons.

ODD INCIDENT OF WRECK.

Collision of Such Force That Two Cars Are Made One.

In the recent railroad accident on the Worcester, Nashua & Portland division of the Boston & Maine at East Barrington, N. H., when an extra freight train from Nashua crashed headon into an extra freight from Portland that was waiting there to meet it, a Boston & Maine car on the train standing still disappeared and for hours the efforts of the railroad men to find it were unavailing.

The accident occurred a little after midnight. From that time until daylight the railroad telegraph operators along the line from the scene of the wreck to Portland made the wires hot in their efforts to trace the missing car, as it was thought that it might have got uncoupled and jumped from the train, or had been left at some station.

The mystery of the lost car was solved at dawn, when the car was found driven completely into a car of the Pennsylvania railroad. The cars had been telescoped in such a way that by lantern light they looked like one whole car, and had thus escaped notice.

The telescoping of these cars was regarded as remarkable, inasmuch as they were in the train standing still. So tremendous was the shock that the engine of the stationary train was forced back against the Boston & Maine car powerfully enough to send it through the Pennsylvania car.—Boston Globe.

Reported Meteoric Display.

John M. Skofield, a clerk in the steamship office at Bath, Me., whose duties required him to rise shortly after midnight, reports that at 3 o'clock on a recent morning he was dazzled by a meteoric display in the northeast in the form of an object about the size of a barrel. It was straight up and down and illuminated the entire sky with a brilliant light, lasting several seconds. The same flash was reported by the officers and men on various craft along the coast.

Long Finger Nails.

They belong to a wealthy native of Annam, who prides himself on their length as proof that he doesn't work.

American Flag High in Air.

The coast artillery station at Fort Hunt, Va., on the Potomac, opposite Fort Washington, is to have a flagpole from the top of which the garrison flag can be seen for many miles. The new pole is about 125 feet long. It is in five sections, and is built up of piping held together by steel bands. The pole will stand on a high eminence at the fort, and the flag at its top will wave to the breeze about 300 feet above the level of the river.

Dog No Match for Wildcat.

A dog belonging to a man named Grey of Georgis Corner, Me., went out in search of foxes the other day and ran on to a genuine loupcervier. Mr. Grey heard the tumult in the woods ahead and rushing up to shoot the fox was surprised to see the dog prone on the ground in a very dilapidated shape with the big cat high up among the branches contemplating a fresh assault. He avenged the attack on the dog by slaying the cat.

Frame from Historic Wood.

Capt. C. A. Hoffnagle recently presented the Seth Warner chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Vergennes, Vt., with a frame for its charter. The frame was made by Capt. Hoffnagle from wood taken from one of the boats of Arnold's fleet which was sunk in Arnolds bay, a few miles from Vergennes, Oct. 11, 1776.

Cigar Over Century Old.

A cigar which is 120 years old was discovered this week in the walls of the old Parks mansion at Danville, Pa., by Joseph I. Seechler, who is remodeling it. He found the cigar in a hollow between two large stones in the wall. It was wrapped in oiled paper and was well preserved. It still preserves its odor.

Benjamins Franklin's Courant.

Thomas C. Bradbury of Biddeford, Me., is the owner of a copy of the New England Courant, which is dated "From Feb. 4 to Feb. 11, 1723." The copy, which is devoted for the most part to a speech of the king, states that the Courant "is printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin."

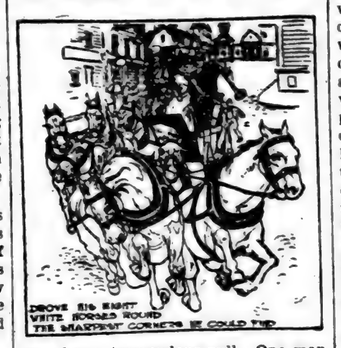
Ignorance in Coal Region.

A student of the population of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania reports that there are 630,000 people inhabiting that section, of which 430,000 are foreign born. Of this number over 50,000 cannot read or write.

CATCH THE POPULAR FANCY.

Queer Methods Indulged in at English Elections.

A general election in England is not a great national campaign in the sense that it is here, but a congeries of local fights. The candidate is chosen by the general committee of the local party, usually called the "Four Hundred." A well-known and popular local man is preferred even to a statesman of national eminence. The candidate who is a good sports-



man has a tremendous pull. One man was recently elected in a sport-loving city of Yorkshire simply because he was one of the best amateur football players in England. The Hon. Philip Stanhope, who used to be called the "Prince Rupert of the Liberals," won a forlorn hope in a rural constituency by the skill and daring with which he drove a coach and eight white horses. He didn't trouble about speech-making or canvassing the electors; he simply sat on the box of the coach, a fine figure of a man, and drove his eight white horses round the sharpest corners he could find, laughing gayly as he faced death and gallantly saluting all the girls he passed along the road.

Fed by Machinery.

An American farmer owns a small tract of land which he has stocked with a few dozen chickens. As he is compelled to be away from his home during the day he studied out a scheme for caring for his chickens during his absence. In each pen he has erected troughs to hold food for the hens, and these troughs are connected by wire with his house. Within the house he has connected the wire with an alarm clock. When he leaves home in the morning he sets the alarm clock at the hour for feeding the chickens, and by an ingenious arrangement when the time arrives the alarm goes off, the connecting wire releases the troughs, and the chickens make a rush for their food, which is spread before them as if their owner did the work in person.—London Tit-Bits.

Street Shaving in China.

The topsy-turvy methods of China are curiously illustrated in the case of the Pekin barber, who, instead of waiting for customers, goes out to seek them. He carries his shaving apparatus and a stool with him, and, rings a bell to attract the attention of likely customers. The man who wishes to be shaved hails the barber, who places his stool on the ground for the customer's use, puts a bowl of water on the little stove he carries, and having lathered his brush sets to work. The charge is not high. For a sum equivalent to a cent he shaves the customer's head and smooths out his eyebrows.

The Yankee Flyer.

"Giddup!" the Simian jockey said,
And gave his steed another stripe,
The zebra to the finish led
And won the contest by a stripe.

The stars he saw were numerous,
And that is why, though filled with gripes,
He murmured, being humorous,
"They ought to call me Stars and Stripes."

Three Brothers in Congress.

Examination of the roll of the Thirty-seventh congress reveals the fact that William Pitt Fessenden, Samuel C. Fessenden and Thomas A. D. Fessenden, three brothers, were all members of that body, the first named being in the senate and the last two in the house. All three were graduates of Bowdoin college.

Record of Missouri Church.

Antioch Presbyterian church, Callaway county, east of Mexico, Mo., has a remarkable record. During the eighty-five years of its existence it has never been without a pastor more than a month at a time, and in all that time it has had only three pastors.—Boston Globe.

Cigars for Russian Soldiers.

A Prussian firm has received an order from the Russian government for 4,000,000 cigars for the army in Manchuria. They are to cost $1.20 per 100.

BIRD LIGHTED STREET LAMP.

Simple Solution of Incident That Puzzled Authorities.

In a suburban town, where the streets are lighted by gas lamps, a curious thing happened. A gentleman noticed that for several nights the gas was not lighted in front of his house and reported the matter to the gas company. The lamp-lighter who had the street in charge was sure that he had lighted it each night. Later the gentleman noticed that the lamp was often lighted through the day and decided that some mischievous boy was responsible for it. Keeping a close watch for the offender, he was astonished to see the light flash up when not a soul was near it. He placed a ladder against the post and climbed up to investigate the matter. He found that the two chains which turned the light on and off moved so easily that the slightest touch was sufficient to send them up or down. But they could not move of their own weight nor by the wind. Still more puzzled, the man returned to his watch at a discreet distance and was soon rewarded by seeing a wren fly to the lamp, perch itself on the ring at the end of the chain, and give it a pull which lighted the gas. He then remembered that a wren had reared a brood in the lamp that year.

An Elephant's Strength.

The elephant is great as a traction power. Experiments have shown that a horse pulls about one-sixth of its own weight, whereas an elephant can pull its entire weight. This might be emphasized by the fact that an elephant is six times as big as a horse. In India for centuries it has been the custom to utilize elephants to push

instead of pull wagons, but now it has been shown that they are unequalled as pullers. Two of them in carefully arranged tests raised 6,500 pounds. One raised a safe weighing more than a tone. That was dead weight, and the feat, as one will see, is different from mere pulling. Recently at Bridgeport there was a tug of war between elephants and a locomotive, in which the huge beasts developed surprising pulling power. The engine was nearly wrecked.

Either a Fake or a Freak.

Considerable money is being risked in Trenton, N. J., on the question whether or not Albert E. Herpin is a sleepless wonder. Herpin contends that he has not slept a wink in ten years and that throughout this ordeal of wakefulness his health has remained unimpaired. About half the population of Trenton and its suburbs are firm in the conviction that Herpin's sleeplessness is a fake. The other half, including a number of physicians who have studied Herpin's case, believe the wakeful Trentonian's story and stand ready to back it with coin. Herpin will give a public test of his strange wakefulness for a purse of $1,000 and will be closely watched for thirty-one days.

Where Centenarians Dwell.

Higher latitude does not seem conducive to long life, as more people over one hundred years old are found in mild climates than in any other. According to the last census of the German empire, of a population of 55,000,000, only 8 have passed the hundredth year. France, with a population of 40,000,000, have 213 centenarians. In Scotland there are 46. Sweden has 10, Norway 23, Belgium 5.

Landowner's Poor Judgment.

The corporation of Liverpool wanted some land to add to the city's watershed, but offered only $2,000,000 for it, whereas the owner wanted $2,285,000. But the parties submitted the matter to arbitration, and the arbitrators fixed the value of the land at $692,555.

Country Noses.

It needs the man with the busted nose
To appreciate the "Grecian."
It needs the man with the Grecian nose
To scent out the "patrician."
It needs a man of patrician beak
To recognize the power
Of sheer brute strength and brawn and force
Of "Champion of the Hour."

Interesting File of Almanacs.

Among the possessions of William S. Boothby of Cornish, Me., is a file of the old Robert B. Thomas almanac from 1811 to the present year.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 25, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The **UNION** *and* Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Home and Farm **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Montgomery Advertiser. **$1.25**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

POLL TAX.

Now, every one of our people be sure to call on the tax collector and pay their back poll taxes, pay up and get into shape so that you can vote on stock law or school tax when they come up, as they surely will the coming year. In paying your poll tax it is only taking it out of one pocket and putting it into the other. The money stays right in your own community and goes to the school. tf

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE OFFER.

The Union would like for everybody to accept from us a free complimentary gift—a year's subscription (which is 50c per year) to the Dixie Home, one of the largest, brightest and finest illustrated magazines in the world. It is full of good reading and is the very paper to go into every home in the south. Now, if you want to receive this family magazine a whole YEAR FREE, all you have to do is to pay amount you are in arrears, if any, and send us $1 for another year's subscription to the Union. The Dixie Home will come to you absolutely FREE.

This is one of the best and most liberal offers ever made by any publisher. So come on at once, and renew your subscription or become a new subscriber and secure this magazine FREE. tf

Stock of Goods Burned.

Decatur, Ala.—Fire at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning caused a total loss of the stock of the China Hall, about twelve thousand dollars, more than half covered by insurance. W. J. Nesbitt, the proprietor, is already buying new stock, and will reopen at once.

The building, owned by Judge William E. Skeggs, was only slight injured. The origin of the fire is not known.

KILLED BY HUNTERS.

Florence, Ala.—The news has just reached Florence of an accidental killing which occurred Saturday morning, eighteen miles from here on the Huntsville road. The victim was Buford Hale, the 14-year-old son of J. J. Hale, a farmer.

He was returning home from a store in the neighborhood when he saw boys in a field hunting. He joined them, and in a scuffle which followed, a gun in the hands of Robert Heathcote, an eighteen-year-old companion, was discharged, killing him instantly.

CANE GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The following letter explains itself. Governor Cunnigham has appointed W. Y. Nix, of Beat 7; E. J. Jones, of Beat 3, and J. J. Letcher, of Beat 8, as delegates to this convention, but every one should go that can. The car fare is low, being one fare, plus 25 cents, for the round trip, good to return until January 30th and accommodations at hotels and boarding houses can be had at very moderate rates by addressing L. L. Gilbert, secretary C. and I. Ass'n, Montgomery, Ala. Visitors to the convention can no doubt gather a good deal of information about cotton in the side talk among the delegates:

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6, 1905.

Clanton Union,
Clanton, Ala.

Gentlemen:

The Interstate Sugar Cane Growers' Convention assembles in Montgomery, Alabama, January 25, 26, 27. It promises to be the greatest agricultural gathering ever assembled in the South. There will be more prominent speakers from very near every section of the United States than have ever addressed any similar gathering. People from every direction should, by the thousands, attend this meeting. Every farmer, or others, who are interested in the agricultural advancement in the south should attend this meeting.

The following are the names of the persons who will address the convention.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. W. H. Wiley, Chief Bureau of Chemistry U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. W. C. Stubbs, Director of Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station, New Orleans, La.; Prof. S. B. Ross, State Chemist, Auburn, Ala.; Prof. J. M. McCandless, State Chemist, Atlanta, Georgia; Prof. W. L. Hutchinson, Director of Mississippi Experiment Station; Hon. John Dymond, Editor of Louisiana Planter; Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, South Carolina; Mr. W. B. Roddenberry, of Cairo, Ga.; Col. R. R. Poole, Commissioner of Agriculture, Alabama, and other distinguished speakers will be present and address the convention.

I am indebted to Mr. D. G. Purse, the President of the Association, for the following information:

"An important fact for consideration just now is that with Cotton at even 7 cents in the interior, and the highest grade Cane Syrup at 30 cents at Central Mills, one acre of Sugar Cane, is more profitable than 50 acres of Cotton, as it is claimed that it costs 6 1-2 cents, on average, to make Cotton.

"Notwithstanding these facts, no one suggests the displacing of a single acre of Cotton to replace it with Cane. Our sole purpose being to advocate its value as an auxiliary money crop in the South in diversified farming."

I send you a few posters regarding low rates to this convention. I think it would be the greatest thing for your section if you could induce a large number of the farmers and friends of the agricultural advancement of the south to attend, and see what is doing and can be done.

Please see that the low rates and dates are known and let us start for our direction this cane industry that is making Louisiana, Georgia and other sections growers of cane large sums.

Yours truly,
G. A. LARK,
tf Gen. Im'n & Ind'l Agt.

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.

tf

WANTED.

Carpenters to meet us at Beth Salem church in Beat 6, near A. T. Hathcock's, on Saturday, January 28, 1905, about noon, and there submit estimates for contract to put up a church house.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.
tf By A. T. Hathcock, Ch'm.

RANDOLPH.

The north wind's chilly blast comes rudely against our dwellings, but if there is sunlight within, how happy is that home, and we are pleased to think of the many happy homes where love reigns supreme. Jack Cox left here on Monday for Texas. John Weeks has been on a visit to Jefferson county. Mr. Lavender, of Centerville, was in town Thursday night. Richard Hicks and Murk Smitherman were here Thursday. S. E. Waldrop, of Macedonia, was in town Monday. People here were made sad to hear of the death of Dr. J. B. Adams, at Clanton. This was one of his former homes. His face was familiar on the streets of Randolph, but we will see him no more. We are glad to learn that he died a victor, so all can have the victory in death, but in life over sin and disease. W. E. Thomas was a pleasant visitor Monday. D. Z. Merchant and daughter, Miss Lizzie, were in town Monday. H. G. Thompson has returned from Selma. Major Howison attended the cotton meeting at Centerville on the 10th. Prof. John Martin has charge of the school at this place. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hodgens were in town last week.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

Monday morning was the coldest yet, the thermometer showing 16 degrees above zero. Some members of Cedar Grove church met last Sunday and organized a Sunday school with Prof. L. E. Brown as superintendent. We wish them success. W. M. Pierce, one of our most energetic and prosperous farmers, went to Clanton Monday. I. N. Gentry has bought his brother's (Doc) interest in the gin and grist mill formerly run by the Gentry Bros. We learn that "Doc" has bought a farm in the eastern part of the county and will move soon. We regret to lose him. Judging from the piles of lumber we should see some new buildings around J. M. Poole's soon.

Yours with best wishes.
"NIM ROD."

OLD TIME HOME RELIGION.

Rev. Job Reynolds.

There is no greater need today than a quickening in Home Religion. It is sadly true that an irreligious home life is evident in the social, domestic and other crimes that shame us; there is no safe guard of the state or church so strong as that which godly homes furnish. When unbelief or evil gets in the home the floodgates of sin open and all wrong finds an alley. There is no power to undo that wrong except God's power, a man must live in touch with the Savior. The church suffers at the hearth stone of today. It is very difficult to teach children in the Sunday school when it is supplemented by prayers and example at the home, the responsibility of parents is very great. No condition, not even sickness, can excuse us; it is easier to live right than wrong, to trust and obey God rather than the world, the flesh and the devil, and the difference is as between light and darkness. God's word puts a distinct mark upon the Christian home, neither wealth nor earthly comfort can take the place of the family altar. A prayerless home is like unto a house without a roof; it is complete. A family gathered about the altar of prayer in the morning, listening to the word of God and relying upon His care through the day, that is a powerful example and testimony, and the nearest approach to heaven that we can see on earth. God help us all to do our duty.

MARS HILL.

It is about time we made up our minds about how much corn and how much cotton we intend to put in this year. I say more corn, peas, potatoes, oats, etc., and less cotton, and then we will get something for our work. There has been a good deal of wheat sown in this community, and our farmers seem to realize that it is to their best interest to raise something besides cotton. Mr. Cofer is rather sad because business is dull, though I think he should be in good spirit after selling his sons, Will and Thomas, his old home place. School has been stopped a couple of days owing to the bad weather. W. E. Langston has gone to Blocton and Bessemer looking for a railroad job. I hope he will have success. Columbus Scott don't seem to want to swim the Warrior river on his way to Eutaw any more before summer. Rufus Langston went to Eutaw for a railroad job; was gone 5 or 6 days, and then returned home and says he is sure glad to see his folks after his long absence. O. P. Scott is waiting for moderate weather so he can go fox hunting. Success to THE UNION and its subscribers.

"MARSHILLIAN."

IN MEMORIAM.

Last Thursday morning Death took little William Lawrence, son of C. B. and Julia Huett. Despite all care, the little spirit was wafted home to God. Only a few days ago the house was adorned with God's conception of sweetness, now it seems all darkness and desolation. What a contrast, what a loss to the parents. They were so contented and happy and now their much loved little one is gone, and they wonder why it is. But, how consoling to think of the little one's life above, no conflict or strife, but full of love and sweetness in the realm of our heavenly Father. We pray the Holy Spirit to be with the bereaved parents in their lonely hours.

W. Y. K.

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,

To Be Held at Concord January 20-21, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Music by teachers of institute.

Devotional Exercises—Rev. T. F. Davis.

Welcome Address—E. H. Parrish.

Opening Address—Robert Session.

Enrollment. Short talks by teachers.

Noon, Centralizing County Schools—G. L. Speer.

Give Your Daily Program in Teaching and Your Opinion as to Its Necessity—J. B. Ruffin, H. A. Harris.

The Ideal Teacher—P. G. Maness.

The Ideal Parent—A. E. Davis.

SATURDAY.

9:30Opening query box

Improvement in and Around School Buildings—J. H. Anderson, Robert Jones.

School Discipline—S. B. Powell, B. R. Richardson.

Educational Address—Prof. W. D. M. Simmons, of Montgomery.

Discussion of rules by institute.

Educational address.

Conveyance will be furnished teachers coming by rail to Clanton.

J. W. MOORE,
Chairman.
W. O. PERRY,
R. A. RASCO,
H. L. DAVIS.
G. L. SPEER, Sec'y.
Board of Education.

Notice No. 25707.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., December 9, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on January 28, 1905, viz: William M. Johnson, Homestead entry, No. 33513, for the Se 1-4 of Section 12, Tp. 22 n of R 15 e

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Cox, of Clanton, Ala.; Lonzo I. Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; Moses Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; William H. Parish, of Clanton, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
tf Register.

NOTICE OF SALE.

On January 23d, at my residence, I will sell for cash the following property: One mare, one mule, two cows and calves, sow and pigs, meat hog, young sow, corn, cotton seed, fodder, etc. A one-horse wagon, farming tools, house and kitchen furniture.

R. A. HANCOCK.

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.

P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.

You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

DRINK

CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.

Sold only by

COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabam

Mail orders promptly filled.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Co Av 7th

—is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Sho

FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. — — Alaban

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, AL

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchm and Optician

Eyes Correctl Fitted

Mail orders promptly f

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Associat

of Alabama.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch

Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and tents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.

Full particulars furnished upon application to

WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Al

Pure Water Prevents Fever

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WAT

We guarantee water or no charge ma

Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.

County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, Al

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.

SHOES that are Reliable.

SHOES made to Wear.

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Fe

Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alaba

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—Judson Strock.
Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rat[illegible], W. A. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in November.
Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Cullen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

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Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.

Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. O. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.

Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.

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Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.

Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.

Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.

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Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

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Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.

Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, Adams.

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New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 4th Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.

New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.

Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.

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Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.

Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; D. S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.

Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.

Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-

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Whisky.
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Eyes Correctl
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February 3rd, 1900.
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bacco and Snuff.
t Full and Complete.
. SMITH.
Clanton, Alabe

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Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. R. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.

Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.18
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States..	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

NOTICE.

Mortgage and Crop Liens free at the office of Judge of Probate. Call on me for as many as you need.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
tf. Judge of Probate.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Jan. 18, '05, 6,247.
Price on same date, 6 3-4c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,497.
Price same date, 13 1-8.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. E. Hart, chancellor of the Louisiana Mutual Protective Association, was in Clanton Monday. This is a new order and Mr. Hart has started a lodge in Thorsby, called Eureka lodge, and is intending to start one in Clanton.

Judge L. H. Reynolds sat as a committing magistrate on Monday in the case of Harrison Gant charged with the killing of Columbus Atchison. Both parties are colored, and the affair seems to have been the result of an accident while the boys were out hunting, so Judge Reynolds turned him loose. These preliminary trials are supposed to be held by a justice of the peace, but from some cause they are put on our probate judge.

If you need corn, oats or hay, go to Downs'. tf

Mr. and Mrs. Dahl, of Thorsby, were in Clanton Thursday.

John L. Winslow, of Pine Hill nursery, killed one of his O. I. C. hogs last week that weighed 610 pounds. The hams and shoulders weighed 100 pounds and he made 8 gallons of sausage meat, and 22 gallons of lard; that's some hog, and the kind to raise.

W. R. Jackson was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

W. H. Goodgame was a welcome caller Saturday.

J. O. Culp was in town Saturday.

C. C. Swint was in town Saturday. He now lives near Liberty Hill.

R. A. Hancock was in Clanton Saturday. See the notice of his auction sale. He intends moving to Hoke's Bluff.

Lee Vickers was in town Saturday.

Painter James M. Moore has done an artistic job in Judge Reynolds' house, and the judge is pleased with it and moved his family in Wednesday.

J. M. Moore, the painter, is now at work on H. B. Oliver's new house at Verbena. He is getting all the jobs that call for first-class work.

Frank Massey was in town Tuesday and reports the arrival of a fine girl baby at his house Monday, and that mother and child are doing well.

J. Aus Baker was in Clanton Saturday.

Downs has 1,000 pair of shoes at your own price. Come and get them. tf

L. A. Calloway was in town Saturday.

W. M. Pierce was in Clanton Monday.

W. H. Wilson visited Clanton Monday.

Fonda Hathcock was in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Wilson, of Evergreen, are in possession of a fine girl baby, which arrived last Thursday. Mother and child both doing well.

J. P. Rushing and son Jim were in Clanton Tuesday.

A freight car broke down at Bice's ovens Sunday and stopped traffic on the L. and N. for several hours.

Supt. Pipes, of the L. and N., who had his arm broke a week or ten days ago, is doing very well. Dr. Matthews is attending him, and he will soon be "about as good as new."

Albert Headley was placed in involuntary bankruptcy Saturday on the petition of Schloss & Kahn and others of Montgomery. Judge A. E. Stratton has appointed W. M. Wilson receiver and Mr. Wilson is now taking an inventory of the stock, etc. The liabilities are said to be about $9,000, assets not known as yet. The slump in cotton done Mr. Headley a job.

The Alabama State Horticultural Society will meet in Montgomery January 24 and 25th. Among the papers to be read will be one by P. C. Smith, of Thorsby, one of the vice presidents of the society, on "Spraying for San Jose scale."

W. I. Mullins is about well after his long siege of illness. It will sure be good to see him out among us once more.

N. A. Kicker spent Sunday and Monday in Birmingham.

Mrs. Oscar Bristow was fatally burned at Dolive on the 16th inst. She was formerly a Miss Dudley. Interment was made at Jemison on Wednesday. The deceased leaves a husband and two months' old child.

Eureka lodge, of Thorsby, L. M. P. A., held the regular meeting January 14th in their hall on Montgomery avenue. Four applications for membership were received and accepted. The next regular meeting will be on January 28th, when work will be done in the degrees of Protection, Charity and Friendship. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

H. I. Honeycutt and wife spent Sunday at the home of Judge Honeycutt in beat 3.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

G. B. Williams and Miss Sula Abbott. F. M. Lockhart and Miss Della Culp. W. J. Sewell and Miss Lula J. Walker. Frank L. Broadhead and Miss Fannie M. Wright. E. W. Cooper and Miss Lucy P. Hayes. James Monroe Ramsey and Miss Arie Klinner. Jesse Chambers and Miss Sallie Bridges.

COLORED.

Solomon Davis and Beulah Williams. George Smith and Lizzie Spair.

DEATH OF M. L. SMITH.

Mr. M. L. Smith died at Cooper Sunday morning in the 77th year of his age, and was buried in Clanton cemetery Monday afternoon. The deceased leaves a widow and four children—R. M. Smith, J. Wiley Smith and Attorney A. C. Smith and Mrs. W. M. Kelley, of Sylacauga. The funeral was conducted by Clanton lodge of Masons, assisted by members from Amand, Bozeman, Jemison and Troy lodges. The impressive burial ritual was well rendered by the brethren. There was large attendance considering the cold weather, seventeen grandchildren being among the mourners. Bro. Smith had been a resident of Coosa county for many years, but moved to Chilton in 1899. His death was caused by cholera morbus, which proved fatal owing to his advanced age. Bro. Smith has been a member of the Masonic order for about 50 years, and his death removes another of the sincere supporters of its tenets.

TEACHING OYAMA TO SHOOT.

An American Gave the Japanese General His First Lesson in Shooting.

Horace Fletcher, in the World's Work writes: Twenty-five years ago I was an experienced rifle-shot, and could hit a moving object every time. The 22-calible rifle and machine-made cartridge, which came into general use in the seventies, made extensive rifle practice possible. I wrote and published at the time a pamphlet on how to shoot with a rifle, entitled "The A. B. C. of Snap-Shooting," which came to the attention of regular-army officers attached to the department of the Pacific at San Francisco, and was used for a manual by the Regulars. It happened that copies of the pamphlet reached Japan, where I spent some time soon after. Japan had just begun to make a military organization on the most modern lines, and Marquis Oyama was minister of war. He invited me to visit him in his home at Tokio, and showed great interest in the method of learning to shoot at a moving object with a rifle. He had already seen the pamphlet.

I had a number of American rifles and ample ammunition with me in Japan, and Marquis Oyama, and the then Colonel Murata (inventor of the Japanese military rifle) joined me several afternoons at target-practice. They entered enthusiastically into the spirit, Oyama in particular, showing the enthusiasm of a boy. I shall never forget his keen joy the first time he hit a moving object with a bullet. It was a tea-pot thrown in the air, I believe, and when it came down in dust and pieces he capered about and screamed in his delight like an excited schoolboy.

After several afternoons at practice Marquis Oyama and Colonel Murata became nearly as skilful as I was. They could hit the centre of the target 80 percent of the times tried, and that was only 20 percent less than my own average at that time. They were full of confidence that they could close the gap of difference between us in a few more afternoons of practice in spite of the fact that I told them 20 percent of practice readily brought 80 percent of skill, but that it required 800 percent of habituation to acquire the last 10 percent of absolute sureness. I had expended hundreds of thousands of cartridges to learn this.

But the significant features of the practice on this and other occasions was that Marquis Oyama became fully convinced that a surprisingly high percentage in hits is possible with strict attention to practice in snap-shooting.

The Cable to Alaska.

The Sitka-Seattle cable, 1070 miles long, which was completed and thrown open to public use on Aug. 28, has since been operated most successfully, its electrical conditions exceeding anticipations. The commercial business of one month recently closed up amounted to over $10,000, and the prospects are that the receipts of the next year will exceed $100,000. The tariffs on commercial messages are: From Seattle to Sitka, $1.50; to Skagway, $2; to Valdez, $2.50; to Fort Egbert, $3; to St. Michael, $3.50; to Nome, $4.

The Alaskan telegraph system was first started in 1865. The cable section, starting from Seattle, touches at five other points, the total length being something over 2000 miles. The land system includes more than 40 stations, separated from each other by distances varying from three to 60 miles. Wireless telegraphy is also used at one point for transmitting messages a distance of 107 miles. In running the land lines much difficulty was encountered, both on account of the rough country through which they passed and the severe climate.

There are 1000 American teachers in the Philippines centered in 386 larger towns out of 934 towns in the entire archipelago. Two thousand primary schools are in operation, and they employ the services of 3000 native teachers.

The St. Paul man who turned up his wife's fine clothes in order to break her of the theatre habit came very near to getting a broken head.

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

CENTRAL TIME.

Read Down			DAILY	Read Up		
AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3		AM No 8	AM No 2	PM No 10
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars Dining Cars.
For rates and further information address

A. F. STINSON, Agent, Clanton, Ala

A Great Combination Offer

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St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is Republican in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the Globe-Democrat during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 To-Day and get your best home paper and the Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City, both for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama.

Sport and Health Sacrificed for Success

By the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

SLIP on an overcoat. Wrap a muffler around your throat. Grab a place at the rope along the side of the field. Stamp your feet to keep them warm. Light your cigarette for distraction. Cough. Sneeze. Turn edgeways to the sharp wind. Shout encouragement to the men who are doing the work on the gridiron. Catch pneumonia. But be careful not to enter into the sport on your own account. Remain a spectator. Then you will be a perfect illustration of the way in which football assists the physical development of forty-nine out of every fifty students.

This is not a fact against football as a game. It is a fact against football as an institution.

Football as a game was based on sport and exercise. Football as an institution is based on the desire to win. It was the desire to win that first put professionals on college teams. It is the desire to win that still involves college teams in what President Faunce of Brown University in the World Today calls "systematic prevarication" with regard to the qualifications of their members.

It is the desire to win that causes colleges and universities to send drummers through the preparatory schools to induce young athletes to choose the scene of their future studies for reasons entirely apart from mental or social development. Finally, it is the desire to win that surrenders foot ball exclusively to the few men in each college who stand a chance of winning. No one wants to play football unless he is on the main team or the scrub team. And the men who can make those teams are already the strongest and healthiest men in the college community.

The desire to win is absolutely distinct from the desire to take exercise or to have sport. It brings into the domain of sport and exercise the alien worldly maxim that nothing succeeds like success. If success is not reached, what's the use?

Foot ball is, on the whole, a splendid game. All that it needs is to be kept a game, a game for the average student, played by him for an hour or two in the afternoon for the sake of playing.

A Sea-Lover

She said: "Oh, I long and yearn, this year,
For the sea—my own blue sea!
Where I can roam with no one near,
And dream and muse, and be free.
I long to lie where the billows roll,
And the white gulls skim and dart—
Yes, that alone is life to the soul
And peace to the tired heart!"

She went—and sat in a swaying chair
On a wide veranda's space
And she gazed and gazed at the women there,
And she never once turned her face
From the chic creations and costumes fine—
Then back to her home, with a sigh
Of heart's content: "It was just divine!
Oh, that glorious sea and sky!"

—Puck.

CAUGHT RED HANDED

BY FRANK H. SWEET

(Copyright, 1901, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

The girl had caught him red-handed, slipping into their horse stable; and during the past week they had lost three of their best animals. But the prisoner was imperturbable, even when in the first excitement of discovery she had fired a bullet across his shoulder as a warning to accept the capture without protest. He had turned calmly, but with an odd look of amazement in his eyes; and as he raised his hat—with his left hand—and tried to say something about wandering into the valley by accident, she had cut him short, with a curt, "Move on ahead there, and don't attempt to touch your weapons."

"If you will excuse me, miss," he observed quietly, after they had covered half the distance to the house, "isn't it rather odd to build such a home as yours in so wild a place? I did not suppose there was even a log cabin within a hundred miles."

"My father likes the location," the girl said coldly, "and so do I. Here we are now—that is my father on the piazza."

As she spoke they passed from behind a hedge of transplanted New England barberry bushes, brilliant with their scarlet clusters of seedy fruit, directly in front of the entrance. Her father had half risen and was looking down at them inquiringly.

"This is a man I caught in our horse stable, father," the girl explained. "He says he was looking in out of curiosity, but I believe he is the thief who has been taking our horses. You can talk with him though, and find out. Watch him closely, for he's armed. I will go round to the kitchen and see if the Chinaman has got dinner about ready."

As she disappeared in the house the stranger turned away to hide a smile. These people were not very experienced in thief-taking.

"You will excuse my not rising, sir," the host was saying courteously, "but unfortunately I am at present a little indisposed. Please step up on the piazza and take that chair. Place the books upon the table."

There were several small tables on the piazza and a number of chairs, and tables and chairs were all occupied by books. The prisoner went to the chair indicated and removed the books to the table at the man's elbow. As he did so he gazed at the thin, smoothly-shaven face with a puzzled look that was half recognition.

But the keen, quizzical eyes were piercing him through and through, and as he sat down he had a feeling that he was back at college and his professor was probing him for the truth of some misdemeanor. Soon, however, the man's face cleared and the searching eyes lost their look of fixed inquiry.

"You are blameless, sir," the incisive voice declared conclusively, "and I apologize for my daughter's suspicion. Perhaps, though, it was natural under the circumstances. Of course you will stay to dinner. May I ask your name?"

"Reynolds Phillips."

All the time the man had been speaking Phillips' gaze had been

"Move on ahead, there."

wandering longingly over the profusion of books. They were a familiar avenue back into his past. Involuntarily he reached out and picked up one, opening at the fly-leaf. As he did so he uttered a surprised exclamation.

"President Elliot! He gave you this?"

"Yes. Do you know him?"

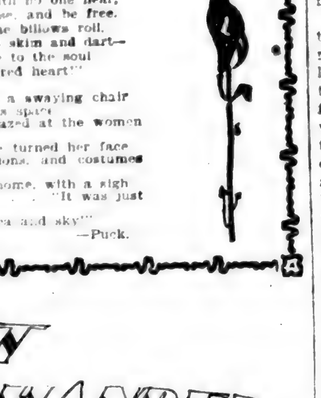
"He was my college president."

"What!" The man half rose in his chair. "I have been a professor in his college a good part of my life. When were you there?"

"I graduated nine years ago."

"Nine years. Let me see—yes I was in Europe a year or two about that that time for my health. But we must both have been in the college during your undergraduate days at some time. Phillips, Phillips—the name seems familiar."

"Yes, we were together nearly three



"It is a perfect combination—with you."

years. I remember you perfectly now. You were my professor of literature. I half recognized you when I first stepped upon the piazza."

The professor's hand was suddenly extended. "Let me shake hands with you, Phillips," he said. "I never expected to see any of my students again. It is delightful. What?" as Phillipps put out his left hand somewhat awkwardly, "is your right arm disabled? What is the matter?"

"Just a little scratch," hastily. "Men hunting in a wild country like this are running into something all the time, you know."

"Recent?"

"This morning."

"Been attended to?"

"N—no, not yet. But it doesn't matter. I will attend to it as soon as I go away. I don't mind a little thing like this."

"Mary shall look after it at once," decisively. "She is a very good surgeon, and included medicine in her curriculum. Mary! Oh, Mary!"

"Really, it doesn't matter in the least," interposed Phillips hastily. "I would much rather not have it looked after just now."

But the professor paid him not the least attention. When his daughter appeared he nodded toward Phillips' right arm.

"Wounded," he said, "and from the looks of that round hole in his coat sleeve I should say it was a bullet. That kind of cloth does not show blood saturation much, or I think we would have noticed it before. To think of him sitting here all this time with an arm too disabled to use, and not alluding to it. Mary, you must cut the sleeve away at once and attend to it."

The girl's face had grown white with sudden comprehension. She went quickly to Phillips, her gaze steady and direct.

"What is it?" she demanded.

But Phillips' was equally steady, and in his eyes was an impervious request for silence. And she understood.

"It is nothing but what is liable to happen at any moment to an adventurer like me," he answered, "and I assure you it is not worth a moment's uneasiness on your part. I would much rather you had not noticed it; but since you have, and to relieve any possible anxiety, I will submit. But please understand it was a mere accident, with no one to blame but myself."

One afternoon, a month later, Phillips and Mary walked down from the piazza, under the trees. The professor was asleep in a reclining chair at the far end of the piazza, a paper over his face. It was the first time Phillipps had left the house after a long, serious fever which had followed his wound. In Mary's eyes was a tender, surprised joy.

"It is good to see you out again, Reynolds," she said. "At one time I was afraid that—that——"

He turned his eyes away, gazing up the valley, conscious of the flush that was coming to her face. It was the first time she had called him by that name. There was joy in his own eyes.

"I shall always keep the bullet as the direct cause of my great happiness, Mary," he said, with a low laugh. "I had counted on spending the rest of my life in this wilderness, for I love freedom. But the prospect was never wholly satisfactory. Sometimes the influence of the East came over me, with a longing for its books, and I had to fight the feeling away. This valley now brings me the East, with cultured people to talk to, and with the freedom of the wilderness at the very door. It is a perfect combination—with you."

FORCED TO BE CLEAN.

Administering Baths in New York Municipal Lodging House.

In "Six Weeks in Beggardom," Everybody's Magazine, Theodore Waters begins an account of his investigation of the beggar problem for that magazine. The following is a partial description of his experiences, disguised as a destitute workingman, in the Municipal Lodging House of New York:

"After the medical examination we filed through the outer office, where we gave over our pedigrees and the envelopes, in which we had been obliged to put our trinkets, to the bookkeeper; and after that we went down a flight of steps to the basement where hundreds of dirty men were being made clean. Every man was instructed to remove his clothing and place it in a net bag given him for the purpose. The garments were then hung in a great oven and subjected to a temperature of 230 degrees F. The men meantime were compelled to take a handful of green soap and rub it upon their heads, and then to stand under a very Niagara of water which descended from taps in the ceiling. There was no escaping this drenching process. A big attendant armed with a mop handle inspected each man as he went under the water, and never failed to object vigorously when any attempted to escape while the slightest particle of grime remained upon him. I saw what I felt sure must be the dirtiest man in New York give up his clothes and go under the shower grudgingly, and after determined urging on the part of the attendant, come out clean. There were many such in the City Lodging House that night, but the majority of them welcomed the bath, the spotless night-gown, the comfortable slippers, and finally the repose on the cleanest of beds."

Up-to-Date Costume.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, famous for her dramatic art and her pet dog Pinky Panky Poo, a Japanese spaniel of high culture, while in Washington recently went driving one day and incidentally dropped in to see a friend. The air was chilly, in fact cold, and Mrs. Campbell wore a long coat of Russian sable. Pinky or Panky or Poo was in a warm spot underneath the coat, his shaggy little head, his eyes, and white teeth peering out.

"Oh, what a lovely coat that is," exclaimed Mrs. Campbell's hostess as she stroked it; "and what an odd frog you've got there at the button," as she took hold of Pinky's head. Pinky repulsed the gentle squeeze with a snap.

"My heavens!" exclaimed the actress's friend. "What is that?"

"Oh!" exclaimed the actress laughingly. "It's just a little Jap thats got under a Russian's hide."—New York Times.

Poor Croesus.

If I were rich as Croesus—
Dear—not on riches, dear!
For I have you and love to-day,
And just to-day is here!
If I were rich as Croesus—
I pause again and laugh—
The half the joy of you and love—
Wealth could not buy the half!

If I were rich as Croesus—
I wonder if the flame
Of autumn leaves would be as red,
If skies would look the same.
If I were rich as Croesus—
Dear heart, I turn to you,
Would you hold me much dearer then,
Love me more than you do?

If I were rich as Croesus—
Dear heart, there's naught I lack,
And if I lost what now I have,
No wealth could bring it back!
If I were rich as Croesus,
And I were left alone,
Could golden dross bring back thy heart
To beat against my own?

Nay, I am rich as Croesus,
Far richer, too, I ween,
For there are hearts so close to mine
That naught may come between;
Aye, I am rich as Croesus—
I've held your hands in mine!
He never clasped you in his arms,
Nor saw your dear eyes shine.

—J. M. Lewis in Houston Post.

Queer Religion of Japan.

The emperor and the empire, the empire that is the people—these constitute the real religion of Japan, the great idea through the divine virtue of which the Japanese have accounted for themselves before the wondering eyes of a Christian world.

For his imperial majesty, Emperor Mitsuhito, the little brown soldiers of Japan joyously die, and for him do the thousands of bereaved ones suffer in proud silence that dreams in great peace of an afterward. And it is not weak indifference they display, these tearless ones; it is strength, the mightiest ever seen on earth.

By thousands they hear the grim news that robs them of all reason for living, and by thousands they retreat in splendid awe, tempered, bless God! by patriotic pride that has not its equal under the shining sun. Grief invisible racks the soul of Japan while she marches proudly on with a joy note in her war song.—Eleanor Franklin in Leslie's Weekly.

ABOUT THE LONDON "CABBY."

He Works Fourteen Hours a Day and Gets About Five Shillings Pay.

There are in London 2,711 cab proprietors, and of these 2,224 own fewer than five vehicles, says a writer in Outing. As you see, it is a poor man's industry.

The average price for hiring a cab is 12 shillings and 3 pence a day. In addition the cabman has to pay the yard fees. He gets two horses a day and is usually fourteen hours on the box. His license costs him five shillings a year. The tax of £2 on the cab and the 15-shilling wheel duty are paid by the owner. Taking it day in and day out, the cabby makes about 5 shillings a day. In the season he may take in more money, but as the hire is raised on him it comes to the same thing. If he is not content—and there is no reason why he should be—he does not grumble unduly.

Every day in London 120,000 people ride in cabs. Of course there is friction and there is a deal of noisy quarreling over fares, but so far as my experience goes the cabby is usually right in his estimate of the distances he has traveled and the money that is due him.

The cab horses are a good lot. They are worked six hours a day on an average. About three years in a hansom, however, will do up the best of them. Then they drift down to the four-wheelers.

Potato Flour.

While Irish potatoes may be eaten more extensively than any other American vegetable, it may not be generally known that they are capable of reduction to an excellent flour. In Austria, according to a government report, the manufacture of this flour is an important industry. Corn starch is largely unknown in Austria, potato flour being substituted. It is stated to be cheaper than wheat flour and makes a beautifully light cake. The potatoes are machined in such a manner that the starch is separated from the cells that contain it. Water is used freely, carrying away the starch into settling vessels. It is then refined, cleansed and dried. The residue is fed to stock and also used in distilleries, breweries and sugar factories. Potato flour is largely used by the Israelites in this and other countries during the Feast of the Passover, for as wheat flour is a strictly forbidden article during that festival, potato flour is a welcome assistant to the housewife, who, in her preparation of "Pesach" dainties, finds it capable of transformation into delicious cake.—Indiana Farmer.

The Vigil.

I see the window of my sweet—
The trellised window toward the west,
The odor of the marguerite
Beneath my footstep harsly pressed
Is faint and rare. I hear the beat,
It almost seems, within her breast
Of her thrice tender heart, and feel
Its vibrant passion, stir her rest!

And through the open window borne
In subtle tincture on the air,
The perfumes of the roses worn
At last night's ball a message bear
Unto my heart with passion torn!
Light-winged, they wander outward where
I stand, and whisper low unto
The eager ear of my despair!

What if—but vain the thought I fear
The lilac curtains drawn aside,
My sleeping beauty should appear
And I should see her tender-eyed!
Vain phantasy! The white dawn clear
Will touch her lids to waking wide;
Till then she dreams; but never dreams
Who watches in the moonlight here!

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Too Good for Him.

The man's unsteady legs and listless eyes were about the only evidence of his previous night's offense when he was arraigned in a police court the other morning.

"Now, if you have anything to say for yourself I'll hear it," said the magistrate.

"'S damn outrage," replied the prisoner, somewhat thickly.

"Ten dollars fine for contempt of court," announced the magistrate. "What have you to say now?"

"'S damn outrage," repeated the man.

"Ten dollars additional fine for contempt," said the judge. "I'll give you just one more chance to defend yourself."

"'S no use, Judge," came the reply, with considerable feeling. "You're too good at repartee for me."

Lock Your Jag in the Bottle.

Large locked corks, original in design, are being shown in the shops for Christmas presents. All of them have about as much silver, or nickel, as cork, but they fit in the average sized whisky bottle all right, and are really a decoration. Small Yale keys, only one for each cork, lock the bottle as tight as an office safe. If a man doesn't happen to leave his bunch of keys lying around loose his whisky is perfectly safe from purloining servants. If he loses his keys he must break the neck of the bottle to get at his tipple. No duplicate key can be made for him.

If a man prefers a certain blend of whisky, Scotch or American, he can leave it on his sideboard at home or take it to his club to be called for when required. Most club men would find this plan a great economy.

A Profitable Flower Bed.

Two hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents' worth of violets were raised and sold by a young girl who employed her leisure time from household duties in flower growing. Her violet patch measured 20x25 feet the first season, and the violets were sold to a near-by florist at fifty cents a hundred blossoms, netting a profit of $92.50. The second season, having transplanted more violet plants in about ten feet more of ground, $129 was realized in the sales.—From How to Make Money.

Drinks Not Well Known

Violet cordial, a liquor beloved of Yorkshiremen, is one of the best of the home-brewed drinks. Made from freshly-plucked sweet violets, it is often kept for years by farmers, who drink it sparingly in tiny glasses, yet it retains all the delicious aroma of the fragrant flower from which it takes its name.

Home-made sloe wine is a drink which takes a lot of beating as a thirst-quencher. It is especially popular in Durham.

Cowslip wine is another prime favorite unknown to the inhabitants of cities. So, too, are a host of "teas," famous in rural parts not only for their refreshing, but also for their curative powers.

Years ago, before the tea from India and China could be bought cheaply, beverages brewed from mint, pennyroyal, dandelion, wild thyme, marjoram, camomile, balm, calamint and similar herbs, were almost universal.

Even to-day their fame is not dead, and they are frequently resorted to by housewives in hot weather, and when any small ailment shows itself in their families.

Leaves plucked from strawberry plants and currant bushes make a fragrant beverage, as do ribwort and thoroughwort, the latter both as a refresher and a curative, being found in very many households.

Strange as it may seem, a drink can be made from sawdust. Here is the recipe:

Two tons of sawdust are boiled with sulphuric acid for three hours, the liquid matter then extracted by pressure, neutralized, left for eighteen hours to cool and clarify, and then fermented for four or five days.

The resulting alcohol is afterward distilled and rectified, but a yield of about nine and one-half quarts of spirit to every hundred-weight of sawdust is obtained. Quantities of this are consumed in France.

Palm wine is made from the sap oozing from the cut-off blossom stem of the oily palm tree, and of the cocoa tree. It is a pleasant, refreshing beverage, and not sufficiently known.

Isitshimiyana is the weirdly named given to a deadly intoxicant made from molasses by the natives of Natal. An analysis of this drink made some time ago by an eminent doctor showed that it was 50 per cent stronger than any known alcohol.—Straw Stories.

Habits of the Flounder

The expression "as flat as a flounder" has become proverbial, but it does not apply to very young flounders, which differ so much from the adult ones that they can hardly be recognized as belonging to the same family as their parents. Most boys and girls are familiar with full-grown flounders, but very few of them, and few older people, know anything about the appearance of young flounders and the wonderful transformations they undergo.

The flounders begin life as do ordinary fishes. When they first emerge from the egg they swim vertically, with the head turned upward. Their bodies are symmetrical and their eyes are on opposite sides of the head. Gradually the position of the body changes from vertical to horizontal, and the fish remains thus for some time, swimming like ordinary fishes; but while still very small there is foreshadowing of the bottom life they are destined for, and they enter upon a series of remarkable changes.

The most striking of these changes is in the position of the eye. In some flounders the eye moves around in front of the head; in others it moves directly through the head. This shifting of the eye's position is accompanied by a change in the position of the body, which ceases to be upright and becomes more and more oblique. The side of the body from which the eye is moving gradually becomes inferior to the other, until by the time the change of the eye is complete the fish swims with its blind side underneath, and this position is ever after maintained. The flounder then ceases its free swimming habit and sinks to the bottom.

Some species of flounders are right sided and others are left-sided. In the right-sided forms the left eye moves to the right side, and the left side becomes undermost. In the left-sided species the opposite conditions prevail. It rarely happens that right-sided species have left-sided individuals and vice versa. In a few species both right-sided and left-sided fish occur in about equal numbers.—St. Nicholas.

Danger in "Big" Shooting

The disturbing element in hunting elephant or seladang or rhino has been always, to me at least, the feeling of uncertainty as to whether or not I could stop the animal if I wounded it and it charged me, as it did on an average of once in three times.

Based on my experience, therefore, I should place the elephant first and the rhino third after the seladang, which is fully as formidable as the Cape buffalo, and is miscalled the bison all over India. Each of these animals is dangerous on different and individual grounds; the elephant, though less likely to charge than any of the others, is terrifying because of his enormous strength, which stops at no obstacle, and the extreme difficulty of reaching a vital spot, especially if, with trunk tightly coiled, he is coming your way.

I know of no sensation more awesome than standing ankle deep in clinging mud in dense cover, with the jungle crashing around you as though the entire forest was toppling, as the elephant you have wounded comes smashing his way in your direction.

The seladang is dangerous, partly because of the thick jungle he seeks when wounded, but more especially because of his tremendous vitality and his usual, though not invariable, habit of awaiting the hunter on his tracks and charging suddenly, swiftly and viciously. It requires close and hard shooting to bring down one of these six-foot specimens of Oriental cattle.

The danger of the tiger and of the lion is in their lightning activity and ferocious strength; but you have the shoulder in addition to the head shot; it broadside; or if coming on, the chest, all sure to stop if well placed. The reason the rhino is so formidable is because its vulnerable spots are so hard to reach.

Its brain is as small in proportion as that of the elephant, and may be reached through the eye, if head on, or about three inches below and just in front of or just behind the base of the ear, according to your position for a shot.—Outing.

The Old Pirate's Dreams

As a man I write of the boyish dreams
Of yesternight by the coastguard's blaze,
When the sea-scarred sailor's war-plowed seams—
Suggesting tales of his lawless days—
Lividly glowed in the log-fire gleams,
As he sang this lay of lays:

The flag was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot o' black,
An' the Spider bared her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward tack;

He warmed to his story and clove the air
With his long clay pipe as he led his men
Into the heart of the battle's blare;
And he yelled his "Yo-ho!" once again,
Till he broke his "sword" on the arm of his chair.
With a stifled sob; and then—

The flag was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot o' black,
An' the Spider bared her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward tack'

"Why do your eyes ship, boy?" said he,
As he drained his mug and his lips he smacked
Then he told me of Morgan and Kidd
And rattled their deeds, their chains, and bones,
While the wind came moaning up from the sea,
And the tune rose, faint and cracked.

The flag was as red as blood
With a hairy spot o' black,
An' the Spider bared her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward tack;

He would chuckle a bit, then sort of choke
"Ah, boy! I could turn 'e sick an' pale
Wi' fright an' fire an' booze an' blood
In the tropic calm an' the reef-born squall
For I ha' trodden the red-stained oak
Under many an' many a queer, queer sail
And then he would hum and croak:

The flag was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot o' black,
An' the Spider bared her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward—
Crawled on the windward
Crawled on the windward tack'

—Stephen Chalmers in New York Times.

Bottled Sea Water Good

"I have never understood," said a doctor, "why somebody didn't bottle the Atlantic ocean and sell the water under a fine name as a mineral water.

"The water of the Atlantic contains some of the most wholesome mineral salts and has a decided value medicinally. Some of my patients keep it on hand much of the time, and profess to find it vastly beneficial.

"One of these men gets the sea water several miles off shore and at high tide so as to be reasonably sure that it is free from pollution. He bottles it in good-sized demijohns, and lets it ripen much as the famous juniper water of the Dismal Swamp is ripened for carrying to sea on board vessels making long voyages.

"Did you ever smell any of those Kentucky sulphur waters after they have lain barreled in a cellar for a few weeks? The odor is pretty bad, but it isn't worse than that of ripening sea water.

"When you take out the cork the whole household knows it. After while the sea water loses its offensive smell, and then it is ready for use.

"I thoroughly like it, and if I were in the habit of doing things that lead men to drink mineral waters before breakfast I think I'd prefer plain Atlantic water to a good many that I could name which sell at pretty high prices.

"I don't know whether my patients have ever calculated the cost of bottled Atlantic, but if the bottling was done wholesale instead of retail it ought not to come very high, and it is certainly one thing that no trust could ever monopolize. I've a notion that the fellow who first puts up sea water in an attractive fo[illegible] gets the attention of the public will make a handsome little fortune before his competitors can cut in and undersell or outadvertise him."—New York Sun.

SUFFERED FR[illegible]
CURED B[illegible]

A PLAIN TALK

On a Plain Subject in Plain Language.

The coming winter will cause at least one half of the women to have catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia or consumption. Thousands of women will lose their health and tens of thousands will be quite ill from chronic ailment from which they will never recover.

KEEP PERUNA IN THE HOUSE

Unless you take the necessary precautions, chances are that you, reader of this, will be one of the unfortunate ones. Little or no need be run if Peruna is kept in the house and at the first appearance of any symptom of catarrh taken as directed on the bottle.

Peruna is a safeguard, a preventative, a specific, a cure for all cases of catarrh, acute and chronic, coughs, colds, consumption, etc.

For free medical advice address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanatarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The Largest Potato.

What is thought to be the largest potato ever raised in the state of Colorado was grown in 1904 by James Warren, near the city. The tuber weighed 2 3-4 pounds and is composed of several outgrowths, but is in no stem.

An oyster containing pearls of the value of 250 pounds was found by a fisherman at Neumunster, Germany, a few days ago.

Potash

is necessary for cotton to produce high yields and good fiber.

Write for our valuable books on fertilization; they contain information that means dollars to the farmers. Sent free on request. Write now while you think of it to the

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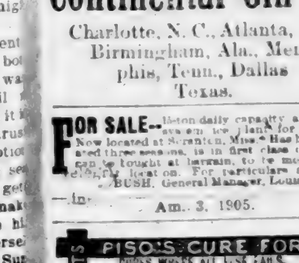

You Want the B[illegible]

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We would like to show you

What Thousands of Life Customers Say.

Write for catalogue and monial booklet.

Continental Gin

Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Dallas Texas.

FOR SALE—[illegible] daily capacity, [illegible] saw gin, [illegible] plant for [illegible] New located at Sarantan, Miss. Has been used three seasons, is in first class [illegible] can be bought at bargain, to be moved to [illegible] location. For particulars address [illegible] BUSH, General Manager, Louisville, [illegible] Am. 3, 1905.

2013 PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Well Known

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Big" Shooting

elephant you have wounded comes smashing his way in your direction. The Sedadang is dangerous, partly because of the thick jungle he seeks when wounded, but more especially because of his tremendous vitality and his cunning, though not invariable, habit of awaiting the hunter on his tracks, and charging suddenly, swiftly and viciously. It requires close and hard shooting to bring down one of these six-foot specimens of Oriental cattle.

The danger of the tiger and of the lion is in their lightning activity and ferocious strength, but you have the shoulder in addition to the head shot, a broadside, or if coming on, the chest all sure to stop if well placed. The reason the rhino is so formidable is because its vulnerable spots are so hard to reach.

Its brain is as small in proportion as that of the elephant, and may be reached through the eye, if head on, or about three inches below and just in front of or just behind the base of the ear according to your position for [illegible] Outing.

te's Dreams

As he drained his mug and his lips he smacked
Then he told me of Morgan and Kidd
And he rattled their deeds, their shams and
While the world came moaning up from
And the tune tase, faint and cracked:

The [illegible] was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot of black
An' the Spider shared her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward tack.

It would chuckle a bit, then sort of
Ah boy! I could turn 'e sick An' pale
We fright an' the an' booze an' blood
In the [illegible] on the reef born-scud,
For I [illegible] drunken thereof stained oak
[illegible] many a queer, queer

And then he would hum and croak:

The flag was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot of black,
An' the Spider shared her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward—
Crawled on the windward—
Crawled on the windward tack.
Stephen Chalmers in New York Times.

Water Good

"When you take out the cork the whole household knows it. After while the sea water loses its offensive smell and then it is ready for use.

I thoroughly like it, and if I were in the habit of doing things that lead even to drink mineral waters before breakfast I think I'd prefer plain Atlantic water to a good many that I could name which sell at pretty high prices.

"I don't know whether my patients have ever calculated the cost of bottled Atlantic, but if the bottling was done wholesale instead of retail it might not to come very high, and it is certainly one thing that no trust could ever monopolize. I've a notion that the fellow who first puts up sea water in an attractive form will get the attention of the public with a handsome little fortune before his competitors can cut in and undersell or outadvertise him."—New York Sun.

SUFFERED FROM CATARRH OF LUNGS SO COMMON IN WINTER.

CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

A PLAIN TALK

On a Plain Subject in Plain Language.

The coming winter will cause at least one half of the women to have catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia or consumption. Thousands of women will lose their lives and tens of thousands will acquire some chronic ailment from which they will never recover.

KEEP PERUNA IN THE HOUSE

Unless you take the necessary precautions, the chances are that you (who read this) will be one of the unfortunate ones. Little or no risk need be run if Peruna is kept in the house and at the first appearance of any symptom of catarrh taken as directed on the bottle.

Peruna is a safeguard, a preventative, a specific, a cure for all cases of catarrh, acute and chronic, coughs, colds, consumption, etc.

For free medical advice, address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

A COLD ON THE LUNGS THREATENS TO BECOME SERIOUS.

Pe-ru-na Brings Speedy Relief.

Mrs. H. E. Adams, ex-President Palmetto Club, of New Orleans, La., writes from 110 Garfield Court, South Bend, Ind., as follows:

"I am pleased to endorse Peruna, as I took it about a year ago and it soon brought me relief from a cold on my lungs which threatened to be serious.

"The lungs were sore and inflamed, I coughed a couple of hours every night, and I felt that something must be done before my lungs became affected.

"Peruna was suggested by some of my friends who had used it, and acting upon their advice I tried it and found that it was able to bring about a speedy cure. You have my highest endorsement and thanks for the good it did me."

Sounding the Praises of Peruna.

Mrs. Frances Wilson, 32 Nelson St., Clinton, Mass., writes:

"Had you seen me at the time of my illness and now, you would not wonder that I take delight in sounding the praises of Peruna.

"My ailment was a severe cold which attacked the bronchial tubes and lungs.

"I followed your special directions and after using six bottles of Peruna, I was on my feet again. I think Peruna a wonderful medicine."

The Largest Potato.

What is thought to be the largest potato ever raised in the state of Colorado was grown in 1904 by James Warren, near Greeley. The tuber weighed 9 3-4 pounds and is composed of several outgrowths, but is from one stem.

An oyster containing pearls of the value of 250 pounds was found by a fisherman at Neumunster, Germany, a few days ago.

Potash

is necessary for cotton to produce high yields and good fibre.

Write for our valuable books on fertilization; they contain information that means *dollars* to the farmers. Sent free on request. Write now while you think of it to the

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—
93 Nassau St., or
Atlanta, Ga.—
22½ So. Broad Street.

You Want the Best

COTTON GIN MACHINERY

Ask Any Experienced Ginner About

PRATT MUNGER
EAGLE
WINSHIP SMITH

We would like to show you

What Thousands of Life Long Customers Say.

Write for catalogue and testimonial booklet.

Continental Gin Co.

Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Dallas Texas.

FOR SALE—15-ton daily capacity absorption system ice plant for removal. Now located at Scranton, Miss. Has been operated three seasons, is in first class condition, can be bought at bargain, to be moved from present location. For particulars address W. BUSH, General Manager, Louisville, Ky.

Am. 3, 1905.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Coins Money for Others.

Our mints are now coining money for nations that have no mints of their own. For example, last year the Philadelphia mint coined money for Colombia and Venezuela. The Philadelphia and San Francisco mints executed the coinage for the Philippine government.

Total gold for United States, $84,551,303; silver, 53,603,000 fine ounces.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Bonaparte's house in St. Helena is now a barn.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The coldest city in the world is Yakutsk, Eastern Siberia.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

There is more coal in Montana and Wyoming than in Pennsylvania.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Among the spoils of war taken at Liao-Yang was a pet pigeon.

Railroad Accidents in Russia.

Russian railroad officials are much alarmed over the increase in attempts to wreck trains in that country. The attempts average one in three days, and 11 per cent result in damage. It is proposed to arm all railway officials and give ex-soldiers positions, and in this way put a check to the practice.

He Constructed Port Arthur.

Major Welitscho, under whose supervision Port Arthur was fortified, is regarded as the greatest living military engineer. He is now 48 years of age. It was he who outlined the entire plan for the fortified circle of mountains and hills surrounding the fortress and most of the work was carried on under his eye.

LASTING RELIEF.

J. W. Walls, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., says:

"My nightly rest was broken, owing to irregular action of the kidneys. I was suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition. I took Doan's Kidney Pills and experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

HOW THE PLANTS GROW.

ARE ABLE TO TAKE FOOD ONLY IN MINERAL FORM.

The Difference Between the Growth of Animals and Plants Is Plainly Described—The Plant Possesses Very Limited Powers of Assimilation.

The Epitomist gives a very good description of the methods of plant growth so far as they are understood. The difference between the growth of animals and plants is plainly described. The article is as follows:

Like all living things, plants grow by the assimilation of food, plant food, therefore, is the raw material from which the growth of new substance is produced, says the Epitomist. The only difference between animals and plants in this respect lies in the fact than animal organs are able to take food in the form of organic matter, which has existed in animals or plants. Plants, on the other hand, are able to use only materials in mineral form. Of the many substances entering into the composition of agricultural plants all, except carbonic acid and water, come directly from the soil, through the roots. One other ingredient of all plants, namely nitrogen, really comes from the air, but it enters the plant through the soil to which it is carried by the rain. Plants are composed of both organic and inorganic materials. Each exerts indispensable influence in the action of the other. The soil material or mineral matter, is the means of changing air materials into organic compounds. These compose much the larger part of all vegetation. In similar manner atmospheric plant materials are indispensable to the changing of soil substances into these important organic materials. Each is essential to the action of the other, and is, therefore, necessary to plant growth. There is an important difference between plant food and mere material fed to plants. This difference is as definite with the plants as it is with animals. The animal feeder never forgets that only a part of the substance fed to his animals is actually utilized or enters the body as a part of the new growth made. Of the total material fed to animals, it is known that only a part is digestible and has actual food value. The feeder has visible evidence that a considerable part of the material consumed by his stock is actually excreted, proving that only a portion has been used. The plant possesses equally limited power of actual assimilation, though is excretes no unused material. From the entire material supplied to the plant as a source of food it is able to take up and use but a comparatively small part. In other words, of the entire soil and air material from which the plant draws its food, or from the material supplied as fertilizer only a camparatively small part is really consumed. Only this small part ever actually becomes a part of the plant itself. Only the part capable of being used is really plant food. Too many farmers act on the supposition that manure, phosphate, potash salts, ashes, nitrate of soda and other forms of fertilizers, are plant food; and that the mass of material thus placed at the disposal of the crop is a guide to the real fertilizing or food value of the article. Of each of these materials only comparatively small part is ever really used by the crop. Phosphate supplies only phosphoric acid. In like manner potash salt supplies actual potash; nitrate of soda contians nitrogen; the real plant food in each case is only a part or ingredient of these materials supplied. The remainder of these substances is simply present as a necessary medium, or conveyor, to make the real plant food economical, convenient for handling, or in some way make the substance required by the plant more practically available. Plant growth takes place by the actual formation of new material. This new material is made from the plant food of the soil and atmosphere, within the plant itself. The real plant food actually becomes a part of the plant itself. The other constituents of the soil, air and fertilizing materials are simply rejected by the plant. These are as distinctly not available for plant growth as is the case with animals in respect to the material excreted by them. The new material or growth of plants consists of two different classes of substances, organic and inorganic, that is animal or vegetable material and mineral matter. No organic matter, as such, is real plant food; it is simply a source of plant food. Manure, blood and cottonseed meal, all organic materials, must become decomposed and changed into mineral matter. Wood in like manner is first reduced to ashes before actual plant food, always in the form of mineral matter. Its own life work, or function, is to convert this mineral matter into organic forms. Phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen enter the plant in solution through the roots. Carbonic acid enters through the leaves. In the leaves a combining takes place, sunlight being the active agent. By this action new compounds containing both organic and mineral material, are formed. The new material thus produced becomes a part of the plant, is added to the plant, thus the plant grows. The sap or juice of the plant is a moving current containing the materials for this new growth, in solution, which it conveys and deposits. Thus the material for continued growth is supplied.

The largest peanut fields in the world are in Guiana, on the north coast of Africa. Peanuts are grown there by hundreds of tons, but the quality is inferior to those grown in this country. Most of the African peanuts are shipped to France.

To Irrigate 10,000 Acres.

Plans have been completed for the construction of a canal twenty-eight miles long to irrigate 10,000 acres of agricultural land in the vicinity of Hayden and Craig, two growing towns in Routt county, Colorado. Two hundred thousand dollars will be expended on the enterprise.

Telephone Distribution.

In London, according to the latest statistics, there is only one telephone for every 60 families. In New York there is one for 12, in Boston one for 6, in San Francisco one for 4.

Gold Output of Alaska.

The gold production of the entire Alaskan district for the present year is estimated at $26,000,000.

A Well Deserved Tribute.

The awarding of the Grand Prize to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., at the St. Louis Exposition, confers upon this company the highest mark of distinction attained by any manufacturer of guns or ammunition in the world. Although a great number of medals were given, the only award of a Grand Prize was to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; given as it was in competition with the leading manufacturers of all countries, it testifies decidedly to the superiority of Winchester rifles, shotguns and ammunition. The success attained by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. at this exposition is in line with past honors. At the Paris Exposition they received the Grand Prix, and wherever exhibited have always been given the highest possible prizes. This latest recognition of superiority is the natural result of thirty years of careful and successful endeavor in maintaining the high quality of Winchester rifles, shotguns and ammunition.

It is announced that a hotel costing $1,000,000 will be erected in Cincinnati.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

The Russians estimate that the taking of the fortress has cost Japan $100,000,000.

BABY'S TERRIBLE SORE

Body Raw With Humor—Caused Untold Agony—Doctor Did No Good—Mother Discouraged—Cuticura Cured at Once.

"My child was a very delicate baby. A terrible sore and humor broke out on his body, looking like raw flesh, and causing the child untold agony. My physician prescribed various remedies, none of which helped at all. I became discouraged and took the matter into my own hands, and tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with almost immediate success. Before the second week had passed the soreness was gone, not leaving a trace of anything. Mrs. Jeannette H. Block, 281 Rosedale St., Rochester, N. Y."

The Scriptures have something to say about the humble shall be exalted.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

Alligator hunters are wanted in Venezuela.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Railroading in Japan.

Japan has 4236 miles of railway, of which 210 miles were constructed in 1903. The number of passengers carried on these railways in 1903 was 110,000,000, the freight transported was 16,122,671 metric tons and the cash receipts amounted to about $23,800,000.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Germ Day.

The State of Utah has established a holiday in honor of germs. It is called General Health Day and is the first Monday in October. On this day all theatres, churches, public halls, hotels, boarding houses, etc., must be thoroughly disinfected.

Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend your medicine."—MRS. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., Pres. Household Economics Club.

—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

ELECTRIC VEST POCKET LIGHTS

By Mail $1.00.
United Electric Co:
1804 Fourth Avenue
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Dropsy

CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

10,000 LIVE QUAIL WANTED FOR CASH
FERD. SUDOW, Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors. Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

DYSPEPSIA

TRADE MARK. SICK HEADACHE,

CONSTIPATION

PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITH

Crab Orchard Water.

A Century's Experience, With Successful Results, is the Best Testimonial.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Crab Orchard Water Co.,
Louisville, Ky.

$100 For 3 short stories, regular rates for others. Write for particulars. Advance Publishing Co., Birmingham, Ala.

NoMoreBlindHorses For Specific Ophthalmia (Moon Blindness & Other Sore Eyes. Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

WANTED—In each State, Salesmen to sell large line Tobacco; permanent Position. CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Penicka, Va.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 509

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMPANY

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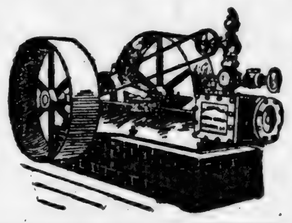

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Wrought Iron and Steel Work
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Heavy Pipe Work a Specialty

Address Machinery Department
MACON, GEORGIA.

GOOD LUCK

It's to Your Interest

to use Good Luck Baking Powder—for its quality, for its economy and for the premiums you get by saving the coupon on the label of every can.

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

is a superior article of unexcelled leavening force and positive purity. Its sales have reached tremendous proportions, by reason of which the little price of ten cents per pound can is made possible.

Above is pictured the coupon which appears on every can. The little premium book in every can shows the many articles and tells how to get them free.

Buy "Good Luck" and save the coupons.
Write us, if your grocer can't supply you.
It's to your interest.

THE SOUTHERN MFG. CO.
Richmond, Va.

LUCK

COAL AND IRON

In The South. Alabama's Development in the Last Few Years is Phenominal.

THE FUTURE IS VERY BRIGHT.

Comparisons Made with These Products in Pennsylvania and Predictions as to the Future.

Baltimore, Md.—The great activity in the development of the coal and iron interests of the South and the full demonstration of the success of steel making in Alabama is the theme of an interesting comparison in this week's Manufacturers' Record of Pennsylvania's accomplishments on that line and Alabama's possibilities. It says:

"It is an interesting fact that Alabama with a population of about 2,000,000, is making nearly one-half as much pig iron as the United States made with its 50,000,000 population as late as 1879, or twenty-five years ago, and is now mining one-fourth as much bituminous coal as the whole country then mined.

"In 1879 Pennsylvania made nearly 1,000,000 tons of pig iron, or just a little more than Alabama is now making, and in the next 25 years the progress of Alabama in iron and steel making ought to far exceed what Pennsylvania has done in the last 25 years. As Pennsylvania in 1903 made more than 8,200,000 tons of pig iron, the vast possibilities ahead of the Alabama field can be appreciated.

"Based on its coal and iron, Pennsylvania has created an industrial development which, according to the census of 1900 is represented by about $1,500,000,000 of invested capital, or $300,000,000 more than the aggregate capital of all the manufacturing interests of the Southern States, and yet Alabama alone is 6,000 square miles larger than Pennsylvania, has more iron ore by far than Pennsylvania ever had, and has more coking coal than Pennsylvania.

"Moreover, instead of hauling its iron ore a thousand miles, as Pennsylvania must do for the Lake Superior ore which it uses so largely, Alabama has its ore and its coal and its limestone in such close proximity as to enable it to set the price of pig iron for this country and at times for the world. Today the Birmingham quotation on iron makes the price of every ton sold in the United States, and a few years ago, when the production of iron in this country was in excess of the consumption, Alabama exported in one year, largely to England itself, 250,000 tons, and set the price for pig iron throughout the world. The world is now learning to appreciate as never before the growing value of coal and iron ore, and at last the vast store of latent wealth in the coal and iron regions of the south is beginning to be appreciated as destined to dominate the metallurgical industry, not of this country alone, but of the world."

New Brooklyn Bridge.

New York—Fearful lest the strain to which the Brooklyn bridge is being subjected will weaken it to such an extent that a great catastrophe might be possible, engineers of the department of bridges are reported to have determined that the structure must be almost completely rebuilt. To do this, it will require at least two years and meanwhile traffic between New York and Brooklyn will have to be diverted to the Williamsburg bridge, the new Manhattan bridge and to the Brooklyn subway tunnel, now in course of construction. Four or five years may elapse before this can be accomplished, as great traffic problems will have to be solved beforehand.

An inspection of the Brooklyn bridge shows it to be in a safe condition at present, but it is admitted by all the engineers that steel has an age limit, and that this limit is being rapidly approached. The structure is now having to withstand a weight of traffic which it never was intended to bear. But little will remain of the present bridge except the great stone piers.

It is estimated that the cost will be about $5,000,000.

Washington—Postmasters appointed: Mid. Marshall county, Henry E. Traylor, vice J. B. Patterson, deceased; Wilford, Bibb county, Nola Deason, vice Martha Hubbard, resigned.

Fire in Starch Plant.

Oswego, N. Y.—The starch plant of the Corn Products Company was damaged to the extent of $150,000 by fire today, which destroyed the packing department, kiln room and scrapping room. A portion of the granary was also burned. The fire was caused by the explosion of a boiler.

Athens, Ala.—After standing fifty years, the railroad station at this place is being torn down to make room for a more modern structure. The new depot will be of the most improved construction.

Selma, Ala.—This city was cut off for several hours yesterday from telephone and telegraph communication with the outside world on account of the rain and wind storms. The railroads also report heavy damage.

Arrested for Big Robbery.

Columbia, S. C.—Some weeks ago Rudolph Rabens, a German grocer of Charleston, was arrested by the federal authorities charged with complicity in the Kingstree postoffice robbery several months ago. His bond was fixed at $5,000.

Saturday afternoon postoffice inspectors went to Charleston and arrested his brother, Christopher Rabens, on the charge of being implicated in the case, and the latter will be brought at once to Columbia for trial.

It is promised by the United States government officials that the case and the arrests that follow will be the most sensational heard in this state in a long time.

The Rabens formerly lived in Walhalla, going from there to Charleston, where, it is said, they became mixed up in the Old Star exposition, a gang organized for the purpose of robbery.

Work of Bold Burglar.

Columbus, Ga.—Columbus' mysterious burglar continues to get in his work. Saturday night he broke into Yarbrough's saloon, corner of Broad and Thirteenth streets, and stole $4 in money and six or eight bottles of whiskey. The burglary was one of the boldest committed here in a long time. The burglar broke the glass door of the front of the saloon, although this is quite a public place, and crawled through the opening. He made his exit through a side door, after taking down the bar holding the door and returning to the Broad street sidewalk, dropped a big bottle of whisky to the sidewalk, either purposely or accidentally, shattering it. The police have no clue.

Arrested for Smuggling.

Houston, Tex.—The federal grand jury has returned indictments against several prominent citizens of Brownsville, charging them with smuggling. The persons involved are influential citizens of that place. It is alleged smuggling has been carried on upon an extensive scale, the operators using Mexicans to transport their goods and securing enough profit upon the articles to pay the Mexicans' fines when the latter were arrested and jailed. Several special agents of the treasury department, including B. Parker, the chief of the special agents of the United States, have been here giving testimony regarding the alleged violations. The names of the persons indicted will not be made public until after their arrest, which has not yet been effected.

Panamans Angered.

Panama—Representatives of all political parties here have asked American Minister Barrett to withdraw the suggestion he made to the Washington government that the functions of governor of the canal zone and minister to Panama be combined in the person of the governor of the canal zone.

It is argued by the memorialists that the dignity of Panama as an independent nation required a separate legation. The American minister has replied that the suggestion was made in the interests of both Panama and the United States, and that he can not withdraw it.

He said, however, that he will report the request to his government without prejudice to the attitude of Panama.

Demands Annullment.

Port au Prince, Hayti—Mr. Powell, the American minister, has informed the government of Hayti that the United States government refuses to recognize the validity of the sentence in continuancy to fifteen years at hard labor pronounced by the Haytian court against Jaeger Huber, an American citizen, for alleged complicity in bond frauds charged against the administration of former President Simon Sam and officers of the Bank of Hayti.

The United States demands the annullment of the sentence under protection of energetic intervention. The demand has caused much excitement here.

Italian Bark Goes Ashore.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—An Italian bark, the name of which could not be learned, went ashore five miles south of Palm Beach Sunday. The bark carried a crew of fifteen men and a cargo of 500,000 feet of pine lumber. She sailed from Pensacola for Antwerp. All the crew are safe, but the vessel is on the beach and it is feared that the waves will beat her to pieces tonight, leaving a total wreck. The wind is still very high and the sea is rough, and it is feared that other wrecks will be reported tomorrow.

Rice Farms.

Some day large rice farms will be the rule and not the exception along the banks of the Apalachicola river. This is the finest section in the world for rice culture, and those seeking investments along these lines should investigate these claims.

It is easier to return compliments than borrowed umbrellas.

Engineer is Killed.

Leesville, Ala.—In a wreck Sunday on the Nona Mills tram road, caused by spreading rails, Engineer Albert Gisendof was killed. He tried to escape from the cab, but the locomotive was turned completely over, catching the engineer's head and crushing it.

The report of the Alabama Car Service for the month of December shows 59,251 cars handled as against 65,087 for December, 1903.

BADLY TREATED JAPS

According to Reports of Naval Officers as to Port Arthur Conditions.

WELL KEPT ARE HOSPITALS.

Much Fortifying is Found to Have Been Done by Russians After Actual Siege Begun.

Tokio—A naval officer who has returned here from Port Arthur, discussing the conditions at the fortress, says:

"The condition of the warships and the town was much better than I had hoped for. Evidently there was much fortifying done at Port Arthur after the siege commenced. The works on 203 Meter hill were not permanent, and the trenches there were similar to those used by the Boers during the South African war. It seems that the Russians had no general electrical scheme or movable engines or dynamos for searchlights.

"Russian naval officers say that it is impossible yet to ascertain whether the Japanese fire or the opening of sea cocks sank the ships in the harbor. The hospitals are fairly well kept, and are still used for the wounded and for prisoners.

"I understand that up to the time of the capitulation the garrison at Port Arthur received only special allowances, but before the surrender General Stoessel paid off the men. This, together with the constant purchase by the Russians of supplies from junkmen, may explain the report that there was no treasure left at Port Arthur.

"The treatment of the Japanese prisoners at Port Arthur did not compare with that accorded the Russian prisoners in Japan. The Japanese prisoners were given poor food and no fuel, and only once were they permitted to go outside of the prison."

Cossacks in Neutral Territory.

Tokio—Later reports from New Chwang indicate that General Mistchenko's Cossacks, in their recent raiding southwest of Liao-Yang, deliberately invaded neutral territory and broke the limits of the war zone.

The reported Russian note to the powers calling attention to China's non-enforcement of neutrality is regarded here in some quarters as absurd. It is felt that China's weakness and constant failure to enforce neutrality must release Japan from obligation to observe restrictions which Russia openly ignored. While the extension of belligerent territory is to be regarded, it is felt that Japan must take steps to protect herself against the repetition of raiding expeditions whose success depends on the violation of neutral territory.

Huan Shan—There has been no serious fighting for several days, though night shirmishes on both sides continue. The most important recently was that in which Captains Kosinoff and Troitzki, with seventy-five Cossacks, drove the Japanese out of the villages of Mitzi and Tkhangay and captured a large amount of forage at both places. General Linevitch has been inspecting the whole front and finds that the men and supplies are in excellent condition. The Japanese on their side are pushing sapping operations toward the Russian lines at several points, but have not made serious progress.

St. Petersburg—Some of the newspapers here are claiming that the Japanese are using the British island of Tabuan, near Borneo, as a base, and that the British are concealing the fact by preventing communication between Borneo and Singapore, on the ground that the cable is undergoing repairs.

The report from Washington that it is believed the powers will informally protest to Russia against the notice served by her that she will consider herself no longer bound to regard the neutrality of China if Japan continues to violate it, has created astonishment here, where it is held that any protest should be directed against the action of Japan, against which Russia has now thrice warned the powers. Russia's position is that she is bound under the circumstances to take steps for the protection of her own interests.

Lease Brown Ore Fields.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Lacey-Buek Iron company has recently leased a large body of brown iron ore land near Cedartown, Ga., and will at once commence the development of this property, and will also place a large washer. This company owns considerable property in the Gadsden district and mines in the neighborhood of 12,000 tons of ore every month.

Judge Tallman Dies.

Gadsden, Ala.—Judge James A. Tallman, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Gadsden, died at the Printup house Friday morning at half past 5 o'clock.

Judge Tallman was 87 years old and moved to Gadsden in 1868. He was a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Harriet Smith, of Eastman, Ga.

Policeman Shot at Calera.

Calera, Ala.—G. N. Harriman, a policeman on the force at Calera, was shot in the back and probably fatally wounded in Abe Stein's bar room at that place Sunday. The shooting was done by one of two men who are under arrest in Shelby county on the charge of assault with intent to murder.

Harriman states that the two men formerly worked on the police force, or were deputies in Calera, and that they were discharged and he was given the position which one of them held. He was standing in the saloon talking to a friend when the two men stepped in.

One of them shot him, he states, but he does not know which it was. Both were immediately arrested, but no information could be obtained from Calera last night concerning the shooting.

Dr. Gunn, a well-known physician of Calera, accompanied the wounded man to Birmingham. An operation will be performed today. Harriman was in too much pain and was too weak to stand an operation last night when he was brought to Birmingham and carried to St. Vincent's hospital in Shaw & Son's ambulance.

The wound is in the back, indicating that the man who shot Harriman was standing behind him. The bullet penetrated the lungs and made a very ugly wound. It is probable that Harriman will live.

Harmony for Stockmen.

Denver, Col.—Negotiations have been opened by the officers of the National Live Stock association with the American Cattle Growers' Association, which was organized in this city last Friday by cattlemen who seceded from the stockmen's convention, with a view to establishing harmonious relations between the two organizations. The National Live Stock association's board of control has decided to meet in this city on May 9th next, on which date the American Cattle Growers' association will hold its convention here.

Meanwhile the executive committees of both organizations will make efforts to harmonize their interests in their by-laws and constitutions. It is proposed to have the new association of cattle growers affiliate with the parent organization, exactly as does the National Wood Growers' association. President F. J. Hagenbarth and several members of the executive committee of the National Live Stock association have applied for membership in the cattle growers' association, believing that it can be made of benefit to the united live stock interests of the country.

Convention Begins Today.

Indianapolis, Ind.—With the arrival Sunday of the last Pennsylvania delegation, practically all the 600 miners who will participate in the convention of the United Mine Workers, which begins Monday in Tomlinson hall, were to be found scattered among the several hotels. It is probable that Monday's session of the convention will, after organization is effected, be entirely consumed by the reports of officers.

President Mitchell has prepared a message convering all the important developments of the year, and it is expected that he will look into the future far enough to make several recommendations seeking the continued welfare of the United Mine Workers. It is thought that he will leave the details of the proposed plan to increase the revenues of the organization to the secretary-treasurer, W. H. Wilson, but in all probability he will comment upon the advisability and the need for such a movement. Mr. Wilson in his report is expected to go into this plan in detail, giving the reasons and making suggestions for its fulfillment.

Jail Delivery.

Decatur, Ala.—A jail delivery took place at the city jail Sunday night about 8 o'clock. There were confined in the jail three white men and a negro. Turnkey Chapman was making his rounds for the night prior to retiring. He missed one white man, but thinking he had retired for the night, paid little attention to the matter. The turnkey stepped into a cell to see that everything was alright, and when he did so the door was shoved too and locked on him by one of the white prisoners. The prisoner then made his escape, leaving the turnkey a prisoner in his stead. The turnkey was released later by a member of his family.

The man who escaped was fined in two cases yesterday and another case against him was set for trial this morning.

Carter is Appointed.

Birmingham, Ala.—J. Rivers Carter has been appointed postmaster of Birmingham according to a telegram which was received in official circles here this afternoon shortly before 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

He was endorsed for the office by Messrs. J. O. Thompson and C. H. Scott.

New Bank for Decatur.

Decatur, Ala.—At a meeting of the representative business men of New Decatur held Saturday night the Commercial Savings Bank and Trust Company was organized with a capital stock of $25,000. At the meeting held Saturday night the following board of directors was elected: Dr. W. B. Watson, E. C. Payne Judge W. H. Simpson, E. H. Allison, Dr. J. A. Hill, Sam Blackwell.

PHILIPPINE REPORT

Secretary Taft Says Islands Are in a Prosperous Condition Under Americans.

FILIPINOS LEARN ENGLISH.

Many Applying for Examination As English Clerks.—Industrial Taxes Abolished.

Washington.—Secretary Taft has submitted to the president the annual report of the Philippine commission, together with the separate reports to the commissioner of the civil governor of the islands and of the heads of the four departments, and the president has transmitted them, with the secretary's letter, to congress.

The secretary says in his letter of transmittal to the president that the reports show the great benefits which have been conferred upon the islands by a continued state of tranquility. Except in the wild, mountainous region of the unexplored island of Samar and the Moro region of the Rio Grande and Lake Lanao, in the sparsely settled island of Mindanao, and in the island of Jolo, conditions as to the tranquility and ladronism, he says, continue to improve, and except in the places mentioned agriculture and peace are not at all interfered with by lawlessness or depredations. He says it is quite satisfactory to observe the good effect of a settled policy with respect to the civil service, under a stringent civil service law, the personnel and efficiency of the service.

Learning English.

Many of the Filipinos are learning English and applying for examination as English clerks. The secretary says that the falling off in the government revenues has reduced the funds available for education. From the central government last year the amount expended did not exceed $1,200,000, as against $1,600,000 the previous year. He adds that without wasting money $5,000,000 a year in the maintenance of the public schools of the Philippine Islands could be readily expended. The enrollment has increased from 183,000 to 263,000 in one year, and there is a demand for American teachers and Filipino teachers in each province. The total expenditures for education last year, including those from central provinces and municipal governments, was nearly $2,000,000.

New Coinage.

Regarding the new coinage of the islands the secretary says one of the most satisfactory results of the government's transactions during the year in the islands is the establishment on a firm basis of the new coinage. The Spanish-Philippine coin and the Mexican coin have been practically driven out of the islands, the former by purchase of the government and a recoinage into the new coins, and the latter by legislation hostile to the importation and circulation of the Mexican money, as well as a strong demand for it in other countries. The danger which presents itself now is the rise in the price of silver, which if it continues may make the silver pesos worth more than 50 cents gold, the present standard of value, and thus lead to the melting up of the new silver pesos of the government.

Tax Revision.

During the year the commission has enacted an internal revenue law and abolished the industrial taxes subjected on all kinds of business, even the smallest, to a license tax that was thought to work proportionately harder on the smaller business than upon the large enterprises. The present bill imposes a tax upon the production of liquor and alcohol, upon the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes and also upon banking and corporations.

Internal Revenue.

The internal revenue law has not been in operation a sufficient length of time to justify criticism or praise of it.

A large part of the $3,000,000 voted by congress has been and is being expended in the construction of roads in the islands.

Regarding the tariff on Philippine products in the United States, the secretary says:

"The reports of Governor Wright and of Commissioner Worcester, show what has appeared in the reports from the islands since the American occupation, the necessity for reducing the tariff on Philippine products entering the United States in order that we may give to the islands a market in America."

Of the Moros, Secretary Taft says:

The Moros.

"The report of Major-General Wood on conditions in the Moro province is of much interest. The Moro government act was framed with a view to giving the persons responsible for the Moro government great latitude in dealing with the various Moro tribes and the wisdom of that latitude is shown by events which it was supposed when the Moro act was passed that the Moros were sufficiently advanced in tribal government to have customary laws, which after elimination of such features as were savage or barbarious might be adopted for practical use, but General Wood's report shows that among the customs of the Moros there is particularly nothing which a government under the auspices of the United States can make itself responsible and he recommends that the effort be to make the criminal laws of the islands substantially uniform throughout the archipelago and in this view I fully concur.

"The union of the military arm with the civil arm in the Moro province has proved to be an excellent arrangement and I can see no reason why it should not indefinitely continue. The Moro is so different from the Filipino and so much below him in civil government capacity that while such an union is entirely unfitted for the development of the Christian Filipinos, it seems to be the only kind of a government adapted to the Moros."

Killed and Injured.

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The dead men are Bob McBryde, aged 56, shot in the head, and Jim McBryde, brother of Bob, 33 years old, shot in the head and shoulder. The wounded are J. T. Conner, sheriff, severely cut in several places, the worst being a gash in the face, and George Lanier, deputy sheriff, cut in hip.

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The fire was in the sawdust which was packed between the double walls of the building. Fourteen firemen were overcome by the ammonia, and were carried out by their companions. All will recover. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

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Portland, Ore.—It has been decided to throw open the gates to all the exhibits at the Lewis and Clark exposition on Sundays. The management will endeavor to emphasize the educational features as much as possible. A local organization headed by ministers, educators, philanthropists and students of advanced thought will work in conjunction with the management of the fair in the matter of Sunday congresses and the plan is to have the gathering in the exposition auditorium devoted to discussions and addresses upon education, religion principles of government, charities, corrections, humanitarian laws, etc.

Tried to Rob a Bank.

Lafayette, Ala.—An attempt was made at an early hour Monday morning to rob the Bank of Lafayette. The outer door of the vault was blown off with dynamite and an attempt was made to wreck the safe inside but the robbers evidently became frightened and left before completing their work.

The papers and money in the safe are intact and nothing was taken from the bank. The damage to the vault will amount to about $1,000. A kit of tools stolen from a local blacksmith shop was found in the bank this morning.

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Burton Gets a New Trial.

Washington.—The case of Senator J. R. Burton was decided by the supreme court of the United States Monday, dismissing the writ of certiorari to the circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit, and reversing the verdict of the district court for the eastern district of Missouri on the ground that payments to Burton was made in Washington. The district court was therefore reversed and the case remanded for a new trial.

Mobile's Vegetables Set Back.

Mobile, Ala.—The spring vegetable crop received a severe set back Monday morning through the freeze, the temperature going as low as 24 degrees above zero. Early cabbage, tomatoes, beats, radish, rutabagas, onions and other small vegetables were killed. The area damaged covers more than a thousand acres, and the monetary loss will be in the neighborhood of $50,000.

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VOL. II.

RED WITH RUS

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THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., JANUARY 26, 1905. NO. 44

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Fighting meantime continued at va-s places, soldiers volleying and rging the mob. The whole city was a state of panic. Women were ning through the streets seeking members of their families. Sev-barricades were carried by the ops.

Toward 8 o'clock in the evening the crowds, exhausted, began to disperse, leaving the military in possession. As they retreated up the Nevsky Prospect the workmen put out all the lights. The little chapel at the Narva gate was wrecked. On the Kaminostov Island all the lights were extinguished.

Officer Found Alone Mobbed.

Every officer wearing the uniform of the Emperor who was found alone was mobbed. A general was killed on the Nicholas bridge and a dozen officers were seized, stripped of their epaulets and deprived of their swords.

Charged on Unarmed Strikes.

The revolt of the striking workmen in this city resulted Sunday in demonstrations of great strength in various parts of the city, and there were many conflicts between the strikers and troops, in one of which a detachment of Uhlans fired into a crowd, killing or wounding eighty persons. Gopon, the strike leader, was arrested.

One of the most serious developments of the day was as the strikers approached the St. Nicholas bridge. The infantry opposed to them laid down their rifles and refused to fire on the workmen. As the strikers approached from Vallisfostroff, they they stopped by a strong force of infantry, Uhlans and Cossacks. The strike leaders appealed to the soldiers not to fire on their brothers and the infantry then laid down their arms, but the Uhlans and Cossacks, obeying orders, drove the crowd back with their swords, wounding many.

A military band was playing while this conflict was going on. The Emperor remained at Tsarsko-Selo. At 2:22 p. m. the mob and troops were in open conflict around the palace.

At 2:55 p. m. the pressure of the mob around the palace square was becoming irresistable. The troops, at that time, were unable to drive back the dense masses of people. Two volleys were fired into the crowd. There was a gathering this afternoon of ten thousand of the Putiloff strikers, at which speeches were made protesting against dilatory action, declaring it characteristic of the Emperor's attitude toward the people. These sentiments were received with cheers and shouts of: "Down with the monarchy!"

Report at Hospitals.

Returns from only three of the numerous hospitals give 32 dead and 125 wounded.

The rioters broke windows in the palace of Grand Duke Alexis.

Armed with Various Weapons.

The workmen tonight are arming with every conceivable weapon for a renewal of the struggle. They have few firearms, but are improvising trade implements into weapons.

First Trouble Began.

The first trouble began at 11 o'clock, when the military tried to turn back some thousands of the Putiloff strikers at one of the bridges connecting the great industrial quarter with the central portions of the city. The same thing happened almost simultaneously at other bridges. The constant flow of workmen pressing forward refused to be denied access to the common rendezvous at the palace square. The Cossacks at first dispersing groups of too demonstrasabers, and finally fired.

The front ranks of the demonstrators fell on their knees and implored the Cossacks to let them pass, protesting that they had no hostile intentions.

Their pleas, however, were refused and orders were given for the military to load their rifles with ball cartridges. As the mob pressed forward the Cossacks fired.

Public Passion Broke Loose with Fury

Then the public passion broke loose like a bursting dam as the people saw the dead and dying carried away in all directions. The snow on the streets and pavements is soaked with blood, while cries went up for vengeance. A great mass meeting was held at the headquarters of the workmens' union, where speakers denounced the military, inveighed against the government and attacked the Emperor himself, while the crowd responded, "down with monarchy!"

Father Sergius Killed.

St. Petersburg, 6:45 p. m. Sunday at the Neva gate the troops fired on a crowd led by Father Gopon and Father Sergius, the priests carrying a cross and ikon and a portrait of Emperor Nicholas. Father Sergius was killed and the portrait of the Emperor was smashed.

At the Putiloff works the scenes resembled a sham battle. There the workmen faced the troops when the order was given to fire, and threw themselves upon their faces upon the ground. The troops fired on them as they lay prostrate.

Pillaging the Shops.

St. Petersburg, Sunday, 10:30 p. m.—The Vassiliostrov quarter tonight is in darkness, neither gas nor electricity being available. Shops are being pillaged and strikers are burning telegraph poles. Some firing is heard. It is reported that a body of strikers tried to reach Tsarskoe-Selo, but were driven back by the troops after a sanguinary conflict.

Capture Dynamite Works.

St. Petersburg, Sunday (Midnight.) Firing continues on the Vassiliostrov. It is rumored that the workmen there have seized a dynamite factory and also that 30,000 or 40,000 armed strikers from Kolpino, 16 miles distant, are marching on St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Monday, 4:45 a. m. St. Petersburg is sleeping quietly at this hour, worn out by the excitement of a long day. Laborers and spectators have long since left the streets and the military and police have had little to do for hours beyond driving off occasional riotous bands of irresponsible young people bent on window breaking and marauding, and dispersing groups of too demonstrative socialists or liberals, for the most part returning from protracted meetings, where their minds were fired with incendiary speeches.

Since midnight the Russian capital has been as peaceful as it was the preceding night, but in the palace square and in all the principal streets and upon the plazas throughout the town bivouac fires are gleaming and infantrymen sleep near their stacked rifles, or march hither and thither. Cavalrymen on wearied horses are patrolling the long thoroughfares. No more firing has been heard and no more reports of collisions have been received.

Quarantine on Cattle.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The department of agriculture has issued regulations establishing on February 1st next a federal quarantine against a large part of the south and parts of other states to prevent the spread of splenetic or Southern fever among cattle. The quarantine lines are largely the same as last year.

The quarantined territories embrace the eastern part of North Caroline, all of South Carolina, Indian Territory, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; that part of Virginia below the James river and running to the northeast corner of Bedford county; all of Georgia but Uniontown and Rabun counties; all of Arkansas except two northern tiers of counties which are left outside of the quarantine during the rest of the quarantine period; part of Tennessee and Oklahoma; most of Texas except the Panhandle and the lower part of California. The quarantine is declared to be in force until November 1st, but the date is subject to change.

The regulations allow cattle in the quarantined district to be shipped north in placarded cars if shipped for slaughter and placed in quarantined yards on arrival at destination. If the stock is unloaded enroute, it must be at yards reserved solely for Southern cattle and after unloading the cars must be disinfected before sold for native stock.

A Pitch Battle.

Roanoke, Va.—Meagre details of a triple tragedy in Franklin county, twenty miles south of Roanoke, Friday evening, reached here to-day. James Abshire and his son fought a revolver and shotgun duel with L. A. Pradd and a man named Holley, as a result of which the three first named are dead, and Holley, who escaped injury, is said to be in jail.

It is stated that one of the four men is alleged to have offered an insult to the wife of one of the other three and the four men met on the Roanoke and Calloway pike where the shooting took place. After the first round, it is said, the two Abshires and Pradd were on the ground, wounded. One of the Abshires is said to have reloaded his shotgun and deliberately blew Pradd's head off.

Murderer Confesses Crime.

Louisville, Ky.—Jim Pearsall, the negro accused of crimanally assaulting Mrs. Charles Wagner, fatally wounding her aged husband and of attempting criminally to assault Mrs. R. L. Jones, at Lexington, Saturday confessed to a detective at midnight that he had shot Wagner, but denied having attempted assault. He admitted a struggle with Mrs. Jones. The confession was made before a notary public. Pearsall is being closely guarded.

May Get Big Tannery.

Columbus, Ga.—Columbus may get a big tannery, costing $75,000 and employing 100 men. The Board of Trade is now corresponding with a resident of a Georgia town who is thinking of establishing such an enterprise here.

MOSCOW STRIKES TOO

Thousands of Workmen Lay Down Tools and Throng The Streets.

URGES OTHERS TO FOLLOW.

A General Uprising of the Russians Threatens to Shake the Foundation of the Empire.

St. Petersburg—The general strike in Moscow is proceeding on exactly the same lines as the St. Petersburg strike. The proclamation and methods are identical.

Employes of the Bromley Metal Works to the number of 1,000 men at 2:30 p. m. Monday struck and declared their St. Petersburg comrades asked them to strike.

They immediately left the works, formed a procession, marched through the streets and begged their fellow-workmen in all industrial establishments to join in the movement. A majority of those who were requested to quit work complied. Afterwards the strikers visited the Sytin Printing Works, the largest establishment of the kind in Moscow and belonging to the millionaire publisher, Sytin, and induced the men employed there to strike. The works closed at 5 p.m.

Sevastopol (11 a. m.)—The vast admiralty works here are ablaze. The fire broke out immediately after the second signal for beginning work was given at 7 a. m. The flames burst simultaneously from different parts of the works and the whole building was so quickly involved that men in the modeling department barely escaped by jumping out of the windows. Energetic measures prevented the flames extending to the docks. The fire was under control at 1:30 p. m. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Court Suspends Sittings.

St. Petersburg—The fourth civil division of the court of justice has suspended its sittings, owing to the lawyers refusing to practice.

Harmony Predicted.

New Orleans—Progress toward harmonious organization of the cotton convention and to define the scope of its work resulted from preliminary conferences which were held Monday by a number of leading men who are already here, including President Harvie Jordan, of the cotton planters; President Peters, of the cotton growers; Judge Eugene Williams, Lieutenant Governor Jester, of Texas, and John M. Parker, ex-president of the New Orleans cotton exchange and chairman of the local committee on arrangements.

It was decided that Governor Jester should be the temporary chairman and Mr. Jordan the permanent chairman of the convention. The conference held to the opinion that the cardinal features of the convention work ought to be the discussion of the question of the reduction of acreage and the consideration of the wisest plan to enable the farmers to hold surplus cotton.

Williams Presents Plan.

Judge Eugene Williams, of Waco, Tex., presented some views at the conference today of the leading men here in the adoption of immediate steps for the establishment of a system of warehousing which will enable farmers to hold their cotton on low rates of interest, on warehouse receipts as collateral, and low rates on insurance. He is seeing co-operation of the farmers, merchants and bankers in this plan.

Jennings, La.—The doors of the Citizens Bank were closed Friday. There has been a heavy drain on the bank for the past three days. The officers gave out a statement that the assets will exceed the liabilities by about $70,000. Commissioners will liquidate the affairs of the bank.

Officers Under Arrest.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Marshal S. Y. Taylor and Deputy Sheriff George M. Lamar, who together with Sheriff J. T. Conner shot and killed the two McBride brothers in an attempt to arrest them, have been placed in jail. A warrant was issued for Sheriff Conner, but his condition resulting from wounds received at the time of the difficulty prevents its being served. Coroner Green made the arrests.

The men have not been placed in the regular prisoners' room, but are confined in what is known as the sheriff's room. There is much excitement here tonight and a mob is now being organized to go to Hanceville.

Police Have a Clew.

Decatur, Ala.—At last a clue to the murder of Miss Belle Bloodworth is in the possession of the police. Monday night about 9 o'clock bloodhounds were brought here from Lawrenceburg, Tenn. They took the trail at once, following it to East Decatur, where they entered a negro house of questionable character.

Two women were found alone in the house. They denied all knowledge of the crime. After leaving the house the dogs took a zig-zag course to Flint station, seven miles south on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, where they stopped. It is believed that the murderer caught a freight train there. Private detectives are working on the case.

Decatur and New Decatur and Morgan county have offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers, and Governor Cunningham yesterday afternoon at the request of Solicitor D. C. Almon, offered a reward of $400 for the capturer of the murderer of Miss Bloodworth.

Fatal Automobile Accident.

Ormonde, Fla.—From the effects of a broken arm, broken leg, several broken ribs and the attendant severe shock to his nervous system, received on the racing course while attempting to make too sharp a turn with his car in a vain effort to avoid crashing into a motor cycle, Frank H. Croker died shortly after 6 o'clock Sunday morning. Mrs. Richard Croker, the young man's mother, reached here from Jacksonville and will leave with the body for New York.

The fatal accident, coming at the opening of the big event, has cast a gloom over the other racers. The adoption and enforcement of the most rigid rules to prevent another such accident is being insisted upon. Mr. Croker's chaffeur, Rohl, was a Frenchman, and had not been in this country long. One side of his head was crushed in and death was instantaneous. Mr. Stanley, who was on the motor cycle, was taken to St. Augustine. The extent of his injuries is not known here, but it is not thought they will prove fatal. The car was demolished.

Naval Improvements Going On.

Key West, Fla.—Improvements at the naval station, though to all appearances slow, are going ahead at a very satisfactory pace. One of the new residences of Whitehead street is now nearing completion, and will be occupied by the commandment as soon as it is ready until the spacious quarters to be built for that officer are ready. It is stated that the quarters now occupied by the commandment, will be taken down, and near the site will be erected a large equipment building which is to be built of brick. Work on the concrete wall which is to enclose the reservation will begin next week and will be pushed to completion. This will give employment to a large number of men. The large tank for water pressure on the grounds is about completed, and will be tested next week. A pumping station and an electric light plant will probably be the next improvement made. The latter will have sufficient power to furnish lights for the reservation and power for the wireless station.

Convicted of Crimping.

Mobile, Ala.—In the United States district court Monday Charles Nelson, who has been on trial for the last two or three days on four charges of "crimping," collecting money from sailors as a fee for shipping them on vessels, was convicted on all four charges. The minimum penalty is three years in the penitentiary. The case will go to the supreme court.

Stricken With Epilepsy.

Washington.—Representative Pearre of Maryland was stricken with epilepsy on the floor of the house Monday and was carried to the cloak room and attended by Dr. Godfrey Hunter, a member of the house from Kentucky.

Old Custom Employe Dead.

Mobile, Ala.—Louis O. Townsley, aged 82, a native of New Orleans, died tonight at his home on Spring Hill avenue. He had been a resident of this country since he was 2 years of age and had been for more than half a century an employe in the custom's office.

Accidentally Killed.

Gadsden, Ala.—The news of an accidental shooting at Whitesville, Marshall county, reached Gadsden Saturday, in which Palmer Ribsby was shot and killed by Bruce Stover. Palmer Rigsby, Bruce and Jim Stover were out hunting rabbits and Palmer was standing in front of Bruce when a rabbit suddenly darted out in front of Palmer and Bruce Stover took a quick aim and fired and the load entered the lower part of Rigsby's back, causing almost instant death.

Rome—King Victor Emmanuel Monday signed a decree conferring the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Italy on Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

Professional Cards.

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William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
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Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
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Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
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The following
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Big Rock	I. W. Harper
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Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
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Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

An Ohio burglar remained concealed under a piano while a girl played for one hour. He was punished enough and ought to be turned loose.

The Japanese cry of "Asia for Asiatics" is hardly enthusing to their commercialistic sympathizers in England and the United States.

Upon the Stair

I found a bleeding-heart upon the stair—
Some hand o'er-filled with flowers had lost it there—
Nor knew its absence from the cluster sweet,
Alas it perished 'neath an hundred feet!

I found a fragile human flower one day—
Dropt heedless from a full life's fair bouquet—
He who had plucked it climbed to heights of art,
But, on one step he left a woman's heart!
—Lida Keck Wiggins in Madame.

AS "LANK JIM" TOLD IT

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"Lank" Jim, as they called him, had been driving a hack in Southern Arizona for fifteen years, and when I took my seat beside him he knew I wanted information or entertainment. But we were ten miles on our journey before he even opened his lips.

It was a relief to me when he finally turned towards me, and asked whether I had ever been over the road before. "If you haven't," said he, "just take a squint at that cabin."

As we drew near the structure I observed it closely. "Rather out of proportion, I should say, for a log cabin. In fact it is entirely too high."

"That's it, that's it! Why, I have pointed out that cabin to men with eyes, and yet, when it came to noticing anything unusual about it, they were blind as bats, and to them it's just a pile of logs; but you see things. I'll tell you now that when we round the hill and look back, like as not, you'll see a mighty different looking building standing on that spot. Some see just the cabin, as I said before, but you'll see more. I can't explain it and don't try. Of course I know a mirage belongs to the desert, but I reckon this one strayed and couldn't find the way back. This country's near enough like a desert to deceive a mirage anyhow.

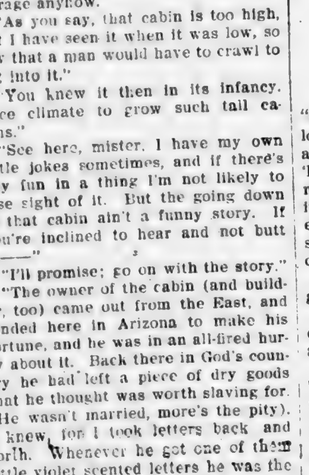
"As you say, that cabin is too high, but I have seen it when it was low, so low that a man would have to crawl to get into it."

"You knew it then in its infancy. Nice climate to grow such tall cabins."

"See here, mister, I have my own little jokes sometimes, and if there's any fun in a thing I'm not likely to lose sight of it. But the going down of that cabin ain't a funny story. If you're inclined to hear and not butt in——"

"I'll promise; go on with the story."

"The owner of the cabin (and builder, too) came out from the East, and landed here in Arizona to make his fortune, and he was in an all-fired hurry about it. Back there in God's country he had left a piece of dry goods that he thought was worth slaving for. (He wasn't married, more's the pity). I knew, for I took letters back and forth. Whenever he got one of them little violet scented letters he was the happiest man alive, and wrote her about three before he got another. If he was expecting one, he walked five miles down the road to meet me. She had corralled him all right, and no mistake. This was a rough country, and I saw he didn't fit in very well; but he took off his gloves and went to work. He learned to use the shovel and pick like the rest of us, and it wasn't long before things were coming his way. He kept saving his pile and it did grow amazingly. Then he began to improve his cabin, like he was getting ready for company. But just then I noticed that them little violet scented letters were getting few and far



"A piece of dry goods that he thought was worth slaving for."

between; but he wrote just the same. Finally none came for weeks, and then one day I brought him another. He read it while I waited; then as usual, he rode with me to the mines.

"Somehow his face looked pinched and white. I said to him, 'Bad news from home, Mr. Lupton?' He knew I meant it kind, for I had showed my hand. 'Yes,' he said slowly, 'and it's rather hard on me.' It seemed like he caught his breath before he added, 'She wants her freedom.'

"'She does, does she? Well, she would get it, and quick.' I was riled. 'A woman that wants to go ain't worth holding.' I saw I wasn't easing the pain much, so I shut up. She must have dealt him a bum hand, for no matter what the trump was he couldn't play. He took to roaming round and didn't work much, and began setting up the drinks. I thought then it was all up with him. He lost interest in the cabin, and drank a lot more than was good for him.

"One day as I was starting on this trip he took the seat beside me, and I said to him, 'Mr. Lupton, you don't seem to have much use for your cabin; you are away so much.' I could see he was feeling bad, and ashamed, too, for naturally he was straight goods enough. When he answered he said, 'No, Jim, I haven't, and I don't deserve a roof to cover me.' Then he looked off over the dry, hot sand, like he was

"So I wrote the whole story out."

looking for a oasis in a desert. It was a long time before he spoke again. 'I'm going to make some changes in my cabin,' he said quietly. 'It's coming down until there is just room enough to crawl in at the door. Why shouldn't it be on a level with its occupant?'

"Going to do penance?" I suggested.

"'Call it what you please, but the cabin is coming down, and it won't get a raise until I elevate myself.'

"Well, he went to work next day. The lowering process continued until that cabin looked like a sheep pen. Folks said he was a little touched in the upper story, but I knew his thinking machine was all right.

"After that he left the boys alone and went back to work. His cabin was terribly inconvenient, but he never complained. After a month or two he put in a log and raised it a little. As the days went by he kept putting in more logs until it got back where it ought to be.

"Some time later he disappeared for a week or so, and then finally I saw him at home getting the logs out, and I knew it had to come down again. Well, that thing went on for nearly two years, going up and coming down. Somehow it got onto his nerves; he was beginning to break, and his eyes had a far-away look like he wasn't long for this country. I decided something had to happen. I knew he was a safe craft, if he could only get the right one to steer, and well worth saving.

"So I wrote the whole story out (I haven't much of a fist for letter writing, either), and sent it off. You see I had mailed too many letters to forget her address. Soon after that I began to watch for one of them violet scented letters to carry to him.

"Did one come, you're asking. Not a bit of it. She came herself. I brought her out this road bound for a little boarding house stuck off in them trees. On the way she made me tell her the whole story over again, and when we got in sight of the cabin, it was one of them times when it was low. She gave a look, and then the tears began to splash down like rain, and I knew she was sure to win. She was a pretty little thing, looked like wax. I told her this was most too rough a country for ladies, but she said he was here and nothing else mattered. It was some time before I passed again, and then I noticed the cabin was going up. It was about ten days later on, as I was driving along here at sunset, I saw a shining fort right where the cabin had always stood. I would swear to it with my last breath. It towered above the trees, and stood out plain against the crimson sky. That was the first time I ever saw it. Hallucination? Not a bit of it. I have seen it many a time since. That night they were walking down the road hand in hand. They didn't seem to mind me much, for they just looked up and smiled, and he drew her a little closer to him.

"It wasn't long before they were married, and she insisted upon living in the cabin, only it must be built high; as high, she said, as their hopes and aspirations.

"So he fixed it up according to her notions.

"She knew there would be no more coming down. I said to him once after, 'Mr. Lupton, your cabin stands high.'

"'Yes, it does, Jim,' he answered, and in his eyes was a great light, 'but it's strong, for it's built of firm resolutions and it stands on a foundation of love.'

"This is a good place to stop," added Lank Jim, "for the story ends here."

As we reached the summit of the hill, with my thoughts still upon the happy termination of the story, I turned for a last glimpse of the cabin. But the cabin as I had seen it was lost to view, and whether hallucination or mirage, it matters not, there through the deepening haze stood the dim outlines of a shining fort.

ABOUT WEARING OLD CLOTHES.

We Can Do This Gracefully if We Know We've Good Ones at Home.

"Now, why is this?" said a pretty girl who likes nice things, but hasn't money enough to buy as many as she would like. "My gloves are all worn out, so that there are holes in all the finger tips, and I'm positvely ashamed to wear them, and I buy a new pair. But when I've got the new pair I keep on wearing the old ones, and I wear them then without being ashamed of them at all.

"Now, why is this? Well, I suppose it's on account of the moral support I get from the new gloves that I'm saving up now at home. The people I meet may think, just as they did before, that the old gloves are the best I've got, but I know better. I could wear just as good as anybody, now, if I wanted to, and so I trot right along without worrying, wearing the old.

"And it's just the same about anything else. If you've got good things you're not ashamed to wear old ones.

"I've worn a skirt until it was so shabby that it was a disgrace to appear on the street in it, and then bought a new one and hung it up in the closet and kept on wearing the old one and feeling just as chipper as could be in it; and I've known other girls to do just the same thing.

"If you haven't got the things, you are miserable; but if you have got them, you can wear what you like."—New York Sun.

Writes Morse on the Doorbell.

The other afternoon a caller in a Harlem apartment house was surprised to hear the doorbell ring long and intermittently, says the New York Press. She was equally surprised when her hostess, instead of complaining about the noise, went to the door-opener and pushed the button for a couple of minutes. Then the ringing began again, with a second response from the button, and the hostess quietly sat down to chat with her friend.

"It was only Harry," she explained. "He wanted to know what I wanted brought in for dinner, and I said a steak. He said he would rather have chops, and I said go ahead and get them."

Then the visitor remembered that Harry had married his wife when she was an operator in the same telegraph office in which he was employed, and understood that the intermittent ringing was really Morse code, employed to save the husband a climb of four flights of stairs.

A Broken Dream.

As she came down the stair
In a cloud of misty tulle,
The heated ballroom air
Seemed swept by an incense cool.
Full many a callous heart,
Weary and world worn there,
To quicker pulse did strat
As she came down the stair!

Down drifting through the air,
Clad in a cloud of white,
I fancied a seraph there,
With pinions plumed for flight.
Haggard and old had grown
Faces I fancied fair,
In the light of that lily unblown,
The vision upon the stair!

Then enchanted in every sense,
Breathing a perfume rare,
The fragrance of innocence
And the happy flowers in her hair,
I tripped on that dreamful dress,
Well, imagine my deep despair!
For we floored a dozen, I guess,
Tobogganing down the stair!
—E. D. Pierson in New York Herald.

One Conductor's Error.

William A. Gonser of Montcalm, insane and in charge of officers while being taken to the Thaverse City asylum, broke both the shutters of the car window and the window itself by butting it with his head in efforts to escape. The conductor came along, saw the wreck of the window and inquired who did it. An officer explained that it was their ward, who was crazy. The man with tinsel on his cap looked at the prisoner and remarked: "He is clean gone, sir." "You are mistaken as to his first name," answered the deputy. "He is William Gonser." The conductor apologized and passed on.—Detroit Times.

Perfectly Congenial.

Naggsby—when a man and his wife think the same thoughts simultaneously, it is a sign that they are exceedingly congenial.

Waggsby—So. Well, then, my wife and I are congenial all right, for the other night when she said that she wondered why I'd ever been such a fool as to marry her, I had been sitting there in silence for half an hour wondering over the same identical thing.—Baltimore American

ABOUT INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS.

They Are Doing Great Work in Civilizing the Red Man.

The Indian day schools are centers of interesting things uplifting to a needy people, says a writer in the Southern Workman. They are home object lessons of cleanliness, industry and thrift. They teach industries suitable to the environment in which the children live.

They strengthen home ties by requiring parents to care for their offspring. They give teachers an opportunity to study the conditions of the Indian home and to better them. They are distributing points for medicine and good counsel. They silently but unobtrusively break down opposition to American dress and customs. Above all, they keep the Indians at home.

Some teacher has said that if the day schools did no more than keep the Indians at home they would be worth all they cost. These schools should have the best and most valuable Christian men and women in the service. They should have a man for teacher with his wife for housekeeper and these must be provided with a good home.

One of my Indian neighbors came to me and asked to be taught how to make light bread. She brought her flour and was shown how to make the sponge. This she took home and the next morning the writer went to her house, showed her how to knead the bread, how to make it into loaves and how to bake it, but after some time the woman brought the dough to the teacher's home, requesting her to bake it for her.

After all was finished she said: "Well, this is all a great deal of trouble and it takes altogether too long. When we want bread we want it right away." Another neighbor remarked: "The light bread is like a sponge, nothing to it."

USE GOLD FISH FOR BAIT.

Two Anglers, in Despair, Buy Them in Place of Minnows.

A pair of Philadelphians who went down to Gibbsboro on a fishing expedition recently, says the Philadelphia Record, discovered when they arrived in the Jersey town that they were shy on bait. As the fishermen were out for bass and pike, live bait was necessary; so a small boy was hired to catch minnows. He scooped in thirty-five, and charged 1 cent apiece for the fish. The anglers paid the price, and then found the minnows too small to swim about after they had been hooked, a circumstance which seemed to knock the bottom out of the fishing trip, as, unless the bait is lively, the bass and pike do not bite.

The pair had about decided to go home when one spied an aquarium filled with goldfish in a store window. He suggested the goldfish as bait, and both men secured a dozen for a comparatively small sum. The experiment was a success. The anglers caught a fair mess and found the goldfish to be very hardy. A pair which had been used as bait, and had escaped the hungry pike and bass seemed none the worse for having been hooked and swam about when returned to the aquarium as if nothing had disturbed their monotonous career.

Rainproof Suits.

The time is coming, and it is not far off, when men and women will wear rainproof suits as well as coats, for the process of waterproofing cloth has become so extensive that any cloth, whether of the best or poorest quality, can be treated without altering its color. Indeed, it has been a long day since fashion gave to men such a boon as the raincoat has proved. The raincoat doesn't show on its surface that it is a raincoat, and it is worn on the sunniest day as well as the wettest with equal facility and good taste. While it is at present a distinctive garment, there are signs which point to a rainproofing hereafter for all styles of overcoats. That in vogue is an easy step to the application of the process to suits of all descriptions. How handy a waterproof full dress suit would be at some banquets! The process is cheap enough. It costs only twenty-five cents a yard. In addition to the rainproofing treatment has been made to include a so-called "moth proof" quality by some firms. Vanish the moth balls!—New York Tribune.

Love Is Blind.

What color are her eyes? What shade?
You ask, but I could never tell.
They're just her eyes, and God ne'er made
Another pair of eyes so well.

Hair gold or brown? Well, this I know,
To think on't is my chief delight—
No sun in summer time doth glow,
Nor moon at night gleam half as bright.

Lips red? What! Seest thou not her kiss?
God knows—my senses cease to be;
If I but dream anon of this
I'd die for the reality.

Each night I vow to stand apart
And learn to name her every charm;
But long before she comes my heart
Is sounding in a wild alarm.

And at a bound I'm by her side,
Ah, far too close to recognize
Aught but the welcome quick implied,
The loving laughter in her eyes.
—G. M. B.

English Man of Letters.

Here is a description of James Bryce, who is visiting this country. It is written by one of the professors at Harvard, where he lectured: "He is a small man, about 65 years old, with a very large head, most of which seems to protrude backward and to slant upward and backward from his high forehead. He is bald on top, with that sort of white hair and beard which sometimes turns yellow. He has very bushy eyebrows of the same color, is round-shouldered, very nicely dressed, and has quite a distinct Irish accent, not at all the broad English accent which I had expected. He is a distinct speaker, though very quiet and absolutely unemotional. He has a high nasal voice."

Sunday Rest Is Gone

Sunday, from being a day of rest for man and beast, has become the busiest day of the week. So many society people live in the suburbs that the English week-end parties have become an established custom in this country, and the guests must be amused. Dinners, at homes and musicales, not only in town but out of town, have become the regulation mode of entertainment for that day. Sunday, too, is the day now selected for repairing streets and altering car tracks in the business sections, which it is impossible to do during the rush and crowding of the week.

The old-fashioned Sunday has disappeared—that slow, easy-going day of rest and family reunion, when church and a good, solid dinner were the only distractions, and Sunday papers were of small import. Simple pleasures, and yet how restful!

The city's growth and the opening of new and convenient routes by the trolleys are in a great measure responsible for the change, and the truthful excuse is given that Sunday is the only day that one is free to visit. But have the majority this excuse, or is it the feverish rush after excitement and novelty

What would the Pilgrim Fathers have to say if they saw the very vanities they had turned from in the Old World becoming daily more established in the New? Think of the austerity of the Puritan Sunday—the long journey to church, the tedious service—and it cannot be wondered at that a reaction should en

Then came the Sundays of the century—the Sundays when the fast was deferred to an hour than on week days. Oh, the luxu that extra hour's sleep! The re tion Sunday breakfast of hot or griddle cakes, and the haste ready in time for church, for church or meeting one must g less able to give some plausibl cuse. The children all went to cl too, in those days, and if the s seemed endless and far beyond comprehension of such youthf teners there was always the co sation of dropping the bright on the collection plate, or wa Poor old Mr. Blank nodding and waking with a start at regul tervals. Sacrilegious amusem without doubt, but compensating measure for the penance of s still, which is so irksome to young! How much the children joyed being allowed to keep o best clothes in honor of th Light literature was tabooed make it mere enjoyable dur week, and there was the knowing that if story books w bidden, lessons, too, were laid Childish and simple this sounds yet how restful that Sunday in modern eare.—Philadelphia ger.

Filipino All Saints' Eve

All Saints' eve is celebrated in the Philippines in a strange fashion, says a writer in Lippincotts. It is gleefully hailed by all the gay young blades of the village as the calinanan or chicken stealing festa, as on that night it is considered perfectly legal to steal every feathered thing you can lay hands on. Young men and boys assemble at midnight, often to the number of 100 or more, and, dividing into bands of eight or ten, each band having a duly appointed captain in command, proceed to take toll of every hen roost in the neighborhood.

The expeditions are attended with plenty of excitement and even danger, as the fowls roost either in the branches of trees or under the elevated floors of the houses, which are usually high enough from the ground to permit a man to pass to and fro under them in a stooping position. To gather the chickens from the trees is an easy task, though one or two youths are often treed by an irate householder with blood in his eye and a bolo in his hand, but the onslaught on the roosts under the houses is the supreme test of coolness and courage.

Dark figures steal quietly to the tack, and the crucial moment when hands are laid on the feath victims. One or more is sure to the alarm, and the awakened comes flying pell-mell to the armed with knives, clubs, stones, guns if it is lucky enough to po them, and the next few minutes filled with enough excitement to fy even the most adventurous Squawks, cries, curses, kicks, sp the sound of rapid blows and run feet fill the night air, while the ers literally fly.

The glory of the raid consist getting away with the chickens usually two or three agile young lows engage the angry owners the rest of the party get away the loot. A party of six young at Binangonan on All Saints' 1902, returned from their midnight cursion with forty-five chickens turkeys, several geese "and m bruises," to quote the leader of band, who proudly exhibited a eye, a sprained wrist, and a seamed and scarred with scratches, all received in the of the hen roosts."

The Old Country Store

I'd know it by the sight of it, I'd know
it by the smell;
I'd know it by the sound of it, and know
it mighty well.
I'd know it if you set me down at midnight, 'mid the scent
Of coffee bags and sugar bins and country butter blent.
With eyes shut, I can smell again the prints upon the shelf
Amid the hickory shirting—you could do the same yourself
If you had lived among them in the days when life was bleak
And all you saw was in the town—say every other week.

On that side is the candy—I can see it now, and on,
How good those striped sticks used to look in days of long ago!
On this side is the muslin, with blue trade marks printed on,
The bleached and unbleached side by side; and here's some slazy lawn
And dimity that wouldn't sell (they'd bought it by mistake);
Some blacking, tans, and currycombs, and hoe and garden rake.
We used to carry in the eggs and butter, and we'd buy
Our sugar, tea, and blueing and the concentrated lye.

We used to wander back into the small room where they kept
The "coal oil" and the axle grease—hardly ever swept.
But there it was we found the scales we weighed ourselves and said
It wasn't like the steelyards out in the wagon shed.
'Twas there that in the spring time we would buy us all straw hats.
The 16-cent kind made out of straw use for making mats.
In fall we got our footgear that last the winter through.
For pa said: "Them's yer winter boots—ye've got t' make 'em do."

I've been in houses mercantile that ered blocks and blocks;
I've seen the clerks that swarmed a in bevies and in flocks;
I've seen the elevators; but I ca make it seem
Like anything substantial, for 'tis n ing but a dream.
To me the real "store" will be, as as life shall last,
That smelly country village place I there in the past,
With just one clerk to sell you thi some fellow that you knew,
Though sometimes on a circus there'd be as high as two.
No fun to "do th' tradin'" like I us any more—
How clear is memory's picture of "gen'ral" country store!
—Strickland W. Gillilan in Lesl Weekly.

Kick Spoiled the Story

There are people who maintain that Mr. Dash, the architect, is grossly untruthful, but I do not hold with them. The gentleman is merely enthusiastic and imaginative, and his geese, not content with being swans, insist on being roes. He went out to supper one night not long ago with his friend George, and a capitalist whom he hoped to have for a friend. It was George's party, and George begged Mr. Dash to confine his talk to yea, yea, and nay, nay, and so not prejudice the desirable capitalist.

"Now, when you begin to exaggerate," said George, "I'm going to kick you, and when you feel the weight of my foot for heaven's sake whittle your story down."

Mr. Dash promised. All went well till, in the mellow time after the supper, the capitalist began to talk of stock farm. This reminded Mr. D of his second cousin's farm in P sylvania.

"Joe has one of the finest barn the county," he said, warming to tale. "Indeed, it's one of the fines the state, or in any state. It's 400 long"—here George delivered a aimed kick—"and—and 6 feet wi

Naturally, next day there were tual recriminations and back talk

"You've killed yourself with man now for keeps," sneered Geo "Four hundred feet long and six wide!"

"It was your pig-headed tomfo ness in kicking me at the wrong t insisted Mr. Dash. "You spoiled i If you'd kept your feet to yourse have made a well proportioned ba it, anyway."—Washington Post.

Learning How to Shoot

I believe practice with the rifle the true way to learn to shoot best with the shotgun. The old idea was that shooting a rifle made you too slow with the shotgun and that the shotgun spoiled your rifle shooting. There is something in the latter, but not much in the former idea. If one were shooting continuously with either and should suddenly change to the other, he might not at once do as good shooting as if he had tried both; it might take a few days' practice to get used to the new conditions. But rifle shooting can injure shotgun shooting only by making one too slow; and my experience is that one cannot be so injured except temporarily.

By beginning with the rifle you eliminate at once most of the trouble from excitement, because you know you can rarely hit a flying bird. makes you slow you will find trouble in becoming quick en The man who begins with quick ing and becomes a good shot after expenditure of barrels of ammu does not become so by virtue of ing a machine of himself. It cause in making a machine of hi he unconsciously acquires the of seeing the gun and game in same quick glance which he not do at first. A quick shot th comes accurate with time, and a shot will become quick with time with far less practice. There reason why one should not lear one season to get sufficient enjoy out of the gun if one will but re ber that the pleasure is not in size of the bag or in the cleanne the score, and never was.—Outin

THE ART OF WEARING A GOWN.

"I wish I knew," said the girl with a chiffon muff. "My stage gowns, the stage love scenes and stage ments, are always so much more beautiful than those in real life.

"They are not. Half the gowns one sees on the street or on the stage are in a dream as to be worn. I've been a dressmaker, a actress but these impossible gowns they do!

"It is not the gown that makes the woman, but the woman the clothes.

"Did you ever see Miss Regan of her chiffon confections? I at Binangonan on All Saints' It was of sky pink with a mantle pink chiffon falling from her shoul and almost completely enveloped her. Well, that was a floating dre and I don't remember once having Miss Regan walk a step with her skirt. She just seemed to float on to the stage like a cloud to float from cl to cloud and float out again. She didn't walk, she didn't stand, she didn't know she moved, and that's all you knew. When she changed to frock for a boat ensemble she looked ten years younger. Her chin had been low, her eyes had grown big and innocent, and she seemed suddenly to have acquired feet and to have lost ten years and gained ten pounds. It was all in the flowing indecision of frocks.

"An actress goes into her frocks as of her own. The moment she steps into she feels her role. If the gown is long and clinging and trailing and sophisticated she simply floats it has yards and yards of train she learns how to manage it, how to sail down so that it will wind itself around her, how to sail across the room as though she were trailing wings after her, how to turn without stepping all over her skirts. She feels every inch of the dignity that a train gives and she puts on her haughty look with her haughty frock. But the w a privat of always looks thoug her train. She acts as though she were not conscious of her train. She acts ly shrunk into insignificance beneath it and survived up under her on ly. She was only a mo the rest of the party get away the loot. A party of six young one of her chiffon confections? I at Binangonan on All Saints' It was of sky pink with a mantle 1902, returned from their midnight pink chiffon falling from her shoul cursion with forty-five chickens and almost completely enveloped turkeys, several geese "and m bruises," to quote the leader of her. Well, that was a floating dre band, who proudly exhibited a and I don't remember once having eye, a sprained wrist, and a Miss Regan walk a step with seamed and scarred with she had to dress in. scratches, all received in the "ba She just seemed to float on to the of the hen roosts." stage like a cloud to float from cl to cloud and float out again. She didn't sit

WOMAN'S WORLD

THE ART OF WEARING A GOWN.

"I wish I knew," said the girl with the chiffon muff, "why stage gowns, like stage love making and stage sentiments, are always so much more beautiful than those in real life."

"They are not," said the other girl. "Half the gowns one sees on the stage one wouldn't wear in a drawing room or on the street for anything in the world. Do you know that lots of actresses buy their imported gowns from the secondhand dealers? Well, they do."

It is not the gown, but the way in which an actress wears it that makes it so attractive. She knows what sort of frocks to buy, just how to put it on and just how to carry it. That is what nine women out of ten in private life don't know. The average woman selects a frock without any reference to her figure whatever. She just buys it because it is pretty and puts it on exactly as it goes. Usually she looks like an animated clothes rack, with her garments hanging on her.

"An actress gets into the 'feeling' of her gown. The moment she slips on what she 'feels' her role. If the gown is long and clinging and filmy and diaphanous she simply 'floats' every minute that she has it on. If it has yards and yards of train she learns how to manage it, how to sit down so that it will wind itself around her, how to sail across the room as though she were trailing wings after her, how to turn without stumbling over her skirts. She feels every inch of the dignity that a train gives, and she puts on her haughty look with her haughty frock. But the woman in private life always looks as though her trailing skirts were just dragged on behind. They are not a part of her. Every bride I have seen looks as though she felt the weight and encumbrance of her train. She actually seems to shrink into insignificance beside it and is overawed up under her enormous veil. She was entirely unused to her clothes.

"Have you ever seen Mme. Rejane in one of her chiffon confections? I did. It was of sky pink with a mantle of chiffon falling from her shoulders that almost completely enveloping her. Well, that was a 'floating' dress, and I don't remember once having seen Mme. Rejane walk a step while she had that dress on.

"She just seemed to float on to the stage like a cloud, to float from chair to chair and to float out again. She didn't sit, she didn't stand, she didn't walk, she just 'moved'; and that was all you knew. When she changed that frock for a short girlish one with a basque waist, you wouldn't have recognized her. She looked ten years younger. Her chin had been lowered, her eyes had grown big and innocent looking, and she seemed suddenly to have acquired feet and to have lost ten years and gained ten pounds. It was all in the 'feeling' induced by the frocks.

"An actress makes her frocks a part of herself. If they are frilly, she flutters and flirts in them; if they are nobby she becomes at once jaunty and boonant; if they are magnificent she takes on a new dignity. She trails them, dangles them, sweeps them, holds them, clutches them, flutters them, or hugs them, just as they seem to need it. She makes them subordinate to herself, while at the same time she brings into relief their most striking feature and displays to advantage their slightest suggestions.

"Every gown has some sort of motif and unless you are able to discover its artistic significance you will appear as badly in it as though you should quote a bit of poetry without knowing what it meant."—Indianapolis News.

VISITING CARDS.

The visiting or calling card, an insignificant but necessary medium of communication on society, should be of the finest quality, and the engraving should be perfect in style and execution, says the Binghamton Press.

The sizes of different cards vary from season to season, but depend largely upon individual taste, the length of name and style of lettering. Names should be spelled in full and residence numbers spelled when space will permit.

The Roman and Old English lettering are considered more fashionable than script, but will never wholly supplant it. One thing is imperative—only one style of letter should be shown on a card.

A woman's card invariably carries the prefix Mrs. or Miss, and if one belongs to a profession that should be indicated thus: Dr. Katherine Burnham Smith, or Katherine Burnham Smith, M. D., for her business card only, the social card carrying the regular prefix.

The married woman's card carries her husband's full name, with reception day in lower left hand corner and address in opposite corner.

The young woman's card does not bear a calling day. The young miss not in society uses a card only among her school friends. For a year or so after entering society she visits exclusively with her mother, and her name appears under her mother's name on a special card bearing reception day and address.

If she is the eldest unmarried daughter her Christian name is omitted, but a younger daughter's name appears in full. When other daughters enter society, the eldest uses a separate card, and the next mother's card.

The title Mr. should always appear on a man's visiting card, unless the name is followed by Jr. A business card, however, should not contain that formality. A clergyman may set aside his formal title and use the plain Mr. if he chooses, as may a doctor, though it is customary to use the title. A physician, clergyman or scholar may have the right to the recognized abbreviations of various titles, honors or degrees conferred upon him, but for the social visiting card it is best to omit all except such as stands for the one title by which he is commonly addressed. For example, a clergyman known as Doctor Newell should have his cards engraved William Dennison Newell, D. D. A club or society membership is indicated in the lower left-hand corner, and the home address in the right-hand corner.

MOTHER-LOVE AMONG JAPS.

Public demonstration of affection is most repugnant to the good taste of the Japanese, and it is the absence of this which is so generally mistaken for a lack of genuine feeling. I recall one man, notes a writer in the Outlook, (though I doubt whether he could ever have been said to have "talked about" her), that when she died, while he was abroad, his depression was so profound that my husband watched him with anxiety lest he should commit suicide. The stoical training may render more unsympathetic a coarse nature; but repression to the refined soul brings an exquisite capacity for pain scarcely conceivable by those who are free to give utterance to every emotion.

Another man said to me: "I rarely speak of my mother, for a foreigner does not understand that a Japanese mother may be just as dear to her son as his to him, and by the Japanese it is not expected that one should utter one's deepest grief when his mother died and when consciousness returned rose to make light of a "little dizziness," with reference to its cause. To this day, whenever he goes from home, he carries with him his mother's letters, mounted on a beautiful roll of ivory and brocade, and on the anniversary of her passing beyond his mortal ken he quietly devotes a portion of the day to meditation and special thought of her. Even to his wife, despite the closest bond of love, he says not, "This is the day of my mother's death."—Washington Times.

STOCK NEWNESS.

There's a new stock. It is a dainty thing, and though novel in shape, it is pretty on the right girl, especially with a white waist.

This particular stock is composed of sheer white mull and Valenciennes lace. There's very little of the mull. On the stock proper it forms an inch-wide band with a strip of Val. insertion above and the Val. edge above that. A narrow bit of boning holds it up on each side.

Now for the new part.

It consist of eight tabs. Each tab of the muslin is bordered with insertion and edge, and all are joined together save at the center, front and back. Though this is not very visible, since these tabs form what appears to be a ruffle about four inches deep. This ruffle is neatly sewed to the base of the stock, and, when the stock is placed around the neck, this ruffle rests flatly around the shoulders.

This stock may be had ready made, but is quite expensive for it really takes quite a bit of lace, and the workmanship is exceptional.

PRETTY HAIR ORNAMENTS.

A medicum of natural oil is necessary for good results in dressing the hair, and this is, besides, supplemented by the hairdresser with a dressing that keeps the hair from scattering, and supplies it with a brilliant burnish.

The low hairdressing which displays a chignonlike arrangement of puffs and braids under a jeweled net is very becoming, as well as a broad-looking, simple braid. This last style of coiffure upon youthful heads is frequently ornamented with artificial flowers, sprinkled with rhinestone dewdrops, which produces a most brilliant picture.

An enormous number of tinsel and flower ornaments are used for evening coiffures, frequently combined with velvet in the same tone or color as the flower or tinsel.

INDIAN EFFECTS ON CUSHIONS.

The Indian craze which struck the country with "Hiawatha" is still with us, and it has extended from music to cushions. One of these, designed to enhance the weird splendors of a den, has a large Indian head painted on a background of leather. The hair of this head is real and very Indian hair, hair, coarse and black, and it is cleverly stitched into place on the head of the painted brave. Not only so, but he is trimmed with numerous gewgaws in the way of beads, and these also are appliqued on slender thongs of leather, on which gayly-colored beads are threaded, form the fringe of the cushion.

There are 300 Porto Ricans in San Francisco.

TALKS WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DADDY'S DARLING.

She comes to me when I'm at work
And rumples up my hair;
She plays among the papers which
I've just arranged with care;
She chatters, too, yet, all the same,
I love to have her there.

She spoils my pens, upsets the ink,
And makes a dreadful noise;
The table that I write upon
Is covered with her toys;
Yet, all the same, she is to me
The greatest of my joys.

She shows me all her dollies, too,
And when she tumbles down,
'Tis I who always comfort her
And kiss away the frown;
Yet all the same, she is to me
A queen without a crown.

'Tis sweet to hear her baby voice,
That calls me by my name;
She's such a little darling, how
Can anybody blame?
She is a teasing pet, but, still,
I love her all the same.

— New York Globe.

JEAN'S WATERLOO.

Jean and Donald were twins, although Jean was a good deal larger. This was because she had always been healthy, while Donald had found it hard work to live, so many dangers had beset his path. Donald was willing to endure the pain that went with measles and chickenpox and diphtheria, but always to be defeated by Jean was too much for his spirit.

Jean was a regular fly-up-the-creek, flitting from one thing to another—never apparently trying to do a thing, but in some remarkable manner always succeeding. She had talked before Donald was still lisping "Dada;" could read the newspaper while Donald was still struggling with "See the rat."

In spite of Jean's cleverness, Donald and she were most loving to one another. When they wrote their Christmas letter to Santa Claus their lists were found to be exactly alike. Jean's was short and sweet. It read: "Dear Santa—Bring me everything just like Donald's, except a sled. One will do for both, for of course, we'll always coast together."

Down in Jean's heart she felt that she would be first to master the "flexible flyer," and visions of coasting down Simmon's hill steering Donald, rose before her self-satisfied eyes.

Of course, Santa Claus brought the "flexible flyer." In his mind, as in Jean's one seemed enough, for but one splendid sled gladdened the vision of both children on Christmas morning.

How hard it was to wait for the first snow, with a flexible flyer just aching to be tried. Luckily a splendid snowfall did occur a few days after Christmas, and Donald and Jean were wild with excitement. Mother could scarcely keep them still long enough to put on their warm wraps, so eager were they to join their little friends in the delightful sport. What pleasure does equal coasting anyway? When the air is bright and clear, the ground covered with crisp, sparkling snow, the sleds flying down a hill like birds—can any one help being happy?

Jean took the lead, as usual, placing Donald behind her. She thought, of course, she could steer the new sled. At first everything went all right, when suddenly the sled whirled around, and before Jean knew what had happened Donald and she were buried in a snowdrift, while the sled was madly speeding down the hill by itself. Time and time again did Jean try to guide it, but with no better results. No matter how many things this young lady could do, she now had to face the unpleasant fact that she could not steer a "flexible flyer."

Donald pleaded to be allowed to try, but Jean would not even listen to such a thing. "If I can't do it, Donald Keith, how in the world can you? Don't I always beat you at everything?"

Donald admitted that she did, but timidly added: "No one can tell what he can do until he tries; I've never tried steering a flexible flyer!" Jean had to agree that his reasoning was sound. Realizing that she was a failure, and at the same time that the coasting was getting better each moment, Jean finally allowed the timid Donald to try his skill. Whether the instinct that makes boys boys came to Donald just at that moment or whether the fates thought it time for him to show that he was no longer going to be kept in the background by his clever sister, no one can tell, but down went the flyer in the most approved fashion. It never swerved from the path except as Donald's hand bade it. It obeyed him perfectly, and the sensation was so novel that the boy seemed beside himself with joy. At first Jean refused to ride with him, saying she was not ready to be killed, but after Donald had made two or three successful trips the little girl's ugliness gave way, and she jumped on the sled back of Donald. The sensation of being beaten by him was at first unpleasant, but the sport was so delightful, the shouts of the children so cheering, that before Jean knew it she was laughing and shrieking as merrily as any of them.

As for Donald, he was happy beyond words. When he told mother of his success she patted his curly head and looked as pleased as he did. Mother said it was good for all people to meet defeat once in a while, and to make her lesson clearer, told Jean and Donald the story of Napoleon. How this general, after the greatest successes the world had ever known, finally met his defeat on the battlefield of Waterloo. Donald liked the story very much. He declared he would name his new sled Napoleon. Father agreed to paint this name on one side of the sled, but suggested that it would be a good idea to paint Waterloo on the other. As he said this, he looked at Jean, who already had applied mother's story to herself. She was generous enough, however, to forget her own failure in steering the flyer, when Donald became the Napoleon of Simmen's hill. From this time onward no sled nor boy, no matter how big, could hope to win a race when Donald and Napoleon appeared upon the scene.—M. S. Handy in Indianapolis News.

MEADOW MICE.

We can always tell when there are meadow mice in a field by the little foot-paths winding in and out among the grass roots. The paths are usually rather lower than the surrounding grass, and are used chiefly at night, when the mice come out to feed upon wild bulbs, grass roots, berries and insects. The little rodents have many enemies, owls perhaps being the worst of all. Domestic cats get a great many of these mice, and of course hawks capture a great many of those which venture forth in the daytime. The mice themselves are harmless creatures except perhaps in very cold weather when they have been known to destroy fruit trees by gnawing the bark just above the snow line. They are gentle in disposition, and although I have picked up hundreds of them with my bare hands, they have seldom bitten me unless I happened to squeese them a little too hard.

The best known representative of the American long-tailed mice is unquestionably the white-footed, or deer, mouse. This is one of the commonest as well as one of the most beautiful of the four-footed animals in this country. Unlike the meadow mouse, it is a creature of the woodland, and "wood mouse" is the name by which it is known in many places. Among the surest signs of its presence are the empty shells of the hickory nuts, which form a considerable part of its food. These shells may always be distinguished from those which have been opened by squirrels by the manner in whih they have been cut. In nearly all cases it will be found that there are two holes in the shell—one in each of the two flat sides—and very often one of these holes is larger than the other. When you find a shell opened in this way you may be sure that white-footed mice are near by. Hunt for them in old stone heaps, decayed logs, holes in trees, and especially in old birds' nests.—November Woman's Home Companion.

DUMB CRAMBO.

Divide the company into two equal parts, one-half leaving the room; the remaining players should then select a word, which will have to be guessed by those outside the door. When the word has been chosen—say, for instance, the word "will"—the party outside the room are told that the word they are to guess rhymes with "till." A consultation then takes place, and they may think that the word is "fill." The company then enter and begin to act the word "fill," but without speaking a word. The audience, when they recognize the word that is being performed, will immediately hiss, and the actors then retire and think of another word.

Thus the game goes on until the right word is hit upon, when the company who have remained in the room clap their hands. The audience then change places with the actors.

FOR THE LITTLE CHIMNEY SWEEP.

Do you know why on all the old-fashioned roofs (Dutch roofs) there were such funny little steps? These were not for ornament, as you may suppose, but were to enable the little sweeps to reach the chimneys. On the steep, slanting roofs this would have been impossible had it not been for these attractive little steps.

The city of Paris has purchased the rooms which the painter Beranger occupied from 1854 to his death in 1857.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT FEEDING.

There is a registered cow in the writer's herd that a good judge of a dairy animal would gladly hang a ribbon on with pride. But if she were to be measured by her milking one year ago she would have been sold for bologna. The circumstances are these: She was bred in the silk, her size, dairy type, barrel, udder, front and back suggestive of Golden Lads, everything to commend her, and a most excellent heifer she was with her first calf. No better breeder than she in the dairy. Yet for two years she was really what would be called an unprofitable cow. What was the cause, and whose fault was it? The feeder tried to excuse himself by all manner of excuses. The owner insisted that the trouble lay in the feed and the care. The time to renew a cow is when she is dry and unfortunate is the dairyman who does not know this. When the period of lactation entirely ceased for Daisy Hillie Cream she was fed and cared for as the owner directed. She was developing splendidly for motherhood, udder began to distend nicely, all four quarters evenly filling and swung a ponderous udder when she walked; calved all right and is milking at this writing 38 to 40 pounds of milk a day. Had this valuable cow been dealt with as thousands of her sisters in this country she would have been ground into sausage long before this, while today she is milking almost 6 quarts of milk.

It is high time to start a new breed of dairymen if it is not possible to improve the old ones. The motto of modern dairying is, choose your breed suitable to your taste if you are rich, for business if you want to make a living, then feed and care must be daily handmaids to the business.

Balance the ration for the cow's stomach, not according to the whim or flea in your brain. There is a difference between a cow's stomach and the chemist's crucible, but it is surprising how close they do agree after all. The arithmetic of the balanced ration may be a little too large for one particular dairy and not large enough for the other. The ratio of the ration is all right, but the bulk may be more than the one cow can consume and not quite enough for the other.—Rev. J. D. Detrich, before Penn'a Round-up.

GROW THE BEST.

There is always a certain amount of valuable experience obtained in raising fancy stock of cattle, and one receives from it a good deal of pleasure as well as practical experience. There is nothing like making an effort to raise the best in the market to stimulate one's ambitions and love for a calling. By securing one or two fancy animals whose standard of perfection is unquestioned, one has something to look forward to that will give him a new zest in life. There is a constant and increasing demand for fine full blooded stock, and a market can easily be found for all that the farmer or breeder can raise. One should not be deterred from trying his hand at fancy breeding because of the difficulties that must of necessity come in his way. There are many things to learn in breeding pure blooded stock which will prove of great practical value in handling the ordinary herd. A good breeder of fancy stock invariably makes a successful breeder of ordinary grades. The reason is very simple. He has become accustomed to methods of carefulness in feeding, selection and breeding which he naturally applies to the common stock. He is constantly looking forward to further improvement in the animals, and as a result the herd does well. It is this looking forward to better things, the striving to make the next generations superior to the present, that makes success in stock breeding of any kind, and any work that will tend to improve a breeder's methods should be encouraged. Therefore a little experimental work in fancy breeding, carried on in addition to the regular farming, as a sort of side issue, must prove of great benefit and value to the farmer or stockman. —James Ridgway, in Indiana Farmer.

BETTER SEED CORN.

The Iowa corn specialists reckon that only a little over sixty per cent. of corn is good seed. The rest is either dead or low in vitality, and produces poor plants. They find that careful selection increases the crop by at least ten bushels an acre. Following is the method:

Lay out the ears to be tested side by side on the floor, remove one kernel from near the butt, middle and tip of the ear, turn the ear over and remove three kernels in like manner from the opposite side, making six kernels in all, thus securing a sample from the entire ear. Place the six kernels at the end of the ear from which they were taken. Be particular that the kernels do not get mixed with the kernels from the ear lying next to it. Take a shallow box about two by three feet in size, put several inches of moist sand, dirt or sawdust in the bottom, place over this a cloth which has been ruled off into squares 1 1-2 inches each way, numbered one, two, three, and so on. Place the kernels from ear No. 1 in square No. 1, from ear No. 2 in square No. 2, and so on with all of the ears. Then place over this a cloth considerably larger than the box, cover with 1 1-2 to two inches of sand, earth or sawdust, moisten well, keep in a warm place, and the kernels will germinate in from three to five days. When sufficient time has been allowed for the kernels to germinate, remove the cover carefully, to avoid misplacing the kernels. A piece of light cheesecloth placed on the kernels before the top covering is put on will prevent the kernels from sticking to the cloth.) Examine the kernels in the first row of the germinating box. For example, if the kernels in squares Nos. 4, 8, 13 and 20 have failed to grow or show weak germination, ears Nos. 4, 8, 13 and 20 on the floor should be rejected. After examining the kernels from the first twenty ears, examine the second twenty, and so on till all the kernels have been examined and the poor ears rejected. Do not fail to remove the ears showing weak germination. If the ground is cold and the weather unfavorable in the spring, these kernels will rot, or, if they grow at all, will produce weak plants.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

HINTS ON GROWING HORSE-RADISH.

The culture of horseradish is very simple. Preferably the plant likes a rich, cool loam. It will grow on almost any soil, but the character of the root is greatly influenced by the amount of food available and the physical make up of the soil. The deeper and more friable the loam, the smoother the roots. It is grown in rows and cultivated as any other root crop may be treated. In the fall the roots are ploughed out, trimmed off and the smaller pieces used to reset the bed. These root cuttings should be from two to three inches in length and should be planted in an approximately upright condition, with the top end upward. In other words, the root cuttings should not be inverted. If they are they will grow, but they will make a ragged and fibrous growth.

The details of canning belong to the manufacturer's province. The radishes are ground up by machine, mixed with vinegar and bottled. Rarely is the work done by the man who grows the roots, but I suppose there is nothing to prevent it, providing he engages in the industry on a sufficient scale to warrant the establishment of the canning factory.—John Craig, in The Tribune Farmer.

PRACTICAL DAIRY EXPERIMENT.

At the New York experiment station and in connection with a dairy farm near by, an attempt was made to find out if they could increase the percentage of fat in the milk of ordinary dairy cows which had been kept without any particular care in feeding. They took ten cows from a dairy herd after having a record kept for a year, and then when the selected cows were at the experiment station the experimenters compared the results with ten other cows which were fed and handled as before on the farm. The experiment continued four years. The result was an average increase of 6 per cent. in butter fat contents in the milk, and the result of the more liberal ration was an increase of 50 per cent. in the total amount of milk and fat produced. The actual increase brought about by liberal feeding the first year the cows were taken from the farm was 46 per cent. in milk and 54.6 per cent. in butter fat. The increased production was secured economically so far as the cost of food is concerned.—Mirror and Farmer.

BONES.

To reduce bones to fertilizers without the use of acid takes time, but for the home garden or for window plants is well worth waiting for. Put in a barrel six inches of soil, then a closely packed layer of bones, and cover these with wood ashes, and wet with liquid manure from the stables or with the house slop. Repeat the layers as there are bones enough until the barrel is full. Cover with soil, rounding the surface, and strew thickly with clover or grass seed, or plant the top with some quick growing spreader that will knit the soil together as a cover that will not let through more moisture than is needed. If the barrel is painted, it can stand in the corner of the garden and be a thing of beauty while the work of disintegration is going on within. In a year's time empty the barrel, and, spading the contents together, make into a heap, patting the sides close, and let stand for a month, then use when it is wanted. The material will be rich in potash and phosphoric acid.—American Gardening.

Land of Girl Slaves.

China undoubtedly is the greatest slave country in the world. Of a population of 400,000,000 over one-fortieth are slaves. Every family of means keeps its girl slaves. The girls are mostly purchased to do housework, it being cheaper to buy than to hire. —Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Francis Galton, F. R. S., has founded in London University a fellowship for the promotion of the study of "National Eugenics," the study of the agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 18, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The **UNION** *and* Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

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The **UNION** *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

POLL TAX.

The following letter explains itself. In this connection let us say that no man should hunt for a chance to escape paying his poll tax, as the money goes directly to the schools which we all must support and the more money that is brought into the school funds from poll taxes, the less the amount that will have to be raised to supplement the public funds. Tax Collector Hubbard will be in Clanton on February 1st to collect poll taxes. Let every delinquent meet him there. THIS IS THE LAST CHANCE TO MAKE A GOOD CITIZEN OF YOURSELF.

"State Auditor's Office,
"Montgomery, Ala.,
"January 20, 1905.

"Mr. T. J. Hubbard, Tax Collector,
"Jemison, Ala.

"Dear Sir:

"Yours of the 19th inst. received. I know of no law exempting school district trustees from the payment of the poll tax.

"Yours truly,
"T. L. SOWELL,
"State Auditor."

COTTON GINNED.

According to the Government reports, there were ginned in Chilton county up to Nov. 14, 1904, 12,692 bales, and on December 13, 1904, the CLANTON—2
etaoi shrd cmfwy shrd cmfwyv bgkqs figures were 15,969 bales of cotton of the 1904 crop.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Teachers' Institute convened at Concord Jan. 20-21, 1905. It was opened at 10:45 with song by the choir, followed with prayer by E. H. Parrish, Sr. Welcome address by E. H. Parrish, Sr., responded by Supt. J. W. Moore. The opening address by R. E. Sessions, who impressed very forcibly the importance of the teacher's position. Our teaching force of the county was well represented, including an enrollment of 29 teachers, and our Hon. State Supt., I. W. Hill, whose introduction to the Institute was greeted by many loud cheers. The program was taken up in regular order and well rendered by the teachers present, some of the teachers on the program were absent, but their topics were taken up and ably discussed by the corps of teachers present. There was much interest manifested through the entire session, and we are sure that each one present received much needed instruction. The appreciation of Supt. Hill's presence will be seen in the following resolutions introduced by Prof. Rasco and adopted by the Institute: "1. Resolved, That we hereby most earnestly thank Supt. Hill for his presence and help in our Institute, and 2nd, Resolved, further, That we hereby declare our confidence in his ability to better the educational conditions in Alabama. 3d. Resolved, That we hereby promise him our support in any effort along educational lines." The Institute closed at 3 o'clock Saturday with songs by the choir, followed by a song entitled "The Alabama Sailor Boy," by Prof. G. B. Wheeler, and by the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Be it resolved, That we, the teachers of the Chilton County Institute, in our session of Jan. 20-21, 1905, do hereby extend to the people of Concord community, district No. 32, our hearty thanks for the cordial welcome they have given us and for the generous hospitality shown us while in their midst, and

"2. Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the choir for their well rendered music, and to the children of the community for their tasteful decoration of the building, and their appreciative attention; and

"3rd. Be it further resolved, That we desire to offer our congratulations to the people here for their spirit of thrift and enterprise in matters educational. R. E. Sessions, Annie O. Shivers, R. E. Davis, committee on resolutions."

The next Institute to meet at Thorsby, at an indefinite period.

J. M. PARRISH, JR., Sec'y.

In connection with the above report, the following from the Montgomery Advertiser of the 24th inst. will doubtless be interesting to our people. (Editor Union.)

Schools of Chilton County.

State Superintendent of Education I. W. Hill has just returned from Chilton county, where he attended a teachers' institute.

"I found the county making gratifying advances in education," he said yesterday. "In one district a neat school house has been erected and the property deeded over to the Board of Trustees of the county. This makes the first building that has been conveyed in full title to the Trustees in Chilton county. It was done under the new educational statute."

Mr. Hill is devoting much of his time nowadays to visiting the rural schools and urging them to the best work.

ROCKY MOUNT.

The farmers of Rocky Mount school district met on Saturday, the 21st, and organized by electing C. L. Glasscock chairman and B. E. Collum secretary. The following resolution was passed, viz:

"We hereby agree to reduce our cotton acreage to the figures named below, and our fertilizers in proportion: J. A. Rodgers, from 30 to 20; C. L. Glass, 16 to 10; W. V. Northcutt, 8 to 3; C. G. Glass, 3 to 2; J. W. Beasley, 30 to 20; J. M. Glass, 18 to 12; E. L. Glass, 13 to 9; J. J. Green, 6 to 4; B. E. Collum, 20 to 11; S. M. Caton, 10 to 7; J. W. Martin, 20 to 16; J. H. Hawkins, 15 to 10; A. W. Harrell, 9 to 5; W. R. Martin, 12 to 8; D. W. Williams, 40 to 25; J. G. Barnett, 9 to 5; W. C. Northcutt, J. N. Northcutt, W. V. Northcutt, J. M. Glass and T. L. Matthews did not raise any cotton last year and won't plant any this year. The first figures after each man's name is what he planted in 1904, and the second what he intends to plant in 1905. The meeting then adjourned to meet at Clanton February 1st to perfect a permanent county organization.

"C. L. GLASSCOCK,
"Chairman."

"B. E. COLLUM, Secretary."

RANDOLPH.

Some complaint of "la grippe" in this village. Mrs. Sayre, of Birmingham, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. McKerall. Tax Collector Hubbard, of Chilton, was a welcome visitor Thursday. Chilton should congratulate herself in having so good an officer as Mr. Hubbard. Dave Reisinger, our efficient "blacksmith," went to Selma Thursday. Mrs. Smith, of Pell City, is here visiting her son, J. E. Smith. C. L. Langston, of Jemison, was in our town last week. Mrs. John Wallace was very ill last week, but is better now. Joseph Smitherman, of Jemison, passed through here Saturday. Mrs. Quint Evans, wife of Tom Evans, died in Birmingham last week. Her remains were interred in the cemetery here on Sunday evening. Mrs. Evans formerly lived here. It is sad to think of her said. Seems that Chilton county is moving on nicely. Her officials are trustworthy men. She is making fine progress under the rule of the People. Long may she prosper and let the people rule.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

JEMISON.

Mrs. Lula Bristow, wife of S. O. Bristow, who was burned to death at Dollve January 16th, was buried at this place on the 19th inst. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Brasher, assisted by Rev. Murphy, both of Birmingham, after the service the body was borne to its last resting place in Pine Hill cemetery, followed by a long procession of sympathizing friends and relatives. She was a devoted Christian, and we can well say, "She lived for those who loved her, for those who knew her true; for the heavens that shine above, and the good that she could do."

"REX."

HAM BARBECUE.

Slice cold boiled ham and fry in some of the fat until slightly crisp. Tape up the ham, and to the fat in the pan add three tablespoons of vinegar, a teaspoon of made mustard and a teaspoon of sugar. Heat and pour over the ham.

MIXED MUSTARD.

Mix one-quarter cup of ground mustard with a scant level teaspoon of salt and half a level teaspoon of sugar. Pour on just enough boiling water to make a thick paste, then add sharp vinegar to make of the right consistency.

MUTTON PIE.

Line a buttered pudding dish with mashed and well seasoned potato. Fill the center with thinly sliced mutton and pour on stock to moisten, two tablespoons of tomato catsup and a dust of pepper and salt. Cover with mashed potato and set in a hot oven. When the pie is heated through brush over the top with soft butter and set back to brown.

RICH LEMON PIE.

Mix the grated yellow rind and the juice of two lemons with two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, four level tablespoons of cornstarch and the beaten yolks of six eggs. Cook until the mixture thickens, pour into two paste-lined plates and bake. Make a meringue of the whites of six eggs beaten stiff with one-half cup of powdered sugar, and cover the two pies. Set in a very slow oven to brown slightly.

APPLES, BAKED WITH NUTS.

Wash eight or ten large apples and core them. Chop one cup of English walnut meats fine, mix with sugar and fill the apples. Set in a making dish, pour one and one-half cups of hot water round and bake. Take the apples out carefully, without breaking, on to a serving dish, and to the syrup in the baking dish add a teaspoon of butter, a pinch of salt and a few gratings of nutmeg or other flavoring and pour around the apples. Dust the top of each with powdered sugar.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.

Cream one-half cup of butter, add one cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, one and two-thirds cups of flour sifted with three level teaspoons of baking powder, the yolks of three eggs, and after beating, add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Have one and one-half squares of chocolate melted with three tablespoons of sugar and two tablespoons of water. When smooth and glossy add to the first mixture and a scant teaspoon of vanilla. Bake slowly and cover with a white icing.

RICE BORDER—CHICKEN FILLING.

Cook one and one-half cups of rice in plenty of salted boiling water until tender; drain well and press into a well buttered ring mold. Set into the oven in a pan of hot water for fifteen minutes. Have two cups of chopped chicken in a saucepan, add one-quarter cup of butter rubbed with two level tablespoons of flour and cook three minutes, add two-thirds cup of hot cream and the yolks of two eggs beaten. Season with salt and pepper and cook a minute longer. Turn the rice on to a large round plate and pour the chicken into the center. Sprinkle the chicken with a little finely chopped parsley.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

When cleaning knives mix a tiny bit of carbonate of soda with the bath-brick on the knifeboard, and they will polish more easily, says the Binghamton Press.

Half a lemon dipped in salt water will do all the work of oxalic acid in cleaning copper boilers, brass teakettles and other copper or brass utensils.

When cleaning the bars of a new or rough stove, if they are first rubbed over with a cloth dipped in vinegar and water, the blacklead will be found to adhere, and a brilliant polish to be the result.

Before using new pudding tins place them in the oven with a little oatmeal or bran and water, when they will be muh sweeter, and it will prevent the pudding from sticking.

To clean lamp glasses hold them over a jug of boiling water until well steamed; then polish with a dry duster. It is far less trouble than washing, and the glasses very rarely break.

Shabby dark leather will look like new if rubbed over with either linseed oil or the well-beaten white of an egg mixed with a little black ink. Polish with soft dusters until dry and greasy.

The soiling caused by persons leaning their heads against a papered wall may be greatly lessened, if not obliterated, by laying a sheet of blotting paper over the spot and passing over it a moderately warm flatiron.

Stains on white flannel can sometimes be removed by rubbing them with glycerine and yolk of egg mixed in equal quantities. Spread on the stain, leave for half an hour, then wash the garment as usual.

When ironing, if the iron is rough and sticks and is difficult to work, sprinkle a little salt on the ironing board and rub the iron up and down upon it. It will speedily make the iron smooth again, and prevent its sticking.

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.

tf

Notice No. 25707.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., December 9, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on January 28, 1905, viz: William M. Johnson, Homestead entry, No. 33513, for the Se 1-4 of Section 12, Tp. 22 n of R 15 e

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Cox, of Clanton, Ala.; Lonzo I. Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; Moses Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; William H. Parish, of Clanton, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

tf

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.

P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.

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CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R

Read Down — CENTRAL. TIME. — Read Up

AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	No
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4

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Clanton, - - - Alabam

The Voice As a Source of Revenue

By Ella Morris Kretschmar.

ONLY recently from a handsome and well-educated chorus girl I learned something about the voice as a source of revenue in a city. The requirements of choir positions are first, a voice of superior quality and volume; second, training, and third, ability to read at sight. Qualified for a choir position, the chances for securing one are forlornly remote, there are dozens of applicants for every possible place. Paying dozens of applicants fall to the lot of only a rare few, while concengagements are, of course, out of the question for all voices of extraordinary quality.

For a girl with a voice of really excellent quality and fair training, only opening seems to be the chorus of light and grand opera. For the latvoice is the chief essential, but for the former, a good figure, grace of movment and aptitude for learning gestures, difficult evolutions and dances further requirements. Also, the ability to look happy is necessary, as the palty for appearing serious, troubled or unhappy while on the stage is dismis The salary of the chorus girl ranges from twelve to twenty dollars per wefrom which she must pay her board while on the road and lay up someth against months of summer idleness. The work of the chorus girl is very ling, there being always one and sometimes two rehearsals a day, lasting or three hours, and sometimes when new pieces are being put on, or revand perfected while running, it is necessary to rehearse all night after a formance.—Good House Keeping.

End of "Bread Line."

Grace Church, in New York City, bought the old Vienna Bakery site and probably will tear down the present building and lay the corner out in lawns and gardens. This will end the famous "bread line," the charity founded by the late Mr. Fleischmann.

Pointed to America.

When the German Reichstag put the great coal strike up to the Chancellor he pointed to America, where President and Congress are grappling with trusts.

From the Seat of War.

General Stoessel arrived in Nagas from Port Arthur.

It was believed in St. Petersb that the Czar would decide that war must go on till Russia can m peace with dignity.

The Czar issued a rescript to the of Port Arthur, in which he de that Russia had recovered from more serious reverses.

The Russian report of the Cos raid on New-Chwang declared that Russian losses were slight, while Japanese suffered severely.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—Cadeon Strock.
Council—W. M. Wilson, H. G. Rat[illegible], W. S. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in November.
Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March
Fall Term—2nd Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whiteides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—I. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

SUPT OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. O. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. H. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 3d Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor W. N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rucklick, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk Adams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 4th Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Coults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Boyd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th S

Table

gust 1, 1904.

Nashville R. R

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FOR
One Year Only $1.

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d has no equal or rival
rn Newspaper.
f the World's Fair, all the ne
d all the news of all the ea
mocrat during the coming ye
THE TIME.
l get your best home paper
f the World's Fair City, t

Clanton, Ala.

Restaurant,

Reasonable Price
20th Street,
M, ALABAMA

RCHANDISE AN
LIZERS
SALE.
& Mule Bran
est on Earth'
JONES,
- - Alabam

Voice
e of Revenue
ris Kretschmar.

handsome and well-educated chorus
about the voice as a source of reve
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ality and volume; second, training,
at sight. Qualified for a choir positi
ring one are forlornly remote, there
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excellent quality and fair training,
of light and grand opera. For the lat
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y to look happy is necessary, as the
unhappy while on the stage is dismi
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while on the road and lay up someth
The work of the chorus girl is very
times two rehearsals a day, lasting
new pieces are being put on, or revi
essary to rehearse all night after a

From the Seat of War.

General Stoessel arrived in Nagas
from Port Arthur.

It was believed in St. Peters
that the Czar would decide that
war must go on till Russia can m
peace with dignity.

The Czar issued a rescript on the
of Port Arthur, in which he decla
that Russia had recovered from m
more serious reverses.

The Russian report of the Cos
raid on New-Chwang declared that
Russian losses were slight, while
Japanese suffered severely.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—Judson Strock.
Councilmen—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob
son, W. S. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in Novem
er.
Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in Septem
er.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitsides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan
n.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday
pril, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
ly, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday
ovember.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

SUPT OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially ask
d to send the editor any news regard
g their churches which they would
ish published. Also if there are any
rrors in these notices please send cor
ctions.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
r; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
. W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
nd 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
erk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
unday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
astor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
unday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm
rong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,
erk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
astor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
unday. W. H. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
d Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
unday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas
r; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas
r; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
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. N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
unday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
unday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas
r; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
. C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud
ck, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,
dams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
astor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
astor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
unday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
r; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
h Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
unday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
astor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom
, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
astor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free
an, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk,
oults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
d Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt
Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi
n.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
astor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan
n.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
unday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Hardin—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. M. Thomas,
pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemi
son.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d
Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st
Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pas
or; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor;
Saturday before the second Sunday;
J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.

Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morn
ng.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F.
Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before.
T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th
Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh,
pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hed
berg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev.
Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song
service every 2d and 4th Sunday after
noons. Prayer meeting every Wed
nesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozemarr Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiume in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States..	$476,746.98

Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

NOTICE.

Mortgage and Crop Liens free at the office of Judge of Probate. Call on me for as many as you need.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
tf. Judge of Probate.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Jan. 28, 05, 6,250.
Price on same date, 6 5-8c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,522.
Price same date, 14c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Downs has 1,000 pair of shoes at your own price. Come and get them. tf

R. A. Hancock has moved to Hokes Bluff in Etowah county to live. We are sorry to lose so good a citizen, but wish him good luck in his new home. Ed Giles has bought the Hancock place near the old Cordury mill and will live there in future.

L. B. Pounds was in Clanton Friday.

John Hayes and wife visited our town Friday.

Elder William Lively will preach at Lomax on the fifth Sunday and Saturday before.

Prof. R. E. Sessions was in Clanton Saturday.

Uncle Henry Benson and Green Burnett were in town Saturday.

Lee Hawes, of Mountain Creek, was in Clanton Saturday.

Aaron Littleton and Elbert Bean were pleasant visitors Monday.

Squire John Milford and Crayton Culp were in Clanton Monday.

J. M. Maddox and J. P. Rushing were pleasant callers Tuesday.

Harry Roper and wife were in Clanton Monday.

Oloff S. Wilders has been appointed postmaster at Rushton.

Miss Laura Cooley's marriage has left an aching void in at least one young man's heart in Clanton, with several others that are not heard from. However, "time heals all wounds."

Tax Collector Hubbard will be in Clanton on Wednesday, February 1st, to collect poll tax. This is the last opportunity for this year.

Uncle George Shaw and Rev. J. H. Thomas were in town Tuesday.

Madison Bean and Geo. Gore were in Clanton Tuesday.

W. I. Williams is up and attending to business, though still far from strong. He has acquired a very striking VanDyke beard during his illness. All are glad to see him around once more. We need more men like him in town.

Dudley Collins and little son went to Birmingham Wednesday. They were accompanied by Dr. McNeill, and were to consult Dr. Wyman, the Birmingham specialist, on the boy's case.

J. Frank Goodgame has been appointed deputy United States marshal at a salary of $1,200 per year and traveling expenses, and he is now busy serving subpoenas in Chilton county.

If you need corn, oats or hay, go to Downs'. tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

F. M. Littlejohn and Miss Annie C. Giles; Jesse Lee and Miss Gertie Rollins; Ben. J. Nummy and Miss Louise Culp; C. H. Cooper and Miss Alice Jackson; Charles Ellis Wade and Miss Laura Alice Cooley.

Colored.

Augustus Latham and Hattie Matthews; Frank Wood and Minnie Sandlin; Will Love and Mary Green.

WADE-COOLEY.

Charles Ellis Wade and Miss Laura Alice Cooley were united in the bonds of matrimony Wednesday at 8:30 a. m., Judge L. H. Reynolds tying the knot. The bride is the second daughter of former Sheriff J. T. Cooley, and the ceremony was performed at his residence. She was very popular and leaves many warm friends behind her. The happy couple took the morning express for Shelby, their future home, where the groom is in business. THE UNION wishes them "health, wealth and prosperity."

LITTLEJOHN-GILES.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jasper Giles, on Sunday, January 22d, Mr. F. M. Littlejohn and Miss Annie C. Giles, the Rev. W. A. Wood performing the ceremony. The wedding was quite private, very few being invited, but a large number attended the infair on Monday and started the young couple on their life journey with many and hearty good wishes, they both being very popular and having many warm friends. THE UNION congratulates the happy pair and wishes them all prosperity and happiness.

JEMISON INSTITUTE.

Honor Rolls for Month Ending January 13, 1905.

FIRST HONORS.

Stanley McNeill, Linwood Mooney, Beatrice Crysel, Robert Hunt, Arthur Hunt, Crumba Honeycutt, Jessie Honeycutt, Birdie Scott, Percy Johnson, Clyde Sims, Claude Reynolds, Beulah Honeycutt, Grady Reynolds, Jeff Hand, Lessie Reynolds, Jewel Thomas, Ora Durham, Lewis Durham, Willie May Jackson, Annie Marler, Ida Patton, Essie Honeycutt, Winnie Reynolds, Evie Scott, Annie Reynolds, Fred Mooney, Bonnie Jenkins, Gertie Jackson, Earl Jackson, Reuben Reynolds, Will Lowe, Olney Nix, Beulah Pinson, Gladys Sims, Silsby McNeill, McMay McNeil, Myrtle Honeycutt, Claude Shaw, Mattie Patton.

SECOND HONORS.

Pearl Scott, Luther Durham, Ewell Shaw, Willie Reynolds, Elbert Jackson, Clarence Shaw, Genie Thomas, Elbert Scott, Carry Jackson, Clifford Sims, Festus Scott, Alfred Marler,

R. E. SESSIONS, Principal.

COLLEGE NOTES.

A dairy school has been o
connection with the University
fornia.

Some additional features of
Summer School will soon
nounced.

Plans are under way for the
be carried on in the New Y
versity Summer School.

The Columbia University e
for 1904-'05 shows an increa
last year's registration of 276

The squad from which the
chorus of the annual Columbi
sity show are to be selected
chosen.

Professor T. A. Jaggar, of
intends next summer to ma
to Iceland for the purpose of
volcanic phenomena.

It was announced at the
Tufts College, Medford, M
Andrew Carnegie had give
tution $100,000 for a librar

A Yale Divinity School
ciation has been formed
of Vermont, making al
alumni associations of t

The course of afternoon
the "Literature and A
dia and Persia," by P
Jackson, were resum

The report and reg
ciate alumnae of B
1900-1904, has just appe
tains much interesting inf

The Alumni Dormitory
and the trustees of Princeton
sity have accepted the plans fo
alumni dormitory drawn by Benja
W. Morris, Jr.

Exercises were suspended the other day at the College of the City of New York in honor of the late Professor James Weir Mason, for twenty-four years head of the department of pure mathematics.

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

General Stoessel arrived in Nagasaki from Port Arthur.

Increased activity was reported along the Japanese front below Mukden.

A report was published in Berlin that Marshal Oyama had received heavy reinforcements from Port Arthur.

Cossack raiders who attacked New-Chwang and points along the railroad in Manchuria were repulsed with heavy loss.

It was believed in St. Petersburg that the Czar would decide that the war must go on till Russia can make peace with dignity.

The Czar issued a rescript on the fall of Port Arthur, in which he declared that Russia had recovered from much more serious reverses.

The Russian report of the Cossack raid on New-Chwang declared that the Russian losses were slight, while the Japanese suffered severely.

The conditions in Port Arthur, as seen after the formal entry of the Japanese, indicated that the fortress had been practically given away.

It was believed in Paris that the Russian note concerning the neutrality of China was to give a freer hand to Kuropatkin, and that it would have no general effect.

Count Cassini, explaining the note of Russia warning the Powers of the alleged breach of Chinese neutrality, declared that the situation was extremely critical from an international point of view.

Russia spent $310,000,000 in fighting Japan eleven months of last year and does not try to estimate how much the war will cost her this year, though she figures that her other expenses in 1905 will foot up almost $1,000,000,000. In bidding his soldiers farewell Stoessel told them he got the best terms possible and took all the blame for the surrender.

Automobile Accident.

Mobile, Ala.—About sundown a son of Joseph Tapia was run down by an automobile on Government, near Cedar street. A broken arm and internal injuries resulted. W. W. Herron was in charge of the automobile.

Ashville, Ala.—The roads around Ashville are almost impassible. Vehicles mire to the axles in many places and horses can hardly make three miles to the hour with a rider.

A fine Roman pavement of mosaic work has been unearthed at Beggio di Calabria, Italy.

A Kentucky farmer went to his barn with a stick of dynamite in his pocket. A widow and four small children survive.

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE OFFER.

The Union would like for everybody to accept from us a free complimentary gift—a year's subscription (which is 50c per year) to the Dixie Home, one of the largest, brightest and finest illustrated magazines in the world. It is full of good reading and is the very paper to go into every home in the south. Now, if you want to receive this family magazine a whole YEAR FREE, all you have to do is to pay amount you are in arrears, if any, and send us $1 for another year's subscription to the Union. The Dixie Home will come to you absolutely FREE.

This is one of the best and most liberal offers ever made by any publisher. So come on at once, and renew your subscription or become a new subscriber and secure this magazine FREE. tf

WANTED.

Carpenters to meet us at Beth Salem church in Beat 6, near A. T. Hathcock's, on Saturday, January 28, 1905, about noon, and there submit estimates for contract to put up a church house.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.
tf By A. T. Hathcock, Ch'm.

Globe-Wern...
Catalogue for the asking.
1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ...

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.

Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.
Every Department Full and Complete.
J. W. SMITH.
Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The **UNION** *and* Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Home and Farm **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, **$1.25**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

POLL TAX.

The following letter explains itself. In this connection let us say that no man should hunt for a chance to escape paying his poll tax, as the money goes directly to the schools which we all must support and the more money that is brought into the school funds from poll taxes, the less the amount that will have to be raised to supplement the public funds. Tax Collector Hubbard will be in Clanton on February 1st to collect poll taxes. Let every delinquent meet him there. THIS IS THE LAST CHANCE TO MAKE A GOOD CITIZEN OF YOURSELF.

"State Auditor's Office,
"Montgomery, Ala.,
"January 20, 1905.

"Mr. T. J. Hubbard, Tax Collector,
"Jemison, Ala.

"Dear Sir:

"Yours of the 19th inst. received. I know of no law exempting school district trustees from the payment of the poll tax.

"Yours truly,
"T. L. SOWELL.
"State Auditor."

COTTON GINNED.

According to the Government reports, there were ginned in Chilton county up to Nov. 14, 1904, 12,692 bales, and on December 13, 1904, the CLANTON—2
etaoi shrd cmfwy shrd cmfwyv bgkqs figures were 15,969 bales of cotton of the 1904 crop.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Teachers' Institute convened at Concord Jan. 20-21, 1905. It was opened at 10:45 with song by the choir, followed with prayer by E. H. Parrish, Sr. Welcome address by E. H. Parrish, Sr., responded by Supt. J. W. Moore. The opening address by R. E. Sessions, who impressed very forcibly the importance of the teacher's position. Our teaching force of the county was well represented, including an enrollment of 29 teachers, and our Hon. State Supt., I. W. Hill, whose introduction to the Institute was greeted by many loud cheers. The program was taken up in regular order and well rendered by the teachers present, some of the teachers on the program were absent, but their topics were taken up and ably discussed by the corps of teachers present. There was much interest manifested through the entire session, and we are sure that each one present received much needed instruction. The appreciation of Supt. Hill's presence will be seen in the following resolutions introduced by Prof. Rasco and adopted by the Institute: "1. Resolved, That we hereby most earnestly thank Supt. Hill for his presence and help in our Institute, and 2nd, Resolved, further, That we hereby declare our confidence in his ability to better the educational conditions in Alabama. 3d. Resolved, That we hereby promise him our support in any effort along educational lines." The Institute closed at 3 o'clock Saturday with songs by the choir, followed by a song entitled "The Alabama Sailor Boy," by Prof. [illegible] B. Wheeler, and by the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Be it resolved, That we, the teachers of the Chilton County Institute, in our session of Jan. 20-21, 1905, do hereby extend to the people of Concord community, district No. [illegible] our hearty thanks for the cordial welcome they have given us and for the generous hospitality shown us while in their midst, and

"2 Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the choir for their well rendered music, and to the children of the community for their tasteful decoration of the building, and their appreciative attention; and

"3rd. Be it further resolved, That we desire to offer our congratulations to the people here for their spirit of thrift and enterprise in matters educational. R. E. Sessions, Annie O. Shivers, R. E. Davis, committee on resolutions."

The next Institute to meet at Thorsby at an indefinite period.

J. M. PARRISH, JR., Sec'y.

In connection with the above report the following from the Montgomery Advertiser of the 24th inst. will doubtless be interesting to our people. (Editor Union.)

Schools of Chilton County.

State Superintendent of Education I. W. Hill has just returned from Chilton county, where he attended a teachers' institute.

"I found the county making gratifying advances in education," he said yesterday. "In one district a neat school house has been erected and the property deeded over to the Board of Trustees of the county. This makes the first building that has been conveyed in full title to the Trustees in Chilton county. It was done under the new educational statute."

Mr. Hill is devoting much of his time nowadays to visiting the rural schools and urging them to the best work.

ROCKY MOUNT.

The farmers of Rocky Mount school district met on Saturday, the 21st, and organized by electing C. L. Glasscock chairman and B. E. Collum secretary. The following resolution was passed, viz:

"We hereby agree to reduce our cotton acreage to the figures named below, and our fertilizers in proportion: J. A. Rodgers, from 30 to 20; C. L. Glass, 16 to 10; W. V. Northcutt, 8 to 3; C. G. Glass, 3 to 2; J. W. Beasley, 30 to 20; J. M. Glass, 18 to 12; E. L. Glass, 13 to 9; J. J. Green, 6 to 4; B. E. Collum, 20 to 11; S. M. Caton, 10 to 7; J. W. Martin, 20 to 16; J. H. Hawkins, 15 to 10; A. W. Harrell, 9 to 5; W. R. Martin, 12 to 8; D. W. Williams, 40 to 25; J. G. Barnett, 9 to 5; W. C. Northcutt, J. N. Northcutt, W. V. Northcutt, J. M. Glass and T. L. Matthews did not raise any cotton last year and won't plant any this year. The first figures after each man's name is what he planted in 1904, and the second what he intends to plant in 1905. The meeting then adjourned to meet at Clanton February 1st to perfect a permanent county organization.

"C. L. GLASSCOCK,
"Chairman."

"B. E. COLLUM, Secretary."

RANDOLPH.

Some complaint of "la grippe" in this village. Mrs. Sayre, of Birmingham, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. McKerall. Tax Collector Hubbard, of Chilton, was a welcome visitor Thursday. Chilton should congratulate herself in having so good an officer as Mr. Hubbard. Dave Reisinger, our efficient "blacksmith," went to Selma Thursday. Mrs. Smith, of Pell City, is here visiting her son, J. E. Smith. C. L. Langston, of Jemison, was in our town last week. Mrs. John Wallace was very ill last week, but is better now. Joseph Smitherman, of Jemison, passed through here Saturday. Mrs. Quint Evans, wife of Tom Evans, died in Birmingham last week. Her remains were interred in the cemetery here on Sunday evening. Mrs. Evans formerly lived here. It is sad to think of her said. Seems that Chilton county is moving on nicely. Her officials are trustworthy men. She is making fine progress under the rule of the People. Long may she prosper and let the people rule.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

JEMISON.

Mrs. Lula Bristow, wife of S. O. Bristow, who was burned to death at Dolive January 16th, was buried at this place on the 19th inst. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Brasher, assisted by Rev. Murphy, both of Birmingham, after the service the body was borne to its last resting place in Pine Hill cemetery, followed by a long procession of sympathizing friends and relatives. She was a devoted Christian, and we can well say, "She lived for those who loved her, for those who knew her best, for the heavens that shine above us, and the good that she could [illegible]

"REX."

HAM BARBECUE.

Slice cold boiled ham and fry in some of the fat until slightly crisp. Tape up the ham, and to the fat in the pan add three tablespoons of vinegar, a teaspoon of made mustard and a teaspoon of sugar. Heat and pour over the ham.

MIXED MUSTARD.

Mix one-quarter cup of ground mustard with a scant level teaspoon of salt and half a level teaspoon of sugar. Pour on just enough boiling water to make a thick paste, then add sharp vinegar to make of the right consistency.

MUTTON PIE.

Line a buttered pudding dish with mashed and well seasoned potato. Fill the center with thinly sliced mutton and pour on stock to moisten, two tablespoons of tomato catsup and a dust of pepper and salt. Cover with mashed potato and set in a hot oven. When the pie is heated through brush over the top with soft butter and set back to brown.

RICH LEMON PIE.

Mix the grated yellow rind and the juice of two lemons with two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, four level tablespoons of cornstarch and the beaten yolks of six eggs. Cook until the mixture thickens, pour into two pastry plates and bake. Make a meringue of the whites of six eggs beaten stiff with one-half cup of powdered sugar, and cover the two pies. Set in a very slow oven to brown slightly.

APPLES BAKED WITH NUTS.

Wash eight or ten large apples and core them. Chop one cup of English walnut meats fine, mix with sugar and fill the apples. Set in a making dish, pour one and one-half cups of hot water round and bake. Take the apples out carefully, without breaking, on to a serving dish, and to the syrup in the baking dish add a teaspoon of butter, a pinch of salt and a few gratings of nutmeg or other flavoring and pour around the apples. Dust the top of each with powdered sugar.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.

Cream one-half cup of butter, add one cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, one and two-thirds cups of flour sifted with three level teaspoons of baking powder, the yolks of three eggs, and after beating add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Have one and one-half squares of chocolate melted with three tablespoons of sugar and two tablespoons of water. When smooth and glossy add to the first mixture and a scant teaspoon of vanilla. Bake slowly and cover with a white icing.

RICE BORDER—CHICKEN FILLING.

Cook one and one-half cups of rice in plenty of salted boiling water until tender; drain well and press into a well buttered ring mold. Set into the oven in a pan of hot water for fifteen minutes. Have two cups of chopped chicken in a saucepan, add one-quarter cup of butter rubbed with two level tablespoons of flour and cook three minutes, add two-thirds cup of hot cream and the yolks of two eggs beaten. Season with salt and pepper and cook a minute longer. Turn the rice on to a large round plate and pour the chicken into the center. Sprinkle the chicken with a little finely chopped parsley.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

When cleaning knives mix a tiny bit of carbonate of soda with the bath-brick on the knifeboard, and they will polish more easily, says the Binghamton Press.

Half a lemon dipped in salt water will do all the work of oxalic acid in cleaning copper boilers, brass teakettles and other copper or brass utensils.

When cleaning the bars of a new or rough stove, if they are first rubbed over with a cloth dipped in vinegar and water, the blacklead will be found to adhere, and a brilliant polish to be the result.

Before using new pudding tins place them in the oven with a little oatmeal or bran and water, when they will be much sweeter, and it will prevent the pudding from sticking.

To clean lamp glasses hold them over a jug of boiling water until well steamed; then polish with a dry duster. It is far less trouble than washing, and the glasses very rarely break.

Shabby dark leather will look almost new if rubbed over with either linseed oil or the well-beaten white of an egg mixed with a little black ink. Polish with soft dusters until dry and greasy.

The soiling caused by persons leaning their heads against a papered wall may be greatly lessened, if not obliterated, by laying a sheet of blotting paper over the spot and passing over it a moderately warm flatiron.

Stains on white flannel can sometimes be removed by rubbing them with glycerine and yolk of egg mixed in equal quantities. Spread on the stain, leave for half an hour, then wash the garment as usual.

When ironing, if the iron is rough and sticks and is difficult to work, sprinkle a little salt on the ironing board and rub the iron up and down upon it. It will speedily make the iron smooth again, and prevent its sticking.

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. **The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.**

tf

Notice No. 25707.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., December 9, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on January 28, 1905, viz: William M. Johnson, Homestead entry, No. 33513, for the Se 1-4 of Section 12, Tp. 22 n of R 15 e

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Cox, of Clanton, Ala.; Lonzo I. Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; Moses Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; William H. Parish, of Clanton, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

tf

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.

P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc. you will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. | PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

CENTRAL TIME.

Read Down AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	Read up PM No 1
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	[illegible] Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOMERY	7 00	8 25	4 00

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars Dining [illegible]
For rates and further information address

A. F. STINSON, Agent, Clan[illegible] Ala

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WITH

The Union

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$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.5[illegible]

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Great Modern Newspaper.

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NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper and the **Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City,** for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices

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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama

The Voice As a Source of Revenue

By Ella Morris Kretschmar.

ONLY recently from a handsome and well-educated chorus girl I learned something about the voice as a source of revenue in a city. The requirements of choir positions are first, a voice of superior quality and volume; second, training, and third, ability to read at sight. Qualified for a choir position the chances for securing one are forlornly remote, there being dozens of applicants for every possible place. Paying engagements fall to the lot of only a rare few, while concert engagements are, of course, out of the question for all but voices of extraordinary quality.

For a girl with a voice of really excellent quality and fair training, the only opening seems to be the chorus of light and grand opera. For the latter voice is the chief essential, but for the former, a good figure, grace of movement and aptitude for learning gestures, difficult evolutions and dances are further requirements. Also, the ability to look happy is necessary, as the penalty for appearing serious, troubled or unhappy while on the stage is dismissal. The salary of the chorus girl ranges from twelve to twenty dollars per week, from which she must pay her board while on the road and lay up something against months of summer idleness. The work of the chorus girl is very trying, there being always one and sometimes two rehearsals a day, lasting two or three hours, and sometimes when new pieces are being put on, or revived and perfected while running, it is necessary to rehearse all night after a performance.—Good House Keeping.

End of "Bread Line."

Grace Church, in New York City, bought the old Vienna Bakery site and probably will tear down the present building and lay the corner out in lawns and gardens. This will end the famous "bread line," the charity founded by the late Mr. Fleischmann.

Pointed to America.

When the German Reichstag put the great coal strike up to the Chancellor he pointed to America, where President and Congress are grappling with trusts.

From the Seat of War.

General Stoessel arrived in Nagasaki from Port Arthur.

It was believed in St. Petersburg that the Czar would decide that the war must go on till Russia can make peace with dignity.

The Czar issued a rescript on the fall of Port Arthur, in which he declared that Russia had recovered from most of more serious reverses.

The Russian report of the Cossack raid on New-Chwang declared that the Russian losses were slight, while the Japanese suffered severely.

CITY OFFICIALS

[illegible]—Judge Strock.
[illegible]—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Reid
[illegible]—I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
[illegible]—I. Watts Moore.
[illegible]—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in November.

Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in Sept[illegible]

Chancellor Hon. W[illegible]
Register—M[illegible] Stewart, Clanton

COUNTY COURT.

1st Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday September.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—I. H. Rogers.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinett.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
[illegible] Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Bethel-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; [illegible] W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. [illegible] Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 3rd Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor. W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Mancse, pastor. R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Emelson—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; [illegible] Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mayberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; [illegible] Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rudpastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo
Pickle Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand [illegible]; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Pleasant Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
Pleasant Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; [illegible] W. Billingsley, clerk.
Pleasant Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
Pleasant Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday; J. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thompson, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freepastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Clanton.
Sugar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, 4th Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. [illegible]; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
[illegible]—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; [illegible] Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
[illegible]—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd [illegible]; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
[illegible]—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-

day. Thomas Robertson, Union pastor. Sunday, Vernon; Valley; Bethel—Rev. J. T.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—Judge Strock.
Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Reid, W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

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Clerk—J. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Shoal Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
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Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; J. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freepastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Hts.
Polar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Shoals—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.
Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.
St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.
Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.
Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.
Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.
Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States..	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

NOTICE.

Mortgage and Crop Liens free at the office of Judge of Probate. Call on me for as many as you need.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
tf. Judge of Probate.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Jan. 22, '05, 6,250.
Price on same date, 6 5-8c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,523.
Price same date, 11c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Downs has 1,000 pair of shoes at your own price. Come and get them. tf

R. A. Hancock has moved to Hokes Bluff in Etowah county to live. We are sorry to lose so good a citizen, but wish him good luck in his new home. Ed Giles has bought the Hancock place near the old Cordury mill and will live there in future.

L. B. Pounds was in Clanton Friday.

Jim Hayes and wife visited our town Friday.

Rev. William Lively will preach at Lomax on the 4th Sunday and Saturday before.

Prof. R. E. Sessions was in Clanton Saturday.

Uncle Henry Benson and Green Burnett were in town Saturday.

Lee Hawes, of Mountain Creek, was in Clanton Saturday.

Aaron Littleton and Elbert Bean were pleasant visitors Monday.

'Squire John Milford and Crayton Culp were in Clanton Monday.

J. M. Maddox and J. P. Rushing were pleasant callers Tuesday.

Harry Roper and wife were in Clanton Monday.

Oloff S. Wilders has been appointed postmaster at Rushton.

Miss Laura Cooley's marriage has left an aching void in at least one young man's heart in Clanton, with several others that are not heard from. However, "time heals all wounds."

Tax Collector Hubbard will be in Clanton on Wednesday, February 1st, to collect poll tax. This is the last opportunity for this year.

Uncle George Shaw and Rev. J. H. Thomas were in town Tuesday.

Madison Bean and Geo. Gore were in Clanton Tuesday.

W. I. Williams is up and attending to business, though still far from strong. He has acquired a very striking VanDyke beard during his illness. All are glad to see him around once more. We need more men like him in town.

Dudley Collins and little son went to Birmingham Wednesday. They were accompanied by Dr. McNeill, and were to consult Dr. Wyman, the Birmingham specialist, on the boy's case.

J. Frank Goodgame has been appointed deputy United States marshal at a salary of $1,200 per year and traveling expenses, and he is now busy serving subpoenas in Chilton county.

If you need corn, oats or hay, go to Downs'. tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

F. M. Littlejohn and Miss Annie C. Giles; Jesse Lee and Miss Gertie Rollins; Ben. J. Nummy and Miss Louise Culp; C. H. Cooper and Miss Alice Jackson; Charles Ellis Wade and Miss Laura Alice Cooley.

Colored.

Augustus Latham and Hattie Matthews; Frank Wood and Minnie Sandlin; Will Love and Mary Green.

WADE-COOLEY.

Charles Ellis Wade and Miss Laura Alice Cooley were united in the bonds of matrimony Wednesday at 8:30 a. m., Judge L. H. Reynolds tying the knot. The bride is the second daughter of former Sheriff J. T. Cooley, and the ceremony was performed at his residence. She was very popular and leaves many warm friends behind her. The happy couple took the morning express for Shelby, their future home, where the groom is in business. THE UNION wishes them "health, wealth and prosperity."

LITTLEJOHN-GILES.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jasper Giles, on Sunday, January 22d, Mr. F. M. Littlejohn and Miss Annie C. Giles, the Rev. W. A. Wood performing the ceremony. The wedding was quite private, very few being invited, but a large number attended the infair on Monday and started the young couple on their life journey with many and hearty good wishes, they both being very popular and having many warm friends. THE UNION congratulates the happy pair and wishes them all prosperity and happiness.

JEMISON INSTITUTE.

Honor Rolls for Month Ending January 13, 1905.

FIRST HONORS.

Stanley McNeill, Linwood Mooney, Beatrice Crysel, Robert Hunt, Arthur Hunt, Crumba Honeycutt, Jessie Honeycutt, Birdie Scott, Percy Johnson, Clyde Sims, Claude Reynolds, Beulah Honeycutt, Grady Reynolds, Jeff Hand, Lessie Reynolds, Jewel Thomas, Ors Durham, Lewis Durham, Willie May Jackson, Annie Marler, Ida Patton, Essie Honeycutt, Winnie Reynolds, Evie Scott, Annie Reynolds, Fred Mooney, Bonnie Jenkins, Gertie Jackson, Earl Jackson, Reuben Reynolds, Will Lowe, Olney Nix, Beulah Pinson, Gladys Sims, Silsby McNeill, McMay McNeil, Myrtle Honeycutt, Claude Shaw, Mattie Patton.

SECOND HONORS.

Pearl Scott, Luther Durham, Ewell Shaw, Willie Reynolds, Elbert Jackson, Clarence Shaw, Genie Thomas, Elbert Scott, Carry Jackson, Clifford Sims, Festus Scott, Alfred Marler.

R. E. SESSIONS, Principal.

COLLEGE NOTES.

A dairy school has been opened in connection with the University of California.

Some additional features of the Yale Summer School will soon be announced.

Plans are under way for the work to be carried on in the New York University Summer School.

The Columbia University catalogue for 1904-'05 shows an increase over last year's registration of 276 students.

The squad from which the cast and chorus of the annual Columbia 'Varsity show are to be selected has been chosen.

Professor T. A. Jaggar, of Harvard, intends next summer to make a trip to Iceland for the purpose of studying volcanic phenomena.

It was announced at the chapel of Tufts College, Medford, Mass., that Andrew Carnegie had given the institution $100,000 for a library.

A Yale Divinity School alumni association has been formed for the State of Vermont, making altogether nine alumni associations of the school.

The course of afternoon lectures on the "Literature and Antiquities of India and Persia," by Professor A. V. W. Jackson, were resumed at Columbia.

The report and register of the associate alumnae of Barnard College, 1900-1904, has just appeared, and contains much interesting information.

The Alumni Dormitory Committee and the trustees of Princeton University have accepted the plans for the alumni dormitory drawn by Benjamin W. Morris, Jr.

Exercises were suspended the latter day at the College of the City of New York in honor of the late Professor James Weir Mason, for twenty-four years head of the department of pure mathematics.

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

General Stoessel arrived in Nagasaki from Port Arthur.

Increased activity was reported along the Japanese front below Fukden.

A report was published in Berlin that Marshal Oyama had received heavy reinforcements from Port Arthur.

Cossack raiders who attacked New-Chwang and points along the railroad in Manchuria were repulsed with heavy loss.

It was believed in St. Petersburg that the Czar would decide that the war must go on till Russia can make peace with dignity.

The Czar issued a rescript on the fall of Port Arthur, in which he declared that Russia had recovered from much more serious reverses.

The Russian report of the Cossack raid on New-Chwang declared that the Russian losses were slight, while the Japanese suffered severely.

The conditions in Port Arthur, as seen after the formal entry of the Japanese, indicated that the fortress had been practically given away.

It was believed in Paris that the Russian note concerning the neutrality of China was to give a freer hand to Kuropatkin, and that it would have no general effect.

Count Cassini, explaining the note of Russia warning the Powers of the alleged breach of Chinese neutrality, declared that the situation was extremely critical from an international point of view.

Russia spent $310,000,000 in fighting Japan eleven months of last year and does not try to estimate how much the war will cost her this year, though she figures that her other expenses in 1905 will foot up almost $1,000,000,000. In bidding his soldiers farewell Stoessel told them he got the best terms possible and took all the blame for the surrender.

Automobile Accident.

Mobile, Ala.—About sundown a son of Joseph Tapia was run down by an automobile on Government, near Cedar street. A broken arm and internal injuries resulted. W. W. Herron was in charge of the automobile.

Ashville, Ala.—The roads around Ashville are almost impassible. Vehicles mire to the axles in many places and horses can hardly make three miles to the hour with a rider.

A fine Roman pavement of mosaic work has been unearthed at Beggio di Calabria, Italy.

A Kentucky farmer went to his barn with a stick of dynamite in his pocket. A widow and four small children survive.

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE OFFER.

The Union would like for everybody to accept from us a free complimentary gift—a year's subscription (which is 50c per year) to the Dixie Home, one of the largest, brightest and finest illustrated magazines in the world. It is full of good reading and the very paper to go into every home in the south. Now, if you want to receive this family magazine a whole YEAR FREE, all you have to do is to pay amount you are in arrears, if any, and send us $1 for another year's subscription to the Union. The Dixie Home will come to you absolutely FREE.

This is one of the best and most liberal offers ever made by any publisher. So come on at once, and renew your subscription or become a new subscriber and secure this magazine FREE. tf

WANTED.

Carpenters to meet us at Beth Salem church in Beat 6, near A. T. Hathcock's, on Saturday, January 28, 1905, about noon, and there submit estimates for contract to put up a church house.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.
tf By A. T. Hathcock, Ch'm.

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CREAM of KENTUCKY.
Whisky.
Sold only by
COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama.
Mail orders promptly filled.

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—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
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Catalogue for the asking.
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Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
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SHOES that are Reliable.
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Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.
Every Department Full and Complete.
J. W. SMITH.
Former Post-office building. Clanton, Alabama

Woman's Love

O! say not woman's love is bought
With vain and empty treasure;
O! say not a woman's heart is caught
By every idle pleasure.
When first her gentle bosom knows
Love's flame, it wanders never;
Deep in her heart the passion glows,
She loves, and loves for ever!

O! say not woman's false as fair;
That like the bee she ranges;
Still seeking flowers more sweet and rare,
As fickle fancy changes.
Ah, no! the love that first can warm
Will leave her bosom never;
No second passion e'er can charm;
She loves, and loves for ever!

The BOLDNESS of JAMIESON

BY JENNY EDDY

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

It was mid-afternoon when Tom Jamieson finished the last cigar in his case. Two hours more to New York and nothing in sight to amuse him. He had devoured all the magazines on his trip out. Up to the present moment he had smoked his way back. There seemed nothing for it but two hours of ennui and that he decided he could better endure from his comfortable seat in the Pullman.

He had not been in since noon, else he might earlier have discovered that there was something on the train which would help the hours to pass with amazing rapidity. He discovered it at once on entering his car, for there in the seat in front of his, which had been vacant out of Chicago, sat quite the most charming girl he had seen since—well, since as acknowledged leader of an exclusive coterie in New York he had repressed all his emotions under the imperturable exterior which was his ideal of good form. Jamieson noticed with satisfaction that every detail of the girl's equipment was correct; that the elderly person beside her was likewise irreproachable in appearance and manner. Their conversation was distinctly audible to him and he gathered at once from the flat a's and distinct r's that they were from the far west. That was Jamieson's first shock. That any girl bred outside of his own sphere should have such perfect poise and grace was incomprehensible. He pondered the problem while the pair in front busied themselves reading. At last a low laugh roused him. The elder woman looked up at the same time.

"Oh, it is delicious, auntie! Such a situation, and the hero! What splendid nerve! You must read it."

The girl forced the open magazine into the unwilling hands of her aunt who apparently preferred to finish her own story. Jamieson, leaning forward to raise the shade, glanced down at the book.

"What was that story about, anyhow?" he wondered. "I certainly read it last week. Seems to me that hero with the splendid nerve faked acquaintance with a girl he had never met and she permitted it, knowing the difference all the time. Bad form! Bad form!"

He bought a copy to verify his suspicions, then eagerly awaited the aunt's comments. At last she looked up with a doubtful smile.

"It's very well told, my dear Jessica," she said, "but you know in real life if such a thing ever occurred—I don't suppose it could, of course, but if it did happen by any chance, it would be extremely bad form."

Jessica laughed gleefully.

"Of course it would be bad form, auntie; that's just the point. That's why I admire him. He wanted to meet her so much he couldn't wait for conventions and he simply took charge of events himself. I'd like to meet him—a man with just such stupendous——"

Jessica stopped to select her word.

"She wouldn't say brass or cheek, because they're slang, and she speaks

Quite the most charming girl.

well," meditated Jamieson, listening shamelessly. "She has used nerve once, so I'm betting that she will finish out with effrontery."

But Jessica did not finish her sentence. Something in the scenery attracted her attention and the story was stopped.

In the days that followed Jamieson often had visions of a lovely, girlish face turned distractingly away from him and a daintily booted foot which had peeped from under a mass of laces when the owner had disappeared in the shadows of a cab. The initials J. D. seemed transferred from her suit case to his brain. That he should meet her again he was perfectly certain. She evidently was somebody, and Tom Jamieson sooner or later met all the celebrities and aristocrats of the social world. It never occurred to

"Wasn't it effrontery?"

his well-bred, conventional mind to inquire her out and force and acquaintance. When circumstances brought it about in the regular way he would be only too glad to know her. But he was not possessed of the "stupendous effrontery" which brings circumstances about and molds them to its will.

It was with a premonition of seeing her again that Jamieson went alone to the Delano ball, the opening event of the New York season. His carriage stopped just short of the steps to allow another to pull away. Jamieson, looking impatiently out of the window, saw a solitary girl emerge. She gave a direction to the coachman and turned to go in. A glimmer of light fell across her face and showed it to be Jessica.

"Good Lord! is the girl crazy?" Jamieson groaned. "Western! Holy Smoke! But she ought to know she can't go about in New York unaccompanied."

He sprang out of his carriage before it stopped, and was beside Jessica when she passed through the great doors. He followed closely up the broad stairs, bowed politely when she entered the dressing room, though she was quite unaware of his presence, and when she emerged a few moments later he was there, waiting. He hardly knew what he was going to do. Only one thing was clear in the riot of invective against those who had allowed her to commit this unpardonable blunder—he should not allow her to walk alone into the reception room with all New York agape.

Curious eyes were staring when Jessica, surpassingly lovely, glided up to her hostess with Tom Jamieson a step behind.

"My dear Jessica!" said Mrs. Delano with real affection, "I am so glad you are here, and how sweet you look!"

"Thank you so much. Do you know, I almost missed coming, after all. Mrs. Osgood was called away an hour ago by her sister's illness, and as auntie went away yesterday there was no one to bring me. At first I was afraid I should have to give it up, and then, you know, we Western girls do a great many things that would shock you Easterners. Well, I thought it all over and decided that I couldn't afford to miss the finest ball of the season, so——"

"So she let me bring her," interrupted Jamieson.

"Richard, you remember Al Danforth? This is his daughter Jessica. Miss Danforth, my husband."

Jessica flashed one glance at Jamieson, then dutifully followed her hostess' lead and passed on down the line. She heard the quiet voice behind her saying the proper things to the members of the receiving party, and when she had reached the end she felt him gently draw her arm through his and lead her away. For a moment neither spoke. Then she looked at him coldly.

"May I know to whom I have the honor [illegible] conduct seems unpar-donable to you, Miss Danforth. The situation is so unusual—forgive me—but New York is so different from the West." Jamieson stopped, not knowing how to proceed.

"You mean I should not have come alone?"

He nodded.

"And you saw and—and—came to my rescue?" There was a light in her eyes that was anything but forbidding.

"How can I ever thank you? It would have spoiled my whole season if——"

Jamieson smiled. "You see, I was on the train when you came. Do you remember the story you liked so much—the hero with the splendid nerve? I sat behind you and I couldn't help hearing. I think you said you would like to meet him in real life—the hero with the stupendous——. You never finished that sentence, do you remember?"

Jessica laughed. "Yes, I remember. I couldn't find the word I wanted."

"Wasn't it effrontery?" asked Jamieson, with a boldness born of the consciousness that he was getting on.

"Perhaps it was—then," agreed Jessica. "But that was before I met him, the hero with the stupendous—courage."

Their eyes met frankly in a glance of perfect understanding as the orchestra struck up the opening waltz. Jamieson rose and bowed formally:

"I believe this is our waltz, Miss Danforth," he said, and Jessica, rising, placed her hand in his.

Odd Tales Revived.

Story of Depew's Gordon Ear story "on[illegible]own tree," was printed in the Wor[illegible]r Press so long ago as 1878, to th[illegible]ffect: A hears passing by, a stra[illegible]r having asked of the sexton "Who's [illegible]dead?" and "What complaint?" the sexton replied: "There is no compl[illegible]int; everybody is satisfied."

It was an old Worcester county story, and dating by generations the story of the two men who went into a drug store and told the proprietor they had made a soda water bet and would have their sodas now, and when the bet was decided the loser would drop in and pay for them, if that would be satisfactory to the druggist. He answered that it would, and after the sodas had been enjoyed he asked: "By the way, what was the bet?"

"My friend here," said one of the men, "bets that when Bunker Hill monument falls it will fall toward the north, and I bet it won't."—New York Sun.

Spurned.

They met on another planet
When the thing that men call death
Had freed them of foolish vestments
And given them deeper breath.
There, at the gate of a garden,
He saw her serenely stand;
He eagerly rushed to kiss her,
She merely held out a hand.

"But, darling," he said, "we promised
Ere we parted there, you know,
That our love should last forever—
Dear heart, why treat me so?
I swore that I would follow
Wherever you should stray,
And I have hastened, sweet one;
I died but yesterday."

She looked upon him coldly
And then she made reply:
"Hunt out some other darling,
Good morning and good-by.
You said that you would follow,
But that was long ago—
You didn't pine and dwindle
And die for me—ah, no!"

—Chicago News.

Coal of No Benefit to Him.

"Andy" Welch, one of the best known harness turfmen, and owner of Charter Oak park, in Hartford, and Oakley park, in Cincinnati, returned to Kentucky to visit his old friend Madden after the close of the harness-racing season at Memphis. Madden has the most beautiful estate in Kentucky, and Welch always visits him at this season of the year. While Welch and his host were riding along they came across an old negro, bent with age and shaking with the early cold.

"Which would you rather have, a quart of whisky or a ton of coal" asked Welch, seeking to jolly Uncle Jasper.

"Missur Welch, de Lord knows as ah allus burns wood," replied the quaking darky.—New York Times.

A Bad Pen.

Senator Pettus of Alabama was writing with a noisy, spluttering pen. Laying the pen down, he smiled and said:

"Once I was spending the evening with a friend of mine in Selma. We sat in the dining room, and from the kitchen came a dreadful scratching sound.

"'Martha,' said my friend to the maid, 'what is that scratching in the kitchen? It must be the dog trying to get in.'

"'Huh,' said Martha, 'dat's no dawg scratchin' de do'. Dat's de cook a-writin' a love letter to her honeysuckle.'"

Refused to Talk.

In a town in Pennsylvania [illegible] summer a meeting was held by several prominent gentlemen, the object being to use their combined influence to stop the deafening noise they usually had on the Fourth of July. Imagine their surprise when a reporter asked a doctor, one of their number and a very influential man, the following question:

"You are in favor, are you not, of the sane and sensible observance of the Fourth of July? The public, I am sure, would be glad to hear your views on——"

"Young man," interrupted the doctor, "do you think that is a proper question to ask a surgeon?"

Station for Lieut. Grant.

Lieut. U. S. Grant III, grandson of the late President Grant, has been detailed to the white house as military aid to President Roosevelt and will be stationed at Washington barracks.

TO AWAKEN WHEN YOU WISH.

Simple Plan Which Requires No Alarm Clock to Be Set.

We hear it frequently asserted that if persons will impress the thought firmly upon their minds and continue thinking about it until they have fallen asleep that they desire to awake at a certain hour in the morning, they will do it without fail, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. But how many people have tried this method of insuring a prompt awakening at a given hour in the morning only to find their rest throughout the night disturbed and uneasy.

The brain will usually respond to the will and awaken one in the morning near the desired hour under ordinary circumstances, but to prevent a broken uneasy sleep the adoption of only a very simple device is necessary. The last thing before getting into bed, take a watch or clock and turn the hands to the hour at which one wishes to rise and gaze at this just long enough to fix the hour firmly on the retentive memory. Then, if no other absorbing thoughts intervene between that and the moment one is locked in slumber, the night's rest will be easy and unbroken and promptly at the hour in the morning, as a rule, one will find one's self released from sleep and wide awake.

There is no need to keep thinking of the hour continually for a number of minutes, no need to repeat it over and over in the mind; all that makes the brain uneasy and results in the disturbed slumber. Simply look at the watch or clock, as I have indicated, and the influence of the mind over matter will be clearly demonstrated in the morning. Try it some night and observe how smoothly this physchological fact works.

May Sleep in Life Preservers.

Passengers on ocean liners may soon be able to sleep in life preservers, if the plans of E. Salvator, a New York inventor, do not go awry, says the American Inventor. To sleep with a cork jacket on is out of the question, so the inventor decided to make a preserver that would become effective only by its coming in contact with the water. It works on the principle of a water-generated gas which fills a belt and gives it buoyancy. Uninflated, the belt is a light thing, which would hardly be felt if worn by a sleeper, but when filled with gas it is blown up to the size of an ordinary cork jacket. The belt is made of rubber, and is about eight inches wide and can be blown up by means of a small cylinder. In this cylinder is placed a composition of acids which, when acted upon by water, instantly inflates the belt. The belt has been tested in the ocean, and it has been found that the water acts upon the acids and inflates the rubber in less than three seconds. The ingredients in this composition Mr. Salvator keeps secret.

Night.

Come, Night, upon thy raven wings,
Plumed with their rich imaginings,
To fill my dreams and charm away
The din and clamor of the day.

Fling thy deep shadow over me
Till by thy weird necromancy
Thou hast dissolved this solid care
And made it shapeless with the air.

Come with thy cup of dreams and be
An angel ministering to me,
As one who, weak from battling lies,
Unconquered, but too worn to rise.

The warrior, Day, has harried me,
A foeman pitiless is he,
Yet vanquished when, with pitying eye
And palm of peace Thou comest nigh.

Come with thy velvet darkness, Night,
Thy cloak of mail so soft and light
Yet turning every missile sent
From Care, as falls an arrow spent

Come, Night, upon thy raven wings,
Plumed with their rich imaginings,
And through the gathered darkness keep
The vigil of thy sister, Sleep.

—J. W. Foley in New York Times.

Embarrassing Inquiry.

"I don't see anything the matter with your elbow, Mr. Chaser," said Bobby, who had forgotten his mother's injunction to keep still at the dinner table.

"There isn't anything the matter with it, Bobby," innocently replied the guest. "What made you think there was."

"Why, I heard papa say that you were a nice fellow, except that you crooked your elbow too much; but it looks all right to me."

Then Bobby retired, but not in good order.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Reflection in Caricature.

In certain parts of Russia a secretly circulated caricature which has just been confiscated by the police represents the late Admiral Makaroff in the land of the shades. He is telephoning to the czar, and the purport of his message is: "All is well here. Great numbers of our men are arriving all the time. Up to the present none of the enemy have dared to intrude."

The Same Thing.

Prof. William James of Harvard, is well known for repartee. Not long ago a sophomore who thought he was extremely wise expressed some atheistical views.

"Ah," said the professor, "you are a free thinker, I perceive. You believe in nothing."

"I only believe what I can understand," the sophomore replied.

"It comes to the same thing, I suppose," said Prof. James.—Woman's Journal.

Long Voyage in Canoe.

Capt. Wise recently arrived at Margate, having made a voyage of 40,000 miles from British Columbia in a two-and-one-half ton "dugout" canoe, called Tillikum. The journey occupied three years three months and twelve days.

Danger in Health Fad

"There are people," said La Rochefoucauld, "who would never have been in love had they never heard talk of it."

There are people, too, undoubtedly, who would never—or "hardly ever"—be out of health if they thought less about the matter, for it is just as possible to take too much care of the health as too little, and it probably is every bit as mischievous.

We have all heard of the "green-eyed monster" jealousy, who "makes the food he feeds on." The health worrier does much the same. He or [illegible] broods so mournfully over some [illegible] that depression of spirits results, and de[illegible]sion is a fruitful parent of both mental and physical ills.

A medical writer of eminence said lately that he "never knew a strict dietarian who did not after a time become a confirmed dyspeptic."

People who are afraid to open their windows lest a draft should give them neuralgia, who are afraid to go out if there is a little rain, or a little wind, or a little cold, because they are "so delicate," infallibly become more so, and in time make themselves as [illegible] sitive as hot house plants.

There are, of course, certain gene[illegible] rules of health which every one sho[illegible] understand and comply with if th[illegible] wish to avoid illness, such as the d[illegible] ger of breathing impure air in unv[illegible] tilated rooms, of drinking impure w[illegible] ter, contracting chills, eating [illegible] drinking too much, and so forth.

This knowledge, however, need n[illegible] turn the care of the health into bugbear. We can make a "fad" our health as of any other use[illegible] thing. We can grow monomaniacal the value of fresh air or woolen derclothing, and the mischief of [illegible] mania is not the harm we do o[illegible] selves as much as the damage we [illegible] in turning them against the [illegible] fad.

T[illegible] wearing of wool, for stance. [illegible]; many people b[illegible] it by those resolutely s[illegible] wearing th[illegible] dists who persis[illegible] flannel shirts ostenta[illegible] maintain that their hygie[illegible] is destroyed if their hideousne[illegible] softened by wearing linen collars cuffs with them?—Queen.

Few Friends in Cit

"While in New York this time," said the man from Alabama, "I have observed one habit of certain people I met that impressed me as being very peculiar and also rather pathetic. I heard several persons actually count the number of people they knew in the whole town. To a man hailing from a section of the country where acquaintances are counted by the hundreds instead of the tens, that method of census taking seemed a tremendous business. With us it would be an impossible task to sit down and make a list of the people with whom we have a speaking acquaintance. Up here it is no trick at all. A cousin of mine who moved North two years, ago was the first person I saw perform the stunt.

"'Would you believe,' she said, 'that although I have lived in New York all this time, there are only 102 people in town to whom I could speak if I met them in the street without taking chances of being arrested as an officious stranger.'

"I laughed at her. 'How in world,' said I, 'did you happen to your calling list down to such a point?'

"'This is not my calling list,' she. 'That consists of only six nam[illegible] The 102 are just acquaintances. include the janitor, my washerwo[illegible] and the boy named Willie down in grocery.'

"Her admission struck me as re[illegible] pitiful. 'Why don't you branch I asked.

"'Branch out?' she cried. 'Oh dear man, if you had lived in York for a while you wouldn't anything about branching out. sides, I am not alone in my desola[illegible] There are lots of other folks in town in the same fix, only w[illegible] They couldn't get up to the hun[illegible] mark to save their lives.'

"Later I found that she was r[illegible] but, although the habit of coun[illegible] one's acquaintances is com[illegible] enough, I still think it strange an[illegible] sidedly touching."—New York He[illegible]

After Clash of Battl

"The day's fighting was finished, but not the day's work, nor the day's drudgery, nor the day's misery," says Frederick Palmer, in his book, "With Kuroki in Manchuria," of one of the actions of the First army. "The wounded were yet to be brought in, and the dead and the fuel to burn them collected by weary limbs. The plunging fire of the Russians against their foe, struggling through the rough fields and over rougher, untilled slopes, had caused the division 600 casualties, including the death of a colonel.

"Late in the afternoon a deluge of rain washed the blood off the grass. The flood of water turned dry beds into dashing rivulets. The flood of slaughter, also settling toward the valley, passed on by the single hospital tent—already congested at daybreak from the night attack—into the village, whose population was crowded into a few houses in order that the wounded might be crowded into others. Through every doorway caught a glimpse of prostrate fig[illegible] and of white bandages with red s[illegible] which made them like wrapped of Japan.

"Dripping hospital corps brought in dripping burdens co[illegible] with blankets or with the matti[illegible] which the rice and horse fodder o[illegible] army are transported. When d[illegible] ness came the lanterns of the s[illegible] ers twinkled in and out of the hil[illegible] Dawn found them still at work lecting stray Russian wounded. had lain suffering all night in the

for $1.50 a year and the glory w[illegible] the Czar's service brings them. the bushes, in the declivities bet[illegible] the rocks of many square acres— every fallen man be gathered? many cries coming faintly from ishly dry lips and finally dying a swoon were unanswered? At future time, when a Chinese pe[illegible] stumbles over a set of bones, the will not be the wiser."

Thought the City Tam

It was at a dinner party, and the hostess, coming up to her best friend, whispered in her ear:

"Would you mind saying just a tiny word to her by and by? She doesn't know a soul, and the women are so horrid to strangers."

The stranger indicated was inconveniently in town from Snakeville, Ore, and being a distant relative, had to be crushed in at the dinner, under protest, at the last moment.

The hostess' friend good naturedly promised to devote herself after dinner to the Snakeville widow. But the fair unknown did not meet her advances with the embarrassed delight which such civilities should have commended. "It's awfully hot in this parlor!" was her first greeting, in a tone in which there lurked a certain combative quality. By and by the conversation steered around to travel.

"Have you traveled much?" the hostess' friend suavely.

"Oh, I've been everywhere. around the world with my bro[illegible] who was engineering. Why, it w[illegible] Russia that I met the Colonel."

"Colonel" was evidently her lord.) "Yes," she went on, "w[illegible] engaged at Tsarkoe Selo, in the [illegible] they call Caprice."

This was unusual, romantic, a[illegible] New York woman said so.

"Ah!" sighed the woman Snakeville, "yes! it was rom[illegible] There's been a lot of that in my When a body's traveled round been on the plains and army post[illegible] hunting buffaloes, a place like New York seems awfully tam[illegible] kind o' pity you all here!"

The woman agreed that we in fact, very tame—chimney spar[illegible] house flies, hopping about, tepi[illegible] insignificant, in search of ent[illegible] ment.—New York Press.

"Pa Et Tabasco Sauce

When pa firs' et tabasco sauce—I'm smiling 'bout it yet,
Although his subsekent remarks I always shall regret.
We'd come to town to see the sights, and pa remarked to me,
"We'll eat at a bong-tong hotel an' sling some style," says he.
An' then he sort o' cast his eye among the plates an' all,
An' says, "That ketchup mus' be good, the bottle is so small."
An' then he took a piece o' meat and covered it quite thick.
When pa firs' et tabasco sauce and rose to make his kick.
It all comes back so plain to me, I rekolect it well,
He just was talkin' mild and calm, an' then he gave a yell
An' tried to cave the ceilin' by buttin' with his head,
"Er-hooh! er-hooh! Fire! Murder!(Hooh!" I can't tell all he said.

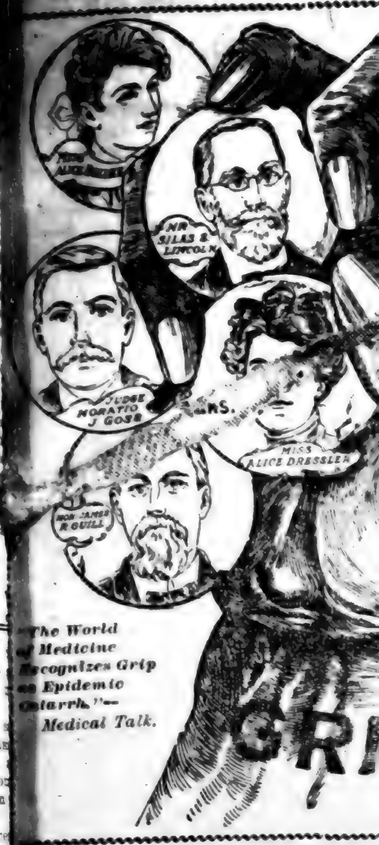
But when they heard his heated six women left the room,
An' said such language filled their with shame, an' also gloom.
But pa, he only gurgled some, an' he yelled again.
When firs' he et tabasco sauce about it then.
We laid him out upon a board an' him quite a while.
An' pa, he sort a' gasped at fir[illegible] then he tried to smile.
An' says, "Just heat a poker n[illegible] run it down my neck.
I want to cool off gradual; it's b[illegible] expeck."
But when he'd got me out o' d[illegible] says, "I want to get
That there blame ketchup recip[illegible] learn just how it's het.
So I can try it on the boys when [illegible] ma git hum.
Till they, too, think the con[illegible] mixed with kingdom come."

—Boston [illegible]

This Up-to-Date King.

The king of Siam, who has just subscribed to the Sir Edwin Arnold memorial, is one of the most European of native rulers. He almost invariably wears the latest thing in frock coats and silk hats, while his military uniforms look as if they had been designed at the war office. He [illegible] English better than most Engli[illegible] too, never using slang. He has [illegible] and examined with a critical e[illegible] ery civilized country, and fro[illegible] he has taken something for h[illegible] land. He would cut a big fi[illegible] the peacock alley of the Wa[illegible] New York Press.

AUGHT BY THE G[illegible]
RELEASED B[illegible]



"The World of Medicine Recognizes Grip as Epidemic Catarrh."—Medical Talk.

GRI[illegible]

La Grippe is Epidemic Catarrh.

[illegible] spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristo[illegible] and the pauper, the masses and the [illegible] are alike subject to la grippe. None exempt—all are liable.

[illegible]rip is well named. The original French [illegible], la grippe, has been shortened by the [illegible] American to read "grip."

Without intending to do so, a new word [illegible] been coined that exactly describes the [illegible]. As if some hideous giant with awful [illegible] had clutched us in its fatal clasp.

[illegible]en, women, children, whole towns and [illegible]s are caught in the baneful grip of a [illegible]rible monster.

[illegible]ave you the grip? Or, rather, has the [illegible] got you? If so, read the following [illegible]ers.

These testimonials speak for themselves [illegible] to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la [illegible]ppe or its after-effects:

A Southern Judge Cured.

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., [illegible]tes:

"Some five or six years ago I had a very [illegible]ere spell of grip which left me with sys[illegible]ic catarrh.

ALWAYS
CALL FOR A CIGAR
BY ITS NAME

"CREMO"

MEANS MORE THAN
ANY OTHER NAME

BROWN BANDS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

"Largest Seller in the World."

BAD BLOOD

I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I tried [illegible]r Cascarets and great was my joy when the [illegible]mples disappeared after a month's steady use. [illegible]ve recommended them to all my friends and [illegible]e a few have found relief."

C. J. Peach, 86 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Best For
The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never [illegible] in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 600

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[illegible]ntt's Planters and Distributors

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

[illegible]rite for Prices and Catalogue.

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Am. 4, 1905.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

[illegible]ffected [illegible]ek Thompson's Eye Water

...ealth Fad

...nd in time make themselves as ...
...itive as hot house plants.

There are, of course, certain gene... ...ules of health which every one shou... ...nderstand and comply with if th... ...ish to avoid illness, such as the da... ...er of breathing impure air in unve... ...illated rooms, of drinking impure ... ...er, contracting chills, eating ... ...drinking too much, and so forth.

This knowledge, however, need ... ...urn the care of the health into ...ugbear. We can make a "fad" ...our health as of any other use... ...thing. We can grow monomaniacal ...he value of fresh air or woolen ...ierclothing, and the mischief of ... ...mania is not the harm we do ... ...elves as much as the damage we ... ...in turning them against the ... ...fad.

Th... ...wearing of wool, for ... ...stance... ...t many people be... ...resolutely s... ...it by those ... ...lists who persis... ...wearing th... ...flannel shirts ostenta... ...maintain that their hygie... ...is destroyed if their hideousnes... ...softened by wearing linen collars ... ...cuffs with them?—Queen.

...ds in Citi...

"I laughed at her. 'How in ... world,' said I, 'did you happen to ... your calling list down to such a ... point?'

"'This is not my calling list,' ... she. 'That consists of only six nam... The 102 are just acquaintances, ... include the janitor, my washerwom... and the boy named Willie down in ... grocery.'

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"Later I found that she was ri... but, although the habit of couns... one's acquaintances is comm... enough, I still think it strange and ... -ridedly touching."—New York Mer...

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...basco Sauce

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An' said such language filled their ... with shame—an' also gloom;
But pa, he only gurgled some, an... he yelled again,
When firs' he et tabasco sauce a... about it then.
We laid him out upon a board an' ... him quite a while.
An' pa, he sort a' gasped at firs... then he tried to smile.
An' says, "Just heat a poker no... run it down my neck.
I want to cool off gradual: it's be... expeck."
But when he'd got me out o' do... says, "I want to get
That there blame ketchup recip... learn just how it's het.
So I can try it on the boys when ... ma git hum,
Till they, too, think the condim... mixed with kingdom come."
—Boston G...

signed at the war office. He ... English better than most Englis... too, never using slang. He has ... and examined with a critical ... ery civilized country, and from ... he has taken something for h... land. He would cut a big fi... the peacock alley of the Wal... New York Press.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP--- RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

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Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., ...tes:

"Some five or six years ago I had a very ...vere spell of grip which left me with ays... ...nic catarrh.

"A friend advised me to try your Peruna, which I did, and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure."—H. J. Goss.

Cured in a Few Weeks.

Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:

"During the past winter of 1901, I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grip, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head.

"Some one suggested Peruna. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever."—Jean Cowgill.

Saved by Pe-ru-na.

Hon. James R. Guill is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Peruna in the following words:

"I am 68 years old, am hale and hearty and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe—my life was despaired of. Peruna save me."—J. R. Guill.

Vienna has the largest public bath in Europe.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

The first United States mint was established in 1792.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

South Africa exports $26,000,000 worth of diamonds to London annually.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

In 1903 we were Switzerland's best customer.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Vaccination was made compulsory in the city of Madras in 1884.

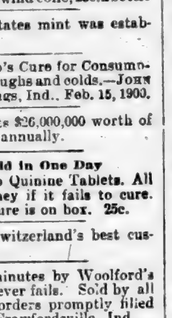
Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

A Dangerous Coast.

There is a flat strip of land less than a mile long on the southwestern coast of Norway which has long been notorious for the number of shipwrecks which occur there each year. There seems to be nothing in the shape of the coast, no dangerous rocks, no mysterious currents—in short, nothing to account for the fatalities which occur there. Quite recently a scientist has found that the sand along this strip of land is strongly magnetic owing to the admixture of magnetic iron ore. At a distance of three miles from the shore the ship's compass showed a deviation of a whole degree from its true position. The cause for the frequency of shipwrecks is most obvious in the light of this discovery.

CONSTANT ACHING.

Back aches all the time. Spoils your appetite, wearies the body, worries the mind. Kidneys cause it all and Doan's Kidney Pills relieve and cure it.



H. B. McCarver, of 201 Cherry St., Portland, Ore., inspector of freight for the Trans-Continental Co., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for back ache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills rooted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DO THE N-RAYS EXIST?

Their Being Called Into Question by Noted Scientists.

At a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science a discussion of the so-called N-rays took place which was remarkable in that their existence was practically denied by the German and British physicists present. The N-rays, it will be remembered, are a form of radiation first noticed and described by Blondlot in 190..., and produced in many and curious ways, such as by the nerves of the human body, by plants, by incandescent burners, and are detected by an increase in the luminosity of a fluorescent screen on which they fall. The experiments of Blondlot were repeated and extended by a number of French scientists, and ... been officially noticed by the ...or Up Academy. On the other hand, ...Harper's Weekly, British and German investigators have uniformly failed in their attempts to detect the new radiation, and believe that the phenomena are for the greater part subjective, and depend entirely on the observer. This brings about a most curious state of affairs, as we find the scientists of one nation defending a certain group of investigations, which are disputed by those of other nations. Nevertheless, the French physicists are persisting in their work, and with further experiments they may be able to convince even the foreign doubters.

WISE WORDS.

Gratitude helps to kill greed.

The preacher's life is the life of his preaching.

Divine favor makes a feast of a barren board.

The lights of men never think lightly of men.

Borrowing is not much better than begging.—Lessing.

A woman whom we truly love is a religion.—Emile de Girardin.

Not until we know all that God knows can we estimate to the full the power and the sacredness of some one life which may seem the humblest in the world.—John Ruskin.

Dinner With Austrian Emperor.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has a rule of life which greatly perturbs some members of his court. He dines every day at half past 5, and he has done this since the beginning of his reign. As that hour does not suit everybody, it follows that the personages who are honored with invitations to dine with the Emperor find it very difficult to muster an appetite for dinner at tea time. They suffer in silence for the most part, but it is said that a certain great lady resolved to act.

She was invited to dine with the Emperor, but she sat at table and ate nothing. The kindly sovereign feared she was indisposed. No, she was quite well. Then why did she send every dish away? "Sire," she answered, "I never eat between meals." The repartee has had a success at Vienna. But the Emperor still dines at half past 5, without the society of that great lady.—London Chronicle.

Missouri Girls to Carry Pistols.

A number of young ladies of Joplin are forming themselves into a very unique club, the purpose of which will be to protect themselves from mashers, with which the town is overrun. The club will not have a flowery name and a set of beautifully worded by-laws.

The girls, profiting by experiences they or their friends have had recently, are intending to carry pistols when forced to be out at night unattended, and in the future when some fair one has a hand shoved deeply into her coat pocket or beneath her jacket she may be clasping the handle of a weapon, which may become dangerous in the hands of one so strongly determined to learn how to use it as the girl who enters the new club.

The club is composed of girls who are employed in stores, business and telephone offices and others who are forced to be out late at night.—Joplin Correspondence, Kansas City Journal.

Reason For Extravagance.

George H. Daniels, of the New York Central Railroad, knows a man "up the State" who bears a local reputation for extreme stinginess.

One day the man of frugal tendencies was met by a friend, who observed that the other was rigged out in his best attire, including a silk hat that was taken out of its box on only the most festive occasions.

The stingy man said: "Heard the news?"

"No. What is it?"

"Twins!" he exclaimed, jerking his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of his domicile.

The friend began to understand. "I congratulate you," said he. "That explains the holiday make-up."

"Sure!" responded the close-fisted man disgustedly. "What's the use in my trying to be economical?"—Sunday Magazine.

Up-State Attorney's Fees.

There is a good story going the rounds about a brace of popular young attorneys whose shingle adorns the front of an office on State street. They were retained to defend a man whose business is dealing in dogs, and the carried his case to a successful issue. Imagine how they felt when they sent him a bill for legal services and in response he called at their office and informed them that they would have to take their pay in pups. They rebelled, but it was a case of take bow-wows or nothing and they settled on the basis of two bull pups, a black and tan and two water spaniels. The next dog fancier who invades that legal lair will be given a warm welcome.—Albany Journal.

Colored Glasses in Demand.

"Since the fad of having electric light shades made of colored glass has appeared the manufacture of glass has taken a big jump," said C. N. Caspar. "Many of these shades are expensive, and the price asked for them seems entirely out of proportion to their decorative effect. Yet they are handsome, too, and make an excellent substitute for the imposing and elaborate lamps in use before the advent of electricity as the popular light.

"Great quantities of colored glass are made at Ottawa, Ills., and this is sold to the mills that turn it into every conceivable shape and form, from the shades I was speaking of to the most artistic decorative windows you see in the big churches. Colored glass is not blown like the ordinary window pane and bottles, but is rolled out into huge sheets. It is then cut into any desired size and the pieces are put together by a lead cement.

"That is the way the different colors are gotten into the same place, and the putting of the small pieces together is where the artist is needed. The finest materials sometimes produce a cheap article because the person who put the bits together had no artistic instinct."

Cost of Rural Free Delivery.

In 1897, when the rural service was started on probation, $40,000 was deemed sufficient for its trial. During the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1904, nearly $13,000,000 was expended for rural free delivery. For the fiscal year upon which we have now entered $20,816,600 has been appropriated for the continuance and extension of the rural mail service. There were 44,566 rural routes in existence at the end of the fiscal year on June 30th last, 9,446 new routes having been put into operation during the fiscal year. On October 1, 1904, there were 2,...135 routes established, and the service was being extended at the rate of about 800 routes a month.

The Coldest Place in the World.

Werchejansk, Siberia, is considered the northern pole of cold, or place of greatest cold in the northern hemisphere. A temperature of 69.8 degrees centigrade below zero (the freezing point of water) has been observed there, but the Russian painter, Borissow, has found a temperature of 70 degrees centigrade below zero registered on a minimum thermometer left by an Austrian exploring expedition in 1872 in the straits of Matotchkin, Nova Zembia. Another maximum thermometer registered 14 degrees below zero centigrade as the highest temperature since 1872. Apparently the place has a good title to be regarded as the pole of cold.

New York's Diamond Bill.

New York imported more precious stones and pearls last year than in any preceding twelve months, as shown by the report just sent by Appraiser Whitehead to Washington. The total valuation was $26,092,275, while the best previous record, made in 1902, was $25,678,956. In 1903 there was a decline to $24,678,956.

A larger proportion of the stones are now being cut by American workmen than ever before. The total valuation of the uncut stones that were imported was $9,675,741, while the next highest figures for this class were $7,414,419, in 1903.

First Cuban Bank Notes.

The National Bank of Cuba has issued $1,000,000 of bank notes in $1, $2, $5 and $10 denominations for Cuban circulation. These are the first bank notes issued under the Republic of Cuba and bear portraits of President Palma and other prominent Cubans. On the reverse of the notes is a picture of Morro Castle.

A modern church built upon the site of an ancient one, at Llanderand, Wales, had no bell. A farmer offered one that was lying in one of his barns. It turned out to be one that had hung in the tower of the ancient church and had not been swung for 300 years.

It is easier to return compliments than borrowed umbrellas.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

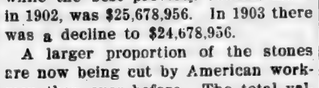
Roof gardens are now common features in Southern California.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

A Formosa man must have a license before he is allowed to smoke opium.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture gave to Salzer's Oats its heartiest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1904 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1905, if you will.



Speltz or Emmer, above illustrated, gives 80 bushels grain and four tons hay besides per acre. It's wonderful. Salzer's seeds are pedigree seeds, bred up through careful selection to big yields.

	Per Acre.
Salzer's Beardless Barley yielded	121 bu.
Salzer's Home Builder Corn...	300 bu.
Speltz and Macaroni Wheat....	80 bu.
Salzer's Victoria Rape.....	60,000 lbs.
Salzer's Teosinte Fodder.....	160,000 lbs.
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass...	50,000 lbs.
Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes.....	1,000 bu.

Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1905.

SEND 10c IN STAMPS

and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A. C. L.]

THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yield to it. Womb troubles, causing pain, weight and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

In Mississippi there are 300,000 more negroes than white people.

The Swiss military authorities are about to adopt khaki for soldiers' uniforms.

DISFIGURING ULCER

People Looked at Her in Amazement—Pronounced Incurable—Face Now Clear as Ever—Thanks God For Cuticura.

Mrs. P. Hackett, of 400 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I wish to give thanks for the marvelous cure of my mother by Cuticura. She had a severe ulcer, which physicians had pronounced incurable. It was a terrible disfigurement, and people would stand in amazement and look after her. After there was no hope from doctors she began using Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and now, thank God, she is completely cured, and her face is as smooth and clear as ever."

Apple and Anointed.

George III. was wondering how the apple got into the dumpling.

"Because the policeman on our beat prefers it that way," explained Queen Charlotte.

From that moment the King's mind began to totter.—New York Sun.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

No Notion of Real Trouble.

"I bet I get into more trouble than any man in this State," volunteered the young fellow. "Nothing in the trouble line overlooks me. Why, I'd be afraid to marry"—

"What! Ain't you married?" ejaculated the elderly party. "Boy, you don't know what trouble is."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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BROWN CARRIAGE CO.'S

BUGGIES

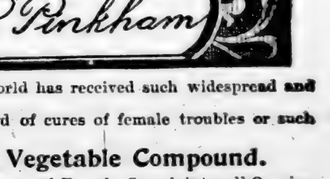
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WANTED—In each State, Salesmen to sell large line Tobacco; permanent Position. CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Penicks, Va.

Write Quick FOR A **Big Bargain**

To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

GA.-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.



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Better peaches, apples, pears and berries are produced when Potash is liberally applied to the soil. To insure a full crop, of choicest quality, use a fertilizer containing not less than 10 per cent. actual

Potash

Send for our practical books of information; they are not advertising pamphlets, boosting special fertilizers, but are authoritative treatises. Sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—99 Nassau St., or
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10,000 Plants for 16c.

More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own over 5,000 acres for the production of our warranted seeds. In order to induce you to try them, we make you the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages,
2000 Fine Juicy Turnips,
2000 Blanching Celery,
2000 Rich Tasty Lettuce,
1000 Splendid Onions,
1000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing bushels of brilliant flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about Flowers, Roses, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps and this notice. Big 160-page catalog alone, 5c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., A.C.L. La Crosse, Wis.

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By Mail $1.00.

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1804 Fourth Avenue
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMPANY

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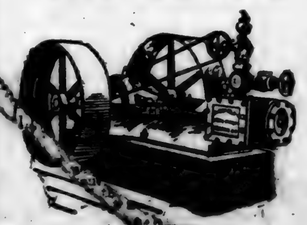

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I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I tried four Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. I have recommended them to all my friends and quite a few have found relief."
C. J. Pusch, 667 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

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Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
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Am. 4, 1905.

FISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. CONSUMPTION

Afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

...le to you, Miss Danforth. The ...tion is so unusual—forgive me—...ew York is so different from the ..." Jamieson stopped, not know...ow to proceed.

...ou mean I should not have come ...?"

... nodded.

...nd you saw and—and—came to ...escue?" There was a light in her ... that was anything but forbid...

...ow can I ever thank you? It ...d have spoiled my whole season ..."

...nieson smiled. "You see, I was ...e train when you came. Do you ...mber the story you liked so much ... hero with the splendid nerve? ... behind you and I couldn't help ...g. I think you said you would ... meet him in real life—the hero ...e stupendous——. You never ... that sentence, do you remem...

...'aughed. "Yes, I remember. ... find the word I wanted."

... effrontery?" asked Jamie... ...oldness born of the con... ...t he was getting on.

... ...vas—then," agreed Jes... ... was before I met him, ... the stupendous—cour...

...yes met frankly in a glance ...t understanding as the orches... ...uck up the opening waltz. Ja... ...son rose and bowed formally:

"I believe this is our waltz, Miss Danforth," he said, and Jessica, rising also, placed her hand in his.

...es ...ed in ... initials ...rom her suit ... that he should ... he was perfectly cer... ...vidently was somebody, ... Jamieson sooner or later met ... the celebrities and aristocrats of the social world. It never occurred to

...ed that ...g on the train ... such would help the hours to pass with amazing rapidity. He discovered it at once on entering his car, for there in the seat in front of his, which had been vacant out of Chicago, sat quite the most charming girl he had seen since—well, since as acknowledged leader of an exclusive coterie in New York he had repressed all his emotions under the imperturable exterior which was his ideal of good form. Jamieson noticed with satisfaction that every detail of the girl's equipment was correct; that the elderly person beside her was likewise irreproachable in appearance and manner. Their conversation was distinctly audible to him and he gathered at once from the flat a's and distinct r's that they were from the far west. That was Jamieson's first shock. That any girl bred outside of his own sphere should have such perfect poise and grace was incomprehensible. He pondered the problem while the pair in front busied themselves reading. At last a low laugh roused him. The elder woman looked up at the same time.

"Oh, it is delicious, auntie! Such a situation, and the hero! What splendid nerve! You must read it."

The girl forced the open magazine into the unwilling hands of her aunt who apparently preferred to finish her own story. Jamieson, leaning forward to raise the shade, glanced down at the book.

"What was that story about, anyhow?" he wondered. "I certainly read it last week. Seems to me that hero with the splendid nerve faked acquaintance with a girl he had never met and she permitted it, knowing the difference all the time. Bad form! Bad form!"

He bought a copy to verify his suspicions, then eagerly awaited the aunt's comments. At last she looked up with a doubtful smile.

"It's very well told, my dear Jessica," she said, "but you know in real life if such a thing ever occurred—I don't suppose it could, of course, but if it did happen by any chance, it would be extremely bad form."

Jessica laughed gleefully.

"Of course it would be bad form, auntie; that's just the point. That's why I admire him. He wanted to meet her so much he couldn't wait for conventions and he simply took charge of events himself. I'd like to meet him—a man with just such stupendous——"

Jessica stopped to select her word.

"She wouldn't say brass or cheek, because they're slang, and she speaks

Quite the most charming girl.

well," meditated Jamieson, listening shamelessly. "She has used nerve once, so I'm betting that she will finish out with effrontery."

But Jessica did not finish her sentence. Something in the scenery attracted her attention and the story was stopped.

In the days that followed Jamieson often had visions of a lovely, girlish

"Wasn't it effrontery?"

his well-bred, conventional mind to inquire her out and force and acquaintance. When circumstances brought it about in the regular way he would be only too glad to know her. But he was not possessed of the "stupendous effrontery" which brings circumstances about and molds them to its will.

It was with a premonition of seeing her again that Jamieson went alone to the Delano ball, the opening event of the New York season. His carriage stopped just short of the steps to allow another to pull away. Jamieson, looking impatiently out of the window, saw a solitary girl emerge. She gave a direction to the coachman and turned to go in. A glimmer of light fell across her face and showed it to be Jessica.

"Good Lord! is the girl crazy?" Jamieson groaned. "Western! Holy Smoke! But she ought to know she can't go about in New York unaccompanied."

He sprang out of his carriage before it stopped, and was beside Jessica when she passed through the great doors. He followed closely up the broad stairs, bowed politely when she entered the dressing room, though she was quite unaware of his presence, and when she emerged a few moments later he was there, waiting. He hardly knew what he was going to do. Only one thing was clear in the riot of invective against those who had allowed her to commit this unpardonable blunder—he should not allow her to walk alone into the reception room with all New York agape.

Curious eyes were staring when Jessica, surpassingly lovely, glided up to her hostess with Tom Jamieson a step behind.

"My dear Jessica!" said Mrs. Delano with real affection, "I am so glad you are here, and how sweet you look!"

"Thank you so much. Do you know, I almost missed coming, after all. Mrs. Osgood was called away an hour ago by her sister's illness, and as auntie went away yesterday there was no one to bring me. At first I was afraid I should have to give it up, and then, you know, we Western girls do a great many things that would shock you Easterners. Well, I thought it all over and decided that I couldn't afford to miss the finest ball of the season, so——"

"So she let me bring her," interrupted Jamieson.

"Richard, you remember Al Danforth? This is his daughter Jessica. Miss Danforth, my husband."

Jessica flashed one glance at Jamieson, then dutifully followed her hostess' lead and passed on down the line. She heard the quiet voice behind her saying the proper things to the members of the receiving party. When she had reached the end she felt him gently draw her arm through his and lead her away. For a moment neither spoke. Then she looked at him coldly.

"May I know to whom I have the honor——"

"I suppose my conduct seems unpar-

TO AWAKEN WHEN YOU WISH.

Simple Plan Which Requires No Alarm Clock to Be Set.

We hear it frequently asserted that if persons will impress the thought firmly upon their minds and continue thinking about it until they have fallen asleep that they desire to awake at a certain hour in the morning, they will do it without fail, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. But how many people have tried this method of insuring a prompt awakening at a given hour in the morning only to find their rest throughout the night disturbed and uneasy.

The brain will usually respond to the will and awaken one in the morning near the desired hour under any circumstances, but to prevent the unbroken uneasy sleep the adoption of only a very simple device is necessary. The last thing before getting into bed, take a watch or clock and turn the hands to the hour at which one wishes to rise and gaze at this just long enough to fix the hour firmly on the retentive memory. Then, if no other absorbing thoughts intervene between that and the moment one is locked in slumber, the night's rest will be easy and unbroken and promptly at the hour in the morning, as a rule, one will find one's self released from sleep and wide awake.

There is no need to keep thinking of the hour continually for a number of minutes, no need to repeat it over and over in the mind; all that makes the brain uneasy and results in the disturbed slumber. Simply look at the watch or clock, as I have indicated, and the influence of the mind over matter will be clearly demonstrated in the morning. Try it some night and observe how smoothly this physchological fact works.

Odd Tales Revived.

Senator Depew's Gordon Ear story "off my own tree," was printed in the Worcester Press so long ago as 1878, to this effect: A hears passing by, a stranger having asked of the sexton "Who's dead?" and "What complaint?" the sexton replied: "There is no complaint; everybody is satisfied."

It was an old Worcester county story, antedating by generations the story of the two men who went into a drug store and told the proprietor they had made a soda water bet and would have their sodas now, and when the bet was decided the loser would drop in and pay for them, if that would be satisfactory to the druggist. He answered that it would, and after the sodas had been enjoyed he asked: "By the way, what was the bet?"

"My friend here," said one of the men, "bets that when Bunker Hill monument falls it will fall toward the north, and I bet it won't."—New York Sun.

Spurned.

They met on another planet
When the thing that men call death
Had freed them of foolish vestments
And given them deeper breath.
There, at the gate of a garden,
He saw her serenely stand;
He eagerly rushed to kiss her,
She merely held out a hand.

"But, darling," he said, "we promised
Ere we parted there, you know,
That our love should last forever—
Dear heart, why treat me so?
I swore that I would follow
Wherever you should stray,
And I have hastened, sweet one;
I died but yesterday."

She looked upon him coldly
And then she made reply:
"Hunt out some other darling.
Good morning and good-by.
You said that you would follow,
But that was long ago—
You didn't pine and dwindle
And die for me—ah, no!"

—Chicago News.

Coal of No Benefit to Him.

"Andy" Welch, one of the best-known harness turfmen, and owner of Charter Oak park, in Hartford, and Oakley park, in Cincinnati, returned to Kentucky to visit his old friend Madden after the close of the harness-racing season at Memphis. Madden has the most beautiful estate in Kentucky, and Welch always visits him at this season of the year. While Welch and his host were riding along they came across an old negro, bent with age and shaking with the early cold.

"Which would you rather have, a quart of whisky or a ton of coal" asked Welch, seeking to jolly Uncle Jasper.

"Mistur Welch, de Lord knows as ah allus burns wood," replied the quaking darky.—New York Times.

A Bad Pen.

Senator Pettus of Alabama was writing with a noisy, spluttering pen. Laying the pen down, he smiled and said:

"Once I was spending the evening with a friend of mine in Selma. We sat in the dining room, and from the kitchen came a dreadful scratching sound.

"'Martha,' said my friend to the maid, 'what is that scratching in the kitchen? It must be the dog trying to get in.'

"'Huh,' said Martha, 'dat's no dawg scratchin' dé do'. Dat's de cook a-writin' a love letter to her honeysuckle.'"

Refused to Talk.

In a town in Pennsylvania last summer a meeting was held by several prominent gentlemen, the object being to use their combined influence to stop the deafening noise they usually had on the Fourth of July. Imagine their surprise when a reporter asked a doctor, one of their number and a very influential man, the following question:

"You are in favor, are you not, of a sane and sensible observance of the Fourth of July? The public, I am sure, would be glad to hear your views on——"

"Young man," interrupted the doctor, "do you think that is a proper question to ask a surgeon?"

Station for Lieut. Grant.

Lieut. U. S. Grant III, grandson of the late President Grant, has been detailed to the white house as military aid to President Roosevelt and will be stationed at Washington barracks.

May Sleep in Life Preservers.

Passengers on ocean liners may soon be able to sleep in life preservers, if the plans of E. Salvator, a New York inventor, do not go awry, says the American Inventor. To sleep with a cork jacket on is out of the question, so the inventor decided to make a preserver that would become effective only by its coming in contact with the water. It works on the principle of a water-generated gas which fills a belt and gives it buoyancy. Uninflated, the belt is a light thing, which would hardly be felt if worn by a sleeper, but when filled with gas it is blown up to the size of an ordinary cork jacket. The belt is made of rubber, and is about eight inches wide and can be blown up by means of a small cylinder. In this cylinder is placed a composition of acids which, when acted upon by water, instantly inflates the belt. The belt has been tested in the ocean, and it has been found that the water acts upon the acids and inflates the rubber in less than three seconds. The ingredients in this composition Mr. Salvator keeps secret.

Night.

Come, Night, upon thy raven wings,
Plumed with their rich imaginings,
To fill my dreams and charm away
The din and clamor of the day.

Fling thy deep shadow over me
Till by thy weird necromancy
Thou hast dissolved this solid care
And made it shapeless with the air.

Come with thy cup of dreams and be
An angel ministering to me,
As one who, weak from battling lies,
Unconquered, but too worn to rise.

The warrior, Day, has harried me,
A foeman pitiless is he,
Yet vanquished when, with pitying eye
And palm of peace Thou comest nigh.

Come with thy velvet darkness, Night,
Thy cloak of mail so soft and light
Yet turning every missile sent
From Care, as falls an arrow spent

Come, Night, upon thy raven wings,
Plumed with their rich imaginings,
And through the gathered darkness keep
The vigil of thy sister, Sleep.

—J. W. Foley in New York Times.

Embarrassing Inquiry.

"I don't see anything the matter with your elbow, Mr. Chaser," said Bobby, who had forgotten his mother's injunction to keep still at the dinner table.

"There isn't anything the matter with it, Bobby," innocently replied the guest. "What made you think there was."

"Why, I heard papa say that you were a nice fellow, except that you crooked your elbow too much; but it looks all right to me."

Then Bobby retired, but not in good order.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Reflection in Caricature.

In certain parts of Russia a secretly circulated caricature which has just been confiscated by the police represents the late Admiral Makaroff in the land of the shades. He is telephoning to the czar, and the purport of his message is: "All is well here. Great numbers of our men are arriving all the time. Up to the present none of the enemy have dared to intrude."

The Same Thing.

Prof. William James of Harvard, is well known for repartee. Not long ago a sophomore who thought he was extremely wise expressed some atheistical views.

"Ah," said the professor, "you are a free thinker, I perceive. You believe in nothing."

"I only believe what I can understand," the sophomore replied.

"It comes to the same thing, I suppose," said Prof. James.—Woman's Journal.

Long Voyage in Canoe.

Capt. Wise recently arrived at Margate, having made a voyage of 40,000 miles from British Columbia in a two-and-one-half ton "dugout" canoe, called Tillikum. The journey occupied three years three months and twelve days.

Danger in Health Fad

"There are people," said La Rochefoucauld, "who would never have been in love had they never heard talk of it."

There are people, too, undoubtedly, who would never—or "hardly ever"—be out of health if they thought less about the matter, for it is just as possible to take too much care of the health as too little, and it probably is every bit as mischievous.

We have all heard of the "green-eyed monster" jealousy, who "makes the food he feeds on." The health worrier does much the same. He or she broods so mournfully over some little symptom or ailment that depression of spirits results, and depression is a fruitful parent of both mental and physical ills.

A medical writer of eminence said lately that he "never knew a strict dietarian who did not after a time become a confirmed dyspeptic."

People who are afraid to open their windows lest a draft should give them neuralgia, who are afraid to go out if there is a little rain, or a little wind, or a little cold, because they are "so delicate," infallibly become more so, and in time make themselves as sensitive as hot house plants.

There are, of course, certain general rules of health which every one should understand and comply with if he wish to avoid illness, such as the danger of breathing impure air in unventilated rooms, of drinking impure water, contracting chills, eating or drinking too much, and so forth.

This knowledge, however, need not turn the care of the health into a bugbear. We can make a "fad" of our health as of any other thing. We can grow monomaniacal on the value of fresh air or woolen underclothing, and the mischief of such mania is not the harm we do ourselves as much as the damage we do others in turning them against the subject of our fad.

Take the wearing of woolen, for instance. Have not many people become resolutely set against it by those fanatics who persist in wearing red flannel shirts ostentatiously and who maintain that their hygienic purity is destroyed if their hideously unsoftened by wearing linen collars and cuffs with them?—Queen.

Few Friends in Cit

"While in New York this time," said the man from Alabama, "I have observed one habit of certain people I met that impressed me as being very peculiar and also rather pathetic. I heard several persons actually count the number of people they knew in the whole town. To a man hailing from a section of the country where acquaintances are counted by the hundreds instead of the tens, that method of census taking seemed a tremendous business. With us it would be an impossible task to sit down and make a list of the people with whom we have a speaking acquaintance. Up here it is no trick at all. A cousin of mine who moved North two years ago was the first person I saw perform the stunt.

"'Would you believe,' she said, 'that although I have lived in New York all this time, there are only 102 people in town to whom I could speak if I met them in the street without taking chances of being arrested as an officious stranger.'

"I laughed at her. 'How,' world,' said I, 'did you happen your calling list down to such point?'

"'This is not my calling list,' she. 'That consists of only six.' The 102 are just acquaintances include the janitor, my washer and the boy named Willie down grocery.'

"Her admission struck me as pitiful. 'Why don't you branch I asked.

"'Branch out?' she cried. 'O dear man, if you had lived in York for a while you wouldn't anything about branching out sides, I am not alone in my desi There are lots of other folks town in the same fix, only w They couldn't get up to the ju mark to save their lives.'

"Later I found that she was but, although the habit of co one's acquaintances is co enough. I still think it strange a ridedly touching."—New York H

After Clash of Batt

"The day's fighting was finished, but not the day's work, nor the day's drudgery, nor the day's misery," says Frederick Palmer, in his book, "With Kuroki in Manchuria," of one of the actions of the First army. "The wounded were yet to be brought in, and the dead and the fuel to burn them collected by weary limbs. The plunging fire of the Russians against their foe, struggling through the rough fields and over rougher, untilled slopes, had caused the division 600 casualties, including the death of a colonel.

"Late in the afternoon a deluge of rain washed the blood off the grass. The flood of water turned dry beds into dashing rivulets. The flood of slaughter, also settling toward the valley, passed on by the single hospital tent—already congested at daybreak from the night attack—into the village, whose population was crowded into a few houses in order that the wounded might be crowded into others. Through every doorway caught a glimpse of prostrate fi and of white bandages with red which made them like wrapped of Japan.

"Dripping hospital corps brought in dripping burdens co with blankets or with the matt which the rice and horse fodder army are transported. When ness came the lanterns of the s ers twinkled in and out of the hi Dawn found them still at work lecting stray Russian wounded had lain suffering all night in the

for $1.50 a year and the glory the Czar's service brings them the bushes, in the declivities bet the rocks of many square acres— every fallen man be gathered? many cries coming faintly from ishly dry lips and finally dying a swoon were unanswered? At future time, when a Chinese pe stumbles over a set of bones, the will not be the wiser."

Thought the City Tam

It was at a dinner party, and the hostess, coming up to her best friend, whispered in her ear:

"Would you mind saying just a tiny word to her by and by? She doesn't know a soul, and the women are so horrid to strangers."

The stranger indicated was inconveniently in town from Snakeville, Ore, and being a distant relative, had to be crushed in at the dinner, under protest, at the last moment.

The hostess' friend good naturedly promised to devote herself after dinner to the Snakeville widow. But the fair unknown did not meet her advances with the embarrassed delight which such civilities should have commended. "It's awfully hot in this parlor!" was her first greeting, in a tone in which there lurked a certain combative quality. By and by the conversation steered around to travel.

"Have you traveled much?" the hostess' friend suavely.

"Oh, I've been everywhere, around the world with my br who was engineering. Why, it Russia that I met the Colonel."

"Colonel" was evidently her lord.) "Yes," she went on, "w engaged at Tsarkoe Selo, in the they call Caprice."

This was unusual, romantic, an New York woman said so.

"Ah!" sighed the woman Snakeville, "yes! it was rom There's been a lot of that in m When a body's traveled round been on the plains and army post hunting buffaloes, a place like New York seems awfully tam kind o' pity you all here!"

The woman agreed that we in fact, very tame—chimney spar house flies, hopping about, tepid insignificant, in search of ente ment.—New York Press.

"Pa Et Tabasco Sauce

When pa firs' et tabasco sauce—I'm smiling 'bout it yet,
Although his subsekent remarks I always shall regret.
We'd come to town to see the sights, and pa remarked to me
"We'll eat at a bong-tong hotel an' sling some style," says he
An' then he sort o' cast his eye among the plates an' all.
An' says, "That ketchup mus' be good, the bottle is so small."
An' then he took a piece o' meat and covered it quite thick
When pa firs' et tabasco sauce and rose to make his kick.
It all comes back so plain to me, I rekolect it well.
He just was talkin' mild and calm, an' then he gave a yell
An' tried to cave the ceilin' by buttin' with his head.
"Er-hooh! er-hooh! Fire! Murder! Hooh!" I can't tell all he said.

But when they heard his heated six women left the room,
An' said such language filled their with shame, an' also gloom;
But pa, he only gurgled some, and he yelled again.
When firs' he et tabasco sauce a about it then.
We laid him out upon a board an' f him quite a while,
An' pa, he sort a gasped at fir then he tried to smile,
An' says, "Just heat a poker no run it down my neck
I want to cool off gradual; it's be expeck."
But when he'd got me out o' doo says, "I want to get
That there bum-e ketchup recip learn just how it's het,
So I can try it on the boys when y ma git hum,
Till they, too, think the condim mixed with kingdom come."

—Boston G

This Up-to-Date King.

The king of Siam, who has just subscribed to the Sir Edwin Arnold memorial, is one of the most European of native rulers. He almost invariably wears the latest thing in frock coats and silk hats, while his military uniforms look as if they had been designed at the war office. He s English better than most Englis too, never using slang. He h and examined with a critical ey ery civilized country, and from he has taken something for his land. He would cut a big figu the peacock alley of the Wald New York Press.

LIGHT BY THE RELEASED

"The World of Medicine Recognizes Grip as Epidemic Catarrh."—Medical Tests.

La Grippe is Epidemic Catarrh.

...spares no class or nationality. The ...cultured and the ignorant, the aristo... ...rat and the pauper, the masses and the ...asses are alike subject to la grippe. None ...re exempt—all are liable.

...Grip is well named. The original French ...erm, la grippe, has been shortened by the ...ney American to read Grip.

...Without intending to do so, a new word ...as been coined that exactly describes the ...ase. As if some hideous giant with awful ...rip had clutched us in its fatal clasp.

...Men, women, children, whole towns and ...ities are caught in the baneful grip of a ...errible monster.

...Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the ...rip got you? If so, read the following ...etters.

...These testimonials speak for themselves ...as to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la ...rippe or its after effects.

A Southern Judge Cured.

...Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga ...writes:

..."Some five or six years ago I had a very ...severe spell of grip which left me with eye ...ome catarrh.

ALWAYS CALL FOR A CIGAR BY ITS NAME

"CREMO"

MEANS MORE THAN ANY OTHER NAME

BROWN BANDS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

"Largest Seller in the World."

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I took Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. I have recommended them to all my friends and quite a few have found relief."
C. J. Pusch, 263 Park Ave., New York City, N.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y.
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Best on Earth
Gantt's Planters and Distributors
WE GUARANTEE THEM. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Write for Prices and Catalogue.
GANTT MFG. CO., Macon, G

Bryant & Stratton
Business, Shorthand and Penmanship
Writing College, Louisville, Ky. open the whole year. Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

$100
For 3 short stories, ...ular rates for oth... Write for particul... Advance Publishing ... Birmingham, Ala.
Am. 4, 1905.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

If afflicted with weak ... use Thompson's Eye Wa...

Health Fad

...nds in Cit

...sh of Battl

...ne City Tam

...abasco Sauce

...New York Press

...IGHT BY THE GRIP-- RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

La Grippe is Epidemic Catarrh.

...ntly. The ... aristocratic classes and the ... grippe. None ... French ... by the ... a new word ... the point with awful ... at society towns and ... fatal grip of a ... Grippe has the ... the following ... themselves ... Peruna in cases of all ...

A Southern Judge Cured.

... Goss, Hazlewood, Ga., ... I had a very ... left me with ...

"A friend advised me to try your Peruna which I did, and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure." H. J. Goss.

Cured in a Few Weeks.

Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House Troy, N. Y. is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:

"During the past winter of 1901, I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grip, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head.

"Some one suggested Peruna. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever." Jean Cowgill

Saved by Pe-ru-na.

Hon. James R. Guill is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Peruna in the following words:

"I am 68 years old, am hale and hearty and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe; my life was despaired of. Peruna saved me." J. R. Guill.

ALWAYS CALL FOR A CIGAR BY ITS NAME

"CREMO"

MEANS MORE THAN ANY OTHER NAME

BROWN BANDS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

"Largest Seller in the World."

BAD BLOOD

I had trouble with my bowels, which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples and I was in general bad health. I tried ... remedies and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. ... recommended them to all my friends and ... a few have found ... C. J. Ruech, 81 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 600

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

...est on Earth

...antt's Planters and Distributors

WE GUARANTEE THEM. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

...ANTT MFG. CO., Macon, Ga.

Bryant & Stratton

Business, Shorthand and Type ... College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole ... Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

$100

For 3 short stories, regular rates for others. Write for particulars. Advance Publishing Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Am. 4, 1905.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

...afflicted with weak ... use Thompson's Eye Water

Vienna has the largest public bath in Europe.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The first United States mint was established in 1792.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

South Africa exports $25,000,000 worth of diamonds to London annually.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

In 1903 we were Switzerland's best customer.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Vaccination was made compulsory in the city of Madras in 1884.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

A Dangerous Coast.

There is a flat strip of land less than a mile long on the southwestern coast of Norway which has long been notorious for the number of shipwrecks which occur there each year. There seems to be nothing in the shape of the coast, no dangerous rocks, no mysterious currents—in short, nothing to account for the fatalities which occur there. Quite recently a scientist has found that the sand along this strip of land is strongly magnetic owing to the admixture of magnetic iron ore. At a distance of three miles from the shore the ship's compass showed a deviation of a whole degree from its true position. The cause for the frequency of shipwrecks is most obvious in the light of this discovery.

CONSTANT ACHING.

Back aches all the time. Spoils your appetite, wearies the body, worries the mind. Kidneys cause it all and Doan's Kidney Pills relieve and cure it.

H. B. McCarver, of 201 Cherry St., Portland, Ore., inspector of freight for the Trans-Continental Co., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills rooted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DO THE N-RAYS EXIST?

Their Being Called Into Question by Noted Scientists.

At a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science a discussion of the so-called N-rays took place which was remarkable in that their existence was practically denied by the German and British physicists present. The N-rays, it will be remembered, are a form of radiation first noticed and described by Blondlot in 1902, and produced in many and curious ways, such as by the nerves of the human body, by plants, by incandescent burners, and are detected by an increase in the luminosity of a fluorescent screen on which they fall. The experiments of Blondlot were repeated and extended by a number of French scientists, and have been officially noticed by the French Academy. On the other hand, remarks Harper's Weekly, British and German investigators have uniformly failed in their attempts to detect the new radiation, and believe that the phenomena are for the greater part subjective, and depend entirely on the observer. This brings about a most curious state of affairs, as we find the scientists of one nation defending a certain group of investigations, which are disputed by those of other nations. Nevertheless, the French physicists are persistent in their work, and with further experiments they may be able to convince even the foreign doubters.

WISE WORDS.

Gratitude helps to kill grief.

The preacher's life is the life of his flock.

Divine favor makes a feast of a barren board.

The lights of men never think lightly of men.

Borrowing is not much better than begging.—Lessing.

A woman whom we truly love is a religion.—Emile de Girardin.

Not until we know all that God knows can we estimate to the full the power and the sacredness of some one life which may seem the humblest in the world.—John Ruskin.

Dinner With Austrian Emperor.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has a rule of life which greatly perturbs some members of his court. He dines every day at half past 5, and he has done this since the beginning of his reign. As that hour does not suit everybody, it follows that the personages who are honored with invitations to dine with the Emperor find it very difficult to muster an appetite for dinner at tea time. They suffer in silence for the most part, but it is said that a certain great lady resolved to act.

She was invited to dine with the Emperor, but she sat at table and ate nothing. The kindly sovereign feared she was indisposed. No, she was quite well. Then why did she send every dish away? "Sire," she answered, "I never eat between meals." The repartee has had a success at Vienna. But the Emperor still dines at half past 5, without the society of that great lady.—London Chronicle.

Missouri Girls to Carry Pistols.

A number of young ladies of Joplin are forming themselves into a very unique club, the purpose of which will be to protect themselves from mashers, with which the town is overrun. The club will not have a flowery name and a set of beautifully worded by-laws.

The girls, profiting by experiences they or their friends have had recently, are intending to carry pistols when forced to be out at night unattended, and in the future when some fair one has a hand shoved deeply into her coat pocket or beneath her jacket she may be clasping the handle of a weapon, which may become dangerous in the hands of one so strongly determined to learn how to use it as the girl who enters the new club.

The club is composed of girls who are employed in stores, business and telephone offices and others who are forced to be out late at night.—Joplin Correspondence, Kansas City Journal.

Reason For Extravagance.

George H. Daniels, of the New York Central Railroad, knows a man "up the State" who bears a local reputation for extreme stinginess.

One day the man of frugal tendencies was met by a friend, who observed that the other was togged out in his best attire, including a silk hat that was taken out of its box on only the most festive occasions.

The stingy man said: "Heard the news?"

"No. What is it?"

"Twins!" he exclaimed, jerking his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of his domicile.

The friend began to understand. "I congratulate you," said he. "That explains the holiday make-up."

"Sure!" responded the close-fisted man disgustedly. "What's the use in my trying to be economical?"—Sunday Magazine.

Up-State Attorney's Fees.

There is a good story going the rounds about a brace of popular young attorneys whose shingle adorns the front of an office on State street. They were retained to defend a man whose business is dealing in dogs, and they carried his case to a successful issue. Imagine how they felt when they sent him a bill for legal services and in response he called at their office and informed them that they would have to take their pay in pups. They rebelled, but it was a case of take bow-wows or nothing and they settled on the basis of two bull pups, a black and tan and two water spaniels. The next dog fancier who invades that legal lair will be given a warm welcome.—Albany Journal.

Colored Glasses in Demand.

"Since the fad of having electric light shades made of colored glass has appeared the manufacture of glass has taken a big jump," said C. N. Caspar. "Many of these shades are expensive, and the price asked for them seems entirely out of proportion to their decorative effect. Yet they are handsome, too, and make an excellent substitute for the imposing and elaborate lamps in use before the advent of electricity as the popular light.

"Great quantities of colored glass are made at Ottawa, Ills., and this is sold to the mills that turn it into every conceivable shape and form, from the shades I was speaking of to the most artistic decorative windows you see in the big churches. Colored glass is not blown like the ordinary window pane and bottles, but is rolled out into huge sheets. It is then cut into any desired size and the pieces are put together by a lead cement.

"That is the way the different colors are gotten into the same place, and the putting of the small pieces together is where the artist is needed. The finest materials sometimes produce a cheap article because the person who put the bits together had no artistic instinct."

Cost of Rural Free Delivery.

In 1897, when the rural service was started on probation, $40,000 was deemed sufficient for its trial. During the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1904, nearly $13,000,000 was expended for rural free delivery. For the fiscal year upon which we have now entered $20,816,600 has been appropriated for the continuance and extension of the rural mail service. There were 24,566 rural routes in existence at the end of the fiscal year on June 30th last, 9,446 new routes having been put into operation during the fiscal year. On October 1, 1904, there were 27,155 routes established, and the service was being extended at the rate of about 800 routes a month.

The Coldest Place in the World.

Werchojansk, Siberia, is considered the northern pole of cold, or place of greatest cold in the northern hemisphere. A temperature of 69.8 degrees centigrade below zero (the freezing point of water) has been observed there, but the Russian painter, Borissow, has found a temperature of 70 degrees centigrade below zero registered on a minimum thermometer left by an Austrian exploring expedition in 1872 in the straits of Matotchkin, Nova Zembia. Another maximum thermometer registered 14 degrees below zero centigrade as the highest temperature since 1872. Apparently the place has a good title to be regarded as the pole of cold.

New York's Diamond Bill.

New York imported more precious stones and pearls last year than in any preceding twelve months, as shown by the report just sent by Appraiser Whitehead to Washington. The total valuation was $26,092,275, while the best previous record, made in 1902, was $25,678,956. In 1903 there was a decline to $24,678,956.

A larger proportion of the stones are now being cut by American workmen than ever before. The total valuation of the uncut stones that were imported was $9,675,741, while the next highest figures for this class were $7,412,419, in 1903.

First Cuban Bank Notes.

The National Bank of Cuba has issued $1,000,000 of bank notes in $1, $2, $5 and $10 denominations for Cuban circulation. These are the first bank notes issued under the Republic of Cuba and bear portraits of President Palma and other prominent Cubans. On the reverse of the notes is a picture of Morro Castle.

A modern church built upon the site of an ancient one, at Llanderand, Wales, had no bell. A farmer offered one that was lying in one of his barns. It turned out to be one that had hung in the tower of the ancient church and had not been swung for 200 years.

It is easier to return compliments than borrowed umbrellas.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

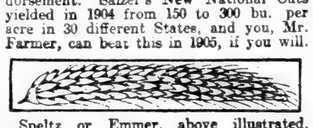
Roof gardens are now common features in Southern California.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

A Formosa man must have a license before he is allowed to smoke opium.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture gives to Salzer's Oats its heartiest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1904 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1905, if you will.



Speltz or Emmer, above illustrated, gives 80 bushels grain and four tons hay besides per acre. It's wonderful. Salzer's seeds are pedigree seeds, bred up through careful selection to big yields.

	Per Acre.
Salzer's Beardless Barley yielded	121 bu.
Salzer's Home Builder Corn...	300 bu.
Speltz and Macaroni Wheat....	80 bu.
Salzer's Victoria Rape.....	60,000 lbs.
Salzer's Teosinte Fodder.....	160,000 lbs.
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass....	50,000 lbs.
Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes.....	1,000 bu.

Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1905.

SEND 10c IN STAMPS

and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A. C. L.]

THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yield to it. Womb troubles, causing pain, weight and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

In Mississippi there are 300,000 more negroes than white people.

The Swiss military authorities are about to adopt khaki for soldiers' uniforms.

DISFIGURING ULCER

People Looked at Her in Amazement—Pronounced Incurable—Face Now Clear as Ever—Thanks God For Cuticura.

Mrs. P. Hackett, of 400 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I wish to give thanks for the marvelous cure of my mother by Cuticura. She had a severe ulcer, which physicians had pronounced incurable. It was a terrible disfigurement, and people would stand in amazement and look after her. After there was no hope from doctors she began using Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and now, thank God, she is completely cured, and her face is as smooth and clear as ever."

Apple and Anointed.

George III. was wondering how the apple got into the dumpling.

"Because the policeman on our beat prefers it that way," explained Queen Charlotte.

From that moment the King's mind began to totter.—New York Sun.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

No Notion of Real Trouble.

"I bet I get into more trouble than any man in this State," volunteered the young fellow. "Nothing in the trouble line overlooks me. Why, I'd be afraid to marry"——

"What! Ain't you married?" ejaculated the elderly party. "Boy, you don't know what trouble is."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ask Your Dealer For

BROWN CARRIAGE CO.'S

BUGGIES

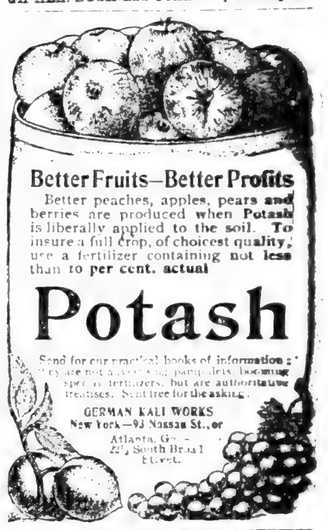
CINCINNATI. OHIO.

WANTED—In each State, Salesmen to sell large line Tobacco; permanent Position. CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Penicks, Va.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

GA.-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.



Better Fruits—Better Profits

Better peaches, apples, pears and berries are produced when Potash is liberally applied to the soil. To insure a full crop, of choicest quality, use a fertilizer containing not less than 10 per cent. actual

Potash

Send for our practical books of information; they are not a mere boom pamphlets, becoming specific fertilizers, but are authoritative treatises. Sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau St., or
Atlanta, Ga.—229 South Broad Street.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

My gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own over 5,000 acres for the production of our warranted seeds. In order to induce you to try them, we make you the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages,
2000 Fine Juicy Turnips,
2000 Standard Celery,
2000 Rich Nutty Lettuce,
1000 Splendid Onions,
1000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing bushels of brilliant flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about Flowers, Roses, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps and this notice. Big 196-page catalog alone, 5c.

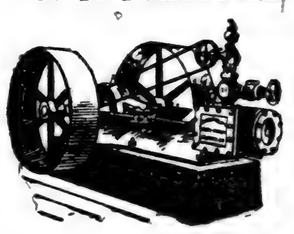
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., Acct. La Crosse, Wis.

ELECTRIC VEST POCKET LIGHTS

By Mail $1.00.

United Electric Co.
1804 Fourth Avenue
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMPANY



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MACON, GEORGIA.

ATTEMPT ON CZAR'S LIFE

Load of Grape Shot Fired on Imperial Party at St. Petersburg.

ARTILLERY GUNNERS SUSPECTED

During the Ceremonial of the Blessing of the Waters of the Neva, Cannon in Firing Salute Discharges Loaded Shell—Winter Palace Hit—Commander of Battery Arrested.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—At the conclusion of the blessing of the waters of the Neva, when the salutes were fired from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul and from a battery on the Place de la Bourse, opposite the Winter Palace, a rain of grape shot from the latter fell on the temporary chapel on the ice of the Neva and many bullets entered the Winter Palace, the Czar and his party narrowly escaping death.

It was at first thought that the occurrence was an accident, but after a hurried investigation the police reached the conclusion that a deliberate attempt had been made to take the Czar's life.

Their examination showed that six pieces of the shell entered the ground floor of the palace, which stands behind the pavilion. Six windows were broken on the first floor.

A later inspection established the fact that the ammunition used in firing the salute was a case shell. Case shot is only used in point blank firing at close range, projecting the bullets direct at the objective, instead of bursting over it, as in the case of shrapnel. A policeman who was killed was guarding the pavement twenty paces to the right of the imperial pavilion. The distance from the pavilion to the battery was 400 yards.

The missiles went high, entering windows of the splendid row of salons along the water front from which the Empress, the ladies of the Court and the members of the Diplomatic Corps, including the United States Ambassador, Mr. McCormick, and the Secretary, Mr. Eddy, and Second Secretary Bliss and all the high dignitaries of the State, army and navy were witnessing the glittering spectacle below.

The first impression of those who heard the crash was that it was due to falling crystals from the glass chandeliers, and caused by concussion from the booming guns; but everybody had been laboring under a more or less nervous strain because of the strike situation, and when the truth was realized the windows were hastily vacated and the greatest excitement reigned within the Palace.

The Czar was promptly informed of the occurrence, but showed slight emotion, even when an officer pointed out to him, as the imperial procession returned to the palace, the places where the bullets and the fragments of the shell had hit.

He returned to the palace at the head of his staff, shook hands with the ladies of the Court and the diplomats, and conversed briefly on general matters. To the French Ambassador he expressed sympathy with President Loubet in the loss of his mother.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the discharge of the case-shot resulted in the arrest of Captain Davydoff, of the artillery.

The officers on duty with the battery in firing the salute were:

Capt. Davydoff, commanding; Capt. Karzeff and Lieuts. Count Koutaissoff, Perebinosoff and Miller. The battery was composed of old muzzle-loading guns.

INFIDEL DROPS DEAD IN CHURCH

Revivalist Had Just Told Him Only Christianity Would Save Him.

Winamac, Ind.—Worshipers at the chapel at Wilders Station, near this city, were in a state of great excitement over an incident which occurred at a revival service. The Rev. James McCarey, a well-known evangelist, who was conducting a meeting, made a fervid exhortation to sinners to repent. While he was talking, Richard Bossy, a confessed unbeliever in religion, stepped into the church. As Mr. McCarey's eyes rested on him he exclaimed:

"There is one unbeliever in this congregation; a sinner who cannot be saved from death unless he becomes a Christian!"

As the words were uttered there was an exclamation of pain from Mr. Bossy and he fell to the floor, uttering the single word, "Oh!" Members of the congregation ran to him, but he was dead when they reached his side.

BAIL FOR MRS. CHADWICK.

On Federal Charges Only — Amount Fixed at $20,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.—J. P. Dawley, in the United States Circuit Court, asked that bail for the release of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick be fixed. Judge Wing placed the amount at $20,000. Dawley said this amount would be furnished.

A JAPANESE PRIZE.

The British Steamship Roseley Condemned.

Nagasaki, Japan.—The British steamship Roseley, which was seized by a Japanese warship in the Sea of Japan while on her way to Vladivostok with a cargo of Cardiff coal, was condemned by a prize court.

For New Prison.

Prisons Superintendent Collins, in his annual report, made public at Albany, N. Y., favored the abandonment of Sing Sing and Auburn prisons and the building of a big central institution.

Sentenced For Stealing $73,000.

James M. A. Watson, convicted of embezzling $73,000 from the District government at Washington, D. C., was sentenced to ten years in jail. An appeal was taken.

FALL RIVER STRIKE ENDS

Gov. Douglas Settles Difficulties of Textile Operatives and Men.

Tie-Up of Over Six Months—Cause of the Trouble — Meeting Held in Boston Between Employes and Strikers.

Boston, Mass.—The strike of the cotton mill operatives at Fall River, which affected about 25,000 persons, and which has been in progress for six months, was settled through the mediation of Governor Douglas.

Under the terms of an agreement accepted by both manufacturers and operatives at a conference held at the State House, the strikers will return to work at once under the 12½ per cent. reduction against which they struck last July, and with no discrimination because of the strike.

No rate of wages was established, but it was agreed that Governor Douglas shall investigate the matter of margins between the cost of cotton to the mill owners and the selling price of the cloth, and submit his conclusions as to an average margin upon which the manufacturers are to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on wages earned from the present time to April 1.

Both sides regard the outcome of the deliberations as a victory.

Governor Douglas, in a statement issued after the conference, expressed especial pleasure that the manufacturers had accepted even a modified form of arbitration, and said that he felt assured that the arbitration seed now planted would grow in a few years to a point that would prevent a recurrence of "these demoralizing and pitiful strikes."

Fall River, Mass.—The news of the settlement of the strike was received in this city with great enthusiasm. The posting of bulletins on the newspaper boards and the appearance of extra editions on the streets containing news of the settlement was the signal for an almost instantaneous outpouring of mill people. Within half an hour of the time that word first came to the city of a settlement the streets were crowded with men and women giving every manifestation of joy.

The strike began July 25, 1904, and was the greatest disturbance the textile industry of America has ever known. About 25,000 operatives were thrown out of work. Seventy-one mills controlled by thirty-three corporations remained idle until the middle of November, since which time most of the factories have been running, generally with less than one-half the usual force.

The strike was directly due to a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages. The mills had reduced wages 10 per cent. eight months previously. Under the second reduction the standard price for weaving was 17.32 cents per cut.

The mills affected by the strike have a combined capital of $25,000,000, and have 2,300,000 spindles. During the months the seventy-one mills were shut down the operatives lost nearly $150,000 weekly, and the corporations about $23,000. The aggregate direct losses to all interests to date is estimated at fully $5,000,000. The indirect losses were also considerable.

RECORD IN PASSENGERS KILLED

Worst Quarter Known For Fatal Railway Accidents.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a report on railroad accidents in the United States during July, August and September, 1904, showing that 228 passengers and 183 employes were killed, and 2154 passengers and 1593 employes injured in train accidents. Other accidents to passengers and employes, not the result of collisions or derailments, bring the aggregate casualties for the quarter up to 1032 killed and 13,207 injured. There were 1439 collisions and 1321 derailments, the damage to cars, engines and roadway being $2,439,073.

The report says that while these figures show a gratifying decrease in the number of employes killed, the three months, as a whole, may be termed the most disastrous quarter on record in fatal accidents to passengers.

207,000 MINERS OUT.

Spread of the Coal Strike in Germany —The Government's Efforts.

Essen, Germany.—Two hundred and seven thousand out of 268,000 miners in the Rhine country have gone out on strike. The Government commissioners were busy taking statements preparatory to forming judgment, and are giving counsel to both sides of the dispute. Boisterous crowds of strikers in several places have been dispersed by mounted police, who used their sabres and blank cartridges.

SHIFTS DIPLOMATS.

Czar Sends Ouroussoff to Vienna—Muravieff to Rome.

Rome, Italy.—Prince Ouroussoff, the Russian Ambassador to Italy, has been appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary. M. Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Justice, is to succeed Prince Ouroussoff at Rome.

WORLD'S HIGHEST PEAK.

Tibet Survey Mission Gives That Distinction to Mount Everest.

London, England.—A dispatch to the Standard from Calcutta says that the Tibet survey mission has established the fact that Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.

Panther Attacks Train.

A panther attacked a car of sheep on the Erie road, near Mast Hope, when the train stopped to cool hot journals.

French Autoist Fined.

Henri Fournier, well known French automobilist, was fined for speeding in Fifth avenue, New York City.

Grand Duchess Dead.

Grand Duchess Caroline of Saxe-Weimar is dead.

ARMY ENTERS PORT ARTHUR

One Regiment From Each Brigade of Japanese March In.

CORRESPONDENTS INSPECT FORT

Wild Lawlessness of Russian Soldiers Just Prior to the Official Surrender—Procession of Mikado's Army Five Miles Long—Gen. Stoessel Blamed For the Surrender—Memorial Services Held

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army at Port Arthur, via Tientsin.—The victorious Japanese army formally entered Port Arthur. General Nogi with his staff entered first through the old town and took his stand in the public square of the new town. The army was represented by one regiment from each brigade.

The procession, which was five miles long, was three hours passing the saluting base, after which the troops passed out of the city through the new town. The correspondents then visited the captured city for the first time.

The old town buildings were badly smashed by shells, but in the new town the damage was slight. All the shipping in the harbor was badly damaged by shell fire, the warships being practically useless, owing to the injuries they had sustained by shells.

Proposals for the surrender of Port Arthur were first made December 29 at a council of war. General Stoessel was in favor of surrender, but some of his general officers were bitterly opposed to it. The regimental officers and the troops were not consulted.

The first news they had of the surrender was January 1 after General Stoessel had communicated with the Japanese.

The scenes which followed were disgraceful. Drunken soldiers filled the streets and refused to obey their officers. Many of them destroyed the guns upon the positions they had defended and came into the city without permission.

The infantry loudly protested that the fortress had been given away, threw their rifles and ammunition into the harbor and proceeded to break into warehouses and loot and drink vodka until in a helpless condition.

It was evident that the surrender was not necessary, as there were 31,000 effective men in the fortress. The supply of ammunition was short, but it was not exhausted. Food was scarce, but private stores were not requisitioned by the military.

There is no difficulty in getting good meals in the city even now from the stores in private possession. A portion of the fortress was capable of defense for months longer. It was the opinion of the non-combatants at Port Arthur that the surrender was unnecessary, as the troops were willing and able to fight to the bitter end.

General Stoessel was much blamed for what was characterized as a disgraceful conclusion of a splendid defense, which ended with the death of Major-General Kondratenko, who was loved by the soldiers, and was the life of the defense.

Memorial services were held in honor of the spirits of the Japanese dead, upon the plain north of the village of Shuishi, a short distance from Port Arthur. Regiments representing the entire Japanese army were present.

A shrine was erected on the crest of a small hill, and the troops formed a circle around it. General Nogi and his staff were present. Lunch was served afterward in the open to all the officers present. It was a splendid spectacle.

GEN. STOESSEL SAILS FOR HOME

Leaves Nagasaki With Staff and More Than 500 Officers and Men.

Nagasaki, Japan.—The French steamer Australien sailed just before 8 o'clock in the evening for Marseilles, France, having on board General Stoessel and his wife and 565 Russians, including Admirals Grigorovitch and Lockinsky, Generals Gorbatowsky and Reiss, and 245 other officers and their wives. The Australien was not allowed to leave the harbor before dark as a precaution against the Russians or others obtaining knowledge of the defenses. The steamer was piloted out of Nagasaki by Japanese naval officers.

During their stay here the Russian officers bought curios valued at more than $12,000, having ample supplies of money, but the soldiers had not received their pay for many months.

General Fock remains a prisoner in Japan.

VAN OF PRISONERS WRECKED.

One Killed by Wagon Going Over High Embankment.

Philadelphia, Pa. — While a prison van filled with eight long term prisoners for the House of Correction was being driven to the prison it went over a twenty-foot embankment. One of the prisoners died an hour later from the injuries he received. The rest, including the guard, were placed in the new Municipal Hospital. The horse shied at a piece of paper.

JAPS CAPTURE STEAMER.

Dutch Coaler Heading For Vladivostok From Cardiff Stopped.

Tokio, Japan.—A Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer captured the Dutch steamer Wilhelmina, which was carrying Cardiff coal to Vladivostok in the Tsushima Straits and brought her to Sasebo.

With Cars or Tongue.

A bride and bridegroom were on their honeymoon. The bride, in telegraphing to her father, announced that they were "having a lovely time, a row every morning before breakfast."

Her father, evidently reminiscent of his own experiences, wired back:

"How do you pronounce r-o-w?"—London Tit-Bits.

Whales and serpents are voiceless. So, also are the porcupine, the armadillo, and the giraffe.

RATE BILLS INTRODUCED

Administration's Plan For Regulating Railroad Tariff.

One Bill Empowers the Interstate Commission to Fix Rates—Other Creates a Court to Review Rates Fixed.

Washington, D. C.—The so-called Administration measures to increase the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission were introduced in the House. There were two of them, one from Representative Esch, of Wisconsin, and the other from Representative Townsend, of Michigan. These bills are regarded as having the indorsement of President Roosevelt, because their authors were told by the President that their ideas about dealing with the railway rate question accorded with his own, and at his suggestion they collaborated with Attorney-General Moody in drafting the proposed legislation.

The Esch and Townsend bills are along the lines of most of the suggestions made by other Congressmen to give a greater degree of Federal supervision over railway freight rates. The Esch measure gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to fix a rate, and the Townsend bill provides for the creation of a court of transportation, which shall have authority to say whether that rate is reasonable. In thus proposing a special court to deal with rate adjudication the Townsend bill adopts the suggestion of Secretary of the Navy Morton, and goes contrary to the idea of Representative Hepburn, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Senator Elkins, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, that provision should be made for an additional Judge in each Federal circuit to handle interstate commerce cases. It is generally believed that the Esch and Townsend bills were read and approved by the President before they were introduced.

The Esch bill provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall declare, when complaint is made, what shall be a just and reasonable rate, practice or regulation for the future with respect to any matter of transportation. The order shall become operative thirty days after notice to the persons affected. At any time within sixty days any person feeling the rate to be unjust, unreasonable or discriminatory, may institute proceedings in the Court of Transportation, sitting as a court of equity, to have it reviewed.

The Townsend bill creates a Court of Transportation with the powers of a Circuit Court, and is to have original exclusive jurisdiction of all cases growing out of such orders, regulations and requirements that may be made and promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, either in law or in equity. It is to be composed of a Chief Justice, to whom a salary of $9000 a year is to be paid, and four Associate Justices at a salary of $8500 each. Appeal from this court is to be had to the Supreme Court of the United States only.

A rate bill representing the views of the six Democratic members of the House Commerce Committee and also those of Representative John Sharp Williams, the Democratic floor leader, was introduced by Representative Davey, of Louisiana. It gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix a rate that is to remain in force until overruled by the United States Court having proper jurisdiction.

SAT DEAD FACE TO FACE.

Murder Followed by Suicide Over Investigation of a Treasurer's Books.

Veedersburg, Ind.—John Brant, a well-known Democratic politician, and Charles Eckburg, financial secretary of the Odd Fellows' lodge, of this city, were found at 4 o'clock in the afternoon sitting facing each other in a barber shop, each dead from a bullet in the brain.

Brant was a member of a committee appointed by the lodge to investigate Eckburg's books, and a letter on Eckburg spoke of intended suicide and that he "would carry Brant with him."

Until the letter was found it was supposed that the two men had quarreled and fought in the barber shop, which they entered early in the morning. Pistol shots were heard, but the sound was muffled.

Eckburg's letter, addressed to the public, shows that he had planned to assassinate Brant and for that purpose invited him to the shop. A revolver was found in a cuspidor near Eckburg's body. The men leave families. The Coroner began investigating the case.

DROPS DEAD AFTER SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Harvey Hatcher, of Atlanta, Ga., Dies in a Hotel.

Charleston, S. C.—Rev. Dr. Harvey Hatcher, of Atlanta, Ga., representative of the American Baptist Publication Society, of Philadelphia, fell dead in a hotel lobby in Beaufort.

He had preached in the morning.

PALACE OF PEACE SITE.

Netherlands Government Selects Place For Carnegie's Gift.

The Hague.—The Government has selected the military parade ground near the Bosch (the royal park) as the site for Carnegie's Palace of Peace. The selection is made subject to the approval of the States-General.

Boy Trials.

Willie—I earned a nickel today.

Father—Are you sure? How much did you do?

Willie—Oh, I moved the piano and beat the parlor rug and emptied all the ashes.

Father—Well, a nickel is a whole lot of money.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Ex-Empress Eugenie may be seen almost any fine day taking long drives in a motor car in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

WOMAN'S WORLD

RUSSIAN HOUSE GOWNS.

There are some very fascinating features in dress which the Americans are only just beginning to copy from the French, and one of them is the use of those informal garments which the clever Parisienne distinguishes as robes intimes. Family life in France is the extreme of informality, and for the late breakfast and for the family dinner madame—and mademoiselle as well, for that matter—indulges in those graceful and artistic garments that suggest, without entirely carrying out, the negligee idea.

To wear the very dressy silk petticoats the Parisienne perhaps spends more time and thought and money upon her lingerie than upon the rest of her wardrobe, there are the most delightful and artistic coats or jackets or whatever one chooses to call them. The oneseamo crepe de chine as the double widths have come to be called, is a mighty favorite for these, for the necessary shirring, tucking and accordeon plaitings can better be planned for and with less waste of material in the wide than in the narrow fabric.

The yoke is really the foundation of those charming accessories to one's wardrobe; and this is covered up and concealed by a thousand and one clever devices in the trimming line. Their construction is so simple that even the veriest amateur in the dressmaking line can fashion them for herself. From the concealed yoke the full folds of the little jacket depend, and here is it shirred, tucked or accordeon plaited, the length being regulated to suit the wearer. In accordance with the more formal fashions there is quite a fancy for the half and three-quarters lengths, and very graceful, it must be confessed, they look. Yards upon yards of lace are used for ruffling and edging; and the sleeves are just as elaborate as well may be, and of half or taree-quarter length to match the coat.

Very often a sash of velvet ribbon of a tint that will harmonize or contrast with the crepe de chine is threaded through the plaiting and tied in front in a careless grace. It must hang loosely around the figure, just on the curve of the hip, rather than the waist line; and full tassels in jet beads or something of that order give a weight to the sash ends and hold the sash in place.

WOMEN FARMERS A SUCCESS.

What have we here but full-fledged women farmers. It is true that women have entered into every branch of the trade occupations, but comparatively few have undertaken this difficult and trying task. It means all work and no rest to strong men. What must it mean to women? Women now adorn every department of literature, art and science. They also have a share in the more rude branches of the self-supporting vocations. None, however, are quite so difficult and require such steady workers as this producing from the earth. Of course, the conditions of today, and are not those of 20 years back, and it is now possible to rely upon someone when a relief is necessary. There are also other improvements which do not leave bare such facts as one had to contend with so long ago. Since this branch has been accepted as one worthy of attention by women, the branches of farming that are both congenial and profitable to women, bee culture, fruit-raising, poultry, vegetable and flower culture, are receiving attention. Bees are a good paying proposition, and any woman who contemplates entering into this profession will do well to take this as a specialty. A small capital is required to start, and constant attention is required only at certain times. Fruit is always profitable and so is poultry and vegetables. They are rather hard to take care of, but in the end reap fine financial harvest for those concerned. Women being unusually fond of flowers, enables them to study their advent with greater knowledge and more judgment than other things in which they take no interest, and if one should take particular care of them and start on a small scale they would most assuredly make money for the farmers within a short time.—Newark Advertiser.

IMPORTANCE OF WELL-FITTING SHOE.

There is more to be understood about a shoe than the heel, and this is the general cut and style. When women are not over particular regarding their footgear, but who pay fabulous prices for their shoes, should give more time to the fit and becomingness of a shoe. The shape of one's foot should be studied and attention given to the sort of shoes which is most comfortable. Those who do not have their shoes made to order, which, by the way, is only a fad, should take time when purchasing a pair of shoes. Many things are to be considered—first of all the general comfort and look of the shoe. Some women have the idea that a shoe which is positively ugly, which has a broad, flat sole and a low heel, should be healthy, but it is not so, for many women would be in perfect agony with such a shoe. The ar the foot should be studied, and are just as many women wh stand a high heel as there ar can wear easily the low one. street wear the light weight ca onys are the best, and those w are laced are also most comfort It is best, if possible, to wear a erately high Cuban heel on a casions, excepting of course, ings.—Newark Advertiser.

MODERN WOMAN'S ADV TAGES.

It is quite possible in this a that women do for appreci good fortunes in having thin ranged for their benefit and co that if otherwise, would make considerably more difficult to trea path of life, besides increasin burdens she has now unfold erything which is possible to a glish is done, and the woman sh has, perhaps, the best of all. has the advantage of a cosmop country, where all mortals are co She is looked upon as a portio the American race, which sig that she is fully equal to a prince royal blood or a millionaire's d ter. In the modern vast depart store she can come in the mor and stay as long as she che Whether she buys or not she is a come guest. The stores are equi sumptuously and flowers, music all the comforts of life are at her mand, the best part being, perha the non-charge of it all. Ma have changed considerably within past decade, and now women ca as much liberty, in very many sports, as men.

THE CARE OF THEEVES

Since the beauty specialists succeeding in their art in practica beautifying women's faces, every ture has been experimented up with the most favorable results. eyes alone have withstood the tific method, and as they are a delicate organ it is well not to tam with them. They are without a do the most salient feature of the fa and should be cared for as su Their beauty lies entirely with woman herself, and whether they a a credit or a discredit to her fac of one's own making. There ar few important "don'ts" which, if lowed, would do much to preserve eyes and have a great tendency make them beautiful. The follow are some:

Don't read with insufficient light.
Don't read in a moving train.
Don't read while you rock.
Don't read after the eyes have be taxed with sewing or such like.
Don't use the eyes when they sma
Don't look at the sun.
Don't face the wind if avoida without some protection.
Don't squint.
Don't read with the head lowere —Exchange.

ITALY'S BABY PRINCE.

Although the royal Italian nurse is managed in a very democra manner, under the supervision of English governess and her corps assistants, there are many ancie prejudice regarding the proper r ing of a royal baby that much be herred to and consequently the li heir apparent, the Prince of P mont, must submit in his helpless fant state to b ing swathed in l bands of linen, which ke his low limbs almost immobile, although little arms are free.

Although the two little Italian p cesses and their new brothers a not loaded down with the mag cence enjoyed by the occupants of Russian royal nurseries, still th little southern royalties posses beautiful and luxurious nurser cles that would cause many a wes mother, with her ideas of simpli for children, to open her eyes.

Then, too, the baby prince ha cradle of solid silver, decorated w symbol figures. The two fig supporting the basket are over feet in height, and the cradle pro is four feet from the floor. Wash ton Times.

THE SLENDER WAIST AGAIN

Every possible means are resor to nowadays to make the waist look slender, and this without undue lacing or pinching either. T the new gown accentuates this s der and rounded waist need not ca any alarm among those who mak fetish of health fads. Its achi ment is a matter of appearance ra er than of reality and the belt ta will be found to measure quite many inches as in the early days the blouses and straight front sets. The broad and built out sh er is primarily responsible for and very dainty indeed is the eff it produces. Of course, it is an eff that must be managed with discr nation or the results will not be th sought for. With the broad slender in comparison. All new sleeves are designed with object in view.—Newark Advertis

A new cartridge in use by French army, will propel a bullet a mile without any perceptible or fall.

T

VOL. II.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Current Events Gathered as They Happen.

Robbed on Train.

Birmingham, Ala.—M. Wasserman who lives in New York was robbed on a train coming [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] day morning [illegible] ted as Mr. Was [illegible] train in [illegible] and he [illegible] three [illegible] a de [illegible] ed the [illegible]

In two had two check [illegible] Southern Ex [illegible] Orleans and a number of priva pers which [illegible] himself. He [illegible] was made [illegible] other of them [illegible] versation [illegible] suit cases. The young man w tempted to swap baggage with was very handsomely dressed

Mr. Wasserman says that he h been around the world more than on and that this was the first time that he has ever been swindled or robbed

New Corporation.

Pansy, Ala.—The Pansy Company of Scranton, Pa., with a capital stock of $25,000, filed with Secretary of State R. R. McDavid a copy of its charter secured in New Jersey.

The company will operate saw mills and other enterprises, at Pansy, in Houston county.

The privilege of the Pansy Lumber Company, among other things, are "to acquire, hold, lease and sell timber, farming, grazing, mineral and other lands and the products thereof; to build, construct, maintain and operate plant and works for the development of such lands and for the handling, preparing and sendering commercially available the various products. Also to manufacture iron, steel, manganese, coke, copper and other materials.

Ginners Will Meet Soon.

Montgomery, Ala.—The ginners of Alabama will meet here February 4.

The call for the meeting comes from J. A. Taylor, president of the National Ginners' Association.

In arranging for the meeting, Mr Taylor has put himself in communication with the leading ginners of the state. He has written them urging a state convention to be held to discuss and act upon matters of importance to them.

The meeting is to devise some way of securing to the ginners and planters the benefits that are derived from the gathering of cotton statistics.

In his communication to the ginners President Taylor says:

"Spinners and speculators have agents to report to them on crop conditions and yield. We furnish information, but get word back too late to be of use to us, or to our customers. The ginners are in closer touch with the cotton situation than any other class and we can make the organization a power for good in the South."

It is expected that there will be a large attendance upon the convention.

Watchman Shot in Hand.

Birmingham, Ala.—Watchman Helton at the Louisville and Nashville yards was shot in the hand Sunday morning about 2:30 o'clock by an unknown white man.

Mr. Helton is stationed at Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street and saw three men attempting to board a passing train. He attempted to make them leave when one of the men turned on him and fired a pistol, the ball striking him in the hand. The three men then ran toward the city and escaped.

Plan Press Association.

Florence, Ala.—The newspaper men of Lauderdale and Colbert counties will meet in Tuscumbia Saturday to organize a press association. There are two papers in Lauderdale county and four in Colbert, and all will be represented at the meeting.

To Increase Stock.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Dimmick Pipe Company has called a stockholders' meeting for February 28, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time there will be action taken on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company to not exceed $1,000,000. It is the purpose of the company to add another pit to their large water pipe plant at North Birmingham this year, and to make other betterments at a cost of about $2[illegible]. The company has enjoyed what [illegible]fied prosperity since it be[illegible] operations six years ago, having trade with every section of the country, as well as doing an export b[illegible]ness. It is one of the most solid industrial concerns in the entire So[illegible]

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., FEBRUARY 2, 1905. NO. 45

ALABAMA NEWS.

Current Events Gathered as They Happen.

Robbed on Train.

Birmingham, Ala.—M. Wasserman, who lives in New York, was robbed on train coming into Birmingham from New Orleans at an early hour Saturday morning. The theft was committed as Mr. Wasserman was leaving the train in the union passenger station, and he believes that it was done by three well-dressed young white men, description of whom he has furnished the police department.

In a wallet stolen from his pocket he had two checks for $50 each on the Southern Express Company at New Orleans and a number of private papers which would interest no one but himself. He states that the theft was made by one of the men while another of them engaged him in a conversation relative to swapping dress suit cases. The young man who attempted to swap baggage with him was very handsomely dressed.

Mr. Wasserman says that he has been around the world more than once and that this was the first time that he has ever been swindled or robbed.

New Corporation.

Pansy, Ala.—The Pansy Company, of Scranton, Pa., with a capital stock of $25,000, filed with Secretary of State C. R. McDavid a copy of its charter secured in New Jersey.

The company will operate saw mills and other enterprises, at Pansy, in Houston county.

The privilege of the Pansy Lumber Company, among other things, are "to acquire, hold, lease and sell timber, farming, grazing, mineral and other lands and the products thereof; to build, construct, maintain and operate plant and works for the development of such lands and for the handling, preparing and sendering commercially available the various products. Also to manufacture iron, steel, manganese, coke, copper and other materials.

Ginners Will Meet Soon.

Montgomery, Ala.—The ginners of Alabama will meet here February 4.

The call for the meeting comes from J. A. Taylor, president of the National Ginners' Association.

In arranging for the meeting, Mr. Taylor has put himself in communication with the leading ginners of the state. He has written them urging a state convention to be held to discuss and act upon matters of importance to them.

The meeting is to devise some way of securing to the ginners and planters the benefits that are derived from the gathering of cotton statistics.

In his communication to the ginners President Taylor says:

"Spinners and speculators have agents to report to them on crop conditions and yield. We furnish information, but get word back too late to be of use to us, or to our customers. The ginners are in closer touch with the cotton situation than any other class and we can make the organization a power for good in the South."

It is expected that there will be a large attendance upon the convention.

Watchman Shot in Hand.

Birmingham, Ala.—Watchman Helton at the Louisville and Nashville yards was shot in the hand Sunday morning about 2:30 o'clock by an unknown white man.

Mr. Helton is stationed at Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street and saw three men attempting to board a passing train. He attempted to make them leave when one of the men turned on him and fired a pistol, the ball striking him in the hand. The three men then ran toward the city and escaped.

Plan Press Association.

Florence, Ala.—The newspaper men of Lauderdale and Colbert counties will meet in Tuscumbia Saturday to organize a press association. There are two papers in Lauderdale county and four in Colbert, and all will be represented at the meeting.

To Increase Stock.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Dimmick Pipe Company has called a stockholders' meeting for February 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time there will be action taken on the proposition to increase the capital stock of the company to not exceeding $1,000,000. It is the purpose of the company to add another pit to the large water pipe plant at North Birmingham this year, and to make other betterments at a cost of about $250,000. The company has enjoyed unbounded prosperity since it began operations six years ago, having a trade with every section of the country, as well as doing an export business. It is one of the most solid industrial concerns in the entire South.

Caught in Oklahoma.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—Sheriff W. E. Bevill has received a telegram from officers in Oklahoma City, notifying him of the capture in that city of Bill King, the negro who murdered Henry Irving and the latter's 13-year-old son, in this county Christmas eve night. King made his escape after the murder, and was followed by Sheriff Bevill to Memphis, where all trace of the murderer was lost.

Irving and his boy were willed without provocation, and a reward of $75 was offered by a fraternal order, of which the elder Irving was a member, which has been supplemented by the governor, for the delivery of the murderer to the sheriff of this country.

Wanted in Louisiana.

Mobile, Ala.—W. M. Scott, who came to Mobile from New Orleans after Ed Williams, who has a number of aliases, left for Montgomery to interview Governor Cunningham with the view to securing the person of the young man, who is now serving a sentence at hard labor for carrying concealed weapons. Mr. Scott is armed with a requisition from the governor of Louisiana, he being deputized to act for that state. Mr. Scott had a consultation with the trial judge who sentenced Williams, also the solicitor, but it is impossible to learn what satisfaction he obtained from these officials.

It is charged that Williams while agent of the Southern Express Company at White Castle, La., and after being there only two days, left with $267.50 of the company's money. He also had other property, identification of which has been made as coming from White Castle.

Water Committee Met.

Birmingham, Ala.—The following is the gist of the first meeting of the general committee on greater water supply:

Office of consulting engineer for the proposed preliminary survey created, and Julian Kendrick was unanimously chosen to the position.

Chairman W. P. G. Harding was instructed to appoint a committee of fifteen citizens of Jefferson county to appear before the board of revenue at as early a date as possible and ask that an appropriation sufficient to defray the expenses of the preliminary survey be made.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the chairman to increase the general committee by adding the names of the mayors of North Birmingham, Woodlawn, Avondale and East Lake, and two citizens from each of those localities.

Deaf Mute In Prison.

Montgomery, Ala.—John Wilson, a deaf mute, 24 years old and of good appearance, is held at police headquarters on a charge of practicing a fraud.

Wilson presented to Charles R. Westcott, a letter signed by Colonel Charles P. Jones, in which the deaf mute was highly endorsed as a worthy young man and recommended that he be assisted financially in defraying his expenses at a school for mutes.

At police headquarters a cash book was taken from the person of Wilson which showed that he had collected considerable money from Montgomery citizens on the forged letter of Colonel Jones, which was typewritten on his letter head.

Wilson said that he came to Montgomery from Birmingham and that his home was in Louisville, Ky.

Shooting at Ensley.

Ensley, Ala.—In a difficulty at a saloon here Saturday night, Frank Fuller was shot by Bert Sharp. The bullet struck him in the shoulder, but the wound is not a dangerous one. The two men are said to have been at out for several days past. Witnesses say that Fuller struck Sharp over the head with a billiard cue. Both men were put under arrest.

Sharp is employed at the rail mill.

A New Corporation.

Luverne, Ala.—The Cody-Henderson Company, of Luverne, with a capital stock of $35,000, filed notice of its incorporation.

The corporators are J. C. Henderson and associates.

Several New Buildings.

Birmingham, Ala.—Wheelock, Joy & Wheelock, architects, are at present engaged in drawing plans for a series of two-story buildings to be erected along the west side of Twentieth street from Second alley to Third avenue, where the disastrous fire of a month ago occurred.

The burned structures were the property of General Louis V. Clark, the rest of the buildings to Third avenue were the property of Mr. Marx, of Montgomery. The two will erect together the series of new structures along the street. Despite the fact that they are to be of only two stories, they will be thoroughly modern in equipment.

Heavy Car Contract Awarded.

Anniston, Ala.—The Western Steel Car and Foundry Company has been awarded contracts within the last few days for the building of fourteen hundred freight cars by the local plant, and that work on them would commence just as soon as material could be secured. The greater majority of these cars are to be built for the Southern road, in fact more than one thousand of the number.

Everything will be in readiness for starting up the rolling mill on Monday, February 6. It is expected the puddling furnaces will start on that day; the finishing mill about a week later. Owing to the very disagreeable weather that has been prevailing for the past few weeks the company has been unable to get in material, but with more open weather it will soon be all aglow from one end to the other with life. All the machinery has been gone over and placed in good condition. A working force is rapidly being employed and systematized.

No More Companies.

Montgomery, Ala.—The compromise board, composed of the governor, the attorney general and the state auditor made one more compromise on the matter of privilege taxes for corporations in the state. This was for the Central Iron and Coal Company of Tuscaloosa, which admits that it had last year a capital stock of $600,000, on which the tax of one-tenth of one per cent. would have been $600. The matter was compromised for $300, and is about the fourth of the kind effected since the passage of the new section of the revenue law stipulating the charge. This fee is for the tax of 1904, and does not include anything for this year. It is understood that there will be no compromise this year, though this is not authoritatively stated.

Succumbs to Paralytic Stroke.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—News of the death of G. Lunsford Treywick has been brought to the city, who has resided in this section since Alabama was a territory. Mr. Treywick went for a walk over his plantation early in the afternoon and not having returned late in the evening a search was made. At 8 o'clock he was found prostrated in an open cotton field stricken with paralysis and in an unconscious state. He was immediately carried to his home, where medical aid was summoned, but he died within a short while after reaching his home. It is thought he lay in the field several hours after receiving the stroke.

Played With Blasting Powder.

Anniston, Ala.—One boy is dead and two are seriously injured as a result of an accident Sunday on the Gladden place, two miles west of Alexandria.

One of the number, Ike Broom died this morning at 9 o'clock and his thirteen-year-old brother, Colonel Broom, is not expected to live. The face and hands of a boy by the name of Baker are badly, but not seriously burned. There were three boys in the party. They were around a big fire in a field and were sprinkling powder over it, when the clothes of Ike Broom, aged 17, were ignited.

The other boys rushed to his assistance and met with a similar fate. The boys so badly burned are the sons of William Broom. They had found a keg of blasting powder and filled their pockets with the explosive.

More Mill Stock Is Issued.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Ellawhite cotton mills, of Uniontown, have issued $75,000 of additional stock, making the whole amount $175,000, with which it is expected that the factory will be enlarged, more spindles put in and additional capacity provided for in other ways. This mill has been one of the most remarkable successes of the country. It was organized in 1900, and the mill has been a source of revenue from the day it began work.

Discharged on Self-Defense.

Tuskegee, Ala.—On the plea of self-defense, Justice Proctor released Sheriff Connor, Deputy Lamar and City Marshal Taylor, who shot to death Jim and Bob McBryde while attempting to arrest them.

Increased Acreage In Strawberries.

Brewton, Ala.—Lovelace Brothers have sold their strawberry and fruit orchard, consisting of something over one hundred acres, near Brewton, to Northern capitalists, who will cultivate it. The strawberry industry in this section is assuming large proportions, and a very large acreage will be put in this season.

The extremely cold weather this week has materially interferred with brick work, the mortar freezing.

Died From Falling.

Anniston, Ala.—J. T. Vinson, who died from the effects of a contusion on the head received by falling into a pit, was buried here Saturday.

WILL THEY BE HEARD?

Vladimer Interviewed on the Cause of the Russian Trouble in January.

IS PASSING A GREAT CRISIS.

Troubels Have Been Caused By Trade Depression and Lack of Employment—Not Revolutionary.

St. Petersburg.—Grand Duke Vladimer, uncle of Emperor Nicholas, and commander of the imperial guard, has granted an interview to the Associated Press at the duke's palace in Quay de LaCour, adjoining the winter palace.

The correspondent was received in the duke's private study. The grand duke is a man of perhaps 60 years, a veteran in appearance, as well as in fact, for he won his spurs and the cross of St. George twenty-five years ago on the plains before Plevna. He is big-framed and dark visaged, and has iron gray hair, and resembles more his brother, Alexander III, than his nephew, Emperor Nicholas. Although his face and frame show marks of recent illness, the nervous energy he displays gives the impression of a man of force and action.

"You must remember," said the grand duke in French, "you must remember I am a grand duke and a subject of the Emperor. As such I am extremely loyal to him, and I am Russian from the crown of my head to the tip of my toes," accompanying the words with a sweeping gesture.

"What information can I give you?"

"The newspapers abroad," suggested the correspondent, "have made many statements regarding the avents of January 22d."

Stands Aghast at Stories.

"I know; I have read accounts in the foreign press. I have stood aghast at the frightful stories of the butchery of innocent people which they have printed. I know they say well-intentioned patriots with a priest at their head commanded peacefully to place their grievances before his majesty, were ruthlessly shot down in the streets, but we know that behind this peaceful procession was an anarchistic and socialistic plot of which the overwhelming majority of the workmen were merely innocent tools. We know from examination of the dead and those arrested that some alleged priests were actually revolutionary agitators, and students in disguise. We had to save the city from a mob. Unfortunately, to do so, innocent and guilty suffered alike. But suppose 140,000 men had reached the gates of the winter palace; they would have sacked it as the mob sacked Versailles. From the palace they would have gone elsewhere and the whole city would have been delivered over to anarchy, riot, bloodshed and flames. Our duty was the duty of every government.

Same in Other Countries.

"The same situation has confronted cities in other countries. Why, because this occurred in Russia, should the whole world point the finger of scorn at us? In the midst of our difficulties, why should we be turned upon? Why should America especially misinterpret and think ill of us? We have always been friends—friends of a century—friends when America needed friends. I remember when America was our great friend. Why has all this changed? What has Russia done to deserve it? What has Russia done to America? Why should the foreign press, especially that of Great Britain, not hesitate before an inquiry? No invention seems too horrible for them to print.

"They do not explain that on Saturday every dead wall in street St. Petersburg was placarded with warnings to the people not to assemble. No, but they tell that thousands of innocent people were killed and other thousands wounded, and paint the streets as running red with blood. They even say the dead were pushed under the ice of the Neva at night. It is infamous. They say nothing of isolated officers set upon by mobs in the streets and hammered into insensibility or of policemen killed or wounded. As a matter of fact, complete returns show that exactly 126 are dead. Several hundred were wounded. I can't give the precise figures of the wounded, but you shall have an opportunity to see the full reports."

Farmers Have Cotton.

Tallippoosa, Ala.—News is received here from Romulus of the burning of A. B. Patrick's gin. It seems that the fire did not develop until the small hours of the night. There was cotton and corn stored there to the amount of $20,000, which was totally destroyed with no insurance. Many of the small farmers had their entire crop stored, waiting for higher prices.

General Lee Speaks.

Canton, Ohio—At the commemoration of the late President McKinley at the Young Men's McKinley Club banquet Tuesday night, among other things, General Fitzhugh Lee said:

General Lee Speaks.

"Ohio, it is true, is the state of his nativity. Her citizens knew and loved the living McKinley, her soil is sacred with the grave that marks the resting place of the dead McKinley; her people will cherish his lofty character and his splendid services as long as the mountains kiss the heavens or the rivers roll to the sea.

"Ohio, however, can not bound his boundless fame, for on the wings of renown his glory has been wafted to all parts of the world. Tonight each state which is represented by a star in the national crown which binds the American union is equally interested in all that concerns the name and fame of the man who sleeps his last sleep in your midst so quietly that no sound can ever wake him to glory again.

Virginia Proud of Sons.

"Old Virginia is proud of the fact that she gave to the country George Washington. She, too, rejoices that she was the mother of Thomas Jefferson. She sent forth also James Madison, the father of the constitution; Patrick Henry, the great creator of American liberty. She brought forth, too, James Monroe, and the great jurist, John Marshall. Proud as the old state may be at the career of her sons, she is equally proud as an American state, in all that concerns the noble life and the great work of William McKinley—the typical American citizen. The great men I have mentioned, with Adams, Hamilton and Franklin and other distinguished colleagues, worked out successfully the problem of human government, discovered constitutional liberty, caused freedom to dwell in our midst and erected popular government which has widened and broadened since their day, until the national banner floats over more square leagues of land than did that of Rome after seven centuries of growth.

"We should look more frequently back to those men of the past whose intellectual labors accomplished so much, while gazing, too, upon the great future unrolling before us, but whether looking back or looking forward, our hearts and memories should go out to one whose splendid national work healed the scars of war and brought in closer union the men whose loaded guns were once pointed at the breasts of each other. He is the source, to a marvelous degree, from which has flowed the fraternity of the sections.

Proposes His Own Epitaph.

"'Could I,' he once said to me, 'write an epitaph upon my tomb, I would say: 'Here lies a President of the United States who has done more to bring all the sections of a common country into more harmonious and closer friendship than any of his predecessors.'

"He has fought his last battle. He has written upon the roll of fame the last record of his great life. He has left the inspiration of a beautiful life and exalted character, and illustrious example in all that pertains to a stainless private life and a most distinguished public career.

"We of the south do not forget the kind words Mr. McKinley uttered in his speech at Atlanta, Ga., when he said:

"'In the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the confederate soldiers,' and we remember, too, that the Virginia constitutional convention was in session at Richmond at the time of his death, and that memorial exercises were held where the executive, the judicial and legislative departments of the state united with the members of the convention in deploring his death.

"Sleep on, oh just and wise ruler. Your birth was a blessing to your country, your life a blessing to all of its inhabitants; your death a calamity which has excited the lamentations of a world; all the sections tonight hear the echo of the voice of the great soldier, U. S. Grant, who, on his death bed, said:

"'I feel that we are approaching an era of great good feeling between federal and confederate soldiers. I shall not be here to witness it in its perfection, but I feel within me that it is to be so. Let us have peace.'

Big Diamond Found.

Johannesburg, Transvaal.—The largest diamond ever discovered has been found near Pretoria. The stone weighs 3,032 carats and is said to be a pure white diamond of good quality. It is locally valued at $3,500,000 to $4,000,000. The famous Kihnoor which is valued at $600,000, weighs 123 carats, though it is said to have weighed 900 before it was cut.

Tennessee to Tax Bachelors.

Nashville, Tenn.—The lower house of the legislature today passed the Rawls bill taxing unmarried men after it had been amended so as to apply directly to the home county of the author of the measure.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 4th St., Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician *and* Surgeon,
CLANTON.

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

Light Laconics.

The most experienced shopper never gets a bargain at a church fair.

A woman doesn't require nearly so much material to make trouble as she does to make a dress.

A man who gets down on his knees to propose will be there for the rest of his life, if he is accepted.

A girl always thinks a man is truthful when he tells her that she is beautiful, even when she knows she isn't.

It takes a smart man to catch a widow, but any young thing with big blue eyes and an innocent look can capture a widower.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY TERMINAL FACILITIES FOR NEW YORK CITY

Involve the Use of More Than Nineteen City Blocks.

THE plans for the new terminal in New York City involve the use of an area of more than nineteen city blocks between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh street, Madison and Lexington avenues.

The station proper, together with the postoffice and express buildings, will cover the blocks between Vanderbilt and Lexington avenues from Forty-fifth to Forty-third streets inclusive, and the block fronting on Forty-second street between Vanderbilt avenue and Depew place.

The buildings will be set back from Forty-second street a distance of about forty feet, and back from Vanderbilt a distance of about seventy feet, so as to afford a generous approach to the station and give the effect of 140 feet open space on the Forty-second street frontage and 130 feet open space on the Vanderbilt avenue frontage.

The frontage of these buildings will be 680 feet on Vanderbilt avenue, 625 feet on Forty-fifth street, 460 feet on Lexington avenue, 275 feet on Forty-fourth street, 260 feet on Depew place, and 300 feet on Forty-second street.

In addition to the public streets there will be connections by ample private roadways and walks to Madison avenue on the west and Lexington avenue on the east; thus giving the traveling public facilities for entering the station not only from Forty-second street on the south, Vanderbilt avenue and Depew place, but from Madison avenue on the west and Lexington avenue on the east.

Besides the main entrances and exits there are additional entrances and exits for the suburban passengers, so that the commuter need not enter the main part of the station, but can go directly from the street to the train or from the train to the street by an easy incline, avoiding all staircases. There is provided at the express level a connection with the subway. There is also a splendid entrance and exit to the station by way of an incline from Madison avenue, enabling the cab or foot passengers to approach or leave the station at the west end of the grand concourse. At the subway level there is provided a subordinate concourse with ample waiting and retiring rooms. At this level there is provided a loop for quickly dispatching the suburban trains and provision has also been made for a possible connection with the rapid transit system.

The baggage room adjoins Depew place, Forty-fifth street and Vanderbilt avenue, with 1300 feet of street frontage and 47,000 square feet of floor space, sufficient to care for baggage in rush seasons without the delay of delivery now experienced at all large stations.

It has been the intention in preparing these plans to sacrifice everything to the convenience of the traveling public and to the proper administration of a terminal railway station.

The architects (Warren & Wetmore associated with Reed & Stem) have admirably accomplished the following results:

They have provided the best possible facilities for getting to and getting away from the station.

The cab stand is situated in the most convenient place for arriving passengers.

The outgoing baggage is convenient to the ticket offices, and the incoming baggage is convenient to the exits.

They have separated the incoming and the outgoing passengers, thus avoiding the usual confusion.

They have provided ample waiting rooms and a grand concourse sufficiently large to accommodate the largest possible excursion or holiday crowd.

The suburban passengers are separated from the express passengers, but with the entrances and exits so arranged that there is perfect facility for getting from one to the other.

Ample space is provided for the incoming crowd, and there is a waiting vestibule for those desiring to meet arriving passengers.

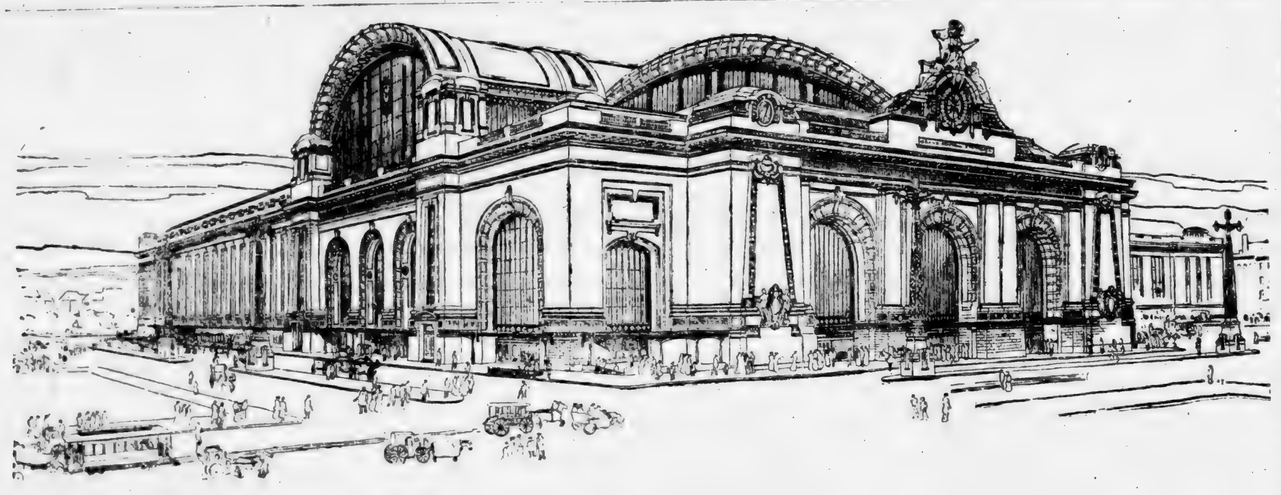
The express concourse and waiting rooms are so situated that suburban passengers can use them if desirable, and these accommodations are so placed that from the standpoint of facility in handling the passengers either tier of tracks may be used interchangeably.

There is ample space for the handling of incoming and outgoing baggage.

The approaches and departures from the station are on the company's own property.

To the north of the concourse and carrying the cornice line of this monumental part of the building, around the entire building, are placed the company's offices, containing about 250,000 square feet in area, exclusive of corridors, elevators, etc., with entrances at the two corners of the building at Forty-fifth street and Park avenue, and with ample elevator facilities leading to the concourse itself. These offices are built around a magnificent court, thus providing beautiful light for each office and providing for splendid natural light in the higher part of the train room.

Provision is made for doubling the capacity of the station without in any way interfering with the architectural features or general plan of the station. The facade presents an effect which appeals to one at once as presenting a magnificent station, and one which will be an ornament to the city, and one of which citizens may well be proud.

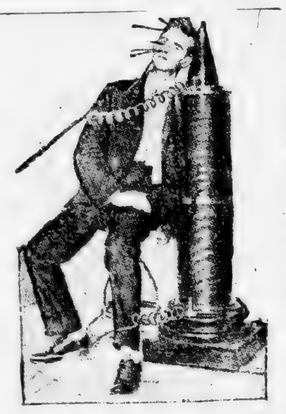


THE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL STATION OF NEW YORK CITY FOR THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO

AID TO THE OCULIST.

Electro-Magnet at Bridgeport to Take Pieces of Steel From Eyes.

In the X-ray room at the Bridgeport Hospital the largest electro-magnet in the world for use in surgical operations has recently been set up. It was designed and constructed for Dr. Frank



A MIGHTY MAGNET.

M. Wilson, of that city, to aid in performing certain operations upon the eye which without it are impossible to be performed, and because of this inability many a human eye loses its sight forever. While this magnet is the same as all other magnets in the manner of its working, the degree and extent of its work must be seen to be appreciated, for it surpasses any other magnet ever made for such purposes. This magnet carries along to a further point what other magnets have formerly accomplished in a lesser degree, and this greater degree of efficiency is brought about by the simple use of greater magnetic force than was ever before used.

Briefly described, the magnet stands on one end on the floor. It is five feet high, weighs a quarter of a ton, and the steel core is five inches in diameter, and around this core is wound two miles of No. 8 copper wire, making it in total diameter as large around as a common wooden water pail or nail keg.

The particular specific cases for which this magnet is intended are those in which a piece of steel has become imbedded in the eye. Since the employment of what is called the new steel and the increased speed at which metals are turned on the lathes, there has been a large increase in the number of eye injuries from particles of steel being thrown with sufficient violence into the eye to cut their way through the vitreous humor and make it impossible, with the methods formerly employed, to remove such substances.

When it is desired to operate, the patient stands by the side of the magnet with the affected eye resting on a small brass support, the eye just clearing the point of the magnet. The point is removable, so that it may be sterilized. If there is a particle of steel in the patient's eye he is likely to shriek, jump from the magnet and clasp his hand to his eye, for the magnet has drawn the steel up through the humor, and it is exposed to the view of the oculist. With a slight operation now the particle is removed. It often happens, too, that a patient comes to the oculist for treatment of an eye and tells the oculist that he is sure that there is a piece of steel in his eye, as several particles were taken from the eye by a fellow workman a few days previously. The magnet is brought into use, but the patient does not wince. That satisfies the oculist that there is no steel in the patient's eye, and he understands that he must look for some other cause of the ailment. It is this facility for inferential diagnosis that makes this great magnet so valuable an adjunct to the oculist.

The power of the magnet is best shown when a person sits beside it with one side of his face against the conical end. The current is turned on and an attendant places several wire nails as thick and as long as a lead pencil with their heads against the other side of the face. Those nails will not fall to the floor, but remain sticking to the face, just the same as if they had been driven through.

How far the magnetic influence of this instrument extends has not been defined as yet, but from the way the watches of the physicians and the attendants about the hospital behave, it is thought that it extends throughout the entire hospital, which covers two blocks of ground. Whenever persons go into the room where this magnet is placed Superintendent Jones asks for their watches, as they will be so thoroughly magnetized if near the magnet when the current is turned on that they will be useless until after they are demagnetized.

This great magnet has been inspected by scientific men and professors from several colleges, and they are of the opinion that it opens up a line of research which has hitherto been practically undeveloped. Upon Dr. Frank M. Wilson's return from Europe he will conduct a line of original research from which striking results are expected.—New York Tribune.

Unregenerate Opinion.

The caller limped up the front steps and rang the bell.

"Is this where the Rev. Dr. Fourthly lives?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the housemaid.

"Well, will you please tell him he may be a good man, but that I think he ought to show his faith by his works? This is the second time I've lamed myself by falling down on his icy sidewalk. Good morning."

Then he turned and limped slowly down the steps.—Chicago Tribune.

BRITISH QUARANTINE RULE REQUIRES DOGS TO WEAR HARNESS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS FOR SIX MONTHS.

Appeals to the British Board of Agriculture for a limitation in the six months' quarantine of dogs who had to be quartered by special permission with certified and approved veterinarians, have resulted in a certain mitigation. Now, dogs coming from the

How the Harness Looks On and Off the Dog, the Inscription on the Saddle and the Official Seal of the Board of Agriculture Affixed to the Harness.

Continent, America, Africa or Australia, can be quarantined for three months at an approved veterinarian's or can be retained at a kennel designated by the owner for six months, provided it wears a harness marked "in quarantine for rabies."

The harness which is to be worn will be sealed by the Board of Agriculture, and it will be a punishable misdemeanor for any one but the authorized official to break those seals. While wearing the harness, the dog "may not be legally absent from the premises mentioned in the order unless it is also muzzled." While on a highway or thoroughfare, or while being removed by rail, the wearer of the new harness is required to be also controlled by a collar and chain.

A HANDY HAMMER.

This is a simple labor saver costing nothing beyond the work of placing the hammer head in position, and it will enable one to draw a nail with greater ease and without bending it. The illustration shows the idea plainly, which is simply to have the end of the handle project beyond the head for about an inch.

The handle is fastened in the head in the usual manner and a hole bored

through the projecting end close to the head of the hammer through which a piece of iron is driven to prevent the head from pulling through. A very simple tool, but one of the many simple things which may be used on every farm to great advantage.

Typhoid From Wells.

The wells of farms visited in summer by city folk are now regarded as perhaps the chief source of typhoid fever.

A Famous Rhinoceros Dead.

After forty-one years' residence at the Zoological Gardens, Jim, the veteran rhinoceros, died the other night. The keeper who entered his stable in the morning found him lying dead at the front. Overnight he had seemed better and had eaten a hearty meal. Then he went to sleep. The position of his body seemed to show that he had awakened in the night and staggered forth to the bars in front of his stable. Then he had fallen and died.—London Mail.

A Fable.

The Wealthy Patient was in a Quandary.

"The Fee of the Eminent Surgeon will be $1.99 more than I have in the Bank. If, however, I Die, the Eminent Lawyer will take $1.99 more than I Leave. Which shall it be?"

While he was still debating, a Plumber repaired a Leak on the Third Floor and received the Whole Estate.

Moral: When between the Devil and the Deep Sea a Third Party may get you.—Harper's Bazar.

Too Many to Remember.

A gentleman about to move out of the city and wishing information in regard to help, called on a friend and said:

"You've been living in the suburbs so long I suppose you've had considerable experience with servant girls?"

"Well, yes," replied the other. "It's got so that when my wife is interviewing an applicant now she always begins by asking: 'Were you ever employed by me before? If so, when and for how long?'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Rival of the Bee in China.

A curious Chinese industry is wax farming, or the cultivation of a wax-producing insect, the Ericerus pelin, an account of which has just been given by Professor Saski, of the Agricultural College of the Imperial University of Japan, in a special bulletin.—London Globe.

France has issued a new 25-centime piece of nickel, struck off in polygonal form, to avoid the resemblance to silver coins of about the same size.

WOMEN OF MEXICO.

Their Home Life and Pastimes—Horrible Bull Fights.

As a cure for the American disease of nervousness there is nothing like a visit to Mexico, according to Mrs. Bert Seaboldt, formerly editor and proprietor of "The Stock and Mining Journal" of Salt Lake City, who has just returned from that picturesque country.

"No one in Mexico does anything more than he can help," says Mrs. Seaboldt, "and the upper classes have learned how to avoid almost everything that requires exertion. The men spend their time riding and drinking champagne, and the women lie around and look pretty. It may become monotonous after a time, but for a few months, after the strenuous atmosphere of the United States, the eternal manana, manana (tomorrow, tomorrow) of the Mexicans is like the balm of Gilead.

"And the Mexicans are the most hospitable of people to the stranger within their gates. They take you right into their line, and if they like you your room will be a bower of blossoms during the whole of your stay, and there will be a continuous serenade under your windows. They are very primitive people, and the serenade, which we are accustomed to associate only with poetry, is a matter of every-day life with them. Perhaps that is because they have real latticed windows under which to sing their serenades.

"Another idyllic feature of Mexican life is their habit of eating out of doors. It is quite the custom among the upper classes in the City of Mexico to drive out to the President's Palace for breakfast. The grounds and part of the palace are open to the public, and a restaurant which is a fashionable place of resort has been erected there. By the time you get back from breakfast it is time for luncheon, and you go somewhere else for that. In the afternoon you sleep or drive, and at night you go to one of the hotels for dinner, or perhaps to the floating gardens, which look like huge lily pads on the surface of the water.

"For the afternoon drive you will probably go to the Alameda, or matrimonial market. Marriage is the only occupation open to the women of Mexico, and they make a regular business of it. Mothers take their marriageable daughters, dressed to kill, to the Alameda, and drive slowly up and down, to and fro. The marriageable men do the same thing, and when a young man sees a girl who takes his fancy he follows her carriage and finds a way of obtaining an introduction. This has to be done through her parents, for no young girl is ever allowed to see a man alone.

"The bull fights afford another opportunity for the matchmakers. They occupy the same place in the social life of Mexico as the theatre does with us. The women go in their best feathers, not only to see, but to be seen. It seems a strange place for the cultivation of the tender passion, and it is hard to understand how the Mexicans, who are in some ways so lovable, should take such a delight in blood. It is the Indian strain in them, I suppose. The bull fights are simply horrible. I have seen horses with their legs ripped from top to bottom, or with blood gushing from a wound in the side, like water from a hydrant. And yet they would be forced before the bull again and compelled to endure fresh tortures. The fights take place on Sunday afternoons, and people attend them as regularly and quite as much as a matter of course as they go to church."

In this land of indolence there is no such thing as careers for the women, even of the most modest variety, Mrs. Seaboldt says.

"The women of the upper classes are often very well educated," she says, "and there are some good convent schools, but their education is acquired merely as an accomplishment, and they never make any practical use of it. Their only business is to look pretty before marriage, and take care of their children afterward. Their lives are certainly very dull. Much as I enjoyed Mexico, I do not envy the lot of the Mexican women. Yet American women, even if they are known to have been in business, are treated beautifully there. The lower class women have more liberty and wider interests than those of the upper classes, and it is they who do the beautiful drawn work for which Mexico is famous."—New York Tribune.

All Nonsense.

A half-witted rustic cherished the harmless delusion that he was a proficient shorthand writer. On Sunday morning he appeared in church armed with note book and pencil, and, while the vicar was preaching, filled several pages with curious strokes and curves.

A few days afterward youth and cleric met in the street. The youth produced his notes and asked the preacher how his sermon looked on paper. The reverend gentleman scanned the pages scornfully. "It's nothing but nonsense, William," he said, with an air of superior wisdom; "utter and complete nonsense!"

"That's jest what I thought when ye were delivering it, sir," William remarked, with a complacent smile on his face.—Birmingham Eng.) Post.

Boy Trials.

Willie—I earned a nickel today.

Father—Are you sure? How much did you do?

Willie—Oh, I moved the piano and beat the parlor rug and emptied all the ashes.

Father—Well, a nickel is a whole lot of money.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Ambassadors to England.

No more splendid roll is to be in our history than that of our sentatives at the court o In the number appear fi were subsequently presidents United States. There are the of many men famous as stat and honorably distinguished great scenes of our national life the names of lawyers of great and in Washington Irving, Ba Motley and Lowell men who hav ed luster to our literature.

The Aztec Indians of Mexico noted for their strength. An porter has been seen to take of claret weighing 400 pounds back and carry it quite a dista

Size and Value of a Fir Tr

A fir tree was cut on Oregon ly which made nine sawings ing fourteen feet in length, 21,483 feet broad measure. The uct of this one tree will bring than $1,000.

The Primrose League.

The Primrose League, found English tories in honor of Lo consfield, is twenty-one years o ing risen from an original me ship of 957 to 1,686,387. It is as being the first great politi ganization to invite the parti of women in its membership some extent in its manag Avowedly carried on to suppo servative leaders, of course, it discusses and never criticises t tion.

A physician reported by Prof ler, of Goettingen, has been work out in a few seconds the of any numbers of five figures to learn and repeat in twelve a half minutes a row of 204 The greatest earlier feat in for numbers was the learning figures in 57 minutes.

Blind Man a Typewriter.

A blind typewriter operato W. E. Raper, is employed at las engine works. He not only operator, but is a rapid and ac one, and no one would suspect, his rapid and confident manip of the keys, that he can not works in the same manner numerous companions. Letter sages and telegrams are dictat a graphophone, and the graph in turn dictates its message stenographer.

In learning the use of a ma he had placed on the keys dots known as the New York system, that represented by th When he learned the location keys the raised dots were disp with, and now he can use almo typewriter with a universal shift board. He has been employed eral establishments as a typew operator, not using a graph but taking dictation direct upo machine. Mr. Raper is handic in one manner, and that is in the rection of his manuscript. But account of this handicap his w superior to that of the ordinary writer operator who can see, has learned to make exceedingly typographical errors.

A FELLOW FEELING.

Why She Felt Lenient Towards Drunkard.

A great deal depends on the poi view. A good temperance woman led, in a very peculiar way, to re her somewhat harsh judgment of poor devil who cannot resist his and she is now the more charit She writes:

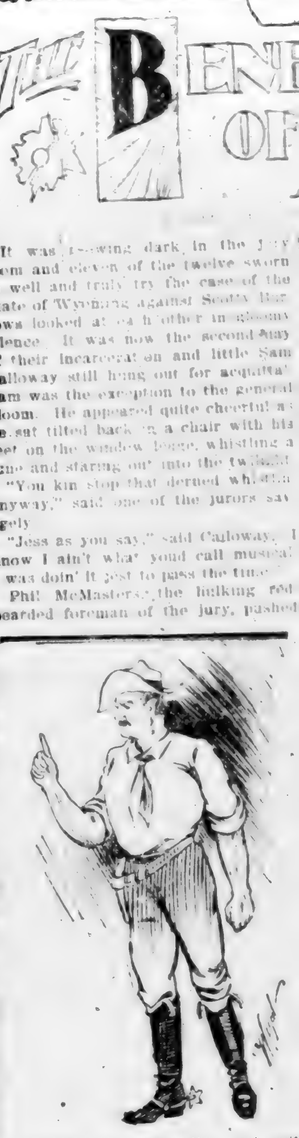
"For many years I was a great ferer from asthma. Finally my h got so poor that I found I could n down, but walked the floor whilst ers slept. I got so nervous I coul rest anywhere.

"Specialists told me I must gi the use of coffee—the main thing I always thought gave me some r I consulted our family physician he, being a coffee fiend himself me to pay no attention to their a Coffee had such a charm for me in passing a restaurant and g whiff of the fragrance I could n sist a cup. I felt very lenient t the drunkard who could not pass saloon. Friends often urged Postum, but I turned a deaf ear ing 'That may do for people to w coffee is harmful, but not for me fee and I will never part.'

"At last, however, I bought a age of Postum, although I was s could not drink it. I prepared it a rected, and served it for break "Well, bitter as I was against it, I say that never before had I tast more delicious cup of coffee! h that day to this (more than 2 ye have never had a desire for the old fee. My health soon returned: asthma disappeared. I began to well, and in a short time I gain pounds in weight.

"One day I handed my phys the tablets he had prescribed for telling him I had no use for them. stayed for dinner. When I passed his coffee cup he remarked, 'I am to see you were sensible enough to let yourself be persuaded that fee was harmful. This is the bes of coffee I ever drank,' he conti 'the trouble is so few people know to make good coffee.' When he his second cup I told him he drinking Postum. He was inc lous, but I convinced him, and n uses nothing but Postum in his and has greatly improved. Name given by Postum Co., Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the little book, "The Road to Wellv



"I'm goin' ter argy this out wit Sammy."

It was growing dark in the j room and eleven of the twelve sworn to well and truly try the case of the State of Wyoming against Scotty Burrows looked at each other in solemn silence. It was now the second day of their incarceration and little Sam Calloway still hung out for acquittal. Sam was the exception to the general gloom. He appeared quite cheerful as he sat tilted back in a chair with his feet on the window ledge, whistling a tune and staring out into the twilight.

"You kin stop that derned whistlin' anyway," said one of the jurors savagely.

"Jess as you say," said Calloway. "I know I ain't what you'd call musical I was doin' it jest to pass the time."

Phil McMasters, the hulking red bearded foreman of the jury, pushed back his chair and went over and took a seat on the window sill.

"See here, Sammy," he said, "are you any kin to this yer defendant Scotty Burrows?"

"No, sir," answered Calloway. "I ain't no kin o' mine."

"Any of yer wife's kin?"

"Nixie, Bill."

"Does he owe you money?"

"Nary cent."

"Then what are you so pig-headed mule-headed about this for?"

"I ain't mule-headed," said Calloway. "It's you men. If you'd only come around to my way o' thinkin' we could get out of here in five minutes. I ain't in favor o' stayin' here any longer than I have to; $2 a day and charms for me, but I ain't cookin' railroad Scotty just because I want drinks."

"Didn't you say you were a cowman?"

"Sure thing."

"Well, the yearling passed Hi Lamotte on the keen jump with tail up and Scotty's brand smokin' his side an' makin' straight for the H Circle A cow, an' when Hank look down in the coulee he seen Scotty stompin' out the fire. That evidently wasn't contradictory."

"Sure thing it was. Didn't you hear Scotty call him a lying half breed right than in court? What makes so plum anxious ter convict?"

"I ain't anxious," said the foreman, "but I want this cattle rustlin' stopped and I want ter go home an' 'tend to my business some time."

"So do we," came the chorus.

"Oh, let up, Sammy," cried a juror. "Thar ain't no sense in actin' that way."

"You leave him to me, now," said the foreman in a menacing tone. "You've had your say aplenty." He turned to the obstinate juryman. "Sammy," he resumed, "I'll give you a show. I'll draw straws with you to see whether we acquit Scotty or not."

"I never go against another man's game," said Calloway, "unless it's immoral. See here, McMasters, you ain't toneney like you argyin' ever since we was closeted in here an' when I've tried ter say suthin' on Scotty's side o' the case you've bellered me down, same as you've bellered down the others. The same, I know Scotty didn't brand that Half Circle A calf, an' I'll be by that till there's a skatin' carnival on the brimstun lake."

The foreman's brows knit in an angry frown. Slowly and with his eyes fixed threateningly on Calloway he began

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL, SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., FEBRUARY 2, 1905. NO. 45

ALABAMA NEWS.

Current Events Gathered as They Happen.

Robbed on Train.

Birmingham, Ala.—Sherman, who lives in New [illegible] robbed on a train coming to Birmingham from New Orleans an early hour Saturday morning. The theft was committed as Mr. Wasserman was leaving the train in the union passenger station, and he believes that it was done by three well-dressed young white men, a description of whom he has furnished the police department.

In a wallet stolen from his pocket he had two checks for $50 each on the Southern Express Company at New Orleans and a number of private papers which would interest no one but himself. He states that the theft was made by one of the men while another of them engaged him in a conversation relative to swapping dress suit cases. The young man who attempted to swap baggage with him was very handsomely dressed.

Mr. Wasserman says that he has been around the world more than once and that this was the first time that he has ever been swindled or robbed.

New Corporation.

Pansy, Ala.—The Pansy Company, of Scranton, Pa., with a capital stock of $25,000, filed with Secretary of State R. R. McDavid a copy of its charter secured in New Jersey.

The company will operate saw mills and other enterprises, at Pansy, in Houston county.

The privilege of the Pansy Lumber Company, among other things, are "to acquire, hold, lease and sell timber, farming, grazing, mineral and other lands and the products thereof; to build, construct, maintain and operate plant and works for the development of such lands and for the handling, preparing and sendering commercially available the various products. Also to manufacture iron, steel, manganese, coke, copper and other materials.

Ginners Will Meet Soon.

Montgomery, Ala.—The ginners of Alabama will meet here February 4.

The call for the meeting comes from J. A. Taylor, president of the National Ginners' Association.

In arranging for the meeting, Mr. Taylor has put himself in communication with the leading ginners of the state. He has written them urging a state convention to be held to discuss and act upon matters of importance to them.

The meeting is to devise some way of securing to the ginners and planters the benefits that are derived from the gathering of cotton statistics.

In his communication to the ginners President Taylor says:

"Spinners and speculators have agents to report to them on crop conditions and yield. We furnish information, but get word back too late to be of use to us, or to our customers. The ginners are in closer touch with the cotton situation than any other class and we can make the organization a power for good in the South."

It is expected that there will be a large attendance upon the convention.

Watchman Shot In Hand.

Birmingham, Ala.—Watchman Helton at the Louisville and Nashville yards was shot in the hand Sunday morning about 2:30 o'clock by an unknown white man.

Mr. Helton is stationed at Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street and saw three men attempting to board a passing train. He attempted to make them leave when one of the men turned on him and fired a pistol, the ball striking him in the hand. The three men then ran toward the city and escaped.

Plan Press Association.

Florence, Ala.—The newspaper men of Lauderdale and Colbert counties will meet in Tuscumbia Saturday to organize a press association. There are two papers in Lauderdale county and four in Colbert, and all will be represented at the meeting.

To Increase Stock.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Dimmick Pipe Company has called a stockholders' meeting for February 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time there will be action taken on the proposition to increase the capital stock of the company to not exceeding $1,000,000. It is the purpose of the company to add another pit to the large water pipe plant at North Birmingham this year, and to make other betterments at a cost of about $250,000. The company has enjoyed unparalleled prosperity since it began operations six years ago, having a trade with every section of the country, as well as doing an export business. It is one of the most solid industrial concerns in the entire South.

Caught in Oklahoma.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—Sheriff W. E. Bevill has received a telegram from officers in Oklahoma City, notifying him of the capture in that city of Bill King, the negro who murdered Henry Irving and the latter's 12-[illegible] in [illegible] county, Christmas [illegible] made his escape after the murder, and was followed by Sheriff Bevill to Memphis, where all trace of the murderer was lost.

Irving and his boy were killed without provocation, and a reward of $75 was offered by a fraternal order, of which the elder Irving was a member, which has been supplemented by the governor, for the delivery of the murderer to the sheriff of this country.

Wanted in Louisiana.

Mobile, Ala.—W. M. Scott, who came to Mobile from New Orleans after Ed Williams, who has a number of aliases, left for Montgomery to interview Governor Cunningham with the view to securing the person of the young man, who is now serving a sentence at hard labor for carrying concealed weapons. Mr. Scott is armed with a requisition from the governor of Louisiana, he being deputized to act for that state. Mr. Scott had a consultation with the trial judge who sentenced Williams, also the solicitor, but it is impossible to learn what satisfaction he obtained from these officials.

It is charged that Williams while agent of the Southern Express Company at White Castle, La., and after being there only two days, left with $267.50 of the company's money. He also had other property, identification of which has been made as coming from White Castle.

Water Committee Met.

Birmingham, Ala.—The following is the gist of the first meeting of the general committee on greater water supply:

Office of consulting engineer for the proposed preliminary survey created, and Julian Kendrick was unanimously chosen to the position.

Chairman W. P. G. Harding was instructed to appoint a committee of fifteen citizens of Jefferson county to appear before the board of revenue at as early a date as possible and ask that an appropriation sufficient to defray the expenses of the preliminary survey be made.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the chairman to increase the general committee by adding the names of the mayors of North Birmingham, Woodlawn, Avondale and East Lake, and two citizens from each of those localities.

Deaf Mute In Prison.

Montgomery, Ala.—John Wilson, a deaf mute, 24 years old and of good appearance, is held at police headquarters on a charge of practicing a fraud.

Wilson presented to Charles R. Westcott, a letter signed by Colonel Charles P. Jones, in which the deaf mute was highly endorsed as a worthy young man and recommended that he be assisted financially in defraying his expenses at a school for mutes.

At police headquarters a cash book was taken from the person of Wilson which showed that he had collected considerable money from Montgomery citizens on the forged letter of Colonel Jones, which was typewritten on his letter head.

Wilson said that he came to Montgomery from Birmingham and that his home was in Louisville, Ky.

Shooting at Ensley.

Ensley, Ala.—In a difficulty at a saloon here Saturday night, Frank Fuller was shot by Bert Sharp. The bullet struck him in the shoulder, but the wound is not a dangerous one. The two men are said to have been at out for several days past. Witnesses say that Fuller struck Sharp over the head with a billiard cue. Both men were put under arrest.

Sharp is employed at the rail mill.

A New Corporation.

Luverne, Ala.—The Cody-Henderson Company, of Luverne, with a capital stock of $35,000, filed notice of its incorporation.

The corporators are J. C. Henderson and associates.

Several New Buildings.

Birmingham, Ala.—Wheelock, Joy & Wheelock, architects, are at present engaged in drawing plans for a series of two-story buildings to be erected along the west side of Twentieth street from Second alley to Third avenue, where the disastrous fire of a month ago occurred.

The burned structures were the property of General Louis V. Clark, the rest of the buildings to Third avenue were the property of Mr. Marx, of Montgomery. The two will erect together the series of new structures along the street. Despite the fact that they are to be of only two stories, they will be thoroughly modern in equipment.

Heavy Car Contract Awarded.

Anniston, Ala.—The Western Steel Car and Foundry Company has been awarded contracts within the last few days for the building of fourteen hundred freight cars by the local plant, and that work on them would commence just as soon as material could be secured. The greater majority of these cars are to be built for the Southern road, in fact more than one thousand of the number.

Everything will be in readiness for starting up the rolling mill on Monday, February 6. It is expected the puddling furnaces will start on that day; the finishing mill about a week later. Owing to the very disagreeable weather that has been prevailing for the past few weeks the company has been unable to get in material, but with more open weather it will soon be all aglow from one end to the other with life. All the machinery has been gone over and placed in good condition. A working force is rapidly being employed and systematized.

No More Companies.

Montgomery, Ala.—The compromise board, composed of the governor, the attorney general and the state auditor made one more compromise on the matter of privilege taxes for corporations in the state. This was for the Central Iron and Coal Company of Tuscaloosa, which admits that it had last year a capital stock of $600,000, on which the tax of one-tenth of one per cent. would have been $600. The matter was compromised for $300, and is about the fourth of the kind effected since the passage of the new section of the revenue law stipulating the charge. This fee is for the tax of 1904, and does not include anything for this year. It is understood that there will be no compromise this year, though this is not authoritatively stated.

Succumbs to Paralytic Stroke.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—News of the death of G. Lunsford Treywick has been brought to the city, who has resided in this section since Alabama was a territory. Mr. Treywick went for a walk over his plantation early in the afternoon and not having returned late in the evening a search was made. At 8 o'clock he was found prostrated in an open cotton field stricken with paralysis and in an unconscious state. He was immediately carried to his home, where medical aid was summoned, but he died within a short while after reaching his home. It is thought he lay in the field several hours after receiving the stroke.

Played With Blasting Powder.

Anniston, Ala.—One boy is dead and two are seriously injured as a result of an accident Sunday on the Gladden place, two miles west of Alexandria.

One of the number, Ike Broom died this morning at 9 o'clock and his thirteen-year-old brother, Colonel Broom, is not expected to live. The face and hands of a boy by the name of Baker are badly, but not seriously burned. There were three boys in the party. They were around a big fire in a field and were sprinkling powder over it, when the clothes of Ike Broom, aged 17, were ignited.

The other boys rushed to his assistance and met with a similar fate. The boys so badly burned are the sons of William Broom. They had found a keg of blasting powder and filled their pockets with the explosive.

More Mill Stock Is Issued.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Ellawhite cotton mills, of Uniontown, have issued $75,000 of additional stock, making the whole amount $175,000, with which it is expected that the factory will be enlarged, more spindles put in and additional capacity provided for in other ways. This mill has been one of the most remarkable successes of the country. It was organized in 1900, and the mill has been a source of revenue from the day it began work.

Discharged on Self-Defense.

Tuskegee, Ala.—On the plea of self-defense, Justice Proctor released Sheriff Connor, Deputy Lamar and City Marshal Taylor, who shot to death Jim and Bob McBryde while attempting to arrest them.

Increased Acreage In Strawberries.

Brewton, Ala.—Lovelace Brother have sold their strawberry and fruit orchard, consisting of something over one hundred acres, near Brewton, to Northern capitalists, who will cultivate it. The strawberry industry in this section is assuming large proportions, and a very large acreage will be put in this season.

The extremely cold weather this week has materially interferred with brick work, the mortar freezing.

Died From Falling.

Anniston, Ala.—J. T. Vinson, who died from the effects of a contusion on the head received by falling into a pit, was buried here Saturday.

WILL THEY BE HEARD?

Vladimer Interviewed on the Cause of the Russian Trouble in January.

IS PASSING A GREAT CRISIS.

Troubels Have Been Caused By Trade Depression and Lack of Employment—Not Revolutionary.

St. Petersburg.—Grand Duke Vladimer, uncle of Emperor Nicholas, and commander of the imperial guard, has granted an interview to the Associated Press at the duke's palace in Quay de Lanskur, adjoining the winter palace.

The correspondent was received in the duke's private study. The grand duke is a man of perhaps 60 years, a veteran in appearance, as well as in fact, for he won his spurs and the cross of St. George twenty-five years ago on the plains before Plevna. He is big-framed and dark visaged, and has iron gray hair, and resembles more his brother, Alexander III, than his nephew, Emperor Nicholas. Although his face and frame show marks of recent illness, the nervous energy he displays gives the impression of a man of force and action.

"You must remember," said the grand duke in French, "you must remember I am a grand duke and a subject of the Emperor. As such I am extremely loyal to him, and I am Russian from the crown of my head to the tip of my toes," accompanying the words with a sweeping gesture.

"What information can I give you?"

"The newspapers abroad," suggested the correspondent, "have made many statements regarding the events of January 22d."

Stands Aghast at Stories.

"I know; I have read accounts in the foreign press. I have stood aghast at the frightful stories of the butchery of innocent people which they have printed. I know they say well-intentioned patriots with a priest at their head commanded peacefully to place their grievances before his majesty, were ruthlessly shot down in the streets, but we know that behind this peaceful procession was an anarchistic and socialistic plot of which the overwhelming majority of the workmen were merely innocent tools. We know from examination of the dead and those arrested that some alleged priests were actually revolutionary agitators, and students in disguise. We had to save the city from a mob. Unfortunately, to do so, innocent and guilty suffered alike. But suppose 140,000 men had reached the gates of the winter palace; they would have sacked it as the mob sacked Versailles. From the palace they would have gone elsewhere and the whole city would have been delivered over to anarchy, riot, bloodshed and flames. Our duty was the duty of every government.

Same in Other Countries.

"The same situation has confronted cities in other countries. Why, because this occurred in Russia, should the whole world point the finger of scorn at us? In the midst of our difficulties, why should we be turned upon? Why should America especially misinterpret and think ill of us? We have always been friends—friends of a century—friends when America needed friends. I remember when America was our great friend. Why has all this changed? What has Russia done to deserve it? What has Russia done to America? Why should the foreign press, especially that of Great Britain, not hesitate before an inquiry? No invention seems too horrible for them to print.

"They do not explain that on Saturday every dead wall in street St. Petersburg was placarded with warnings to the people not to assemble. No, but they tell that thousands of innocent people were killed and other thousands wounded, and paint the streets as running red with blood. They even say dead were pushed under the ice of the Neva at night. It is infamous. They say nothing of isolated officers set upon by mobs in the streets and hammered into insensibility or of policemen killed or wounded. As a matter of fact complete returns show that exactly 126 are dead. Several hundred were wounded. I can't give the precise figures of the wounded, but you shall have an opportunity to see the full reports."

Farmers Have Cotton.

Tallippoosa, Ala.—News is received here from Romulus of the burning of A. B. Patrick's gin. It seems that the fire did not develop until the small hours of the night. There was cotton and corn stored there to the amount of $20,000, which was totally destroyed with no insurance. Many of the small farmers had their entire crop stored, waiting for higher prices.

General Lee Speaks.

Canton, Ohio—At the commemoration of the late President McKinley at the Young Men's McKinley Club banquet Tuesday night, among other things, General Fitzhugh Lee said:

General Lee Speaks.

"Ohio, it is true, is the state of his nativity. Her citizens knew and loved the living McKinley, her soil is sacred with the grave that marks the resting place of the dead McKinley; her people will cherish his lofty character and his splendid services as long as the mountains kiss the heavens or the rivers roll to the sea.

"Ohio, however, can not bound his boundless fame, for on the wings of renown his glory has been wafted to all parts of the world. Tonight each state which is represented by a star in the national crown which binds the American union is equally interested in all that concerns the name and fame of the man who sleeps his last sleep in your midst so quietly that no sound can ever wake him to glory again.

Virginia Proud of Sons.

"Old Virginia is proud of the fact that she gave to the country George Washington. She, too, rejoices that she was the mother of Thomas Jefferson. She sent forth also James Madison, the father of the constitution; Patrick Henry, the great creator of American liberty. She brought forth, too, James Monroe, and the great jurist, John Marshall. Proud as the old state may be at the career of her sons, she is equally proud as an American state, in all that concerns the noble life and the great work of William McKinley—the typical American citizen. The great men I have mentioned, with Adams, Hamilton and Franklin and other distinguished colleagues, worked out successfully the problem of human government, discovered constitutional liberty, caused freedom to dwell in our midst and erected popular government which has widened and broadened since their day, until the national banner floats over more square leagues of land than did that of Rome after seven centuries of growth.

"We should look more frequently back to those men of the past whose intellectual labors accomplished so much, while gazing, too, upon the great future unrolling before us, but whether looking back or looking forward, our hearts and memories should go out to one whose splendid national work healed the scars of war and brought in closer union the men whose loaded guns were once pointed at the breasts of each other. He is the source, to a marvelous degree, from which has flowed the fraternity of the sections.

Proposes His Own Epitaph.

"'Could I,' he once said to me, 'write an epitaph upon my tomb, I would say: 'Here lies a President of the United States who has done more to bring all the sections of a common country into more harmonious and closer friendship than any of his predecessors.'

"He has fought his last battle. He has written upon the roll of fame the last record of his great life. He has left the inspiration of a beautiful life and exalted character, and illustrious example in all that pertains to a stainless private life and a most distinguished public career.

"We of the south do not forget the kind words Mr. McKinley uttered in his speech at Atlanta, Ga., when he said:

"'In the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the confederate soldiers,' and we remember, too, that the Virginia constitutional convention was in session at Richmond at the time of his death, and that memorial exercises were held where the executive, the judicial and legislative departments of the state united with the members of the convention in deploring his death.

"Sleep on, oh just and wise ruler. Your birth was a blessing to your country, your life a blessing to all of its inhabitants; your death a calamity which has excited the lamentations of a world; all the sections tonight hear the echo of the voice of the great soldier, U. S. Grant, who, on his death bed, said:

"'I feel that we are approaching an era of great good feeling between federal and confederate soldiers. I shall not be here to witness it in its perfection, but I feel within me that it is to be so. Let us have peace.'

Big Diamond Found.

Johannesburg, Transvaal.—The largest diamond ever discovered has been found near Pretoria. The stone weighs 3,032 carats and is said to be a pure white diamond of good quality. It is locally valued at $3,500,000 to $4,000,000. The famous Kihnoor which is valued at $600,000, weighs 123 carats, though it is said to have weighed 900 before it was cut.

Tennessee to Tax Bachelors.

Nashville, Tenn.—The lower house of the legislature today passed the Rawls bill taxing unmarried men after it had been amended so as to apply directly to the home county of the author of the measure.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 2 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

PURE GOODS
The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

Light Laconics.

The most experienced shopper never gets a bargain at a church fair.

A woman doesn't require nearly so much material to make trouble as she does to make a dress.

A man who gets down on his knees to propose will be there for the rest of his life, if he is accepted.

A girl always thinks a man is truthful when he tells her that she is beautiful, even when she knows she isn't.

It takes a smart man to catch a widow, but any young thing with big blue eyes and an innocent look can capture a widower.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY TERMINAL FACILITIES FOR NEW YORK CITY

...ive the Use of More Than Nineteen City Blocks.

THE plans for the new terminal in New York City involve the use of an area of more than nineteen city blocks between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh street, Madison and Lexington avenues.

The station proper, together with the postoffice and express buildings, will cover the blocks between Vanderbilt and Lexington avenues from Forty-fifth to Forty-third streets inclusive, and the block fronting on Forty-second street between Vanderbilt avenue and Depew place.

The buildings will be set back from Forty-second street a distance of about forty feet, and back from Vanderbilt a distance of about seventy feet, so as to afford a generous approach to the station and give the effect of 140 feet open space on the Forty-second street frontage and 130 feet open space on the Vanderbilt avenue frontage.

The frontage of these buildings will be 680 feet on Vanderbilt avenue, 625 feet on Forty-fifth street, 460 feet on Lexington avenue, 275 feet on Forty-fourth street, 260 feet on Depew place, and 300 feet on Forty-second street.

In addition to the public streets there will be connections by ample private roadways and walks to Madison avenue on the west and Lexington avenue on the east; thus giving the traveling public facilities for entering the station not only from Forty-second street on the south, Vanderbilt avenue and Depew place, but from Madison avenue on the west and Lexington avenue on the east.

Besides the main entrances and exits there are additional entrances and exits for the suburban passengers, so that the commuter need not enter the main part of the station, but can go directly from the street to the train or from the train to the street by an easy incline, avoiding all staircases. There is provided at the express level a connection with the subway. There is also a splendid entrance and exit to the station by way of an incline from Madison avenue, enabling the cab or foot passengers to approach or leave the station at the west end of the grand concourse. At the subway level there is provided a subordinate concourse with ample waiting and retiring rooms. At this level there is provided a loop for quickly dispatching the suburban trains and provision has also been made for a possible connection with the rapid transit system.

The baggage room adjoins Depew place, Forty-fifth street and Vanderbilt avenue, with 1300 feet of street frontage and 47,000 square feet of floor space, sufficient to care for baggage in rush seasons without the delay of delivery now experienced at all large stations.

It has been the intention in preparing these plans to sacrifice everything to the convenience of the traveling public and to the proper administration of a terminal railway station.

The architects (Warren & Wetmore associated with Reed & Stem) have admirably accomplished the following results:

They have provided the best possible facilities for getting to and getting away from the station.

The cab stand is situated in the most convenient place for arriving passengers.

The outgoing baggage is convenient to the ticket offices, and the incoming baggage is convenient to the exits.

They have separated the incoming and the outgoing passengers, thus avoiding the usual confusion.

They have provided ample waiting rooms and a grand concourse sufficiently large to accommodate the largest possible excursion or holiday crowd.

The suburban passengers are separated from the express passengers, but with the entrances and exits so arranged that there is perfect facility for getting from one to the other.

Ample space is provided for the incoming crowd, and there is a waiting vestibule for those desiring to meet arriving passengers.

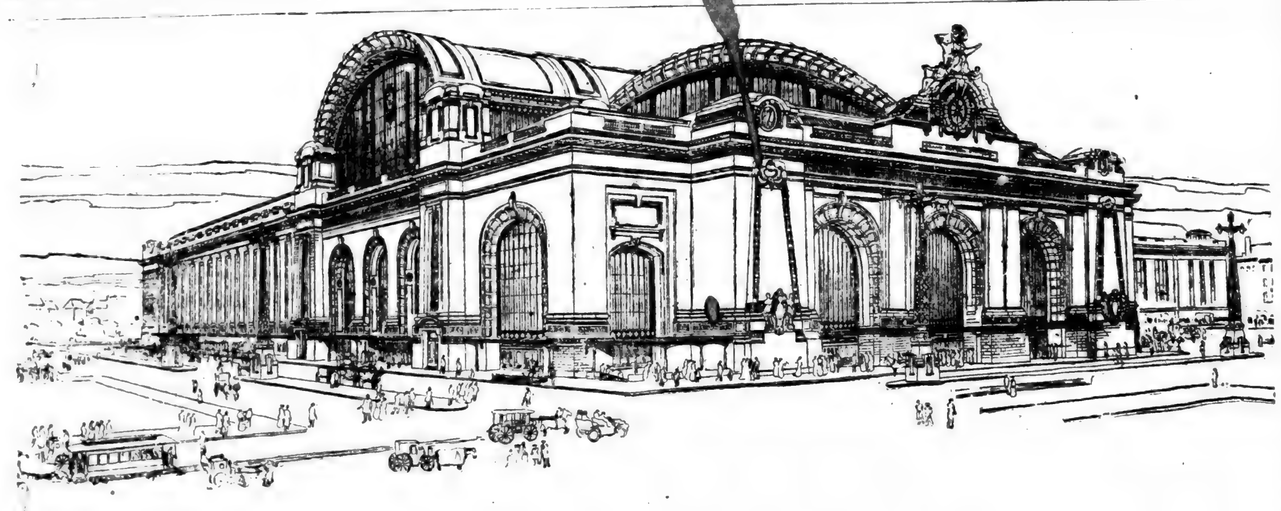
The express concourse and waiting rooms are so situated that suburban passengers can use them if desirable, and these accommodations are so placed that from the standpoint of facility in handling the passengers either tier of tracks may be used interchangeably.

There is ample space for the handling of incoming and outgoing baggage.

The approaches and departures from the station are on the company's own property.

To the north of the concourse and carrying the cornice line of this monumental part of the building, around the entire building, are placed the company's offices, containing about 250,000 square feet in area, exclusive of corridors, elevators, etc., with entrances at the two corners of the building at Forty-fifth street and Park avenue, and with ample elevator facilities leading to the concourse itself. These offices are built around a magnificent court, thus providing beautiful light for each office and providing for splendid natural light in the higher part of the train room.

Provision is made for doubling the capacity of the station without in any way interfering with the architectural features or general plan of the station. The facade presents an effect which appeals to one at once as presenting a magnificent station, and one which will be an ornament to the city, and one of which citizens may well be proud.



THE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL STATION OF NEW YORK CITY FOR THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO

AID TO THE OCULIST.

Electro-Magnet at Bridgeport to Take Pieces of Steel From Eyes.

In the X-ray room at the Bridgeport Hospital the largest electro-magnet in the world for use in surgical operations has recently been set up. It was designed and constructed for Dr. Frank M. Wilson, of that city, to aid in performing certain operations upon the eye which without it are impossible to be performed, and because of this inability many a human eye loses its sight forever. While this magnet is the same as all other magnets in the manner of its working, the degree and extent of its work must be seen to be appreciated, for it surpasses any other magnet ever made for such purposes. This magnet carries along to a further point what other magnets have formerly accomplished in a lesser degree, and this greater degree of efficiency is brought about by the simple use of greater magnetic force than was ever before used.

A MIGHTY MAGNET.

Briefly described, the magnet stands on one end on the floor. It is five feet high, weighs a quarter of a ton, and the steel core is five inches in diameter, and around this core is wound two miles of No. 8 copper wire, making it in total diameter as large around as a common wooden water pail or nail keg.

The particular specific cases for which this magnet is intended are those in which a piece of steel has become imbedded in the eye. Since the employment of what is called the new steel and the increased speed at which metals are turned on the lathes, there has been a large increase in the number of eye injuries from particles of steel being thrown with sufficient violence into the eye to cut their way through the vitreous humor and make it impossible, with the methods formerly employed, to remove such substances.

When it is desired to operate, the patient stands by the side of the magnet with the affected eye resting on a small brass support, the eye just clearing the point of the magnet. The point is removable, so that it may be sterilized. If there is a particle of steel in the patient's eye he is likely to shriek, jump from the magnet and clasp his hand to his eye, for the magnet has drawn the steel up through the humor, and it is exposed to the view of the oculist. With a slight operation now the particle is removed. It often happens, too, that a patient comes to the oculist for treatment of an eye and tells the oculist that he is sure that there is a piece of steel in his eye, as several particles were taken from the eye by a fellow workman a few days previously. The magnet is brought to use, but the patient does not wince. That satisfies the oculist that there is no steel in the patient's eye, and he understands that he must look for some other cause of the ailment. It is this facility for inferential diagnosis that makes this great magnet so valuable an adjunct to the oculist.

The power of the magnet is best shown when a person sits beside it with one side of his face against the conical end. The current is turned on and an attendant places several wire nails as thick and as long as a lead pencil with their heads against the other side of the face. Those nails will not fall to the floor, but remain sticking to the face, just the same as if they had been driven through.

How far the magnetic influence of this instrument extends has not been defined as yet, but from the way the watches of the physicians and the attendants about the hospital behave, it is thought that it extends throughout the entire hospital, which covers two blocks of ground. Whenever persons go into the room where this magnet is placed Superintendent Jones asks for their watches, as they will be so thoroughly magnetized if near the magnet when the current is turned on that they will be useless until after they are demagnetized.

This great magnet has been inspected by scientific men and professors from several colleges, and they are of the opinion that it opens up a line of research which has hitherto been practically undeveloped. Upon Dr. Frank M. Wilson's return from Europe he will conduct a line of original research from which striking results are expected.—New York Tribune.

A Famous Rhinoceros Dead.

After forty-one years' residence at the Zoological Gardens, Jim, the veteran rhinoceros, died the other night. The keeper who entered his stable in the morning found him lying dead at the front. Overnight he had seemed better and had eaten a hearty meal. Then he went to sleep. The position of his body seemed to show that he had awakened in the night and staggered forth to the bars in front of his stable. Then he had fallen and died.—London Mail.

A Fable.

The Wealthy Patient was in a Quandary.

"The Fee of the Eminent Surgeon will be $1.99 more than I have in the Bank. If, however, I Die, the Eminent Lawyer will take $1.99 more than I Leave. Which shall it be?"

While he was still debating, a Chambermaid repaired a Leak on the Third Floor and received the Whole Estate.

Moral! When between the Devil and the Deep Sea a Third Party may get you.—Harper's Bazar.

Too Many to Remember.

A gentleman about to move out of the city and wishing information in regard to help, called on a friend and said:

"You've been living in the suburbs so long I suppose you've had considerable experience with servant girls?"

"Well, yes," replied the other. "It's got so that when my wife is interviewing an applicant now she always begins by asking: 'Were you ever employed by me before? If so, when and for how long?'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

BRITISH QUARANTINE RULE REQUIRES DOGS TO WEAR HARNESS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS FOR SIX MONTHS.

Appeals to the British Board of Agriculture for a limitation in the six months' quarantine of dogs who had to be quartered by special permission with certified and approved veterinarians have resulted in a certain mitigation. Now, dogs coming from the Continent, America, Africa or Australia, can be quarantined for three months at an approved veterinarian's or can be retained at a kennel designated by the owner for six months, provided it wears a harness marked "in quarantine for rabies."

How the Harness Looks On and Off the Dog, the Inscription on the Saddle and the Official Seal of the Board of Agriculture Affixed to the Harness.

The harness which is to be worn will be sealed by the Board of Agriculture, and it will be a punishable misdemeanor for any one but the authorized official to break those seals. While wearing the harness, the dog "may not be legally absent from the premises mentioned in the order unless it is also muzzled." While on a highway or thoroughfare, or while being removed by rail, the wearer of the new harness is required to be also controlled by a collar and chain.

A HANDY HAMMER.

This is a simple labor saver costing nothing beyond the work of placing the hammer head in position, and it will enable one to draw a nail with greater ease and without bending it. The illustration shows the idea plainly, which is simply to have the end of the handle project beyond the head for about an inch.

The handle is fastened in the head in the usual manner and a hole bored through the projecting end close to the head of the hammer through which a piece of iron is driven to prevent the head from pulling through. A very simple tool, but one of the many simple things which may be used on every farm to great advantage.

Typhoid From Wells.

The wells of farms visited in summer by city folk are now regarded as perhaps the chief source of typhoid fever.

Rival of the Bee in China.

A curious Chinese industry is wax farming, or the cultivation of a wax-producing insect, the Ericerus pelin, an account of which has just been given by Professor Saski, of the Agricultural College of the Imperial University of Japan, in a special bulletin.—London Globe.

France has issued a new 25-centime piece of nickel, struck off in polygonal form, to avoid the resemblance to silver coins of about the same size.

WOMEN OF MEXICO.

Their Home Life and Pastimes—Horrible Bull Fights.

As a cure for the American disease of nervousness there is nothing like a visit to Mexico, according to Mrs. Bert Seaboldt, formerly editor and proprietor of "The Stock and Mining Journal" of Salt Lake City, who has just returned from that picturesque country.

"No one in Mexico does anything more than he can help," says Mrs. Seaboldt, "and the upper classes have learned how to avoid almost everything that requires exertion. The men spend their time riding and drinking champagne, and the women lie around and look pretty. It may become monotonous after a time, but ... months after the strenuous life of the United States, the eternal manana, manana (tomorrow, tomorrow) of the Mexicans is like the balm of Gilead.

"And the Mexicans are the most hospitable of people to the stranger within their gates. They take you right into their life, and if they like you your room will be a bower of blossoms during the whole of your stay, and there will be a continuous serenade under your windows. They are very primitive people, and the serenade, which we are accustomed to associate only with poetry, is a matter of every-day life with them. Perhaps that is because they have real latticed windows under which to sing their serenades.

"Another idyllic feature of Mexican life is their habit of eating out of doors. It is quite the custom among the upper classes in the City of Mexico to drive out to the President's Palace for breakfast. The grounds and part of the palace are open to the public, and a restaurant which is a fashionable place of resort has been erected there. By the time you get back from breakfast it is time for luncheon, and you go somewhere else for that. In the afternoon you sleep or drive, and at night you go to one of the hotels for dinner, or perhaps to the floating gardens, which look like huge lily pads on the surface of the water.

"For the afternoon drive you will probably go to the Alameda, or matrimonial market. Marriage is the only occupation open to the women of Mexico, and they make a regular business of it. Mothers take their marriageable daughters, dressed to kill, to the Alameda, and drive slowly up and down, to and fro. The marriageable men do the same thing, and when a young man sees a girl who takes his fancy he follows her carriage and finds a way of obtaining an introduction. This has to be done through her parents, for no young girl is ever allowed to see a man alone.

"The bull fights afford another opportunity for the matchmakers. They occupy the same place in the social life of Mexico as the theatre does with us. The women go in their best feathers, not only to see, but to be seen. It seems a strange place for the cultivation of the tender passion, and it is hard to understand how the Mexicans, who are in some ways so lovable, should take such a delight in blood. It is the Indian strain in them, I suppose. The bull fights are simply horrible. I have seen horses with their legs ripped from top to bottom, or with blood gushing from a wound in the side, like water from a hydrant. And yet they would be forced before the bull again and compelled to endure fresh tortures. The fights take place on Sunday afternoons, and people attend them as regularly and quite as much as a matter of course as they go to church."

In this land of indolence there is no such thing as careers for the women, even of the most modest variety, Mrs. Seaboldt says.

"The women of the upper classes are often very well educated," she says, "and there are some good convent schools, but their education is acquired merely as an accomplishment, and they never make any practical use of it. Their only business is to look pretty before marriage, and take care of their children afterward. Their lives are certainly very dull. Much as I enjoyed Mexico, I do not envy the lot of the Mexican women. Yet American women, even if they are known to have been in business, are treated beautifully there. The lower class women have more liberty and wider interests than those of the upper classes, and it is they who do the beautiful drawn work for which Mexico is famous."—New York Tribune.

All Nonsense.

A half-witted rustic cherished the harmless delusion that he was a proficient shorthand writer. On Sunday morning he appeared in church armed with note book and pencil, and, while the vicar was preaching, filled several pages with curious strokes and curves.

A few days afterward youth and cleric met in the street. The youth produced his notes and asked the preacher how his sermon looked on paper. The reverend gentleman scanned the pages scornfully. "It's nothing but nonsense, William," he said, with an air of superior wisdom; "utter and complete nonsense!"

"That's jest what I thought when ye were delivering it, sir," William remarked, with a complacent smile on his face.—Birmingham Eng.) Post.

Boy Trials.

Willie—I earned a nickel today.

Father—Are you sure? How much did you do?

Willie—Oh, I moved the piano and beat the parlor rug and emptied all the ashes.

Father—Well, a nickel is a whole lot of money.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Ambassadors to England.

No more splendid roll is to be fou... in our history than that of our rep... sentatives at the court of St. Jam... In the number appear five men w... were subsequently presidents of ... United States. There are the nam... of many men famous as statesm... and honorably distinguished in ... great scenes of our national life; a... the names of lawyers of great repu... and in Washington Irving, Bancr... Motley and Lowell men who have a... ed luster to our literature.

The Aztec Indians of Mexico ... noted for their strength. An Az... porter has been seen to take a c... of claret weighing 400 pounds on ... back and carry it quite a distanc...

Size and Value of a Fir Tree.

A fir tree was cut on Oregon rec... made nine sawings aver... ing ... feet in length, scal... 21,483 ... measure. The p... uct of thr... will bring m... than $1,000.

The Primrose League.

The Primrose League, founde... English tories in honor of Lord B... consfield, is twenty-one years old h... ing risen from an original memb... ship of 957 to 1,686,387. It is pec... as being the first great politica... ganization to invite the participat... of women in its membership and ... some extent in its managem... Avowedly carried on to support ... servative leaders, of course, it ra... discusses and never criticises their ... tion.

A physician reported by Prof. M... ler, of Goettingen, has been able ... work out in a few seconds the squa... of any numbers of five figures, ... to learn and repeat in twelve and ... half minutes a row of 204 figu... The greatest earlier feat in me... for numbers was the learning of ... figures in 57 minutes.

Blind Man a Typewriter.

A blind typewriter operater, ... W. E. Raper, is employed at the ... las engine works. He not only i... operator, but is a rapid and accu... one, and no one would suspect, s... his rapid and confident manipula... of the keys, that he can not see ... works in the same manner as ... numerous companions. Letters, ... sages and telegrams are dictate... a graphophone, and the graphop... in turn dictates its message to ... stenographer.

In learning the use of a mac... he had placed on the keys ra... dots known as the New York e... system, that represented by the l... When he learned the location of ... keys the raised dots were dispe... with, and now he can use almost ... typewriter with a universal shift ... board. He has been employed in ... eral establishments as a typew... operator, not using a graphop... but taking dictation direct upo... machine. Mr. Raper is handica... in one manner, and that is in the ... rection of his manuscript. But ... account of this handicap his wo... superior to that of the ordinary ... writer operator who can see, ... has learned to make exceedingly ... typographical errors.

A FELLOW FEELING.

Why She Felt Lenient Towards a Drunkard.

A great deal depends on the po... view. A good temperance woman ... led, in a very peculiar way, to ... her somewhat harsh judgment o... poor devil who cannot resist his ... and she is now the more char... She writes:

"For many years I was a grea... ferer from asthma. Finally my h... got so poor that I found I could ... down, but walked the floor while ... ers slept. I got so nervous I cou... rest anywhere.

"Specialists told me I must gi... the use of coffee—the main thing ... I always thought gave me some ... I consulted our family physician ... he, being a coffee fiend himself ... me to pay no attention to their a... Coffee had such a charm for me ... in passing a restaurant and get... whiff of the fragrance I could n... sist a cup. I felt very lenient t... the drunkard who could not pa... saloon. Friends often urged me ... Postum, but I turned a deaf e... ing 'That may do for people to ... coffee is harmful, but not for me ... fee and I will never part.'

"At last, however, I bought a ... age of Postum, although I was ... could not drink it. I prepared it ... rected, and served it for brea... Well, bitter as I was against it, I ... say that never before had I ta... more delicious cup of coffee! ... that day to this (more than 2 ye... have never had a desire for the o... fee. My health soon returned; ... asthma disappeared, I began to ... well, and in a short time I gai... pounds in weight.

"One day I handed my phy... the tablets he had prescribed f... telling him I had no use for the... stayed for dinner. When I pass... his coffee cup he remarked, 'I a... to see you were sensible enou... to let yourself be persuaded 'th... fee was harmful. This is the be... of coffee I ever drank,' he con... 'the trouble is so few people kno... to make good coffee.' When ... his second cup I told him h... drinking Postum. He was ju... lous, but I convinced him, and ... uses nothing but Postum in hi... and has greatly improved in h... Name given by Postum Co., ... Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the ... little book, "The Road to Well...

It was growing dark ... room and eleven of the ... to well and truly try the ... State of Wyoming against ... Rows looked at each othe... silence. It was now the ... of their incarceration an... Calloway still hung out ... Sam was the exception to ... gloom. He appeared quite ... he sat tilted back in a ch... feet on the window ledge ... tune and staring out into ...

"You kin stop that dern ... anyway," said one of the ... agely.

"Jess as you say," said ... know I ain't what youd ... I was doin' it jest to pass ...

Phil McMasters, the ... bearded foreman of the ...

"I'm goin' ter argy th... Sammy."

back his chair and went ... a seat on the window sill ...

"See here, Sammy," ... you any kin to this y... Scotty Burrows?"

"No, sir," answered C... ain't no kin o' mine."

"Any of yer wife's kin ...

"Nixie, Bill."

"Does he owe you mo...

"Nary cent."

"Then what are you so... mule-headed about this ...

"I ain't mule-headed," ... way, "it's you men. ... around to my way o' th... out of here inside o' fi... ain't in favor o' stayin' ... er than I have to; $2 ... charms for me, but I ... railroad Scotty just bo... drink."

"Didn't you hear the ...

"Sure thing."

"Well, the yearling ... Lamotte on the keen J... tail up and Scotty's lea... his side an' made straig... Circle A cow, an' when ... down in the coolie b... stompin' out the fi... wasn't contradicted.

"Sure thing it was. D... Scotty call him a lying ... right that in court? W... so plum anxious ter con...

"I ain't anxious," said ... "but I want this cattle r... and I want ter go hom... my business some time ...

"So do we," came the ...

"Oh, let up, Sammy," ... "Thar ain't no sense in ... way."

"You leave him to m... the foreman in a m... "you've had your say ... turned to the obsti... "Sammy," he resumed, ... a show. I'll draw str... to see whether we acqu...

"I never go against ... game," said Calloway. ... it's immoral. See here, ... ain't tonguey like you ... argyin' ever sence we ... ed in here an' when I've ... suthin' on Scotty's sid... you've bellered me ... you've bellered down t... the same, I know Scott... that Half Circle A cal... by that till there's a s... on the brimstun lake."

The foreman's brows ... frown. Slowly and with ... threateningly on Callow...

Ambassadors to England.

No more splendid roll is to be found in our history than that of our representatives at the court of St. James. In the number appear five men who were subsequently presidents of the United States. There are the names of many men famous as statesmen and honorably distinguished in the great scenes of our national life; also the names of lawyers of great reputation and in Washington Irving, Bancroft, Motley and Lowell men who have added luster to our literature.

The Aztec Indians of Mexico are noted for their strength. An Aztec porter has been seen to take a cask of claret weighing 400 pounds on his back and carry it quite a distance.

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A fir tree was cut on Oregon recently that made nine sawings averaging 16 feet in length, scaling 21,483 board measure. The product of this tree will bring more than $1,000.

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The Primrose League, founded by English tories in honor of Lord Beaconsfield, is twenty-one years old, having risen from an original membership of 957 to 1,686,387. It is peculiar as being the first great political organization to invite the participation of women in its membership and to some extent in its management. Avowedly carried on to support conservative leaders, of course, it rarely discusses and never criticises their action.

A physician reported by Prof. Mueller, of Goettingen, has been able to work out in a few seconds the square of any numbers of five figures, and to learn and repeat in twelve and one half minutes a row of 204 figures. The greatest earlier feat in memory for numbers was the learning of 24 figures in 57 minutes.

Blind Man a Typewriter.

A blind typewriter operator, G. W. E. Raper, is employed at the Atlas engine works. He not only is operator, but is a rapid and accurate one, and no one would suspect, seeing his rapid and confident manipulation of the keys, that he can not see. He works in the same manner as his numerous companions. Letters, messages and telegrams are dictated to a graphophone, and the graphophone in turn dictates its message to the stenographer.

In learning the use of a machine he had placed on the keys raised dots known as the New York point system, that represented by the keys. When he learned the location of the keys the raised dots were dispensed with, and now he can use almost any typewriter with a universal shift keyboard. He has been employed in several establishments as a typewriter operator, not using a graphophone, but taking dictation direct upon the machine. Mr. Raper is handicapped in one manner, and that is in the correction of his manuscript. But on account of this handicap his work is superior to that of the ordinary typewriter operator who can see, and has learned to make exceedingly few typographical errors.

A FELLOW FEELING.

Why She Felt Lenient Towards the Drunkard.

A great deal depends on the point of view. A good temperance woman, filled, in a very peculiar way, to refer somewhat harsh judgment of the poor devil who cannot resist his cups, and she is now the more charitable. She writes:

"For many years I was a great sufferer from asthma. Finally my health got so poor that I found I could not lie down, but walked the floor while others slept. I got so nervous I could not rest anywhere.

"Specialists told me I must give up the use of coffee—the main thing I always thought gave me some relief. I consulted our family physician, and he, being a coffee fiend himself, told me to pay no attention to their advice. Coffee had such a charm for me that in passing a restaurant and getting a whiff of the fragrance I could not resist a cup. I felt very lenient toward the drunkard who could not pass a saloon. Friends often urged me to try Postum, but I turned a deaf ear, saying 'That may do for people to whom coffee is harmful, but not for me. I love coffee and I will never part.'

"At last, however, I bought a package of Postum, although I was sure I could not drink it. I prepared it as directed, and served it for breakfast. Well, bitter as I was against it, I must say that never before had I tasted a more delicious cup of coffee! From that day to this (more than 2 years) I have never had a desire for the coffee. My health soon returned, my asthma disappeared, I began to get well, and in a short time I gained 10 pounds in weight.

"One day I handed my physician the tablets he had prescribed for me, telling him I had no use for them, as I stayed for dinner. When I passed him his coffee cup he remarked, 'I am glad to see you were sensible enough to let yourself be persuaded that coffee was harmful. This is the best cup of coffee I ever drank,' he continued, 'the trouble is so few people know how to make good coffee.' When I drank his second cup I told him I was drinking Postum. He was very jealous, but I convinced him, and he now uses nothing but Postum in his family and has greatly improved in health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Snapshot

A swan and cygnets, nothing more,
Background of silver, reedy shore,
Dim shapes of rounded trees, the high
Effulgence of a summer sky.

Only a snapshot. Just a flash,
And it was fixed—the mimic wash,
The parent bird on soaring slow,
Her fussy little fleet in tow,
The all-pervading sultry haze,
The white lights on the waterways—
A scene that never was before,
A scene that will be—never more!

Alas! for us. We look and wait,
And labor but to imitate;
In vain for new effects we seek— . . .
Earth's briefest moment is unique.
—Austin Dobson in Longman's Magazine.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT

BY KENNETT HARRIS

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

It was growing dark in the jury room and eleven of the twelve sworn to well and truly try the case of the State of Wyoming against Scotty Burrows looked at each other in gloomy silence. It was now the second day of their incarceration and little Sam Calloway still hung out for acquittal. Sam was the exception to the general gloom. He appeared quite cheerful as he sat tilted back in a chair with his feet on the window ledge, whistling a tune and staring out into the twilight.

"You kin stop that derned whistlin' anyway," said one of the jurors savagely.

"Jess as you say," said Calloway, "I know I ain't what youd call musical. I was doin' it jest to pass the time."

Phil McMasters, the hulking red-bearded foreman of the jury, pushed

"I'm goin' ter argy this out with Sammy."

back his chair and went over and took a seat on the window sill.

"See here, Sammy," he said, "are you any kin to this yer defendant, Scotty Burrows?"

"No, sir," answered Calloway. "He ain't no kin o' mine."

"Any of yer wife's kin?"

"Nixie, Bill."

"Does he owe you money?"

"Nary cent."

"Then what are you so plague-goned mule-headed about this for?"

"I ain't mule-headed," said Calloway, "it's you men. If you'd come around to my way o' thinkin' we'd be out of here inside o' five minutes. I ain't in favor o' stayin' here any longer than I have to; $2 a day ain't no charms for me, but I ain't goin' to railroad Scotty just because I want a drink."

"Didn't you hear the evidence?"

"Sure thing."

"Well, the yearling passed Hank Lamotte on the keen jump with his tail up and Scotty's brand smokin' on his side an' made straight for the Half Circle A cow, an' when Hank looked down in the coolie he seen Scotty stompin' out the fire. That evidence wasn't contradicted."

"Sure thing it was. Didn't you hear Scotty call him a lying half-breed pup right thar in court? What makes you so plum anxious ter convict?"

"I ain't anxious," said the foreman, "but I want this cattle rustlin' stopped and I want ter go home an' 'tend to my business some time."

"So do we," came the chorus.

"Oh, let up, Sammy," cried a juror. "Thar ain't no sense in actin' this a way."

"You leave him to me, now," said the foreman in a menacing tone; "you've had your say aplenty." He turned to the obstinate juryman. "Sammy," he resumed, "I'll give you a show. I'll draw straws with you to see wh ther we acquit or convict."

"I never go against another man's game," said Calloway, "'sides which, it's immoral. See here, McMasters, I ain't tongney like you. You've been argyin' ever sence we wus close-herded in here an' when I've tried ter say suthin' on Scotty's side o' the case you've bellered me down, same's you've bellered down the others. All the same, I know Scotty didn't brand that Half Circle A calf, an' I'll stay by that till there's a skatin' carnival on the brimstun lake."

The foreman's brows knit in an ugly frown. Slowly and with his eyes fixed threateningly on Calloway he began to remove his coat. Then he rolled his shirt sleeves above his brawny, hairy elbows. Calloway turned pale.

"Gents," said the foreman, "extry-ordn'ry cases sometimes require extryordn'ry argyments. I'm a goin' ter argy this out with Sammy an' I don't want none o' you mixin' in the debate. You might as well turn your faces to the wall. You can hear the points I make jest as well."

One by one the ten turned their chairs about, laughing and joking as they did so, but obviously in unwholesome fear of the knotty fists of the ferocious McMasters.

"Better own up Phil's right, Sammy," called one.

"I come from Missoura," drawled Calloway, rather tremulously.

A sudden crash succeeded, then a volley of profanity from the foreman of the jury, and the noise of a lively scuffle. Another and a louder crash indicated that the table had overturned. The jurymen writhed in their chairs. A bang and a sound of rending wood. It was too much for flesh and blood to bear. The ten jurors turned as one man in time to see McMasters go down heavily before a blow from a chair leg wielded by the insignificant Calloway.

With a bound the obstinate juryman was on top of his antagonist plying the improvised cudgel about his head and defensive arms in a frenzy of fear lest he might arise.

"Let up, you little devil," shouted McMasters. "Let up! I've had enough, I tell you!"

"What do you think o' the case now?" demanded Calloway, bringing down the chair leg with unabated energy.

"Let up!" roared McMasters.

"Don't you think there's a reasonable doubt about Scotty brandin' that there calf?" panted Calloway. "Tell me, doggone you!"

McMasters made a herculean effort to throw off his promiscuously active incubus, but the movement left his head unprotected and Calloway was quick to avail himself of his opportunity.

"Yes," groaned the foreman, "there's a doubt, all right. Now quit."

Calloway suffered him to rise. "That's all right then," he remarked, drawing the tattered remnants of his shirt about him, with one hand, but retaining his weapon in the other. "Now, fellers," he continued, turning with a new air of authority to his brethren, "straighten up that table an' we'll proceed ter take another ballot."

The command was executed in an awkward silence, that was broken by a loud knocking at the locked door. "What are you men playin' at in there?" demanded the voice of Al

"Oh, God bless you!" cried Scotty's wife.

Williams, the sheriff's deputy. "Are you comin' to a disagreement or tryin' who can jump the farthest?"

It was McMasters who answered. "We'll call you when we want you, Al," he said gruffly. "We don't want you now." Then as the deputy's footfall died away on the stair he added, "What's took place in this yer jury room don't go out o' this jury room; that's your oaths. What I want to know is if them oaths is going to be kep?"

"S' far's I'm concerned," said Calloway. "I guess the rest is goin' to keep ther mouths shut. Our deliberations is to be kep' secret, the judge said. Only," he added, with a look at McMasters, "I'm a-countin' on two votes for acquittal."

Five minutes later the jury filed into the court room, where Scotty Burrows, in the custody of the sheriff, was gripping his chair arms with whitened knuckles and glancing nervously at his wife, who, pale and wide-eyed, clasped her baby to her bosom and panted as the judge looked over his spectacles at the foreman.

"Are you agreed upon your verdict?" asked the judge.

"We are," answered the jury's foreman. "We find the prisoner, Scotty Burrows, not guilty."

"Oh, God bless you!" cried Scotty's wife.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS VAST

Assets of Companies in New York State Equal to $2,226,423,202.

If the assets of all the life insurance companies engaged in business in the United States were distributed equally to all the population of the world, each man, woman and child of every continent and every country, from Africa to Labrador would receive $2 each, says a writer in the Era Magazine. There would be $2 for every human being on the globe.

The assets of the life insurance companies of this country—that is, the actual property, real estate, bonds, stocks, etc., which they own—amount in the aggregate to more than $2,000,000,000. The companies doing business in New York state, and these include also practically all of the companies with headquarters in other states—had at the close of 1903, assets, in exact figures, equal in value to $2,226,423,202. Such is the magnitude of the institution of life insurance! If all the adult men in America, of every race and occupation, should contribute simultaneously $100 each toward a fund, that enormous sum would not equal the value of the property owned by the American life insurance companies.

More than $500,000 of the money paid to the companies every year by policy holders goes to defray the expense of maintaining a spy system. After all the preliminary precautions have been taken the medical examination made, the references looked up—after the policy has been granted, detectives are employed to watch policy holders. Your money is paid to employ men to follow you through your daily walk, to track you into restaurants, to interview your servants, to use all the other low and contemptible means which these creeping shadowers employ. The spy system of the "combine" is interesting.

Stickled for Etiquette.

Regular army officers say that volunteers are a trifle deficient in matters of military etiquette. As illustrative of their weakness in this respect, Major General Corbin tells an amusing story of a young lieutenant of militia who accompanied his fellow volunteers to the war game at Manassas recently.

It appears that the young volunteer officer in question was conversing with regular army officers near Gen. Corbin's tent, when Gen. Grant and his staff passed. The regular officers arose and saluted, but the volunteer lieutenant sat still.

"That was Gen. Grant," said one of the regulars to the lieutenant. "Why didn't you salute him?"

"Oh," responded the volunteer, nonchalantly, "I've only been here a few days and we haven't been introduced."—Collier's.

A Woman's "No."

A woman's "no" had no dismay for me;
I'd often heard it said that it meant "yes."
I don't know why, I'm sure, that this should be,
But there's truth in the saying, more or less.
And so, of course, I thought I had some show.
Although repeatedly she answered "No."

"Mere coquetry," I thought. "She wants to make
Me think she is not to be lightly won.
I have to suffer something for her sake,
Or else it wouldn't be a bit of fun.
She merely plays a part." I must say, though,
She played it well. Much firmness in that "No."

I humored her. I feigned a deep despair.
I said she had ruined all my life.
I called her heartless, cruel, too, as fair;
Again I begged her to become my wife.
I did not think that this time she would throw
Me down—but all the same she answered "No."

Then I began to doubt, for when I tried
To flirt with others she cared not a snap.
To all appearances, and then beside
She flirted, also, with another chap.
It was not then an unexpected blow
When, for the fourteenth time, she answered "No."

It was no wonder that I feared she meant
In sober truth my offer to decline.
I said, "I'll see if that is her intent;
For the last time I'll ask her to be mine."
That brought the confirmation of my fears—
She simply said: "Not in a hundred years."

Poetry and Prose.

The ablest writers in England have revived the Walt Whitman controversy. Several of them assert he was "beyond question the ablest man America has produced." Able things he was, versatile as a versifier, prodigious as a philanthropist, knowing as a student of woman and Bohemia to the marrow of his bones. Personally Whitman was a lovable character. I knew him intimately twelve years and was pallbearer at his grave, but a few names like Hawthorne, Holmes, Lowell and, last but not least, George Arnold find a warmer place in my heart. And, seriously, was anything ever said in verse that couldn't have been better told in prose? A few skeptics, like the writer, doubt it.

Wants Rare French Stamps.

The Paris Gaulois states that Col. Delauney, chairman of the French Philatelic Federation, has received a letter from Gen. Nogi, requesting a price list of rare French stamps.

BEGGAR HAD MADE MONEY.

Scotchman's Odd Will Showed He Found Calling Profitable.

The Scotch papers of the year 1817 reported at length the life and death of a notable beggar, William Stevenson. About the year 1787 Stevenson and his wife separated upon the strange terms that the first of the two to propose a reunion was to pay the other $500 forfeit. The forfeit apparently was never incurred, as neither of them, as far as could be ascertained, ever saw the other again. Then Stevenson took to the road as a beggar, and lived for thirty years a free and jolly life; but at last, in his 85th year, he was struck down with an incurable disease. When he came within sight of death he sent for a baker and ordered twelve dozen burial cakes, a large quantity of sugared biscuit, and an ample supply of wines and spirits. He next sent for a joiner and instructed him to make "a good, sound, dry, roomy, comfortable coffin," laying the stress upon its comfortableness. Then he summoned a gravedigger and instructed him to dig "a comfortable grave" in a special spot in Riccarton churchyard. The old woman who attended him was instructed to find in a certain rag hidden in a certain hole the money to defray all these expenses. Having thus relieved his mind of all anxiety as to his posthumous comfort, Stevenson died in peace. After his death were found in his garret two bags—one full of silver and the other of gold pieces—and a box containing bonds for various amounts, including one for $1,500—close upon $5,000 in all. He was bequeathed to distant relatives with the exception of $100 to the old woman who had attended him and a large sum to provide a feast for all the beggars of Scotland who cared to come to see his body "lie in state."

About Connecticut Tobacco.

The story of Sumatra leaf tobacco as grown under cheesecloth in Connecticut is one of the romantic episodes of agriculture, says a writer in Country Life in America. A Florida fruit grower had got some tobacco plants that got into his pineapple seed by accident and he noticed that they were taller and of finer texture under the lath shade. The bureau of soils, while surveying the Connecticut valley, found a soil that was practically the same as that of Sumatra, on which the famous tobacco is grown. (The bureau has samples of soil from almost every important agricultural region of the world.) The government got an expert to start an industry and the next two years some of the growers made over 100 per cent profit.

The industry as a whole is successful. A large company with plenty of capital is necessary, for it costs $650 to cover and grow an acre of this tobacco. The growers receive from $1.20 to $2.50 a pound for the product. The imported article brings $2.50 to $3.00 and we have been importing about $6,000,000 worth a year.

Words of Love.

Do you know a heart that hungers
For a word of love and cheer?
There are many such about us;
It may be that one is near.
Look around you. If you find it,
Speak the word that's needed so,
And your own heart may be strengthened
By the help that you bestow.

It may be that some one falters
On the brink of sin and wrong,
And a word from you might save him,
Help to make the tempted strong.
Look about you, O my sister,
What a sin is yours and mine,
If we see that help is needed
And we give no friendly sign.

Never think kind words are wasted,
Bread on waters cast are they,
And it may be we shall find them
Coming back to us some day.
Coming back when sadly needed,
In a time of sore distress;
So, my friend, let's give them freely;
Gift and giver God will bless.

Attorney's Services Valuable.

T. D. Shea, an attorney of Nanticoke, Pa., has just returned victor in a curious suit against the Susquehanna Coal company. He sued for $5,000 for legal services during the great coal strike of two years ago. The company, a part of the Pennsylvania railroad system, was unwilling to pay more than $500, claiming that was ample payment for the service rendered. Mr. Shea is over six feet tall and built proportionately. It was held by the counsel that his presence alone among the strikers kept them from harming the company's property. The jury took the same view and awarded him $4,500.

Doesn't Want to Die.

Dr. Abdul Hikmet, a Turkish resident in Paris, has been requested by the Turkish embassy to return within twenty days to Constantinople where an order for his execution awaits him. The doctor recently published a violently-worded pamphlet charging the sultan with responsibility for the massacre of non-Mussulmans in the Turkish empire. He has appealed to the French government for protection.

Boy Works to Pay Debt.

Four years ago a boy of Oakland, Cal., shot and killed a man who had been annoying his sister. He was acquitted, but his trial left him in debt $250. He mortgaged a lot he owned for the amount, paid his lawyers and went to sea on the battleship Iowa. He returned with money enough to pay off the debt with interest and intends now to work ashore.

Picture Postcards Censored.

Picture postcards are subjected to stern censorship in some continental countries. In Russia those bearing the portrait of Tolstoi have been suppressed. Turkey forbids any postcard bearing the name of Allah or Mohammed or the portrait of a Mussulman. France will not permit the designer to ridicule the corpulence of the king of Portugal.

Value of the Forests

"How many leaves do you think a tree has?" asked the man who had read it all up, stopping his friend in the park. "Of course you don't know. Some birches have 200,000, and each leaf has 100,000 mouths. I know of a sixty-year-old beech that had 35,000 leaves and a thirty-five-year old one that had only 3,000.

"Those 35,000 leaves, dried, weigh only ten pounds, and the 3,000 dried only three-quarters of a pound. But they do tremendous work in a season. During a spring and summer birches and lindens have been found to exhale 600 or 700 pounds of water per pound of dry leaves; the ash tree about 500; beeches, 400; maples, 400 and oaks, 250. The conifers give out about 100 pounds a tree. To stagger you still more, an acre of beech forest of, say, 500 trees would exhale about 2,000,000 pounds.

"And the funniest part of it all to me is that the water in a tree, or the moisture, really amounts to more than half the weight of the tree, or from 55 to 60 per cent, while the wood weighs but 40 to 45 per cent. In a big forest what you don't see weighs more than what you do see. Funny, isn't it.

"As to forests and water," continued the tree man, "I learned that a partial cutting down of the Volga river valley forests had the tremendous effect of lessening so great an area of water as the Caspian sea. I figured the comparison, and found that, pro rata, six feet of water would be taken off Lake Superior, eight off Lake Michigan, eighteen off Lake Erie and twenty-seven off Lake Ontario. I was staggered.

"Then I found that deforestation, as we call it, has robbed the Vistula river of twenty-six inches of water, the magnificent Rhine of twenty-eight inches, and the beautiful blue Danube of fifty-five inches. Let me hit you nearer home. The Hudson has been called a drowned river because the sea encroaches upon it. But you're drowning it more now by your deforestation, and you'd better hurry up with these Adirondack lands. The salt water now, they say, goes up to Hastings.

"The Schuykill is less in volume than ever. So is the Mohawk, and so is the Connecticut. Even the fish left the lower part of the Savannah river but they're trying to do something with that water now.

"Another queer thing is that Christopher Columbus' son, Fernando, who crossed the ocean with him, was the first man to start the question of forests causing rainfall by his observations of the wealth of vegetation on the Island of Jamaica."—New York Sun.

Shrewd Trick of Banker

James Edoff of San Francisco and the Auditorium Hotel tells how the game of high finance was worked out in Nevada in the '60's. He says:

"I had a quasi uncle who was a banker in a town we will call Rosebud in Nevada. I was employed in his bank, where I saw some things, I can tell you. The distance from Rosebud to Howling Mill was 140 miles and there were more holdups on that section of road in those days than anywhere in the United States.

"A man we will call R. D. Roberts, a millionaire, came into the bank one morning and told my uncle he wanted to buy exchange for $5,000 on the bank of Howling Hill.

"'All right,' said my uncle; 'It will cost you $500.'

"Roberts declared it was cheap at the price.

"Now, my uncle had no account with the bank at Howling Hill and no funds there. He had to draw on a San Francisco bank and request them to arrange the exchange for him. All this he told to Roberts.

"When Roberts was gone he said to me: 'Jim, go out and get a candle box.' When I brought in the box he packed it full of sawdust, put $5,000 in the middle of the sawdust, nailed down the box and addressed it to the cashier of the Howling Mill bank.

"I remember the stage wheeled right up past the door of the bank and on the front seat by the driver sat Roberts. My uncle came out with the box as the stage drew up.

"'Here, Roberts, catch this,' he called, and he tossed up the candle box to Roberts. 'As you go by the bank in Howling Hill throw it down, will you? It's some quartz of some mines here they want to look at. Don't forget it.'

"'All right, I won't,' said Roberts, and he tossed the box into the boot along with other odds and ends.

"That's how Roberts carried his own money and paid $500 for the privilege," concluded Mr. Edoff.

Mr. Edoff is rich and prosperous now and is developing a literary turn. He is thinking strongly of writing a book of his reminiscences of early Nevada and California. He has hundreds of true stories, all as good as this one he told recently.—Chicago Chronicle.

Carved Out a Kingdom

In new kilts and plaid and playing a pibroch of triumph on his pipes, John Farquharson Macrae, formerly of Scotland, but now of Tierra del Fuego, strode the gangway of a steamer in Liverpool the other day, bound once more for South America. During twenty-two years, spent for the most part among the hostile natives of the land's end of the Western continent, Macrae clung to his pipes as he clung to his Scottish accent. When he had no human companion to converse with his pibroch resounded over the waters of the Magellan strait.

As a youth he left his native heath for Argentina and reared cattle. After a few years he found himself in possession of 500 horses and a couple of thousand sheep.

These animals he marched 2,000 miles, with the aid of a compass and chart, to southern Patagonia. He watered and fed his flocks and herds with only five men to assist him, but at the end of a year of hunger and thirst and fatigue he found himself in possession of a fine stretch of country over 80,000 acres in extent. After leasing this land for ten years he sought fresh territory and marched over into Tierre del Fuego.

He was the first Briton to penetrate into the country and the natives resented the intrusion. The tall Aonas and the stunted Yaghanas came in hordes, attacked his little castle and lay in wait for him with arrows.

An intrepid rider and an unerring shot, however, he would ride away concealed by the horse's body and shooting with deadly effect. For several years he carried his life in his hands, but at last the savages began to regard him with such respect and fear that they christened him "Sorto," the native equivalent for "the devil."

For some years the Scottish pioneer has been undisputed monarch of Tierra del Fuego, where he has amassed a fortune. It is with the bagpipes that he rules.

Jewelry of the World

London is the greatest mart in the world for all precious stones. Hither are brought from the mines of South Africa, from the ocean reefs of Ceylon, from the jungles of Burma, diamonds, pearls and rubies. The finest stones in the world are bought and sold in London.

Britain is very proud of its jewelry trade. "Whatever they may say in Paris," remarked C. E. Newbegin, managing director of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company, 112 Regent street, to an Express representative recently, "the fact remains that wealthy clients from all the world over come to London to buy jewelry.

"We are not insular in our ideas," continued Mr. Newbegin. "We go to Paris once or twice a year to study new designs, and sometimes we discover something original. But, as a rule, the jewelry of France is unsuited to the wearers of Britain. It is too flamboyant in style. There is an extravagant female clientele over there, delighting in the most expensive and obtrusive gems, which has no existence on this side of the channel."

Mr. Newbegin gave it as his opinion that the stocks in the great jewelry shops of Regent street and Bond street amounted in value to close on £5,000,000. Single stones costing from £2,000 to £7,000 are by no means uncommon.

This great wealth, while it rests in British hands, finds work for British labor. The foreign jeweler opens only one or two rooms in London. All his work is done abroad. He imports his manufactured jewelry free of duty, sells it at a high profit, and the money goes back to his native land without the payment of any income tax to the British exchequer.—London Daily Express.

Not Like Mother's Make

"Like mother used to make"—ah, me!
What memories are mine
Of the old days and the plain ways
Revived by that brief line!

In these degenerate times I wear
The trousers of the day,
With creases down the front of them
And colors grave or gray;
They're built upon the latest lines,
And cost a pretty stake—
And yet, ah me! those pants are not
Like mother used to make.

My coats are done by tailor men
Of such artistic taste
That if the slightest wrinkle showed
They'd think themselves disgraced;
They turn me out in fashion's form,
In which there's no mistake—
And yet their cut is not at all
Like mother used to make.

My shirts are cut by skillful hands
From linen of the best,
And fitted to me perfectly
By every fitter's test;
And eke my socks in every hue
The rainbow dares to take—
And yet those shirts or socks are not
Like mother used to make.

My hair is cut by tonsors trained
To wield the shears with skill
That gives to every customer
A high esthetic thrill;
A hirsute harmony is mine,
In which no discords break—
And yet the tonsor's cut is not
Like mother used to make.

"Like mother used to make"—ah, me!
What memories are mine
Of the old days and the plain ways
Revived by that brief line!
—William J. Lampton, in Chicago Record-Herald Magazine.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

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The UNION *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

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Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

COTTON MEETING.

The Cotton Association of Chilton County convened at Clanton on February 1st and after hearing reports from the Southern Cotton Association which met at New Orleans on January 26, 1905, the following report was read and adopted:

Report of Committee.

"We, your committee on ways and means and permanent organization, submit the following report, to-wit:

"1. That, having faith in the work done and the plan adopted by the Southern Cotton Association at New Orleans on the 26th day of January, 1905, we recommend that the plan adopted by the said Association for organizing the Southern Cotton Associations, be strictly followed, and to this end that this body do not organize today, but recommend to its members that they take part in the Mass Meetings called by the said Southern Association to meet in the several school Districts of this County on the 11th day of February, 1905, for the purpose of organizing Chilton County.

"2. We further recommend that this body request and urge all cotton producers, merchants, bankers, manufacturers and members of the different professions of each school District in this County to lay down their private interests for one day and meet in the several School Districts on February 11th, 1905, and devote that day to the general welfare of the people of our County. Let us come together and thus make a grand success. One for all, all for one.

"3. We further recommend that W. H. Conway, as Chairman, be authorized and requested to communicate with Commissioner of Agriculture Poole, or other proper officials of the Southern Cotton Association, and request them to furnish him such blank forms and papers pertaining to the organization as they may be able to supply, and that said Conway, upon obtaining such supplies, shall furnish them to the several School Districts on February 11th, to the end that our organization may be regularly formed.

"4. We further recommend that the sense of this body be expressed today upon the subject of holding a County Fair some time in the Fall of this year and offering suitable prizes for the purpose of encouraging our farmers to diversify their crops and grow their own meats and food products at home All of which is respectfully submitted.

"W. H. CONWAY,
"W. T. HAND,
"TIPTON MULLINS,
"W. I. MULLINS,
"E. A. MATTHEWS,
"Committee."

So much of the plan adopted at New Orleans as is necessary for present purposes is as follows:

"Whereas, All the various industries of the world are under thorough and systematic organization to protect, develop and manage their special interests; and,

"Whereas, The cotton interests of the Southern States are not organized, and by reason of not being so organized there is no uniform system for regulating production, securing markets, financing the products and generally supervising and advancing such interests; therefore, be it

"Resolved, 1. That there shall be one supreme organization, known as the Southern Cotton Association, embracing all of the cotton producing States and Territories, to evolve and execute practical and efficient plans with reference to cotton production, cotton supply, cotton marketing and financing, by systematic and carefully adapted organization of all cotton interest and by legislation as experience suggests to effect and enforce the purposes of the organization.

"2. The purposes of the association shall be to regulate cotton production, cotton supply and financing, and especially cotton marketing, using every effort to secure broader markets, and to limit the production to the demand at remunerative prices, and to reduce to a minimum all expense of handling cotton and its products from the time it leaves the field until it reaches the consumer.

"3. That there shall be an organization in each cotton growing State and Territory subordinate to the central organization, to be known as the State or Territorial organization.

"4. That there shall be an organization in each county or parish producing cotton of each cotton growing State, subordinate to the State or Territory central organization.

"5. That there shall be an organization effected in each of the civil subdivisions of the county or parish subordinate to the county or parish organization and under regulations of the county or parish organizations.

"6. There shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer of the 'Southern Cotton Association,' and of the organization of each State, Territory, county and parish, who shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

"7. The duties of each officer shall be prescribed in the constitution and by-laws for each organization as hereinafter provided.

"10. That the cotton producers of each School District of each county or parish shall meet on the 11th day of February, 1905, organize by election of officers, and, after so organizing, shall at once proceed to elect three representatives from the cotton producers of that precinct to the county or parish association, to be held on the 16th day of February, 1905, at the parish or county seat.

"Each county or parish association shall, on the date to be named, convene at the county or parish seat and organize by the election of its own officers and its representative to the State organization.

"Second—That there shall be held in each school district or other smallest political subdivision of the county, on the 11th day of February, 1905, at 1 o'clock p. m., a meeting of all citizens of said district or other smallest political subdivision who are interested in the growing of cotton, which meeting shall elect a committee of three on acreage and membership.

"Third—At said precinct meeting the farmers and land owners present shall be asked to sign the following agreement:

"We, the undersigned farmers, or land owners, living in (school district) (beat), (precinct), No. ——, County of ——, State of ——, hereby pledge ourselves to reduce the acreage planted by us in cotton, and to reduce our consumption of fertilizer in growing cotton, as shown by the statements set opposite our names.

"Name, ——; acreage, 1904. ——, acreage, 1905——; fertilizer, 1904 ——; fertilizer, 1905, ——.

"Fourth—That said Committee on Acreage and Membership shall immediately canvass said district, and ask all farmers and land owners in said District who do not attend said meeting to sign and pledge, and said Committee shall return said pledge to the Chairman of said precinct.

"Fifth—Said precinct chairmen shall preserve said pledges, and they shall immediately make a written report to the county chairman, showing the total number of acres planted in cotton in said precinct in 1904, and the total number to be planted in 1905; the total amount of fertilizer used in growing cotton in said precinct and the total amount to be used in said precinct in said years."

The membership fee for all persons joining this association shall be 25 cents and fees, this to be collected and turned over to the treasurer of the county.

Write to W. H. Conway, Jemison, Ala., for stationery needed in the School District meetings on February 11th unless names and addresses have already been left with him for supplies.

W. H. CONWAY,
Chairman.
J. H. DENNIS, Secretary.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

Miss Lottie Kennedy, whose time expired as assistant at the Cross Roads school last Friday, went home Monday. Miss Kennedy was a good teacher and We regret to lose her from our school and neighborhood. Messrs. Johnnie and A. F. Mims, our enterprising saw mill boys, made a trip to Birmingham last week. R. D. Hardy, late of this vicinity, carried a nice drove of milch cows off to Ensley last week. Our farmers are all anxious to hear from the New Orleans convention, and ye writer would love to hear of cotton going up. Success to THE UNION.

NIM ROD.

MARS HILL.

We hear most every day among our neighbors talk as to fertilizer and cotton planting. In regard to fertilizers, if we farmers would haul more straw and leaves and litter and make our own fertilizer we would make a great saving to ourselves. Now, brother farmers, the time is drawing near to sow our spring oats, so put in that 25 per cent that you are going to reduce your cotton into oats and corn and sweet potatoes, all things we can use at home and save us spending our cotton money. We have all said we would abide by the New Orleans convention and now let us do it. You know they say (among a certain class) that the farmers won't stick together in an organization, so let us show them that we have "stickability" in us. We have stuck together in one instance and won the fight, and we can win the next one all right. O. P. Scott and others had a fox hunt Friday night, and caught one. Success to THE UNION and it subscribers.

MARS HILLIAN.

RANDOLPH.

Our [illegible]e are feeling rather "blue" over the [illegible]ice of cotton, but in spite of the slu[illegible] Randolph enjoys a good trade. J[illegible] C. Woolley and Murk Smitherm[illegible] of Lawley, were in town Friday. W[illegible] G. Hayes and H. H. Armstrong, of Macedonia, were visitors Friday. Messrs. Gray and Crockett, of Ocampo, are visiting J. E. Smith. John S. Waldrop was in town Wednesday. Tom McCumber, of Selma, is visiting relatives here. We sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Smitherman in the death of their baby. They awoke one night last week and found it dead in bed. Miss Monte Hayes left for Birmingham Wednesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Hightower. Miss Monte has been conducting the Randolph hotel for several weeks, during which she won golden opinions. Mrs. Hardie Smitherman is still in poor health. Jasper Smitherman, one of Chilton's former sheriffs, but now of Bessemer, left Thursday night to take the train for his home. F. J. Fitts, of Hubbard, was a welcome visitor Friday. Mrs. Sophia Hightower, of Birmingham, is visiting here. Let all the correspondents of THE UNION arouse themselves and give us the news of their respective localities. We wish to hear from them regularly.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

COLLINS' CHAPEL.

A few dots from here I trust will be welcome. Our school is progressing fine. We have about 100 on roll and about 12 or 15 boarding students. I don't believe we have an equal in this county; our teachers can't be beat nor our patrons, so why not be pleased over such a good thing. So boys, when you are thinking of going off to school, why just come to the "Chapel." We will make everything nice for you. There is no use in saying anything about our teacher personally, for he is known to be one of the best anywhere.

Boys, what is the matter with our guano men? They seem not to have been round to see us yet. I guess they know what the convention done. Our guano bills will not be two-thirds of what they were in 1904, and that means 10-cent cotton. It looks like the speculators want our cotton for nothing, but let us fight them on that a while longer, boys, before we give up. "It's always the darkest just before day." Well, I hope all of the voters are qualified, for I feel like there will be an election on stock law and school tax. With best wishes to THE UNION.

J. D. COLLINS.

COOPER.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space to publish this. I have a boy named Ward Jones that won't stay at home. He is between 15 and 16 years old and is small to his age. Now, I forbid anybody in this state or adjoining states to feed him or let him stay all night. He ran away in December and went to Prattville, and his uncle and brother persuaded him and paid his way to come home. He came home on the 29th of January, but left next day again. I've not heard from him since, and did not get to talk to him any[illegible]

J. S. JON[illegible]

INSTALLATION AT JEMISON.

Geronermo tribe, No. 99, Improved Order of Red Men, installed officers for the present term on their last meeting night (23d sleep, cold moon). Officers installed were: J. M. B. Johnson, Prophet; J. H. Patton, Jr., Sachem; J. W. Patton, Senior Sagamore; J. E. Durham, Junior Sagamore; E. B. Langston, Chief of Records; H. L. Durbin, Keeper of Wampum. The tribe is making good progress and expects to take the scalps of many pale faces during the present term.

Fertilizers Falling Off.

Nashville, Tenn.—According to the railroads, shipments of fertilizers from this, the largest distributing point, will show a falling off of 40 per cent. this season.

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.

tf

To John O. Dunivan, Claud B. Dunovan and Robert Dunovan.

Whereas, Beulah Matthews, an heir at law of the estate of Jeremiah Dunovan, deceased, has filed her application in said court for a sale of the lands described in said application, belonging to the estate of said decedent, for the purpose of division, upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided, and the 6th day of March, 1905, has been appointed for the hearing of said application, you are, therefore, hereby notified to appear before said court on said 6th day of March, 1905, to contest said application, if they think proper.

Witness my hand, this 31st day of January, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.

2-2-05 3t

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.

P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.

You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. | PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Read Down — CENTRAL TIME — Read Up

AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	PM No 1
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
[illegible]		....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
[illegible]	5 57	....	[illegible] Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTG[illegible]Y,	7 00	8 25	4 00

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars Dining [illegible]
For rates and further information address

A. F. STINSON, Agent, Cla[illegible] Ala

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.5[illegible]

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is Republican in Politics and has no equal or rival a[illegible]

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the ca[illegible] you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming ye[illegible]

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper a[illegible] the **Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City,** [illegible] for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices

110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

GEN[illegible]R[illegible]L MERCHANDISE AN[illegible]
FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Bran[illegible]

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, [illegible] Alaban[illegible]

Bull Fight the Thing

In Spain Young and Old Worship the Matador.

By S. L. Bensusan.

PAN-y los toros! When you have lived awhile in Spain you understand what this cry means, the cry of a sun-struck, pleasure-loving people not free from the lust of cruelty. The bull ring is half in shade and half in blinding sunshine. The shady side is dear, the sunny side is cheap and crowded. Pedro every corrida, but Pedro and Juanna could only afford the annual visit to the sunny side, and this luxury always followed Holy Week. To be sure it was an event. Juanna would rise early and devote an hour to Pedro's solitary suit before its owner was awake; he generally had some noticeable piece of finery fresh for the occasion. They would their breakfast with them to eat in one of the public gardens and enjoy a bottle of wine which cost in English money rather less than threepence. they would have good seats on the sunny side close to the barrier, and they should not miss any piece of work however delicate. The expense that day, when seats and finery and wine, oranges and sandwiches were for, sometimes amounted to ten pesetas, nearly six shillings in English and such a sum is not lightly spent from the proceeds of paper selling and generous bloodshed. Twenty horses and six bulls would sometimes the sum total of slaughtered things, and then Pedro and Juanna would be there were compensating joys in life after all."—Metropolitan.

Grain Rates Reduced.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Announcement has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, of a reduction in the grain freight rate from Chicago to Philadelphia, Newport News and Baltimore. The new rate will become operative on February 1. The amount of the reduction is not known.

Ozark Bank Authorized.

Ozark, Ala.—The application of D. Holman, H. C. Dowling, R. [illegible] man, H. L. Holman and Allen [illegible] to organize the First National Bank of Ozark, Ala., with $25,000 capital, approved Monday by the comptroller of the currency.

Supreme Court Takes Recess.

Washington—The supreme court of the United States Monday took a recess for three weeks.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

[illegible]—Judson Strock.
[illegible]—W. M. Wilson, R. G. Ba[illegible]
W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
[illegible]—J. Wells Moore.
[illegible]—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April
Summer Term—3rd Monday in Jul[illegible]
Fall Term—1st Monday in Novem[illegible]

Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpk[illegible]
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March
Fall Term—2nd Monday in Sept[illegible]

Chancellor—Hon. W. [illegible]RS.
Register—Mr[illegible] Stewart, Clan[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday Sept. 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

SUPT OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor; T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday; E. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3d Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Cooper.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2d Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3d Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2d Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rutland, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2d Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2d Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Tho[illegible] 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. [illegible]Fre[illegible]n, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk.
[illegible]oults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bo[illegible] 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycu[illegible] 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jem[illegible]
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstron[illegible] clerk; Riley Robinson, clerk, Cla[illegible]
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pasto[illegible] R. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2d [illegible]; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
[illegible]—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Su[illegible]

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The **UNION** *and* Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Home and Farm **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, **$1.25**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

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"7. The duties of each officer shall be prescribed in the constitution and by-laws for each organization as hereinafter provided.

"10. That the cotton producers of each School District of each county or parish shall meet on the 11th day of February, 1905, organize by election of officers, and, after so organizing, shall at once proceed to elect three representatives from the cotton producers of that precinct to the county or parish association, to be held on the 16th day of February, 1905, at the parish or county seat.

"Each county or parish association shall, on the date to be named, convene at the county or parish seat and organize by the election of its own officers and its representative to the State organization.

"Second—That there shall be held in each school district or other smallest political subdivision of the county, on the 11th day of February, 1905, at 1 o'clock p. m., a meeting of all citizens of said district or other smallest political subdivision who are interested in the growing of cotton, which meeting shall elect a committee of three on acreage and membership.

"Third—At said precinct meeting the farmers and land owners present shall be asked to sign the following agreement:

"We, the undersigned farmers, or land owners, living in (school district) (beat), (precinct), No. ——, County of ——, State of ——, hereby pledge ourselves to reduce the acreage planted by us in cotton, and to reduce our consumption of fertilizer in growing cotton, as shown by the statements set opposite our names.

"Name, ——; acreage, 1904 ——, acreage, 1905 ——; fertilizer, 1904 ——; fertilizer, 1905, ——.

"Fourth—That said Committee on Acreage and Membership shall immediately canvass said district, and ask all farmers and land owners in said District who do not attend said meeting to sign and pledge, and said Committee shall return said pledge to the Chairman of said precinct.

"Fifth—Said precinct chairmen shall preserve said pledges, and they shall immediately make a written report to the county chairman, showing the total number of acres planted in cotton in said precinct in 1904, and the total number to be planted in 1905; the total amount of fertilizer used in growing cotton in said precinct and the total amount to be used in said precinct in said years."

The membership fee for all persons joining this association shall be 25 cents and fees, this to be collected and turned over to the treasurer of the county.

Write to W. H. Conway, Jemison, Ala., for stationery needed in the School District meetings on February 11th unless names and addresses have already been left with him for supplies.

W. H. CONWAY,
Chairman.

J. H. DENNIS, Secretary.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

Miss Lottie Kennedy, whose time expired as assistant at the Cross Roads school last Friday, went home Monday. Miss Kennedy was a good teacher and we regret to lose her from our school and neighborhood. Messrs. Johnnie and A. F. Mims, our enterprising saw mill boys, made a trip to Birmingham last week. R. D. Hardy, late of this vicinity, carried a nice drove of milch cows off to Ensley last week. Our farmers are all anxious to hear from the New Orleans convention, and ye writer would love to hear of cotton going up. Success to THE UNION.

NIM ROD.

MARS HILL.

We hear most every day among our neighbors talk as to fertiliser and cotton planting. In regard to fertilizers, if we farmers would haul more straw and leaves and litter and make our own fertilizer we would make a great saving to ourselves. Now, brother farmers, the time is drawing near to sow our spring oats, so put in that 25 per cent that you are going to reduce your cotton into oats and corn and sweet potatoes, all things we can use at home and save us spending our cotton money. We have all said we would abide by the New Orleans convention, and now let us do it. You know they say (among a certain class) that the farmers won't stick together in an organization, so let us show them that we have "stickability" in us. We have stuck together in one instance and won the fight, and we can win the next one all right. O. P. Scott and others had a fox hunt Friday night, and caught one. Success to THE UNION and it subscribers.

MARS HILLIAN.

RANDOLPH.

Our people are feeling rather "blue" over the price of cotton, but in spite of the slump Randolph enjoys a good trade. J. C. Woolley and Murk Smitherman, of Lawley, were in town Friday. W. G. Hayes and H. H. Armstrong, of Macedonia, were visitors Friday. Messrs. Gray and Crockett, of Ocampo, are visiting J. E. Smith. John S. Waldrop was in town Wednesday. Tom McCumber, of Selma, is visiting relatives here. We sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Smitherman in the death of their baby. They awoke one night last week and found it dead in bed. Miss Monte Hayes left for Birmingham Wednesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Hightower. Miss Monte has been conducting the Randolph hotel for several weeks, during which she won golden opinions. Mrs. Hardie Smitherman is still in poor health. Jasper Smitherman, one of Chilton's former sheriffs, but now of Bessemer, left Thursday night to take the train for his home. F. J. Fitts, of Hubbard, was a welcome visitor Friday. Mrs. Sophia Hightower, of Birmingham, is visiting here. Let all the correspondents of THE UNION arouse themselves and give us the news of their respective localities. We wish to hear from them regularly.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

COLLINS' CHAPEL.

A few dots from here I trust will be welcome. Our school is progressing fine. We have about 100 on roll and about 12 or 15 boarding students. I don't believe we have an equal in this county; our teachers can't be beat nor our patrons, so why not be pleased over such a good thing. So boys, when you are thinking of going off to school, why just come to the "Chapel." We will make everything nice for you. There is no use in saying anything about our teacher personally, for he is known to be one of the best anywhere.

Boys, what is the matter with our guano men? They seem not to have been round to see us yet. I guess they know what the convention done. Our guano bills will not be two-thirds of what they were in 1904, and that means 10-cent cotton. It looks like the speculators want our cotton for nothing, but let us fight them on that a while longer, boys, before we give up. "It's always the darkest just before day." Well, I hope all of the voters are qualified, for I feel like there will be an election on stock law and school tax. With best wishes to THE UNION.

J. D. COLLINS.

COOPER.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space to publish this. I have a boy named Ward Jones that won't stay at home. He is between 15 and 16 years old and is small to his age. Now, I forbid anybody in this state or adjoining states to feed him or let him stay all night. He ran away in December and went to Prattville, and his uncle and brother persuaded him and paid his way to come home. He came home on the 29th of January, but left next day again. I've not heard from him since, and did not get to talk to him any.

J. S. JON[illegible]

INSTALLATION AT JEMISON.

Geronermo tribe, No. 99, Improved Order of Red Men, installed officers for the present term on their last meeting night (23d sleep, cold moon). Officers installed were: J. M. B. Johnson, Prophet; J. H. Patton, Jr., Sachem; J. W. Patton, Senior Sagamore; J. E. Durham, Junior Sagamore; E. B. Langston, Chief of Records; H. L. Durbin, Keeper of Wampum. The tribe is making good progress and expects to take the scalps of many pale faces during the present term.

Fertilizers Falling Off.

Nashville, Tenn.—According to the railroads, shipments of fertilizers from this, the largest distributing point, will show a falling off of 40 per cent, this season.

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.

tf

To John O. Dunivan, Claud B. Dunovan
Probate Court.

To John O. Dunovan, Claud B. Dunovan and Robert Dunovan.

Whereas, Beulah Matthews, an heir at law of the estate of Jeremiah Dunovan, deceased, has filed her application in said court for a sale of the lands described in said application, belonging to the estate of said decedent, for the purpose of division, upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided, and the 6th day of March, 1905, has been appointed for the hearing of said application, you are, therefore, hereby notified to appear before said court on said 6th day of March, 1905, to contest said application, if they think proper.

Witness my hand, this 31st day of January, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.

2-2-05 3t

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.

P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.

You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. | PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Read Down AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	CENTRAL TIME. DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	Read U PM No 1
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
[illegible]		....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
[illegible]	5 57	....	[illegible] Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOMERY	7 00	8 25	4 00

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars Dining [illegible]
For rates and further information address

A. F. STINSON, Agent, Cla[illegible] Ala

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.5[illegible]

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is Republican in Politics and has no equal or rival as

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth you must have the Globe-Democrat during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 To-Day and get your best home paper and the Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City, for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices

110 North 20th Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

GEN. R L MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - - Alabama

Bull Fight the Thing

In Spain Young and Old Worship the Matador. : : : :

By S. L. Bensusan.

FANy los toros! When you have lived awhile in Spain you understand what this cry means, the cry of a sun-stricken pleasure-loving people not free from the lust of cruelty. The bull ring is half in shade and half in blinding sunshine, the shady side is dear, the sunny side is cheap and crowded. Pedro and Juanna could only afford the annual visit to the sunny side, and this luxury always followed Holy Week. To be sure it was an event. On the great Sunday Juanna would rise early and devote an hour or two to Pedro's solitary suit before its owner was awake; he generally had a new tie or a new waistband to celebrate the happy day, while Juanna herself had some noticeable piece of finery fresh for the occasion. They would take their breakfast with them to eat in one of the public gardens and enjoy a bottle of wine which cost in English money rather less than threepence. Then they would have good seats on the sunny side close to the barrier, so that they should not miss any piece of work however delicate. The expense that day, when seats and finery and wine, oranges and sandwiches were paid for, sometimes amounted to ten pesetas, nearly six shillings in English money, and such a sum is not lightly spent from the proceeds of paper selling and cigar making. It was a red-letter day, a day of ample food and endless and generous bloodshed. Twenty horses and six bulls would sometimes be the sum total of slaughtered things, and then Pedro and Juanna would feel that there were compensating joys in life after all."—Metropolitan.

Grain Rates Reduced.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Announcement has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, of a reduction in the grain freight rate from Chicago to Philadelphia, Newport News and Baltimore. The new rate will become operative on February 1. The amount of the reduction is not known.

Ozark Bank Authorized.

Ozark, Ala.—The application of D. Holman, H. C. Dowling, R. E. Holman, H. L. Holman and Allen Holman to organize the First National Bank of Ozark, Ala., with $25,000 capital, was approved Monday by the comptroller of the currency.

Supreme Court Takes Recess.

Washington—The supreme court of the United States Monday took a recess for three weeks.

me Table

effect August 1, 1904.

& Nashville R. R.

CENTRAL. TIME.

DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	PM No 4
IRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
Verbena	8 11	....	5 12
[illegible] Creek	8 00	....	5 04
[illegible]ONTGOMERY	7 00	8 25	4 00

Cars Dining [illegible]
rmation address

ON, Agent, Cla[illegible] Ala

Combination Offer

furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

Globe-Democrat

WITH

he Union

FOR

pers One Year Only $1.50

obe-Democrat is issued Semi-Week[ly]
nore, every Tuesday and Friday. It
itics and has no equal or rival as
Modern Newspaper.
e news of the World's Fair, all the new
aign, and all the news of all the earth
lobe-Democrat during the coming year
V IS THE TIME.
Day and get your best home paper an
paper of the World's Fair City, Lou
dress
on, Clanton, Ala.

's Restaurant,

s at Reasonable Prices
10 North 20th Street,
INGHAM, ALABAMA.

MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS FOR SALE.

ecial & Mule Brand
the Best on Earth"
C. JONES,
- - - Alabama

Fight the Thing

n Young and Old Worship
tador.

By S. L. Bensusan.

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re-loving people not free from the lust of cruelty. T
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Announcement
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UNITY OFFICIALS

[illegible]—Judson Street.
[illegible]—W. M. Wilson, R. G. Bell.
[illegible]—S. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
[illegible]—S. Wells Mabry.
[illegible]—Bill Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in November.
Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in Sept[ember].
Chancellor—Hon. W. [illegible]ks, Wilcox.
Register—Mr[illegible] Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

SUPT OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; [illegible]. W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rudick, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, Williams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 4th Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Coalts.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 3rd Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. 2 Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun[illegible]
[illegible]. J. Deason, clerk, Adona.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Yates, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST [illegible] CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. E. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States..	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

NOTICE.

Mortgage and Crop Liens free at the office of Judge of Probate. Call on me for as many as you need.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
tf. Judge of Probate.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Feb. 2, 1905, 9,129
Price on same date, 7c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,552
Price same date, 15c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. A. Neeley was a pleasant visitor Thursday. He reports that Mrs. J. W Neeley is quite ill.

J. A. Huett and W. M. Moon were in Clanton Thursday. Mr. Huett has bought a farm on the edge of Autauga county, near Billingsley. Sorry to lose him from Chilton, but they need some good voters over in Autauga.

Circuit Clerk Sam W. Collins spent Friday in Montgomery.

J. T. M. Chandler was in Clanton Saturday.

Several young republicans, among them G. L. Giles, B. E. Williams, M. L. Giles and R. W. Foshee, were in town Saturday.

Z. A. and J. W. Avery were pleasant visitors Saturday.

R. J. Williams was in Clanton Saturday.

J. H. Thompson was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Mrs. M. E. Smith, widow of the late M. L. Smith, is here on a visit to her son, Attorney A. C. Smith. She intends residing in the future with her daughter, Mrs. William Kelley, at Sylacauga.

T. J. Billingsley was in Clanton Monday.

G. W. Lowery was in town Monday.

Judge Reynolds spent Monday and Tuesday at Jemison on business.

J. D. Caton and F. D. Cherry were pleasant visitors Tuesday.

J. N. and G. W. Scott were in Clanton Wednesday.

Dick Price was a pleasant visitor Wednesday.

W. H. Conway spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Clanton looking after the interests of the cotton association.

J. J. and J. M. Grant, of Verbena, were in Clanton Wednesday.

R. L. and James Barrett were in town Wednesday.

J. N. Dennis was in town Wednesday.

Deputy Marshal Goodgame has made two arrests in Chilton with prospects for more.

Parties unknown placed dynamite in Lyon's photograph gallery and utterly demolished the contents.

S. J. Dawson was in town Wednesday.

R. P. Kendrick was a pleasant visitor Wednesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. M. Waller and Miss Etta Moon. M. H. Bussie and Miss Ora Sears. M O. Culp and Miss Lula Duncan. W. J. Headley and Miss L. A. Mims.

COLORED

Walter Lawhorn and Fannie Taylor.

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For the Safety of the Public.

Possibly the Supreme Court of New Hampshire has pointed the way to a settlement of the plea of temporary insanity in cases of homicide, with a sympathetic jury to accept it. The number of persons arraigned for trial on a charge of homicide who succeed in demonstrating to juries that they were sane immediately before the act, insane at the time of the act and sane just afterward, is surprisingly large.

But the New Hampshire Supreme Court has called a halt in the case of William Henry Wilkins, who murdered his wife with an axe and pleaded momentary insanity as an excuse. The court accepted the plea of not guilty because of momentary insanity, but astonished the prisoner by ordering his commitment to the State prison, without hard labor, "for the safety of the public," for an indeterminate period and until discharged by due order of the court.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

She Declined the Seat.

Georgie was a well behaved little boy. He had been especially taught by his father to be polite to ladies and in a crowded car always to give up his seat to one of the gentle sex regardless of age, social condition and good looks. On a New York City surface car last Sunday papa had an unlooker-for and embarrassing illustration of how well Georgie had learned his lesson. The car was crowded, but Georgie had pre-empted a seat. A handsome young lady entered at one of the stations at which the train stopped. There was not a vacant seat.

"Take my seat, ma'am," said little Georgie, as he doffed his cap.

She didn't take the seat. She looked fierce enough to box his ears, and the passengers had to laugh in spite of her mortification. Georgie was sitting on papa's lap when he so gallantly offered to give up his seat to the pretty young lady.

JAPANESE WAR OUTFIT.

TROOPS WELL PROTECTED AGAINST COLDEST WEATHER.

All Clothing Made of the Best Material—Great Coats of Thick Woolen Goods and Hooded—Many Details of How the Health of Soldiers is Preserved.

Miss McCaul, who was recently commissioned by Her Majesty to go to Japan to inquire into the working of the Japanese Red Cross society, has brought back with her the complete outfit of a soldier of the Japanese Imperial Guard, which was presented to her by Gen. Teranchi, the minister of war, together with samples of the food supplied to the soldier on active service. These various articles, which have been inspected by the king, who has expressed great interest in the many ingenious devices they present, will shortly be exhibited at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall. They are worthy, says the British Medical Journal, which publishes special photographs, of the most careful study by all military officers and afford a striking example of the care and strong common sense with which the health and comfort of the soldier are considered by those responsible for his outfit and the minute attention to detail which is characteristic of the Japanese army.

One notable feature of all the clothing is that it is apparently made of the best material. The material for the winter clothing appears to be all wool, and warm. In the neat blue parade uniform, jacket or tunic, plain flat brass buttons are done away with as far as possible, fastenings being in nearly all instances carried out by means of flat hooks and eyes. The summer jacket and trousers are of khaki drill; the jacket is perfectly plain, and there are no buttons on any of the garments. A strip of white linen is issued to wind round the neck as a collar inside the tunic. The forage cap which goes with this uniform is a marvel of lightness. It has a detachable linen cover to be used in summer, from which hangs a linen screen to protect the neck. This screen being made in three parts—a centre and two sides—allows the air to pass freely. For all uniforms the trousers are made like riding breeches, in that they end above the ankle, where they are made to fit tight to the limb, being fastened by tapes instead of buttons.

Putties or gaiters must, of course, be worn with these. The ordinary great-coat is of thick woollen cloth with bone buttons. It has a hood which can be drawn over the head. A comparatively small detail in the cut of this, as also of the winter great-coat, shows how carefully health and comfort, and therefore individual efficiency, have been considered. The free edges of the front, instead of being cut straight, slope outward below the waist, making the skirt of the coat lap over more completely below; it is thus prevented from gaping in walking, and the legs and knees are protected from rain. The front of the skirt can be buttoned back to allow free movement of the lower limbs for marching in dry weather. A mosquito net "helmet" or head covering in addition to its value as a preventive of malaria, is a great comfort in summer, where there are many flies.

The "coldproof" winter overcoat merits some description, for it seems to be devised to insure warmth in the most severe climate. Made of thick woollen cloth, it has a large collar covered with fur, which is of course inside when the collar is raised. From the middle of the edge of this collar a button or hood can be pulled out so as to cover the head, and over this can be worn the ample detached woollen "coldproof" hood, which from its shape and long ends to wrap round the neck recalls the hoods of Chaucer's time. Hanging by cords from the neck are large gloves or mittens—one division for all the fingers and one for the thumb; they can thus be worn off, when the hand is required for firing or any other purpose, without being lost. A sheepskin waistcoat with the wool outside is also issued for severe weather. It fastens at one side. The underclothing is of similar good material to that of the outer garments, a cotton shirt and drawers for summer and a thick knitted woollen jersey, or sweater, and pants for winter. The ribbed woollen stockings are made without heels, and warm toecaps and issued in the coldest weather to wear over the stockings to prevent frost bite. These toecaps are made of a lamb's wool material like very thick lint, the soft surface being inside. A roll of fine striped flannel of very good quality and about a yard and a half long is issued to be wound round the abdomen and takes the place of a cholera belt. It is interesting to note that the woollen cloth and blanket are made in the Japanese military woollen cloth factory, while [illegible]p cloth, cotton cloth and leather [illegible] made or prepared in private fac[illegible]es in Japan and cut out and sewn [illegible] the military clothing depot.—London Globe.

The Things Necessary.

Motorist—Are all the tools in the tool-chest?

Valet—Yes, sir.

Motorist—Are all the cushions and lap-robes in the tonner?

Valet—Yes, sir.

Motorist—Is the tank full of gasolene?

Valet—Yes, sir.

Motorist—Have you brought down all our goggles?

Valet—Yes, sir.

Motorist—Well, run up to my room and bring the roll of bills out of the top bureau drawer so that we will have enough money to pay our fines. Then we shall be ready to start.—Town Topics.

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

The Choice.

All the folks in our house had to tell
one day
In which one of all the rooms they liked
best to stay.
Mother chose the living-room, where we
mostly sit;
Sister likes the parlor nights, with the
big lamp lit;
Grammy said her own room's better'n
all the rest;
Jack (he's always studying) likes the
library best;
I just love the attic, where ther's room
to swing
Or roller-skate or spin a top or play
most anything.
But when I asked my father, he laughed
and said that he
Guessed he'd choose whatever place
mother chanced to be!
—New Orleans Picayune.

Ransomed

BY R. C. PITZER

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

They sat on a flat boulder in Pine Canon, while a heavy-set, bull-necked man in a black mask leaned on a rifle and looked at them. The girl was white and silent, and her escort held her hand. He was a young man, dark and imperious, but his eyes had a soft glow in them, and he looked at her with that ecstatic expression which but one woman can bring to a man's face.

"Don't worry," he whispered, as he fondled the little hand, "it isn't anything serious. The men have my checks to pay for our ransom, and when they return with the money we will be released. It is only the matter of an hour or so. Turn your head, Mary—I do believe you are crying. And I thought you such a brave girl," he continued in a tone of forced raillery. "You are always laughing at me because I am timid with dogs, and last week you refused me again, for no other reason than because I ran away from a gang of drunken rowdies. I never thought to see you crying over such a harmless adventure."

"Don't make fun of me, Harry," she pleaded, as she struggled with her tears. "I never said that I was brave. I know that I'm a c-coward, but I want my h-h-husband to be brave for both. And you're not," she continued, indignation getting the better of her fear. "When these men came, you just held out your hands; and you've been like a l-l-lamb."

Harry turned his head aside to conceal the broad grin that flashed across his face. Then he moved nearer and caught her other hand.

"Listen, Mary," he said. "I know that you think me a coward, though I am but cautious. I can risk myself when there is any reason for doing so, but a reason with me must be something more than mere braggadocio. You have lived in the West so long that you can appreciate nothing but spectacular bravery. In my part of the country, that is not needed. I am not what you think me; indeed I am not."

Mary disengaged her hands and hid her face in her handkerchief. "I think that I know you," she said in a smothered voice. "At least, there is nothing hypocritical nor false about you. You do not pretend to be what you are not."

Harry's face was convulsed in an extraordinary manner, and turned to a sea-green hue. "No," he answered faintly, "I have never pretended to be better than I am, even to you. But if anything would make me false to myself, it would have been a desire for your approbation; a wish to be what you would have me be."

"I understand you," she said. "I even know what you are thinking of now. You believe that I might—love you—if you could make me admire your bravery. Is it not so? And you are thinking of attacking that man

Don't worry," he whispered.

there. It would be a brave deed, Harry. It would be too brave—too rash."

"No," Harry answered, "not rash, and not as dangerous as you think. It would need but a little quickness, and I have that. I am going to do it, Mary. I am going to get you away from here before the men return. I will not ask you to marry me—I will not do this for reward. But you know that I love you, and I would risk a greater danger than this for your sake."

"Oh, no! no!" Mary whispered. "Don't do it, Harry. He might kill you, and I—and a—" Her voice died away.

"And you love me?" Harry asked eagerly. "You don't say so, but I know it already. It is only your exaggerated ideal of bravery that keeps you from confessing it. You think that I am not worthy of you; but I am, and I will prove it."

"You take a good deal for granted," said Mary with sudden coldness. "I don't think that I have given you any reason to say that my interest is more than friendly."

"It isn't that," he replied. "I spoke hastily, but I meant that you could

Exchanging flying shots as they ran.

love me if you would. At least, I will show you that you have a false opinion of me. Hello there, Mr. Outlaw!"

"Well, whatcher want?" growled the mask. "You sit still there, Fletcher, an' don't come none of your Arkansas tricks on me. Whatcher want, hey?"

"I want a match," Harry returned, "and I'll trade you a cigar for it. Will you come here, or may I walk over there?"

"Come along," said the man as he threw the rifle in the hollow of his arm. "I don't care if I do smoke, seein' it's you."

"No! no!" Mary whispered, "I didn't mean it, Harry. You must not do anything so foolish."

"I must go, anyhow," he answered. "The man will be suspicious else, and perhaps start a row himself. You must not worry, for I won't do anything that seems dangerous." And with a final "it will be all right," he strolled over to where the outlaw stood.

"Here," he said, offering a cigar, "take that, old man—and that! and that!" delivering two heavy blows on the man's chest. He of the mask staggered backward, and Harry snatched the revolver that dangled by the outlaw's hip.

"Now," he cried, "we're on even terms, and I'll teach you what it means to bother Miss Lindsey."

The outlaw did not wait to be taught, nor to regain his equilibrium. The blows started him down the canon, and, still at a half-falling angle, he began to run. Harry bounded after him, while Mary, with clasped hands and sparkling eyes, sprang to her feet.

"Harry!" she cried, "come back—come back to me!" But Harry did not heed her, and she sank down on the boulder.

Harry and the outlaw were exchanging flying shots as they ran, and in a moment the fugitive bounded behind a heavy dyke of granite. When Harry reached the rock, he found the man sitting down, and blowing and puffing from his exertions. The mask had fallen off, and a round, red, laughing face was disclosed.

"Gee-whil-whillikens!" the outlaw gasped. "I ain't no good at a run no more. It kind of—ah—cleans me out. Ain't got no wind at all. How'd I do it, partner? Say, that was rich. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Ssh! ssh!" Harry hissed. "You'll give the whole thing away, Evans, and I can't stand another 'no.'"

"Is it goin' to work?" Evans asked. "She's a fine gal. Fletcher, an' you can be proud of her anywheres. If it wasn't for us knowin' you to be a pretty good man—"

"For heaven's sake!" Harry cried in desperation; "get out! Man! man! will you sit here like a fool until she comes and catches you?"

"All right, Fletcher, all right. You needn't get warm about it. If it was me, though, I'd be makin' tracks up to where she's waitin'. As you're in no hurry—" But Harry had turned at this suggestion, and was stumbling and puffing over the boulders.

Mary saw him coming and ran forward. "You are not hurt?" she asked. "Have you killed him?"

Harry shook his head. "He got away," he gasped.

"And we must get away, too," Mary said with exaggerated fear. "He'll meet the others, and all three will come. They will kill you, Harry!"

"I think that those men are done for," Harry returned. "We needn't hurry on their account. But, Mary, you don't say what I want you to say. Have you no word for me, dear?"

Mary smiled and blushed. "Hush," she whispered. "I didn't care about bravery, Harry. It was all make believe, and when I was ready, I would have said yes without the help of your men."

"What!" Harry exclaimed.

Mary's smile broadened into a delicious grin, and she made the canon echo to her rippling laughter. "You are not the only actor," she gasped. "I recognized their voices—every one of them—and I knew that you had hired them. But don't you care, dear," she continued soothingly, as she saw his miserable despondence, "I won't tell about it. We will keep it just between ourselves, won't we?"

And they did.

Weak in Orthography.

Col. Phil Thompson tells of the trials experienced by a friend of his who recently acquired a new stenographer. The dear little thing is a trifle weak in orthography, but Thompson's friend has been loath to call her down, in view of the fact that she tries so hard to please. He is too big hearted to discharge the girl, for she needs the money; so he corrects the spelling himself.

Recently, however, he was forced to call her attention to the fact that in a letter of some seventy-five words, she had committed eight errors, among which was "fourty."

"My, my!" exclaimed the friend. "This won't do, you know; I can't stand for forty spelled this way!"

The willing worker looked over his shoulder at the offending word. "Gracious!" she exclaimed, "how careless of me! I left out the 'gh,' didn't I?"—Collier's.

Central African Lakes Drying Up.

In 1859, some distance southeast of Lake Nyassa, in central Africa, Livingstone discovered Lake Shirwa, a body of water about thirty miles long and fifteen miles wide, which has now entirely disappeared with the exception of a few ponds. Lake Nyami, discovered by Livingstone at the same time, has also disappeared. The cause of the change appears to be a gradual drying up of bodies of water in Central Africa. As marking the results of a single half-century the changes named show a rapidity of mutation in those inland waters not equaled elsewhere in the contemporary geographer's survey, though the shrinking of Salt lake in Utah is also very remarkable.

Open the Door of Your Heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lad,
To the angels of love and truth;
When the world is full of unnumbered
joys,
In the beautiful dawn of youth.
Casting aside all things that mar,
Saying to wrong, "Depart!"
To the voices of hope that are calling
you
Open the doors of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lass,
To the things that shall abide;
To the holy thoughts that lift your soul
Like the stars at eventide.
All of the fadeless flowers that bloom
In the realms of song and art
Are yours, if you'll only give them room.
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my friend,
Heedless of class or creed,
When you hear the cry of brother's voice,
The sob of a child in need.
To the shining heaven that o'er you
bends
You need no map or chart;
But only the love the Master gave.
Open the door of your heart.
—Edward Everett Hale.

Considerate Irishman.

A French chauffeur was driving in Ireland when he rode over a cyclist. The injured man apologized. "Pray continue your journey," said he. "I am really ashamed to have incommoded such a sportsman." Next day the chauffeur received a letter from this sympathetic stranger full of regrets and making tender inquiries about the state of the automobile. "I must tell you," it proceeded, "that as a result of yesterday's accident, for which I alone am responsible, I expect to die soon. But I am arranging to leave you a third of my property so that you can embellish your automobile with all the latest improvements."

Will Breed Zebras in Africa.

Lord Howard De Walden, probably the richest young man in England, has gone to east Africa on a hunting expedition after big game. He has purchased a large territory near Lake Victoria Nyanza, where he intends to establish a farm for breeding zebras. His estate, which consists entirely of property in London, is worth over $1,000,000 a year.

Duty a Cordial.

No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty; on the contrary, one good action, one temptation, resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conscience sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits, far beyond what either indulgence or diversion, or company, can do for them.—Paley.

SWIMMING A GOOD EXERCISE.

Tests Show It Makes Greatest Increase in Red Blood Corpuscles.

A series of experiments conducted by Dr. Philip B. Hawk, demonstrator of physiological chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, has proved that swimming is the most beneficial exercise.

As described by the World's Work, Dr. Hawk visited the dressing rooms at the athletic field and immediately before each athlete left for his exercise drew blood from him by means of the regularly prepared sterile needle. Then when the athlete returned to the dressing room after running, jumping, pole-vaulting or engaging in water polo the needle was again be brought into play and second sample of blood drawn.

Analysis of the blood to discover how far each exercise increased the number of red corpuscles showed that water polo and other forms of swimming resulted in the largest increase. The swimming exercises were thus shown to be the most beneficial, for the greater the number of red corpuscles the richer is the blood. Swimming resulted in an average increase of 21 per cent, as against 17 per cent for the next best exercise—short-distance running.

After one of these examinations during the athletic season, while the men were in the pink of condition and exerting themselves to the utmost, Dr. Hawk found the following results, in round numbers, from the count of the blood corpuscles: Percentage of gain after the 100-yard dash, 25; 120-yard hurdles, 21.5; half-mile run, 18; mile run, 14; two-mile run, 9; broad jump, six jumps, 15; three-minute water polo game, 27.

THE LAW VS. KINDNESS.

Good Samaritan Suffers for Eccentricities of Ohio Statutes.

"Got a buzzard here?" inquired Charles W. Heyl, deputy game warden, of Mrs. Frank Edgerton of South Sixth street, according to the Columbus, Ohio, correspondent of the New York Herald.

"Yes, sir," the woman replied.

"Want to sell it?"

"No, sir; but you can have it if you want it."

"Can I see it?"

"Certainly; just come this way, please."

And Mrs. Edgerton walked back to the coal shed, where the bird was confined, opened the door and then walked back to the house. In a moment or two Heyl appeared with the buzzard under his coat. He showed a badge and said: "Tell your husband that I am a game warden and for him to appear before Squire Lakin."

A son of Mr. Edgerton, who is an employe in the Panhandle shops, while strolling through the fields, found a buzzard with a broken leg. The bird was fed and kindly treated and became a pet, running around the neighborhood as it pleased. When the family went away from the house the buzzard would be confined in the coal shed.

An affidavit charges Edgerton with having "in his possession a buzzard not then and there being in captivity prior to May 6, 1902, and not then and there having the permission to do the aforesaid act."

The Man Who Might.

My grandpa used to tell us boys
About a man he knew
'Way out in northern Illinois,
In eighteen forty-two;
This fellow's brag of how he might—
When first out west he come—
Have easy bought Chicago's site
For one small jug of rum.

We'd always ask grandfather why
The feller did not trade,
An' he'd say: "'Twas just a lie
The chap made up, I'm afraid;
But even though he'd looked ahead
And heard the busy hum
Of future years, when all is said,
He'd rather had the rum."

Then grandpa'd laugh a bit an' say,
"As we go down the years—
No matter where extends the way,
Or how our fortune steers,
We'll surely meet the helpless wight,
At every turn, I vum!—
Who might have bought Chicago's site
For one small jug of rum."
—Pittsburg Post.

Writer Says Genius Is Insanity.

According to Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, the way to be happy, though a genius, is never to marry. "The poet's wife," said Mrs. Clark in a recent address, "does not care for poetry after the first week, any more than the grocer's boy does for figs. She never wishes to tell of the neighborhood's gossip but she interrupts some great thought of her husband's; then he imagines she is bereft of sympathy and looks for it in the wives and daughters of his neighbors, and if he is handsome he usually finds it. The genius should not marry. A woman wants her husband—not his art. Genius is insantiy. In order to be a genius he lives most of the time in a world of deep emotions. It is hard for people of artistic temperament to conform to ordinary rules. Thus divorce, suicide, drunkenness and impulsive vices are found among people of genius. The irrepressible temperament seems to be absolutely necessary to art."

Contest of Smelling Powers.

A new game for long evenings has been devised and tried by an English house party. It is a contest of smelling powers. Numbered programs and numbered bottles contain essence of cloves, gin, eucalyptus, sherry and other groceries. The game is to identify these. And the difficulty of distinction has occurred to many men who have tried the decanters with the nose in the hope of deciding whether it is brandy or whisky. In this particular effort to recapture a sense in which the dog masters mankind a woman won.

BALLAD OF BUBBLY CREEK

On the Old Chicago River—A Memory of Boyhood in Halsted Street's Historic Ground

On the old Chicago river in those strenuous days of yore,
Sweeping like a tawny tiger past the green and pebbly shore,
And the yellow current foaming as it crashed against the pier,
And the bells of huge Chicago pealing richly on the ear!

Oh, those chiming bells that brought you tender dreams of long ago
As you drifted with the current, soothed by soft rippling flow,
And a dreamy languor creeping nestled in your throbbing brain,
As the cool, delicious water lulled your [illegible] ache and pain.

There we'd swim far up the river, breasting the roaring tide,
As the current swept us down stream, chuckling as in haughty pride,
And the old stern wheeler "Natchez" poked her nose around the bend,
Big "Jim" Bludsoe was her pilot, and a staunch and stalwart friend.

Swimming up behind the tug boats, just to catch the foaming spray,
Rising, falling on the billows, and up and down as porpoise play,
Tossed upon the crouching white caps, tumbling on the white caps' crest,
Floating with the rippling current, diving with keen savage zest.

And the raft of Buffalo barges drifted down before our sight,
And the shrill steam whistles blowing, vexed the drowsy ear of night,
And the foghorn, hoarsely growling, seemed to split the brooding air
And black smoke stacks of the freighter loomed as ghastly as despair.

Then we heard the measured rolling of the war-presaging drum,
Growling like a testy tyrant and throbbing with a martial hum,
And we saw gaunt cannon frowning from the barracks on the shore,
And the sunset gun would thunder the summer day was o'er.

And we saw bright sabres glisten 'neath the big mellow harvest moon,
As we heard the stalwart soldiers [illegible] up a rousing tune,
And the haughty horses' hoofbeats tattering upon the way,
And the neighing and the prancing of the chestnut and the bay.

And big raw "recruities" drilling with awkward, clumsy grace,
And the spruce and brisk young [illegible] with the bronzed, poetic face,
And the jingling of the harness as the cavalry swept by,
And my Starsanatripes," the soldiers' the apple of our eye.

On the Chicago river, tossing [illegible]
Flowing [illegible] grisly shiver with [illegible]
cargo of [illegible] pion as it [illegible]
Twisting like a [illegible] ples through [illegible] town
Choked with drowned men and [illegible] plunging in oblivion's frown.

What's the use of always roaming like the eagle o'er the sea,
Questing like a swarthy gypsy o'er the green sward frank and free,
Take me back to old Chicago, for my heart is sick for home,
I can't stand dark alien faces scowling 'cross the sundering foam.

Take me back to old Chicago, far across the sundering sea,
Let me get in touch with Halsted—Bubbly Creek's the place for me.
Every man brags of his birthplace—Chicago is the town for me.
Oh, you big, old clumsy city, sprawling round the inland sea!
JAMES E. KINSELL,
Registry Division Chicago Postoffice.

Found Where Noah Live

K. V. Millard, who now resides in Indianapolis, has been for several years studying the archaeology of Egypt. For the last year, until his recent return to this country, he was engaged in making excavations at various places on the Nile, especially at Gizeh, in the neighborhood of the great Pyramid of Cheops.

"I have discovered during the last three years," said Mr. Millard, "just where Noah lived, where the ark was built, and that Noah built the great Pyramid of Khufu, known as the Pyramid of Gizeh.

"Noah was the greatest king this world has ever seen. He was the greatest of the Egyptian Pharaohs, not excepting Rameses the Great.

"Noah was a millionaire. The Biblical account of the flood gives no clew as to where he lived or where his ship carpenters were at work for 120 years constructing the ark.

"Noah was six hundred years old when the flood came. It is evident that he must have been a millionaire and a man of great authority. He built the ark at his own expense. Such a boat in those times would cost more than half a million dollars. He must have been in a position to command vast multitudes to work for him regardless of their interest in him in his work, or of their own personal inclinations.

"Noah built the great pyramid during the earlier part of the fifth Egyptian dynasty, and not more than twelve hundred years after God had expelled Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. If Noah's size and intellectual powers were proportionate at his age to ours, then in brain and brawn and stature he, too, must have been a giant."—Washington Star.

Crow Lived Many Year

George McCarren, a farmer living near this city, has just received a much prized little aluminum plate marked as follows: "Return to George McCarren, Orrville, Ohio," with which an interesting story is connected.

George McCarran, Sr., father of the man who received the little billet of aluminum, was an eccentric naturalist, and spent much time in the study of birds and insects. During McCarren's youth, about twenty years ago, he says he remembers being told by his father, the elder McCarren, of a dispute the latter had had with a fellow naturalist of Akron, Ohio, as to the age to be attained by a common crow, and finally to settle the matter McCarren attached an aluminum tag to a crow captured in the fields and sent the bird forth with the plate securely fastened to its neck by wires. The legend on the plate requested the finder to return it to McCarren if anything should happen to the bird.

As McCarren, Jr., remembers it, two men made a bet as to when the plate would be returned with twenty years. If the crow were killed or died they counted on the little plate being found and returned to the address on the plate. If this were not returned they believed it would be sufficient evidence that the bird was still alive. McCarren bet that the plate would not be returned within that time; hence he won the bet. The crow was shot by a farmer boy near Angers in Holmes county last week and the billet returned to the sender, the bettor, the elder McCarren having died before he could realize the proceeds and the satisfaction of winning his wager. The little billet is highly prized by the McCarrens as a memento of the father's eccentricity.—Orrville Correspondence Toronto Globe.

Power of the Came

"It's only lately that I've had any faith in dreams," says the young wife of a middle aged newspaper man. "I used to scoff at them, but now—well, I had a warning in a dream, a genuine warning, and it did me good. My husband doesn't believe in women racing and chasing over the country alone, and when he went out to St. Louis on a business trip last month he made me promise by the ashes of my ancestors that I wouldn't stir out of Washington till he came back. He hadn't been gone a week before my next door neighbor began to coax me to go to Atlantic City with her. She said I needed a change, and that for my husband's sake I ought to take it. She said we'd have a splendid time and that we'd get home before George came back, so that he need never know a thing about it. One way and another she worked on my feelings that I consented to go. We were to start Thursday morning. Wednesday night I had my dream. I dreamed that we went to Atlantic City and when George came home I didn't say a word about it. It was a Saturday morning when he came home, and my dream, and I thought he went out and bought a copy of a New York paper. It had a half page picture of the Atlantic City boardwalk in it, a reproduction of a photograph, and there, in the foreground, I was, wearing a bathing dress that George couldn't help recognizing. In my dream it quite upset up my happy home, and when I awoke I had lost all desire to go to Atlantic City. Not me. It isn't safe to keep your comings and goings a secret from anybody, with camera fiends running around loose."—Washington Post.

She Cooed to Pood

On Thanksgiving morning a pretty young woman in a squirrel coat and a big veil sat in an electric runabout that was standing in front of a house on West Fortieth street, opposite Bryant park. On the seat beside her was a little white poodle. Down the street came two young chaps who were celebrating the day by strolling around town in the time-honored attire of ragamuffins. One was dressed to represent a fat negress, and his make-up and dialect were good enough for the vaudeville stage. The other wore a Happy Hooligan costume that was irresistibly funny. Just as they came up to the girl in the automobile she cooed to the poodle and asked:

"Are you cold, sweetheart?"

The sidewalk comedians stopped, smiled at the girl with the most languishing air they could assume, and then bowed to her, crying:

"Not at all, dearest!"

Then suddenly they turned and glared at each other. "She done called dat ter me," cried the negress, with fine simulation of rage. "I beg your pardon, I really beg your pardon," the lady addressed herself to the poodle cried the Happy Hooligan with exaggerated politeness.

The girl sat in a state of abject consternation at the scene her words and the poodle had evoked.

"Go 'way, man! Go 'way!" bellowed the imitation negress, with a wave of her hand. "Disher lady——"

But the girl heard no more. She pushed the lever and the runabout rolled swiftly away from the rival fiends. Then the sidewalk comedians fell in each other's arms in a paroxysm of laughter at the evident admiration of the poodle worshiper.—New York Press.

OF BUBBLY CREEK

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And we saw gaunt cannon frown
the barracks on the shore,
And the sunset gun would thunder
the summer day was o'er,

And we saw bright sabres glisten
big mellow harvest moon,
As we heard the stalwart soldiers
up a rousing tune,
And the haughty horses' hoofbeats
tering upon the way,
And the neighing and the prancing
chestnut and the bay.

As I log raw "recruities" drilling wi
awkward, clumsy grace,
And the spruce and brisk young ca
with the bronzed, poetic face,
And the jingling of the harness a
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What's the use of always roaming li
eagle o'er the sea,
Questing like a swarthy gypsy o'er
green sward frank and free.
Take me back to old Chicago, fo
heart is sick for home,
I can't stand dark alien faces scow
'cross the sundering foam.

Take me back to old Chicago, far
the sundering sea,
Let me get in touch with Halsted—
Creek's the place for me.
Every man brags of his birthplace—
cago is the town for me.
Oh, you big, old clumsy city, spra
round the inland sea!

JAMES E. KINSELL
Registry Division Chicago Postof

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York Press.

COL. BECKWITH SAYS:

Take Pleasure in Commending Pe-ru-na For Coughs and Colds."

COL. PAUL E. BECKWITH.

Colonel Paul E. Beckwith, Lt. Col., retired, 1st Reg. Minute Men, in a letter from 1503 Vermont avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"From the unqualified endorsement of many of my friends, I take pleasure in commending your remedies for coughs and colds."—Paul E. Beckwith.

IN FIELD OR BARRACKS PE-RU-NA IS EFFICACIOUS.

The constant exposure to the elements experienced in an outdoor life is not so apt to cause coughs and colds as sedentary habits.

Those who are brought face to face with the weather every day in active life are much less liable to catarrhal diseases than those who are housed up in illy ventilated rooms. And yet both of these classes are more or less subject to catarrh and catarrhal diseases. The soldier as well as the civilian finds it frequently necessary to use Peruna on account of coughs and colds.

ALL CLASSES ARE SUBJECT TO CATARRH.

No one is exempt. The strong and healthy are less liable than the weak and ill, but none entirely escape.

Peruna has always been a great favorite with the military men, both in the army and navy.

The strongest kind of testimonials are received from officers of high rank concerning the virtues of Peruna for all catarrhal ailments.

Only a small per cent. of these can be used for publication for want of space.

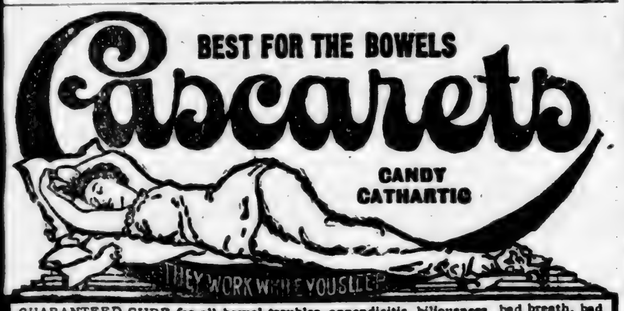
Mr. Harrison L. Deam, Burnside Post No. 8, Department of the Potomac, Colonel Encampment No. 69, Union Veterans' Legion, Colonel Green Clay Smith Regiment No. 17, U. V. U., Department of the Potomac, Military Order Loyal Legion, Department of Columbia, Major 34th Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, writes:

"There is no longer any question as to the curative qualities of Peruna in all catarrhal troubles. Its successful use by many of my friends entitles it to confidence and endorsement."

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMPANY

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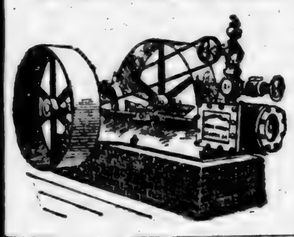


High Pressure Return Tubular Boilers
Morison Internally Fired Boilers
High Grade Slide Valve Engines
Transmission Machinery
Heavy Castings
Wrought Iron and Steel Work
Tanks, Stacks and Stand Pipes

Heavy Pipe Work a Specialty

Address Machinery Department

MACON, GEORGIA.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN,

51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines. Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

SEED CORN Finest Line in the South. Sample and Catalogue FREE. E. P. DALTON, 710, GROVE STREET, DANVILLE, VA.

WANTED—In each State, Salesmen to sell large line Tobacco; permanent Position. CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Penicks, Va.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Concentrated

TRADE MARK.

Crab Orchard WATER

Nature's Great Remedy

—FOR—

DYSPEPSIA
SICK HEADACHE
CONSTIPATION

Stimulates the Liver, regulates the Bowels and keeps the entire system in a healthy condition.

A Natural Product with a record of a Century. If afflicted try it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PECANS WE SELL DIRECT TO PLANTER AT WHOLESALE. . . AND ALL KINDS of NUT TREES. NEW PLUM, THE MONEYMAKER, MAYNARD, The BEST that ever happened. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION. OAK LAWN NURSERY, Huntsville Ala.

Am. 5, 1905.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Bryan's Story of Himself.

"My first ambition," said W. J. Bryan in a lecture at Topeka, Kan., "was to be a Baptist preacher. I dropped that ambition after I had seen a baptizing when I was still a boy, but my republican friends have been mean enough to say that my giving it up was due to the natural aversion of a democrat for water. My next ambition was to be a farmer and my third to be a lawyer. I fell into politics accidentally, but stayed there by choice. I had no intention when I went to Nebraska of going into politics. It is easily proved by the fact that at the time I went there the state was republican, the district republican, the county republican, the city republican, the ward republican, and I regret to add that there has not been so great a change in their political complexion as I would like."

Whist and Inventing.

Here is an incident illustrating how business problems pursue the inventor of the airbrake. A few years ago a game of whist was progressing smoothly, when after one of the deals Mr. Westinghouse did not pick his cards up, but kept drawing on a piece of paper before him. The others watched him curiously, remarked that they were ready to proceed, and then waited and waited, unable to understand why he should pay no attention to them. Suddenly, with a flash of triumph in his eye and exultation in his voice, he cried out, "Brown, I've got that natural gas meter fixed—here it is; it can not fail to work successfully," and picking up his cards he asked: "Whose turn is it to play?"

Ancient Timekeeping.

Ancient timekeeping has received new light from two remarkable stones lately unearthed by the German explorers on the site of the old Ionic port of Miletus. These stones are the remains of calendars, of which one is shown to date from 109 A. D. The year was divided into 12 zodiacal signs and against each month the motion of the remaining signs was given, with a note predicting the weather. On the left side were 30 holes, a wooden peg being moved forward one hole each day, thus giving the astronomical date.

Number of Suicides.

There were 5,340 suicides in the United States in 1899; 6,755 in 1900; 7,245 in 1901; 8,291 in 1902; 8,597 in 1903, and 9,240 in 1904. And all the fools are not dead yet by a long way.

Last year France produced 960,337,201 gallons of cider.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are sixty-four shops in Berlin in which horseflesh is sold.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

There are 252,436 miles of ocean cable in operation to-day.

JamsurePiso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

Seven of the greatest mountains have never been climbed.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Only one man in 700 pays an income tax in India.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

The Deepest Mine.

The deepest mining shaft has been sunk to a little more than a mile in Cape Colony and the deepest bore hole has reached the same depth in Silesia. It is said that there should be no insurmountable difficulties in carrying a shaft down twelve miles. An approximate estimate has shown that to reach a depth of two miles the cost would be $2,500,000. Ten years would be required and a rock temperature of 122 degrees Fahrenheit would be found; while to penetrate twelve miles would cost $25,000,000 and would take 85 years, the rock temperature expected being 272 degrees Fahrenheit.

A WOMAN'S MISERY.

Mrs. John LaRue, of 115 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the backache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rapid Progress in Japan.

Up to 1897 there was not a single public telephone in Japan. The first systems were installed in 1890. At the end of 1901 there were 179 public stations, with twenty-five city systems and 25,000 subscribers, while as many more were demanding telephone service. The Japs are capable of "hurricane fighting," but also capable of hurricane progress. In 1871 there were 19,000 telegrams sent; in 1881, 2,586,000; in 1891, 4,674,000, and in 1901, 16,221,000.

10,000 Plants for 10c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes.

Salzer Seeds have a national reputation as the earliest, finest, choicest the earth produces. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 rich, juicy Turnips,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 10c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of the earliest Sweet Corn on earth—Salzer's Fourth of July—fully 10 days earlier than Cory, Peep o' Day, etc., etc. [A. C. L.]

Jap Punishment.

In Japanese schools a mischievous boy is made to stand and hold a slender stick of lighted punk until it burns cut. If he is caught breaking off the lower end of the stick a second punishment is added.

15 YEARS OF TORTURE.

Itching and Painful Sores Covered Head and Body—Cured in Week by Cuticura.

"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of scabs, and my body was covered with sores. Words cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I had given up hope when a friend told me to get Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days, my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (Signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

Ancient Forks.

A London jeweler has made a collection of ancient forks used in England, which show some little known facts about the table manners of a few centuries ago. The forks, which are of solid silver, date from the sixteenth century. In many cases the designs in all this time have scarcely varied in any detail, and the forks look like those which might be bought today. The old forks were a great luxury in their time, and were only used by the aristocracy.

Last Cowhide Boots in Senate.

With the coming retirement of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, will go the last pair of cowhide boots from the senate. When he first took his seat, twenty-nine years ago, he wore this ante-bellum footgear and he still clings to it.

Senator Cockrell is tall, broad-shouldered, but a gaunt, lean man. He stoops a little when he walks and bends his head forward, with a hand spread fan shape behind his ear when he desires to listen.

Studying Japanese.

Fifteen officers of the German army are at present studying Japanese in the Berlin Seminary for Oriental Languages.

Barrie has received more than $250,000 from his plays.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

There are 298 miles of railway in the Congo Free State.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Fifty-two billion dollars passed through the London Clearing House last year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Single eyeglasses are prohibited in the German Army.

A Curious Custom.

A curiosity in the matter of bell ringing is to be met with at Fulburne, near Cambridge. The church bells there not only ring the hours of the day, but at intervals also the date of the month. Thus, at 12 o'clock noon on the 31st there would be forty-three strokes.

Queen of Madagascar.

The queen of Madagascar, whom the French deposed in 1897, is about to marry M. Garnier. She has become accustomed to the ways of civilization during her long imprisonment, and has developed a love of fine clothes, which her government allowance allows her to gratify.

Lost Courage With Names.

Like Lieutenant Ellis, of the Russian Baltic fleet, there are many descendants of Scottish or English families in the Russian service, but most of them have Russianized their names, as in the case of the Hamilton whose name is now Humaroff.

Many Accidents.

Persons are killed at the rate of one for every day in the year in the New York city streets by vehicles.

FABLES OF THE WISE.

Many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant.
—Sir Walter Scott.

Be valiant, but not too venturous.—John Lyly.

Be wisely worldly, be not worldly wise.—Francis Quarles.

Remembered joys are never past.—James Montgomery.

He who serves well his country has no need of ancestors.—Voltaire.

To love one soul for its beauty and grace and truth is to open the way to appreciate all beautiful, true and gracious souls, and to recognize spiritual beauty wherever it is seen.

The earth shall drink of the heat before she knows her nature or her strength. Then shall she bring forth to the uttermost the treasures of her bosom. For there are things hidden far down, and the deep things of life, till the fire reveals them.—H. W. Beecher.

Every individual will be happier the more clearly he understands that his vocation consists, not in exacting service from others, but in ministering to others, in giving his life the ransom of many. A man who does this will be worthy of his food and not fail to have it.—Tolstoi.

One of the most curious bridges ever built, perhaps unique in the history of the world, was that made by the British troops in 1860. They were marching on Pekin, but found their progress barred by a flooded river of considerable width and depth. A timber party was formed, but found nothing to cut down or borrow suitable for a bridge. At last a huge store of coffins were discovered in the village, and with these the soldiers built their bridge and crossed alive over the receptacles for the dead.

An English naval cadet who, on his training ship, took 11 first prizes, and in the first examination obtained 97.6 percent, was rejected at the medical examination on account of a small defect in one little toe.

Parkman's Sense of Justice.

A friend met Francis Parkman walking along the street holding two street boys by their coat collars. In reply to his friend's request for an explanation Parkman said: "I found this boy had eaten an apple without dividing with his little brother. Now I'm going to buy one for the little boy and make the big one look on while he eats it."—St. Nicholas.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Some one has been figuring out the number of words a man utters in a year and finds the average to be 11,800,000.

Nineteen pianos, every one of which was a wedding present, are in the possession of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

WOMEN'S NEGLECT

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Health Thus Lost Is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired all the time!"

Miss Kate McDonald

More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness, leucorrhœa.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result.

The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Kate McDonald, of Woodbridge, N. J., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I think that a woman naturally dislikes to make her troubles known to the public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I cannot help from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women.

"For a long time I suffered untold agony with a uterine trouble and irregularities, which made me a physical wreck, and no one thought I would recover, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me, and made me well and strong, and I feel it my duty to tell other suffering women what a splendid medicine it is."

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA.

COMMODORE Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of the curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."

Our army and our navy are the natural protection of our country.

Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

We have on file thousands of testimonials from prominent people in the army and navy.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving for his widely known and efficient remedy, Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

A Tobacco Grower's Profit

is dependent upon a properly balanced fertilizer.

No crop is so easily spoiled as tobacco. The fertilizer must be *right*, and to be right it *must* contain at least 10% actual

Potash

Test it: Supply one patch with fertilizer with plenty of Potash, another with little or no potash, and note the results. Every tobacco grower should have our little book, "Tobacco Culture"—it will be sent free—write to:

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 92 Nassau St., N. Y., or Atlanta, Ga.—2½ South Broad St.

You Want the Best

COTTON GIN MACHINERY

Ask Any Experienced Ginner About

PRATT MUNGER
EAGLE
WINSHIP SMITH

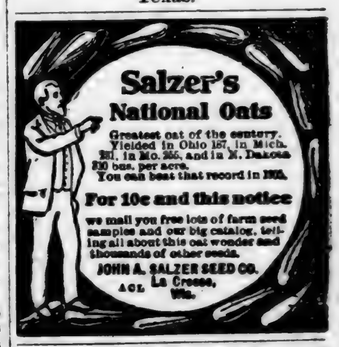
We would like to show you

What Thousands of Life Long Customers Say.

Write for catalogue and testimonial booklet.

Continental Gin Co.

Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Texas.



ELECTRIC VEST POCKET LIGHTS.

By Mail $1.00.

United Electric Co

1804 Fourth Avenue

BIRMINGHAM. ALABAMA.

Field Seeds

Country merchants and farmers can save 10 to 25 per cent by writing the Nashville Produce Co., Nashville, Tenn., for special cash prices. The only strictly cash field seed house in the South. Write today.

NASHVILLE PRODUCE CO.,

J. J. ODIL, Manager.

Snapshot

A swain and [illegible] more,
Darkness and [illegible]
Then shapes of [illegible] the high
Influence of a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The **UNION** *and* Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Home and Farm **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, **$1.25**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

COTTON MEETING.

The Cotton Association of Chilton County convened at Clanton on February 1st and after hearing reports from the Southern Cotton Association which met at New Orleans on January 26, 1905, the following report was read and adopted:

Report of Committee.

"We, your committee on ways and means and permanent organization, submit the following report, to-wit:

"1. That, having faith in the work done and the plan adopted by the Southern Cotton Association at New Orleans on the 26th day of January, 1905, we recommend that the plan adopted by the said Association for organizing the Southern Cotton Associations, be strictly followed, and to this end that this body do not organize today, but recommend to its members that they take part in the Mass Meetings called by the said Southern Association to meet in the several school Districts of this County on the 11th day of February, 1905, for the purpose of organizing Chilton County.

"2. We further recommend that this body request and urge all cotton producers, merchants, bankers, manufacturers and members of the different professions of each school District in this County to lay down their private interests for one day and meet in the several School Districts on February 11th, 1905, and devote that day to the general welfare of the people of our County. Let us come together and thus make a grand success. One for all, all for one.

"3. We further recommend that W. H. Conway, as Chairman, be authorized and requested to communicate with Commissioner of Agriculture Poole, or other proper officials of the Southern Cotton Association, and request them to furnish him such blank forms and papers pertaining to the organization as they may be able to supply, and that said Conway, upon obtaining such supplies, shall furnish them to the several School Districts on February 11th, to the end that our organization may be regularly formed.

"4. We further recommend that the sense of this body be expressed today upon the subject of holding a County Fair some time in the Fall of this year and offering suitable prizes for the purpose of encouraging our farmers to diversify their crops and grow their own meats and food products at home All of which is respectfully submitted.

"W. H. CONWAY,
"W. T. HAND,
"TIPTON MULLINS,
"W. I. MULLINS,
"E. A. MATTHEWS,
"Committee."

So much of the plan adopted at New Orleans as is necessary for present purposes is as follows:

"Whereas, All the various industries of the world are under thorough and systematic organization to protect, develop and manage their special interests; and

"Whereas, The cotton interests of the Southern States are not organized, and by reason of not being so organized there is no uniform system for regulating production, securing markets, financing the products and generally supervising and advancing such interests; therefore, be it

"Resolved, 1. That there shall be one supreme organization, known as the Southern Cotton Association, embracing all of the cotton producing States and Territories, to evolve and execute practical and efficient plans with reference to cotton production, cotton supply, cotton marketing and financing, by systematic and carefully adapted organization of all cotton interest and by legislation as experience suggests to effect and enforce the purposes of the organization.

"2. The purposes of the association shall be to regulate cotton production, cotton supply and financing, and especially cotton marketing, using every effort to secure broader markets, and to limit the production to the demand at remunerative prices, and to reduce to a minimum all expense of handling cotton and its products from the time it leaves the field until it reaches the consumer.

"3. That there shall be an organization in each cotton growing State and Territory subordinate to the central organization, to be known as the State or Territorial organization.

"4. That there shall be an organization in each county or parish producing cotton of each cotton growing State subordinate to the State or Territory central organization.

"5. That there shall be an organization effected in each of the civil subdivisions of the county or parish subordinate to the county or parish organization and under regulations of the county or parish organizations.

"6. There shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer of the 'Southern Cotton Association,' and of the organization of each State, Territory, county and parish, who shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

"7. The duties of each officer shall be prescribed in the constitution and by-laws for each organization as hereinafter provided.

"10. That the cotton producers of each School District of each county or parish shall meet on the 11th day of February, 1905, organize by election of officers, and, after so organizing, shall at once proceed to elect three representatives from the cotton producers of that precinct to the county or parish association, to be held on the 16th day of February, 1905, at the parish or county seat.

"Each county or parish association shall, on the date to be named, convene at the county or parish seat and organize by the election of its own officers and its representative to the State organization.

"Second—That there shall be held in each school district or other smallest political subdivision of the county on the 11th day of February, 1905, at 1 o'clock p. m., a meeting of all citizens of said district or other small political subdivision who are interested in the growing of cotton, which meeting shall elect a committee of three on acreage and membership.

"Third—At said precinct meeting the farmers and land owners present shall be asked to sign the following agreement:

"We, the undersigned farmers, or land owners, living in (school district) (beat), (precinct), No. ——, County of ——, State of ——, hereby pledge ourselves to reduce the acreage planted by us in cotton, and to reduce our consumption of fertilizer in growing cotton, as shown by the statements set opposite our names.

"Name, ——; acreage, 1904, ——; acreage, 1905——; fertilizer, 1904 ——; fertilizer, 1905, ——.

"Fourth—That said Committee on Acreage and Membership shall immediately canvass said district, and ask all farmers and land owners in said District who do not attend said meeting to sign and pledge, and said Committee shall return said pledge to the Chairman of said precinct.

"Fifth—Said precinct chairmen shall preserve said pledges, and they shall immediately make a written report to the county chairman, showing the total number of acres planted in cotton in said precinct in 1904, and the total number to be planted in 1905, the total amount of fertilizer used in growing cotton in said precinct and the total amount to be used in said precinct in said years."

The membership fee for all persons joining this association shall be 25 cents and fees, this to be collected and turned over to the treasurer of the county.

Write to W. H. Conway, Jemison, Ala., for stationery needed in the School District meetings on February 11th unless names and addresses have already been left with him for supplies.

W. H. CONWAY.
Chairman.
J. H. DENNIS, Secretary.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

Miss Lottie Kennedy, whose time expired as assistant at the Cross Roads school last Friday, went home Monday. Miss Kennedy was a good teacher and We regret to lose her from our school and neighborhood. Messrs. Johnie and A. F. Mims, our enterprising saw mill boys, made a trip to Birmingham last week. R. D. Hardy, late of this vicinity, carried a nice drove of milch cows off to Ensley last week. Our farmers are all anxious to hear from the New Orleans convention, and ye writer would love to hear of cotton going up. Success to THE UNION.

NIM ROD.

MARS HILL.

We hear most every day among our neighbors talk as to fertilizer and cotton planting. In regard to fertilizers, if we farmers would haul more straw and leaves and litter and make our own fertilizer we would make a great saving to ourselves. Now, brother farmers, the time is drawing near to sow our spring oats, so put in that 25 per cent that you are going to reduce your cotton into oats and corn and sweet potatoes, all things we can use at home and save us spending our cotton money. We have all said we would abide by the New Orleans convention and now let us do it. You know the say (among a certain class) that the farmers won't stick together in an organization, so let us show them that we have "stickability" in us. We have stuck together in one instance and won the fight, and we can win the next one all right. O. P. Scott and others had a fox hunt Friday night, and caught one. Success to THE UNION and it subscribers.

MARS HILLIAN.

RANDOLPH.

Our people are feeling rather "blue" over the price of cotton, but in spite of the slump Randolph enjoys a good trade. J. C. C. Woolley and Mura Smitherman, of Lawley, were in town Friday. W. G. Hayes and H. H. Armstrong, of Macedonia, were visitors Friday. Messrs. Gray and Crockett, of Decampo, are visiting J. E. Smith. John S. Waldrop was in town Wednesday. Tom McCumber, of Selma, is visiting relatives here. We sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Smitherman in the death of their baby. They awoke one night last week and found it dead in bed. Miss Monte Hayes left for Birmingham Wednesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Hightower. Miss Monte has been conducting the Randolph hotel for several weeks, during which she won golden opinions. Mrs. Hardie Smitherman is still in poor health. Jasper Smitherman, one of Chilton's former sheriffs, but now, of Bessemer, left Thursday night to take the train for his home. F. J. Fitts, of Hubbard, was a welcome visitor Friday. Mrs. Sophia Hightower, of Birmingham, is visiting here. Let all the correspondents of THE UNION arouse themselves and give us the news of their respective localities. We wish to hear from them regularly.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

COLLINS' CHAPEL.

A few dots from here I trust will prove progress-ive.

[illegible] cotton speculators want our [illegible] fight them on that a while longer, boys, before we give up for "it's always the darkest just before day." Well, I hope all of the voters are qualified, for I feel like there will be an election on stock law and school tax. With best wishes to THE UNION.

J. D. COLLINS.

COOPER.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space to publish this. I have a boy named Ward Jones that won't stay at home. He is between 15 and 16 years old and is small for his age. Now, I forbid anybody in this state or adjoining states to feed him or let him stay all night. He ran away in December and went to Prattville, and his uncle and brother persuaded him and paid his way to come home. He came home on the 29th of January, but left next day again. I've not heard from him since, and did not get to talk to him any.

J. S. JONES.

INSTALLATION AT JEMISON.

Geronermo tribe, No. 99, Improved Order of Red Men, installed officers for the present term on their last meeting night (23d sleep, cold moon). Officers installed were: J. M. B. Johnson, Prophet; J. H. Patton, Jr., Sachem; J. W. Patton, Senior Sagamore; J. E. Durham, Junior Sagamore; E. B. Langston, Chief of Records; H. L. Durbin, Keeper of Wampum. The tribe is making good progress and expects to take the scalps of many pale faces during the present term.

Fertilizers Falling Off.

Nashville, Tenn.—According to the railroads, shipments of fertilizers from this, the largest distributing point, will show a falling off of 40 per cent. this season.

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, puts himself liable to arrest and fine the same as for theft.—Ex.

tf

To John O. Dunivan, Claud B. Dunovan—Probate Court.

To John O. Dunovan, Claud B. Dunovan and Robert Dunovan.

Whereas, Beulah Matthews, an heir at law of the estate of Jeremiah Dunovan, deceased, has filed her application in said court for a sale of the lands described in said application, belonging to the estate of said decedent, for the purpose of division, upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided, and the 6th day of March, 1905, has been appointed for the hearing of said application, you are, therefore, hereby notified to appear before said court on said 6th day of March, 1905, to contest said application, if they think proper.

Witness, my hand, this 31st day of January, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.

2-2-05 3t

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.

P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.

You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. | PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Read Down — CENTRAL TIME — Read Up

AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	PM No 4
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars Dining Cars.
For rates and further information address

A. F. STINSON, Agent, Clanton, Ala

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

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$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is Republican in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth you must have the Globe-Democrat during the coming year.

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Good Meals at Reasonable Prices

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GEN R L MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama

Bull Fight the Thing

In Spain Young and Old Worship the Matador.

By S. L. Bensusan.

PAN y los toros! When you have lived awhile in Spain you understand what this cry means, the cry of a sun-stricken, pleasure-loving people not free from the lust of cruelty. The bull ring is half in shade and half in blinding sunshine, the shady side is dear, the sunny side is cheap and crowded at every corrida, but Pedro and Juanna could only afford the annual visit to the sunny side, and this luxury always followed Holy Week. To be sure it was an event. On the great Sunday Juanna would rise early and devote an hour or two to Pedro's solitary suit before its owner was awake; he generally had a new tie or a new waistband to celebrate the happy day, while Juanna had some noticeable piece of finery fresh for the occasion. They would take their breakfast with them to eat in one of the public gardens and enjoy the bottle of wine which cost in English money rather less than threepence. They would have good seats on the sunny side close to the barrier, so that they should not miss any piece of work however delicate. The expense of that day, when seats and finery and wine, oranges and sandwiches were paid for, sometimes amounted to ten pesetas, nearly six shillings in English money, and such a sum is not lightly spent from the proceeds of paper selling and cigar making. It was a red-letter day, a day of ample food and endless shouting and generous bloodshed. Twenty horses and six bulls would sometimes make the sum total of slaughtered things, and then Pedro and Juanna would feel that there were compensating joys in life after all."—Metropolitan.

Grain Rates Reduced.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Announcement has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, of a reduction in the grain freight rate from Chicago to Philadelphia, Newport News and Baltimore. The new rate will become operative on February 1. The amount of the reduction is not known.

Ozark Bank Authorized.

Ozark, Ala.—The application of D. Holman, H. C. Dowling, R. B. Holman, H. L. Holman and Allen Holman to organize the First National Bank, Ozark, Ala., with $25,000 capital, was approved Monday by the comptroller of the currency.

Supreme Court Takes Recess.

Washington—The supreme court of the United States Monday took a recess for three weeks.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Judge—[illegible] on Strock.
Sheriff—[illegible] M. Wilson, R. G. Reid.
Solicitor—W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in November.

Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—Sam W. Combs.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in Sept.

Chancellor—[illegible] W. W. Wilkes.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stowe, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in [illegible]
2nd Monday in [illegible]
April, 1st Monday in [illegible]
July, 2nd Monday in [illegible]
November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge—[illegible]
Probate Judge—[illegible]
Sheriff—J. M. Moore.
Solicitor—J. O. Mullins.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

SUPT OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially invited to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor; T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beeth-Salom—Rev. J. E. Moore, clerk; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday; B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Crane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Long, 1st Sunday. J. W. Little, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coop.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, clerk; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, clerk; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, clerk; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rochuck, pastor; W. M. Rochuck, clerk.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jemison.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 1st Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Plea
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. [illegible], 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. [illegible], pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. [illegible], 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Hon[illegible], 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Verbena—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th

e Table

August 1, 1904

Nashville R. R.

RAL TIME. Read Up

	AM	AM	PM
AILY	No 8	No 2	No 10
NGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
	10 25	10 33	6 22
	....	....	5 59
	....	....	5 53
	....	....	5 40
NION	8 35	9 48	5 32
			5 17
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Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

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Best on Earth

JONES,

Alabama

The Thing

Old Worsh p

Ozark Bank Authorized.

—The application of H. C. Dowling, R. E. H. H. L. Holman and Allen Holm the First National Bank, Ala with $25 000 capital, proved Monday by the comptrol of the currency.

Supreme Court Takes Recess.

Washington—The supreme court the United States Monday took a cess for three weeks.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—[illegible] on Strock.
Council—T. M. Wilson, E. G. Reb. W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in Novem-
Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Sam W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in Septem-
W. White
Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

1st Monday
Monday
1st Monday

COUNTY OFFICERS.

A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

W. H. Conway.
Alex. Grasscock.
R. P. Kendrick.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding churches which they would like published. Also if there are any changes in these notices please send cor-

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Upper—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
Johns, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
C. C. Vinson, clerk, Bloomsley.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Rice, 1st Sunday.
Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
day. W. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
Jr., J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
day. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Grants Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
ng, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton
Hosmat Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
or; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Ninth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
day. W. P. Jones, clerk.
Rock—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
Sunday—J. M. Hardwick, clerk.
Smith—Rev. C. H. Lowry, 1st
day. M. F. Walker, clerk.
Union—Rev. S. R. [illegible], pas-
[illegible]
Valley—Rev. P. G. Matthews, pas-
[illegible]
Walnut Grove—[illegible], pastor;
[illegible], clerk, Jemison.
Zion—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
day. W. M. Wood, clerk.
Beech—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Bethel—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
H. P. Peters, clerk, British
Bethlehem—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
[illegible], clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk.
Thorsby.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
J. Foster; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
Foster; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
hour day; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
Sunday. G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrim's Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
J. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
Sunday. D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
pastor. H. C. Latham, clerk,
Rock Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt,
Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan-
KA
—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Zion—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
Sunday. W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Zion—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

[illegible] School House—Rev. M. F. [illegible] Sunday and Saturday before [illegible]
[illegible] Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th [illegible] T. F. Patton, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song [illegible] every 2d and 4th Sunday after- Prayer meeting every Wed- night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amando Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.
Rozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 100—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$232,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	139,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued	11,833.20
	$1,127,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N Y Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$176,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

NOTICE.

Mortgage and Crop Liens free at the office of Judge of Probate. Call on me for as many as you need.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
tf. Judge of Probate.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Feb. 1, '05, 6,125.
Price on same date, 7c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,553
Price same date, 15c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. A. Neeley was a pleasant visitor Thursday. He reports that Mrs. J. W Neeley is quite ill.

J. A. Huett and W. M. Moon were in Clanton Thursday. Mr. Huett has bought a farm on the edge of Autauga county, near Billingsley. Sorry to lose him from Chilton, but they need some good voters over in Autauga.

Circuit Clerk Sam W. Collins spent Friday in Montgomery.

J. T. M. Chandler was in Clanton Saturday.

Several young republicans, among them G. L. Giles, B. E. Williams, M. L. Giles and R. W. Foshee, were in town Saturday.

Z. A. and J. W. Avery were pleasant visitors Saturday.

R. J. Williams was in Clanton Saturday.

J. H. Thompson was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Mrs. M. E. Smith, widow of the late M. L. Smith, is here on a visit to her son-in-law, A. C. Smith. She intends moving in the future with her daughter, Mrs. William Kelley, at Sylacauga.

[illegible] was in Clanton Mon-

G. W. Avery was in town Mon-

[illegible] Reynolds spent Monday and [illegible] Jemison on business.

J. D. Caton and F. D. Cherry were pleasant visitors Tuesday.

J. N. and G. W. Scott were in Clanton Wednesday.

Dick Price was a pleasant visitor Wednesday.

W. H. Conway spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Clanton looking after [illegible] Time cotton association.

J. J. and J. M. Grant, of Verbena, were in Clanton Wednesday.

R. P. and James Barrett were in town Wednesday.

J. N. Dennis was in town Wednesday.

Deputy Marshal Goodgame has made two arrests in Chilton with prospects for more.

Parties unknown placed dynamite in Lyon's photograph gallery and utterly demolished the contents.

S. J. Dawson was in town Wednesday.

R. P. Kendrick was a pleasant visitor Wednesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. M. Waller and Miss Etta Moon. M. H. Bussie and Miss Ora Sears. M. O. Culp and Miss Lula Duncan. W. J. Headley and Miss L. A. Mims.

COLORED

Walter Lawhorn and Fannie Taylor.

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE OFFER.

The Union would like for everybody to accept from us a free complimentary gift—a year's subscription (which is 50c per year) to the Dixie Home, one of the largest, brightest and finest illustrated magazines in the world. It is full of good reading and is the very paper to go into every home in the south. Now, if you want to receive this family magazine a whole YEAR FREE, all you have to do is to pay amount you are in arrears, if any, and send us $1 for another year's subscription to the Union. The Dixie Home will come to you absolutely FREE

This is one of the best and most liberal offers ever made by any publisher. So come on at once, and renew your subscription or become a new subscriber and secure this magazine FREE. tf

For the Safety of the Public.

Possibly the Supreme Court of New Hampshire has formed the way to a settlement of the plea of temporary insanity in cases of homicide, with a sympathetic jury to accept it. The number of persons arraigned for trial on a charge of homicide who succeed in demonstrating to juries that they were sane immediately before the act, insane at the time of the act and sane just afterward, is surprisingly large.

But the New Hampshire Supreme Court has called a halt in the case of William Henry Wilkins, who murdered his wife with an axe and pleaded momentary insanity as an excuse. The court accepted the plea of not guilty because of momentary insanity, but astonished the prisoner by ordering his commitment to the State prison, without hard labor, "for the safety of the public," for an indeterminate period and until discharged by due order of the court.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

She Declined the Seat.

Georgie was a well behaved little boy. He had been especially taught by his father to be polite to ladies and in a crowded car always to give up his seat to one of the gentle sex, regardless of age, social condition and good looks. On a New York City subway car last Sunday papa had an unlooker-for and embarrassing illustration of how well Georgie had learned his lesson. The car was crowded, but Georgie had pre-empted a seat. A handsome young lady entered at one of the stations at which the train stopped. There was not a vacant seat.

"Take my seat, ma'am," said little Georgie, as he doffed his cap.

She didn't take the seat. She looked fierce enough to box his ears, and the passengers had to laugh in spite of her mortification. Georgie was sitting on papa's lap when he so gallantly offered to give up his seat to the pretty young lady.

JAPANESE WAR OUTFIT.

TROOPS WELL PROTECTED AGAINST COLDEST WEATHER.

All Clothing Made of the Best Material—Great Coats of Thick Woolen Goods and Hooded—Many Details of How the Health of Soldiers Is Preserved.

Miss McCaul, who was recently commissioned by Her Majesty to go to Japan to inquire into the working of the Japanese Red Cross society, has brought back with her the complete outfit of a soldier of the Japanese Imperial Guard, which was presented to her by Gen. Teranchi, the minister of war, together with samples of the food supplied to the soldier on active service. These various articles, which have been inspected by the king, who has expressed great interest in the many ingenious devices they present, will shortly be exhibited at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall. They are worthy, says the British Medical Journal, which publishes special photographs, of the most careful study by all military officers and afford a striking example of the care and strong common sense with which the health and comfort of the soldier are considered by those responsible for his outfit and the minute attention to detail which is characteristic of the Japanese army.

One notable feature of all [illegible]ing is that it is apparently made of the best material. The [illegible] for winter clothing appears to be [illegible] and warm. In the neat blue parade uniform, jacket or tunic, plain flat brass buttons are done away with as far as possible, fastenings being in nearly all instances carried out by means of flat hooks and eyes. The summer jacket and trousers are of khaki drill; the jacket is perfectly plain, and there are no buttons on any of the garments. A strip of white linen is issued to wind round the neck as a collar inside the tunic. The [illegible] cap which goes with this uniform is a marvel of lightness. It has a detachable linen cover to be used in summer, from which hangs a linen screen to protect the neck. This screen being made in three parts—a centre and two sides—allows the air to pass freely. For all uniforms the trousers are made like riding breeches, in that they end above the ankle, where they are made to fit tight to the limb, being fastened by tapes instead of buttons.

Putties or gaiters must, of course, be worn with these. The ordinary great-coat is of thick woollen cloth with bone buttons. It has a hood which can be drawn over the head. A comparatively small detail in the cut of this, as also of the winter great-coat, shows how carefully health and comfort, and therefore individual efficiency, have been considered. The free edges of the front, instead of being cut straight, slope outward below the waist, making the skirt of the coat lap over more completely below; it is thus prevented from gaping in walking, and the legs and knees are protected from rain. The front of the skirt can be buttoned back to allow free movement of the lower limbs for marching in dry weather. A mosquito net "helmet" or head covering in addition to its value as a preventive of malaria, is a great comfort in summer, where there are many flies.

The "coldproof" winter overcoat merits some description, for it seems to be devised to insure warmth in the most severe climate. Made of thick woollen cloth, it has a large collar covered with fur, which is of course inside when the collar is raised. From the middle of the edge of this collar a button or hood can be pulled out so as to cover the head, and over this can be worn the ample detached woollen "coldproof" hood, which from its shape and long ends to wrap round the neck recalls the hoods of Chaucer's time. Hanging by cords from the neck are large gloves or mittens—one division for all the fingers and one for the thumb, they can thus be worn off, when the hand is required for firing or any other purpose, without being lost. A sheepskin waistcoat with the wool outside is also issued for severe weather. It fastens at one side. The underclothing is of similar good material to that of the outer garments, a cotton shirt and drawers for summer and a thick knitted woollen jersey, or sweater, and pants for winter. The ribbed woollen stockings are made without heels, and warm toecaps and issued in the coldest weather to wear over the stockings to prevent frost bite. These toecaps are made of a lamb's wool material like very thick lint, the soft surface being inside. A roll of fine striped flannel of very good quality and about a yard and a half long is issued to be wound round the abdomen and takes the place of a cholera belt. It is interesting to note that the woollen cloth and blanket are made in the Japanese military woollen cloth factory, while hemp cloth, cotton cloth and leather are made or prepared in private factories in Japan and cut out and sewn in the military clothing depot.—London Globe.

The Things Necessary.

Motorist—Are all the tools in the tool-chest?

Valet—Yes, sir.

Motorist—Are all the cushions and lap-robes in the tonner?

Valet—Yes, sir.

Motorist—Is the tank full of gasolene?

Valet—Yes, sir.

Motorist—Have you brought down all our goggles?

Valet—Yes, sir.

Motorist—Well, run up to my room and bring the roll of bills out of the top bureau drawer so that we will have enough money to pay our fines. Then we shall be ready to start.—Town Topics.

DRINK

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SHOES made to Wear.

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J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

The Choice.

All the folks in our house had to tell one day
In which one of all the rooms they liked best to stay.
Mother chose the living-room, where we mostly sit,
Sister likes the parlor nights, with the big lamp lit,
Grammy said her own room's better'n all the rest,
Jack (he's always studying) likes the libr'y best.
I just love the attic, where ther's room to swing
Or roller-skate or spin a top or play most anything.
But when I asked my father, he laughed and said that he
Guessed he'd choose whatever place mother chanced to be!
—New Orleans Picayune.

Ransomed

BY R. C. PITZER

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

They sat on a flat boulder in Pine Canon, while a heavy-set, bull-necked man in a black mask leaned on a rifle and looked at them. The girl was white and silent, and her escort held her hand. He was a young man, dark and imperious, but his eyes had a soft glow in them, and he looked at her with that ecstatic expression which but one woman can bring to a man's face.

"Don't worry," he whispered, as he fondled the little hand, "it isn't anything serious. The men have my checks to pay for our ransom, and when they return with the money we will be released. It is only the matter of an hour or so. Turn your head, Mary—I do believe you are crying. And I thought you such a brave girl," he continued in a tone of forced raillery. "You are always laughing at me because I am timid with dogs, and last week you refused me again, for no other reason than because I ran away from a gang of drunken rowdies. I never thought to see you crying over such a harmless adventure."

"Don't make fun of me, Harry," she pleaded, as she struggled with her tears. "I never said that I was brave. I know that I'm a c-coward, but I want my h-h-husband to be brave for both. And you're not," she continued, indignation getting the better of her fear. "When these men came, you just held out your hands; and you've been like a l-l-lamb."

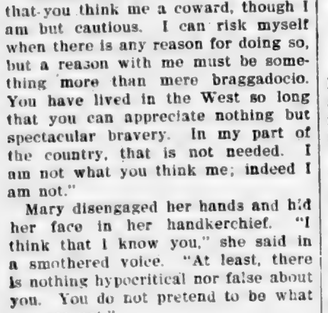
Harry turned his head aside to conceal the broad grin that flashed across his face. Then he moved nearer and caught her other hand.

"Listen, Mary," he said. "I know that you think me a coward, though I am but cautious. I can risk myself when there is any reason for doing so, but a reason with me must be something more than mere braggadocio. You have lived in the West so long that you can appreciate nothing but spectacular bravery. In my part of the country, that is not needed. I am not what you think me; indeed I am not."

Mary disengaged her hands and hid her face in her handkerchief. "I think that I know you," she said in a smothered voice. "At least, there is nothing hypocritical nor false about you. You do not pretend to be what you are not."

Harry's face was convulsed in an extraordinary manner, and turned to a sea-green hue. "No," he answered faintly, "I have never pretended to be better than I am, even to you. But if anything would make me false to myself, it would have been a desire for your approbation; a wish to be what you would have me be."

"I understand you," she said. "I even know what you are thinking of now. You believe that I might—love you—if you could make me admire your bravery. Is it not so? And you are thinking of attacking that man



Don't worry," he whispered.

there. It would be a brave deed, Harry. It would be too brave—too rash."

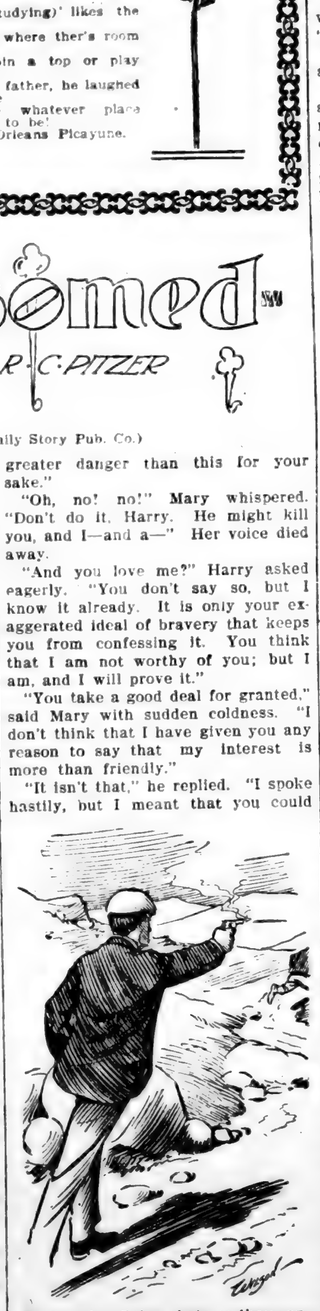
"No," Harry answered, "not rash, and not as dangerous as you think. It would need but a little quickness, and I have that. I am going to do it, Mary. I am going to get you away from here before the men return. I will not ask you to marry me—I will not do this for reward. But you know that I love you, and I would risk a greater danger than this for your sake."

"Oh, no! no!" Mary whispered. "Don't do it, Harry. He might kill you, and I—and a—" Her voice died away.

"And you love me?" Harry asked eagerly. "You don't say so, but I know it already. It is only your exaggerated ideal of bravery that keeps you from confessing it. You think that I am not worthy of you; but I am, and I will prove it."

"You take a good deal for granted," said Mary with sudden coldness. "I don't think that I have given you any reason to say that my interest is more than friendly."

"It isn't that," he replied. "I spoke hastily, but I meant that you could



Exchanging flying shots as they ran.

love me if you would. At least, I will show you that you have a false opinion of me. Hello there, Mr. Outlaw!"

"Well, whatcher want?" growled the mask. "You sit still there, Fletcher, an' don't come none of your Arkansas tricks on me. Whatcher want, hey?"

"I want a match," Harry returned, "and I'll trade you a cigar for it. Will you come here, or may I walk over there?"

"Come along," said the man as he threw the rifle in the hollow of his arm. "I don't care if I do smoke, seein' it's you."

"No! no!" Mary whispered. "I didn't mean it, Harry. You must not do anything so foolish."

"I must go, anyhow," he answered. "The man will be suspicious else, and perhaps start a row himself. You must not worry, for I won't do anything that seems dangerous." And with a final "it will be all right," he strolled over to where the outlaw stood.

"Here," he said, offering a cigar, "take that, old man—and that!" and that!" delivering two heavy blows on the man's chest. He of the mask staggered backward, and Harry snatched the revolver that dangled by the outlaw's hip.

"Now," he cried, "we're on even terms, and I'll teach you what it means to bother Miss Lindsey."

The outlaw did not wait to be taught, nor to regain his equilibrium. The blows started him down the canon, and, still at a half-falling angle, he began to run. Harry bounded after him, while Mary, with clasped hands and sparkling eyes, sprang to her feet.

"Harry!" she cried, "come back—come back to me!" But Harry did not heed her, and she sank down on the boulder.

Harry and the outlaw were exchanging flying shots as they ran, and in a moment the fugitive bounded behind a heavy dyke of granite. When Harry reached the rock, he found the man sitting down, and blowing and puffing from his exertions. The mask had fallen off, and a round, red, laughing face was disclosed.

"Ge-whil-whillikens!" the outlaw gasped. "I ain't no good at a run no more. It kind of—ah—cleans me out. Ain't got no wind at all. How'd I do it, partner? Say, that was rich. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Ssh! ssh!" Harry hissed. "You'll give the whole thing away, Evans, and I can't stand another 'no.'"

"Is it goin' to work?" Evans asked. "She's a fine gal, Fletcher, an' you can be proud of her anywheres. If it wasn't for us knowin' you to be a pretty good man—"

"For heaven's sake!" Harry cried in desperation; "get out! Man! man! will you sit here like a fool until she comes and catches you?"

"All right, Fletcher, all right. You needn't get warm about it. If it was me, though, I'd be makin' tracks up to where she's waitin'. As you're in no hurry—" But Harry had turned at this suggestion, and was stumbling and puffing over the boulders.

Mary saw him coming and ran forward. "You are not hurt?" she asked. "Have you killed him?"

Harry shook his head. "He got away," he gasped.

"And we must get away, too," Mary said with exaggerated fear. "He'll meet the others, and all three will come. They will kill you, Harry!"

"I think that those men are done for," Harry returned. "We needn't hurry on their account. But, Mary, you don't say what I want you to say. Have you no word for me, dear?"

Mary smiled and blushed. "Hush," she whispered. "I didn't care about bravery, Harry. It was all make believe, and when I was ready, I would have said yes without the help of your men."

"What!" Harry exclaimed.

Mary's smile broadened into a delicious grin, and she made the canon echo to her rippling laughter. "You are not the only actor," she gasped. "I recognized their voices—every one of them—and I knew that you had hired them. But don't you care, dear," she continued soothingly, as she saw his miserable despondence, "I won't tell about it. We will keep it just between ourselves, won't we?"

And they did.

Weak in Orthography.

Col. Phil Thompson tells of the trials experienced by a friend of his who recently acquired a new stenographer. The dear little thing is a trifle weak in orthography, but Thompson's friend has been loath to call her down, in view of the fact that she tries so hard to please. He is too big hearted to discharge the girl, for she needs the money; so he corrects the spelling himself.

Recently, however, he was forced to call her attention to the fact that in a letter of some seventy-five words, she had committed eight errors, among which was "fourty."

"My, my!" exclaimed the friend. "This won't do, you know; I can't stand for forty spelled this way!"

The willing worker looked over his shoulder at the offending word. "Gracious!" she exclaimed, "how careless of me! I left out the 'gh,' didn't I?"—Collier's.

Central African Lakes Drying Up.

In 1859, some distance southeast of Lake Nyassa, in central Africa, Livingstone discovered Lake Shirwa, a body of water about thirty miles long and fifteen miles wide, which has now entirely disappeared with the exception of a few ponds. Lake Nyami, discovered by Livingstone at the same time, has also disappeared. The cause of the change appears to be a gradual drying up of bodies of water in Central Africa. As marking the results of a single half-century the changes named show a rapidity of mutation in those inland waters not equaled elsewhere in the contemporary geographer's survey, though the shrinking of Salt lake in Utah is also very remarkable.

Open the Door of Your Heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lad,
To the angels of love and truth;
When the world is full of unnumbered joys,
In the beautiful dawn of youth,
Casting aside all things that mar,
Saying to wrong, "Depart!"
To the voices of hope that are calling you
Open the doors of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lass,
To the things that shall abide;
To the holy thoughts that lift your soul
Like the stars at eventide.
All of the fadeless flowers that bloom
In the realms of song and art
Are yours, if you'll only give them room.
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my friend,
Heedless of class or creed,
When you hear the cry of brother's voice,
The sob of a child in need.
To the shining heaven that o'er you bends
You need no map or chart,
But only the love the Master gave.
Open the door of your heart.
—Edward Everett Hale.

Considerate Irishman.

A French chauffeur was driving in Ireland when he rode over a cyclist. The injured man apologized. "Pray continue your journey," said he. "I am really ashamed to have incommoded such a sportsman." Next day the chauffeur received a letter from this sympathetic stranger full of regrets and making tender inquiries about the state of the automobile. "I must tell you," it proceeded, "that as a result of yesterday's accident, for which I alone am responsible, I expect to die soon. But I am arranging to leave you a third of my property so that you can embellish your automobile with all the latest improvements."

Will Breed Zebras in Africa.

Lord Howard De Walden, probably the richest young man in England, has gone to east Africa on a hunting expedition after big game. He has purchased a large territory near Lake Victoria Nyanza, where he intends to establish a farm for breeding zebras. His estate, which consists entirely of property in London, is worth over $1,000,000 a year.

Duty a Cordial.

No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty; on the contrary, one good action, one temptation, resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conscience sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits, far beyond what either indulgence or diversion, or company, can do for them.—Paley.

SWIMMING A GOOD EXERCISE.

Tests Show It Makes Greatest Increase in Red Blood Corpuscles.

A series of experiments conducted by Dr. Philip B. Hawk, demonstrator of physiological chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, has proved that swimming is the most beneficial exercise.

As described by the World's Work, Dr. Hawk visited the dressing rooms at the athletic field and immediately before each athlete left for his exercise drew blood from him by means of the regularly prepared sterile needle. Then when the athlete returned to the dressing room after running, jumping, pole-vaulting or engaging in water polo the needle would again be brought into play and a second sample of blood drawn.

Analysis of the blood to discover how far each exercise increased the number of red corpuscles showed that water polo and other forms of swimming resulted in the largest increase. The swimming exercises were thus shown to be the most beneficial, for the greater the number of red corpuscles the richer is the blood. Swimming resulted in an average increase of 21 per cent, as against 17 per cent for the next best exercise—short-distance running.

After one of these examinations during the athletic season, while the men were in the pink of condition and exerting themselves to the utmost, Dr. Hawk found the following results, in round numbers, from the count of the blood corpuscles: Percentage of gain after the 100-yard dash, 25; 120-yard hurdles, 21.5; half-mile run, 18; mile run, 14; two-mile run, 9; broad jump, six jumps, 15; three-minute water polo game, 27.

THE LAW VS. KINDNESS.

Good Samaritan Suffers for Eccentricities of Ohio Statutes.

"Got a buzzard here?" inquired Charles W. Heyl, deputy game warden, of Mrs. Frank Edgerton of South Sixth street, according to the Columbus, Ohio, correspondent of the New York Herald.

"Yes, sir," the woman replied.

"Want to sell it?"

"No, sir; but you can have it if you want it."

"Can I see it?"

"Certainly; just come this way, please."

And Mrs. Edgerton walked back to the coal shed, where the bird was confined, opened the door and then walked back to the house. In a moment or two Heyl appeared with the buzzard under his coat. He showed a badge and said: "Tell your husband that I am a game warden and for him to appear before Squire Lakin."

A son of Mr. Edgerton, who is an employe in the Panhandle shops, while strolling through the fields, found a buzzard with a broken leg. The bird was fed and kindly treated and became a pet, running around the neighborhood as it pleased. When the family went away from the house the buzzard would be confined in the coal shed.

An affidavit charges Edgerton with having "in his possession a buzzard not then and there being in captivity prior to May 6, 1902, and not then and there having the permission to do the aforesaid act."

The Man Who Might.

My grandpa used to tell us boys
About a man he knew
'Way out in northern Illinois,
In eighteen forty-two;
This fellow's brag of how he might—
When first out west he come—
Have easy bought Chicago's site
For one small jug of rum.

We'd always ask grandfather why
The feller did not trade,
An' he'd say: "'Twas just a lie
The chap made up, I'm afraid;
But even though he'd looked ahead
And heard the busy hum
Of future years, when all is said,
He'd rather had the rum."

Then grandpa'd laugh a bit an' say,
"As we go down the years—
No matter where extends the way,
Or how our fortune steers,
We'll surely meet the helpless wight,
At every turn, I vum!—
Who might have bought Chicago's site
For one small jug of rum."
—Pittsburg Post.

Writer Says Genius Is Insanity.

According to Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, the way to be happy, though a genius, is never to marry. "The poet's wife," said Mrs. Clark in a recent address, "does not care for poetry after the first week, any more than the grocer's boy does for figs. She never wishes to tell of the neighborhood's gossip but she interrupts some great thought of her husband's; then he imagines she is bereft of sympathy and looks for it in the wives and daughters of his neighbors, and if he is handsome he usually finds it. The genius should not marry. A woman wants her husband—not his art. Genius is insantiy. In order to be a genius he lives most of the time in a world of deep emotions. It is hard for people of artistic temperament to conform to ordinary rules. Thus divorce, suicide, drunkenness and impulsive vices are found among people of genius. The irrepressible temperament seems to be absolutely necessary to art."

Contest of Smelling Powers.

A new game for long evenings has been devised and tried by an English house party. It is a contest of smelling powers. Numbered programs and numbered bottles contain essence of cloves, gin, eucalyptus, sherry and other groceries. The game is to identify these. And the difficulty of distinction has occurred to many men who have tried the decanters with the nose in the hope of deciding whether it is brandy or whisky. In this particular effort to recapture a sense in which the dog masters mankind a woman won.

BALLAD OF BUBBLY CREEK

On the Old Chicago River—A Memory of Boyhood in Halsted Street's Historic Ground

On the old Chicago river in those strenuous days of yore,
Sweeping like a tawny tiger past the green and pebbly shore,
And the yellow current foaming as it crashed against the pier
And the bells of huge Chicago pealing richly on the ear!

Oh, those chiming bells that brought you tender dreams of long ago
As you drifted with the current, soothed by soft rippling flow,
And a dreamy languor creeping nestled in your throbbing brain,
And the cold, delicious water lulled your heartache and your pain.

There we'd swim far up the river, buffeting the roaring tide,
As the current swept us down stream, chuckling as in haughty pride,
And the old stern wheeler "Natchez" poked her nose around the bend,
Big "Jim" Bludsoe was her pilot, and a staunch and stalwart friend.

Swimming up behind the tug boats, just to catch the foaming spray,
Rising, falling on the billows, and up and down as porpoise play,
Tossed upon the crouching white caps, tumbling on the white caps' crest,
Floating with the rippling current, diving with keen savage zest.

And the raft of Buffalo barges drifted down before our sight,
And the shrill steam whistles blowing, vexed the drowsy ear of night,
And the foghorn, hoarsely growling, seemed to split the brooding air
And black smoke stacks of the freighter loomed as ghastly as despair.

Then we heard the measured rolling of the war-presaging drum,
Growling like a testy tyrant and throbbing with a martial hum,
And we saw gaunt cannon frowning from the barracks on the shore,
And the sunset gun would thunder when the summer day was o'er.

And we saw bright sabres glisten 'neath the big mellow harvest moon,
As we heard the stalwart soldiers strike up a rousing tune,
And the haughty horses' hoofbeats clattering upon the way,
And the neighing and the prancing of the chestnut and the bay.

And big raw "recruities" drilling with awkward, clumsy [illegible]
And the spruce and brisk [illegible] with the bronzed [illegible]
And the jingling of the [illegible] cavalry swept by,
"Sammy Starspangle[illegible]" the apple of our eye.

On the old Chicago [illegible] barren bed
Flowing with a grisly [illegible] cargo of the dead
Twisting like a hungry [illegible] piles through the town
Choked with drowned men and [illegible] plunging in oblivion's frown.

What's the use of always [illegible] eagle over the sea
Questing like a swarthy [illegible] green sward frank or free
Take me back to old Chicago [illegible] heart is sick for home
I can't stand dark alien faces [illegible] 'cross the sundering foam

Take me back to old Chicago, [illegible] the sundering sea,
Let me get in touch with Halsted [illegible] Creek's the place for me
Every man brags of his birthplace [illegible] cago is the town for me
Oh, you big, old clumsy city, spraw[illegible] round the inland sea!

JAMES E. KINSELL
Registry Division Chicago Postoffice

Found Where Noah Live

K. V. Millard, who now resides in Indianapolis, has been for several years studying the archaeology of Egypt. For the last year, until his recent return to this country, he was engaged in making excavations at various places on the Nile, especially at Gizeh, in the neighborhood of the great Pyramid of Cheops.

"I have discovered during the last three years," said Mr. Millard, "just where Noah lived, where the ark was built, and that Noah built the great Pyramid of Khufu, known as the Pyramid of Gizeh.

"Noah was the greatest king this world has ever seen. He was the greatest of the Egyptian Pharaohs, not excepting Rameses the Great.

"Noah was a millionaire. The Biblical account of the flood gives no clew as to where he lived or where his ship carpenters were at work for 120 years constructing the ark.

"Noah was six hundred years when the flood came. It is ev[illegible] that he must have been a millio[illegible] and a man of great authority [illegible] built the ark at his own exp[illegible] Such a boat in those times would [illegible] more than half a million dollars [illegible] must have been in a position to [illegible] vast multitudes to work for him [illegible] gardless of their interest in him [illegible] his work, or of their own perso[illegible] clinations.

"Noah built the great pyramid [illegible] ing the earlier part of the [illegible] Egyptian dynasty, and not more [illegible] twelve hundred years after God [illegible] expelled Adam and Eve from th[illegible] den of Eden. If Noah's size an[illegible] tellectual powers were proport[illegible] at his age to ours, then in brain [illegible] brawn and stature he, too, must [illegible] been a giant."—Washington Star.

Crow Lived Many Yea[illegible]

George McCarren, a farmer living near this city, has just received a much prized little aluminum plate marked as follows: "Return to George McCarren, Orrville, Ohio," with which an interesting story is connected.

George McCarran, Sr., father of the man who received the little billet of aluminum, was an eccentric naturalist, and spent much time in the study of birds and insects. During McCarren's youth, about twenty years ago, he says he remembers being told by his father, the elder McCarren, of a dispute the latter had had with a fellow naturalist of Akron, Ohio, as to the age to be attained by a common crow, and finally to settle the matter McCarren attached an aluminum tag to a crow captured in the fields and sent the bird forth with the plate securely fastened to its neck by wires. The legend on the plate requested the finder to return it to McCarren in [illegible] anything should happen to the bi[illegible]

As McCarren, Jr., remembers it two men made a bet as to wh[illegible] the plate would be returned w[illegible] twenty years. If the crow were l[illegible] or died they counted on the littl[illegible] let being found and returned to th[illegible] dress on the plate. If this were returned they believed it would sufficient evidence that the bird w[illegible] be still alive. McCarren bet tha[illegible] plate would not be returned w[illegible] that time; hence he won the bet. [illegible] crow was shot by a farmer boy n[illegible] Angers in Holmes county last w[illegible] and the billet returned to the so[illegible] the bettor, the elder McCarren ha[illegible] died before he could realize the [illegible] ceeds and the satisfaction of wi[illegible] his wager. The little billet is h[illegible] prized by the McCarrens as a me[illegible] to of the father's eccentricity.—[illegible] ville Correspondence Toronto Glo[illegible]

Power of the Came[illegible]

"It's only lately that I've had any faith in dreams," says the young wife of a middle aged newspaper man. "I used to scoff at them, but now—well, I had a warning in a dream, a genuine warning, and it did me good. My husband doesn't believe in women racing and chasing over the country alone, and when he went out to St. Louis on a business trip last month he made me promise by the ashes of my ancestors that I wouldn't stir out of Washington till he came back. He hadn't been gone a week before my next door neighbor began to coax me to go to Atlantic City with her. She said I needed a change, and that for my husband's sake I ought to take it. She said we'd have a splendid time and that we'd get home before George came back, so that he need never know a thing about it. One way and another she worked on my feelin[illegible] that I consented to go. We w[illegible] start Thursday morning. Wedn[illegible] night I had my dream. I dre[illegible] that we went to Atlantic City an[illegible] when George came home I didn[illegible] a word about it. It was a S[illegible] morning when he came home, i[illegible] dream, and I thought he went ou[illegible] bought a copy of a New York [illegible] It had a half page picture of the [illegible] tic City boardwalk in it, a repr[illegible] tion of a photograph, and there, i[illegible] foreground, I was, wearing a ha[illegible] dress that George couldn't help r[illegible] nizing. In my dream it quite [illegible] up my happy home, and when I s[illegible] I had lost all desire to go to At[illegible] City. Not me. It isn't safe to [illegible] keep your comings and goings a[illegible] from anybody, with camera fiend[illegible] ning around loose."—Wash[illegible] Post.

She Cooed to Pood[illegible]

On Thanksgiving morning a pretty young woman in a squirrel coat and a big veil sat in an electric runabout that was standing in front of a house on West Fortieth street, opposite Bryant park. On the seat beside her was a little white poodle. Down the street came two young chaps who were celebrating the day by strolling around town in the time-honored attire of ragamuffins. One was dressed to represent a fat negress, and his make-up and dialect were good enough for the vaudeville stage. The other wore a Happy Hooligan costume that was irresistibly funny. Just as they came up to the girl in the automobile she cooed to the poodle and asked:

"Are you cold, sweetheart?"

The sidewalk comedians stopped, smiled at the girl with the most languishing air they could assume, and then bowed to her, crying:

"Not at all, dearest!"

Then suddenly they turned glared at each other. "She done dat ter me," cried the negress, fine simulation of rage. "I be[illegible] pardon, I really beg your pardo[illegible] the lady addressed herself to cried the Happy Hooligan with gerated politeness.

The girl sat in a state of abje[illegible] sternation at the scene her w[illegible] the poodle had evoked.

"Go 'way, man! Go 'way!" br[illegible] the imitation negress, with a of her hand. "Disher lady——

But the girl heard no more pushed the lever and [illegible] rolled swiftly away from th[illegible] fins. Then the sidewalk com[illegible] fell in each other's arms in a [illegible] ysm of laughter at the evident [illegible] fiture of the poodle worshiper[illegible] York Press.

COL. BECK[illegible]
Take Pleasure in [illegible]
For Coughs [illegible]

COL. PAUL

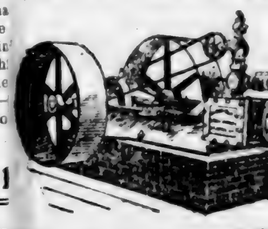
Colonel Paul E. Beckwith, Lt. [illegible] from 1503 Vermont avenue, N. W.
"From the unqualified endor[illegible] pleasure in commending you[illegible] Paul E. Beckwith.

IN FIELD OR BARRACKS
PE-RU-NA IS EFFICACIO[illegible]

The constant exposure to the cl[illegible] experienced in an outdoor life is [illegible] to cause coughs and colds as se[illegible] habit.
Those who are housed up in [illegible] the winter can't stay in as much less liable to catarrhal [illegible] those who are housed up in [illegible] rooms. And [illegible] of these cases [illegible] more or less [illegible] to catarrh and [illegible] tarrhal diseases [illegible] soldier as well [illegible]
ALL CLASSES ARE SUBJECT TO CATARRH.
[illegible] civilian finds it frequently necessary [illegible] Peruna on account of [illegible] No one is exempt. The [illegible] healthy are less liable than the weak [illegible] ill, but none entirely escape

BEST [illegible]
Cascarets
THEY WORK
GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel [illegible] blood, wind on the stomach, bloated [illegible] pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow [illegible] regularly you are sick. Constipation [illegible] starts chronic ailments and long years [illegible] CASCARETS today, for you will never [illegible] right. Take our advice, start with C[illegible] money refunded. The genuine tablets [illegible] booklet free. Address Sterling Reme[illegible]

J. S. SCHOFIEL[illegible]



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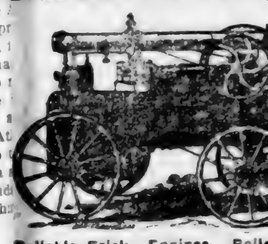


Reliable Frick Engines, Boil[illegible]
Sizes. Wheat Separators

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON [illegible]
Large Engines and Boilers [illegible] promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn [illegible] Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Paten[illegible] Steam Governors. Full line Eng[illegible] Mill Supplies. Send for free Cat[illegible]

SEED CORN [illegible]
Catalogue FREE. E. P. DALTON [illegible]
GROVE STREET, DANVIL[illegible]

WANTED—In each State, Salesma[illegible] large line Tobacco; permanent [illegible] CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Pe[illegible]

PISO'S CURE FOR [illegible]
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. [illegible] Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. [illegible] in time. Sold by druggists. [illegible]
CONSUMPTION

The Choice.

All the folks in our house had to tell
one day
In which one of all the rooms they liked
best to stay.
Mother chose the living-room, where we
mostly sit;
Sister likes the parlor nights, with the
big lamp lit;
Grammy said her own room's better'n
all the rest.
Jack (he's always studying)' likes the
library best.
I just love the attic, where ther's room
to swing
Or roller-skate or spin a top or play
'most anything.
But when I asked my father, he laughed
and said that he
Guessed he'd choose whatever place
mother chanced to be!
—New Orleans Picayune.

Ransomed

BY R. C. PITZER

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

They sat on a flat boulder in Pine Canon, while a heavy-set, bull-necked man in a black mask leaned on a rifle and looked at them. The girl was white and silent, and her escort held her hand. He was a young man, dark and imperious, but his eyes had a soft glow in them, and he looked at her with that ecstatic expression which but one woman can bring to a man's face.

"Don't worry," he whispered, as he fondled the little hand, "it isn't anything serious. The men have my checks to pay for our ransom, and when they return with the money we will be released. It is only the matter of an hour or so. Turn your head, Mary—I do believe you are crying. And I thought you such a brave girl," he continued in a tone of forced raillery. "You are always laughing at me because I am timid with dogs, and last week you refused me again, for no other reason than because I ran away from a gang of drunken rowdies. I never thought to see you crying over such a harmless adventure."

"Don't make fun of me, Harry," she pleaded, as she struggled with her tears. "I never said that I was brave. I know that I'm a c-coward, but I want my h-h-husband to be brave for both. And you're not," she continued, indignation getting the better of her fear. "When these men came, you just held out your hands; and you've been like a l-l-lamb."

Harry turned his head aside to conceal the broad grin that flashed across his face. Then he moved nearer and caught her other hand.

"Listen, Mary," he said. "I know that you think me a coward, though I am but cautious. I can risk myself when there is any reason for doing so, but a reason with me must be something more than mere braggadocio. You have lived in the West so long that you can appreciate nothing but spectacular bravery. In my part of the country, that is not needed. I am not what you think me; indeed I am not."

Mary disengaged her hands and hid her face in her handkerchief. "I think that I know you," she said in a smothered voice. "At least, there is nothing hypocritical nor false about you. You do not pretend to be what you are not."

Harry's face was convulsed in an extraordinary manner, and turned to a sea-green hue. "No," he answered faintly, "I have never pretended to be better than I am, even to you. But if anything would make me false to myself, it would have been a desire for your approbation; a wish to be what you would have me be."

"I understand you," she said. "I even know what you are thinking of now. You believe that I might—love you—if you could make me admire your bravery. Is it not so? And you are thinking of attacking that man

Don't worry," he whispered.

there. It would be a brave deed, Harry. It would be too brave—too rash."

"No," Harry answered, "not rash, and not as dangerous as you think. It would need but a little quickness, and I have that. I am going to do it, Mary. I am going to get you away from here before the men return. I will not ask you to marry me—I will not do this for reward. But you know that I love you, and I would risk a greater danger than this for your sake."

"Oh, no! no!" Mary whispered. "Don't do it, Harry. He might kill you, and I—and a—" Her voice died away.

"And you love me?" Harry asked eagerly. "You don't say so, but I know it already. It is only your exaggerated ideal of bravery that keeps you from confessing it. You think that I am not worthy of you; but I am, and I will prove it."

"You take a good deal for granted," said Mary with sudden coldness. "I don't think that I have given you any reason to say that my interest is more than friendly."

"It isn't that," he replied. "I spoke hastily, but I meant that you could

Exchanging flying shots as they ran.

love me if you would. At least, I will show you that you have a false opinion of me. Hello there, Mr. Outlaw!"

"Well, whatcher want?" growled the mask. "You sit still there, Fletcher, an' don't come none of your Arkansas tricks on me. Whatcher want, hey?"

"I want a match," Harry returned, "and I'll trade you a cigar for it. Will you come here, or may I walk over there?"

"Come along," said the man as he threw the rifle in the hollow of his arm. "I don't care if I do smoke, seein' it's you."

"No! no!" Mary whispered. "I didn't mean it, Harry. You must not do anything so foolish."

"I must go, anyhow," he answered. "The man will be suspicious else, and perhaps start a row himself. You must not worry, for I won't do anything that seems dangerous." And with a final "it will be all right," he strolled over to where the outlaw stood.

"Here," he said, offering a cigar, "take that, old man—and that!" and that!" delivering two heavy blows on the man's chest. He of the mask staggered backward, and Harry snatched the revolver that dangled by the outlaw's hip.

"Now," he cried, "we're on even terms, and I'll teach you what it means to bother Miss Lindsey."

The outlaw did not wait to be taught, nor to regain his equilibrium. The blows started him down the canon, and, still at a half-falling angle, he began to run. Harry bounded after him, while Mary, with clasped hands and sparkling eyes, sprang to her feet.

"Harry!" she cried, "come back—come back to me!" But Harry did not heed her, and she sank down on the boulder.

Harry and the outlaw were exchanging flying shots as they ran, and in a moment the fugitive bounded behind a heavy dyke of granite. When Harry reached the rock, he found the man sitting down, and blowing and puffing from his exertions. The mask had fallen off, and a round, red, laughing face was disclosed.

"Ge-whil-whilikens!" the outlaw gasped. "I ain't no good at a run no more. It kind of—ah—cleans me out. Ain't got no wind at all. How'd I do it, partner? Say, that was rich. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Ssh! ssh!" Harry hissed. "You'll give the whole thing away, Evans, and I can't stand another 'no.'"

"Is it goin' to work?" Evans asked. "She's a fine gal, Fletcher, an' you can be proud of her anywheres. If it wasn't for us knowin' you to be a pretty good man—"

"For heaven's sake!" Harry cried in desperation; "get out! Man! man! will you sit here like a fool until she comes and catches you?"

"All right, Fletcher, all right. You needn't get warm about it. If it was me, though, I'd be makin' tracks up to where she's waitin'. As you're in no hurry—" But Harry had turned at this suggestion, and was stumbling and puffing over the boulders.

Mary saw him coming and ran forward. "You are not hurt?" she asked. "Have you killed him?"

Harry shook his head. "He got away," he gasped.

"And we must get away, too," Mary said with exaggerated fear. "He'll meet the others, and all three will come. They will kill you, Harry!"

"I think that those men are done for," Harry returned. "We needn't hurry on their account. But, Mary, you don't say what I want you to say. Have you no word for me, dear?"

Mary smiled and blushed. "Hush," she whispered. "I didn't care about bravery, Harry. It was all make believe, and when I was ready, I would have said yes without the help of your men."

"What!" Harry exclaimed.

Mary's smile broadened into a delicious grin, and she made the canon echo to her rippling laughter. "You are not the only actor," she gasped. "I recognized their voices—every one of them—and I knew that you had hired them. But don't you care, dear," she continued soothingly, as she saw his miserable despondence, "I won't tell about it. We will keep it just between ourselves, won't we?"

And they did.

Weak in Orthography.

Col. Phil Thompson tells of the trials experienced by a friend of his who recently acquired a new stenographer. The dear little thing is a trifle weak in orthography, but Thompson's friend has been loath to call her down, in view of the fact that she tries so hard to please. He is too big hearted to discharge the girl, for she needs the money; so he corrects the spelling himself.

Recently, however, he was forced to call her attention to the fact that in a letter of some seventy-five words, she had committed eight errors, among which was "fourty."

"My, my!" exclaimed the friend. "This won't do, you know; I can't stand for forty spelled this way!"

The willing worker looked over his shoulder at the offending word. "Gracious!" she exclaimed, "how careless of me! I left out the 'gh,' didn't I?"—Collier's.

Central African Lakes Drying Up.

In 1859, some distance southeast of Lake Nyassa, in central Africa, Livingstone discovered Lake Shirwa, a body of water about thirty miles long and fifteen miles wide, which has now entirely disappeared with the exception of a few ponds. Lake Nyami, discovered by Livingstone at the same time, has also disappeared. The cause of the change appears to be a gradual drying up of bodies of water in Central Africa. As marking the results of a single half-century the changes named show a rapidity of mutation in those inland waters not equaled elsewhere in the contemporary geographer's survey, though the shrinking of Salt lake in Utah is also very remarkable.

Open the Door of Your Heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lad,
To the angels of love and truth;
When the world is full of unnumbered
joys,
In the beautiful dawn of youth.
Casting aside all things that mar,
Saying to wrong, "Depart!"
To the voices of hope that are calling
you
Open the doors of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lass,
To the things that shall abide;
To the holy thoughts that lift your soul
Like the stars at eventide.
All of the fadeless flowers that bloom
In the realms of song and art
Are yours, if you'll only give them room.
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my friend,
Heedless of office or creed,
When you hear the cry of brother's voice,
The sob of a child in need.
To the shining heaven that o'er you
bends
You need no map or chart,
But only the love the Master gave.
Open the door of your heart.
—Edward Everett Hale.

Considerate Irishman.

A French chauffeur was driving in Ireland when he rode over a cyclist. The injured man apologized. "Pray continue your journey," said he. "I am really ashamed to have incommoded such a sportsman." Next day the chauffeur received a letter from this sympathetic stranger full of regrets and making tender inquiries about the state of the automobile. "I must tell you," it proceeded, "that as a result of yesterday's accident, for which I alone am responsible, I expect to die soon. But I am arranging to leave you a third of my property so that you can embellish your automobile with all the latest improvements."

Will Breed Zebras in Africa.

Lord Howard De Walden, probably the richest young man in England, has gone to east Africa on a hunting expedition after big game. He has purchased a large territory near Lake Victoria Nyanza, where he intends to establish a farm for breeding zebras. His estate, which consists entirely of property in London, is worth over $1,000,000 a year.

Duty a Cordial.

No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty; on the contrary, one good action, one temptation, resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conscience sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits, far beyond what either indulgence or diversion, or company, can do for them.—Paley.

SWIMMING A GOOD EXERCISE.

Tests Show It Makes Greatest Increase in Red Blood Corpuscles.

A series of experiments conducted by Dr. Philip B. Hawk, demonstrator of physiological chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, has proved that swimming is the most beneficial exercise.

As described by the World's Work, Dr. Hawk visited the dressing rooms at the athletic field and immediately before each athlete left for his exercise drew blood from him by means of the regularly prepared sterile needle. Then when the athlete returned to the dressing room after running, jumping, pole-vaulting or engaging in water polo the needle would again be brought into play and a second sample of blood drawn.

Analysis of the blood to discover how far each exercise increased the number of red corpuscles showed that water polo and other forms of swimming resulted in the largest increase. The swimming exercises were thus shown to be the most beneficial, for the greater the number of red corpuscles the richer is the blood. Swimming resulted in an average increase of 21 per cent, as against 17 per cent for the next best exercise—short-distance running.

After one of these examinations during the athletic season, while the men were in the pink of condition and exerting themselves to the utmost, Dr. Hawk found the following results, in round numbers, from the count of the blood corpuscles: Percentage of gain after the 100-yard dash, 25; 120-yard hurdles, 21.5; half-mile run, 18; mile run, 14; two-mile run, 9; broad jump, six jumps, 15; three-minute water polo game, 27.

THE LAW VS. KINDNESS.

Good Samaritan Suffers for Eccentricities of Ohio Statutes.

"Got a buzzard here?" inquired Charles W. Heyl, deputy game warden, of Mrs. Frank Edgerton of South Sixth street, according to the Columbus, Ohio, correspondent of the New York Herald.

"Yes, sir," the woman replied.

"Want to sell it?"

"No, sir; but you can have it if you want it."

"Can I see it?"

"Certainly; just come this way, please."

And Mrs. Edgerton walked back to the coal shed, where the bird was confined, opened the door and then walked back to the house. In a moment or two Heyl appeared with the buzzard under his coat. He showed a badge and said: "Tell your husband that I am a game warden and for him to appear before Squire Lakin."

A son of Mr. Edgerton, who is an employe in the Panhandle shops, while strolling through the fields, found a buzzard with a broken leg. The bird was fed and kindly treated and became a pet, running around the neighborhood as it pleased. When the family went away from the house the buzzard would be confined in the coal shed.

An affidavit charges Edgerton with having "in his possession a buzzard not then and there being in captivity prior to May 6, 1902, and not then and there having the permission to do the aforesaid act."

The Man Who Might.

My grandpa used to tell us boys
About a man he knew
Way out in northern Illinois,
In eighteen forty-two;
This fellow's brag of how he might—
When first out west he come—
Have easy bought Chicago's site
For one small jug of rum.

We'd always ask grandfather why
The feller did not trade,
An' he'd say: "'Twas just a lie
The chap made up, I'm afraid;
But even though he'd looked ahead
And heard the busy hum
Of future years, when all is said,
He'd rather had the rum."

Then grandpa'd laugh a bit an' say,
"As we go down the years—
No matter where extends the way,
Or how our fortune steers,
We'll surely meet the helpless wight,
At every turn, I vum!—
Who might have bought Chicago's site
For one small jug of rum."
—Pittsburg Post.

Writer Says Genius Is Insanity.

According to Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, the way to be happy, though a genius, is never to marry. "The poet's wife," said Mrs. Clark in a recent address, "does not care for poetry after the first week, any more than the grocer's boy does for figs. She never wishes to tell of the neighborhood's gossip but she interrupts some great thought of her husband's; then he imagines she is bereft of sympathy and looks for it in the wives and daughters of his neighbors, and if he is handsome he usually finds it. The genius should not marry. A woman wants her husband—not his art. Genius is insantiy. In order to be a genius he lives most of the time in a world of deep emotions. It is hard for people of artistic temperament to conform to ordinary rules. Thus divorce, suicide, drunkenness and impulsive vices are found among people of genius. The irrepressible temperament seems to be absolutely necessary to art."

Contest of Smelling Powers.

A new game for long evenings has been devised and tried by an English house party. It is a contest of smelling powers. Numbered programs and numbered bottles contain essence of cloves, gin, eucalyptus, sherry and other groceries. The game is to identify these. And the difficulty of distinction has occurred to many men who have tried the decanters with the nose in the hope of deciding whether it is brandy or whisky. In this particular effort to recapture a sense in which the dog masters mankind a woman won.

BALLAD OF BUBBLY CREEK

On the Old Chicago River—A Memory of Boyhood in Halsted Street's Historic Ground

On the old Chicago river in those strenuous days of yore,
Sweeping like a tawny tiger past the green and pebbly shore,
And the yellow current foaming as it crashed against the pier,
And the bells of huge Chicago pealing richly on the ear!

Oh, those chiming bells that brought you tender dreams of long ago
As you drifted with the current, soothed by soft rippling flow,
And a dreamy languor creeping nestled in your throbbing brain,
And the cold, delicious water lulled your heartache and your pain.

There we'd swim far up the river, buffeting the roaring tide,
As the current swept us down stream, chuckling as in haughty pride,
And the old stern wheeler "Natchez" poked her nose around the bend,
Big "Jim" Bludsoe was her pilot, and a staunch and stalwart friend.

Swimming up behind the tug boats, just to catch the foaming spray,
Rising, falling on the billows, and up and down as porpoise play,
Tossed upon the crouching white caps, tumbling on the white caps' crest,
Floating with the rippling current, diving with keen savage zest.

And the raft of Buffalo barges drifted down before our sight,
And the shrill steam whistles blowing, vexed the drowsy ear of night,
And the foghorn, hoarsely growling, seemed to split the brooding air
And black smoke stacks of the freighter loomed as ghastly as despair.

Then we heard the measured rolling of the war-presaging drum,
Growling like a testy tyrant and throbbing with a martial hum,
And we saw gaunt cannon frowning from the barracks on the shore,
And the sunset gun would thunder when the summer day was o'er.

And we saw bright sabres glisten 'neath the big mellow harvest moon,
As we heard the stalwart soldiers sing up a rousing tune,
And the haughty horses' hoofbeats clattering upon the way,
And the neighing and the prancing of chestnut and the bay.

And big raw "recruities" drilling with awkward, clumsy grace,
And the spruce and brisk young cavalry with the bronzed, hardy face,
And the jingling of the harness as cavalry swept by,
"Sammy Starsanstripes" the scribbl the apple of our eye.

On the old Chicago river, [illegible] barren bed,
Flowing with a grisly shiver with cargo of the dead,
Twisting like a hungry scorpion [illegible] ples through the town
Choked with drowned men and [illegible] plunging in oblivion's frown.

What's the use of always roaming like eagle o'er the sea,
Questing like a swarthy gypsy [illegible] green sward frank and free,
Take me back to old Chicago, [illegible] heart is sick for home,
I can't stand dark alien faces [illegible] 'cross the sundering foam.

Take me back to old Chicago, far [illegible] the sundering sea,
Let me get in touch with Halsted-[illegible] Creek's the place for me.
Every man brags of his birthplace [illegible] cago is the town for me.
Oh, you big, old clumsy, city, sprawling round the inland sea!

JAMES E. KINSELL
Registry Division Chicago Postoffice.

Found Where Noah Live

K. V. Millard, who now resides in Indianapolis, has been for several years studying the archaeology of Egypt. For the last year, until his recent return to this country, he was engaged in making excavations at various places on the Nile, especially at Gizeh, in the neighborhood of the great Pyramid of Cheops.

"I have discovered during the last three years," said Mr. Millard, "just where Noah lived, where the ark was built, and that Noah built the great Pyramid of Khufu, known as the Pyramid of Gizeh.

"Noah was the greatest king this world has ever seen. He was the greatest of the Egyptian Pharaohs, not excepting Rameses the Great.

"Noah was a millionaire. The Biblical account of the flood gives no clew as to where he lived or where his ship carpenters were at work for 120 years constructing the ark.

"Noah was six hundred years [illegible] when the flood came. It is evi[dent] that he must have been a millio[naire] and a man of great authority. [He] built the ark at his own exp[ense]. Such a boat in those times would [cost] more than half a million dollars. [He] must have been in a position to [command] vast multitudes to work for him, [re]gardless of their interest in him [or] his work, or of their own personal [in]clinations.

"Noah built the great pyramid [dur]ing the earlier part of the [fifth] Egyptian dynasty, and not more [than] twelve hundred years after God [had] expelled Adam and Eve from the [gar]den of Eden. If Noah's size and [in]tellectual powers were proportion[ate] at his age to ours, then in brain, [in] brawn and stature he, too, must [have] been a giant."—Washington Star.

Crow Lived Many Yea

George McCarren, a farmer living near this city, has just received a much prized little aluminum plate marked as follows: "Return to George McCarren, Orrville, Ohio," with which an interesting story is connected.

George McCarran, Sr., father of the man who received the little billet of aluminum, was an eccentric naturalist, and spent much time in the study of birds and insects. During McCarren's youth, about twenty years ago, he says he remembers being told by his father, the elder McCarren, of a dispute the latter had had with a fellow naturalist of Akron, Ohio, as to the age to be attained by a common crow, and finally to settle the matter McCarren attached an aluminum tag to a crow captured in the fields and sent the bird forth with the plate securely fastened to its neck by wires. The legend on the plate requested the finder to return it to McCarren in anything should happen to the bi[rd].

As McCarren, Jr., remembers it two men made a bet as to wh[ether] the plate would be returned w[ithin] twenty years. If the crow were k[illed] or died they counted on the littl[e] let being found and returned to th[em] dress on the plate. If this were returned they believed it would sufficient evidence that the bird w[as] be still alive. McCarren bet that plate would not be returned w[ithin] that time; hence he won the bet. crow was shot by a farmer boy n[ear] Angers in Holmes county last [week] and the billet returned to the so[n] the bettor, the elder McCarren ha[d] died before he could realize the ceeds and the satisfaction of win his wager. The little billet is h[ighly] prized by the McCarrens as a me to of the father's eccentricity.—[Mc]ville Correspondence Toronto Glo

Power of the Came

"It's only lately that I've had any faith in dreams," says the young wife of a middle aged newspaper man. "I used to scoff at them, but now—well, I had a warning in a dream, a genuine warning, and it did me good. My husband doesn't believe in women racing and chasing over the country alone, and when he went out to St. Louis on a business trip last month he made me promise by the ashes of my ancestors that I wouldn't stir out of Washington till he came back. He hadn't been gone a week before my next door neighbor began to coax me to go to Atlantic City with her. She said I needed a change, and that for my husband's sake I ought to take it. She said we'd have a splendid time and that we'd get home before George came back, so that he need never know a thing about it. One way and another she worked on my feelin[gs] that I consented to go. We w[ere] start Thursday morning. Wedn[es]night I had my dream. I dr[eam] that we went to Atlantic City an[d] when George came home I didn[t] a word about it. It was a S[un]morning when he came home, i[n] dream, and I thought he went ou[t] bought a copy of a New York [pa]It had a half page picture of the [At]tic City boardwalk in it, a repr[o]tion of a photograph, and there, [in] foreground, I was, wearing a ha[t] dress that George couldn't help [re]nizing. In my dream it quite [broke] up my happy home, and when I [awoke] I had lost all desire to go to At[lan]City. Not me. It isn't safe to [go] keep your comings and goings a[way] from anybody, with camera fiend[s] ning around loose."—Washi[ngton] Post.

She Cooed to Pood

On Thanksgiving morning a pretty young woman in a squirrel coat and a big veil sat in an electric runabout that was standing in front of a house on West Fortieth street, opposite Bryant park. On the seat beside her was a little white poodle. Down the street came two young chaps who were celebrating the day by strolling around town in the time-honored attire of ragamuffins. One was dressed to represent a fat negress, and his make-up and dialect were good enough for the vaudeville stage. The other wore a Happy Hooligan costume that was irresistibly funny. Just as they came up to the girl in the automobile she cooed to the poodle and asked:

"Are you cold, sweetheart?"

The sidewalk comedians stopped, smiled at the girl with the most languishing air they could assume, and then bowed to her, crying:

"Not at all, dearest!"

Then suddenly they turned glared at each other. "She done dat ter me," cried the negress, fine simulation of rage. "I be[g] pardon, I really beg your pardo[n]" the lady addressed herself to cried the Happy Hooligan with gerated politeness.

The girl sat in a state of abj[ect] sternation at the scene her w[ords] the poodle had evoked.

"Go 'way, man! Go 'way!" [cried] the imitation negress, with a of her hand. "Disher lady——

But the girl heard no more pushed the lever and [the car] rolled swiftly away from the ra[ge]fins. Then the sidewalk com[edians] fell in each other's arms in a [par]ysm of laughter at the evident [mis]fiture of the poodle worshiper[s].—New York Press.

COL. BECK

Take Pleasure in
For Coughs

COL. PAUL

Colonel Paul E. Beckwith, Lt. [Col.] from 1503 Vermont avenue, N. W.
"From the unqualified endor[sement] pleasure in commending you[r]
Paul E. Beckwith.

FIELD OR BARRACKS
PE-RU-NA IS EFFICACIO

The constant exposure to the el[e]perienced in an outdoor life is [sure] to cause coughs and colds as well as [ills].

Those who are brought face to fa[ce] the weather every day in active [life] much less liable to catarrhal dis[eases] those who are housed up in illy ven[ti]rooms. And yet [nearly] of these classes [suffer] more or less [from] to catarrh and [other] tarrhal diseases. soldier as well a

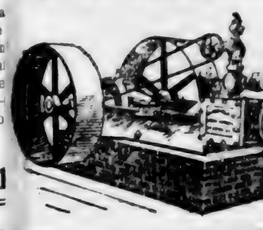
ALL CLASSES ARE SUBJECT TO CATARRH.

civilian finds it frequently necessary [to] Peruna on account of coughs and [colds]. No one is exempt. The [wealthy] are less liable than the weak [and] ill, but none entirely escape.

BEST
Cas
THEY WORK

GUARANTEED CURE for all bow[el] blood, wind on the stomach, blocked [up] pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow regularly you are sick. Constipation starts chronic ailments and long years CASCARETS today, for you will never right. Take our advice, start with [a] money refunded. The genuine table booklet free. Address Sterling Reme

J. S. SCHOFIEL



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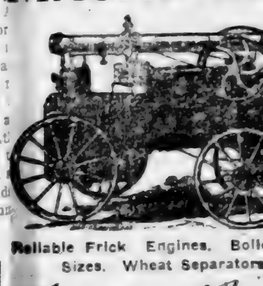

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In time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

COL. BECKWITH SAYS:

Take Pleasure in Commending Pe-ru-na For Coughs and Colds."

COL. PAUL E. BECKWITH.

Colonel Paul E. Beckwith, Lt. Col., retired, 1st Reg. Minute Men, in a letter from 1503 Vermont avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"From the unqualified endorsement of many of my friends, I take pleasure in commending your remedies for coughs and colds."—Paul E. Beckwith.

FIELD OR BARRACKS PE-RU-NA IS EFFICACIOUS.

The constant exposure to the elements ...rienced in an outdoor life is not so ... to cause coughs and colds as sedentary ...ts.

...ose who are brought face to face with ...weather every day in active life are ...h less liable to catarrhal diseases than ...se who are housed up in ill ventilated rooms. And yet both of these classes are more or less subject to catarrh and catarrhal diseases. The soldier as well as the ...an finds it frequently necessary to use ...pe on account of coughs and colds. ...f one is exempt. The strong and ...thy are less liable than the weak and ...but none entirely escape.

ALL CLASSES ARE SUBJECT TO CATARRH.

Peruna has always been a great favorite with the military men, both in the army and navy.

The strongest kind of testimonials are received from officers of high rank concerning the virtues of Peruna for all catarrhal ailments.

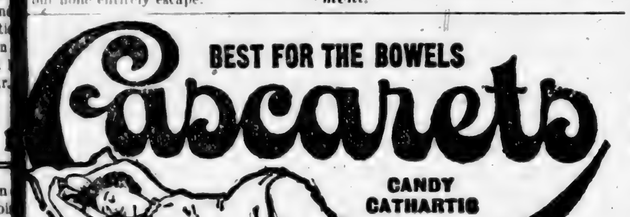
Only a small per cent. of these can be used for publication for want of space.

Mr. Harrison L. Deam, Burnside Post No. 89 Department of the Potomac, Colonel Encampment, No. 69, Union Veterans' Legion, Colonel Green Clay Smith Regiment No. 17, U. V. U., Department of the Potomac, Military Order Loyal Legion, Department of Columbia, Major 34th Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, writes:

"There is no longer any question as to the curative qualities of Peruna in all catarrhal troubles. Its successful use by many of my friends entitles it to confidence and endorsement."

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets



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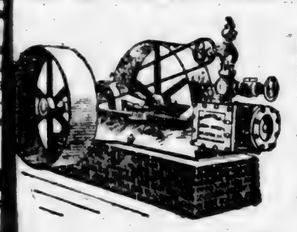

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...Large Engines and Boilers supplied ...omptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, ...ircular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, ...team Governors. Full line Engines & ...ill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

SEED CORN Finest Line in the South. Sample and Catalogue FREE. E. P. DALTON, 710 GROVE STREET, DANVILLE, VA.

WANTED—In each State, Salesmen to sell ...Arge line Tobacco; permanent Position. ...ENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Penicks, Va.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

TRADE MARK. Concentrated

Crab Orchard WATER

Nature's Great Remedy

—FOR—

DYSPEPSIA
SICK HEADACHE
CONSTIPATION

Stimulates the Liver, regulates the Bowels and keeps the entire system in a healthy condition.

A Natural Product with a record of a Century. If afflicted try it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PECANS WE SELL DIRECT TO PLANTER AT WHOLESALE. . . AND ALL KINDS of NUT TREES. NEW PLUM, MAYNARD, THE MONEYMAKER, The BEST that ever happened. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION. OAK LAWN NURSERY, Huntsville Ala.

Am. 5, 1905.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Bryan's Story of Himself.

"My first ambition," said W. J. Bryan in a lecture at Topeka, Kan., "was to be a Baptist preacher. I dropped that ambition after I had seen a baptizing when I was still a boy, but my republican friends have been mean enough to say that my giving it up was due to the natural aversion of a democrat for water. My next ambition was to be a farmer and my third to be a lawyer. I fell into politics accidentally, but stayed there by choice. I had no intention when I went to Nebraska of going into politics. It is easily proved by the fact that at the time I went there the state was republican, the district republican, the county republican, the city republican, the ward republican, and I regret to add that there has not been so great a change in their political complexion as I would like."

Whist and Inventing.

Here is an incident illustrating how business problems pursue the inventor of the airbrake. A few years ago a game of whist was progressing smoothly, when after one of the deals Mr. Westinghouse did not pick his cards up, but kept drawing on a piece of paper before him. The others watched him curiously, remarked that they were ready to proceed, and then waited and waited, unable to understand why he should pay no attention to them. Suddenly, with a flash of triumph in his eye and exultation in his voice, he cried out, "Brown, I've got that natural gas meter fixed—here it is; it can not fail to work successfully," and picking up his cards he asked: "Whose turn is it to play?"

Ancient Timekeeping.

Ancient timekeeping has received new light from two remarkable stones lately unearthed by the German explorers on the site of the old Ionic port of Miletus. These stones are the remains of calendars, of which one is shown to date from 109 A. D. The year was divided into 12 zodiacal signs and against each month the motion of the remaining signs was given, with a note predicting the weather. On the left side were 30 holes, a wooden peg being moved forward one hole each day, thus giving the astronomical date.

Number of Suicides.

There were 5,340 suicides in the United States in 1899; 6,755 in 1900; 7,245 in 1901; 8,291 in 1902; 8,597 in 1903, and 9,240 in 1904. And all the fools are not dead yet by a long way.

Last year France produced 960,337,201 gallons of cider.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are sixty-four shops in Berlin in which horseflesh is sold.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

There are 252,436 miles of ocean cable in operation to-day.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900

Seven of the greatest mountains have never been climbed.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Only one man in 700 pays an income tax in India.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

The Deepest Mine.

The deepest mining shaft has been sunk to a little more than a mile in Cape Colony and the deepest bore hole has reached the same depth in Silesia. It is said that there should be no insurmountable difficulties in carrying a shaft down twelve miles. An approximate estimate has shown that to reach a depth of two miles the cost would be $2,500,000. Ten years would be required and a rock temperature of 122 degrees Fahrenheit would be found; while to penetrate twelve miles would cost $25,000,000 and would take 85 years, the rock temperature expected being 272 degrees Fahrenheit.

A WOMAN'S MISERY.

Mrs. John LaRue, of 115 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the backache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rapid Progress in Japan.

Up to 1887 there was not a single public telephone in Japan. The first systems were installed in 1890. At the end of 1901 there were 179 public stations, with twenty-five city systems and 25,000 subscribers, while as many more were demanding telephone service. The Japs are capable of "hurricane fighting," but also capable of hurricane progress. In 1871 there were 19,000 telegrams sent; in 1881, 2,586,000; in 1891, 4,674,000, and in 1901, 16,221,000.

10,000 Plants for 10c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes.

Salzer Seeds have a national reputation as the earliest, finest, choicest the earth produces. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 rich, juicy Turnips,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 10c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 26c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of the earliest Sweet Corn on earth—Salzer's Fourth of July—fully 10 days earlier than Cory, Peep o' Day, etc., etc. [A. C. L.]

Jap Punishment.

In Japanese schools a mischievous boy is made to stand and hold a slender stick of lighted punk until it burns out. If he is caught breaking off the lower end of the stick a second punishment is added.

15 YEARS OF TORTURE

Itching and Painful Sores Covered Head and Body—Cured in Week by Cuticura.

"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of scabs, and my body was covered with sores. Words cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I had given up hope when a friend told me to get Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days, my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (Signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

Ancient Forks.

A London jeweler has made a collection of ancient forks used in England, which show some little known facts about the table manners of a few centuries ago. The forks, which are of solid silver, date from the sixteenth century. In many cases the designs in all this time have scarcely varied in any detail, and the forks look like those which might be bought today. The old forks were a great luxury in their time, and were only used by the aristocracy.

Last Cowhide Boots in Senate.

With the coming retirement of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, will go the last pair of cowhide boots from the senate. When he first took his seat, twenty-nine years ago, he wore this ante-bellum footgear and he still clings to it.

Senator Cockrell is tall, broad-shouldered, but a gaunt, lean man. He stoops a little when he walks and bends his head forward, with a hand spread fan shape behind his ear when he desires to listen.

Studying Japanese.

Fifteen officers of the German army are at present studying Japanese in the Berlin Seminary for Oriental Languages.

Barrie has received more than $250,000 from his plays.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

There are 208 miles of railway in the Congo Free State.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Fifty-two billion dollars passed through the London Clearing House last year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Single eyeglasses are prohibited in the German Army.

A Curious Custom.

A curiosity in the matter of bell ringing is to be met with at Fulburne, near Cambridge. The church bells there not only ring the hours of the day, but at intervals also the date of the month. Thus, at 12 o'clock noon on the 31st there would be forty-three strokes.

Queen of Madagascar.

The queen of Madagascar, whom the French deposed in 1897, is about to marry M. Garnier. She has become accustomed to the ways of civilization during her long imprisonment, and has developed a love of fine clothes, which her government allowance allows her to gratify.

Lost Courage With Names.

Like Lieutenant Ellis, of the Russian Baltic fleet, there are many descendants of Scottish or English families in the Russian service, but most of them have Russianized their names, as in the case of the Hamilton whose name is now Humaroff.

Many Accidents.

Persons are killed at the rate of one for every day in the year in the New York city streets by vehicles.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant.
—Sir Walter Scott.

Be valiant, but not too venturous.—John Lyly.

Be wisely worldly, be not worldly wise.—Francis Quarles.

Remembered joys are never past.—James Montgomery.

He who serves well his country has no need of ancestors.—Voltaire.

To love one soul for its beauty and grace and truth is to open the way to appreciate all beautiful, true and gracious souls, and to recognize spiritual beauty wherever it is seen.

The earth shall drink of the heat before she knows her nature or her strength. Then shall she bring forth to the uttermost the treasures of her bosom. For there are things hidden far down, and the deep things of life, till the fire reveals them.—H. W. Beecher.

Every individual will be happier the more clearly he understands that his vocation consists, not in exacting service from others, but in ministering to others, in giving his life the ransom of many. A man who does this will be worthy of his food and not fail to have it.—Tolstoi.

One of the most curious bridges ever built, perhaps unique in the history of the world, was that made by the British troops in 1860. They were marching on Pekin, but found their progress barred by a flooded river of considerable width and depth. A timber party was formed, but found nothing to cut down or borrow suitable for a bridge. At last a huge store of coffins were discovered in the village, and with these the soldiers built their bridge and crossed alive over the receptacles for the dead.

An English naval cadet who, on his training ship, took 11 first prizes, and in the first examination obtained 97.6 percent, was rejected at the medical examination on account of a small defect in one little toe.

Parkman's Sense of Justice.

A friend met Francis Parkman walking along the street holding two street boys by their coat collars. In reply to his friend's request for an explanation Parkman said: "I found this boy had eaten an apple without dividing with his little brother. Now I'm going to buy one for the little boy and make the big one look on while he eats it."—St. Nicholas.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Some one has been figuring out the number of words a man utters in a year and finds the average to be 11,800,000.

Nineteen pianos, every one of which was a wedding present, are in the possession of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

WOMEN'S NEGLECT

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Health Thus Lost Is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired all the time!"

Miss Kate McDonald

More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness, leucorrhœa.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result.

The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Kate McDonald, of Woodbridge, N. J., writes:

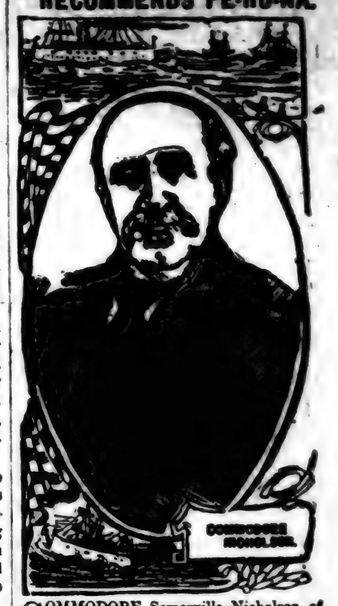
Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I think that a woman naturally dislikes to make her troubles known to the public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I cannot help from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women.

"For a long time I suffered untold agony with a uterine trouble and irregularities, which made me a physical wreck, and no one thought I would recover, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me, and made me well and strong, and I feel it my duty to tell other suffering women what a splendid medicine it is."

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA



COMMODORE Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of the curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."

Our army and our navy are the natural protection of our country.

Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

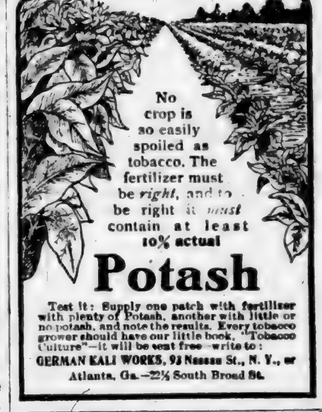
We have on file thousands of testimonials from prominent people in the army and navy.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving for his widely known and efficient remedy, Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

A Tobacco Grower's Profit

is dependent upon a properly balanced fertilizer.



No crop is so easily spoiled as tobacco. The fertilizer must be *right*, and to be right it *must* contain at least 10% actual

Potash

Test it: Supply one patch with fertilizer with plenty of Potash, another with little or no potash, and note the results. Every tobacco grower should have our little book, "Tobacco Culture"—it will be sent free—write to:

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., N. Y., or Atlanta, Ga.—22½ South Broad St.

You Want the Best

COTTON GIN MACHINERY

Ask Any Experienced Ginner About

PRATT MUNGER
EAGLE
WINSHIP SMITH

We would like to show you

What Thousands of Life Long Customers Say.

Write for catalogue and testimonial booklet.

Continental Gin Co.

Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Texas.

Salzer's National Oats

Greatest out of the century. Yielded in Ohio 157, in Mich. 231, in Mo. 264, and in N. Dakota 230 bus. per acre. You can beat that record in 1905.

For 10c and this notice

we mail you free lots of farm seed samples and our big catalog, telling all about this oat wonder and thousands of other seeds.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. AGL La Crosse, Wis.

ELECTRIC VEST POCKET LIGHTS

By Mail $1.00.

United Electric Co

1804 Fourth Avenue

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Field Seeds

Country merchants and farmers can save 20 to 25 per cent by writing the Nashville Produce Co., Nashville, Tenn., for special cash prices. The only strictly cash field seed house in the South. Write today.

NASHVILLE PRODUCE CO.,

J. J. ODIL, Manager.

JAPAN'S NAVY PREPARED

Overhauling of Her Combined Fleet Has Been Accomplished.

VAST PREPARATIONS OF ARMY

All Able Bodied Men Under Forty Years of Age Have Been Called Out—Fleets on the Watch For the Russian Baltic Squadron—Repairing Captured Boats and Munitions.

London, England.—A despatch to the Telegraph from Tokio says the Government will immediately begin the building of a 19,000 ton battleship and two, perhaps three, armored cruisers of 12,000 tons each. These will be the first ships of this size and class to be built in Japan. None of their big guns will be less than ten inch. Many destroyers and torpedo boats will be added to the present number.

Negotiations were recently opened for the purchase of a Chilean cruiser. A navigating crew for this vessel has already left Japan. Fifteen submarine boats will be provided this year. Ten have already arrived with American instructors.

Japan's combined fleet has finished overhauling. Three cruisers and several destroyers are now in the neighborhood of Borneo, commanded by Admiral Shimamura. A cruiser fleet is now going south.

Admiral Togo is not well and for the present remains indoors. Admiral Kamimura will soon go south with the battleships. Three first class cruisers are patrolling Tsugaru Strait, and three unarmored cruisers and the former Chinese battleship Chinyen are guarding the Tsushima Strait. A declaration of the blockade of Vladivostok is expected.

It is now evident that the protected cruiser Takasago has been lost, as her officers and crew are gazetted as killed.

A fifth army, under command of General Kawamura, is being organized. The whole of General Nogi's army will have joined Field Marshal Oyama by the end of January. All men under forty years of age in Japan are now drilling.

The calling out of many more reservists and conscripts is contemplated. Japan is undoubtedly concentrating her vast resources for a decisive blow within the limits of next spring.

Only a hundred of the guns captured at Port Arthur are in a condition to be used. The salvaging of the warships there and the rebuilding of the forts have been begun. The Russian destroyer Retshiteiny, which the Japanese took out of Cheefoo harbor, is now being repaired at Saseo.

HELLO! FROM HERE TO 'FRISCO.

Also From Canada to the Gulf—Telephone Combination Plan.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Pittsburg Press announces that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will at its annual meeting in Boston next month make announcement of a combination of interests of forty-three leading telephone companies of the country, with a working capital of $250,000,000, the object being to give telephone service between New York and San Francisco and intermediate points, as well as from Canada to the Gulf. Among the companies named in the combination are the following:

Bell Company, Philadelphia; Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, Utica; Chesapeake and Potomac Telegraph Company, Washington; Delaware and Atlantic Telephone Company, Philadelphia; Empire State Telephone and Telegraph Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Hudson River Telephone Company, Albany, N. Y.; New York Telephone Company, New York; New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, Brooklyn; New York and Pennsylvania Telegraph Company, New York; Pennsylvania Telephone Company, Harrisburg, and Providence Telephone Company, Providence, R. I.

TRAINMEN KILLED.

Four Deaths in a Collision in Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—In a collision between a northound freight train and a southbound passenger train near Tullahoma, Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, four trainmen were killed and several were injured. The dead are: Will Rea, engineer of the passenger train; Horace Suggs, fireman of the passenger train; Porter Burdell, of the passenger train, and Joe B. Suggs, engineer of the freight train. All lived in Nashville. Engineer Suggs was the father of Fireman Suggs. Both trains were running at a rapid rate. An express car and several freight cars were demolished and burned. No passengers were killed or seriously injured.

HUGE DIAMOND FOUND.

Largest Known—Valued in Johannesburg at $3,500,000 to $4,000,000.

Johannesburg, Transvaal.—The largest diamond known has been found near Pretoria. It weighs 3032 carats, and is said to be a stone of good quality. It is valued here at $3,500,000 to $4,000,000.

The famous Kohinoor, which is valued at $600,000, weighs 123 carats, though it is said to have weighed 900 before it was cut. There was great excitement here and at Pretoria as a result of the discovery.

Judge Thomas, of New York City, quashed the indictment against former Inspector of Boilers John W. Fleming in connection with the Slocum disaster. A similar motion in behalf of Henry Lundberg, Assistant Inspector of Hulls, was denied.

Sentenced For Bribery.

William Duke, said to have sold appointments and promotions in the New York City Fire, Police and Health Departments, was sentenced to six months in prison and fined $500.

MURDERED IN THEIR HOME

Florida Community Shocked by Horrible Outrage.

Tragedy in Polk County Just Like That Which Threw the State of Georgia Into a Turmoil.

Tampa, Fla.—A frenzy of excitement has seized upon the farming community of Wauchula, in Polk County, following the discovery of the mutilated bodies of John Kirby, his wife and four children in a bedroom in their house, which had been set on fire and partly consumed.

What has added to the feeling is the remarkable verdict of a Coroner's Jury, which found that the entire family came to their deaths "by fire or some other means unknown," although there isn't the shadow of a doubt that they were murdered, and the young wife assaulted before she was killed.

In all its aspects the crime is like the Statesboro, Ga., tragedy, which resulted in the burning of two negroes at the stake and the calling out of the militia to quell the mob spirit. It was believed by the people of Wauchula that a band of negroes murdered Kirby and his wife and children and then applied the torch to make it appear that they died in an accidental fire.

After the verdict was brought in three or four farmers who were not satisfied made a search of the half-burned house and found a hammer in the ruins. They then learned from the physician who had examined the bodies that the skull of each victim had been crushed with a blunt instrument. The most pitiful part of it was the finding of the baby, only a year old, in a crib.

She was a chubby little thing, and in her two fat fists was found clasped a rag doll. The fire had not touched her, and her dimpled face was calm and peaceful. The blow that killed the babe must have been delivered with great force, for the entire back of the skull was broken.

Near by lay the body of the farmer's oldest son, a boy of about twelve. The knob of the hammer fitted the hole in the side of the head. Beside him, in the same bed, was the body of a younger boy. His skull, too, was battered in near the temple. It was evident that both boys had been murdered while they slept, for there was not a sign of a struggle, and the hand of each stretched peacefully over his breast.

It was difficult to determine whether Kirby was roused from his sleep by the murderers after his wife was slain or whether he was subjected to the unspeakable torture of seeing her seized, assaulted and killed, but the position of his body indicated that he had arisen to defend his household against the invaders.

It is reasonably certain that at least three men were concerned in the crime, for it is not believed that one or even two ordinary men could have overcome John Kirby in a physical encounter, for he was rawboned and powerful.

He did not have a chance to get his shotgun, which hung over the mantel in the room adjoining. He must have been struck down from behind and then his brains beaten out with the hammer.

Mrs. Kirby was in her night dress. Its condition showed that she struggled fiercely before she succumbed to her assailants. The wound on her head was not as deep nor delivered with such savage ferocity as the blow which killed her husband and her children. It is barely possible that she was not struck on the head at all, but was strangled. Her body, as well as that of her husband, had been partly consumed by the fire.

The Kirby family came from Blount County, Ala., last October. They were quiet, home loving folk, and enjoyed the esteem of their neighbors. The house in which they lived was a small one, and it does not seem possible that at least one member of the family could not have escaped from an accidental fire.

FOUR KILLED IN GAMBLING DEN

Discharged Employe Shoots Two Dealers, the Proprietor and Himself.

Tucson, Ariz.—A tragedy in which four men lost their lives occurred in the border town of Nogales. William Walters, a gambler, entered the Palace saloon, owned by M. M. Conn, walked to a poker table, and, without a word of warning, drew a revolver and opened fire on the dealer, known as "Cowboy" Johnson, firing two shots through his head. Walters then turned on Conn, the proprietor, who was making his way toward the door, and shot him through the head and heart. The murderer then turned his weapon toward the monte dealer, shooting him through the back of the head. He fired a shot at George Bendle, a cattle man, which grazed the latter's face, and then sent a bullet through his own brain. All of the victims died before being able to make statements.

Walters had been employed by Conn, but had been discharged a few days before. It was said he was intoxicated at the time he entered the saloon. Conn was one of the best known sporting men in the Southwest.

ALLIANCE TO STAND.

France Faithful to Russia, the New Premier Says.

Paris, France.—In the Chamber of Deputies Premier Rouvier announced that France would remain faithful to her alliance with Russia.

The three-masted schooner Rodney Parker, of Lynn, Mass., Captain Randall, from Stonington, Me., to New York City, with a cargo of granite, went on the rocks at Simonton's Cove, Portland Harbor. A tug took off the crew.

In Dominican Waters.

As the result of a Cabinet meeting at the White House, in Washington, D. C., and the arrangements of the Naval Board, the entire Caribbean squadron has been detailed for duty in Dominican waters.

WORST BLIZZARD IN YEARS

Severe Snow and Wind Storm Sweeps Atlantic Coast.

NEW YORK CITY BADLY TIED UP

Railroad Trains Stalled on Nearly Every Line Running Into the Metropolis—Vessels Put Into Harbors All Along the Shore From Maine to Hampton Roads, Va.

New York City.—What all records prove to be the severest winter storm that ever swept over the Atlantic seaboard—that is, the most extensive ever known in the territory affected and the damage done—reached the end of its fury in the vicinity of New York City at 8 o'clock at night, and was followed immediately by a rapid fall in temperature, which at midnight was seven degrees above zero. The snowfall and the high winds, blowing from the northwest and then from the north, covered thousands of square miles, from beyond the great lakes to the ocean, and extending to the New England coast and the interior. New York City and its vicinity came in for the most furious swing of the storm's lash.

So great was the snowfall and so high were piled the drifts that that city practically was isolated from outside communication by rail. The New York Central Railroad, with the exception of three local trains to White Plains, was tied up completely. The famous Twentieth Century, drawn by one of the most powerful engines in the world, was stalled at Irvington on the Hudson.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford was in the same condition as the Central.

Not a wheel was turned on the Long Island Railroad. It was the most complete tie-up of that system on both its north and south branches ever known. The blocking was so complete that a mild famine in New York became imminent. The Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Jersey Central and the Lackawanna roads, while a little more fortunate than the roads whose tracks were covered with mountains of snow in New York State were hampered, and all their time schedules were disarranged greatly.

The entire coast line, from Hampton Roads north to the bleak shores of Maine, has been devastated. The crew of a schooner had a thrilling escape. Two British steamers were driven ashore in Chesapeake Bay. The wind was blowing at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour off Cape Cod, and hundreds of craft were in peril. All harbors from the Delaware capes to Portland were filled with stormbound fleets. The storm extended inland through Maine, where the mercury fell to a point lower than is remembered in twenty years.

On the Jersey coast the intense cold and the blinding, cutting snow made it impossible for the life-saving guards to make their regular patrol, so that grave concern was felt for the safety of a score of craft that might have lost their bearings in the great white pall, which spread far out to sea and closed them in.

HONDURAN REVOLT.

Advices to Mobile Indicate Danger in Puerto Cortez.

Mobile, Ala.—Advices received here by the steamer Espana, from Honduras, declared that a revolution was imminent in Puerto Cortez and other portions of Spanish Honduras. The Government at Tegucigalpa has taken steps to forestall an outbreak. The revolution is of an internal nature, and trouble was feared. At Puerto Cortez natives continuously engaged in revolutionary talk, and it was the impression of many persons that they were organizing for a revolt against the Government in the near future.

Secretary of War Baraona, a week ago, issued an edict requiring all persons, of whatever nationality, leaving the country to secure a permit from his department. When the steamer Espana left the port of Cortez the order had been somewhat modified, in that Commander Bulnes had authority to issue the passports.

GRIEF KILLS A RUSSIAN.

Didn't Hear From His Family in St. Petersburg and Feared the Worst.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The revolt in Russia so preyed on the mind of Joseph Kochenski, thirty-four years old, of 2566 Salmon street, as to undermine his health and cause his death.

Kochenski's wife and child are in St. Petersburg, and up to two months ago he heard from them regularly. Reading the newspapers of the shooting down of women and children by the Czar's soldiers in the streets of St. Petersburg, coupled with the non-arrival of his usual letters, increased his fears for their safety. At the Coroner's inquest the tale of the young man's misery was told by fellow workmen.

WITHDRAWING PART OF ARMY.

Rome Hears That Some of Kuropatkin's Force is Being Sent Back.

Rome, Italy.—A telegram received from Mukden said it was believed there that some of General Kuropatkin's best troops have been withdrawn and were now on their way to European Russia, to be used in suppressing the revolution that was believed to be impending.

POPE WARNS PRIESTS.

Severe Punishment For Those Who Join Russian Revolutionists.

Rome, Italy.—The Pope issued secret instructions to the Catholic clergy in Russia, threatening severe punishment to such of them as join the revolutionists.

Casualties at Riga.

The total casualties reported in the affray at Riga were seventy-six.

SEA SICKNESS KILLS TEN

Forty Other Passengers on the Vaderland in Hospital.

Steamship Arrives in New York City From Antwerp With Sad Tale of Losses on Her Trip.

New York City.—Ten persons died from seasickness during the voyage of the Red Star liner Vaderland, from Antwerp to this port, according to the statement of Dr. Waerserger, the ship's surgeon, which is supported by the stories of the passengers.

Forty more persons were so overcome by the rolling and pitching of the ship that they had to be removed to the steamer hospital. They responded to treatment, and but one was left in hospital when the vessel came in. He was able to walk ashore at Ellis Island. All who died were men—Hungarian steerage passengers, and all from the same province.

"Persons can die from seasickness," said Dr. Waersenger. "While these men technically died from congestion of the lungs, they really were the victims of seasickness. If we had made the trip in fair weather none of these persons would have died."

Only two bodies were brought to the port, the rest being buried at sea either at midnight or at 4 o'clock in the morning. Relatives were invited to witness the ceremony, but in no case did any one accept, and the officers and men attended to the simple rites of sea burial observed in every case, a prayer being recited before the body was allowed to plunge over the rail.

None of the cabin passengers, it was stated, had left their beds to witness the mournful scenes. The ship carried 955 steerage passengers, and those who died were quartered in the forward part of the vessel, where the motion was most severe. Those who succumbed were ill but a very short time as a rule. The fatal effect of the malady, according to the ship's officers and the doctor, was due to the half-starved condition in which the victims had left their native country. In spite of all the aids that medical science could bring to them they had not vitality enough to pull through.

Despite the very unusual death rate, there was very little alarm, according to the officers and cabin passengers, shown by the more fortunate of the steerage passengers, who did not suffer.

Among the passengers on the Vaderland were two physicians, and they aided the ship's surgeon, Dr. C. Waerseger, in every possible way. They frequently held consultations with him, and gave him their professional advice freely, in the interests of the whole steerage. Just before leaving the ship they drew up the following joint note:

"This is to certify that upon request of the authorities on board this steamer we, the undersigned, made an examination of many of the patients and an inspection of their quarters and found the latter in the best condition. To the best of our knowledge we believe the fatalities to be due to the exhaustion attending a rough voyage, and further wish to state that the patients received every attention possible.

"Dr. SIDNEY K. SIMON,
"New Orleans, La.
"Dr. WILLIAM ACKERMANN,
"Milwaukee, Wis."

Captain R. C. Ehoff, of the Vaderland, speaking of the sad trip, said:

"Those who died had been poorly fed for many years, and on arriving on the ship showed it plainly. Furthermore, they were poorly clothed, and in no condition to stand the cold weather of the trip, or the rough weather we encountered."

MIKADO SENDS THANKS.

Tells Minister Griscom He Appreciates Reception Given to Fushimi.

Tokio, Japan.—The Emperor gave audience to Minister Griscom and the entire staff of the American Legation. Through the Minister the Emperor sent a message to President Roosevelt expressing his appreciation of the courtesies shown Prince Fushimi by the President and the people of America upon the occasion of the Prince's recent visit.

Minister Griscom replied that Prince Fushimi's spontaneously cordial reception was the natural result of His Majesty's felicitous expression of interest in the St. Louis Exposition, to visit which was one of the chief objects of the Prince's visit.

JAPAN'S INTEREST KEEN.

Believe Russian Disorder May Have an Important Bearing on the War.

Tokio, Japan.—The keenest interest is felt here in the revolutionary movement in Russia. The Japanese readily understand what an important bearing it may have upon the progress and duration of the war and of the negotiations that will follow its close.

SEVASTOPOL ARSENAL CLOSED.

Naval Department Entirely Destroyed by Monday's Fire.

Sevastopol.—The fire at the Admiralty works here was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. The naval department was entirely destroyed.

The arsenal has been closed to forestall a strike.

Smoot Refuses to Testify.

Senator Smoot, before the Senate committee, at Washington, D. C., refused to testify concerning the endowment ceremony.

Yellow Fever on Battleship.

Commander Niles, of the United States cruiser Boston, has reported to the Navy Department the outbreak of yellow fever on the war ship, among those prostrated being a lieutenant, W. D. Leahy, and a paymaster and surgeon.

Bad Reports at Moscow.

Moscow has received alarming reports from Ivanovo-Voznesensk, the Russian Manchester, where there are said to be 200,000 workmen.

TUCKER DECLARED GUILTY

Decision in Notorious Murder Trial Reached After Long Debate.

Defendant, the Declared Murderer of Mabel Page in Weston, Mass., Last March—Counsel Overcome at Verdict.

Cambridge, Mass.—Chas. L. Tucker, of Auburndale, at 10.10 o'clock at night was found guilty of the murder, in the first degree, of Miss Mabel Page in her father's home, in Weston, on March 31 last. The jury were eight hours in reaching their decision. Tucker collapsed utterly when the verdict was announced, and his counsel were unable to revive him for some time.

A surprising feature was the effect of the announcement of the verdict upon the attorneys, not only for the prisoner, but for the Commonwealth. James H. Vahey, the senior counsel for the prisoner, was greatly affected, and when he left the courtroom he met Attorney-General Herbert Parker in the corridor. The leading counsel for the Commonwealth showed the result of the strain to such a degree that he threw his arms around Mr. Vahey's neck, and both men wept on each other's shoulders.

Philip Mansfield, one of the associate counsel for the youthful prisoner, became hysterical and fell into the arms of a reporter who had gone to the room of the defendant's counsel to secure an interview. Many spectators and friends of the prisoner wept bitterly when they realized the young man's fate.

The penalty is death in the electric chair at the State prison in Charlestown, about a mile from the scene of the trial. The convicted man will be sentenced later.

One of the dramatic incidents of the trial occurred in the morning when, Attorney-General Parker having concluded his argument, the young prisoner unexpectedly accepted his constitutional privilege of addressing the jury in his own behalf. Rising in his cage, he asserted, at first trembling and flushing deeply, but later with considerable confidence, his innocence of the crime. Judge Sheldon then delivered the charge to the jury.

Miss Mabel Page, who was forty-one years of age, lived in a small country dwelling house with her father, Edward Page, formerly a Boston merchant, and her brother Harold. She was stabbed to death with a knife on March 31, 1904. Basing his examination upon the appearance of the wound found in the neck, the only wound at first visible, the medical examiner reported that Miss Page had committed suicide, and it was not until an undertaker had discovered other wounds that it was established that the woman had met death at the hands of an assassin.

The Government's case against Tucker included the charge that a slip of paper bearing the address, "J. L. Morton, Charlestown, Mass.," found beside the body of Miss Page, was in the handwriting of the defendant; that a stickpin found in his pocket had been stolen by him from the Page home, and that broken pieces of a knife blade found in his home were parts of the knife with which he had stabbed Miss Page.

The evidence against Tucker was entirely circumstantial.

NEWS PASSED THROUGH.

Surprise Created by Reports the Russians Allow to Go Out.

London, Eng.—Amid the horrors of the recent massacre are certain features of the situation in St. Petersburg which have begun to receive calm consideration.

The elaborate accounts of the massacre which have been telegraphed by representatives of the German, French and English press confirmed a statement made a few days ago by an Englishman who had just left the Russian capital that the telegraphic censorship for some time has been in abeyance, and correspondents, if their names and addresses were known, were at liberty to telegraph what they pleased.

SAVES EDISON'S LIFE.

Abscess in Mastoid Process of Famous Inventor Removed.

Orange, N. J.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, rested comfortably at his home in Llewellyn Park after coming through a serious operation performed on him.

The operation was for the removal of a mastoid abscess behind the left ear. The abscess was close to the brain, and there was danger of blood poisoning. The discoveries made in performing the operation indicated that had it been delayed longer the consequences would have been serious.

Sultan Warns Foreigners.

The Sultan of Morocco, a special cable despatch from Tangier said, has warned foreign subjects to remove from districts to which he has sent a punitive expedition.

Singer Hangs Himself.

Fritz Tasch, a member of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York City, hanged himself in a property room as the audience was gathering for a matinee.

Loubet Asks For Cabinet.

President Loubet asked M. Rouvier to form a new Cabinet. The retention of M. Delcasse at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is considered certain.

Yellow Fever Gaining.

Yellow fever is gaining hold in Panama in spite of efforts to check it. The public health report, issued at Washington, D. C., shows ten cases since December 1. One death only is reported. Havana reports three cases and two deaths.

Shot Wife by Mistake.

Ludwig Weisse, of St. James, L. I., shot at a chicken stealing cat and missed it, but the bullet passed through the wall and killed Weisse's wife.

AGREE ON COTT

Both the Acreage and Fertilizers to be Cut 2[illegible] Cent. This Year.

NO DISSENTION IN THE M[illegible]

Proposed That Farmers of Eas[illegible]ern District Sign Iron-Clad Contract on Reduction.

New Orleans.—The following [illegible]tion was adopted by an enthusiastic and unanimous vote of the cotton convention delegates:

[illegible]man Interstate Cotton [illegible]
[illegible]man Interstate Cotton [illegible]
Convention:

"We, your committee on a [illegible] the use of fertilizers, do [illegible] that the acreage to be plan[illegible]ton in 1905 shall be 25 per [illegible] than in 1904, and that there [illegible] reduction of 25 per cent. in [illegible] commercial fertilizers in gro[illegible]ton.

"We recommend the follo[illegible] for the accomplishment of [illegible]tion:

"First—That the vice-pr[illegible] this association for each st[illegible] call a meeting of all persons [illegible]ested in cotton on the 11th [illegible] February, 1905, at the county [illegible] each county, not already [illegible] on the plan hereinafter set [illegible] which meeting there shall be [illegible] a county chairman and a [illegible] chairman for each school d[illegible] other smallest political sub-di[illegible] the county.

"Second—That there shall [illegible] in each school district or othe[illegible] est political sub-division of th[illegible] on the 18th day of February, [illegible] 1 o'clock p. m., a meeting of [illegible]zens of said district or other [illegible] political sub-division, who are [illegible]ested in the growing of cotton [illegible] meeting shall elect a commit[illegible] three on acreage and member[illegible]

"Third—At said precinct m[illegible] the farmers and land owners [illegible] shall be asked to sign the fo[illegible] agreement:

"We, the undersigned farm[illegible] land owners, living in (school [illegible] (beat), (precinct), No. —, Co[illegible] ——, State of ——, hereby [illegible] ourselves to reduce the acreag[illegible] each time and then left and re[illegible]ed by us in cotton and to red[illegible] consumption of fertilizer in [illegible] cotton as shown by the statem[illegible] opposite our names.

"Fourth—That said commit[illegible] acreage and membership shall [illegible] diately canvass said district a[illegible] all farmers and land owners [illegible] district who do not attend sai[illegible] ing, to sign said pledge and [illegible] tee shall return said pledge [illegible] chairman of said precinct.

"Fifth—Said precinct chairma[illegible] preserve said pledges and the[illegible] immediately make a written r[illegible] the county chairman showing th[illegible] number of acres planted in co[illegible] said precinct in 1904, and the [illegible] number to be planted in cotton [illegible] precinct in 1905, the total amo[illegible] fertilizer used in growing co[illegible] said precinct and the total ama[illegible] be used in said precinct in said [illegible]

"Sixth—The county chairman [illegible] immediately forward to the st[illegible] president of their respective st[illegible] written statement showing the[illegible] number of acres planted in co[illegible] their respective counties in 1[illegible] the total amount to be planted [illegible] and shall make a like report as [illegible] fertilizer used and to be used [illegible] years.

"Seventh—The vice-presidents [illegible] such state shall, immediately w[illegible] ceiving the reports of the [illegible] chairman, forward to the presi[illegible] this association a report showi[illegible] number of acres planted in co[illegible] his state in the year 1904, and [illegible] amount of fertilizer used in sai[illegible] in growing cotton, and the [illegible] of cotton to be planted and for[illegible] to be used in 1905.

"Eighth—The president of t[illegible] sociation, upon receiving these r[illegible] shall immediately tabulate th[illegible] and send a copy thereof to the [illegible] chairman in the different cotton [illegible] and territories.

"Ninth—If any county not [illegible] organized should fail to organi[illegible] vice-president of the state in [illegible] the said county is situated, shall [illegible] to be organized as herein pr[illegible] and if any precinct should fai[illegible] ganize, the county chairman [illegible] county in which such precinct [illegible] ated shall cause such precinct [illegible] organized as herein provided.

"Tenth—It shall be the furth[illegible] of the officers of this associatio[illegible] port the names and addresses [illegible] persons who refuse to sign th[illegible] ment to reduce acreage for [illegible] gether with the number of [illegible] cotton planted by such persons [illegible] and the number of acres that t[illegible] probably plant in 1905, and [illegible] like report as to fertilizers."

Crossed Andes in Auto.

Santiago de Chile.—Ap[illegible] has just crossed the Andes at [illegible] vation of 25,000 feet above t[illegible] level.

Will Build a $15,000 Dormit[illegible]

Jackson, Miss.—The trustees [illegible] Baptist orphanage here ha[illegible] ed to build a fifteen thou[illegible] dormitory at once to replace [illegible] that was destroyed by fire [illegible] weeks ago.

T[illegible]

VOL. II.

HOT GROWS WORS[illegible]

[illegible]en are Killed on the Stree[illegible] of Warsaw—Troops to Que[illegible] the Outbreaks.

PROCURATOR'S DEATH CERTA[illegible]

Twenty Dead at Radow, While [illegible] Score Are Shot Down at Skarzh[illegible]

Disturbances at Lodz.

Warsaw.—Seven men were k[illegible] are by strikers in bakeries and c[illegible] there where attempts were mad[illegible] cease work. Many arrests [illegible] are made.

The prices of provisions having [illegible] the peasants are afraid to b[illegible] their produce.

Strikers attempted to bring out [illegible] employes of the electric plant of [illegible] asylum for lunatics, but the dire[illegible] succeeded in pacifying the men.

Other Towns in Poland.

Warsaw.—According to a [illegible] from Radom, twenty workmen [illegible] been killed or wounded in strik[illegible] orders there Tuesday, while at [illegible]ko, twenty-four have been kille[illegible] forty wounded.

Grave trouble is reported at K[illegible] Troops have been sent to Kutno [illegible] here.

The Strikers in Lodz.

Lodz, Russian Poland.—The [illegible] factories were opened Tuesday [illegible] scarcely any of the workmen appe[illegible] At one factory the men worked [illegible] much time and then left and re[illegible] to return, saying they did not w[illegible] be killed by a bullet from the [illegible] fired through the door. Anothe[illegible] factory abruptly ended work.

The situation appears to be gr[illegible] worse, and a critical time is ex[illegible] February 9, the date on which [illegible] the largest manufacturers ha[illegible] agreed to pay their employes th[illegible] advance of their wages, dismiss the [illegible] shut down the mills indefinitely.

The strikers are becoming m[illegible] aggressive. Tuesday morning they [illegible] forcibly entered a mill and destroy[illegible] machinery.

Procurator Assassinated.

Helsingfors, Finland.—The a[illegible] Soisalon Soininen, procurato[illegible] Grand Duchy of Finland, who was sh[illegible] in front of his residence by a you[illegible] dressed in an officer's uniform [illegible] was identified as Carl Elorord [illegible] a student at the [illegible] Alexander University here [illegible] Lonthal, who latterly had liv[illegible] Stockholm, returned to Finla[illegible] examination. Senator Al[illegible] who has assumed the duties [illegible] orator of the senate, is direct[illegible] investigation of the crime [illegible] wounds inflicted on the assa[illegible] son of Soininen are not of [illegible] serious character.

Strike Situation is Wor[illegible]

Batoum, Caucasia.—The stri[illegible] here is growing worse. [illegible] practically at a standstill, [illegible] steamers have succeeded [illegible] away. Food is becomin[illegible] scarce. The military governo[illegible] issued a proclamation warning [illegible] against assembl[illegible] crowds.

Uncle Sam's Books.

Washington.—The monthly [illegible] statement issued by th[illegible] controller of the currency shows [illegible] circulation of national bank[illegible] January 31, 1905, to have be[illegible] $3,853, an increase for the [illegible] $10,656,226, and an increase [illegible] month of $2,628,697. The ci[illegible] based on United States bonds [illegible] to $435,807,901, an increase [illegible] year of $48,150,170, and an [illegible] for the month of $3,966,116.

The circulation secured b[illegible] money aggregated $31,614,95[illegible] increase for the year of $7,584[illegible] decrease for the month of $[illegible] The amount of funds on dep[illegible] and circulating notes was $4[illegible] used to secure public deposits [illegible] $50.

Jewel Casket Missing

San Francisco, Cal.—E[illegible] Cook, a wealthy lumberman [illegible] Hills, who, accompanied by [illegible] been spending some wee[illegible] started for home. Wh[illegible] aboard the overland train [illegible] Cook discovered that a ca[illegible] containing jewels valued at $8,00[illegible] disappeared on the way from th[illegible] railroad. The travelin[illegible] matter in the hands of t[illegible] and so far the detectives hav[illegible] succeeded in finding a clue to th[illegible] crime.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL, SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., FEBRUARY 9, 1905. NO. 46.

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"We recommend the following
for the accomplishment of said
ton.

"First—That the vice-preside
each state for each state
the income of all persons
cotton on the 15th
February, 1905, at the county
such county, not already org
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ward meeting there shall be
county chairman and a
each school distri
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the county.

"Second—That there shall be
in each school district or other
or political sub-division of the
on the 15th day of February, 19
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The strikers are becoming more ag-
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Procurator Assassinated.

Helsingfors, Finland.—The assassin
Solsalon Soininen, procurator gen-
al of Finland, who was shot and
lled at his residence by a young man
ssed in an officer's uniform, has
en identified as Carl Elorord Hohen-
al, formerly a student at the Impe-
al Alexander University here. Ho-
enthal, who latterly had lived in
ockholm, returned to Finland Jan.
He maintains obstinate silence
nder examination. Senator Akerman,
ho has assumed the duties of pro-
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The amount of funds on deposit to se-
re circulating notes was $439,259,040
d to secure public deposits $105,474,-
0.

Jewel Casket Missing.

San Francisco, Cal.—E. M. Hol-
, a wealthy lumberman of Minne-
, who, accompanied by his wife,
s spending some weeks in this
y, started for home. When about
ard the overland train Mrs. Hol-
k discovered that a casket con-
ning jewels valued at $8,000 had dis-
ared on the way from the hotel to
railroad. The travelers placed
matter in the hands of the police,
t so far the detectives have not suc-
ded in finding a clue to the missing
ms.

Birmingham, Ala.—A. S. McClary, the general freight agent of the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company, with office at the freight depot at Sixteenth street and First avenue, sustained painful bruises Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock while attending to some work around a freight car.

Mr. McClary was thrown between two freight cars, which came together. Both of his limbs were badly bruised.

Fortunately at the time of the accident the cars were moving very slowly and Mr. McClary was able to get from between them before being dangerously injured. He was taken into his office and the ambulance of Shaw & Son was summoned.

Mr. McClary suffered very excruciating pain, but no serious results are apprehended. He was taken to St. Vincent's hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

It was stated at the hospital a short while after the accident that Mr. McClary was resting comfortably and would be able to be out in a short time.

Walks in Front of a Train.

Columbus, Ga.—Robert Harris, a white man 29 years old, was run over and instantly killed by a Central of Georgia switch engine at a crossing near the freight offices at the Union depot. His head was almost completely severed from his body, and his body was otherwise terribly mangled. It is said he was intoxicated and was staggering across the railroad tracks.

A call boy shouted to him that a train was coming as he stepped on the track, but he paid no attention to the warning. A brakeman shouted at him several times, but to no effect. It was impossible to stop the engine in time. He was so mangled that he was unrecognizable. People who knew him well saw him just before he stepped on the track, however. An inquest will be held. Harris clerked at various stores in the city.

Leaves Much to Charity.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The will of Charles Lockhart, whose estate is estimated at between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000, was probated February 1.

After providing for members of his family and friends, Mr. Lockhart bequeathes $360,000 for public benefits. Of this sum the United Presbyterian church is given $130,000, divided as follows:

Board of foreign missions, $50,000; board of home missions, $30,000; board of Freedmen's missions, $20,444; board of church extension, $10,000; board of ministerial relief, $10,000; board of education, $10,000. The Y. M. C. A., of Pittsburg, is to get $50,000, and the balance of the bequest is to be divided among the prominent local hospitals.

Urged to Commute Sentence.

Harrisburg, Pa.—So numerous have been the requests from all over the country from people who wnat Governor Pennypacker to commute to life imprisonment the sentence of Mrs. Kate Edwards, who is to be hanged at Reading on February 16, that it has been found necessary for the executive department to prepare a circular letter in answer to these requests.

The letter quotes the state constitution to show that the governor has no power to commute a death sentence to life imprisonment except upon the recommendation in writing from the board of pardons.

Old Man Jumps from Window.

Savannah, Ga.—H. C. Swift, 70 years of age, who came to Savannah from Stockton, Ga., eight months ago, jumped from the window of his home in this city and died Tuesday. He had been suffering from the grip. For several years Mr. Swift was a resident of New York, but came South seeking a warmer climate.

Demolished by a Train.

Scottsboro, Ala.—A passenger train on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway struck a team of mules at Bridgeport, this county, Saturday, literally demolishing the wagon and killing the mules. The driver, a negro boy, barely escaped death by jumping from the wagon just as the team was struck.

Denies Peace Settlement.

London.—The charge d'affaires of the Russian embassy informed the Associated Press that there is no basis for the renewed rumor of peace prospects. The Russian attitude, he declared, had not been changed. Peace could not be considered under the present conditions.

$1,000 Gift to School Fund.

Montgomery, Ala.—A check for $1,000 for rural schools in Alabama was Monday received by State Superintendent of Education I. W. Hill from Samuel A. Green, general agent of the Peabody fund of New York.

DIVERSIFICATION

Is the Keynote in an Address Issued by the Secretary: Wilson.

SOMETHING TO SELL EVERY DAY.

Will Make Farmers Independent of the Cotton Crop.—Place It on the Plane of a Surplus Crop.

The great cotton convention which was held in New Orleans last week has emphasized in no unmistakable terms that the prosperity of the South is dependent upon diversification; that the welfare and happiness of every farmer, every merchant and every banker is to have each farmer practice diversification, so that he may control his cotton instead of being controlled by it; that he must make it a surplus crop and not a sole dependent.

The South is rich in fertile lands and an equitable climate to produce all the great food crops of the world, and with live stock become the most independent and prosperous section. There is no other section of the Union that can produce as great a variety of crops as the South.

The National Cotton Association stands for the reduction of the cotton acreage and the consequent increase in diversification. Our plan is to have a community of interest between the farmer, the merchant, the banker and the local paper, for diversification along such lines as will be to the best interest of each individual community. And in this work the National Cotton Association has the support and indorsement of the farmers, the bankers, merchants, newspapers, spinners and the legitimate handlers of cotton. It also has in this the support of every friend and well-wisher of the farmer and those who are really working for the prosperity and upbuilding of the South.

There should be a community of interest and a close organization between the farmers, and bankers and the editor of each local newspaper of every school district of the south, not only as to cotton, but as to all other crops that can be raised with profit.

What Have We Done?

The National Cotton Association has received reports from the school precinct meetings that more than 400,000 farmers, bankers and merchants are pledged to a reduction of the cotton acreage and adoption of diversification. This work will be kept up through the local committee of each school precinct cotton association until every farmer in the southern states has been pledged to diversification and a reduction of the cotton acreage.

More than 2,000 editors of local papers throughout the South have replied to our personal letters and said that they will carry a department in each issue on "Diversification."

Diversification.

Diversification means, first, that every farmer should set aside a sufficient amount of land to produce all the food and forage he will need for his own consumption.

Second—Then plant a little more of such crops as he can sell for cash each month in the year in his local market, or, together with his neighbors, make up a shipment for the larger market, and in this each one wants the advice of his local banker, merchant and editor.

Third—When those two are provided for, then plant your cotton crop. Make cotton your surplus crop.

With the possible exception of Texas, there is not a southern state that raises enough corn, oats and other grains to supply the home demand, and every year your cotton money goes to swell the wealth of the western grain farmer.

The following shows the production in the various cotton states of corn in 1904:

State.	Bushels.
North Carolina	40,705,478
South Carolina	22,189,837
Georgia	47,334,713
Florida	6,640,334
Alabama	41,877,165
Mississippi	39,709,664
Louisiana	27,258,443
Texas	136,702,699
Arkansas	48,332,614
Tennessee	80,890,025

There is no reason why the South should import corn, but there is every reason why we should not only raise enough for our own consumption but make it an article of export. Every southern state is nearer the great export markets of the world than the great Central West, which is now supplying these markets.

Start a campaign in your school precinct association for more corn. There are farmers in every community who always make a success in raising corn; let them tell you how to do it. There is more money in corn at 50 cents a bushels than cotton at 6 cents a pound.

Resolution Adopted by the Southern Bankers at New Orleans.

"Resolved, That we, the southern bankers, heartily indorse the object of said association and promise our hearty co-operation.

"Second, That we believe that the bankers are amply able and willing to finance the holding of the surplus of the present crop, which we propose to do, provided the acreage of cotton for 1905 is reduced not less than 25 per cent. and the fertilizers in like proportion.

"Third, That we urge the necessity of a thorough organization and call on the various interests of the country to assist in keeping this question agitated from now until such time as a perfect organization shall have been affected."

Resolutions adopted at the Interstate Cotton convention, New Orleans, La.:

Reduction of Acreage.

"We, your committee on acreage and fertilizers, do recommend that the acreage to be planted in cotton in 1905 shall be 25 per cent. less than in 1904, and that there shall be a reduction of 25 per cent. in the use of commercial fertilizers in growing cotton."

Financing and Holding the Present Crop.

"Your committee concludes, after last night's exhaustive session and the morning's discussion, that each state and local section seems amply able to finance their present holdings. We believe the cotton now in the hands of the producer should remain at home on the farm or be stored in local warehouses, having same fully protected from the elements and dangers of fire. The banks and commission men evidence their willingness and desire to aid in marketing the balance of the crop, so as to hold in check any disposition to rush in their cotton unduly and break the market.

"We feel if the convention, as a whole, pledges itself and the respective states these delegates represent to an absolute reduction of 25 per cent. in cotton acreage for the year 1905 and 25 per cent. reduction in the use of fertilizers, the entire problem will be solved."

Recognizes New Officers.

Montgomery, Ala.—Attorney General Massey Wilson Friday furnished State Superintendent of Education I. W. Hill with an opinion which advises him to revoke his policy of the past and recognize the new elected county superintendents of education in lieu of the old officers.

To Make Tile Blocks.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Gadsden Tile Company is erecting a building on Locust street, opposite the Printup hotel, which will be used in the manufacture of the tile paving blocks. The building will be completed within the next day or two, when the work of making the blocks will be begun in earnest.

Buy Land to Erect Houses.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Coosa Pipe and Foundry Company has purchased through M. W. Bush, manager, forty acres of land known as the Riverview, lying just north of the Alabama Consolidated furnace. The land was purchased from W. M. Meeks as trustee, and the price paid was $100 per acre. The property will be used for the purpose of erecting 500 tenement houses for the employes of the pipe works. The company has an option on twelve acres adjoining the plant, and it is rumored that another large pipe plant will be erected on this land at some future time.

Gadsden, Ala.—As the eastbound local freight train of the Southern railway was nearing Heflin Wednesday evening a number of rocks were hurled into the caboose by three parties supposed to be tramps. One of the rocks struck Flagman Charles Holt and inflicted an ugly wound on his face. A man who gave his name as A. O. Davis has been arrested.

Alleged Larceny After Trust.

Birmingham, Ala.—W. R. McArthur was arrested here Friday night charged with larceny after trust, and his father, F. E. McArthur, was arrested in Knoxville on the same charge. They were both connected with a large piano company and are wanted in Atlanta, Macon, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Savannah on charges similar to those preferred here.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Huntsville Savings Bank and Trust Company has absorbed the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, and will continue the business under the name of the Huntsville Bank and Trust Company.

Man Blown to Pieces.

Gadsden, Ala.—News of an accident in which one man lost his life at the Tumlin gap tunnel on the Altoona extension, has reached here.

Ed. Payne, who was foreman, was loading a hole preparatory to making a blast, when in some manner four sticks of dynamite exploded, dashing Payne's brains all over the rocks, tearing off his arm and mangling his body. One hand was picked up some distance away. His remains were shipped to his home in Georgia. Foreman Sparks lost his life in a similar manner three weeks ago, and Mr. Payne succeeded him.

Work on Tennessee.

Huntsville, Ala.—Congressman William Richardson, of the Eighth Alabama District, writes from Washington that the amount of money appropriated for Colbert Shoals in the Tennessee river, about $400,000, is enough to carry on the work now in progress there until the appropriation of the Fifty-ninth Congress is at hand. Judge Richardson said he had to be content with appropriations for the Tennessee this session, and that the small appropriation of $15,000 for dredging in the river between Guntersville and Hobb's Island will remove the sand bars that interferred with low water traffic during the last summer.

Increases Capital Stock.

Anniston, Ala.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Anniston Lime and Stone Company, the capital stock of the company was increased to $200,000, fully paid up. The increased capital stock was found to be necessary on account of the company more than doubling their former capacity, by the erection of a splendid battery of kilns at Tredegar, Ala., and the acquisition of large and valuable tracts of mineral and timber lands, as well as the building of new dwellings, warehouses, railroads, etc., as well as the acquisition of the Comer-Cobb Mineral Company properties.

Caught Stealing.

Birmingham, Ala.—Walter Whitfield was arrested Thursday on a charge of larceny from the person of A. O. Jones, of Adamsville, who was under the effects of intoxicants.

The officers had followed Whitfield and Jones from the union passenger station, where they had suspected Whitfield's intentions by his actions. They watched him carry Jones to a room and by standing on a box and looking over the transom they saw Whitfield take the money from Jones. The amount was about $10. Whitfield attempted to leave after making the "touch," but was caught.

Frauds by "Deaf and Dumb."

Anniston, Ala.—Two men, claiming to be deaf mutes, recently worked Anniston and secured considerable money from the benevolently inclined.

Since one has been arrested in Montgomery and the other in Birmingham and it developed that they were frauds. One had a letter of recommendation from Hon. W. B. Bankhead, of Huntsville, which proved to be a forgery. He was arrested on suspicion in the Capital City. The other man was arrested in connection with a shooting affray at a Birmingham boarding house.

New Fertilizer Company.

Abbeville, Ala.—The Howard Fertilizer Company, of Abbeville, filed with Secretary of State E. R. McDavid Saturday notice of the increase of its capital stock from $5,000 to $25,000.

The Howard Fertilizer Company has been very successful in its business. The stockholders are P. W. Roberts and son, E. L. Armstrong, Webb Riley, O. L. Dortch, T. H. Hatcher, W. J. Howard, R. M. Dudley, W. M. Chevirs, W. F. Chevirs, S. C. Hughes, J. D. Covington, I. V. Luens, R. J. Reynolds and A. S. Steagall.

Will Establish Station.

Florence, Ala.—The postoffice department will establish station No. 1 in East Florence, to be open for business by February 15th. Dr. A. C. Sullivan will be in charge of the station, which will be in his drug store on Royal avenue. Money orders, stamps, registered letters and all postal supplies will be kept at the new station.

Theater Destroyed.

Salem, Mass.—A moving picture apparatus exploded on a stage during the performance of the Mechanic Hall theater last night, starting a fire that drove an audience of 1,300 people in a panic from the place and destroyed the building, entailing a loss of $50,000. None of the spectators were hurt.

Steamer Burns.

Cincinnati, O.—The steamer Hudson, moored at the east end marine ways, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss, $30,000. The boat is owned by the Cincinnati and Pittsburg Packet Company and has been out of commission for several months. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law.
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
CLANTON

PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.
Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old	

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

The Swiss military authorities are about to adopt khaki for soldiers' uniforms.

Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.
P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

UNINTERESTING PEOPLE.

They live in a quiet sort of way,
In a quiet sort of a street.
They don't meet a great many people, nor
Impress the people they meet.
The newspapers never mention their names;
The world doesn't care what they do.
They never go in for anything much,
And their intimate friends are few.

He never has had a favorite club,
Though somebody said he might,
For a fat little nose on the window pane
Awaits him every night.
And eight little fingers and two little thumbs
Undo all the work of the comb
As he sits in the quietest sort of a way
In his quietest sort of a home.

She doesn't belong to a woman's club,
She hasn't a single fad.
She spends her time with a blue-eyed lass
And a mischievous little lad.
She never unraveled a Problem of Life;
She doesn't know lots of things;
She plays with the "kids" and works all day,
And most of the time she sings.

He isn't like most other husbands at all,
She isn't like most other wives;
And they never attempt to make a change
In the course of their quiet lives;
But once in a while they dress the "kids"
And go to spend the day
In a nice little, quiet country spot,
In a nice little quiet way.

—*Maurice Brown Kirby in Collier's Weekly.*

LIBBY THE UNLOVED.

Libby Anderson hung the dish cloth on its accustomed nail, and stood there surveying it. It was plain, from the way she looked, that she had determined to speak.

"Ma," she asked of the woman who was sitting before the little round stove, "what were those papers Dave put in his pocket as I came in?"

"Some things he was showin' me."

"Ma," she asked, quiveringly, "you didn't sign anything, did you?"

"I didn't sign your name to anything." And the needles clashed again.

She knew her mother too well to press further.

"I don't just understand Dave coming here this time of year," she ventured; "and I thought he acted queer."

The old woman was folding her knitting.

"I'm going to bed, and you'd better come along, too," was her reply.

A week went by, and although Libby had twice forgotten to feed the chickens, and had several times let the kettle burn dry, she was beginning to feel more settled in her mind.

She did up the work one morning and went to town.

Her first call was at the solicitor, and here she heard the worst. Ma had assigned their home to Dave. She did not make any fuss; she was too old-fashioned for hysterics.

It was not until the old place came in sight that she broke down.

"It's not fair," she cried out, "when I've stayed here and worked—it's not fair!" And, for the first time in many years, she was crying—passionately crying.

It was a feeling of outraged justice that made her speak, for she was just a woman—the daughter of pa.

"Ma," she said, "do you think pa would like to think of your assigning the place to Dave, when I've stayed here and kept it up the best I could for twenty years?"

"La, now Libby," she said, not unkindly, "don't take on. You'll never want for nuthin'!"

"I think you don't realize what you have done," she said; and turned to the bedroom to take off her things.

It was not until the next month, the blustering month of March, that all was made clear. It was early in the afternoon when Libby looked from the window and saw a man coming in at the gate.

"That friend of Dave's from the city is coming, ma," she said.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Anderson, "and such a day as 't is!"

The stranger warmed his hands and disbursed a number of pleasantries.

"Well, Mrs. Anderson," he said finally, "your son wants me to make a little proposition to you."

Mrs. Anderson looked pleasantly expectant.

"Dave's always makin' propositions," she chuckled.

"He's been a good deal worried about you this winter—afraid you were not just comfortable out here—you two, all alone."

"Dave's always thinkin' of his mother's comfort," she asserted; and looked triumphantly over to Libby.

"Well," he resumed, turning back to the older woman, "it worries Dave to think of your being out here alone now that you're getting along in years, so he's rented a nice little place in town and he feels sure it would be better all around if you'd just go in and take it."

"If that ain't for all the world like Dave!—always some new idea in his head. But you just tell him, Mr. Murray, not to be bothering. We don't want to move to town—do we Libby?"

"Not if we can help it," she replied.

"Dave's been away from the place so long that he don't see just how 't is," ma explained. "Libby and me would not feel at home no place else."

"It's too bad you feel that way," he went on persuasively, "for Dave was so sure you'd like the idea that he's gone ahead and made all arrangements, and I'm afraid there might be a little trouble about unmaking them."

He turned to Libby.

"How soon do you think you could move? By the first of May?"

"I suppose so," she answered in a dull voice.

April came, and for the fiftieth time the old woman watched the white give way to the green on the hills that curved in and out around her old home.

"Ma," she began one morning, "I think I will have to be packing up this week."

"Packing up what?"

"Why, don't you remember, ma, we're going to town the first of May?"

"Oh, la, Libby, I've give that up long ago! I'm going to die on the old place."

"But you know, ma, the arrangements have all been made. I'm afraid we'll have to go."

She turned to her crossly.

"There's no use to argue wi' me, Libby Anderson. I ain't goin'!"

"But what about Dave?"

"You can jest write Dave, and say his mother don't want to leave the place. Dave won't have nothin' further to say."

She looked off at the meadowland as if it were all settled. Libby would have to tell her.

"Ma," she said, "it's no use to write to Dave."

"Why not?" she demanded, in a half-frightened, half-aggressive voice.

"He's sold the place, ma!"

"What's that you say? Something about Dave selling my place? Are you gone crazy, Libby?"

"You know you deeded it to him, ma. It was his after you did that. And he's sold it, and we'll have to move out."

Hearing no answer, she turned around, and it was then she coveted Dave's gift of saying things smoothly. The old woman was crouched low in her chair, and her face was quivering and looked sunken and gray.

"I didn't think he'd do that," she faltered.

"Never mind, ma," Libby said awkwardly. "Poor ma."

It was the nearest to a caress that had passed between them since Libby was a little girl.

Nothing more was said until after ma had gone to bed. Libby supposed she was asleep, when she called quaveringly to her.

"Libby," she said, "you mustn't be thinkin' hard of Dave. He must have thought it for the best."

Libby was used to caring for ma, and she needed care now.

"Yes, ma," she answered; "I'm sure he must."

It was not until the morning of the fourth day that the silence between them was broken. Libby got up to take down the clock, when she heard a strange noise behind her, and turning, she saw that ma's head was down low in her hands, and she was rocking passionately back and forward, and crying as though her old heart had broken.

She put down the clock, and again she wished for a little of Dave's silkiness of speech. But she did not have it, and the best she could do was to pull ma's chair out from the barren room into the sunshine of the porch. The hills, she thought, would still look like home.

Ma did not get up at all next day. Perhaps she was ill, or perhaps it was only that she did not want to go out in the sitting room and see how unlike home it looked. But the next day she did not get up either, and then Libby went to town for the doctor. He said the excitement had weakened her, and did not seem very certain she would ever get up again. That night Libby wrote a letter to Dave, asking him again to let his mother die on the old place. A week passed, and an answer had not come, and still ma had not left her bed. The packing was all done, it was the first of May, and she was just waiting—she did not know for what.

Her whole soul rose up against moving ma from the old place now, when her days were so surely numbered, and so she sent a telegram to Dave, telling him his mother was ill, and asking leave to stay a little longer. There came a reply from his partner, saying that Dave was away and would not be home for two weeks.

That night the old woman raised herself and sobbed out the truth.

"It's Dave that's killing me! It's to think that Dave sold the place and turned me out to die!"

And then the way opened before Libby, and she saw her path.

The disinherited child wrote a letter that night, and to it she signed her mother's name. Out in the world they might have applied to it an ugly word, but Libby was only caring for ma. She was a long time about it, for it was hard to put things in Dave's round, bold hand, and it was hard to say them in his silky way.

The doctor said next morning that it was a matter of but a few days at most, for ma was much worse.

"It ain't that I'm goin' to die," she said, when Libby came in and found her crying; "but I was thinkin' of Dave. I keep thinkin' and thinkin' of him when he was a little boy, and how he used to run about the place, and how pretty he used to look; and then, just as I begin to take a little comfort in rememberin' some of the smart things he said, I have to think of what he has done, and it does seem like he might have waited till—" But the words were too bitter to be spoken, and, with a hard, scraping sound in her throat, she turned her face to the wall.

Libby put her hand to something in her pocket, and thought of last night's work with thankfulness. About eleven o'clock she entered the room with the sheets of a letter in her hand.

"Ma," she said tremulously, "here's a letter just come from Dave."

"I knew it'd come—I knew it!" And the old voice filled the room with its triumphant ring. Then there crept into her face an anxious look. "What does he say?"

"He's sorry about selling the place, ma. He really thought you'd like it better in town. But he's fixed it up for us to stay. He says you'll never have to leave the place."

"I knowed it—I knowed it well enough! You don't know Dave like I do. But read me the letter."

She did read it, and the old woman listened with tears—glad tears now—falling over her withered cheeks.

"You can just unpack our things," she cried, when it was finished, "and get this place straightened out. The idea of your packin' up, and think we was goin' to move to town! Nice mess you've made of it! Jest as if Dave would hear of us leavin' the place. I always knowed you'd never 'preciated Dave."

Before morning broke ma was dead. Happy, because she had back her old faith in Dave—the blind, beautiful faith of the mother in her son. And Libby—the homeless and unloved Libby—was happy, too, for she had finished well her work of caring for ma."
—London Answers.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Chess is still included in the curriculum of the Russian schools. It teaches the boys to move when young, and is a great advantage in times of war.

Women must have increased greatly in numbers in Arizona, for an anonymous man in Tombstone has entered the marriage market in a novel way. He offers to raffle himself off to women of his town at $1 a chance. With the money thus obtained he and the prize-winner in the raffle are to set up in housekeeping.

The Sakais, or tree dwellers of the Malay peninsula build their houses in forked trees a dozen feet above the ground, and reach them by means of bamboo ladders, which they draw up when safely housed out of harm's way. The house itself is a rude kind of shack, made of bamboo, and the flooring is lashed together piece by piece and bound securely to the tree limbs by rattan. These curious people are rather small and lighter in complexion than the Malays, though much uglier. They have no form of religion at all—not even idols—no written language and speak a corrupt form of Malay.

Probably no famous bird has a smaller habitat than the bird of paradise, whose beautiful feathers are so highly prized in the millinery trade. No one knows why the varieties of this beautiful bird are confined to the island of New Guinea and the neighboring coasts of Australia. There are many other islands not far away where the conditions would seem to be equally favorable to their existence, but they are not found among them, and if we should ever see a hunter of the bird of paradise we would know that he was a native of New Guinea or the neighboring mainland of Australia, or had visited those regions.

The railway across the Andes, between Chili and the Argentine Republic, which was projected twenty years ago, is at last to be completed, the Chilian congress having passed a bill for the purpose. The loftiest part of the pass, which lies not far south of the great Andean giant, Aconcauga, and which has an elevation of 31,000 feet, is to be penetrated by a tunnel, which will serve both to avoid snowdrifts and to decrease the maximum elevation of the road. The terminals of the railway on each side of the pass are now within one day's travel by mule caravan from each other. This will be the first rail line to cross the South American continent.

A £1000 Butterfly.

Schoolboys and children of larger growth were much excited recently at the news that Lord Rothschild had paid no less than £1000 for a butterfly. Collections hitherto regarded as worth a few marbles or a top suddenly assumed a value hitherto unknown.

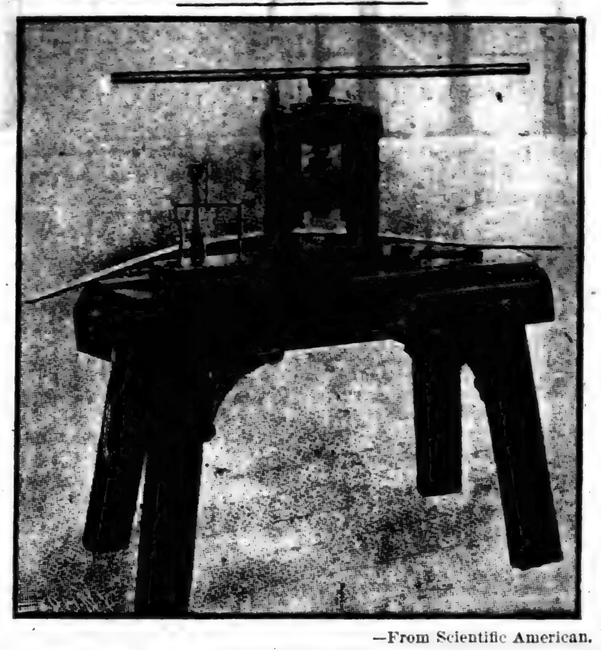
Inquiry at the entomological branch of the British Museum considerably damped the prospects of a boom in butterflies.

"It is extremely unlikely," said the superintendent to our representative. "The highest price ever given for a butterfly was £16. That was paid by the Hon. Walter Rothschild, and was thought to very high. Of course, Lord Rothschild may have given £1000 for the whole expenses of the expedition to get this specimen, but I should say it was highly improbable."—London Daily News.

Good Manners.

The one true mark of good manners is absence of manner. The persons whose behavior, walk, talk and conversation are such as to attract instant attention by their peculiarities or by showiness, and to cause the ignorant and the low-bred to say, "What fine manners!" are very likely ill-mannered and underbred persons who would annoy persons of good taste very much. The basis of good manners is good nature, a spirit of deference, reasonableness, regard for others, the tongue and temper which distinguish very highly civilized people from the rude, rough and barbarous.—Philadelphia Ledger.

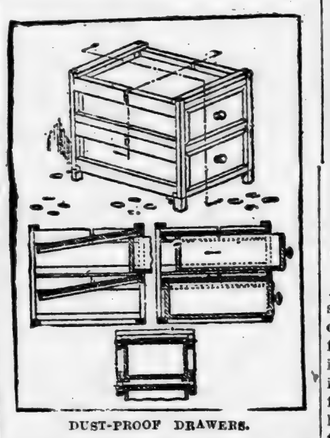
First Coining Press Used in the United States Mint---Over 100 Years Old.



—From Scientific American.

DUST CANNOT ENTER.

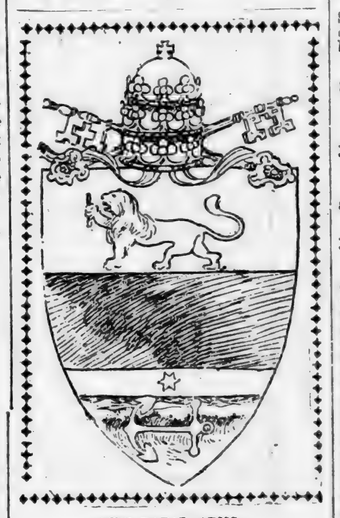
Many a housewife and museum curator has good reason to regret that drawers as a rule are neither dust nor vermin proof. To have your treasures, whether they consist of linens, books, or unreplaceable specimens ruined when they were apparently secure from anything less than a fire is disheartening to say the least. Two Swedish inventors of Providence, realizing the field that exists for a dust and insect proof drawer, put their ingenuity to work and have evolved a very simple but effective construction. The essential feature of the construction is a wooden or metallic cover for each individual drawer. Three edges of this cover, the sides and the rear, are provided with a downward extending flange, adapted to close in the sides and back end of the drawer. The front edge terminates under a flange forming an integral part of the supporting framework. This cover is pivoted at some nearly central point, and as a drawer is withdrawn beyond this pivotal point the cover drops down at the back and raises correspondingly in the front, allowing the drawer to be entirely withdrawn without displacing the cover. The drawers and covers may be made of wood, metal or any suitable material.



DUST-PROOF DRAWERS.

New Coat of Arms For the Pope.

The new coat of arms of Pope Pius X. has just been erected over the house of the Papal Nuncio, in Munich. The arms are absolutely new in more respects than one, for the Pope, being of democratic origin, has never had a family coat of arms, and on his entering office as Pontiff was compelled to invent arms for himself. The main feature of the new coat is the use of light colors. The shield is divided into three parts. The upper part contains the Lion of St. Mark on a silver field. The central division is a blue field. The lower division is a raging sea surmounted by an anchor. Above the anchor is a star with six points. The crest is the usual papal tiara and the crossed keys of St. Peter.



NEW PAPAL ARMS.

The capital invested in the railroads in Argentina amounts to $569,000,000, that of Brazil to $434,000,000, of Peru to $180,000,000 and that of Chile to $130,000,000.

There are four times as many words in the English language as in the French.

A VERMONT MARBLE QUARRY 200 FEET DEEP

—From Scientific American.

A Man Who Did Too Well.

A man may sell too much of the article which he is displaying to his customers, and I know of a case in point which happened to a friend of mine. My friend had a fine place offered him with an organ factory, and he accepted it, the salary being up in the four figures. He went out, and to his first customer sold the entire output of the plant. The customer agreed to take all that the factory could make. Having nothing more to sell, my friend returned to the house well pleased with his success, and for several days sat around smoking good cigars, while the firm patted him on the back. One day he came in, and the boss called him over, saying in this fashion: "I will have to give you the usual thirty days' notice. You have done so well that we have no further use for you or any traveling man. We are sorry to lose you but you sold too much at the first crack."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

What the Chemist Showed.

The chemist of the South Da... food commission extracted enough tar dye from a bottle of pe... taken from an original packa... in presence of members of the legisl... to dye a brilliant wine color ... square feet of heavy woolen ... From a bottle of tomato catsu... took enough dye to color a like a... of woolen cloth. A single bott... pop produced coloring matter of ... greater power.

A Strange Fish.

A strange fish is on exhibition ... Seattle, Wash. It is six feet long ... is half animal and half vegetable. ... seed grew out of its body.

Many Disappearances.

No fewer than 35,262 cases of ... appearances were turned over to ... London police last year, and in ... than half was any trace of the mi... persons discovered. In other w... something like fifty Londoners ... pear every day of the year, so ... pletely that nothing more is ... heard of them.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or ne... ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's ... Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treati... Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila...

There are 12,530 boys and 4050 g... the industrial schools of Great Brit...

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protru... Piles. Druggists will refund money if ... Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days.

A piece of lancewood an inch square ... stand a strain of 2000 pounds.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolf... Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold b... druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly ... by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, In...

There are 44,000 hotels in the U... States.

Reason and Its Lack.

Cholly—"But—aw—why do you ... you don't like my face?"

Miss Pert—"Because."

Cholly—"Ah! but that's not a pr... answer; there's no reason in that."

Miss Pert—"Well, there's none ... your face, either."—Philadelphia P...

There is more Catarrh in this section o... country than all other diseases put toge... and until the last few years was suppos... be incurable. For a great many years do... pronounced it a local disease and prescr... local remedies, and by constantly failing ... cure with local treatment, pronounced i... curable. Science has proven Catarrh to ... constitutional disease and therefore req... constitutional treatment. Hall's Cat... Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & ... Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional ... on the market. It is taken internally in... from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts di... ly on the blood and mucous surfaces of ... system. They offer one hundred dollars ... any case it fails to cure. Send for circu... and testimonials. Address F. J. Chene... Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipa...

Didn't Need Money.

Dixon—"How is your artist fr... getting along in New York?"

Tomson—"Oh, splendidly!"

Dixon—"Have you heard from hi...

Tomson—"No; that's the reason ... know he's prospering."—Detroit F... Press.

GRATEFUL TO CUTICU...

For Instant Relief and Speedy Cure of ... and Scaly Humor, Itching Day and ... Night—Suffered For Months.

"I wish you would publish this lette... that others suffering as I have may ... helped. For months awful sores cov... my face and neck, scabs forming, itch... terribly day and night, breaking open, ... running blood and matter. I had t... many remedies, but was growing wo... when I started with Cuticura. The f... application gave me instant relief, ... when I had used two cakes of Cuti... Soap and three boxes of Cuticura O... ment, I was completely cured. (Sig... Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, Lakeside, N...

From Arctic Regions.

Menie, a Greenland Eskimo boy ... one of the most interesting of the ... pils in the public schools of New Y... city. He was brought to New York ... Lieutenant Peary and has been tr... formed from a blubber-eating Ar... nomad into a clever young Ameri... bright in his studies, and captain ... baseball team. The tribe to which ... belongs is very small, comprising ... than 250 persons, and they are ... northernmost known inhabitants ... the globe, dwelling in complete is... tion on the barren shores of Sm... sound, on the west coast of Greenl... —a region of indescribable desola... and gloom.

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cu... of a Terrible Case After Ten Years ... Suffering.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of M... tor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Do... Kidney Pills of a severe case of ... ney trouble, ... eight or ... years' stand... I suffered ... most severe b... ache and o... pains in the ... gion of the ... neys. These ... especially se... when stooping ... lift anything, ... often I c... hardly straighten my back. The ach... was bad in the daytime, but just ... bad at night, and I was always l... in the morning. I was bothered ... rheumatic pains and dropsical sw... ing of the feet. The urinary passa... were painful, and the secretions ... discolored and so free that often I ... to rise at night. I felt tired ... Half a box served to relieve me, ... three boxes effected a perma... cure."

SIDNEY JUSTUS.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Fos... Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For ... by all dealers. Price 50 cts.

...ARM AND G...

...PPLYING STABLE MANURE.

...regard to hauling manure on to ... or rolling land there is little ...ger of loss on that account—for ..., indeed, than if allowed to lie in ... barnyard under ordinary conditions, says C. L. Gabrielson in Farm ...k and Home. To test this ... on sloping ground a ... in a heap on land having ... ation of 20 feet in ... ut eight inches ... the increased growth ... not extend six feet ... soil lies ... ak, to get element of ... quickly dissolve ... way. Where ... piled outdoors the plant ... rupt from ... er. Prepare a foundation ... nure pile by spreading ... antity of straw, making the ... n broad so that the pile ... over high. A wheelbarrow ... nk are needed for efficient ... is pile may receive all the ... the farm that is not otherwise ...ed for. Under good management ... gentle fermentation may be kept ... preventing freezing, so that before ... hurrying days of spring there ... a quantity of fertilizing material ...ich the earth will gladly ... convert into golden grain and ...grant grass.

Many readers will recall the ... t in England, at Rothamstead, the ...te of Sir John Lawes, ... man began a series of experiments ... back in 1843 to test matters in ...nection with agriculture, one of ...ich was to discover how long wheat ...uld be grown on the same ground. ...hope later to lay before my readers ...formation on the wheat question, ...t just now will quote from the re...rt.

"A similar limit to accumulation is ...served with case of arable lands ...ceiving each year a liberal dressing ... farmyard manure. If such a soil ...analyzed from time to time it will ...und that the annual accumulation ...on of nitrogen in the soil due to ...eral manuring steadily decreases ... at last a point is reached at which ... percentage of nitrogen no long... ...creases, notwithstanding the large ...ount supplied each year in the ...nure. The farm of Broadbalk where field has received ...ery year since 1843 at the rate of ...tons per acre ... supplied ...ally about 50 pounds of nitrogen ...r acre. In 1865 and again in 1881 ...e soil was analyzed. The gain to ...e soil in nitrogen during the first ... years averaged about 55 pounds ...r annum; on the second period of ... years the gain averaged about 11 ...unds per annum. The rate of gain ...as of course much larger than 55 ...unds at the commencement of the ...hole period and much smaller at the ...d of it. We have here a very strik... ...g lesson as to the wastefulness of ...ge dressings of manure."

...ATTLE FEEDING FOR MARKET.

In the past few years many with... ...t experience have rushed into the ...attle-feeding business on more or ...ss of a large scale, and made fail... ...es of it. An old cattle feeder men... ...ons what these mistakes were. ...ese people rush into the market ...rds and buy many rough and in... ...ferent bred cattle, have poor shel... ...r in stormy weather, and give them ...regular and indifferent attention. ...e says: The feeder in his rush to ...ke all the gain possible in a given ...ngth of time, rushes them on to ...ll feed in seven or eight days, which ... a very serious mistake, as a rule. ...d then, some do—they do not feed ...ough, and then the next day fill ...e feed boxes to overflowing. A ...e cattle will not eat as much as ...y should have had on the previous ...y, they gorge themselves, resulting ... indigestion and perhaps, founder ... several days' loss in profits. ...sh.

"Then, there are those who are just ...ginning in the cattle feeding busi... ...ss, who have purchased their ...ll of grain for market. They are not ...customed to getting out in the cold, ...severe weather. Therefore, when ...ey commence the fattening of stock ...r market they find it is mighty ...ugh on the constitution to get out ... all kinds of weather to give their ...ock the proper care and attention. ... we find a great many times the ...ttle are sadly neglected at just the ...me when they should receive the ...st care possible for their comfort. ...n his fattening lots you will find ...e successful feeder diligent and reg...ar, for here is where the expensive ...d is used. To make profit every ...caution is taken to prevent loss of ...stly feed. He feeds economically, ...t is not stingy. He does not rush ...e cattle on full feed, but gives them ...enty of time to get their stomachs ...customed to the strong diet that ...ere may be no founder. After get...g them on feed every steer must ...ve all he wishes.

"The morning feed must be all clean... ...d from one to two hours from ...e time of feeding, so that when the ...ening feed is put in the box clean ...d fresh the steers are ready for ...eir supper, and devour it eagerly ...d with a relish.

"By this method the stock have fresh ...d twice a day, and are fed just ...at they will eat up clean, and no

UNINTERESTING PEOPLE.

They live in a quiet sort of way,
In a quiet sort of a street;
They don't meet a great many people, nor
Impress the people they meet.
The newspapers never mention their names;
The world doesn't care what they do.
They never go in for anything much,
And their intimate friends are few.

He never has had a favorite club,
Though somebody said he might,
For a fat little nose on the window pane
Awaits him every night.
And eight little fingers and two little thumbs
Undo all the work of the comb
As he sits in the quietest sort of a way
In his quietest sort of a home.

She doesn't belong to a woman's club,
She hasn't a single fad.
She spends her time with a blue-eyed boy
And a mischievous little lad.
She never unraveled a Problem of Life;
She doesn't know lots of things;
She plays with the "kids" and works all day,
And most of the time she sings.

He isn't like most other husbands at all,
She isn't like most other wives;
And they never attempt to make a change
In the course of their quiet lives;
But once in a while they dress the "kids"
And go to spend the day
In a nice little, quiet country spot,
In a nice little quiet way.

—*Maurice Brown Kirby in Collier's Weekly.*

LIBBY THE UNLOVED.

Libby Anderson hung the dish cloth on its accustomed nail, and stood there surveying it. It was plain, from the way she looked, that she had determined to speak.

"Ma," she asked of the woman who was sitting before the little round stove, "what were those papers Dave put in his pocket as I came in?"

"Some things he was showin' me."

"Ma," she asked, quiveringly, "you didn't sign anything, did you?"

"I didn't sign your name to anything." And the needles clashed again.

She knew her mother too well to press further.

"I don't just understand Dave coming here this time of year," she ventured; "and I thought he acted queer."

The old woman was folding her knitting.

"I'm going to bed, and you'd better come along, too," was her reply.

A week went by, and although Libby had twice forgotten to feed the chickens, and had several times let the kettle burn dry, she was beginning to feel more settled in her mind.

She did up the work one morning and went to town.

Her first call was at the solicitor, and here she heard the worst. Ma had assigned their home to Dave. She did not make any fuss; she was too old-fashioned for hysterics.

It was not until the old place came in sight that she broke down.

"It's not fair," she cried out, "when I've stayed here and worked it's not fair!" And, for the first time in many years, she was crying—passionately crying.

It was a feeling of outraged justice that made her speak, for she was just a woman—the daughter of pa.

"Ma," she said, "do you think pa would like to think of your assigning the place to Dave, when I've stayed here and kept it up the best I could for twenty years?"

"La, now Libby," she said, not unkindly, "don't take on. You'll never want for nuthin'!"

"I think you don't realize what you have done," she said; and turned to the bedroom to take off her things.

It was not until the next month, the blustering month of March, that all was made clear. It was early in the afternoon when Libby looked from the window and saw a man coming in at the gate.

"That friend of Dave's from the city is coming, ma," she said.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Anderson, "and such a day as 't is!"

The stranger warmed his hands and disbursed a number of pleasantries.

"Well, Mrs. Anderson," he said finally, "your son wants me to make a little proposition to you."

Mrs. Anderson looked pleasantly expectant.

"Dave's always makin' propositions," she chuckled.

"He's been a good deal worried about you this winter—afraid you were not just comfortable but here—you two, all alone."

"Dave's always thinkin' of his mother's comfort," she asserted; and looked triumphantly over to Libby.

"Well," he resumed, turning back to the older woman, "it worries Dave to think of your being out here alone now that you're getting along in years, so he's rented a nice little place in town and he feels sure it would be better all around if you'd just go in and take it."

"If that ain't for all the world like Dave!—always some new idea in his head. But you just tell him, Mr. Murray, not to be bothering. We don't want to move to town—do we Libby?"

"Not if we can help it," she replied.

"Dave's been away from the place so long that he don't see just how 't is," ma explained. "Libby and me would not feel at home no place else."

"It's too bad you feel that way," he went on persuasively, "for Dave was so sure you'd like the idea that he's gone ahead and made all arrangements, and I'm afraid there might be a little trouble about unmaking them."

He turned to Libby.

"How soon do you think you could move? By the first of May?"

"I suppose so," she answered in a dull voice.

April came, and for the fiftieth time the old woman watched the white give way to the green on the hills that curved in and out around her old home.

"Ma," she began one morning, "I think I will have to be packing up this week."

"Packing up what?"

"Why, don't you remember, ma, we're going to town the first of May?"

"Oh, la, Libby, I've give that up long ago! I'm going to die on the old place."

"But you know, ma, the arrangements have all been made. I'm afraid we'll have to go."

She turned to her crossly.

"There's no use to argue wi' me, Libby Anderson. I ain't goin'!"

"But what about Dave?"

"You can jest write Dave, and say his mother don't want to leave the place. Dave won't have nothin' further to say."

She looked off at the meadowland as if it were all settled. Libby would have to tell her.

"Ma," she said, "it's no use to write to Dave."

"Why not?" she demanded, in a half-frightened, half-aggressive voice.

"He's sold the place, ma!"

"What's that you say? Something about Dave selling my place? Are you gone crazy, Libby?"

"You know you deeded it to him, ma. It was his after you did that. And he's sold it, and we'll have to move out."

Hearing no answer, she turned around, and it was then she coveted Dave's gift of saying things smoothly. The old woman was crouched low in her chair, and her face was quivering and looked sunken and gray.

"I didn't think he'd do that," she faltered.

"Never mind, ma," Libby said awkwardly. "Poor ma."

It was the nearest to a caress that had passed between them since Libby was a little girl.

Nothing more was said until after ma had gone to bed. Libby supposed she was asleep, when she called quaveringly to her.

"Libby," she said, "you mustn't be thinkin' hard of Dave. He must have thought it for the best."

Libby was used to caring for ma, and she needed care now.

"Yes, ma," she answered; "I'm sure he must."

It was not until the morning of the fourth day that the silence between them was broken. Libby got up to take down the clock, when she heard a strange noise behind her, and turning, she saw that ma's head was down low in her hands, and she was rocking passionately back and forward, and crying as though her old heart had broken.

She put down the clock, and again she wished for a little of Dave's silkiness of speech. But she did not have it, and the best she could do was to pull ma's chair out from the barren room into the sunshine of the porch. The hills, she thought, would still look like home.

Ma did not get up at all next day. Perhaps she was ill, or perhaps it was only that she did not want to go out in the sitting room and see how unlike home it looked. But the next day she did not get up either, and then Libby went to town for the doctor. He said the excitement had weakened her, and did not seem very certain she would ever get up again. That night Libby wrote a letter to Dave, asking him again to let his mother die on the old place. A week passed, and an answer had not come, and still ma had not left her bed. The packing was all done, it was the first of May, and she was just waiting—she did not know for what.

Her whole soul rose up against moving ma from the old place now, when her days were so surely numbered, and so she sent a telegram to Dave, telling him his mother was ill, and asking leave to stay a little longer. There came a reply from his partner, saying that Dave was away and would not be home for two weeks.

That night the old woman raised herself and sobbed out the truth.

"It's Dave that's killing me! It's to think that Dave sold the place and turned me out to die!"

And then the way opened before Libby, and she saw her path.

The disinherited child wrote a letter that night, and to it she signed her mother's name. Out in the world they might have applied to it an ugly word, but Libby was only caring for ma. She was a long time about it, for it was hard to put things in Dave's round, bold hand, and it was hard to say them in his silky way.

The doctor said next morning that it was a matter of but a few days at most, for ma was much worse.

"It ain't that I'm goin' to die," she said, when Libby came in and found her crying; "but I was thinkin' of Dave. I keep thinkin' and thinkin' of him when he was a little boy, and how he used to run about the place, and how pretty he used to look; and then, just as I begin to take a little comfort in rememberin' some of the smart things he said, I have to think of what he has done, and it does seem like he might have waited till—" But the words were too bitter to be spoken, and, with a hard, scraping sound in her throat, she turned her face to the wall.

Libby put her hand to something in her pocket, and thought of last night's work with thankfulness. About eleven o'clock she entered the room with the sheets of a letter in her hand.

"Ma," she said tremulously, "here's a letter just come from Dave."

"I knew it'd come—I knew it!" And the old voice filled the room with its triumphant ring. Then there crept into her face an anxious look. "What does he say?"

"He's sorry about selling the place, ma. He really thought you'd like it better in town. But he's fixed it up for us to stay. He says you'll never have to leave the place."

"I knowed it—I knowed it well enough! You don't know Dave like I do. But read me the letter."

She did read it, and the old woman listened with tears—glad tears now—falling over her withered cheeks.

"You can just unpack our things," she cried, when it was finished, "and get this place straightened out. The idea of your packin' up, and think we was goin' to move to town! Nice mess you've made of it! Jest as if Dave would hear of us leavin' the place. I always knowed you'd never 'preciated Dave."

Before morning broke ma was dead. Happy, because she had back her old faith in Dave—the blind, beautiful faith of the mother in her son. And Libby—the homeless and unloved Libby—was happy, too, for she had finished well her work of caring for ma."—London Answers.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Chess is still included in the curriculum of the Russian schools. It teaches the boys to move when young, and is a great advantage in times of war.

Women must have increased greatly in numbers in Arizona, for an anonymous man in Tombstone has entered the marriage market in a novel way. He offers to raffle himself off to women of his town at $1 a chance. With the money thus obtained he and the prize-winner in the raffle are to set up in housekeeping.

The Sakais, or tree dwellers of the Malay peninsula build their houses in forked trees a dozen feet above the ground, and reach them by means of bamboo ladders, which they draw up when safely housed out of harm's way. The house itself is a rude kind of shack, made of bamboo, and the flooring is lashed together piece by piece and bound securely to the tree limbs by rattan. These curious people are rather small and lighter in complexion than the Malays, though much uglier. They have no form of religion at all—not even idols—no written language and speak a corrupt form of Malay.

Probably no famous bird has a smaller habitat than the bird of paradise, whose beautiful feathers are so highly prized in the millinery trade. No one knows why the varieties of this beautiful bird are confined to the island of New Guinea and the neighboring coasts of Australia. There are many other islands not far away where the conditions would seem to be equally favorable to their existence, but they are not found among them, and if we should ever see a hunter of the bird of paradise we would know that he was a native of New Guinea or the neighboring mainland of Australia, or had visited those regions.

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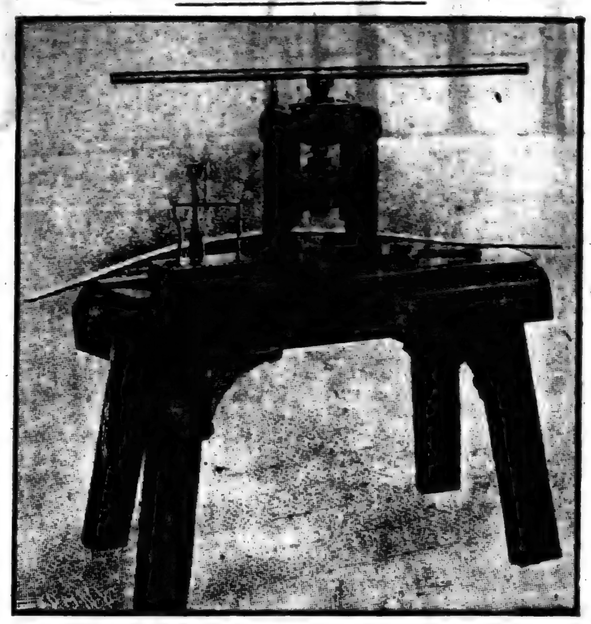
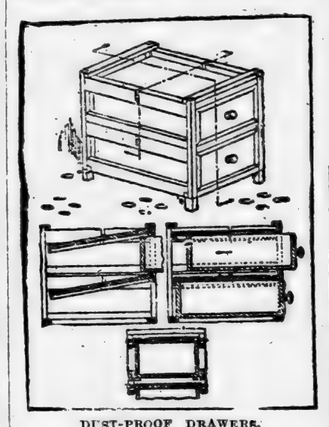


—From Scientific American.

DUST CANNOT ENTER.

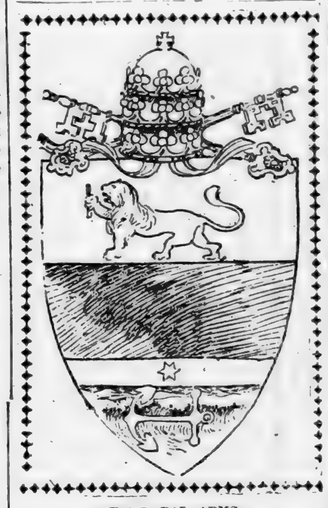
Many a housewife and museum curator has good reason to regret that drawers as a rule are neither dust nor vermin proof. To have your treasures, whether they consist of linens, books, or unreplaceable specimens ruined when they were apparently secure from anything less than a fire is disheartening to say the least. Two Swedish inventors of Providence, realizing the field that exists for a dust and insect proof drawer, put their ingenuity to work and have evolved a very simple but effective construction. The essential feature of the construction is a wooden or metallic cover for each individual drawer. Three edges of this cover, the sides and the rear, are provided with a downward extending flange, adapted to close in the sides and back end of the drawer. The front edge terminates under a flange forming an integral part of the supporting framework. This cover is pivoted at some nearly central point, and as a drawer is withdrawn beyond this pivotal point the cover drops down at the back and raises correspondingly in the front, allowing the drawer to be entirely withdrawn without displacing the cover. The drawers and covers may be made of wood, metal or any suitable material.



DUST-PROOF DRAWERS.

New Coat of Arms For the Pope.

The new coat of arms of Pope Pius X. has just been erected over the house of the Papal Nuncio, in Munich. The arms are absolutely new in more respects than one, for the Pope, being of democratic origin, has never had a family coat of arms, and on his entering office as Pontiff was compelled to invent arms for himself. The main feature of the new coat is the use of light colors. The shield is divided into three parts. The upper part contains the Lion of St. Mark on a silver field. The central division is a blue field. The lower division is a raging sea surmounted by an anchor. Above the anchor is a star with six points. The crest is the usual papal tiara and the crossed keys of St. Peter.

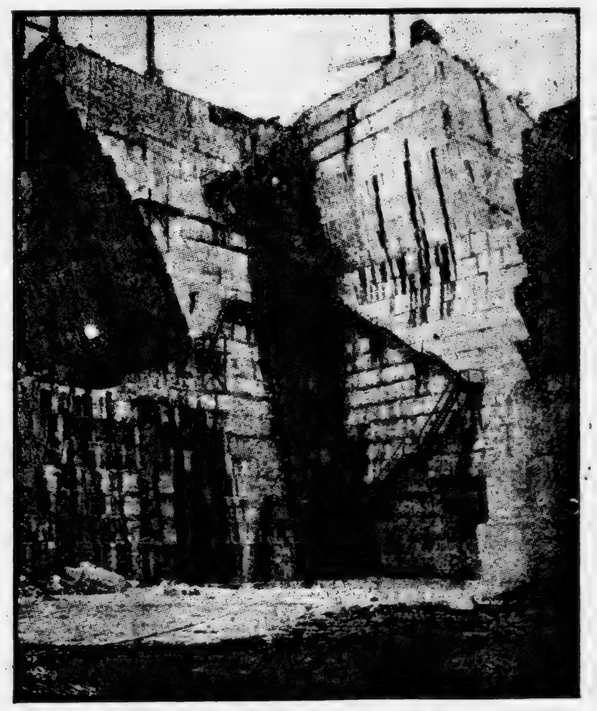


NEW PAPAL ARMS.

The capital invested in the railroads in Argentina amounts to $569,000,000, that of Brazil to $434,000,000, of Peru to $180,000,000 and that of Chile to $130,000,000.

There are four times as many words in the English language as in the French.

A VERMONT MARBLE QUARRY 200 FEET DEEP



—From Scientific American.

A Man Who Did Too Well.

A man may sell too much of the article which he is displaying to his customers, and I know of a case in point which happened to a friend of mine. My friend had a fine place offered him with an organ factory, and he accepted it, the salary being up in the four figures. He went out, and to his first customer sold the entire output of the plant. The customer agreed to take all that the factory could make. Having nothing more to sell, my friend returned to the house well pleased with his success, and for several days sat around smoking good cigars, while the firm patted him on the back. One day he came in, and the boss called him over, saying in this fashion: "I will have to give you the usual thirty days' notice. You have done so well that we have no further use for you or any traveling man. We are sorry to lose you but you sold too much at the first crack."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

What the Chemist Showed.

The chemist of the South D... food commission extracted enough tar dye from a bottle of po... taken from an original packa... in presence of members of the legisl... to dye a brilliant wine color ... square feet of heavy woolen ... From a bottle of tomato catsu... took enough dye to color a like a... of woolen cloth. A single bott... pop produced coloring matter of ... greater power.

A Strange Fish.

A strange fish is on exhibition ... Seattle, Wash. It is six feet long ... is half animal and half vegetable ... seed grew out of its body.

Many Disappearances.

No fewer than 35,262 cases of ... appearances were turned over to ... London police last year, and in ... than half was any trace of the mis... persons discovered. In other w... something like fifty Londoners ... pear every day of the year, so ... pletely that nothing more is ... heard of them.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or ner... ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's ... Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treat... Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila...

There are 12,530 boys and 4030 g... the industrial schools of Great Brit...

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protru... Piles. Druggists will refund money if ... Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days.

A piece of lancewood an inch squa... stand a strain of 2000 pounds.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woo... Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold ... druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly ... by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, In...

There are 44,000 hotels in the U... States.

Reason and Its Lack.

Cholly—"But—aw—why do you ... you don't like my face?"

Miss Pert—"Because."

Cholly—"Ah! but that's not a pr... answer; there's no reason in that."

Miss Pert—"Well, there's none ... your face, either."—Philadelphia P...

There is more Catarrh in this section of ... country than all other diseases put to... and until the last few years was supp... be incurable. For a great many years d... pronounced it a local disease and pre... local remedies, and by constantly fail... cure with local treatment, pronounced ... curable. Science has proven Catarrh t... constitutional disease and therefore re... constitutional treatment. Hall's Ca... Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & ... Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional ... on the market. It is taken internally in... from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts di... ly on the blood and mucous surfaces o... system. They offer one hundred dollars ... any case it fails to cure. Send for circ... and testimonials. Address F. J. CHEN... Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipa...

Didn't Need Money.

Dixon—"How is your artist fr... getting along in New York?"

Tomson—"Oh, splendidly!"

Dixon—"Have you heard from hi...

Tomson—"No; that's the reaso... know he's prospering."—Detroit F... Press.

GRATEFUL TO CUTICU...

For Instant Relief and Speedy Cure of ... and Scaly Humor, Itching Day and Night—Suffered For Months.

"I wish you would publish this lette... that others suffering as I have may ... helped. For months awful sores cov... my face and neck, scabs forming, itch... terribly day and night, breaking open ... running blood and matter. I had t... many remedies, but was growing w... when I started with Cuticura. The ... application gave me instant relief, ... when I had used two cakes of Cuti... Soap and three boxes of Cuticura O... ment, I was completely cured. (Sig...
Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, Lakeside, N...

From Arctic Regions.

Menie, a Greenland Eskimo boy ... one of the most interesting of the ... pils in the public schools of New Y... city. He was brought to New York ... Lieutenant Peary and has been tr... formed from a blubber-eating Ar... nomad into a clever young Amer... bright in his studies, and captain ... baseball team. The tribe to which ... belongs is very small, comprising ... than 250 persons, and they are ... northernmost known inhabitants ... the globe, dwelling in complete is... tion on the barren shores of Sm... sound, on the west coast of Green... —a region of indescribable desola... and gloom.

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cu... of a Terrible Case After Ten Years ... Suffering.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of M... tor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Do... Kidney Pills of a severe case of ... ney trouble, ... eight or ... years' stand... I suffered ... most severe ba... ache and ot... pains in the ... gion of the ... neys. These w... especially se... when stoopin... lift anything, ... often I c...

SIDNEY JUSTUS.

hardly straighten my back. The ac... was bad in the daytime, but just ... bad at night, and I was always l... in the morning. I was bothered w... rheumatic pains and dropsical sw... ing of the feet. The urinary pass... were painful, and the secretions w... discolored and so free that often I ... to rise at night. I felt tired ... Half a box served to relieve me, ... three boxes effected a perma... cure."

A TRIAL FREE—Address Fos... Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For ... by all dealers. Price 50 cts.

FARM AND G...

APPLYING STABLE MANURE.

...regard to hauling manure ... w or rolling land there is little ...ger of loss on that account—far ... indeed, than if allowed to ... in ... barnyard under ordinar... ...s, says C. L. Gabrielson ... in ...rk and Home. To test ... ...on sloping ground ... in a heap on land having ... ...ation of 20 ... in ... ...ut eight inches ... ...t the ... ...not extend ... ...soil has ... ...k, to get ... ...way. Where ... ...ption outdoor ... ...mpt from ... ...ure. Prepare ... ...nure pile by spreading ... ...ntity of straw, making the ... ...n broad so that ... ...over high. A wheelbarrow ... ...nk are needed for ... ...s pile may need all the ... the farm that is not ... ...ed for. Under good ... ...gentle fermentation may be ... preventing freezing, so that ... hurrying days of spring there ... a quantity of fertilizing material ...sh the earth will gladly receive ... convert into golden grain and ...rant grass.

Many readers will recall the ... ...at in England, at Rothamsted, ...te of Sir John Lawes, this ... ...man began a series of experim... ...y back in 1843 to test matters in ...nection with agriculture, one ... ...ich was to discover how long wh... ...ld be grown on the same ground ... hope later to live before m... ...formation on the wheat question ... just now will quote from the re... ...ri.

...A similar limit to accumulation ... ...served with ease of arable lands ... ...eiving each year a liberal dr... ...farmyard manure. If such ... ...ved from time to time ... ...and that the annual accumula... ...or of nitr... ...eral manure ... ...at last a ... ...reached at which ... ...percentage of nitrogen no long... ...cases, notwithstanding the large ...ount supplied each year in ...anure. The first ... ...Broadbalk wheat field has receiv... ...very year since 1852 at the rate ... ...tons per acre ... ...supplied ... ...ally about 20 pounds of nitrogen ...r acre. In 1865 and again in 1881 ...e soil was ... ...The sum ...e soil in nitrogen ... ...ring the first ... years averaged ... 55 pounds ...r annum; on the second period of ... years the gain averaged about 11 ...unds per annum. The rate of gain ...s of course much larger than 55 ...unds at the commencement of the ...hole period and much smaller at the ...d of it. We have here a very strik... ...g lesson as to the wastefulness of ...ge dressings ...

CATTLE FEEDING FOR MARKET.

In the past few years many with... ...t experience have rushed into the ...ttle-feeding business on more or ...s of a large scale, and made fail... ...es of it. An old cattle feeder men... ...ons what those mistakes were. ...ese people rush into the market ...rds and buy many rough and in... ...ferent bred cattle, have poor shel... ...r in stormy weather, and give them ...egular and indifferent attention. ...The feeder in its rush to ... ...all the grain possible in a given ...ngth of time ... ...on to ... ...ll food in ... ...days, which, ... a very ... ...nd then, some days they do not eat ...ough, and then ... ...do ... ...e feed boxes to overflowing. ... ...cattle did not have as much to ... should have ... ...they ... ...indigestion, founder, ...several ... ...in producing ...sh.

Then, the ... ...who are in ... ...barking ... ...ss, who have ... ...s of grain for market. They are not ...ustomed to ... ... in ... ...were weather. Therefore, when ...ey commence the fattening of stock ...r market they find it is mighty ...ugh on the constitution to get out ... all kinds of weather to give their ...ock the proper care and attention. ...we find a great many times the ...ttle are sold ... ...s soon as ... ...me when ... ...could receive the ...st care ... ...their comfort. ...In his ... ...s you will fin... ...e success ... ...feeder diligent and reg...ar, for ... ... the expensive ...d is used. To make profit every ...caution is taken to prevent loss of ...stly feed. He feeds economically, ...t is not stingy. He does not wish ...s cattle on full feed, but gives them ...enty of time to get their stomachs ...customed to the strong diet that ...ere may be no founder. After get...g them on feed every steer must ...ve all he wishes.

The morning feed must be all clean... ...ed from one to two hours from ... time of feeding, so that when the ...ening feed is put in the box clean ...d fresh the steers are ready for ...ir supper, and devour it eagerly ...d with a relish.

By this method the stock have fresh ...ed twice a day, and are fed just ...at they will eat up clean, and no

nited

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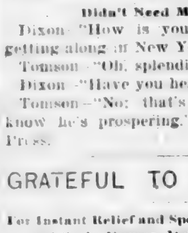

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... used to hauling manure on to ... rolling land there is little ... loss on that account—far ... plowed, than if allowed to lie in ... barn and under ordinary condi... Wm. C. L. Gabrielson in Farm ... and Home. To test this mat... on a sloping ground a load was ... in a heap on land having an in... of 20 feet in 30 rods, or ... eight inches per rod. As a ... increased growth of grass ... extend six feet from the pile. ... open-mouthed, so to ... get elements of plant food, ... quickly absorbs what comes in ... Where stable manure must ... outdoors the place should be ... from flooding by surface ... Prepare a foundation for the ... pile by spreading a liberal ... of straw, making the founda... broad so that the pile shall not ... high. A wheelbarrow and ... are needed for efficient work. ... pile may receive all the waste ... farm that is not otherwise ... for. Under good management ... fermentation may be kept ... preventing freezing, so that before ... harrowing days of spring there will ... a quantity of fertilizing material ... the earth will gladly receive ... convert into golden grain and ... grass.

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... are those who are just ... in the cattle feeding busi... who have heretofore been rais... for market. They are not ... to getting out in the cold, ... weather. Therefore, when ... see the fattening of stock ... they find it is mighty ... constitution to get out ... of weather to give their ... proper care and attention. ... find a great many times the ... sadly neglected at just the ... they should receive the ... possible for their comfort. ... fattening lots you will find ... feeder diligent and reg... or here is where the expensive ... fall. To make profit every ... taken to prevent loss of ... feed. He feeds economically, ... stingy. He does not rush ... full feed, but gives them ... to get their stomachs ... to the strong diet that ... be no founder. After get... on feed every steer must ... wishes.

... feed must be all clean... from one to two hours from ... of feeding, so that when the ... feed is put in the box clean ... the steers are ready for ... supper, and devour it eagerly ... with a relish.

By this method the stock have fresh ... twice a day, and are fed just ... they will eat up clean, and no ... more. By feeding this way the steer eats more corn; consequently he makes a greater gain.

The successful feeder sees to it that his corn is kept as clean as possible allowing no muddy, dirty or ratty corn in the boxes, if he can prevent it.—Indiana Farmer.

BENEFITS OF POTASH.

The urine of domestic animals contains ninety-five per cent. of the potash in the food they eat and about four-fifths of the total potash of their excrements. Therefore when the urine is allowed to waste the manure is poor in potash, and when manures are exposed to rains much of the potash, being soluble, is washed away. Nearly all the special fertilizers are rich in phosphoric acid and do not contain enough potash. When a farmer buys a fertilized he too often calls for a phosphate, whereas our soil seems to be quite generally in need of more liberal applications of potash. In the case of corn, the need of potash appears to be particularly prominent. For a good crop of corn the fertilizer used should supply 100 to 125 pounds of actual potash per acre; 200 to 250 pounds of muriate of potash or one ton (fifty bushels) of good wood ashes will do this. With ordinary stable manure it will generally pay to use some potash for corn; 125 to 150 pounds of muriate of potash has given profitable results. The liberal use of potash means more clover on the farm, more nitrogen taken from the air, more milk from the cow, a richer manure heap and big crops. It means also a sod which when turned will help every other crop. For the potato crop the sulphate seems to be much superior to the muriate of potash, promoting both yield and quality of much higher degree; 300 to 400 pounds of high grade sulphate of potash furnishes enough of this element. For oats, rye and grass, nitrate of soda applied just as the growth begins in the spring has proved very beneficial; 300 pounds per acre should be applied. Fodder crops, pasture grasses, corn stover and hay all remove large amounts of potash from the soil, and these crops occupy a large portion of our improved lands.—D. B. White in The Epitomist.

FEEDING HOGS.

(E. R. B. in Epitomist.)

A hog fed at fair profit until it reaches 200 pounds will give less profit with each additional pound, and a point can be reached at which further feeding can be done only at a loss. A reliable authority says that a certain amount of food being required to make a gain on a hog of 35 pounds, it will require four per cent. more food with a hog of 70 pounds to make the same gain, fourteen per cent. more with one of 125 pounds, twenty-two per cent more on hogs of 225 pounds and seventy per cent. more on those weighing 325 pounds. The tests upon which these figures are based were not official, but it is a well known fact that with increase of age more feed is required to effect a gain than at earlier age. But the light weights, those under 200 pounds, cannot be so well handled at packeries, and hence those who are feeding for market should bring them to that weight, smooth and well finished. At less weight or in bad condition, it will be found that the discrimination against them is strong, so that it will always be best economy to bring them to the most rigid requirements of the market.—E. R. B. in The Epitomist.

FOR FATTENING FOWLS.

In fattening poultry for market, be sure and produce, as nearly as is possible, the color of flesh desired. If the market demands fowls with white flesh, feed during the fattening period a mixture composed of two pounds of ground oats, two pounds of ground buckwheat and one pound of ground corn one pound of ground oats and make to the consistency of thin porridge. If a yellow flesh is wanted, feed rations of two pounds of ground cron, one pond of ground oats and one pound of ground buckwheat. In either ration a small quantity of salt should be added to give flavor.

In the absence of skim milk for mixing the ration, use water, but include with the ground food a little meat and a few finely chopped vegetables. No matter what the breed of fowl to be fattened, care should be used not to feed too much corn, for it will not be possible for the birds to relish it long, hence they will not eat greedily enough to fatten them quickly and profitably.

The Wedding Ring Finger.

The wedding ring was placed on the left hand, as nearest the heart, and on the fourth finger because that finger was supposed to have its own "private wire" (in the shape of a delicate nerve) to the heart. That finger, too, was called the medicine finger, and the belief was that by virtue of the little nerve it could detect a dangerous liquid. From that belief the idea that wedding rings—the rings worn on that finger—had special curative qualities, had its rise. To this day wedding rings are rubbed over an obstinate sty on an eyelid.—London Chronicle.

"BLUES"—TIRED NERVES

THE PEOPLE MOST SUBJECT TO THIS DREAD COMPLAINT.

The Blues Are Always from Within and May Be Thrown Off or Persevered in as the Sufferer Wills—Change of Scene a Good Prescription.

There are persons who deny ever having the blues, but as a rule they confuse the term with hysteria and womanish fits of sulks. They do not call their own fits of depression the blues, but fit them with some more high sounding name. But the blues, nevertheless, are a distinct mental affliction to which humanity generally is subject.

The blues have no special reason for being unless the old-time idea is right that they come from a disordered state of the liver. That the liver is closely connected with the mental attitude resulting from an attack of the blues is indicated by the fact that dyspeptics are as a general thing morose and given to brooding. But this does not hold good in all cases, for there are some notably cheerful dyspeptics, who joke over their enforced dieting and their lack of flesh.

The active grief that follows a bereavement or fit of illness or business trouble is in no way the same thing as the depression that comes up when there is a clear sky and envelopes everything in its fog. The one has a reason for being, the other is not so much a rebellion against conditions as a general tiredness of life, its duties, joys and sorrows. It is the condition which in many cases produces suicides otherwise unexplainable.

So says a clever woman doctor, who points out that, oddly enough, in hospitals the blues are not common among the patients and convalescents. There is too much of real suffering to admit of the brooding, self-analyzing condition that atacks people without reason in the world outside.

The weather, she says, is one of the principal inviters of blues. A week of bad weather increases suicides and fills people with despondency. In many cases it is inseparable from a despondent state of mind. The east wind has always been accused of producing low spirits.

But on the other hand people can inherit the brooding and gloomy temperament just as they inherit sharp wits or dull ones, kindly dispositions or the reverse. There are some who begin as children to complain and whine over their small troubles, and if the habit is allowed to grow they find that life is a bore to them before they reach maturity.

But to doctors, the blues are simply one of the symptoms of the general nerve tiredness from which Americans suffer so much. They come from overwork and very often follow periods of dissipation.

The entirely healthy person will suffer griefs, disappointments and discouragements without ever experiencing the hopeless, nerveless condition that people call the blues. People who eat improperly and live on a schedule which turns night into day are the ones that are most subject to this dread complaint.

People may worry over the troubles of others and suffer considerably on their account, but this is not the blues. The blues are always from within and they can be thrown off or persevered in as the sufferer will. As a rule the people most subject to them are women whose home duties keep them shut indoors.

Over sewing or household affairs they will allow their minds to follow up the same old rut of thought, and by evening they are in a mental state which approaches a mild form of insanity.

Doctors recognize the state of despondency as a symptom of various diseases. It is one of the invariable consequences of nerve ailments; but it is also a condition, which, like hysteria, can be greatly aggravated by the patient's giving in to it.

When people learn that it is quite possible to throw off an unwholesome mood there will not be so many people complaining of the blues—which usually consists of a fear of something about to happen, rather than what has happened.

There is an idea that only women have the blues, but men are quite often the sufferers, and when they suffer the attacks are very much more intense than the feminine sort and harder to get rid of. Gamblers regard the blues as a sure indication that their luck is going against them, and as a rule they cease to bet or make very small bets until the sun begins to shine for them again.

When the blues are of short duration, easily dispersed, they do not count for much, but when they seem to have come to stay and everything tends to make life seem less worth living, it is a pretty sure indication that something is wrong with the physical condition.

So it is a wise idea to find out if anything is wrong with the body which produces the mental disquiet. The end of some fits of this sort is an attack of typhoid fever or malarial fever leading to typhoid. Despondency is one of the surest symptoms of malaria in the system.

Grip is also succeeded by an intense depression of spirits in many cases, even with children who lose interest in their games and their companions after they have had an attack of this disease.

Change of scene is always a good prescription for low spirits, but when a trip to Bermuda or Europe is not possible, it is a good idea to change, as far as possible, the routine of the day. Eat different foods, travel by other routes, seek change in the manner of living just as far as circumstances allow.

The theatre is also considered a rather good remedy when the play is a musical comedy of the light and frivolous order. There is no doubt that such plays are aids in bringing people back to a normal mental state, although they may not relish this form of amusement ordinarily.—New York Sun.

CLIMATE IN MANCHURIA.

Frost at the End of October—Ten Months of Dry Season.

The climate of Manchuria plays an important role in the war between Russia and Japan. Up to the present we have had but little precise information upon this point. Mr. J. Ross has lately given some indications as to the climate of that region and the character of the different seasons. He states that in the months of March and April there are strong southwest winds which bring with them heat and moisture. At the end of March the winter season ends. The undersoil can be worked for agriculture. April appears to be the only month of spring. At the end of this month the sowing of wheat commences. Summer begins in May, and at the end of June or the beginning of July the wheat is cut. Up to the end of June rain is rare and the sky is generally clear, while cloudy weather is an exception. The heat reaches a maximum at the end of July and first part of August. Afterwards come heavy rains or storms. It often rains for several days and nights without stopping. The soil is completely saturated, and inundations are frequent. September is the harvest month, while October gives some of the finest weather of the year. At this time the heat is agreeable during the day and the sky is clear, with bracing air, while vegetation is at its height. At the end of the month the first night frosts begin to appear, and in November the cold weather commences and keeps up until March.

At Mukden, the temperature sometimes goes down as low as —33 degrees C. During the day, however, the cold is not excessive, and sometimes in the middle of winter the sun's rays become very warm, on account of the southerly position of that locality. The maximum temperature of summer is 98.6 or 100.4 degrees F. About ten months of the year are dry for the most part, and the excessive wet season only occurs during a month or so. At Niutschwang, on the north shore of the Gulf of Liao-tung, the mean winter temperature is 16 degrees F., and the mean for the summer 74.8 degrees. The mean annual temperature is 47.1 degrees F. The Russian maritime provinces have a very low mean annual temperature. Thus at Vladivostock the average fo rthe winter is 10.2 degrees F., and for the summer it is only 39.9 degrees F.—Scientific American.

An Old Man's Love.

An old Italian strolled into a Second avenue flower store yesterday afternoon and in an infirm voice asked the price of a large La France rose which was proudly rearing its head above a vase. He was roughly clad and did not look as if he were in the habit of buying La France roses, so the florist curtly answered, "Dollar each."

"Too mucha," said the old man in a wavering voice, as he stepped back to make way for a fashionably dressed woman who purchased a bunch at 25 cents apiece. After the woman had passed out of the store the old man again approached the florist, asking him why he charged the woman 25 cents for a rose and had asked him $1.

"What do you want with a rose?" asked the dealer sharply.

"I tella you," responded the voice, shaken with emotion. "My wifa she die two, tree year ago and leava me one little girl, nama Rosa. I lova ma leetle Rosa because she all I gotta left. When I go home froma work, leetle Rosa she runa an' meeta me. I lova Rosa. When she meeta me I placa her head against my breast, so, and cry, I am so lonesome for my wifa.

"one day, when I come home, there is no Rosa to meet me. She is vera sick. I'm not get moocha mon, but I getta da doctor, but it ees too late. My leetle Rosa die, and I bury her next by her mother; and tomorrow I lika to place a red rose on her grave."

By the time the old man had reached this part of his story tears were coursing down his cheeks, and with a gulp the florist took several large, fine roses from the vase and told him to take them to his Rosa's grave. The old fellow grabbed the flowers and with a "Mucha oblige" left the store.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

It Was Too Late to Change.

A member of the faculty of the Columbian Medical college at Washington is particularly fond of taking his students unawares in his "quizzes." To one student, whom it would not be uncharitable to call a dullard, the professor said one day:

"What quantity constitutes a dose of ——?" giving the technical name of croton oil.

"A teaspoonful," was the answer.

The instructor made no comment, and the student soon realized that he had made a mistake. After a quarter of an hour had elapsed, he said:

"Professor, I should like to change my reply to that question."

"I'm afraid it's too late, Mr. Blank," responded the professor, looking at his watch. "Your patient has been dead fourteen minutes."—Collier's Weekly.

Simple Fashions

New York City.—Waistcoats, both real and simulated, make a feature of the latest styles and are to be noted on many of the advance models. The

ETON WAIST WITH VEST.

very attractive waist illustrated is in Eton style and allows of many effective combinations. As shown it is made of shepherd's check trimmed with black velvet and combined with a waistcoat and cuffs of white pique which are made detachable, the waistcoat extending under the fronts only, but silk as well as cotton materials can be used and the vest and cuffs made permanent parts of the waist whenever preferred. The little chemisette makes a notable feature and can be of lace, as illustrated, or in lingerie style as may be liked. At the waist is a crushed belt which passes over the back and fronts, under the revers and over the vest to be closed at the centre front. The sleeves are the new ones which are gathered to form two puffs and are finished with flare cuffs above the plain ones.

The Eton is made with a fitted foundation, which is faced to form the vest, over which the pleated fronts and back are arranged. The chemisette is separate and closed at the back while the waist itself closes at the front. The sleeves are in one piece, arranged over fitted foundations to which the straight cuffs are attached, the circular ones finishing the lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, four and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, five-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide for waistcoat and cuffs and one yard of velvet, and five-eighth yards of all-over lace for chemisette to make as illustrated.

The Fashionable Flounce.

Flounces on skirts are no longer plain. One broadcloth skirt with a flared flounce shows a box-pleat set in with a godet effect at intervals.

Round Yoke Waist.

Waists made full below round yokes that are finished with circular berthas are among the notable features of the season and are always graceful and generally becoming. This one is adapted to all the fashionable soft materials and can be combined with lace as illustrated, with embroidery or with any contrasting material that may be preferred. In the case of the model, however, the yoke, bertha, cuffs and collar are of lace and the waist of pale green crepe de Chine, the combination of materials being a peculiarly satisfactory one. When liked the lining can be omitted and the blouse attached to the yoke only, but where silk or wool is used the fitted foundation always means a better fit. The applied box pleat at the front is somewhat unusual and gives the long lines that suit the greater number of figures admirably well.

The waist consists of the fitted foundation, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the yoke and the blouse. The blouse is full at both back and front and outlining the yoke is a circular bertha. To the front edge is attached the box pleat and beneath that the closing is made. The sleeves are generously full above cuffs which are finished with frills of net top lace.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and five-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

ROUND YOKE WAIST WITH COLLARS.

With one and three-eighth yards eighteen inches wide for yoke, bertha and cuffs and two and one-quarter yards of lace for frills.

As to Panels.

Panels are seen in many guises. The figure is the shape of a waistcoat, and they are in the form of the entire front gore of a skirt. On a lovely princess dress there's the panel effect from top to toe.

A Wrinkle Anent Cape Coats.

Unless one be willing to have the line of the back obliterated entirely, the cape of a coat should stop short at the side back seams.

Umbrella Novelties.

The fashion of putting a hole through the parasol handle through which a ribbon is run and tied over the arm, will be transferred to the small umbrella, for autumn and winter convenience.

Novelty in Fur Coats.

In fur coats there is a novelty called reindeer. It is a nut brown, very useful, with fashionable shades, as well as pretty.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The UNION and Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

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The UNION and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, **$1.25**

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The UNION and Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The UNION and Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex. tf

COTTON RECEIPTS.

Up to and including January 31, 1905, there had been shipped from Clanton (according to the L and N. office figures) 5,544 bales of cotton, and at that there was in the warehouse 558 bales, making a total received here this season of 6,102 bales as against 6,523 bales for the previous season. The warehouse has weighed a few bales more, less than a hundred, which have been taken back to the farms for storage. To sum up, Clanton has received 322 bales less than it did a year ago, and has shipped 480 bales less for the same period. The banner has it that there has been received in Clanton 7,039 bales, 838 bales more than the facts justify. This statement at this time, when the speculators are doing all they know how to prove that the last cotton crop was by much larger than a year ago, is rank injustice to our farmers, and plays directly into the hands of the "bears," who are trying to break the price of cotton by the cry of "big crop." Read THE UNION and keep posted on the real state of the case.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

The following letter from J. N. Dennis will explain itself, but we heartily endorse what he says:

"Clanton, Ala., Feb. 7, 1905.

"Brother Farmers:

"Do not be deceived by the BEAR Literature, now being circulated advising farmers not to organize, and cut down their cotton acreage, etc.; for it is the work of the speculators or bears, and done to try to get farmers to plant for another 13,000,000 bale crop, which would mean 5-cent cotton next fall. If we want 8 to 10 cents for our cotton, we must organize and cut down our acreage, but if we are satisfied with 5 cents, we may go ahead planting a full crop, and not organize. Now, which do you want? Remember this move for organizing and reduction of acreage is a move BY the farmers, FOR the BENEFIT of the farmer, and that those opposed to the movement are certainly against us or ignorant of the results.

"J. N. DENNIS."

CITY TAXES.

The present city administration is pushing the delinquent tax payers, and these same delinquents are "butting their heads against a stone wall," and if they don't pay now, will have the costs of court to pay in addition to their taxes. Alderman W. M. Wilson is doing a good work in collecting, having been appointed by the council to attend to that duty, and is backed by the best legal authority, as to the power of Clanton to collect the taxes due the city. "Step up to the captain's office and settle."

Clanton, Feb. 2, 1905.

Well, here I am again. Say, boys, wasn't the cotton meeting a success yesterday? The mill men had just as well come across. Ten cent cotton is the only thing that will satisfy the farmer now, and, by the way, the merchants would like it, too. I was well pleased with Mr. Hand's report of the New Orleans meeting, and it put one in mind of old times when the Farmers' Alliance would have their national meetings and send delegates and then all gather in a county convention to hear the report. Yes, it made me think of old Alliance days, but there were some faces there Wednesday that never went to Alliance meetings so farmers, if we can't do something now we'd just as well "call off the dogs and quit the drive," for men are helping us now that never helped us before. But, but let me whisper in your ears, don't let this business get into politics. I saw some fellows looking at Mr. Hand like they'd love to run him for the Legislature next time, so keep your eyes skinned and your finger on the trigger. Some man said let's get A. C. Smith on our side and run him; but I think he is already on our side. He is an honest man and the democrats have turned him down soul and body, and that is a good sign that a man is all "O. K." Look here. I looked around for L. H. Reynold and couldn't see him, so I slipped down to the Probate office and there I found him, busy with a habeas corpus case, so of course he couldn't get off, and you know when a crowd comes to town it makes more business for all the officers, but we've got to have him there next time. My! my! Were you at the city election a short time ago? One old fellow walked up and asked who was the candidates, and when some one told him, he says: "Well, there's no penalty for not voting." I enjoyed the two meetings that were held to nominate a ticket; in the first Mr. Chandler won out. The second was held in the Probate office, but I noticed that Judge Reynolds was not present, and when I saw a number that were at the first meeting it made me wonder and say to myself is some one going to be tricked here tonight? But, of course, I didn't think that democrats would trick brother democrats. Well, I got back in the corner and said nothing, but kept one eye on the gun, and after the targets were put up and the firing began and I saw how some fellows voted, I hid my face in shame and thought, fooled again; but it was democrat against democrat, so I kept my hands off; I watched some of these same fellows on election day to see how they voted, and they did not stick to their ticket by any means, but I reckon it will be a lesson to some folks in the future. I'm gathering dots for next year, and if I don't make the welkin ring when the next campaign opens I'll make some people smell the patching. I keep my scrap book, and I serve notice now that if I don't get an office next year I'll see to it that both tickets are defeated and then the governor will have to appoint; I must have an office, I tell you; people seem to do too well at the business for me not to want one. If I can't do any better I'll turn democrat and get a nomination, for if I was a democrat I might get a Postoffice, as it looks like they stand a better show than any one else. Did you notice how the banner crowed over Dudley's appointment as Postmaster? Well, they ought to think a heap of him. He has made a great sacrifice for them; but just show me the old pop or republican that is proud of him; I don't know of one. Do you know, I don't like this Referee business, but thank the Lord, you can't budge the people of Chilton county, for if the whole world was to turn democratic they would go on forever as they are. I wouldn't care for democratic postmasters so much if their measly old paper didn't crow so much over it. Say, by the way, we whiskey folks are having a little trouble right now, but as we are in the majority, we'll come out all right. The blowing up of Lyon's picture gallery was a shame to a civilized community, and it is the duty of good citizens to see that the perpetrators are brought to justice. I wish I was a good detective, but I'm not; I am just a natural politician by birth, and I believe in every one following his calling. I'll meet you all at the cotton meeting on the 16th and I am confident that cotton will be at least 8 cents by that time.

JUST A VOTER.

RANDOLPH.

Weather is still bad. Our noted teamsters, Messrs. Helton and Brown are bringing in fine logs from Mr. Waldrop's land in Chilton. S. L. Fant and family have moved on the Lightsey farm. Jim Denham has moved to Chilton. John Hatcher and family are on the Moses Payne farm. Misses Annie and Maggie MacMillan were in town Friday. F. J. Fitts, one of Chilton's leading citizens, and John Gibbons, another well-known citizen, were in town Wednesday. M. C. Crumpton went home sick one day last week, but is back again at his post at M. L. Cleveland's. J. M. Nix, of Macedonia, was in town Friday. Ab. Martin, of Jemison, visited his brother, Prof. John T. Martin, here last week. Rev. A. J. Lumpkin and son were in town Monday. John Wallace, our section foreman, has moved to Pletcher. John Payne, of Fenwood, was in town Monday. James Lightsey and John Hatcher were here Monday. We heard a man the other day say that "Chilton was one of the best counties in Alabama, and Judge Reynolds was one of the brightest men in the county." Quite correct. Come again, Nimrod, Mars Hillian, Observer and all other correspondents of THE UNION. Success to the PEOPLE'S CAUSE and THE UNION

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

MARS HILL.

We've been having some cold weather, and our farmers are enjoying their oak wood fires. The first of February has come and gone, let's get ready for the 11th and all try to do what will benefit us in the future; that is the day for us to organize our districts for our cotton association. Rocky Mount should be praised for her work in reduction of acreage. There is the least said about fertilizers around the towns that I ever saw, as a general thing the merchants and especially at Jemison have a lot on hand and a big lot coming. I haven't seen any yet except a car load that E. G. Cofer got last week. I've been standing round the stores and some old fellow would walk in, and the merchant don't wait for a man to start the subject, but says: "We just can't run more than two or three fellows this time, and in fact we already have all we can run now." Kind of scared some one is going to ask them for a barrel of flour, etc., on a few days' time. Now, brother farmers, if the merchants or anybody else will cause us to stop trading on time, there would be many of us would have more cash in the fall. Let's make at home what we've been buying in the stores and not depend upon cotton for everything, and get 12 or 15 cents for what cotton we do raise, with a big crop of cotton. Everything is high but cotton.

MARS HILLIAN.

BETH-SALEM.

The health of our community is rather poor at present, we are sorry to say. Our school is progressing nicely under the care of Prof. C. J. Elland, and our Sunday school is doing well under Superintendent R. N. Wilkins. C. C. Hathcock visited C. C. Vinson last Sunday. We are glad to say that Mrs. J. S. Popwell is up again through the able treatment of Dr. E. H. Downs of Billingsley. Johnson Scott and family visited his father Monday. Wishing success to THE UNION and all its readers I will close for this time.

"THE NEW CARPENTER."

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The Union would like for everybody to accept from us a free complimentary gift—a year's subscription (which is 50c per year) to the Dixie Home, one of the largest, brightest and finest illustrated magazines in the world. It is full of good reading and is the very paper to go into every home in the south. Now, if you want to receive this family magazine a whole YEAR FREE, all you have to do is to pay amount you are in arrears, if any, and send us $1 for another year's subscription to the Union. The Dixie Home will come to you absolutely FREE.

This is one of the best and most liberal offers ever made by any publisher. So come on at once, and renew your subscription or become a new subscriber and secure this magazine FREE. tf

Board of Trade Shows Increase.

London.—The January statement of the board of trade shows increases of $8,169,500 in imports and $4,532,000 in exports.

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County. Probate Court.

To John O. Dunovan, Claud B. Dunovan and Robert Dunovan.

Whereas, Beulah Matthews, an heir at law of the estate of Jeremiah Dunovan, deceased, has filed her application in said court for a sale of the lands described in said application, belonging to the estate of said decedent, for the purpose of division, upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided, and the 6th day of March, 1905, has been appointed for the hearing of said application, you are, therefore, hereby notified to appear before said court on said 6th day of March, 1905, to contest said application, if they think proper.

Witness my hand, this 31st day of January, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
2-2-05 3t Judge of Probate.

No. 1546.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF FIRST MEETING.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Middle District of Alabama. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Albert Headley, Bankrupt, Post Office Clanton, County Chilton, Alabama.

The aforesaid party having been adjudged a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1st, 1898, a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt is called at the office of the undersigned Referee, in the United States Court House, Montgomery, Alabama, on the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to make proof of debts and for the election of a Trustee, and such other matters as are necessary and required by the Act of Congress aforesaid.

ASA E. STRATTON, Referee.
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 2, 1905.

No. 1556.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF FIRST MEETING.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Middle District of Alabama. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Bankrupt, Post Office Cooper, County Chilton, Alabama.

The aforesaid party having been adjudged a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1st, 1898, a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt is called at the office of the undersigned Referee, in the United States Court House, Montgomery, Alabama, on the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to make proof of debts and for the election of a Trustee, and such other matters as are necessary and required by the Act of Congress aforesaid.

ASA E. STRATTON, Referee.
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 2, 1905.

The body of a stranger, recently run down and killed in Paris, was identified as that of Anthony M. Kelley.

Advices from St. Petersburg said that economic depression, caused by the stoppage of trade with Siberia and Manchuria, was the cause of the rising of workmen.

Russian officers at the Dogger Bank inquiry testified to the presence of torpedo boats in the North Sea.

More fishermen testified before the International Commission, at Paris, France. Russian officers began presenting their side of the case.

Poland joined Finland and the rest of the Russian empire began rising, and strikes and conflicts continued to spread over the interior.

From Wonson a special cable dispatch announced that the Russians on the east coast of Korea were retiring north.

In M. Rouvier's statement of policy before the French Chamber the discussion of the income tax was placed ahead of that on the separation of Church and State.

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Read Down — CENTRAL TIME — Read Up

AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	N
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5
7 15	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4

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Clanton, - - - Alabam

Systematic Play For the Child

By *H. Foster Bain.*

THE distinction between play and work is an obscure which has puzzled the wisest; and, in the face of Tom Sa yer's famous experience in whitewashing, all rules are sp break down. The same occupation may be play or work cording to the conditions under which it is performed the attitude of the performer. Frobel long since show that systematic, well-directed play was of the highest edu tional value. All these occupations would be play, and p only, if left solely to the child. Rightly used, however, cooking affords many simple lessons in physics and chemistry, the textile w introduces history, and the measurements necessary in carpentry open doorway to mathematics.

"Learn to do by doing" is a good though narrow rule, since the mere do is not the vital element. It is what the child learns while doing which cou and it is for the sake of the learning that the doing is introduced. To one might still urge that occupations are not fit matter for a curriculum, it m be pointed out that in post-graduate work in physics courses are sometim given in manipulation, the bending and breaking of glass rods, and simi work. The occupations are after all but preparatory work for laboratory struction, in chemistry and physics the method is the same though instrume differ; and there is an increasing use of symbols and departure from concr to abstract. Less and less time is devoted to mere doing, and more and m to the learning.

Has Valuable Charm.

Anniston, Ala.—E. B. Roberts, of this city, wears a miniature horseshoe as a watch charm, which was manufactured from armor plate of the Merrimac which was sunk in 1862.

Capacity to be Increased.

Columbus, Ga.—The Eagle and Phenix mills are to double the capacity of their rope department. The machinery necessary for increasing the capacity of that department has just been ordered

Baby Found On Bishop's Door.

Jackson, Miss.—A white baby about one month old and in a weak and emaciated condition, discovered on Bishop Galloway's f door step Friday morning. No to the parents has been found, altho the police are making an investiga

Des Moines, Iowa.—Day Dun head of the wrecked Citizens' Ban Mount Ayer, Ia., was found guilty jury early Friday of fraudulent ing.

ITY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rat
W. L. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—I. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

URTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
ring Term—1st Monday in April.
mmer Term—3rd Monday in July.
ll Term—1st Monday in Novem

dge—T. Scott Sayre.
licitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
erk—Sam W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT.
pring Term—2nd Monday in March.
ll Term—2nd Monday in Septem

hancellor—Hon. W. W. White
egister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

COUNTY COURT.
irst Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.
d Monday February, 1st Monday
il, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday
ember.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.
Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

OUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially ask to send the editor any news regard their churches which they would h published. Also if there are any ors in these notices please send cor tions.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
th-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
. C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, rk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th nday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, tor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd nday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm ng, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, rk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, tor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd nday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
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Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd nday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd nday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud k, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, ms.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, tor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, tor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd nday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd nday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, tor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, tor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, ults.
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Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi

Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. Jeff Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan

Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; J. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Siloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd nday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun

ime Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

e & Nashville R. R

CENTRAL TIME.

DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	N
BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7
Calera	9 25	10 33	6
Jemison	8 58	....	5
Thorsby	8 51	....	5
Lomax	8 42	....	5
CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5
Cooper	8 17	....	5
Verbena	8 11	....	5
Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5
MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4

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Modern Newspaper.
news of the World's Fair, all the ne
ign, and all the news of all the ear
obe-Democrat during the coming ye
IS THE TIME.
Day and get your best home paper
aper of the World's Fair City, t
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n, Clanton, Ala.

s Restaurant,

at Reasonable Price
North 20th Street,
NGHAM, ALABAMA.

MERCHANDISE AN
ERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
cial & Mule Bran
he Best on Earth'
. JONES,
Alabam

atic Play
For the Child

...ween play and work is an obscure ...ion for the wisest, and, in the face of Tom S... ...experience in whitewashing, all rules are apt ... The same occupation may be play or work ... the conditions under which it is performed ... of the performer. Frobel long since show... ...matic, well-directed play was of the highest edu... All these occupations would be play, and p... solely to the child. Rightly used, however, ... lessons in physics and chemistry, the textile wo... measurements necessary in carpentry open ...

...a good though narrow rule, since the mere do... ...what the child learns while doing which coun... learning that the doing is introduced. To one w... ...ations are not fit matter for a curriculum, it m... ...practice work in physics courses are sometim... ...bending and breaking of glass rods, and simi... ...but preparatory work for laboratory ... physics the method is the same though instrume... ...using use of symbols and departure from concr... ...ame is devoted to mere doing, and more and m...

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...iloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd ...nday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
...ardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun... ...day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
...hursby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
...nion Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemi...
...nion Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d ...Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
...erbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st ...Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
...alley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pas... ...r; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Planters...ville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olaf's, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.24
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

—WANTED—

Intelligent man, single or married, no children, to work by month or year on fruit and truck farm. Will make it permanent and profitable for right man. Call on or write at once, Agent L. & N. R. R., or P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Feb. 1, '05, 6,130.
Price on same date, 7 1-8.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,591.
Price same date, 12 7-8c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

P. R. Devaughan was in Clanton Friday.

T. J. Dupree was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

"Buck" Arledge was in town Saturday.

J. Hance Allred, who is at Massey's Business College in Montgomery, sends for THE UNION so as to keep posted on his home county news.

G. W. Melton was a pleasant visitor Monday.

J. A. Neeley was in Clanton Monday and reports Mrs. J. W. Neeley as improving in health.

J. M. Gray was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Y. O. Freeman was in town Monday.

W. G. Culp was a welcome caller Tuesday.

E. F. Varden was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

Attorney J. O. Middleton spent Monday in Montgomery.

Mr. J. A. Duncan's daughter, Miss Lulu, was married to Mr. M. O. Culp on the 2nd inst. Rev. A. L. Foshee performed the ceremony. Best wishes to the young couple.

County Court was in session Monday, but no trials were had, the few complaints being waived to the grand jury.

W. M. Wilson represents the Avondale Laundry, which stands at the head of the laundry business. All laundry collected and delivered without extra charge. Just leave your address with Mr. Wilson.

J. A. Hester, station agent of the L. and N. railroad at Jemison, will take charge at Clanton shortly.

C. R. Mullins and Miss Clara Small were married last week. Miss Small was in charge of P. D. Wilson's millinery department for several seasons, and won golden opinion from all. We are glad to welcome her to Clanton for good.

Dr. G. C. Nix, of Thorsby, is now a full fledged M. D., having passed the examination of the state board and received his certificate. Success, doctor!

S. R. Letcher, of Riderville, was a pleasant visitor Wednesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. J. Downs and Miss Mary Nellie Tunnell.

COLORED.

Jim Peoples and Estelle Morrow.
W. H. Thomas and Minnie Penfield.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Walter Christie won the fifty mile automobile race in Florida in 1h. 11m. 20 1-5s.

Morris Wood, champion skater, won the half-mile race on Verona Lake in 1m. 31 2-5s.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was elected commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

The Van Cortlandts and the Thistles won in the semi-final round for the Dewar Curling Cup.

Guy Lyman, of the New York A. C., won the two handicap skating races at West New York Field.

Charles S. Ross carried off the honors in the automobile races on the Ormond-Daytona Beach, Florida.

Columbia defeated Company K, of the Seventh Regiment, in a hockey game by a score of 8 to 1, in New York City.

Irving School defeated Columbia in the opening game for the interscholastic hockey championships by a score of 3 to 1.

F. S. Howell, of Albany, N. Y., won the final round in the handicap golf tournament at Pinehurst for the Berkshire Cups.

The Crescent A. C.'s hockey team defeated the Wanderers by 2 goals to 1 at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lucien Merignac, the world's champion fencer, gave an exhibition with the foils in the Grand Central Palace, New York City.

The Drub and the Georgie, of the North Shrewsbury, won the first ice yacht race for the championship pennant of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers.

Mike Bowerman, the Kentucky horseman, is credited with saying that really good brood mares in all sorts are scarcer just now in the United States than he has ever known them to be.

Engineer Killed on Southern.

Atlanta, Ga.—As the result of a head-on collision at McDonough, Ga., between two freight trains on the Southern railway, Engineer R. C. Wilhelm, of this city, was killed instantly, and Fireman Calvin Archer, also of Atlanta, received injuries which proved fatal a few hours later. Misunderstood orders, it is reported, was the cause of the accident.

In addition to our Complete Stock of DRUGS Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

JOKES AND QUIPS

SATISFIED.

"Take back that heart you gave me,"
The angry Prep girl cried;
The butcher gave her liver,
And the maid was satisfied.
Ohio Wesleyan Transcript.

PENALTY.

She—In your bachelor clubs what is the penalty for marrying?
He—Marriage.—Illustrated Bits.

ALAS, YES!

Teacher—What changes takes place when water is converted into ice?
John Smart—A change of price, ma'am.—Smart Set.

SINGULAR EFFECT.

"How does it feel to be fired?" they asked the ex-salesman.
"It gives you a mighty chilly sensation," he said—Chicago Tribune.

SUPPLEMENT TO AN OLD SAYING.

His Friend—Money talks.
The Promoter—Yes, but sometimes it's mighty hard to get it to listen.—New York Press.

FAILED.

Dixby—Of course they gave you ether? So you didn't suffer any pain by the operation.
Bingley—Unfortunately I came to before the bill was presented.—Boston Transcript.

HIS IDEA OF LUCK.

"Been very lucky with your patients, haven't you, doctor?"
"Yes. I don't think I have more than $17 in unpaid bills standing on my books."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WILLIE.

Mamma—Fighting again, Willie? Didn't I tell you to stop and count 100 whenever you were angry?
Willie—But it didn't do any good, ma. Look what the Jones boy did while I counted!—Harper's Bazar.

A SUGGESTION.

He—I can never think of the right thing to say at the right time!
She—Why don't you try saying the right thing sometimes, even if you get in the wrong place?—Detroit Free Press.

SAVED HIMSELF.

"Jack, do you think I look like mamma?"
"Oh, yes, Marie—as your mamma's sweet face must have looked when she was just your age."—Chicago Tribune.

HER MISTAKE.

Nell—I told him if he dared to kiss me he'd be sorry for it.
Belle—And was he?
Nell—No, I was the only one who was sorry—sorry I told him.—Philadelphia Ledger.

BROKE A RECORD.

Mrs. Highmus—You kept one girl six weeks. How did you manage it?
Mrs. Upmore—I didn't manage it. She fell down the steps and broke her leg the first day, and of course she had to stay till she could walk out again.—Chicago Tribune.

HELPFUL.

"Having a minute to spare," began the bore, "I thought I'd devote it to you——"
"Thank you," interrupted the busy merchant, "I can use it, for I need all the spare minutes I can get."—Philadelphia Press.

EXPLAINED.

"Bliggins' wife thinks he is the smartest man on earth."
"No," answered Miss Cayenne, "she doesn't think so. She merely makes Bliggins thinks she thinks so."—Washington Star.

DUBIOUS.

"What do you know about his past?" asked Mabel.
"Just enough to make me a little suspicious about his present," said Maud, examining with a magnifying glass the diamond the young man had sent her.—Chicago Tribune.

A SLIGHT SATISFACTION.

"The cashier has absconded and cleaned us out."
"How much did he take?"
"Nearly eighty thousand."
"He did! Well, there'll be a little satisfaction for us in calling it eighty thousand."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE USUAL WAY.

Beatrice—What did you get for Christmas?
Penelope—Horrors! Don't ask me.
Beatrice—Why, my dear, what's up?
Penelope—Writing a dozen letters, saying they were "just what I wanted."—Judge.

NEXT DOOR TO AN ATHEIST.

Lyles—Did you ever come across a more conceited fellow than Bulger? They say he is an atheist, and I believe he is.
Bonter—I wouldn't like to go as far as that, but I know that he doesn't recognize the existence of a superior being.—Town and Country.

HIS WEDDING GARMENT.

He (reading about the latest society wedding)—They have a lot to say about what the bride wears, but they have nothing to say about the poor bridegroom.
She—They have no need to, because it is a well known fact that he usually wears a worried look—Boston Globe.

DRINK
CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.
Sold only by
COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama.
Mail orders promptly filled.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.
—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
1011 First Ave., **BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.
Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association
of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.
W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.
INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.
Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.
Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

..My Specialty..
SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.
Every Department Full and Complete.
J. W. SMITH.
Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

He and She

"I fear," she said, "to love and lose,
To have and then to miss,
Pale lips unpress'd were mine to choose
Than feel a shadow kiss.

"I fear," she said, "for at a breath
The threefold cord doth strain,
And sure, and hid, lurks cruel death
To cut the corn in twain."

"Yet, love," he said, "and fearlessly;
Who love, triumphant sing.
O grave, where is thy victory,
O death, where is thy sting?"

—K. M.

THE LIGHT OF DAY

BY BENJAMIN F. NAPHEYS

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The Passageway of the Seven Steps, Chinatown's main thoroughfare, runs from the street into the Court of Supreme Felicity. On its way thither it passes the Court of Honorable Men, where dwell the bachelor laborers, and the Court of Transplanted Wisdom, where the old men come to air their opinions. But Chao Ying stopped at neither of these places; the Court of Supreme Felicity was the family quarter, and there Kiang Yeh was to be found.

He turned into the court and went slowly around it, under the latticed balconies of the second-story apartments. Kiang's family lived on an upper floor, but he never dared openly to visit her. He shuddered at his temerity in gazing at her chubby face through the interstices of the lattice. He had often heard Lee Kwi, the storekeeper and banker, and his own father, Chao Hai, the ivory cutter, condemn such practices, and call upon each loyal son to honor the home customs in all things, especially in allowing a parent to select a wife for his son.

Aiya, but the foreign way was much the sweeter. Kiang, as well as he, had been born in this land; they had learned much that was foreign. It was hard that they could not meet, and love, and marry, as the fan-qui (foreign devils) did. He remembered a company of players that he looked down upon, along with a band of shouting, peanut-eating foreigners. He understood but a sentence now and then, but one of the woman players was beloved by one of the men, and just before everybody went home the man received her in his arms and kissed her upon the forehead.

In such a manner he desired to receive Kiang Yeh. He would work for her; he would defend her; nay, more—he would brave his parents, and, stealing her from her home, he would draw the narrow knife and defy even the grim hatchet-men of the Suey Yep to take her from him. All this he would do if she were willing. She must first be willing.

The air-castles faded away when he came under the balcony of her family. He struck two blows upon one of the wooden supports, and presently in an upper room he heard her voice:

"Honorable mother, in a short time I will finish the task that you have given me. Then, while you rest, I shall go out on the balcony."

"Ai-ya," exclaimed another voice. "You need not speak so loudly. One would think that I stood across the court, gossiping with Loy Foo, instead of reclining here. Go out and welcome, Kiang Yeh."

Who but she could have thought so quickly of that design to let him know that she heard the signal? Never was there another who could do the like. She must be persuaded to be carried away by him before another learned how [illegible]. Then there was her father, beginning to spend of the money [illegible] to carry on ancestral worship. His honorable father would have a go-between arrange a match for him with some stupid, [illegible] woman from the Middle Kingdom. Kiang must be persuaded that very day.

Kiang came, and opening a tiny door in the wall of lattice, she beat a smiling face upon him.

Kiang Yeh.

"How kind you are to come!" he cried. "Before the night-damps of the miserable court arose and choked me, and I tottered in darkness. But now, O Light of Day, how changed is all!"

The girl tossed down a copper. "Take it, wandering player," she said, "and sing again. Sing sweetly for it; it is the last I have of the coins of home."

"It is not a coin of our home, pearly one," said Chao. "I have them; they are round silver yen. I have many of them—over four hundred. A wise one can do much with four hundred yen."

"One could almost become a banker with so great a sum."

"True, but I shall be a merchant. My store shall be in this court, and I shall sell tea and silk. My honorable father, too, shall supply me with carved jade and ivory. Every article shall have two prices—the larger for the fan-qui and the smaller for the cousins."

"And when I come," asked the girl, mockingly, "which price shall be mine? I am a native-born—I am a fan-qui."

"Sometimes you are very like them, Light of Day. When I was smaller

"Wait, Light of Day," Chao pleaded.

and went to their temple one of their women taught me. She, being of frail build, had a certain man to come with her, to carry a small book that she used. She mocked him, Kiang Yeh, as you mock me; but they were married."

Kiang stamped her slipper-shod foot. "You do me no honor in comparing us," she cried. "I am not such a shameless one; I follow the customs of the Middle Kingdom, and bow to the will of my honorable parents, as all should do. I shall go in now, Chao Ying."

"Wait, Light of Day," Chao pleaded, "I have something to tell you. Do not plunge the court into darkness yet."

Kiang's slipper was upon the threshold; she hesitated, and then came back to the opening in the lattice.

"Speak quickly," she said. "I should not have come out to you to-day; I am troubled at heart because of it, for since this morning I have been a promised woman."

"What devil has dared to send a go-between to your father? He shall never live to receive you as his wife!"

Kiang's face smiled serenely down upon him.

"You are a man of violence, Chao Ying," she said, "and Lee Kwi must be spoken to concerning you. I shall be a wife to this man, and, when the witnesses are assembled, and he and I sit down side by side for the first time, I shall contrive to have his robe of ceremony below mine, so that through life I shall be the ruler."

"You agree to this—you are pleased?"

"I am happy over it beyond all happiness, Chao Ying."

"There can be no mistake?" Ying asked, anxiously. "The thing is settled?"

"It is decided beyond all undoing. The go-between was no less a person than Ming Sang, the scholar, and what he arranges is arranged forever."

"Tell me the honorable man's name," he pleaded. "Ai-ya, I shall not harm him, now that I know the thing pleases you. I wish only to talk with him—to beg him to use you kindly. Tell me the name, Kiang Yeh."

"I should not; but we were children together, and the secret shall not be kept from you. He is Chao Ying, son of Chao Hai, the carver of jade and ivory."

A door slammed shut above him, and the balcony was empty. Chao, enveloped in a love-cloud of purple and gold, trotted home to "honor" his father, down the Passageway of the Seven Steps.

LAWS AS TO COST OF LIVING

Dr. Edward Everett Hale Discusses Those of Engel.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, lecturing in Philadelphia on "How to Regulate Expenses" and "How to Dress," said Engel had carefully studied expenses, according to the New York World, and his three laws are:

1. That the greater the income of any person or family, the smaller the relative percentage of the outlay for subsistence.

2. That the percentage of expense for clothing is approximately the same, whatever the income.

3. That the percentage of outlay for lodging, rent, fuel or light is invariably the same, whatever the income.

As to the clothing there must be a decent regard for the opinions of mankind along with a determination not to be wholly subservient to them. The cost of clothing to the workman is from 7 per cent to 19 per cent of his income, the average in Massachusetts being 15 per cent. In Germany the average is 18 per cent, and in Illinois 21.

Then there is the question of how much of one's income to devote to other people in the social life. That must depend on a person's own consciousness and circumstances. There is also the problem of contributions to charity.

Dr. Hale read the principle enunciated by Star King, that for every expenditure in amusements we ought to make a corresponding contribution to the improvement of society and in the interest of the offspring, for "when we do that we have a right to our amusements; otherwise we have no right to them."

LETTER MAIL THIEVES FEAR.

Business Man Sends Money in Novel Yet Safe Fashion.

"I send money by mail every week to my mother in Ohio," said the business man, according to the New York World. "I don't send it by money order or by check, or even by registered post. I just put my bills in an envelope along with my letter and send the whole thing by regular mail."

"But," urged the sane friend, "you take big risks of having your letter opened somewhere between New York and Ohio and the money pinched."

"On the contrary, I take no risk at all."

"But hardly a week passes that I don't read of letters being opened by dishonest mail clerks somewhere in the United States and cash stolen."

"Not letters sent the way I send mine. I put the money in the letter. Then I write in the lower left-hand corner in red ink:

"'This envelope contains $20 in two $10 bills numbered —— and ——.'

"Not a mail clerk on earth dares to open that envelope. They all take it for a 'trap' and the letter and money are as safe as if their trip was escorted by a regiment of infantry."

The Wish of the Small Boy.

I wish my clothes were pasted on my
back, jes' like a dog's,
Or like th' bark that's fastened on a
pile of hemlock logs;
Then every time I trimmed my kite, or
rigged my little boat,
An' started out, I wouldn't hear: "Oh,
Johnny, where's your coat?"

Th' fellers of my gang come up an' holler at our gate:
"Come on, we're goin' fishin', Jack!" but, gee! I got t' wait
Till ma has sewed a button on an' stitched a rippin' hem
'Fore I kin git my fishin'-pole an' foller after 'em.

One day when me an' Nell was huntin' berries down th' lane
Th' hired man rattled by—he had a wagonload of grain;
An' he'd 'a' taken me along, if Nell jes' hadn't said:
"He can't go into town without a hat upon his head."

In winter, when th' sleddin' an' th' skatin's comin' in,
I never leave th' house but what I'm scared back ag'in
T' bundle up "in something warm"—in' so I've got t' tote
A pair of skates an' rubber shoes an' gloves an' overcoat.

An' in th' mornin', when th' birds is singin' in th' trees,
I'm later gittin' out than all th' chipmunks an' th' bees,
Jes' 'cause I have t' sit around a-pullin' at a shoe
That won't go on for knotted string, or 'cause it's wet with dew.

That's why I wish my clothes were pasted on me, like a dog's,
Or like th' bark that's fastened on a pile of hemlock logs;
Then every time I wished t' have a swim or take a doze
I wouldn't have t' wait till I had shed my Sunday clothes.

—Aloysius Coll, in Buffalo News.

"He" Is a Girl.

A tired mother with two children, a baby of 2 years that sat on her lap and a bright-eyed boy of perhaps 4, who sat beside her, were trying to enjoy a little luncheon in a restaurant in the business section of the city. Two young ladies entered and sat down at the same table. Seeing the difficulty the woman had in eating lunch and holding her younger child at the same time, one of the young ladies leaned over and said in a propitiating tone: "What a sweet little boy! Won't you let me hold him until you finish lunch?" The mother gladly granted the request and was transferring her charge into the arms of the younger woman, when the little boy, with never a smile, raised his voice and exclaimed: "He ain't a boy; he's a little girl!"—Philadelphia Press.

Plan to Keep Rats from Ships.

British authorities are attempting a systematic destruction of rats for the purpose of stamping out certain diseases. To prevent rats from going on board ship at the great ports tin disks have been placed on the mooring ropes. Snap-shot photographs have been taken of the rats running along the ropes and jumping over the disks to get aboard the ships.

REGARD FOR THE THIRSTY.

One of the Attractions of Capital City to a Stranger.

"Among the thousand and one attractions of the national capital," said a New England man to a Washington Star Reporter, "are the little pumps with ladles attached to them that one finds scattered at various points about the city. This makes a favorable impression upon one, as it points out the fact that if a man wants a drink of water when he is perambulating the town he doesn't have to seek a whisky shop to get it.

"Now let me tell you something," continued the man from New England. "I was two days in New York this summer. Never had been there before, and they were very hot days. I started out to see the sights and walked a good bit. I'm no lightweight, as you see, and soon I wanted a drink of water. I never do drink anything but water and on this occasion felt as if I wanted a gallon or so, but I couldn't find any. I stopped a man on the street and said to him: 'My friend, do you know where I can get a glass of water?' He took me into a miserable groggery; we walked up to the bar and he asked the man in charge to give me a glass of water. I ought not to have gone into the barroom and would not if I had known where I was going, because I am opposed to giving them the slightest encouragement, even that of my presence. The man poured me out a big thimbleful of water when I wanted a celery-glass full, and it tasted of spirits to me. Same way all along. I couldn't get a drink without violating my principles and going into a gin mill, where I always got a second-hand taste of whisky or some other poisonous stuff.

"Therefore, you ought to be grateful for your pumps. A thirsty man walking along the street isn't obliged to patronize a rum shop to get a drink of water."

PLANS ODD FACTORY TOWN.

Ebenezer Howland Founds Garden City With House for Each Family.

An industrial town unlike any other in the world is about the rise near London. It is to be called Garden City, because every house will be surrounded by a Garden. Ebenezer Howard is the projector of this Utopia and he has, after many years, induced rich philanthropists to form a stock company and to furnish the large capital necessary to begin work.

There is to be one family to each house, flats and two-family houses being absolutely barred; the total population is not to exceed 30,000 and a maximum of one-sixth of the town area is to be given up to buildings. There are to be factories, but every window of these is to be a window garden. Meat is to be supplied direct from the surrounding farms; each family is to grow its own vegetables on its own land; cows to be pastured in the town and each house is to be hygienic and pretty. Garden City is to be governed by a board of managers and is to be managed strictly as a business enterprise. There is nothing socialistic about it and the residents will have little to say about the government of the place.

The projectors expect to scatter such Garden Cities all over England.

Gems Found in Maine.

The minerals of Maine are becoming of world-wide reputation. The great aqua-marine, found in Stoneham, and probably the most valuable gem ever found on the American continent, has recently been purchased as a valuable acquisition to the crown jewels of Germany. The German prince, while in this country, saw the gem at Chicago and admired it so much that the government has been negotiating for it ever since, and recently sent a man over to this country, who finally succeeded in closing the trade, taking the gem back to Germany with him. At the world's fair at Chicago the gem was valued at $30,000. It weighed 183 carats. One crystal taken at Paris, Me., this summer has been sold for $500.

Reminiscent.

The mother saves the baby's shoes
Which held the chubby feet.
In after years to hear again
Their halting patter sweet.

The bride her satin slipper keeps,
Reminder of the day,
To tread again in fancy's realm
The happy rose-strewn way.

The man recalls those red-topped boots,
When as a freckled boy
They filled him with a haughty pride
And swelled his soul with joy.

But those which stir my inmost heart
Are on the owner yet—
Four shining shoes of gleaming steel—
Ah, me, what vain regret!

—McLandburgh Wilson, in the Criterion.

Rejected Insinuation.

A young lawyer was sent from Edinburgh to a country north of the Forth to act as junior counsel in a licensing club case. He had to cross-examine the certifying justice, who was very diffuse and rather evasive in his answers.

"Speak a little more simply and to the point, please," said the counsel, mildly, "you are a little ambiguous, you know."

"I am not, sir" replied the witness, indignantly. "I have been strictly teetotal for a year."—Ram's Horn.

Cremation of Dead Soldiers.

Military critics say that the Japanese have a great advantage over Christian nations in the matter of sanitation because of their method of disposing of the dead by cremation. After the great battles of the civil war in the United States the soldiers slept in graveyards and drank the water tainted with the seepage from the graves of the dead. During that war one man in sixty-five was killed in battle, one in fifty-six died of wounds and one in thirteen died of disease.

The Gorilla in Histor

Gorillas have figured in the writings of historians, or at least of some of them, for thousands of years according to Andrew Wilson, the naturalist. The ancients, however, were apparently unable to distinguish them from savages. "In the sixth century before Christ," says Mr. Wilson, "we find Hanno, the voyager of Carthage, telling of his encounter with what seem to have been man-like apes. He speaks of a bay called the 'Horn of the South.' This was probably situated near the Gaboon, on the African east coast. Here the chimpanzee is met with to-day, the gorilla being found, as a rule, farther inland. 'In the bay,' says Hanno in his 'Periplus,' 'was an island of great size, having a lake, and in this another island full of wild men. Much the greater part were women with hairy bodies, whom the interpreters called gorillas. We were unable to capture the men, who escaped by reason of their great agility. They climbed precipitous rocks and trees and defended themselves by throwing stones at us. We took three women, who bit and tore those who caught them and were unwilling to follow. We were obliged, therefore, to kill them, and took their skins off, which skins were brought to Carthage, for we did not sail farther, prov[illegible] becoming scarce.'

"Thus far Hanno. There may [illegible] doubt regarding the identity of animals he saw, while the name 'gorilla' must not be regarded as [illegible] sarily applying to the real an[illegible] Purchas, of the 'Pilgrimages,' r[illegible]

Next the story of a native of L[illegible] in Essex, Andrew Battell by [illegible] Battell, it appears, was 'sent b[illegible] Portugals prisoner to Angola [illegible] 'lived there and in the adjoinin[illegible] gions neere eighteene yeers.' [illegible] chas tells us 'of a kinde of [illegible] Apes, if they might so bee term[illegible] the height of a man, but tw[illegible] bigge in feature of their limme[illegible] a strength proportionable, ha[illegible] over, otherwise altogether lik[illegible] and women in their whole shape.'

"Battell discourses of their [illegible] They sleep in trees and build [illegible] against rain. They walk on th[illegible] but carry their hands clasped [illegible] nape of the neck when on the [illegible] They are vegetarians, eating no[illegible] They have no speech, and [illegible] keep up a fire they have fou[illegible] cause they have no understand[illegible] lay fresh wood thereon. When [illegible] die, according to Battell, the sur[illegible] cover the dead with heaps of [illegible] and wood."

Billions in the Crop

The cotton crop of a single year is valued at $600,000,000. This would be nearly $40 for every family in the United States.

The corn crop is even greater. The value of the corn raised in a single year could pay the national debt, says the New York World, with interest for one year, and leave enough to help out President Roosevelt on governmental expenses so that there need be no deficit for four or five years.

The American hen lays enough eggs in one month to pay the interest on the national debt. The one and two-thirds billion of eggs laid in one year would reach 30,000 miles, or ten times across the continent, if placed side by side in a continuous line.

The automobile is all very well, but horses and mules are still worth a trifle of a billion and a third of dollars. That is an average of $65 worth of horseflesh for every family in the land.

The total products of the farm in 1904 are $5,000,000,000. That is nearly equal to the total capital stock of all American railroads befor[illegible] "boom" of 1900.

This sum is more than six [illegible] the capital stock of all the na[illegible] banks. It is three times the [illegible] earnings of all the railroads. [illegible] nearly as great as the value of m[illegible] facture in 1900, less cost of raw [illegible] terial.

In two years the farmers have [illegible] duced wealth exceeding the outp[illegible] all the gold mines of the world [illegible] Columbus discovered America.

In six years the deposits in a[illegible] banks of three farming states [illegible] increased as follows: Iowa, 10[illegible] cent; Kansas, 219 per cent; M[illegible] sippi, 301 per cent.

Even rice, which few families [illegible] much use of, is grown to the e[illegible] of 650,000 pounds. Macaroni wh[illegible] a novelty in this country, [illegible] year's crop of it would fill a bl[illegible] feet high and completely cover [illegible] city "long block."

The increase alone of farming [illegible] tal in four years, aside from th[illegible] preciation in the value of the [illegible] would build sixty subways like [illegible] of New York city.

Books in Corner Stone

It has lately been recorded that the late Dr. Samuel Smiles caused to be buried under the foundation stone of a house that he built at Blackheath a copy of his own world-renowned work, "Self-Help," but it may here be said that all the books that have during the last few decades been similarly buried were to be disinterred a considerable library would be the result.

That clever dramatist, the late H. J. Byron, who wrote "Our Boys," had a mania for removing from house to house, and on one occasion, when he built a new house in the north of London, he placed beneath the foundation stone the original "script" of several of his plays. When this house was afterward sold, just at the time when the dramatist's fame was at its zenith, the land agent in charge of the transaction cited the buried manuscript as giving additional value to the premises.

In the north of England, and especially in Yorkshire and Lancashire, it was found that coins and other [illegible] able deposits between the found[illegible] stones of new public buildings [illegible] only too frequently appropriat[illegible] cunning workers—and this despi[illegible] efforts of contractors and their [illegible] men—and it then became the cu[illegible] always to deposit the volume w[illegible] formed the current local directory [illegible] scores of these lists of the inhabi[illegible] of towns at given time have been [illegible] placed.

In many cases copies of the w[illegible] of authors whose names have [illegible] identified with a given locality [illegible] been placed beneath the found[illegible] stones of public buildings in such [illegible] tricts, cases in point being furni[illegible] by Dickens, Harrison Ainsworth [illegible] others. Near New York a gentle[illegible] built a mansion upon the site [illegible] dwelling formerly in the occup[illegible] of Laurence Sterne, and he place[illegible] neath it a complete set of the w[illegible] of that author, one of these be[illegible] valuable autograph copy.—L[illegible] Tit-Bits.

Place We Call To-Morro

There's a place we call To-morrow—just a step beyond the day;
You may see its spires and towers in the twilight's dim half-gloom.
'Tis the land beyond the sunrise, where the time is always May,
When the fragrant buds of promise are just bursting into bloom;
Hope, the wanderer, finds haven there, and sorrow's hollow eyes
Seek to see beyond the starless night the twinkling lights that play
From its towers that like beacons to the shadowed heavens rise.
'Tis a place we call To-morrow—just a step beyond the day.

There's a place we call To-morrow—just a step beyond the Now.
'Tis the summit of endeavor, lying further up the hill;
'Tis the place where Glory waits with garlands fashioned for thy brow;
Where thy hopes find full fruition and thy longings all are still;
'Tis the biding place of dreams, and sunset streaks its gorgeous skies
With an ebbing sheen of splendor; for the twilight, growing gray,
Dulls the crimson glow of promise and the luster dims and dies.
For 'tis always over yonder—just a step beyond the day.

There's a place we call To-morrow, its clustered groves are fa[illegible]
With their dells and rills and [illegible]
And its echoes rich with sot[illegible]
Fame bides there, and Love and [illegible]
And the heart of Joy is fu[illegible]
With a heavenly completeness [illegible]
way seems overlong;
But the feet grow weary, weary, a[illegible]
toiler's yearning eyes
See its towers always rising [illegible]
hilltops; for the day
Of the setting sun with splendor [illegible]
the arch of distant skies.
But the place we call To-morrow [illegible]
step beyond the day

Though the days be cold and [illegible]
and the ways be thick with [illegible]
Yet we see its towers and spires [illegible]
grandly over there
Where the fragrant buds of prom[illegible]
just bursting into bloom.
And the lights like flaming beac[illegible]
the heavens with their glare;
Hope, the wanderer, finds haven [illegible]
and sorrow's sigh is stilled
And the brow of Toil is garland[illegible]
roses of the May.
Like the rarest wine o'erflowing [illegible]
sparkling laughter spilled
In that place we call To-morrow [illegible]
step beyond the day!

—J. W. Foley, in New York T[illegible]

For Long, Useful Li

It is well to live many years; if we can provide we try at least to make the years useful. Each year means three hundred and sixty-five more days of possible effort; each day has its twenty-four hours in which a good thought or a noble ambition may be born.

But we devote altogether too much time to this mere thought of long life and good health. We should adopt some definite plan of self-control and self-denial with the hope of living to be old.

But the plan thus adopted should become a matter of constant habit, working without any thought or effort on our part, as the heart works in its lifelong pumping.

Once our physical plan of life is mapped out, our thoughts should be diverted from it. From that mo[illegible] every particle of energy we p[illegible] should be devoted to the task of [illegible] ing ourselves useful.

We should concentrate our [illegible] upon some form or upon many f[illegible] of mental activity. We should [illegible] pel ourselves to know the impo[illegible] work that is being done aroun[illegible] as well as the great things that [illegible] been done in the past.

We should resolve to add [illegible] thing, no matter how little, to the [illegible] work that men have done. If we [illegible] not create, we can at least a[illegible] knowledge. If we cannot do the [illegible] things, we can talk about them [illegible] telligently, in a way that will st[illegible] ambition in the minds of those [illegible] are younger and abler.—New [illegible] Journal.

Women in Our H

palling Increase in the Numbe[illegible]
Performed Each Year—How [illegible]
Avoid Them.

Miss Ruby Mushrush

[illegible]ing through the hospitals in our [illegible]ness, sleep[illegible]
[illegible] are proportion[illegible] those snow-white [illegible] girls, who are either [illegible] recovering from serious opera[illegible]

"Why should this be the case? Sin[illegible] because they have neglected them[illegible] ures. Ovarian and womb trouble[illegible] certainly on the increase among [illegible] women of this country—they creep [illegible] them unawares, but every one of [illegible] patients in the hospital bids had [illegible] ty of warning in that bearing-[illegible] feeling, pain at left or right of [illegible] womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in [illegible] small of the back, leucorrhœa, diz[illegible] ss, flatulency, displacements of the [illegible] b or irregularities. All of these [illegible] otoms are indications of an un[illegible] thy condition of the ovaries or [illegible] b, and if not heeded the penalty [illegible] to be paid by a dangerous operation. [illegible] n these symptoms manifest them[illegible] es, do not drag along until you are [illegible] ed to go to the hospital and sub[illegible] to an operation—but remember [illegible] Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable [illegible] pound has saved thousands of [illegible] en from surgical operations. [illegible] hen women are troubled with ir[illegible] lar, suppressed or painful menstru[illegible] n, weakness, leucorrhœa, displace[illegible] t or ulceration of the womb, that [illegible] ring-down feeling, inflammation of [illegible] ovaries, backache, bloating (or flat[illegible] cy), general debility, indigestion, [illegible] nervous prostration, or are beset [illegible] such symptoms as dizziness, lassi[illegible] , excitability, irritability, nervous[illegible]

[illegible]in E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Suc[illegible]

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

[illegible] better advertise the South's Leading [illegible]ess College, four scholarships are of [illegible] young person of this county at less than [illegible]
WRITE TODAY
L.A. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

WHAT'S THE USE OF SAYING "GIVE ME A 5-CENT CIGAR," WHEN BY ASKING FOR A [illegible]

CREMO"

YOU GET THE BEST 5-CENT CIGAR IN AMERICA

"The World's Largest Seller"

AZY LIVER

[illegible]d Cascarets so good that I would not be [illegible]t them. I was troubled a great deal with [illegible] liver and headache. Now since taking [illegible]rets Candy Cathartic I feel very much better [illegible] certainly recommend them to my friends [illegible] best medicine I have ever seen."
[illegible]Bazinet, Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

[illegible]ant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. [illegible] Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never [illegible] in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. [illegible]uaranteed to cure or your money back.
[illegible]terling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 601

[illegible]UAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
[illegible]OWN CARRIAGE CO.'S
BUGGIES
Cincinnati, O.
[illegible]50, $55, $60, $65 and $70.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

[illegible]ected [illegible]weak [illegible]nse Thompson's Eye Water

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SO[illegible]

High Pr[illegible]
Morison
High Gr[illegible]

Tanks, S[illegible]
Heav[illegible]
Address

Women in Our Hospitals

Appalling Increase in the Number of Operations Performed Each Year—How Women May Avoid Them.

Going through the hospitals in our cities one is surprised to find such a large proportion of the patients lying in those snow-white beds women and girls, who are either awaiting or recovering from serious opera-

Why should this be the case? Simply because they have neglected themselves. Ovarian and womb troubles are certainly on the increase among the women of this country—they creep on them unawares, but every one of the patients in the hospital beds had had a day of warning in that bearing-down feeling, pain at left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, leucorrhœa, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the womb or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb, and if not heeded the penalty will be paid by a dangerous operation. If these symptoms manifest themselves, do not drag along until you are compelled to go to the hospital and submit to an operation—but remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved thousands of women from surgical operations.

Such women are troubled with irregular suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion, dizziness, nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, lassitude, extreme nervousness, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy.

The following letters cannot fail to bring hope to despairing women.

Mrs. Fred Seydel, 413 N. 54th Street, West Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I was in a very serious condition when I wrote to you for advice. I had a serious womb and ovarian trouble and I could not carry a child to maturity, and was advised that an operation was my only hope of recovery. I could not bear to think of going to the hospital, so wrote you for advice. I did as you instructed me and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and I am not only a well woman to-day, but have a beautiful baby girl six months old. I advise all sick and suffering women to write you for advice, as you have done so much for me."

Miss Ruby Mushrush, of East Chicago, Ind., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I have been a great sufferer with irregular menstruation and ovarian trouble, and about three months ago the doctor, after using the X-Ray on me, said I had an abcess on the ovaries and would have to have an operation. My mother wanted me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a last resort, and it not only saved me from an operation but made me entirely well."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice and medicine have restored thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

better advertise the South's Leading ness College, four scholarships are of- young persons of this county at less than WRITE TODAY

M.A. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

WHAT'S THE USE OF SAYING "GIVE ME A 5 CENT CIGAR," WHEN BY ASKING FOR A : :

CREMO"

YOU GET THE BEST 5 CENT CIGAR IN AMERICA

"The World's Largest Seller"

AZY LIVER

d Cascarets so good that I would not be t them. I was troubled a great deal with liver and headache. Now since taking ets (candy Cathartic) I feel very much better certainly recommend them to my friends the best medicine I have ever seen."

Bartlett, Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

Best for The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THAT WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

sant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 501

UAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

OWN CARRIAGE CO.'S BUGGIES

Cincinnati, O.

$50, $55, $60, $65 and $70.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Dicted weak use Thompson's Eye Water

The Swiss authorities are about to adopt khaki for soldiers' uniforms.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

Ants are the most brainy of all creatures in proportion to size.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The town of Charlottenburg, near Berlin, has an open-air school.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The sale of automobiles in Russia is growing rapidly.

Macaroni Wheat.

Salzer's strain of this Wheat is the kind which laughs at droughts and the elements and positively mocks Black Rust, that terrible scorch!

It's sure of yielding 80 bushels of finest Wheat the sun shines on per acre on good Ill., Ia., Mich., Wis., O., Pa., Mo., Neb. lands and 40 to 60 bushels on arid lands! No rust, no insects, no failure. Catalog tells all about it.

JUST SEND 10c AND THIS NOTICE

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, worth $100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. [A. C. L.]

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

CORN FIELDS ARE GOLD FIELDS

to the farmer who understands how to feed his crops. Fertilizers for Corn must contain at least 7 per cent. actual

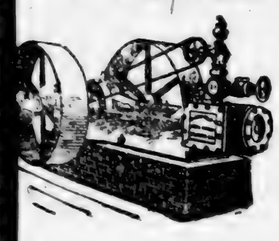
Potash

Send for our books—they tell why Potash is as necessary to plant life as sun and rain; sent free, if you ask. Write to-day.

GERMAN KALI WORKS

New York—93 Nassau Street, or Atlanta, Ga.—23½ South Broad St.

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMPANY



MANUFACTURERS

High Pressure Return Tubular Boilers
Morison Internally Fired Boilers
High Grade Slide Valve Engines
Transmission Machinery
Heavy Castings
Wrought Iron and Steel Work
Tanks, Stacks and Stand Pipes

Heavy Pipe Work a Specialty

Address Machinery Department

MACON, GEORGIA.

MANSON MEETS THE ENEMY.

What He Said When He Saw His Torturer Face to Face.

"It is unbearable!" declared Mr. Manson. Then he threw down his paper and remarked to Mrs. Manson that she must be devoid of nerves. "If you think for one minute," she replied, "that I enjoy being tortured all day long and most of the evening by that dreadful tooting, you're entirely mistaken, Archibald." The Chicago News gives some further account of Manson's experiences.

"Somebody ought to stop it," Manson said, gruffly.

"So you have said before," Mrs. Manson remarked, sweetly.

The perpetual, maddening, amateurish playing of a peculiarly shrill fife was destroying domestic harmony not only in the Manson flat, but in every house in the block. It began early in the morning. The scales were an accompaniment to the breakfast coffee, from which the men of a dozen families fled, leaving their wives to be tormented by a repertoire that wavered through "Suwanee River" to "Yankee Doodle."

Nobody was quite sure from which house the fife shrilled forth, but by calling in the aid of distracted servants and comparing notes, the neighborhood finally settled down on the Grahams' as the fatal spot.

"They have a ten-year-old nephew living with them now," a feminine detective triumphantly announced. "He must do it."

"Chloroform him," promptly said all the husbands, especially Manson.

The fife was most annoying on hot days. On a certain broiling Saturday afternoon Manson's nerves gave way.

"Any human being," he said, "who will deliberately torture, or allow any one to torture, the rest of the world with such outrageous, ear-splitting racket ought to be driven off the street. I can't see why some of you women don't complain about it to Mrs. Graham. You could lead up to it, gracefully, you know."

"Has it ever occurred to you," asked his wife, crisply, "that some of you men might speak to Mr. Graham? I don't even know his wife by sight. if I did I might be tempted to say something."

"Maybe the boy will swallow the fife," suggested Manson, hopefully. "Possibly both Graham and his wife are deaf, and that's the reason they don't mind it themselves. People with as little consideration for other folks' feelings ought to have a few good plain truths hammered into them. If I ever get a chance I'll do it. You watch!"

Then there came an evening when Manson was met on his return by an excited wife.

"What do you think!" she cried. "Mrs. Graham called today, and she is the dearest old lady you ever saw. She spoke so sweetly of her nephew, Bob, and said he was such a comfort to them! His parents are dead. She said he just loved music—"

"Music!" snorted Manson.

"Just loved music," went on Mrs. Manson, hastily, "and nearly broke his heart till they got him the fife. She —she wanted to know—she said she hoped it didn't annoy us."

Manson breathed hard.

"Wh—what did you say?" he asked, feverishly. "You told her?"

"I just couldn't, Archibald," Mrs. Manson confessed. "She was so placid, and had such a sweet way—and—"

"You had the chance and let it go by," said Manson, with cold dignity.

It was three nights later—72 hours, 36 of which had been enlivened by the shrilling of the fife—that Mr. and Mrs. Graham and the demon Bob himself passed by and stopped on the Mansons' door-step. Manson looked at Bob curiously. He was a singularly prepossessing child. There was a fascination in merely gazing at him. He approached Manson confidently, and his dark eyes were very winning.

"Do you like music?" he asked. "I do. I have a fife, and I practise lots. Maybe you've heard me. Don't you think it's pretty?"

Mrs. Manson gripped her chair arms and waited for the worst.

There was a silence, during which Manson gazed into the eager, appealing face of the author of his daily torture. His duty was plain, but he had not counted on the boy's eyes. At last he spoke.

"Yes, indeed, it's great!" he said.

Campaigning in Missouri.

Senator Cockrell and Joseph W. Folk of Missouri were to make campaign addresses in the same town on the same day. They left St. Louis together, and until a late hour chatted in the smoking compartment. When they finally decided to retire Mr. Folk noticed the senator remove his shoes and then carefully place them under the covers at the foot of his berth. He could not restrain his curiosity.

"Why do you place your shoes in bed with you?" he asked quizzically.

"Sh-h-h! Not a word!" said the senator. "I am to address a peculiar class of my constituents tomorrow. They are gentlemen from the tall timber. Now, do you understand?"

"I must confess that I do not," replied Mr. Folk.

"Well," said the senator, "if I left those shoes out the porter would polish them, would he not?"

"Most assuredly he would," said Mr. Folk.

"Well, down in this part of the country the people don't stand for statesmen with polished shoes."—Sunday Magazine.

After a juror in a Sydney (Australia) court had been fined $10 for two days in succession for absence it was discovered that he was dead.

BISHOP OWES HEALTH AND LIFE TO PE-RU-NA.

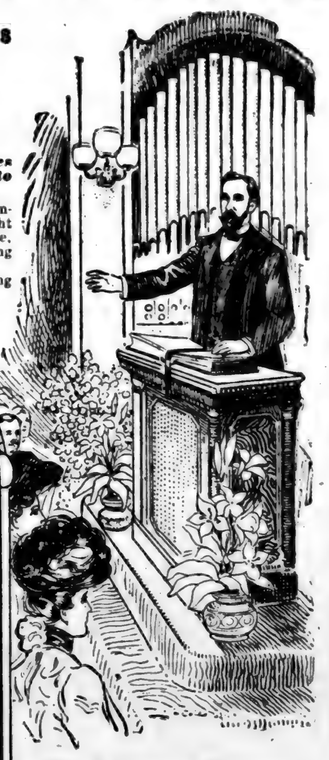
Ministers of All Denominations Join in Recommending Pe-ru-na to the People.

Public speaking especially exposes the throat and bronchial tubes to catarrhal affections.

Breathing the air of crowded assemblies, and the necessary exposure to night air which many preachers must face, makes catarrh especially prevalent among their class.

Peruna has become justly popular among them.

BISHOP L. H. HALSEY.



The Friends of Pe-ru-na.

Despite the prejudices of the medical profession against proprietary medicines, the clergy have always maintained a strong confidence and friendship for Peruna.

They have discovered by personal experience that Peruna does all that is claimed for it.

The Bishop's Strong Tribute to Pe-ru-na.

L. H. Halsey, Bishop C. M. E. Church, Atlanta, Ga., writes:

"I have found Peruna to be a great remedy for catarrh. ***I have suffered with this terrible disease for more than twenty years,*** until since I have been using Peruna, which has relieved me of the trouble.

"I have tried many remedies and spent a great deal of hard-earned money for them, ***but I found nothing so effectual in the cure of catarrh as the great medicine, Peruna.***

"I feel sure that Peruna is not only a triumph of medical science, but it is also a blessing to suffering humanity.

"Every individual who suffers with respiratory diseases will find Peruna a magnificent and sovereign remedy."—L. H. Halsey, Bp. C. M. E. Church.

Peruna is the most prompt and sure remedy for catarrh that can be taken.

Many a preacher has been able to meet his engagements only because he keeps on hand a bottle of Peruna, ready to meet any emergency that may arise.

We have on file many letters of recommendation like the one given above. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast number of grateful letters Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving, in praise of his famous catarrh remedy, Peruna.

Could Not Agree.

It was at one time arranged that Dante Gabriel Rossetti, his brother William and Swinburne and George Meredith should live together in a certain house. Meredith happened to see Dante Gabriel Rossetti at breakfast and changed his plans. Meredith himself tells the story: "It was past noon," he says. "Rossetti had not yet risen, though it was an exquisite day. On the breakfast table on a huge dish rested five thick slabs of bacon, upon which five rigid eggs had slowly bled to death. Presently Rossetti appeared in his dressing gown, with slippers down at heel and devoured the dainty repast like an ogre." That meal was too much for Meredith—and he sacrificed three months rent rather than see it repeated."

The United States has 320 retired brigadier generals.

Minnesota has abolished grand juries.

10,000 Plants for 10c.

Rare gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's seeds than any other in America. They're money makers for thrifty. We own over 5,000 acres for the production of our warranted seeds. In order to induce you to try them, we will make you the following unprecedented offer:

For 10 Cents Postpaid

1000 Early, Rosy Potatoes,
1000 Rare Luscious Raspberries,
1000 Seductively Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain multiplied seed to grow 1,000 pleasing, tempting bushels of brilliant flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about Flowers, Roses, Small Fruits, etc., all for 10c in stamps and this notice. Big 114 page catalog alone, 5c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., Seedsmen, La Crosse, Wis.

Best on Earth

Gantt's Planters and Distributers

WE GUARANTEE THEM. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

GANTT MFG. CO., Macon, Ga.

ELECTRIC VEST POCKET LIGHTS

By Mail $1.00.

United Electric Co

1804 Fourth Avenue

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

PECANS WE SELL DIRECT TO PLANTER AT WHOLESALE. . . AND ALL KINDS of NUT TREES. NEW PLUM, MAYNARD, THE MONEYMAKER. The BEST that ever happened. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION. OAK LAWN NURSERY, Huntsville Ala.

Field Seeds

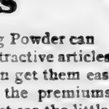
Country merchants and farmers can save 10 to 25 per cent by writing the Nashville Produce Co., Nashville, Tenn., for special cash prices. The only strictly cash field seed house in the South. Write today.

NASHVILLE PRODUCE CO., J. J. ODIL, Manager.

Bryant & Stratton

Business, Shorthand and Telegraphy College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole year. Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

Am. 6, 1905.



RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore taste, and every disorder arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

WINCHESTER

Take-Down Repeating Shotguns

Don't spend from $50 to $200 for a gun, when for so much less money you can buy a Winchester Take-Down Repeating Shotgun, which will outshoot and outlast the highest-priced double-barreled gun, besides being as safe, reliable and handy. Your dealer can show you one. They are sold everywhere.

FREE: Our 160-Page Illustrated Catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Pick Your Premium.

Your Choice of 56 Valuable Articles

is offered for the freight-car coupons on Good Luck Baking Powder can labels. Besides beautiful pieces of jewelry, the list includes attractive articles of wearing apparel and handsome things for the house. You can get them easily and quickly—and you'll be surprised at their value. Five of the premiums are illustrated above. For full description and pictures of the whole list see the little Good Luck Premium Book in each can. The positive purity, the perfect wholesomeness of

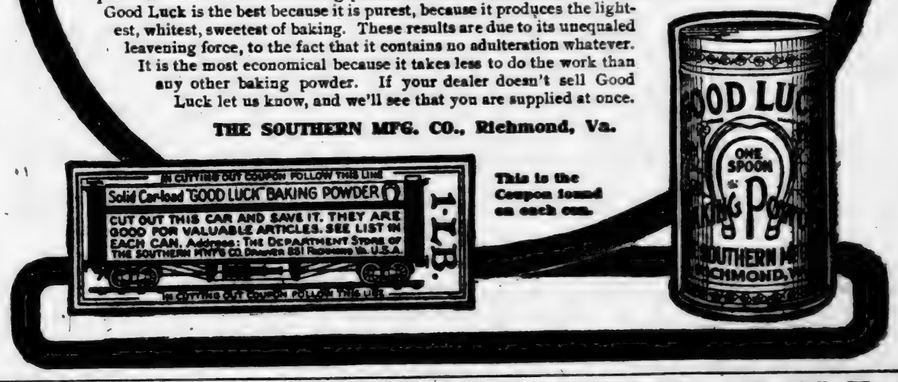
GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

make it the most widely chosen of all leavening agents. During this year 16,145,114 pounds have been sold (many orders coming in for car-load shipments), which is the largest business for a single factory in the world. This is only the inevitable result of the original Good Luck plan—to furnish the best baking powder in the world at the lowest price—10 cents a pound.

Good Luck is the best because it is purest, because it produces the lightest, whitest, sweetest of baking. These results are due to its unequaled leavening force, to the fact that it contains no adulteration whatever.

It is the most economical because it takes less to do the work than any other baking powder. If your dealer doesn't sell Good Luck let us know, and we'll see that you are supplied at once.

THE SOUTHERN MFG. CO., Richmond, Va.



This is the Coupon found on each can.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Mo.

MORE QUIET IN EAST

The Russians are Successful in an Attack With the Japanese. Small Loss.

SEVERAL SMALL SKIRMISHES.

Reports from General Kuropatkin Show That Both Sides are Preparing to Get Busy.

St. Petersburg—According to General Kuropatkin's latest reports, which indicate the wounding of a third general, Domdoski, the operations at Sandiapu and the fighting at Shakhe have been momentarily suspended. The Russians successfully repulsed the last attack of the Japanese eastward with heavy loss. The cold is still intense, there being 24 degrees of frost. There are indications that the Japanese are preparing to break the inactivity on their own account as soon as the weather moderates.

The war office is closed and no further facts regarding the reports that General Kuropatkin is about to give up his command can be obtained.

General Kuropatkin Reports.

St. Petersburg—General Kuropatkin, in a report to Emperor Nicholas says:

"No fighting was reported on February 4th. At present activity is confined to operations by our volunteers which harass the enemy. There is artillery firing on both sides, and a hasty strengthening of positions by both the Russians and Japanese."

General Kuropatkin on Friday reported the repulse of the Japanese advance guard on the left flank toward Saosyr and Chansan, with slight losses, the Japanese leaving 50 dead on the field.

Number of Skirmishes.

Tokio—There were a number of serious skirmishes along the Shakhe and Hun rivers Friday and Saturday. The Russians shelled portions of Japanese lines Friday night and small bodies of Russians attacked Waittao and Titi mountains, and places in those vicinities. Reports received from Japanese Manchurian headquarters say that the attacks were repulsed.

Friday afternoon Russian batteries stationed at Liuchientun and Wanpao mountain, north of the Shakhe river, and at other places shelled the Japanese positions. Saturday morning 600 cavalry, comprising one force, and two companies of infantry and one battery of another, simultaneously attacked Chitaitse, on the right bank of the Hun river. The Russians appeared to have reserves. The Japanese garrison at Chituitse was defending the place when the report of the attack was forwarded.

Three hundred Russian cavalry with two guns occupied Songchin on Plaksin bay, northeastern Korea, January 24th, but abandoned the town January 28th and retired northward.

Russians Hold Japs.

Mukden—During the night of February 1st the Japanese artillery facing the Russian right opened a terrific fire on the Russian positions southeast of Sandiapu, in preparation for an outbreak. The Russian artillery replied and the cannonading lasted until after noon.

During the night of February 2 the Japanese attacked the village of Schantan and adjoining Russian positions, but by daylight of February 3 they had been defeated along the entire front. The Russians even advanced slightly. The Russian losses were about 300 and those of the Japanese were heavy.

Japanese prisoners believe that an important movement is pending.

Tachimi Bore Brunt.

London—According to the Tokio correspondent, Lieutenant General Tachimi, in command of the Eighth Japanese division, bore the brunt of the fighting in the battle of Hoikoutai. He was constantly opposed by superior forces, but continued fighting till the last, with a total loss of 162 officers and 5,500 men killed or wounded.

General Matsumara Dies.

London—General Matsumara has died at the front from congestion of the brain. He commanded the operations at 203 Meter Hill, and was decorated and promoted for heroism.

Will Repair Furnace.

Gadsden, Ala.—The work of making the necessary repairs on the old charcoal furnace will be commenced in a few days and will be pushed as rapidly as possible, as the new owners are anxious to get it into commission. The stack will be rebuilt and other improvements made.

Several Buildings Destroyed By Fire.

Athens, Ala.—Athens had a severe fire last night, which did a considerable amount of damage. The fire originated in the Haggard building, and spread rapidly, destroying several buildings. The loss is unknown.

Belgian Miners Strike.

Mons, Belgium.—About 14,000 coal ers struck for higher wages. The national congress of miners will meet shortly to discuss a general strike.

Shooting Over Domestic Affairs.

Memphis, Tenn.—A special from Dresden says: B. B. Atkins, a prominent farmer residing in the twenty-fifth district of this county, and his wife and her sister, Miss Mary Nanny, are in jail here charged with assault on T. D. Atkins, son of the first named, who lies at death's door from two shotgun wounds, inflicted at the hands of his father. They were arrested on warrants sworn out by the son after the shooting occurred.

Domestic affairs caused the shooting.

Two Men Killed.

Dennison, O.—Two men were killed and one seriously injured in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio near here. The dead are:

J. Henry Muelhoffer, of New Philadelphia.

James Lambright, of Roanoke.

Injured: James Marshall, of Uhrichsville.

The men were "pinching up" a car on a siding when a freight train left the track and crashed into the car the men were working on. A broken rail was the cause.

Einstein Locked Up.

Chicago, Ill.—Abbot Lewis Einstein, husband of Dorothy Russell, daughter of Lillian Russell, was locked in a cell at the Harrison street police station. His wife several days ago instituted proceedings against him for divorce.

Saturday night Mrs. Einstein and her husband met on the street and he threatened to kill her, it is said. Mrs. Einstein went to the police station and reported the alleged threats. She charges Einstein with threats to kill her.

Hobson Denied the Pulpit.

Kansas City, Mo.—During the absence of the pastor of an Iola, Kans., church, a committee of the church arranged to have Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson fill the pulpit.

The minister returned and promptly vetoed the plan, refusing to give way to Hobson. His usual services will be conducted in the church, and the nearest Captain Hobson can get to the pulpit will be a front pew.

Huntsville Mill Will Start.

Huntsville, Ala.—The West Huntsville cotton mill will resume operations at an early date after an idleness of nearly two years. The mill is the property of Tracey W. Pratt, one of the organizers of the Southern Textile Company, and was closed down a short time after the trust began business. All of the former operatives of the mill are now employed in other factories about the city and new hands will have to be imported from other mill towns.

Child Scalded to Death.

Florence, Ala.—A most peculiar and a horrible accident occurred at the home of Mrs. McClanahan, in East Florence, which resulted in the death of her 14-months-old grandchild. The child and its mother, Mrs. George Ramsey, were visiting her mother, while the father was in Texas. The little fellow was playing at some distance from the stove, on which a pot of potatoes was boiling. One side of the stove was propped up on a wooden peg that became misplaced, tipping the pot over. The entire contents were precipitated on the child. It lived but a few hours, dying in great agony. Mr. Ramsey was telegraphed for and is now hastening home to attend the funeral of his baby.

Want Gorky Released from Prison.

Paris.—The imprisonment at St. Petersburg of Maxim Gorky, as a result of the part which he took in the reform movement in Russia, creates an impression in French literary circles, which are signing a petition for his release. Among the signatories are Mm. Rodin, Anatole France, Juares, Charpentier, Ciartie, Marcel Prevost, Ludovic Halevy and Claude Monet.

Nine Injured in Collision.

Plattsburg, N. Y.—Nine persons were injured, some of them seriously, in a head-on collision between a passenger train and a freight train on the Delaware and Hudson railroad Saturday. The collision was caused by the crew of the freight train leaving a switch open. The injured were from small towns in the northern part of the state.

Must Remain Single One Year.

Austin, Tex.—The lower house of the state legislature passed the senate bill forcing persons giving ground for action in divorce cases to remain single for three years, the other party to the divorce to remain single one year. This action of the legislature is the culmination of the crusade which has been waged against divorce throughout the state for some time past.

Rutson, La.—Fire Friday destroyed nine buildings and contents, including the Lincoln hotel. Loss estimated at $40,000, with insurance of $25,250.

Montgomery, Ala.—Governor Cunningham has authorized the advertisement for bids on approximately $8,500,000 of the state's bonds. The advertisements go into the newspapers now and bidders are allowed until April 4 to put in their bids. By this means the state's bonded indebtedness will be refunded. The governor recently made a trip to New York for the specific purpose of looking into this matter and the advertisement for bids comes as the result.

Ten Millions Are Saved.

Brownwood, Tex.—The following signed statement has been issued by C. H. Jenkins, of the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association:

"Since the first call was issued for the farmers to organize for the purpose of securing a 25 per cent. reduction of acreage, and fertilizers, cotton has advanced $2.50 per bale. Upon the basis of four million bales being still in the hands of the producers, this means a gain of $10,000,000 to the cotton growers of the South. If the farmers and business men of the South will stand by the program agreed upon at the New Orleans convention, this gain will amount to forty millions of dollars on the crop in hand by June 1, and the gain on the next crop will be at least one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. Can we afford to pay something in labor and in money for such a consummation as this?

"The essentials are reduction in the next crop, and holding the present crop. The present crop cannot be held economically without warehouses; therefore, my advice is to build warehouses and do it now. Let the farmers and business men of every country get together at once and raise the necessary fund to build a warehouse.

"C. H. JENKINS,
"Member of the Executive Committee Southern Cotton Growers' Association."

Cut Each Other.

Birmingham, Ala.—"Rube" Preddy and Albert Irwin, two well-known young white men about town, cut each other pretty badly Friday night about 7 o'clock in the pool room in the Florence hotel. The fight was the result of a dispute over a game of pool which, it is said, Preddy tried to break up.

As the result of the fight Preddy is at St. Vincent's hospital with three long cuts across his shoulders and down his back, and Albert Irwin is cut, but less dangerously. Irwin is employed in the pool room. Neither has been arrested.

Preddy was drinking and came into the pool room and interferred with a game. Irwin asked him to stop and he replied with profane language. The two commenced fighting and drew knives.

The physicians had to take thirty-six stitches in one of the cuts in Preddy's back, and a few less in the other two cuts. The wounds are not fatal.

Unknown Man Killed.

Elmore, Ala.—The body of a white man killed by a Louisville and Nashville freight train at Elmore station was taken to Montgomery Friday night.

Conductor Brooks says that he noticed the young man just before the train went into the Elmore sidetrack. The man, he says, was neatly dressed, his overcoat and clothes well fitting and wore kid gloves. In fact he looked as if he had been to a dance at Deatsville, where it is thought that he boarded the freight train to come to Montgomery.

Conductor Brooks says that there were no papers or means of identification of any kind on the man, but it was supposed that he was a Montgomery boy who had been to a country dance and was trying to get home quickly.

Unless something is heard from the family or friends of the dead man this morning the body will be buried by the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Wenobee Ordered Sold.

Roanoke, Ala.—Chancellor Whiteside has made a decree ordering the sale of the Wenobee cotton mills, which are located near Roanoke, in Randolph county. Mr. J. A. Williams, of LaFayette, is the receiver and he will advertise and sell the property, which is valued at $15,000. The chancellor reserved his decision on other questions in the case.

City Flooded With Water.

London.—The forty-two-inch main supplying Liverpool with water burst at Eton, Terpoley, Saturday morning and twenty million gallons of water was liberated. The surrounding country is inundated and roads changed into deep channels. Enormous damage but no fatalities.

Two Men Killed in Jasper County.

Jasper, Ala.—There was a killing at Horse Creek late Tuesday afternoon. The particulars are not known further than that a man by the name of Wiley Burns killed an Italian whose name is not known. Coroner Mose Newburger went over to hold an inquest, accompanied by Sheriff Moore and County Solicitor Ernest Lacy.

Arrested for Starting Fires.

Charleston, S. C.—The police arrested Raymond Bowman, a young white man, on the charge of starting a series of fires in hay warehouses duirng the past few weeks It is said that he has practically confessed to all the charges.

Leaped Into Burning Oil.

Maritta, O.—After shooting his wife near Wick, W. Va., Saturday, Lindsay Owens committed suicide by burning himself in an oil well. Believing his wife was fatally wounded he went to an oil well near by and having set fire to the gas fumes he leaped headlong into the flames. His charred body was taken out later. Mrs. Owens will recover. Jealousy was the cause.

CZAR SEES WORKINGMEN

Grants Thirty-four Delegates an Interview at Tsarkoe Selo.

PROMISES TO RELIEVE TROUBLES

After a Dinner the Representatives Were Driven to the Railroad Station in Royal Carriages—Leaders Announce Their Faith in the "Little Father" as Being Unshaken.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—In Tsarkoe Selo Palace Emperor Nicholas met thirty-four workingmen, representatives of eleven trades assemblies in St. Petersburg, declined to hear their grievances, but informed them that his Ministers were awake to the conditions existing in the empire, partly caused by the depression in trade following the declaration of war between Russia and Japan. He announced that all the promises formally made by him on December 26 of last year would be carried out, but that the people must be patient.

Having said this informally to the workingmen, the Emperor read from a printed copy an address to the delegation. When he had ended he caused a copy of his speech to be handed to each person, suggested that they go to a neighboring church to pray, and that after the religious service General Hesse, Minister of the Imperial Court and commandant of the palace, would conduct them to dinner in one of the wings of the imperial building. The workingmen, overcome with the kindness of the Emperor, simply bowed their thanks.

They meekly followed their orders by going to the neighboring church, where they prayed, kissed the ikons, and placed candles before the shrines. Then General Hesse, accompanied by Grand Duke George Mikhailovitch, attended the labor committee to a building formerly used as a high school near the palace, where a sumptuous dinner was set. The leading members of the workingmen's deputation proposed the health of the Emperor and drunk it several times as they cheered for his happiness and safety.

Emperor Nicholas received the workingmen in the audience hall of the Alexander wing of the palace. After an informal talk he read an address.

After their dinner the delegates were conducted to the main road of Tsarkoe Selo, where the royal carriages were awaiting them at a point near the Imperial Pavilion, whence they were driven to the station and took a train for St. Petersburg. The men were wholly overcome by this interview with their "Little Father," and on their return trip said their faith in him had not been shaken by the bloody events of Sunday, January 22. They announced that they would advise the workingmen to accept the present situation and await the action of the Emperor and his Ministers.

At night it was announced that the imperial family had given $25,000 to aid the relatives of the victims, and further good feeling was made when the employers distributed a statement announcing that, while they did not do it as a matter of justice, they would pay, as a matter of charity, all workingmen who went on strike and who needed for the necessities of life the wages lost. The employers also made public the statement that wages would be increased, but that the question of regulating the hours would have to be settled by the Government, as it would be unfair for one employer to compete in a nine-hour day with another employer having a ten-hour day.

MACHEN MUST GO TO JAIL.

Supreme Court Decides Against Post-office Conspirators.

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court took away the last hope that A. W. Machen, Dr. Lorenz, Diller B. Groff and Samuel Groff, his brother, may have cherished that they would escape punishment for conspiring to defraud the Government in the sale of letter-box fasteners to the Postoffice Department. The Court unanimously denied the petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

This action affirms the decision of the Court below and removes all possibility of delay or interference with the operation of the sentence of the four defendants to imprisonment for a term of two years in the prison at Moundsville and the payment of a heavy fine each. All the defendants are now in Washington on bail to the amount of $20,000 for each. The attorney for Machen said there would be no further effort to secure any mitigation of the sentence.

In the case of Samuel Groff, the inventor of the box fastener, who was formerly a Washington policeman, there will probably be an effort to secure a pardon.

MORE SHIPS FOR BALTIC FLEET.

Five to Sail at Once to Join Admiral Rojestvensky.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Orders have been issued at Libau that the battleships Admiral Oushakoff, Admiral Senavine, Admiral Napraxine and Vladimir Monomach, and the cruiser Russ shall at once sail to join Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet in Eastern waters. Niebogatoff has been appointed Captain and Kross Chief of Staff of the battleship. Alexander II., which will not be able to leave Libau for a month yet.

Large Engine Received.

Anniston, Ala.—General Yardmaster Fred O'Rouke received from the Alexandria shops a mammoth switch engine to be used in the local yards. The engine is as large as some of the largest engines now in use on the Birmingham division of the Southern, and it will assist materially in handling the business at this point. It weighs 117 tons.

KILLED IN SLEIGH CRASH

Hornellsville, N. Y., Plunged Into Mourning by Horrible Accident.

Railroad Train Hits Sleigh at Full Speed Containing Large Party of Women—Seven Die Instantly.

Hornellsville, N. Y.—Seven women were instantly killed when a train struck a sleigh on the Stephens' crossing of the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad. Three others were so terribly hurt that they soon died. The dead are Mrs. B. Moore, Mrs. L. Shaw, Mrs. J. Hallett, Mrs. C. C. Graves, Mrs. C. Thomas, Mrs. M. Gillette, Mrs. J. Coates, Mrs. Fred Green, Mrs. Fred Boughton and Mrs. D. Patchen; the injured are, Mrs. S. Rowley, Mrs. E. Bond and Mrs. W. Clarke. All were of this city.

Shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon two sleigh loads of women members of the Universalist Church left this city as the guests of Mrs. C. C. Graves for a sleigh ride to Arkport, there to spend the afternoon with Mrs. Baldwin, an out-of-town member. They started on their return shortly after 7.30 o'clock in the evening.

Stephens' crossing is about a mile from the home of Mrs. Baldwin, where the afternoon had been spent. It is a dangerous crossing at any time, but especially dangerous at night. The first sleigh approached it cautiously and crossed safely. But while crossing the occupants saw a train coming. They motioned to the driver of the second sleigh to remain behind.

The driver is an old man and failed to understand them, for he kept coming along. However, as the sleigh neared the track he saw the headlight of the approaching train and jumped, but the horses continued on pulling the sleigh and its occupants directly in front of the train. The locomotive struck the sleigh squarely, hurling the women through the air and into the snowbanks. Every woman in the sleigh was killed or injured.

The other members of the party hurried back to the assistance of their unfortunate companions, and the train was stopped and backed up to the crossing. The sight was appalling. It seemed impossible that any occupant of the sleigh could have escaped death. Bodies lay alongside the track for a distance of 100 yards.

The dead were placed upon the train and the injured were laid upon improvised cots in the baggage car. The train then proceeded to Hornellsville. The news of the accident had been telephoned to the city from a farmhouse near the crossing, and hundreds of friends and relatives of the unfortunate women were waiting at the station. The scenes there were heartrending.

At the hospital shortly before midnight it was thought that one of the injured would die. Engineer W. J. Johnson was in charge of the engine and J. J. McLaffiin in charge of the train that struck the party. No arrests were made. Coroner Sutton will hold an inquest.

SLOCUM JURY DISAGREES.

Discharged After Ten Hours' Deliberation—Six to Six, Report Says.

New York City.—After ten hours' deliberation the jury in the case of Henry Lundberg, ex-Assistant Inspector of Hulls under the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors, who is under charges growing out of the Slocum disaster, failed to agree. The case was given to the jury at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Judge Thomas, before leaving the Federal Building, told the jury he did not want to force a verdict, but announced himself against all-night juries. United States Marshal Henkel said the Judge told him to go to the jury room at 9 o'clock, if nothing had been heard from the jurors by that hour. Mr. Henkel went to the jury room at 9 o'clock, and knocked on the door.

"We cannot agree," the foreman replied.

Mr. Henkel then said that he had orders to let the jury go as discharged. The men filed out. It was said that the jury stood six to six. Lundberg was paroled in the custody of his counsel, A. S. Gilbert.

GORKY'S LIFE IN NO DANGER.

His Release Expected in a Few Weeks —Causes That Led to His Arrest.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The report that Maxim Gorky may be hanged for high treason is without the slightest foundation. Even his friends declare the rumor to be absurd. The expectation is that he will be released within a few weeks. He was a member of the deputation of editors and literary men who called on M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, on January 21, all of whom were arrested, but several of whom have already been released. The only other charge against Gorky is that he was a member of the Committee of Three which was appointed to collect funds for the strikers.

ALARM AT CRONSTADT.

A Demonstration by Armed Strikers Against Fortress.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A body of strikers, armed with rifles taken from the Sestrovetsk rifle factory, advanced across the ice of the Gulf of Finland upon the fortress of Cronstadt. Admiral Birileff, the commander of the fortress, called out the sailors to protect the place. They were marshalled in front of the arsenal.

Drug Company Fails at Anniston.

Anniston, Ala.—The Live Love Drug Company was thrown into involuntary bankruptcy here Saturday and J. C. Moore was appointed receiver. The Doster-Northington Drug Company, of Birmingham, is the largest creditor. The assets of the firm are said to be about $2,500, and the number of open accounts and the liabilities are placed at $5,000.

BLOW TO THE BEEF TR

Supreme Court at Washington Sustains Judge Grosscup.

PROSECUTIONS MAY FO

Decided Unanimously Against the ers—Effect Will Be to Prohibi bination to Suppress Compe Statement by Attorney-General —Case Begun in March, 1902.

Washington, D. C.—Without the Supreme Court sustained tention of the Government in against the Beef Trust, affirm decision by United States Circu Grosscup, of Chicago, Ill., gra injunction against Swift & other packers in the Beef Tru opinion was written by Justice H and the decision was expected torney-General Moody, Solic eral Hoyt, and Assistant Atto the Department of Justice wa present.

Attorney-General Moody wi to indicate the consequences decision said that it was a ma such importance and delicacy relation to administrative actio he was peculiarly desirous of ing interviewed. However, in v the great interest throughout the try in the subject, he consented the following analysis of the de

"First—It prohibits the conti of a combination to suppress c tion in the purchase of cat slaughter. This branch of the tion will redound to the benefit cattlemen and farmers.

"Second—The injunction forbid binations to maintain uniform pr selling meats. This section of junction will more directly affe consumers.

"Third—It forbids combinatio tween parties to obtain discrimi rates from the railroad companies branch of the litigation will be o efit to the cattlemen and cons alike."

Mr. Moody refused to state wh or not criminal prosecutions wou low the decision because of th ance of the packers in their ref obey the injunction. It is stated ever, on good authority, that this of the matter has been carefully sidered, and that the decision ha reached by the President and t torney-General to make such cri prosecutions.

District Attorney Bethea, of Ch Ill., was in Washington week l last, and had several conference the Attorney-General and the Pre on this part of the case, and it derstood that Mr. Bethea re definite instructions how to act decision was favorable to the G ment and that a part of these in tions related distinctly to cri prosecutions.

Of very great importance was declaration of the Court that a ment by injunction is unjust a legal. No man, according to this can be restrained by injunction violating the law. This sustain contention of labor organizations strikers cannot be restrained b junction and then punished for tempt of court. It radically con trusts and great corporations, as most potent weapon in recent has been the injunction gr against organized labor.

A brief summary of the prose of the case is here given in a cl logical form:

March 28, 1902—The existence o Beef Trust was shown and the was begun.

April 3—It was shown that the was able to control railroad ra rates so as to stifle competition.

April 5—Proof was offered that "squeezing" Americans the trust selling beef cheaper in England at home.

April 6—The secret agreemen tween the trust packing houses published in full.

April 13—Attorney-General Kn gan active proceedings agains trust.

April 15—State Attorney-Gene ries began preparation of suit to the trust declared illegal in New

April 25—Attorney-General Kn cided that he had sufficient evid obtain an injunction to restrai trust from further proceedings its agreements.

April 28—Announcement that Government would proceed again trust in Chicago.

May 18—Letter book of Armo Co. adds greatly to the strength case against the trust.

May 21—Temporary restraining issued by Judge Grosscup agains trust.

August 5—Demurrers to the i tion filed by the trust.

February 19, 1903—Demurrers ruled and injunction continued a the trust by Judge Grosscup.

May 15—Trust permanently en by Judge Grosscup.

January 7, 1905—Case argued b the United States Supreme Cou

January 30—Final decision a the trust by the Supreme Court.

RIOTS IN ITALY.

Sympathizers With Russian R tionists Clash With the Troo

Rome, Italy. — Meetings to e sympathy with the Russian revo ists were held in various cities of

In Rome there was a clash w troops when a mob of 3000 tr march to the Capitol. They wer persed.

POLICEMAN GETS 20 YE

Devanna is Sentenced For Killin in Cold Blood.

New York City.—Policeman L. Devanna, attached to the bridge station, was sentenced to years in State's prison by Judg ter. He had been convicted of slaughter in the first degree for shot and killed George Dowr the Morris Heights Hotel, on N ber 22. Devanna was intoxica the time.

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Vol. II.

STATE HAPPENINGS

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Two Highwaymen Arrested.

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One of the knives stolen from Mr imon was found in Langford's pocket nd Mr. Simon positively identified it

When searched at Bessemer the au horities found a pistol on Langford nd a slung shot on Trout. They had me money, three or four knives, bet ething else.

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Spinning Mill in Receiver's Hands.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Madison spinning mill of this city has been placed in the hands of James R. Boyd, cashier of the Huntsville Bank and Trust Company, as receiver, by bankruptcy proceedings in the district court of the United States. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company late Friday afternoon by Cooper & Foster, attorneys for the petitioners all of whom are non-resident corporations. The bankrupt company is capitalized at $300,000, and their mill represents an investment of nearly that amount, has 16,000 spindles and employes 250 people. The receiver will probably continue to operate the plant for the benefit of the creditors.

Ore Contract Closed.

Bessemer, Ala.—The Tennessee Co has closed a contract for the delivery of a large quantity of red ore for South Flitsburg, Tenn., the order calling for 380 cars, or about 10,000 tons, the shipments being made daily, a good train of ore going forward each day. The ore will be taken from Fossil Mines, near Bessemer. This is an addition to the demand of the company to supply its own works in this district, and is an advertisement of the growing demand for the rich ore of Red mountain. All of the company's mines on Red mountain are being run to their fullest capacity.

New Telephone System.

Albertville, Ala.—Albertville is to have a new telephone system, F. E. Ladd and Fred G. Warde, of Atlanta, representing the Southern Bell Telephone Company, have been in Albertville several days and have succeeded in securing enough subscribers to justify them in putting in a new exchange. The company will commence at once the construction of a new metallic line from Gadsden to Albertville and will later go on to Huntsville. Albertville is to have direct connection with the long distance system.

To Build New Market House.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—At a meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen the contract was awarded for building the new market house. The firm receiving the award was Thomas & Galligan, of Birmingham, who are at present engaged in remodeling the city prison, and who built the Leland Hardware Company's handsome building. The bid was $2,073. The work is to begin at once and will be pushed to a speedy conclusion.

Orchards Injured.

Valley Head, Ala.—In many places especially on Lookout and Sand mountains, a great many orchards were entirely destroyed over large areas. In the last day or two, since the weather turned warmer and snow has melted largely and the ground has thawed and wagons have commenced running again. The roads, where unobstructed by fallen timbers are cut up into a thin mud and holes a foot or two deep.

Died from Burns.

Gadsden, Ala.—Mrs. Dan Shepherd, of Crossville, was so severely burned a few days ago that she succumbed to the wounds and died in great agony.

Loses His Arm.

Birmingham, Ala.—W. H. Wilson, a well-known machinist in the Sixteenth street yards of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, met with a horrible accident here Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, resulting in the loss of his arm, which was forcibly pulled from his body.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., FEBRUARY 16, 1905. NO. 47

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May Start Canning Factory.

Florence, Ala.—Morris Cohen, representing the Memphis (Ind.) Canning Company, is in Florence with a view of starting a canning company in this locality. Mr. Cohen will organize a stock company with a capital stock of $30,000, provided the citizens of Florence will subscribe $8,000 of that amount, and he promises to pay 18 per cent. dividends in two years. The factory will can fruit, tomatoes, corn, pork and beans and every other suitable product of the county.

Railroad to Build Extension.

Demopolis, Ala.—On account of the increasing traffic here the Southern railway is arranging to put in additional switches. They will place one at Spocari 3,000 yards long, in order to properly handle the output of the cement factory. Demopolis is rejoicing over the fact and the people of Alabama have reason to be proud of it, that the cement manufactured here took first prize at the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

His Two Sons Burned to Death.

Anniston, Ala.—The fourteen-year-old son of Mr. William Broom, one of the three boys burned at Alexandria a few Sundays ago, died from the injuries sustained at that time. Of the three boys two were sons of Mr. Broom, and they were the two to sustain fatal injuries. The elder, nineteen years of age, was so badly burned that he died a short while afterward.

Fatal Wreck on M. and O.

Mobile, Ala.—A fatal freight wreck occurred at 6 o'clock Saturday morning on the Mobile and Ohio thirty miles south of Meridian, Miss. A southbound freight train ran into a washout, the engine turning over and derailing the entire train. Engineer Hein was instantly killed, a colored fireman, name unknown, fatally injured, and Joseph Arata, who was learning the road, severely scalded.

Held to Grand Jury.

Cullman, Ala.—City Marshal Wm. Schneider was given a hearing Saturday before Justice A. A. Griffith on the charge of assault with intent to murder John Mauder, and was bound over to the grand jury on a $1,000 bond, which he made. The shooting occurred last Saturday in Frank Arndt's saloon. Mauder is not fatally injured, but is suffering from pneumonia brought on by the wound.

Mines Inspected.

Birmingham, Ala.—Assistant State Mine Inspector Hillhouse has just returned from the western portion of the county, where he has for two weeks been on a tour of inspection. He reports a number of mines as hampered by water, some of them being compelled to temporarily shut down, while others were forced to work only on half time.

Two Negroes Shot.

Centerville, Ala.—Sook Woolley, who lives about seven miles from here, was called to his door Wednesday night and shot. Anderson Clark is under arrest for the shooting.

An old negro, named Cornwell, was shot Friday night by Frank Risinger. It is claimed the shooting was accidental.

Electric Lights and Waterworks.

Sylacauga, Ala.—The city council of Sylacauga has disposed of city bonds for about $20,000 and as soon as practicable the work of putting in an electric light and waterworks plant will be commenced.

Negro Found Murdered.

Decatur, Ala.—Mose Coffee, an 18-year-old negro boy, was found lying in a cotton field near Trinity, seven miles west of here, shot to death. Who his slayer was is unknown.

Iron Strong.

Birmingham, Ala.—The iron market is very strong at $14 for No. 2. One of the largest makers is quoted as saying to inquirers for large lots this week that nothing under that price would be considered.

Flood Stage is Reported.

Mobile, Ala.—The flood stage is reported on several rivers in Alabama. The Warrior at Tuscumbia is 55 feet deep and 60 feet are expected by night. People living in the lowlands are moving out. Much damage is reported at interior landings.

Child Dangerously Burned.

Guin, Ala.—Etma McCrary, the 4-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. McCrary, was dangerously burned at her home while playing before an open grate.

Boy Dies from Injuries.

Decatur, Ala.—Willie, 12-year-old son of W. A. Brown, who fell under a freight train Saturday, cutting off both legs, died last night.

VARIETY OF CROPS.

The Farmer Should Diversify His Planting—Plant Different Things.

CORN AND COW PEAS IN SOUTH.

Suggestions As to the Cultivation of These Crops Come from Secretary Wilson, of Fort Worth.

It has long been recognized that corn and cow peas are two of the most valuable food crops for stock in general use by southern farmers. Their hardy character, vigorous growth and wide adaptation to climates and soils place them in the first rank of plants for general farm use. In the improved system of agriculture which the south must adopt to meet boll weevil conditions corn and cow peas must occupy a more important position than in any previous period, because soil conditions must be improved to successfully make good cotton crops, and this can best be accomplished by the alternate planting to corn and cow peas and to cotton.

CORN.

The soil should be prepared for the corn crop the same as for cotton by deeper fall plowing (or breaking) of the land and winter cultivation. Breaking for corn ought to be eight inches deep, but where the previous breaking has only been three or four inches, it will not do to go down to eight inches at once, hence it will be advisable in such cases to break only about six or seven inches so as not to stir up too much crude soil, but reach a depth of eight inches or more as soon as practicable. The winter cultivation referred to is simply harrowing or discing the land at intervals of twenty to thirty days so as to put it in the best of condition for planting. Plant early as the season will permit in rows, six feet apart on rich land, and five feet apart on hill lands and worn bench, bottom or prairie lands. Where corn is planted five and six feet apart in rows, it will bear a little crowding in the row. It may be single stalks once in ten to twelve inches, according to the fertility of the land, or it may stand two stalks in a place once in twenty to twenty-four inches; the single stalk is preferable. The wide rows allow the sunshine to penetrate to the soil and gives a better ear than where the planting is done in narrow rows.

SEED CORN.

In the selection of seed corn better results in bushels will be reached by selecting promising varieties, grown not more than 200 miles north of the field to be planted. It should not be understood that it is necessary to secure corn grown one to two hundred miles north. Promising varieties grown in the immediate neighborhood, if they have been carefully selected, will undoubtedly give the most satisfactory results. The objection to corn grown in the immediate vicinity is that it has not as a rule been selected with care, and hence it is almost impossible to get pure bred corn except from some seedsman who has taken unusual pains to keep it pure.

The ears should be of medium length with kernels deep and firm, well filled at the ends and with small cob. Above all it should be corn specially selected and carefully housed, and not taken at random from a crib.

In planting reject the irregular kernels at each end, and use plenty of seed.

FERTILIZERS.

The use of a small amount of fertilizer on corn land until the soil can be improved and filled with cow peas is of great importance to the planter. The continued use of fertilizers year after year is not specially recommended, but at the commencement in order to stimulate the corn and the cow peas it is necessary if the best results are expected. On light soils and uplands that have been considerably worn, use 400 pounds of fertilizer per acre, compounded as follows: 160 pounds of 14 per cent acid phosphate, containing 2 per cent of potash, and 240 pounds of cotton seed meal, thoroughly mixed. Distribute in the rows where the corn is to be planted two to three weeks before planting and follow with the cultivator to mix the fertilizer with the soil. On rich prairie or bottom lands use only one pound of cotton seed meal to three pounds of phosphoric acid and potash, applying only 200 pounds of the mixture per acre. In general reduce the proportion of cotton seed meal used in the mixture and the total amount of fertilizer applied per acre as the fertility of the soil increases.

As soon as the corn is up use the harrow, then cultivate once in ten days till the corn is too large. The first cultivation may be deep—all later cultivations should be shallow. Many use only the plow in cultivation. It is not the best implement, but will answer a good purpose if thoroughly used. More depends upon the thorough use of an implement than upon the special form of the implement; however, the two-horse cultivator does better and more rapid work, but it is a little difficult to use this implement where there are many stumps. Thin the corn in the rows to a stand of one stalk each to ten to twelve inches on poor lands and to fifteen inches on very rich lands. The greater width of the rows allows a closer stand in the row.

COW PEAS.

As the time of the last working of the corn plant four rows of cow peas in each space between the corn rows, using about two bushels and a half of the peas per acre. In case the land is poor it will be well to use 100 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre at the time of planting the cow peas—this will help the corn and insure a crop of peas. In selecting peas for planting in corn, it is well to use a variety that produces the most vine so as to thoroughly cover the land with the crop. Some use the clayed cow pea and some the black Carolina. Both are good, and will answer the purpose if planted with care.

It may be urged that too much expense is put upon the corn crop by this method. The cost of fertilizer is placed at $5.50 per acre, the additional work upon the land at $2.00, and the cow peas at $3.50, making a total of $11 per acre extra. The return should be, and will be under average conditions, an increase of 40 bushels of corn per acre, worth $20 and at least one ton of cow peas, worth $12—Total $32. Nor is this all, the effect of good cultivation and the cowpeas on the cotton crop to follow the next year should be equal to a quarter of a bale of cotton, of $10.00, which added to the $32.00, gives a total of $42.00 for an expenditure of $11.00 in labor and fertilizer.

S. A. KNAPP.

Steamer Nueces Is Floated.

Galveston, Tex.—The Mallory line steamer Nueces, from New York for Galveston, which went ashore Tuesday night about thirty miles west of here, was floated without serious damage to the vessel or cargo.

Woman Held for Murder.

Birmingham, Ala.—G. W. Herron, a miner living near the Weller mines, fourteen miles south of Birmingham, was shot twice and almost instantly killed. His wife is under arrest charged with the crime and she claims that she shot in self-defense, the weapon being discharged while her husband was abusing her. Weller was well known in the Blue Creek region, in this county. Deputy sheriffs went to the scene this morning while Coroner Paris left for the scene this afternoon to hold an investigation. The woman will be held in the county jail here until the matter has been thoroughly investigated.

Four Killed.

New Brighton, Pa.—A man and three boys were killed, one boy is dying and three more were slightly injured as the result of a bobsled carrying sixteen boys dashing into a train. All the others on the sled miraculously escaped with hardly a scratch.

Gunboat Newport Safe.

Newport News, Va.—The gunboat Newport, which had been adrift at sea for several days, was towed in Feb. 10 by the tug Wahneta. The gunboat's propeller was missing.

Roads Resume Service.

Jackson, Miss.—Regular train service has been resumed on all railroads running out of Jackson. Nearly all trains are running on their accustomed schedule. The service on the Queen and Crescent road from Jackson to Meridian was interrupted about eighteen hours by washouts, but the regular passenger trains managed to go through yesterday afternoon. All washouts have been repaired.

Battle House Burns at Mobile.

Mobile, Ala.—At 10:45 o'clock Sunday night fire was discovered in the Battle house, the largest hotel in the city and at midnight the handsome building was in ruins.

An alarm from box 13 called the entire department. Within fifteen minutes it was seen the immense building was doomed. The entire fire fighting force got busy and used every effort to stem the flames which at 11 o'clock were entirely confined to the top floor. The steamers worked hard and the aerial truck was used to no avail. The location of the fire made it very difficult for the department to handle.

Immediately after the fire was discovered, the alarm was given to all the inmates of the hotel and all escaped, many, however, leaving their effects behind them.

It had been raining all day and was raining when the fire was discovered, but this did not appear to have any effect on the flames, which rapidly ate their way downward into the heart of the handsome structure.

A stiff wind was blowing from the north and fears were at once entertained for the entire block.

The indications were that the house had been burning some time when discovered. The flames were discovered by the cook in several empty rooms of the big hotel which had been used for storage purposes. The cook at once notified Night Clerk Cherry, who began the work of arousing the guests, of whom there were 147. This work was accomplished by operating an annunciator in his office connected with bells in all the rooms, and by the bell boys who ran from room to room crying the dread news.

The new Battle house, recently rehabilitated at an enormous cost by William Vizard, of New Orleans, was a total wreck. The large five story building which for more than a half century has occupied nearly three-eighths of the block bounded by Royal, Water, Dauphin and St. Francis streets is a ruin. The fire was discovered in the upper part of the building, and before the fire department could respond to the general alarm the whole roof was in flames.

The Battle house, since the many improvements were made, was valued at $450,000. With the new appurtenances it was considered one of the finest hotels in the south.

$400,000 Fire Loss.

Mobile, Ala.—Fire starting at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night in the Battle house, Mobile's leading hotel, was under control at daylight Monday. The Battle house is a total loss, as is also the following:

Commercial hotel adjoining on Royal street, loss thirty thousand; Graham Printing Company, thirty thousand; Rosenfield Tailoring Company, ten thousand; Gulf City Pressing Club, fifteen hundred; J. C. Hensch, tailor, five thousand; John W. Scheible, insurance, three thousand; W. M. Provost, wood and coal, five thousand; Gaillard Johnston and Company, wood and coal, five hundred.

Many offices on St. Francis street, opposite the Battle house, were flooded. Chief Price and Fireman Frank McMahon were slightly injured during progress of fire. Battle house loss is total, estimated at $300,000, with insurance of $150,000. Other losses will foot up $100,000; partially insured. Origin of fire has not been placed.

Three Men Killed.

Brewton, Ala.—A disastrous wreck on the logging road of the Florida and Alabama Land Company, between Wing and Falco Junction in Covington county. A section crew, Shelby Hartly, Walter Clark and Tom Dauphin, all white, were killed outright. Their homes were in Walton county, Florida.

Warren Haskell, fireman, had one leg cut off, and the other broken; Dock Cook, section foreman, was slightly injured. The engineer and conductor escaped without injury. The men were riding on the engine, backing out ahead of the cars, when the tender jumped the track, struck a tree, demolishing the locomotive, and tearing up the track.

The cars remained on the rails.

Captain James Lee Dies.

Memphis, Tenn.—Captain James Lee, president of the Lee Line Packet Company and one of the most widely known river men south of St. Louis, died at his home here Sunday, aged 72. Captain Lee became identified with river interests in 1877 with his father, and has been actively engaged in the business since.

Cruisers Driven from Waters.

Zanzibar.—Russian cruisers from Dares-Salam anchored in Germany waters Sunday morning. Maj. Von Goetzen, governor of German East Africa, who was going to Zanzibar on board a yacht, discovered the Russian vessels and requested them to leave. They complied with the request and the governor's yacht followed them.

Wedded Sixty Years.

Huntingdon, Tenn.—Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Cox celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding at their home near Hollow Rock. This is one of the most interesting old couples in Carroll county and number their friends by the score. Mr. Cox is 81 years old and hale and hearty, and his wife is 76 years of age.

Brothers-in-Law Fight.

Gainesboro, Tenn.—A shooting affray occurred in the tenth district of this county near the Putnam county line Saturday night in which John H. Garrison was probably fatally wounded by a young man named Morris. They are both well-to-do citizens and are brothers-in-law.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts
Office 4th St., Opposite Court House.
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

Edna Wallace Hopper is to endow a home for newsboys. The star deserves a star in her crown.

PURE GOODS

The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.
Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old	

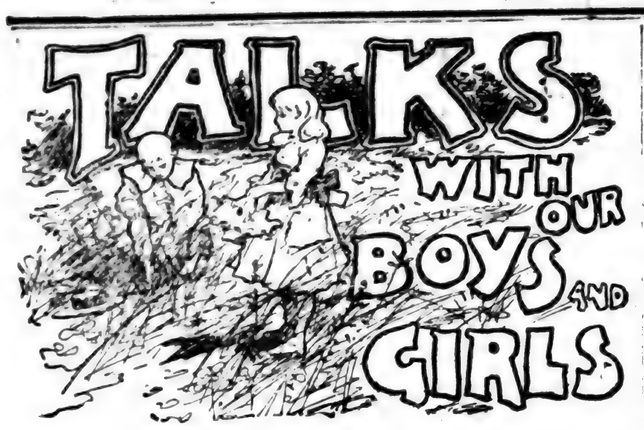
I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.

P. C. Smith, [illegible]



THE BABY'S EYES.

Listen close, that you may surprise
Part of the secret sweet that lies
Buried deep in the baby's eyes.

Wise is the baby with eyes of brown,
  Clenching each little hand,
Wrinkling its forehead into a frown,
  Trying to understand.
Sweetest and wisest in all the town,
Thoughtful baby with eyes of brown.

Mischievous babe with the eyes of blue,
  Laughing at other folk,
Planning and plotting the whole day through
  Some little baby joke.
Laughing and happy and cleves, too,
Mischievous baby with eyes of blue.

Calm is the baby with eyes of gray,
  Dear little stay-at-home.
Near to the mother in work and play—
  Never will care to roam.
More of a comfort from day to day,
Calm little baby with eyes of gray.

Wilful the baby with eyes of black,
  Ruling us more and more.
Sunbeams follow the storm-cloud's track
Brighter than those before!
Heart is fonder when smiles come back—
Wilful baby with eyes of black.
—Burgess Johnson, in Harper's Magazine.

"INASMUCH.

They were waiting in the only strip of shade the dirty old depot afforded. Father, mother and five children; tired, hot, travel-stained, and strangers. No one spoke to them. They spoke to nobody. They were, evidently, waiting for a train that would take them further on their journey. Not one word of all that was going on about them was intelligible to them, and after repeated efforts to make themselves understood, they were content to be quiet, or to speak occasionally to each other.

The busy train-master at last found them, and after consulting a greasy-looking strip of paper, taken from an equally greasy-looking envelope, out of a pocket closely resembling both, which the father handed him, he began explaining when their train would arrive. The look that greeted his kindly-given information, as well as the interrupting exclamations and questions of the mother, told "Doc" that he was not understood. He looked around for help. He consulted his watch. He found the stranger could read its face. A bright thought seized him. He ran into the office, and, producing a little alarm clock, he set the hands at the hour the expected train would arrive, and by means of wild gesticulations succeeded in telling the father that he was on the right road, and all he needed to do was to settle himself to wait.

The group exchanged a few remarks and prepared themselves comfortable while they waited. The father lighted a fresh pipe and strode stolidly up and down. The mother took the baby on her lap. She herself, looked as if she needed someone to hold her to prevent her dropping with exhaustion. Their clothing told plainly that they were from some cold country, and the warm spring day added to its enervating influence to the untoward surroundings.

Many kindly glances were cast in their direction by well-meaning people who passed them in the hurry of exchanging trains. Not a few wondered how to brighten the wearisome hours.

Several trains stood on the side-tracks waiting for their human freight and for the hour to strike which meant they must move. Passengers crowded into them singly and in groups, some chatting gaily; others serious-faced, with the pain of the "Good-by" still alive under their coat pockets.

No one noticed a handsome woman, who entered a Pullman coach, carrying a small satchel, and a large bunch of rare flowers. Her appearance, manner, and dress showed her to be refined and cultured. Seating herself near a window, she at once took a book from her satchel and began to read with such earnestness that she was soon fully absorbed in it.

A commotion outside caused her to look up at a passing train. As the smoke cleared she caught sight of the stranger. Seemingly taking in the situation at a glance, looking around and up and down for a way to help them, she caught sight of the beautiful flowers she had laid on the seat in front of her. She had intended them for dear ones at home. Just a shade of regret came over her face, followed quickly by the question, "Will these be any comfort to those lonely ones, strangers in a strange land?" Like many another whose heart is pure, she was building better than she knew. Her lovely flowers, exotics here, were door-yard favorites in the dear homeland of the wanderers.

She picked up her flowers, and crossed the five railroad tracks between her car and the depot; mounted the steps and walked quickly toward the family.

By this time they had seen her, and, as she neared them, wonder seemed almost changed to fear; so surprised were they to see such a beautiful lady coming toward them. Not a word could she speak that they could understand, but they could read her heart very plainly, as she divided her flowers, and gave each one of the five children a bouquet.

Such a chattering and gabbling; such bowing and smiling, yes and laughing, the hearty, wholesome laughing of merry childhood—as the lady, all smiles herself, distributed her favors. Shaking hands with father and mother, she walked quietly back to her seat, picked up her book and read on as if nothing had happened.

Had nothing happened? A long, hard day had suddenly grown bright and glad. One dear life was made stronger, deeper, richer, by having given her best. A despondent father and mother saw a life, which though far from theirs in tongue and class was very near in heart. Five little children had seen an angel, heard her voice, touched her hand, felt her love and held her gifts. More than four score men and women had seen the kindly deed, the evidence of sisterhood, and in it each had shared a part. For one short minute, all the depot was lifted heavenward, and learned a sweet lesson from the dear old story of "Inasmuch." Matt. 25:40.
—Augusta C. Brainbridge, in Ram's Horn.

CARRY BABY IN BOOTS.

Gypsies carry their babies in old shawls slung over their shoulders and tied about the waist. North American Indians carry their babies on the backs of squaws—cradle and all. But the Eskimo women of Labrador carry their babies in their boots. These boots come up to the knee, and are wide at the top with a flap in front. In these the little brown babies live and are happy.

SPIDERS LOVE MUSIC.

A violinist says spiders are notoriously and historically fond of music. At a performance in Missouri the concert hall was made disagreeable by a sudden invasion of spiders, which were drawn by his violin from the cracks and crannies of the ancient building. They crawled about the floor and on to the stage, and he could see the annoyed audiences stamping on the insects.

Engineer's "Jump Fever."

In a party of locomotive engineers, who were talking about old-time fellowcraftsmen, reference was made to one old-timer who had come to his death through "jump fever." "What's 'jump fever?'" inquired an outsider who was interested in the conversation. "Jump fever," explained an engineer, "is a sort of hallucination that affects some engineers and leads them to leap from the cab to escape a supposed impending collision. It's mostly freight engineers that are affected. On long runs out West a freight engineer may be thirty-six hours at the throttle without much chance for rest, owing to mishaps. He gets sleepy and dozes in the cab. All of a sudden he wakes up, but his faculties are scattered, and what with lightness of the head and the motion of the cab he gets an idea that a collision is about to happen. In a semi-conscious state he dives out of the window, and the chances are he's a goner when he lands. The engineer we referred to had done the trick twice, but he was killed the third time, out on the Santa Fe road."—Philadelphia Record.

Goldwin Smith's Model Homes.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, whose deep interest in humanitarian movements is well known, has undertaken a practical reform for the benefit of the working men of his adopted city. He has just purchase a block of land to the east of the Don river, the eastern suburb of Toronto, and will construct thereon a number of homes with modern improvements and affording breathing space, to be leased upon moderate terms to deserving workingmen. This measure of relief, it is understood, will be placed upon a sound business basis.—Toronto Telegram to the New York Sun.

A watch taken to the top of Mont Blonc will gain thirty-six seconds in twenty-four hours.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Faith makes fit.

Life is all a lesson.

Frost leads to fruits.

The world hateth the hampered person.

"Forgetting the things behind" is no reason for ingratitude.

The more of a gas works a man is the less light he gives.

There never was a bad man that had ability for good service.

It takes an admirable quality or two to float some despicable personalities.

Eighty years hence it will matter little whether we were peasants or peers; but it will matter much whether we did our duty and played the man.—Stopford Brooke.

MAINE'S BIG GAME SEASON.

About 4350 Deer and More Than 200 Moose Were Killed by Hunters.

The big game season in Maine has ended and no more deer can be killed legally until Oct. 1, 1905, and no more moose until Oct. 15. Notwithstanding the fact that weather conditions have been very unfavorable the sportsmen have killed nearly as much game as in 1903, the receipts at Bangor having been 4253 deer and 217 moose, compared with 4457 deer and 232 moose for the season of 1903. Deer will continue to arrive from distant points for some days yet, and the total for the season will probably foot up about 4350.

Deer are now more numerous in Maine than at any time in the last ten years, and the same may be said of moose, although most of the moose are young bulls, scarcely fit for trophies. In another season or two there should be plenty of good sized bulls with fine antlers, in Maine. There is some talk of asking the legislature to make a law providing for a close time of several years on doe deer and forbidding the killing of bucks whose horns have less than a specified spread, but there is really little need of such a law.

The deer are plentiful enough, and the fact that fewer were shot this year than in 1903 is accounted for by the weather conditions, which, during a good part of the season were very unfavorable. Heavy rains filled the swamps and flooded the lowlands, so that the game took to the ridges and hills, where none but experienced hunters could follow them.

This season about 30 persons have been wounded by accidental shooting in the woods and 15 killed, six of those killed have been "mistaken for deer." The law provides a heavy penalty, fine or imprisonment, or both, for reckless shooting in the woods, but as yet none of the men who mistook others for deer have been prosecuted, and it is not likely that any of them will be punished.—New York Sun.

English Words Good Enough.

Why do people persist in using French words when there are good old English words to serve the purpose? It is a habit that is growing daily. For instance, at dinner people give you "menu" instead of "bill of fare," though the items are such English dishes as boiled cod, roast beef and apple tart; one is accommodated with a serviette instead of a napkin (an English word, but originally of French origin), as is the Scotch word napery, used for household linen. When you enter a shop you are served with corsets instead of stays, costumes by a costumiere instead of dresses by a dressmaker; "blouses" take the place of shirts, or waists, as the Americans have it; and hose are offered for stockings. The former word is, however, English. At the theatre we have programs instead of playbills, and matinees in place of afternoon performances; toques are adjusted with as much ease as hats, and we eat in a restaurant as cheerfully as in a dining-room. There are, of course, untranslatable words which must be used, but our good old English language is rapidly becoming a hotchpotch of foreign words, while telegraphy is doing its best to oust all the crisp and racy Saxon speech. Whenever possible let us determine to use an English instead of a French word, both in literature and conversation.—Lady Violet Greville, in the Graphic.

Literature in the French Navy.

There seems to be something in the French navy which makes for literature. Pierre Loti is still a naval officer, and his collaborator in the translation of "King Lear," Mr. Ernest Vedel, was a lieutenant until the state of his health compelled him to give up the service. He once commanded a small warship charged with the duty of preventing the entrance of foreign vessels into a Siamese harbor. A Scandinavian ship, with a Siamese commodore who called himself Armand Duplessis de Richelieu, no less, attempted to enter by the alleged authorization of the French minister at Bangkok. M. Vedel wrote a note in these terms: "If you don't desist, I shall open fire;" and learning that Mme. Richelieu was with her husband, he tied the note to a magnificent bouquet. The commodore with the illustrious name desisted, and thanked the polite lieutenant profusely for the flowers.—London Chronicle.

The Cussedness of Things.

McFlub—Bilkins is working on a boat that looks as if it will never go down.

Sleeth—Gee! That would be quite a thing, wouldn't it?

McFlub—He don't seem to think so.

Sleeth—Why not?

McFlub—Probably because it's intended to be a submarine boat.—Houston Chronicle.

ENGINES KILL THE BIRDS

MANY DESTROYED BY LOCOMOTIVES GOING AT HIGH SPEED.

Interesting Experiences of Engineers During Night Runs—Collisions With Feathered Travelers—All Hate to Hit the Songbirds—Tragedy of a Dove Family.

"How many people realize," said an old Missouri Pacific engineer at the Union depot a few nights ago, "that in limited trains, they are going faster than a bird flies? And how many of them know that the run of a fast train for a trip of 300 miles causes the death of from one to six birds?"

Not a trip is made across Missouri by any of the fast trains that one or more birds are not killed in its flight. When the fast mail trains come in from their runs frequently one of the little feathered tribe is found lodged in some nook upon the engine. A little tuft of feathers, clinging to the iron monster, tell where a life was taken. Engineers say that if they get within ten feet of a bird before it rises from the roadway it will be killed. The noise and speed of the train, they say, bewilder it.

"I was bringing the fast mail, the government train, from St. Louis one day," this Missouri Pacific engineer said, "and if I killed one bird I'll bet I killed fifty. It was one of those foggy mornings in the early spring, just after a big rain. The country all around had been soaked, and the little path down the middle of the railroad track was one of the dryest pieces of ground the birds could find. The crows, the sparrows, the doves and the quail were settled all along this walk in the track. We left St. Louis forty minutes late and I was trying to make time. I had one of our big 1100 engines, and she was working as smooth as a sewing machine.

"Down in the lowlands, between Washington and Jefferson City we were sliding along with an easy sixty-mile clip. The smoke settled and hung along over the train and the suction from behind brought it into a hurried roll as we ran from beneath it. It was nearly daylight, and the birds were out on the dry railroad track feeding. A man couldn't have heard that train more than a hundred yards and it seemed we fairly jumped on those birds. One big crow raised slowly in front of the engine and 'bang' he went into the headlight. A smaller, bird, which I judged was a sparrow, plunked against the window pane in the cab. All along that run, clear to Sedalia, we hit the birds.

"When they took my 1100 to the roundhouse we found several birds, including the crow, lying on the engine. There were enough feathers there to fill your hat. Of course, this was an exceptional trip. But take a clear day, let a bird fly straight in front of your engine, and you'll hit it hard enough to knock its life out every time. Birds through here don't fly a mile a minute, but these big engines do, and they often fly faster than that. A dove is the fastest of all the birds, and there are few of them killed. In the first place, a train rarely gets close to one. In the second place, doves usually fly in a circle, and it is a race with one to run it down. A quail will make a short, quick flight, but will not last long. Its body is too heavy in proportion to its wings, for a long flight. The English sparrows suffer the most from trains. These birds become so tame they will let an engine get close on them before they try to fly. A little blood spot tells of the finish."

Owl Fooled Him.

"Not long ago," said G. M. Jaques, the engineer who pulls the Alton Chicago Limited, "I was knocked clear from my seat in the cab by an old hoot-owl, one of the variety that flies in the woodland. It was one of the prettiest nights you ever saw, a full moon, the air was soft, and we were running on time. I was bringing a special into Kansas City and had an open track clear into town. We were bowling along about fifty miles an hour, when some dark object darted in the side cab window, struck me in the breast, and all was darkness. I fell by the side of my seat and lay there. It was but a moment, however. My fireman jumped over to my side of the cab and helped me up.

"In my fall I had jerked the throttle wide open, and that engine was fairly burning up the tracks, going round curves like a rocket. We closed her down a little, and I looked down to see what hit me. There on the floor, with an occasional gasp from its crooked beak, was a hoot-owl that would weigh five pounds. But 'twas all over for Mr. Owl. I dropped him out into the ditch by the side of the railroad track. It was a week before I got over the soreness in by chest. The owl had come out of the woods near Independence. I never pass there now that I don't think of that devil bird that hit me."

"It's the birds that fly in the night that bother me," said Harry Norton, who brings the Wabash fast mail in from Moberly. "They fly into the headlight and into the cab, and have broken more than one window for me. The big headlight attracts the birds at night and causes many to be killed. In the early spring of last year I had the headlight on old '656' ruined by a big white goose. It was up near Carrollton. We were late out of Moberly, and with this engine I had nearly made up all lost time, and I intended getting into the Union depot here on the dot. I didn't have a stop between Corrollton and Kansas City, sixty-six miles.

"We just got out of there and were going easy, fast enough to get here on time, when this old white goose came flying straight toward us. Away down the track I saw him, his white feathers glistening like silver. His mouth was open, and his great white wings drove him straight toward us. He didn't seem afraid of an accident, but drove into the headlight like a catapult. There was a flutter of feathers and the goose fell to the side of the track. A stream of blood trickled down over the broken headlight glass and dried and hardened before we pulled up at the end of the run. If that goose hadn't hit the rim of the headlight I think he would have knocked the whole works out of it."

Killing Songbirds.

"Lou" Ward, who takes the Frisco fast mail out of Kansas City at 2.10 o'clock every morning, perhaps strikes more birds with his train than does any out from Kansas City. His little flyer is made up of only the mail car, a chair car and the engine. With the light engine he uses he goes down through Southern Kansas at a speed no other train equals. He makes only one stop in the first ninety-eight miles. Much of his run between Kansas City and Fort Scott is through wooded country, where the hawks and the owls are flying. At the roundhouse this little mail train is known as the "Rabbit."

"In the early mornings," said Ward, a few nights ago, "I sometimes hit the songbirds, and I hate this. I have made a pet out of my engine, and I hate to have a pet of mine hurt the birds that sing. But my little 'favorite' is an owl exterminator. There's a world of them down between Paola and Fort Scott, and they will get in front of my train. One night I hit one down near LaCygne, and he stuck by his head in a niche on the headlight. He dropped after a while and the feathers flew as he skated along the ground in the bottom of the railway ditch."

The enginemen regret especially to kill a dove, and, above all, in the spring, at mating time. "It seems that all doves are lovers," one engineman said. "You can see them together feeding, wallowing in the dust or sitting by each other's side. There are always two, especially when they are feeding. Down on the Wabash this year, just at the time when spring was opening and the grass was turning green, I killed a dove, one of a pair. I remembered it because as it rose the edge of the boiler struck it and knocked it high in the air. A little fluff of feathers showed where it hit and I turned to watch it.

"Next day when I passed that spot I thought of the little dove. There, by the side of the feathers, close to the piece of body, sat the mate. It fluttered to one side as we passed. The next day the little dove was sitting there, and so it was the third. I never saw it again. Since then I have watched the doves. One will mourn for its mate, and it seems to realize what has happened when its mate is killed."—Kansas City Star.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The last of the old-time convicts transported from Great Britain to Tasmania is dead. His name was Frederick Clarke, and he was sent to the colony in 1847 under a ten-year sentence. In a short period he did bushranging, bank robbing and enough other amusing little things to pile up over eighty-five year's worth of sentences.

They have curious methods in Persia of insuring law and order. A failure of the crops had resulted in a dear loaf, which much enraged the populace. In order to quell the tumult, the shah ordered a number of bakers to receive several hundred strokes with a rod, besides a few minor little attentions, such as the amputation of an ear or two.

Milan was recently the scene of a remarkable "rain" or downfall of butterflies or moths. They settled in tens of thousands on almost every available inch of space on the ground and on the buildings of the central quarters of the city. The insects are described as perfectly black and marvelously active. Their presence is ascribed to an air current swept along in front of a hurricane.

"Conscience money" in Great Britain now amounts to thousands of pounds annually. The first sum noticed was on March 30, 1789, when $1800 was carried to the public account in consequence of a note received by the chancellor. The writer with troubled soul implored him, "as an honest man, to consider the money the property of the nation, and to be so just as to apply it to the use of the state in such a manner that the nation may not suffer by its having been detained, and thus to ease the conscience of an honest man."

The railway across the Andes, between Chili and the Argentine Republic, which was projected twenty years ago, is at last to be completed, the Chilian congress having passed a bill for the purpose. The loftiest part of the pass, which lies not far south of the great Andean giant, Aconcagua, and which has an elevation of thirteen thousand feet, is to be penetrated by a tunnel, which will serve both to hold snow drifts and to decrease the maximum elevation of the road. The terminals of the railway on each side of the pass are now within one day's travel by mule caravan from each other. This will be the first rail line to cross the South American Continent.

Rubber is now successfully being cultivated on the gold coast of Africa. Several companies have recently started work on a large scale.

NO SLEEP FOR MOT

Baby Covered With Sores and ... Could Not Tell What She Looked ... Marvelous Cure by Cu... Ba...

"At four months old my ... body were so covered with sores ... scales you could not tell what ... like. No child ever had a w... Her face was being eaten away, ... her finger nails fell off. It ... could not sleep, and for many we... we could get no rest. At last w... ticura Soap and Ointment. The ... gan to heal at once, and she co... night, and in one month she h... sore on her face or body. —M... Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, ...

McRae Cave, a well-known ... man here, shot a white quail w... a hunt last Saturday near Can... Kans. The quail was one of ... of ninety-three made by hims... his fine dog in two days, and ... riosity.

Many light-hued quail have ... found, some being even a dir... of gray, but this one is pure w... over, with the exception of a ... fawn color about the eyes. ... legs and feet are soft and w... stead of being black and rou... usually the case.

ACHED IN EVERY BONE

Chicago Society Woman, Who Was ... She Could Not Sleep or Eat, C... Doan's Kidney Pills.

Marion Knight, of 33 N. A... Ave., Chicago, Orator of the W... Wednesday Club, says: "This ... when I ... to use ... Kidney ... ached in ... bone a... intense ... in the l... and p... gans. Th... was th... cloudy, ... could ... eat eno... live. I ... change ... better w... week. The second week I bega... ing heartily. I began to improv... erally, and before seven weeks ... passed I was well. I had ... hundreds of dollars for medicine ... did not help me, but $6 wor... Doan's Kidney Pills restored ... perfect health."

MARION KNIGHT.

A TRIAL FREE—Address F... Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For ... by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

Costlier Than Champagne.

Although champagne is calle... "wealthy water," there are few ... in the country where one can pay ... than $4 a quart for it, while, o... other hand, there are hundred... places where Burgundy is so... high as $35 a quart. At one hot... menu advertises a special bra... this fine wine for $25 a bottle. T... are any number of Rhine wines ... cost above $8, and there is a hi... mand for them. Champagne doe... improve with age as the other w... do, and this probably accounts fo... difference.

It is stated that the total ca... lization of new corporations forme... the United States last month is a... $48,500,000 higher than that of ... ary, 1904.

Beerbohm says of the Aust... wheat crop of 1904-5 that a total ... in the commonwealth of 50,00... bushels is considered to be ce... against 75,000,000 bushels last yea...

The Sultan of Turkey and the Q... of the Netherlands are the ... total abstainers among European s... eigns.

READS THE BOOK.

"The Road to Wellville" Pointed the ...

Down at Hot Springs, Ark., the ... itors have all sorts of complaints. ... it is a subject of remark that the ... majority of them have some tro... with stomach and bowels. This ... be partly attributed to the heavy ... cines.

Naturally, under the conditions, ... question of food is very prominent.

A young man states that he had ... fered for nine years from stomach ... bowel trouble, had two operat... which did not cure, and was at ... threatened with appendicitis.

He went to Hot Springs for rheu... tism and his stomach trouble ... worse. One day at breakfast the w... er, knowing his condition, sugge... he try Grape-Nuts and cream, w... he did, and found the food agreed ... him perfectly.

After the second day he began ... sleep peacefully at night, different ... he had for years. The perfect d... tion of the food quieted his ner... system and made sleep possible.

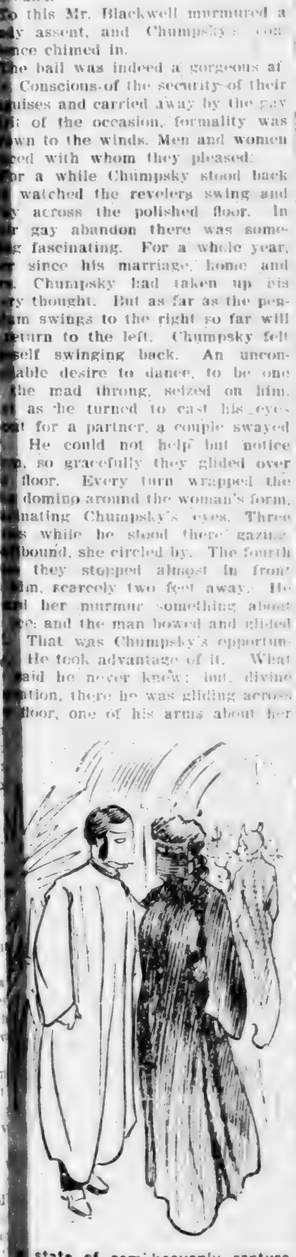
He says: "The next morning I ... astonished to find my condition of ... stipation had disappeared. I could ... believe it true after suffering f... many years; then I took more int... in the food, read the little book ... Road to Wellville,' and started fol... ing the simple directions.

"I have met with such results ... in the last five weeks I have ga... eight pounds in spite of hot ba... which take away the flesh from ... one.

"A friend of mine has been enti... cured of a bad case of indigestion ... stomach trouble by using Grape-N... Food and cream alone for breakfa...

"There is one thing in part... ... have noticed a great change i... mental condition. Formerly I c... hardly remember anything, and ... the mind seems unusually acute ... retentive. I can memorize practi... anything I desire." Name given ... Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Gourd Fidd...



state of semi-heavenly rapture.

... one of his hands clasping hers, ... and soft.

... was true that Chumpsky was ... susceptible to feminine charms. ... even if his blood had been colder ... the coldest, it would have thaw... to warm living wine when he felt ... low from her shoulder, pressing ... his breast, steal slowly, yet ... over his whole being.

... be it was the wine he had ... before leaving Blackwell's ... may be it was the spirit of the ... on, may be it was the rich, ... odor of roses that wafted up to ... strils every time the long black ... swing and clasped itself ... the superb creature he held in ...

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"At four months old my ... was so covered with sores and ... they were so covered with sores and ... that you could not tell what she ... No child ever had a worse ... face was being eaten away, and ... her finger nails fell off. It itched ... and for many weary ... got no rest. At last we ... Cuticura Ointment. The ... pan ... ointment, and she could ... and one month she had ... Mrs. ... Sander, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. ...

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The Gourd Fiddle

I done make her out of an old soap go'd
(Oh, my fiddle dat sing so sweet!),
Eff I goes hungry, an' my coat's to'ed.
She sing to me whilst I's a-ridin' on de
loud.
She sing to me drivin' de cows down de
road,
An' de chunes putts a hop-hop-hoppin'
in my feet.

When de cotton laid by, an' de crab
grass mowed
(Oh, fiddle dat sing so sweet!),
Den de niggah git paid what he been
owed.
An' you'll see me a-settin' up high on er
boa'd,
Wid de niggahs all a-hoppin' like er ol'
hop-toad,
'Cayse my fiddle putts a hop-hop-hop-
pin' in dey feet.

—Grace MacGowan Cooke in National Magazine.

THE SCENT OF THE ROSES

BY W. Y. SHEPPARD

(Copyrighted, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

...mpsky left home and Mrs. ... evening. It was with ... intention of attending a ...

...p for me, Agnes," he had ... be rather late when I ... to elect our officers ... year, you know."

... fact, Mrs. Chumpsky ..., but, like a good wife, ... obedience to her lord ... So, with a feeling of se... in his breast. (Agnes ... a sound sleeper) Chump... his way, not to the lodge, ... rooms of a certain Mr. Black... whence, a full hour later, ... them issued, clad in green ... and masks. A carriage bore ... to the hall where the ...erade ball was soon to ... in all its gaiety and splen...

... helps a man like tak... off occasionally," Chump..., addressing his own ... well as Mr. Blackwell. ... with women it is different. ...tisfied to stay at home. ... feel any of that restless... desire for a little innocent ... without which man can ...

... Mr. Blackwell murmured a ... and Chumpsky's con... ...ed in ... all was indeed a gorgeous af... Conscious of the security of their ... and carried away by the gay ... of the occasion, formality was ... to the winds. Men and women ... with whom they pleased.

... while Chumpsky stood back ... watched the revelers swing and ... across the polished floor. In ... gay abandon there was some... fascinating. For a whole year, ...ince his marriage, home and ... Chumpsky had taken up his ... drought. But as far as the pen... swings to the right so far will ... to the left. Chumpsky felt ... swinging back. An uncon... desire to dance, to be one ... and throng, seized on him. ... turned to cast his eyes ... a partner, a couple swayed ... could not help but notice ... so gracefully they glided over ... Every turn wrapped the ... around the woman's form. ... Chumpsky's eyes. Three ... he stood there gazing, ... circled by. The fourth ... stopped almost in front ... two feet away. He ... murmur something about ... the man bowed and glided ... Chumpsky's opportun... advantages of it. What ... ...ver knew; but, divine ... he was gliding across ... of his arms about her

state of semi-heavenly rapture.

... of his hands clasping hers, ... and soft.

... was true that Chumpsky was ... susceptible to feminine charms. ... if his blood had been colder ... the coldest, it would have thaw... to warm living wine when he felt ... from her shoulder, pressing ... his breast, steal slowly, yet ... over his whole being.

... be it was the wine he had ... before leaving Blackwell's ... may be it was the spirit of the ... may be it was the rich, ... of roses that wafted up to ... every time the long black ... swing and clasped itself ... superb creature he held in ... arms—be that as it may, Chump... sky was intoxicated with a divine in... toxication. And from the fullness of his heart his lips spoke. Heavenly sen... sation! He felt her shoulder press closer to his, and her fingers tighten their clasp.

Even when the music stopped, and they promenaded the long hall or sat in the shelter of fern and palm, Chumpsky dwelt in a state of semi-heavenly rapture. With each breath he drank in the rich, heavy perfume of roses and his eyes feasted on every graceful movement and posture. He felt that he would have given his right hand just for one glimpse at the face so well concealed by a mask which not only hid her features but even her hair, and prevented her voice from reaching him except in the low-est, sweetest murmur Chumpsky had ever heard.

The evening passed. Couple by couple the dancers deserted the floor. It was with a feeling of barbaric rage that Chumpsky saw the tall chevalier, her first partner, coming toward them.

"When shall I see you again?" Chumpsky panted in his eagerness to finish before the man arrived.

"I—I rather overtaxed myself at the lodge—lodge election."

"To-morrow." So well did the mask hide even the voice he could just catch the word.

"How shall I know you?"

She caught up a fold of her skirt and swayed it gently. Again the rich, heavy perfume of roses billowed up to his nostrils.

"But where? When? At what place?" Chumpsky gasped.

Before she could answer the man was at her side. With a low bow he offered his arm. And when Chump-sky, dazed, stumbled to his feet, it was to feel Blackwell's hand upon his shoulder and to hear that gentleman saying in his suavest accents:

"Been looking for you everywhere, old boy." Then as he caught Chump-sky's eye on the couple disappearing from the hall. "Quite swell, old fel-low. Saw you with her all evening."

Chumpsky murmured something that sounded like an invitation for Blackwell to descend to the regions of darkness. Then he followed sulkily into the cloak room.

All the way to Blackwell's room Chumpsky's mind ran on the woman in the black domino, and the "night cap" he took there only made it whirl and dance the faster.

When he reached his own house all was dark except for a light burning in the hall. This Chumpsky turned out and, lighting a match, climbed softly up the stairs. He opened the bedroom door and stepped in. To his credit let it be said that Chumpsky staggered back only two paces. The air in the room was heavy with the rich perfume of roses.

"Is that you, dear?" came Mrs. Chumpsky's voice sweetly from the pillow.

Chumpsky weakly acknowledged that it was. Then he sat down in a chair, as if exhausted.

"This perfume, Agnes," he stammered "it—smells like roses—where—where did it come from? It's so oppressive—and I—I rather overtaxed myself at the lodge—lodge election."

"Perfume, dear? Why, yes; isn't it delicious? Cousin George brought it all the way from France to me. If you hadn't been so impatient to get off to that old lodge, you would have met him. You had scarcely left the house when he came. And—oh, he has grown into such a handsome man, so tall. He wanted me to go round with him to look on at the big mas-querade ball. Said it would be a gor-geous sight. But of course I couldn't go unless you went, you know."

Chumpsky thought that he heard a titter somewhere in the room. But, like a wise man, he kept his thoughts to himself, and went to bed without asking any more impertinent ques-tions. And it was the "love of a bon-net" that Mr. Chumpsky generously paid for the next day.

HE KNEW THE LADY.

Why Col. Billups' Companion Was Not Unduly Interested.

Happening to have a few moments to himself Col. John Billups of Ari-zona decided to take a street car ride, and see the various beauties of the capital, says a dispatch from Wash-ington.

He entered a car, took a seat, and devoted himself to looking at the places of historical interest he passed. Coming to an uninteresting stretch he looked around the car and discovered a very beautiful woman sitting in a seat with an ill-favored man. Directly behind the woman sat another man, looking intently out of the window.

Col. Billups was attracted by the beautiful woman just as any Southern gentleman is attracted by a great pic-ture or a fine horse. He looked at her in open mouthed admiration, paying the tribute the real Southern gentle-man pays to beautiful women wher-ever found.

Suddenly, to the great amazement of Col. Billups, the lady turned and winked roguishly at the man behind her. It was a full-sized, enticing wink. The man looked out of the window without noticing. Col. Billups watched. Three times the lady turned and winked at the stolid citizen be-hind her, and three times the man re-fused to notice the advance.

This was too much for Col. Billups. He moved across to the seat where the man was sitting. They rode for a square, and the lady turned again and winked.

"Sir," said Col. Billups to the man looking out the window, "it is a beau-tiful winter's day."

"It is," he replied, still gazing out on the street.

"Sir," said Col. Billups, "have you remarked that extremely beautiful lady who sits in the seat directly in front of us?"

"She's good looking enough," re-plied the stolid one, still looking out of the window.

"Sir, said Col. John Billups, "I am a Southern man and an admirer of all that is beautiful in nature. I say to you that that lady is fair game. That man with her is not her husband."

"I know it," replied the person who was gazing out of the window. "I am."

Immortality.

When I was grass, perhaps I may have
wept
As every year the grass-blades paled and
slept;
Or shrieked in anguish impotent, beneath
The smooth, impartial cropping of great
teeth—
I don't remember much what came to
pass
When I was grass.

When I was monkey, I'm afraid the trees
Weren't always havens of contented ease;
Things killed us, and we never could tell
why;
No doubt we blamed the earth or sea or
sky—
I have forgotten my rebellion's shape
When I was ape.

Now I have reached the comfortable skin
This stage of living is enveloped in,
And hold the spirit of my mighty race
Self-conscious prisoner under one white
face—
I'm awfully afraid I'm going to die,
Now I am I.

So I have planned a hypothetic life
To pay me somehow for my toil and
strife.
Blessed or damned, I some way must
contrive
That I eternally be kept alive!
In this an endless boundless bliss I see—

Eternal me!
When I was man, no doubt I used to care
About the little things that happened
there.
And fret to see the years going by,
And nations, families and persons die.
I didn't much appreciate life's plan
When I was a man.

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Seemed Barred from Everywhere.

"Look here," said Senator Crane of Massachusetts to Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. "Let's go and get something to eat."

They are new members and they de-cided to flock together. They went to the Senate restaurant. The head waiter, usually quick on the trigger as to new senators, did not recognize them, and gave them seats in the room given over to the common peo-ple.

Knox and Crane sat down. Looking through the doors they saw many of their colleagues feasting in state in the inner room. They tried to get a waiter, but none came at their call. Finally a newspaper reporter who knew them both came by.

"Say," he said, "you do not eat here."

"Great Scott!" said Knox, "can't we get anything to eat anywhere?"

Ha! The Frigid Fist!

In a recent effort of a certain lady novelist, whose books are to be found in the possession of factory girls on their way to work, or in the kitchen regions, but seldom above stairs, were discovered the following extraordinary similes:

The hands of the heroine, in an emo-tional moment, "burned like those of a volcano"; the villain's, on the con-trary, were "cold and clammy as those of a serpent."

Fortunately the class of readers to whom these novels appeal are not crit-ical and do not stop to question the phenomena of volcanoes and serpents endowed with hands.

MET WITH TRAMP'S FAVOR.

Custom of Leaving "Stranger's Sheaf" Had His Entire Approval.

A tramp said, as he slapped his arms with his hands to warm them:

"Durin' harvest I found myself in Sassy-fras, Kent county, Md. Sassy-fras is a farm kentry. I seen many a fine farm down there.

"Harvestin' was finished on these farms, and yet in every field I seen a sheaf of grain standin'. I stopped and looked at one o' them sheaves, and a young woman wot had been comin' up the road stopped beside me.

"'The stranger's sheaf,' she said.

"'Wot?' I said.

"'The stranger's sheaf.'

"I didn't know what to make of her. I examined her closely. She was pret-ty, with a white skin and good clothes, and I says:

"'Wot's all this about the stranger's sheaf?'

"'Why,' says she, 'all the farmers hereabouts leave in each field, when they harvest, one sheaf called the stranger's sheaf. This belongs to the first stranger that comes along. He can do what he pleases with it—sell it, or cart it off, or give it away. But it's hissen.'

"'Then,' says I, 'does this here sheaf belong to me?'

"'Sure,' says she.

"'Wot's the idea of the thing?' I says.

"'It's for luck,' she explained. 'The farmers think the stranger's sheaf gives them good luck. It's a French custom. All over France, in harvest time, you'll find strangers' sheaves waitin' for the strangers to come and take them. My father's a Frenchman. He interduced the custom here.'

"Well, sir, I made over a dollar out of them strangers' sheaves in Sassy-fras. You bet I go to Sassy-fras again next year."—Boston Post.

Pork and Beans.

'Tis not a dainty the gods would relish—
Those feasting gods of mythology—
The name would never with grace em-
bellish
The menus of high society,
But nothing can get more proper action
On the hungry spot 'neath a feller's
jeans.
Can give more comfort and satisfaction
To a yearning stomach than pork and
beans.

When the inner man for feed is craving
And the system is wrapped in a flame
of yearn.
When the stomach rebels and is misbe-
having
And the teeth in anxiety seem to burn,
How the gay, glad light of anticipation
Through a fellow's optics in joy ca-
reens,
When on the air of the feeding station
He sniffs the odor of pork and beans.

When the purse is flat from a dearth of
boodle,
When but a dime is reposing there,
When a fellow feels he could eat a poodle
And try to imagine it Belgian hare,
When a reg'lar dinner, with pie and pud-
din',
Is 'way up yonder beyond his means,
One feast is his, and a mighty good 'un—
A man's size platter of pork and beans.

Chicago, mart of the hog, we bless you,
With wreaths of gratitude deck your
name,
And Boston, in love we'd fain caress you
For the succulent truck you've given
fame.
No combination de culinary,
From the dainty dishes of kings and
queens
Clear down to poverty's commissary,
Can hold a candle to pork and beans.

—Denver Post.

Slightly Confused.

When Senator Deboe was elected from Kentucky from Joe Blackburn's district, an ovation was given him upon his return to his little mountain town, a barbecue for which several fatted calves and other animals were killed.

Much impressed he made a speech of some length and eloquence. That is, he began all right, but he made a slight miscue at the finish.

That was what he said:

"Friends and Fellow Citizens: I feel this to be the greatest occasion of my life. I am deeply gratified—more deeply than I can say—by this honor you have done me in sending me as Senator to the capital from the most splendid state in the Union, from the magnificent Blue Grass country, from the only state that can boast of the finest whisky, the loveliest horses and the fastest women in the world."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Youngster's Keen Rebuke.

It was at Newport, where gossip is rife and too often repeated before children, that little Johnny, aged five, showed his early appreciation of the meanness of tattling. The mother of his chum had died, and the same night when his mother put him to bed he cried. On his mother anxiously inquiring as to the cause of his tears, he said he was weaping for his chum's mother.

"But you mustn't cry for her," she said. "Arthur's mother is quite happy now; her soul has gone to heaven."

Looking up in astonishment, he cried:

"What! buried, already?"

"Oh, no," replied the mother, "her body is here, but her soul has gone up to God.")

"Oh, mamma," he exclaimed, "isn't it a mean trick if her soul has gone up to God to tittle-tattle about the sins of the body?"

How Thackeray Worked.

When Thackeray was in Richmond, Va., during his visit to the United States, John Esten Cooke asked him if he ever dictated his words to an amanuensis. Thackeray answered that he composed a good deal in this way. The whole of "Esmond" was dictated, he said, an assurance that will surprise most admirers of that finished work. Thackeray added:

"I also dictated all of 'Pendennis.' I can't say I think much of 'Pendennis'—at least of the execution. It cer-tainly drags about the middle, but I had an attack of illness about the time I reached that part of the book, and could not make it any better than it is."

He Understood Mules

On a street corner in the northwest-ern section of the city last Saturday forenoon quite a large crowd had collected. It had formed a ring, or, rather, a square, about some object in the center, two sides having con-gregated on each side of the curb, while the others made a rather thin line on the other side of the square. The on-lookers to whatever was going on did not seem in the least excited, but there was every indication of much interest in the situation.

"Drunken women fighting," said one of two young women who were pass-ing near by. "It's most disgraceful, and those people placidly looking on. If they were men they'd stop it," she said to her companion. "It's degrad-ing."

An old gentleman in the same lo-cality was explaining to another one that a man had been stricken with an epileptic fit. "Poor fellow," he said; "and no one knows what to do for him."

It was evident that the gathering was an inactive one, and the reporter whose duty it is to investigate every-thing hastened to the scene and found out that a stout, well-proportioned mule had slipped on the pave-ment and was apparently well satis-fied with his recumbent situation. The fact was that he resented every well-meant attempt to hoist him from his contact with mother earth, while his disgusted driver, a colored boy about 20 years old, was actually sobbing with anger and vexation of spirit. All sorts of suggestions were hurled at him, but nobody seemed to want to help him in his distress. There was danger in it. The mule was wild-eyed and vicious, and used both fore-legs as a battery to keep folks away from him, until at last the driver sat down on the shafts of the cart, which had been drawn away from the ani-mal, and indulged in long, bitter thought.

Just then an old colored man, wear-ing an old-fashioned blue army over-coat and a red worsted comforter about his neck, stepped into the open space, walked bravely up to the now quiet quadruped and took hold of both of his ears. He seemed to whisper to the beast, but whatever he did act-ed like magic. The mule got upon his feet, permitted himself to be hitched again to his cart, and the crowd went away.

"You seem to know how to deal with mules," said the reporter to the old fellow. "'Deed I does, suh," was the reply. I knows all about mules and they does me. 'Fore Gawd, boss, I wasn't brought up in old Missouri for nothing. Yass'r, muels and me is kinfolks, sho's you bo'n. En I think dat job's wuff ten cents. Don't you, boss?"

The crowd had melted away, and as there was no one else by to re-spond to this palpable hint the report-er did so. And thus the chapter end-ed.—Washington Star.

Thorough Work of Japs

One of the most unique and inter-esting features of the Japanese plan of campaign is the importance of the tasks assigned to the doctors. Maj. Louis Livingstone Seamon of the Unit-ed States army says in his recently published book: "The medical officer is omnipresent. You will find him in countless places where in an Ameri-can or British army he has no place. He is as much at the front as in the rear. He is with the screen of the scouts with his microscope and chemi-cals, testing and labeling wells so that the army to follow shall drink no con-taminated water. When the scouts reach a town he immediately insti-tutes a thorough examination of its sanitary condition and if contagion or infection is found he quarantines and places a guard around the dangerous district. Notices are posted so that the approaching column is warned and no soldiers are billeted where danger exists. Microscopic blood tests are made in all fever cases and bac-teriological experts, fully equipped, form part of the staff of every di-visional headquarters.

"The medical officer also accompa-nies foraging parties and, with the commissariat officers, samples the va-rious foods, fruits and vegetables sold by the natives along the line of march, long before the arrival of the army. If the food is tainted or the fruit is over-ripe or the water requires boiling, notice is posted to that effect, and such is the respect and discipline of every soldier, from the commanding officer to the file in the ranks, that obedience to its orders is absolute. The medical officer is also found in camp lecturing the man on sanitation and the hundred and one details of personal hygiene—how to cook and to eat and when not to drink or to bathe—even to the paring and cleans-ing of the finger nails to prevent dan-ger from bacteria.

"Long before the outbreak of hos-tilities he was with the advance agents of the army, testing provisions that were being collected for the troops that were to follow. As a con-sequence of these precautions he is not found treating thousands of cases of intestinal diseases and other con-tagion and fevers that follow improper subsistence and neglected sanitation—diseases that have brought many campaigns to disastrous termina-tions."

Oddities of South Africa

"Though the days of the long treks over trackless wastes of South Africa are past, life in this country still has little diversities peculiar to itself," writes a correspondent. "For in-stance, a farmer named Long was re-cently troubled by a leopard that had been destroying his cattle. The na-tives surrounded it one day in the long grass and sent for the white man to kill it. While searching for the brute in the tangle of vegetation Mr. Long came across him sooner than he expected and the leopard got the jump on him. There was a fierce struggle and the white man was a good deal torn up. One of his negroes got in a lucky shot and killed the leopard just before the latter got at the man's throat.

"Odd things happen in the mines, too, once in a while. A miner named Wonacott recently passed through a most exciting experience at Dutoit-span. He had charged four boreholes with dynamite in the usual way and then endeavored to signal to the en-gine-driver, but failed to establish communication. He concluded, how-ever, that everything was all right, and he lit the charges, expecting to be hauled up in the bucket. His sec-ond signal not being answered, he be-gan to climb the rope in a hurry to get away from the dynamite. He was too slow and the concussion of the discharge knocked him off. He fell into the bucket, where he remained until all the charges had exploded. He was only slightly hurt.

"And there was a curious incident near Harding recently. A native was riding along a pathway at sunrise, when he saw the head and arms of a man sticking out of the ground, the arms waving wildly in signal of dis-tress. The fellow was imprisoned in an ant-bear hole and wah half dead. When he was resuscitated he told how he had been coming back on foot from Johannesburg with some friends when he was taken ill. His friends thought he was going to die and stuck him in the ant-bear hole and deserted him. When he recovered he prosecuted his friends and they went to prison."

When the Worm Turned

Hers was the modern mania for "beauti-
fying" things;
She went in strong
For the Chinese gong,
And statues without wings;
Her walls were hung with draperies of
curious design,
And her pictures rare,
Arranged with care,
On no particular line;
And all her friends who saw the place,
Declared that it was "Fine!"

Her husband was a business man, on
"just plain comfort" bent;
He furnished the "mun,"
And let her run
The place, without dissent;
Great stacks of "beaten brass" she
bought, and sticks of scented punk;
In his secret soul
Each brazen bowl
He classified as "Junk."
Although he never told her so.
He didn't have the spunk!

And then the "Sanitation" craze pos-
sessed her for a while;
She routed germs
In medical terms
That only made him smile;
She "sterilized" the whole darn place
and everything they ate,
Such "rules" observed
That steak was served
On an anti-microbe plate!
And still he never said a word,
But let her navigate.

She took down all the draperies and
painted all the walls,
Until the rooms
Resembled tombs
And whitewashed stable stalls;
Then she declared that hygiene prescribed
the proper "rest";
She bought "twin" beds
And turned their heads
Exactly "nor'-nor'west,"
And still her lord and master
Hadn't courage to protest.

But then at last she hit upon a bigger,
brighter fad;
She was elate,
So up-to-date
The new idea she had.
She moved the beds out on the porch,
to sleep in open air;
The scheme was bold—
'Twas bitter cold—
She thought he would not care;
But Gee! When he came home that
night,
You should have heard him swear!

—Anna Marble.

Two Forms of Sutures.

There are two forms of sutures for drawing the edges of wounds togeth-er. They are the interrupted and con-tinuous. The former is employed when only one or two stitches are used; the latter when the wound has to be regularly sewed, like a seam. By the continuous suture with each stitch, which is independently fast-ened, if the thread should break in one stitch the wound would be held. An irregularity of seam is often seen in the continuous suture owing to the fact that, although the needle has passed at right angles to the incision at each stitch, there is an oblique pull upon the lips of the wound when the suture is finished. This is avoid-ed by passing the needle after each stitch through the lop of the preced-ing one, thus making a sort of con-tinuous chain called the "Glover su-ture," and making each stitch partly independent of the rest.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The UNION and Yellow Jacket, $1.00

The UNION and Home and Farm $1.00

The UNION and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, $1.25

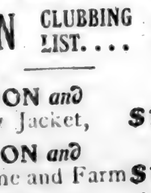
The UNION and Weekly Atlanta Constitution. $1.50

The UNION and Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat $1.50

The UNION and Saturday News $1.25

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



A WISE CITY.

Scottsboro elected a Republican mayor last week, which will, no doubt, insure a good municipal government up there.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The County Commissioners held the February court the first three days of this week. Present, Messrs. Conway, Glasscock, Robinson and Kendrick, Judge Reynolds presiding. The court had a busy session, as there were not only the usual business that comes up, but some cases carried over from Judge Adams' incumbency.

SOME CHANGES.

Our readers will notice that we have altered our circuit court calendar. The supreme court having knocked out the 15th circuit, Chilton goes back to the 5th circuit, with the old dates for holding court, but a new judge and solicitor. According to the supreme court, all court work since Judge Denson left us is null and void. If only the judges had been changed and not the time for holding court their work would have stood. Pastors and church clerks who wish their churches to be represented in our Church Directory will please send in their notices. There are so many changes of pastors and meeting days that our list simply had to be revised.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

J. H. Willoughby called on THE UNION office the other day with a couple of English printed papers from the other side of the world that he had received from his son, who is a sailor on Uncle Sam's cruiser Baltimore, now in service with the Asiatic squadron. One paper is published at Hong Kong, China, and is called the South China Morning Post, price for the weekly $12 per year. The other is the Che Foo Daily News, $2 per month, or $20 for a year. The Che Foo paper looked sort of familiar, as over three-fourths of it was advertisements, which always makes one wonder what people take such a paper for. When young Willoughby returns home he no doubt will have many stirring tales to tell of the sights he saw at the Antipodes.

The fact that most of the great men of history were of lowly birth may be encouraging to the average man, but it is no less a fact that most of the small men of history were, too.

RANDOLPH.

How glad we are to see the sun shine after so many days of rain and snow. Clay Horne, who has been with Mahan & Son for several months, has returned to his home near Six Mile. John Crumpton, H. H. Armstrong and S. E. Waldrop were in town Thursday. J. F. Anderson, of Pletcher, was here on Friday. Mrs. McKerrall has been sick several days, but is now improving. Miss Eva Abney was in town Friday. W. D. Nix was a visitor here Friday. Many complain of colds. G. T. Duke, Doc Woolley and William Romager are all on the sick list. O. P. Scott, of Mars Hill, was in town Friday. John Helton has moved into the Sewell house. Rev. J. C. Harrison is putting some improvements on the parsonage. J. F. Armstrong was in town Saturday. John Fancher was in town Friday. Mrs. J. C. Harrison was quite ill last week. J. M. Merchant, of Maplesville, was in town. C. W. Brand went to Centerville Monday. Presiding Elder Abernathy was here last week. Rev. A. J. Lumpkin was a visitor here Saturday. A. J. Smitherman lost his pocket book containing cash and papers to the amount of $69. Those who are truly interested in the people's cause" will support in every way the paper that stands for the "people's rights," regardless of personal matters, because they love the "cause." So let us, the people of Chilton, stand firmly together and fight for our rights. Our county officers are really our leaders, let us work with them for true reform and progress. Come again, "Just a Voter."

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 28.

In spite of rain and cold a few of us met on the 11th and organized. Secretary J. C. Grimes enrolled 12 paid up members. The following officers were elected: W. F. Culpepper, chairman; J. C. Grimes, secretary; W. J. Watson, treasurer; J. J. Gallman, M. F. Lett and J. C. Grimes, committee on acreage and membership. Now, brother farmers, those who have not joined, do so as soon as possible, cut your acreage and let's practice diversification, plant corn, oats, peas, potatoes, peanuts and everything that we can use at home. By doing this our cotton will be a surplus crop, and we will have some surplus money next fall. The writer would like to see a few columns of our valuble UNION set apart for diversification, but for fear of these remarks going into the waste basket, he will not say any more this time. Hoping that every school district in Chilton will be fully represented at Clanton on the 16th, and wishing success to THE UNION and the Cotton Growers' Association.

PEA PATCHER.

SALEM-PROVIDENCE.

In all our short experience in life we don't believe we've ever seen such a continuous spell of bad weather—just rain, rain, and snow. We're glad to say that Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Calloway's little son, who was severely burned several days ago, is very much improved. J. M. Robinson is having a dwelling erected here. Our farmers are talking over the cotton situation in these parts. Miss Dora Kicker, of Maple Springs, is visiting the family of W. H. Robinson. We're sorry to learn of the sickness of our rural carrier, T. S. Pyron. The Wadsworth Lumber Co.'s log train turned over one day last week and the fireman, Thos. McDaniel, colored, was badly scalded. Owing to so much rain, the Coosa river is on a boom, causing a temporary suspension of work at W. L. Co.'s mill. Our literary school is moving along nicely under the able care of Prof. E. J. Calloway. Our Sunday schools are doing well, though attendance is small on account of the bad weather. Rev. M. J. Parrish filled his appointment at Providence Saturday and Sunday. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

C. A. L.

MARS HILL.

A good deal of sickness in our community at this writing. Cleveland Langston is dangerously ill with pneumonia. He had been to Eutaw, and was taken sick immediately after his return home. We all hope for his speedy recovery. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Scott went to Jemison Tuesday. Those of our farmers that have got their land bedded are lucky, but they are mighty few. We heartily indorse what "Just a Voter" says in regard to keeping politics out of our organizations. Columbus Scott is trying hard to learn music, and we believe he will be successful. A. D. Gentry went to Jemison Thursday and from his appearance he must have been going to see his best girl. Say! here young men and ladies, I notice that Judge Reynolds is not issuing many licenses here of late. Maybe it's because they haven't sold their cotton or their fathers haven't. Walter Abbott is a very regular visitor at O. P. Scott's. It is mighty nice to have an entertaining visitor to talk with this stormy weather. Our farmers are all talking about organization, most all are sure it is a good thing, but a very few say they don't believe it will work. Well, let us all try it a year or two and see the result. We can't lose anything by that course. We farmers need something, and in my opinion that something is organization.

MARS HILLIAN.

LIBERTY HILL.

People are feeling blue over so much bad weather, rain or snow most all the time, about two inches snow fell Monday. M. T. Headley visited J. M. Maddox Sunday. Mrs. J. M. Maddox is on the sick list now, but we hope she will soon recover. T. W. Atchley, an old neighbor, who went to Kellerman before Christmas to work, is back here on a visit to friends and relatives. The farmers' meeting at the Littlejohn school house Saturday was pretty successful considering the weather. Twenty-nine members on the roll and I hear that several have joined since. Florence Mims is here on a visit to his brother John. Sunday weddings are all the go now.

"ESTELLE."

LIBERTY HILL.

The health of our community is not very good. Little Esther Vickers is hardly any better. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Littlejohn were made glad by the arrival of a young lady. Hope she has come to stay. The farmers' meeting Saturday; 29 out of 32 present enrolled and paid their 25 cents. Come along, brothers three, or you will be out in the cold. It was a "hurry up, boys," at J. M. Maddox's grist mill Friday by cheerful customers for bread. It was who should and who would get their turn, but some were so late they could not get their turn till Saturday at noon. At least 150 bushels of corn was carried, but try him again, boys. He's all right. P. D. Wilson's saw mill is shut down on account of the weather, the roads being so bad he can't get his lumber to the railroad. Frank Littlejohn and his fair bride are visiting her parents near Lily. Monday morning brought us a blizzard from the northwest with quite a heavy fall of snow. Here, brother farmers, let's all have the faith and stickability to us that Bro. John Littlejohn showed Monday. He is one of the committee on acreage and on Monday he comes along with his lists, just as if it was a bright sunny day, with his banks to catch the 5c cotton men, that did not show up at the Saturday meeting. Brothers, if we all work for our organization that way, we've got 10-cent cotton in our reach. It was a bright smile on a young lady's face near here that met Hugh Thompson as he arrived Sunday evening in the rain and cold. Look out. "Wedding bells will be ringing soon." Goodby till next time.

"ONE AT HOME."

BEAT 10 ITEMS.

The health of the community is good, but owing to the very wet weather farmers are not doing much toward a new crop. I don't know of any guano being bought yet. All are organizing to cut down the acreage and the fertilizer bill, which means 10-cent cotton next fall. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse A. Davis had a bouncing boy born to them on the 9th. Mother and child both doing well under the able treatment of Dr. J. P. Hayes. Miss Dora Kicker has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives near Providence. School is doing nicely under the enthusiastic management of Prof H. A. Harris. H. M. Shaver was a welcome guest at J. H. Ingram's Sunday. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

A FARMER.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

Saturday was the day set apart for the farmers to meet at the Cross Road school house to discuss the cotton question, but owing to the inclemency of the weather there were but few that came, but they seemed to be of those who never know fail, so they appointed a committee of five to visit those who were unable to attend and see how they stood with regard to cutting the acreage and the commercial fertilizer for the coming cotton crop.

We are enjoying (?) the coldest spell of weather we have had in some time. We had snow to fall the 13th to a depth of two inches.

If there is anything in the old saying we will have an early spring, as the badger can see his shadow today, Feb. 14, i. e., if he is not frozen so stiff he can't crawl out of his burrow.

The new pulley has arrived and when the weather is fit you can hear the hum of the Mims Bros.' saw mill and we wish them great success. Success to the UNION.

NIM ROD.

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE OFFER.

The Union would like for everybody to accept from us a free complimentary gift—a year's subscription (which is 50c per year) to the Dixie Home, one of the largest, brightest and finest illustrated magazines in the world. It is full of good reading and is the very paper to go into every home in the south. Now, if you want to receive this family magazine a whole YEAR FREE, all you have to do is to pay amount you are in arrears, if any, and send us $1 for another year's subscription to the Union. The Dixie Home will come to you absolutely FREE.

This is one of the best and most liberal offers ever made by any publisher. So come on at once, and renew your subscription or become a new subscriber and secure this magazine FREE. tf

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer tf.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County
Probate Court.

To John O. Dunovan, Claud B. Dunovan and Robert Dunovan.

Whereas, Beulah Matthews, an heir at law of the estate of Jeremiah Dunovan, deceased, has filed her application in said court for a sale of the lands described in said application, belonging to the estate of said decedent for the purpose of division, upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided, and the 6th day of March, 1905, has been appointed for the hearing of said application, you are, therefore, hereby notified to appear before said court on said 6th day of March, 1905, to contest said application, if they think proper.

Witness my hand, this 31st day of January, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS.
Judge of Probate.

2-2-05 3t

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.

tf

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc. You will find a full line of

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We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

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—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. . . Alabama

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

CENTRAL TIME.

Read Down AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	Read No
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 51
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars Dining Cars.
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A. F. STINSON, Agent, Clanton, Ala

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

of Alabama.

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By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.

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CITY OFFICIALS.

...son Strock.
...ncil—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob...
W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts
...k—J. Watts Moore.
...shal—Ed Smitherman.

...TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

...ing Term—Third Monday in May
... Term—Fourth Monday in No...
...er
...ge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee
...ditor—W. B. Bowling, Dadev...
...rk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

...ing Term—Second Mon...
... Term—Second M...
...er
...ncil—H. B. W. W...
... Mrs. S. A. Sco...

County Commissioners.

...t District—W. D. Conway
...d District—A. N. Glasscock
...rd District—R. P. Kendrick
...th District—W. ...

...

State Senator.

... W. K. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

...stors and clerks are cordially a... to send the editor any news regar... their churches which they want ... published. Also if there are ... ...rs in these notices please send c...

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

...pine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
...t. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...el Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, ...
...day. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billing...
...R. F. D. No. 1.

Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Rice, 1st Sunday. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ... 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, ...rk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th ...nday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
... Swindall, 1st
... Sundays. W. I. Mullin...
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ...nday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton ...rk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason ... Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ...nday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ... Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st ...nday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas...; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas...; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ... N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, ... Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman ... Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas...; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ... C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud...k, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk ...ams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong ...stor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand ...stor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd ...nday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...d Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd ...nday. Henry Smith, clerk
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason ...stor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom..., 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard ...stor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free...an, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk ...houlta.
Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ...th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, ...st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong ...stor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; ... S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd ...nday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...

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Head of The Procession.

Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
RNITURE,
BURIAL NECESSITIES.
. MULLINS,
Alabama

ne Table
ffect August 1, 1904.
& Nashville R. R.
ENTRAL TIME. Read U

DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	PM No 1
RMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
Cadera	9 25	10 33	6 22
Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
Lofmax	8 42	....	5 40
CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
ONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

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Tobacco and Snuff.
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Fitted
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Ala. Mail or... rs promptly

CITY OFFICIALS.

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...M. Wilson, E. G. Rol...
W. J. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...J. Watts Moore.
...Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

...—Third Monday in May
...—Fourth Monday in No...

...S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
...Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

...Term—Second Monday in ...
...Second Monday in Sep...

...Hon. W. W. Whitesides
...Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.

...in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

...February, first Mon...
...Monday June, second ...
...Second Monday August ...
...November.

County Officers.

...ate—L. H. Reynolds.
...W. T. Calico.
...M. Morgan.
...O. Middleton.
...A. C. Mims.
...T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

...—W. H. Conway.
...—Alex Glasscock.
...—R. P. Kendrick.
...Moses Robinson.

...of Education.
...Clanton.

...Surveyor.
...Calera.

...State Senator.
...W. K. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

...and clerks are cordially ask... to send the editor any news regard... their churches which they would ... published. Also if there are any ... to these notices please send cor...

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd ...
...E. P. Popwell, clerk, Billings...
...No. 1.

Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
...C. A. Swindall, 1st ...days. W. J. Mullins, clerk.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton clerk.
...ut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason. ...Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
...Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman. ...Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.
...Rev. G. W. Freeman ...H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rudd...k, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk ...dams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Tiffom...1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk. Shoults.
Pooler Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; D. S Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Sunday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev Mr. Carroll, pastor. 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No 123—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 367—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 611—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 394— Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronimo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.30
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard).	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States..	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

The Parsees of India have kept a sacred fire burning for 1200 years. They evidently never left the servant girl in charge.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Feb. 15, '05, 6,143
Price on same date, 7 1-4c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,591
Price same date, 12 1-4c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

F. M. Littlejohn was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

W. Y. Nix was in Clanton Thursday on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. B. H. Jones. Mr. Nix is meeting with great success in raising fine fowls and hogs.

'Squire Alf Childress was in Clanton Friday.

G. O. Foshee, now of Dothan, was a pleasant visitor in the UNION office last week. He is introducing the "J. A. Dollar Pump" in Houston county. It's something that every home should be provided with.

Presiding Elder Abernathy preached at the Methodist church Sunday morning. Owing to the rain there were very few present, but they heard a very able sermon.

L. A. Calloway was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Lee Vickers was in town Saturday.

J. M. Hill was a welcome visitor Saturday.

Anderson Baker, Sr., of Verbena, was a pleasant visitor Monday. He carries his many years lightly.

J. M. Connell was a welcome caller Monday.

J. P. Cost and son Everett were pleasant visitors to our office Monday.

J. R. Hammell was a welcome caller Monday.

W. A. Martin was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

J. M. Maddox was in Clanton Tuesday.

J. P. Rushing was in town Tuesday.

C. C. Swint was in Clanton Tuesday.

R. A. Hancock is back from Etowah county. He says Chilton is good enough for him. Welcome back, Bro. Hancock.

More than 700 pair Shoes yet to select from at Downs'. Come and get them.

Victor Goodman and Miss Lucy Candler were married by Judge Reynolds Sunday at the bride's residence.

J. Wiley Smith is seriously ill.

Deputy United States Marshal Goodgame is "hot on the trail" of all violators of the revenue laws, whether distillers or sellers.

Judge Reynolds united a colored couple at the court house Wednesday. Ben Tyus and Julia Belle Kinney. The bride is a grade school teacher and the wedding caused a good deal of a stir among the colored citizens.

Save a dime on every barrel flour, matters not from whom you purchase. Downs will tell you.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

S. A. Henley and Miss May Vance.
J. W. Johnston and Miss Laura Wright. Victor Goodman and Miss Lucy Candler.

COLORED.

Ed Singleterry and Ola Nix. Ben Tyus and Julia Belle Kinney.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Over $1,000,000 worth of diamonds are stolen every year from the South Africa diamond mines.

In Mexico the Department of War is studying a project to establish night schools for the soldiers.

In Prussia the price of medicine is regulated by the State, a new price list being published every year

When an unmarried woman dies in Brazil the coffin, hearse and livery of the conchman are all scarlet

A battalion of Chinese soldiers, to be headed by a Chinese band, is being recruited from residents of New York City.

The Government of Venezuela has decided to give no titles to coal mines in the future, but to exploit all such mines under its own supervision and ownership.

Henry Hollenback, of Boulder Creek, Cal., was kicked over a 200-foot precipice by a mule. He only fell fifty feet and was rescued comparatively uninjured.

At the annual meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Association, of Canada, the proposal to reduce the mortuary benefit fund was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The Postoffice Department of Great Britain has announced that it will hereafter accept wireless messages for transmission to ships at sea at the rate of thirteen cents a word.

An ingenious thief who secreted himself in a trunk addressed to the freight station at Smichow, in Austria, was captured after he had filled the trunk with miscellaneous valuables from other luggage.

Dormitory Burns.

Lansing, Mich.—Wells hall, used as a dormitory for the students of the Michigan Agricultural College here, burned Saturday. There were 110 students in the building, and all escaped safety.

Coal Strike Ended.

Essen, Prussia.—The coal trike is entirely ended. Full shifts went in the mines Monday.

—WANTED—

Intelligent man, single or married, no children, to work by month or year on fruit and truck farm. Will make it permanent and profitable for right man. Call on or write at once, Agent L. & N. R. R., or P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

WANDERINGS.

I'm oft' inclined to wonder if
An angleworm, when frozen stiff,
Would meet with any luck at all,
Supposing that it tried to crawl.

Then, too, I often wonder whether
A man who set about to tether
Ten tigers in a field like cows,
Could make the striped creatures browse.

And then again, I wonder which
Is stickiest—tar, glue or pitch.
Perhaps each, all or either are.
But I should say pitch, glue or tar.

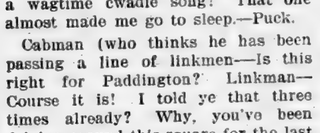
And, furthermore, I wonder why
A normal person such as I
Can't walk about upon one hand—
Some things we never understand.

But most of all I wonder how
A man can tell just when is Now,
For Now keeps going back to Then,
While Soon is straightway Now Again.

'Tis useless, though to wonder what
Is meant by this impressive rot.

P. B., in Life.

JUST FOR FUN



Bacon—Where do you suppose that 203-Meter Hill got its name? Egbert—Oh, I guess that's where the Port Arthur Gas Works are located.—Yonkers Statesman.

Ferdy—What's the best time for me to propose to Ida?. Algy—Right after Christmas; she will be so used to accepting things she doesn't want, she may accept you.—Judge.

Inquisitive Girl—Why do you stand in front of that kettle ringing a bell all day? Salvation Army Captain—I'm practising "Frenzied Finance."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"And this," said the foreign visitor in the Senate chamber, "is where your statesmen assemble?" "Oh! no," replied the native, "only the senators meet here."—Philadelphia Press.

Cholly—D'ye know, Miss Pepper, I deahly love horses! Miss Pepper—I imagined so when I saw how you hugged the neck of the one you were riding yesterday.—Cleveland Leader.

"I'm engaged in the dairy business, now," said the lawyer. "You don't say!" exclaimed his friend, the doctor. "Fact," rejoined the legal light. "I'm milking an estate."—Chicago Daily News.

"Cholly says he doesn't patronize one tailor only. He goes to the best, wherever he finds them." "Huh! It's evident that less than nine of them have had a chance to work on him so far."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Little Sister—What was that you played then, Effie? The Larger One—That was a cradle song, my pet. The Little Sister—Well, can't you play a wagtime cwadle song? That one almost made me go to sleep.—Puck.

Cabman (who thinks he has been passing a line of linkmen—Is this right for Paddington? Linkman—Course it is! I told ye that three times already? Why, you've been driving around this square for the last 'arf hour!—Punch.

"How is your daughter progressing in the study of languages?" "Beautifully," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "Has she a good foreign accent?" "Yes. Her teacher says that she speaks German with a French accent and French with a German accent."—Washington Star.

"So you come from Chicago, eh?" finally remarked the quiet passenger. "That's what!" proudly replied the Windy City man, who had been boasting about his town. "Well, you're lucky. Think of the poor fellows who have to stay there."—Philadelphia Press.

Clarence—I don't believe in this—telepathy, y' know. A professional mind readah experimented on me today and the fellah positively got no wesults at all, bah Jove! Florence—That doesn't prove anything. But it certainly corroborates something I've long suspected.—Cleveland Leader.

Patient—Great Scott! Doctor, that's an awful bill for one week's treatment! Physician—My dear fellow, if you knew what an interesting case yours was and how strongly I was tempted to let it go to a post-mortem you wouldn't grumble at a bill three times as big as this.—Chicago Tribune.

"I have called, doctor, to settle that dental bill, but I think it's a good deal higher than it ought to be." "But you will remember, madam, that the tooth required a good deal of treatment, and I took the greatest care to make every operation painless." "I remember it didn't hurt me a particle. That's why the bill seems so outrageous."—Chicago Tribune.

The Benefit of Fairy Tales

It is very reasonable to argue that no creation of human fancy could last as fairy tales have lasted through no one knows how many hundreds and thousands of years unless it was very good. For that which is not good and not sound must surely die, and only that which is good and sound shall last through the grinding of the ages.

So I believe that parents could fill their children's imaginations full of fairy tales if they would make those imaginations strong and healthy. As for that man or woman who has not these bright and joyous things flying like golden bees through the dim recesses of his memory, I can only say that I think his or her parents must have been neglectful of the earlier training of their child, and that I am sorry for that poor soul who has lost so much pleasure out of its life.—Howard Pyle in Book News.

A large deposit of copper has been discovered in the State of Santa Catharina, Brazil. Work on exploitation will soon begin. The concession is in the hands of a German syndicate.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

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WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is Republican in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the Globe-Democrat during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 To-Day and get your best home paper and the Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City, both for a full year. Address

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Clanton, - - - Alabama.

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Do Animals Reason?

By John Burroughs.

WHEN a bird selects a site for its nest, it seems on first view as if it must actually think, reflect, compare, as you and I do when we decide where to place our house.

I saw a little chipping sparrow trying to decide between two raspberry bushes. She kept going from one to the other, peering, inspecting and apparently weighing the advantages of each. I saw a robin in the woodbine on the side of the house trying to decide which particular place was the best site for her nest. She hopped to this tangle of shoots and sat down, then to that; she turned around, she readjusted herself, she looked about, she worked her feet beneath her, she was slow in making up her mind. Did she make up her mind? Did she think, compare, weigh? I do not believe it. When she found the right conditions she no doubt felt a pleasure and satisfaction, and that settled the question. An inward, instictive want was met and satisfied by an outward material condition.

In the same way the hermit crab goes from shell to shell upon the beach, seeking one to its liking. Sometimes two crabs fall to fighting over a shell that each wants. Can we believe that the hermit crab thinks and reasons? It selects the suitable shell instinctly, and not by an individual act of judgment.

Instinct is not always inerrant, though it makes fewer mistakes than reason does. The red squirrel usually knows how to come at the meat in the butternut with the least gnawing, but now and then he makes a mistake and strikes the edge of the kernel instead of the flat side. The cliff swallow will stick its mud nest under the eaves of a barn where the boards are planed so smooth that the nest sooner or later is bound to fall. It seems to have no judgment in the matter. Its ancestors built upon the face of high cliffs, where the mud adhered more firmly.—Outing.

Witte Denies Peace Rumors.

Paris—The Petit Parisenne's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that in the course of an interview M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, stated emphatically that he has not been charged with the mission of drawing up a preliminary report regarding a convention of peace.

Canoe-Foot Mail Service.

Ashville, Ala.—Ashville has been cut off from the outside world about one-third of the time for the last month, and the only way to get mail back and forth to Whitney was to go in a canoe part of the way and walk the balance of the way.

Struck By Big Passenger Train.

Rock Island, Ill.—A southbound double-head passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, collided head-on with a switch engine at Moline Monday, killing Engineer William Doolin, of Chicago, and fatally injuring Charles Steepleton, of Rock Island. No passengers were hurt.

Bessemer Giant Dead.

Birmingham, Ala.—Emmett Roberts, of Bessemer, the "giant," died at St. Vincent's hospital Monday morning at 10 o'clock, aged 21 years. The deceased had been confined to the hospital for three weeks. Roberts was seven feet six inches in height and weighed between 175 and 200 pounds.

Engineer Killed in M. and O. Wreck.

Mobile, Ala.—A Mobile and Ohio freight train ran into a washout at DeSoto Monday morning. Engineer Helm was killed and his colored fireman is reported missing. Joseph Arrata, an extra fireman, was seriously injured.

Turkey is Arming.

London—The rapid progress of Turkish military preparations attracts attention here. War material is being constantly dispatched from Constantinople to Salonica and Adrianople. Fifty guns recently arrived at Monastir. Large supplies of uniforms have been ordered at reserve.

Rest Only in the Grave

I rode till I reached the House of Wealth;
I was filled with riot and blighted health.

I rode till I reached the House of Love;
I was vocal with sighs, beneath and above.

I rode till I reached the House of Sin;
There were shrieks and curses without and within.

I rode till I reached the House of Toil;
Its inmates had nothing to take or boil.

I rode in search of the House of Content,
But never could reach it, far as I went.

The House of Quiet, for strong and weak,
For poor and rich, I have still to seek.

That House is narrow and dark and small,
But the only Peaceful House of all.

James Clarence Mangan.

THE SENORITA

BY CHARLES W. CUNO

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Inez opened her eyes lazily to another day, but suddenly her listlessness gave way to an excellent exhibition of activity. With a wild shriek she sprang from the couch, for there on the snowy covers, magnified to twice its size by her imagination, crouched a dreaded Mexican tarantula.

She rushed from the room of the low *hacienda*, all of whose apartments opened on the wide veranda that extended all the way around it, and rushed unwittingly into the arms of the tall American officer that happened to be passing. She was benightgowned, it is true, but not a whit heeded the officer. He strode hastily into the room, crushed the huge spider beneath his heel, and then, willy-nilly, raised the still trembling bit of humanity and kissed her on the cheek, saying, "Niña (my child)—there, little girl, do not be frightened," and walked unceremoniously away.

Inez's cheek burned, not because he had kissed her, for, truth to tell, she had been kissed before, but at his words.

"Child, little girl, am I!" she exclaimed, and her black eyes flashed. The idea of calling her a little girl, who had but yesterday refused the heart and hand of Don Juan Dorado, the richest ranchero in Santa Cruz! Little girl, indeed! She would show him! And in that moment she resolved to bring the tall, handsome American to her feet.

The American officer, on leave of absence, was visiting Santa Cruz with the object, so, at least, it was noised about, of buying a silver mine. Oh, yes! When it came to buying silver mines, they all had one to sell in Santa Cruz. He was feasted and entertained to his heart's content. Even the uncle of Inez, the prosperous Don Alvaro, invited him to a dinner in the bosom of his family.

He came, with his gold epaulets, jingling spurs and glittering sword—a very Apollo in regimentals. The Donna Alvaro was dressed in her best for the occasion, but Inez surpassed herself in the chic, telling manner in which she displayed her charms.

Oh, yes! The captain was impressed. He admired openly and almost overstepped even Spanish bounds in the manner in which he complimented her from head to foot. The American could make love. No doubt of it! He sat listening, enraptured, while Inez twanged her mandolin and sang plaintive Spanish songs of love to him. And he sighed deeply when she had finished.

"Ah," he murmured softly, "if you only meant it when you sang."

Decidedly the American was already ensnared. Inez's eyes flashed with triumph. She would bring him to her feet yet.

But at that moment Don Alvaro came to talk "mine" and Inez had to be content with languishing and coquettish looks.

After that he came many days, for Don Alvaro still wished to talk "silver mine" to the captain. Inez and her

A dreaded Mexican tarantula.

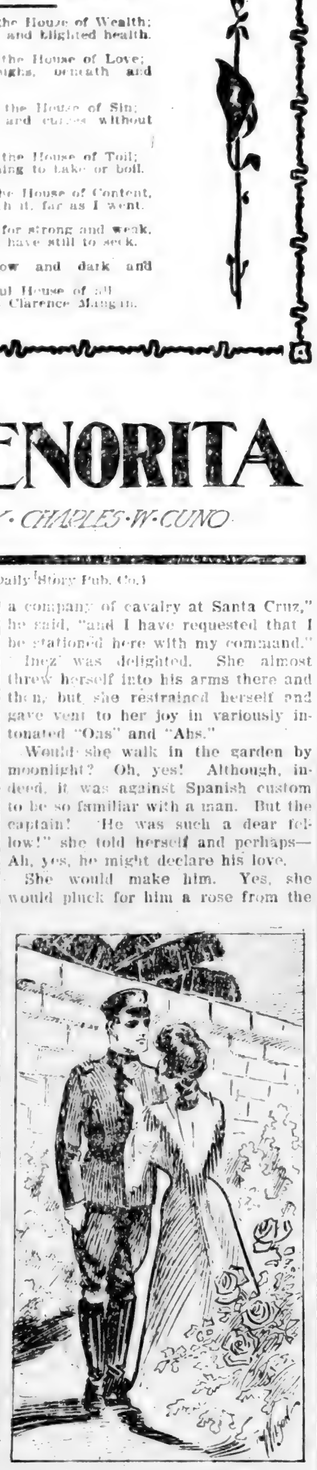
affair began to progress finely. Each day he grew more sentimental and she felt that every visit enmeshed him more and more in her toils. Poor girl, she could not play with fire without burning her own fingers—or, to be more correct, scaring her own heart. One day her captain, as she began to call him, came with news.

"The government is going to station a company of cavalry at Santa Cruz," he said, "and I have requested that I be stationed here with my command."

Inez was delighted. She almost threw herself into his arms there and then, but she restrained herself and gave vent to her joy in variously intonated "Oas" and "Ahs."

Would she walk in the garden by moonlight? Oh, yes! Although, indeed, it was against Spanish custom to be so familiar with a man. But the captain! He was such a dear fellow!" she told herself and perhaps—Ah, yes, he might declare his love.

She would make him. Yes, she would pluck for him a rose from the



Her lips are dangerously near his.

tree in the far, dark corner of the garden.

Now he is bending down for her to put it in his button hole. Her lips are dangerously near to his. He could kiss her before she could get away, but he does not. Fool that he is, does he not see that he may? She is disappointed, but never mind.

"Oh, my captain," she gurgles, leaning closer to him, and pressing his arm to her as they walk slowly down the pathway, "is it not delightful? So still and lovely and the moon so silvery bright!"

"Ah," laughs the captain, "is it not just a night for a lover," and he presses her arm tenderly.

Inez looked at him coquettishly and, laughing a gleeful, heart-free laugh, she plucked a scarlet daisy from its stem.

"See," she cried, bewitchingly, "I will test my lover's love. Unos, dos, tres," she counted, "one two, three—he loves, he loves me not, he loves—Ah, he loves," she cries, dancing with glee, but in a moment she was quiet. Looking up soulfully she asks, "Ah, my captain, tell me, do you think he loves?"

"To be sure," the captain answers, laughing and tilting her little chin up with his hand, "how could he help loving you?"

At that moment there was a cry, "Inez, Inez!" It was Donna Alvaro calling her.

"Oh," thought Inez, "how provoking." But before they went into the house she whispered, "you will come to see me to-morrow?"

"Oh, yes," the captain whispered in return, but he reckoned without his superior at the Post.

In the morning Inez almost wept when she heard that her captain had been suddenly called back to the Post. "He did not even say farewell to me," she wailed to herself. But the news had a mitigating element. Cascaro, the town gossip, brought it.

"Ah, does the Senorita know," he said insinuatingly, "the Gran Capitan has bought himself the Hacienda Dolores but yesterday. No? Oh, but he has. And he told me, yes, to me, myself, that he is going to live there alone. 'Perhaps some Senorita,' the Captain said to me, 'will take pity upon me before long and be my wife. Quien sabe? At any rate,' he had said, yes, he took me into his confidence, he said, 'I have one in view, and perhaps—who knows.'"

Cascaro threw his arms out in expressive Spanish way and the heart of Inez beat loudly within her breast.

"He is going to have everything ready." she said to herself, "before he asks me." The fire that she had played with burned deep, for she no longer thought of him in the vengeful spirit of that morning when he had kissed her and called her "Nina."

Two weeks later, there was a great commotion in Santa Cruz. The whole town turned out to welcome the coming of the cavalry company.

"Ah, there comes the train," someone shouted. People craned their necks and every one was excited. The train puffed and snorted into the station and the platform was soon bright with blue uniforms and clanking sabres.

There was the "Gran Capitan." Inez ran forward to meet him, extending both hands as welcome. The captain took but one of them.

"Ah, Inez, delighted to see you," he said. Turning to a beautiful girl by his side, he continued, "Alice, this is the Senorita that I was telling you about."

"This is my wife," he added to Inez. "We were married yesterday. You—both of you, must be good friends."

"Oh," murmured Inez stiffly, "I am—glad—to meet—your wife.

The words choked her and she hurried away to hide her chagrin.

The next issue of the weekly Clangor, a newspaper of Santa Cruz, and, in fact, the only paper of southern New Mexico, contained the following announcement:

"We take pleasure in announcing that the bans have been published for the marriage of Don Senor Juan Dorado and Senorita Inez Alvaro. The Senor is one of our prosperous Spanish citizens, while the Senorita is considered the belle of Santa Cruz. We wish them luck."

GROWTH OF THE TELEPHONE.

Number of Messages in 1904 Estimated at 5,000,000,000.

From a modest beginning, twenty-five years ago, to the place which the telephone occupies in the world's life to-day, says Cent Per Cent, is a growth of which the mind can form no adequate conception from mere figures, but it is a low estimate to place the number of messages exchanged in the United States in 1904 at 5,000,000,000, for that was the amount of 1902. The Cleveland Finance cuts that number in half in order to exclude all but business messages, and then estimates the time saved on 2,500,000,000 messages, over all other forms of communication, at ten minutes each, in order to ascertain the amount of time saved in the year 1902, and reaches a total of 25,000,000,000 minutes, or 416,666,666 hours, or 17,361,111 days, or 4,830 years.

The profits on the telephone business in America are placed approximately at the annual figure of $50,000,000, one-half of which at least will be saved by the semi-automatic telephone exchange that is now being introduced; but in order to get a just conception of the value of such an invention, we must add the enormous amount of additional time which will be saved at each end of the line, that is, by the doing away with the services of so many operators in the exchange, and the elimination of the now necessary waiting by the subscriber in his office.

Is Life Worth Living.

Is life worth living? How can you
Look up into yon skies of blue,
In heaven's sunshine smile and bask,
And such a question dare to ask?

At blossom time, how can you hear
Blithe messengers with notes, high, clear,
From branch and bough proclaim His might,
Without a thrill of glad delight?

How can you know the gentle press
On cheek and brow of wind's caress,
And not within your bosom feel
An earnestness, a new born zeal?

Is life worth living? How can you
Gaze lovingly in eyes so true,
And not within their depths behold
The light that blends each hour with gold?

How can you, the one's who wear
The crown of motherhood, bright, fair,
Re-query thus, when 'gainst your breast
Two little Warm, red lips are pressed?
—Kathleen Kavanagh in New Orleans Time-Democrat.

Fighter Fond of Candy.

Melton Prior, the London war correspondent, says Gen. Fukushima is one of the hardest workers in the Japanese army, neither smokes nor drinks and has an unconquerable love for sweets. Mr. Prior called upon him to protest against the manner in which correspondents were being kept away from the fighting line. The general mildly replied that this was according to strict rules, whereupon Prior lost his temper for a moment and indulged in some emphatic remarks. The Jap warrior looked at him blandly, and with a smile held out a small box, saying: "Have a sweet, Mr. Prior." Whereupon the humor of the situation appealed to the correspondent and a pleasant chat followed.

Plans to Aid Poor Litigants.

Judge A. B. Dissette retired from the common pleas bench of Cleveland last week, his term having expired He intends to devote the remainder of his life to giving legal advice and aid to those who are unable to pay for such service. "Ten years on the bench," he says, "have shown me the necessity of such a practical philanthropy. The poor man undoubtedly is at a great disadvantage in court because of his inability to engage competent counsel, and I know of no way in which a lawyer can do more good than in remedying this unavoidable defect as much as lies in his power."

Countess Is Actress.

Countess Margaret Cassini, niece and adopted daughter of the Russian ambassador to this country, will devote her energies to amateur theatricals in Washington this winter. She is a born actress, graceful, beautiful, clever, with a good voice which she knows how to use, and she has taken up acting with her usual zeal, energy and taste. Her favorite character is Judith, although she is at home in comedy as well as tragedy.

THREE WORDS OF VALUE.

They Cost a Railroad $10,000 and Were Cheap at That.

It has been said on good authority that the highest price ever paid for a writing was given a lawyer in this immediate vicinity, says the Philadelphia North American. A certain railroad company had lost enormous sums of money through damage suits instituted by those injured in grade-crossing accidents. This company had been most particular in the matter of erecting signs at each crossing, but jury after jury decided that these were of small moment, since the warning they conveyed was to "look out for the cars" or "look out for the engine," and in almost every instance it was conclusively proved that the damage was caused by that part of the train not mentioned. So in desperation the railroad commissioned a lawyer of wide depute to compose a sign that would "hold" in court. After some days the following sentence, written on a large sheet of paper, came from the man learned in the law:

"Stop! Look! Listen!"

Following this came a bill for $10,000. So when you hear some long-tongued individual boasting about a dollar a word Mr. Kipling gets, or the surprising sum paid Richard Harding Davis for articles describing the war he didn't see, dismiss the being as a dealer in ant-hills, for the lawyer aforementioned got a check for the amount named, and so far as history enlightens us, no one ever before received so much as $2.500 a word.

Before the end of a year the lawyer was informed by the president of the road that the new sign had saved many times its cost.

"A Wise Woman."

Many women wear thin linen underclothing in winter and then they illogically complain of red noses, enlarged veins in the face, rough, red hands and a dry, ill-nourished skin. Now, the way to maintain a soft, supple skin and a clear and pinky complexion is to keep up a plentiful supply of blood near the surface all over the body. A wise women knows that nothing is more destructive to a lovely skin than cold feet. Therefore, even if she indulge in the vanity of spun silk or perforated hose, she uses cork soles in her shoes so as to keep up the circulation of the blood, upon which the skin depends so largely for its softness and luster. Lack of warmth in the abdomen leads to a congested state of the liver and the huge network of blood vessels which control the supply of nourishment to the skin are situated in the abdomen. The middle of the body should be kept warm and free from the chills which cause contraction of the blood vessels. —Chicago News.

Congressman's Strenuous Fight.

Congressman Van Duzer of Nevada holds that about the most strenuous contest last fall was that waged in his district. His political enemies engaged a New York pugilist to scare him out of the campaign, and the man made haste to announce that he intended to "wipe Van Duzer off de eart'." The candidate arrived in Reno ignorant of the fellow's existence and was welcomed by a lot of friendly miners. Two of them, each of them over six feet tall and neither afraid of anything, walked with him to his hotel, where the fighting man was waiting. The miners passed Mr. Van Duzer into his room and then went over to where the "scrapper" stood. He looked them over carefully and then backed away. The next train East carried him out of danger.

The Maid's Lament.

I loved him not; and yet, now he is gone,
I feel I am alone.
I checked him while he spoke; yet could he speak,
Alas! I would not check.

For reasons not to love him once I sought,
And wearied all my thought
To vex myself and him; I now would give
My love, could he but live
Who lately lived for me, and, when he found
'Twas vain, in holy ground
He hid his face amid the shades of death!

I waste for him my breath
Who wasted his for me; but mine returns.
And this lone bosom burns
With stifling heat, heaving it up in sleep,
And waking me to weep
Tears that had melted his soft heart; for years
Wept he as bitter tears!

Merciful God! such was his latest prayer,
These may she never share!
Quieter is his breath, his breast more cold
Than daisies in the mould,
Where children spell, athwart the churchyard gate,
His name and life's brief date.
Pray for him, gentle souls, whoe'er you be,
And, O, pray, too, for me!
—Walter Savage Landor.

Heiress Fine Candy Maker.

In the slightly improbable event that Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, already popular among New York's debutantes of the season, should ever find herself in an impecunious condition, she would be able to make a fair living as a bonbon cook. Every school girl can make taffy of course, but the Vanderbilt bud named looks on that as a rudimentary affair. She is learned in the construction of nougats, cream almonds, chocolate creams, caramels and even candied fruits, all of which she is able to manufacture with the skill of a French confectioner. And she delights in preparing such confections, the result being that her chums revel in all sorts of toothsome things without squandering their allowances in sweetshops.

Lese Majeste.

In Tilsit, Prussia, a man who had used a derogatory expression about the Kaiser was denounced to the police by his fellow-workmen and has been sent to prison for two months.

Draft Long Mislaid

For fifteen years and more a draft for $50 has rested in seclusion among the papers of the late Jacob Kreiss, in Cardington, Ohio. Meanwhile a Kansas farmer watched and waited and could not understand why the money he had sent for did not come. The draft was delivered Thursday in Goshen to Attorney J. G. Gattschall, a brother of the man for whose benefit it was originally issued.

Wayne Gattschall in 1884 went from Ohio to Kansas to farm. The drought cleaned him up. Want stared him in the face. He wrote to Warsaw to J. B. Gattschall, his borther, for $50. The compliance was immediate. He wrote to Ohio to his aged mother and asked her also to send him $50. The mother gave J. Kreiss the amount. He went to the First National bank in Cardington, Ohio, and bought a draft of F. B. Hills, the cashier. But the man in Kansas received not the money. The assistance sent from Warsaw never reached him and he has never seen the draft issued in Cardington.

In 1897 the aged Mrs. Gattschall died, and the children came from their homes in other states to attend her funeral. Wayne Gattschall and them. J. B. Gattschall reached bedside before the mother died. she wanted Wayne charged in set up her estate with $50 that she advanced. J. B. Gattschall was pointed administrator.

He spoke to Wayne about the The Kansas man insisted that he never received it. J. B. Gatts paid the amount out of his own po But the Kansas man wanted the ter settled in the courts.

Two weeks ago J. Kreiss, the n bor who bought the draft. Among his papers was found a J. Kreiss had forgotten to s The $50 sent from Warsaw by J Gattschall was stolen by a post clerk who was sent to the peniten for other thefts. Wayne Gat was notified of the discovery of draft and his happiness at the ing up of the matter is complete. after years of coldness the fam reconciled.—Columbus Evening patch.

Travel Stopped by Mu

"About twenty miles north of Jujuy, in the Argentine Republic, there is a place locally known as El Volcan," writes a traveler. "It is reputed to be a mud volcano, flowing across and down the valley. As I passed I examined it with some interest, but found it was not a volcano at all. There the valley was about one and one-half miles wide. To the left or west there was a chain of hills, rising perhaps at their highest point 2,000 feet above the river bed. One of the highest of these peaks, a very massive mountain on the eastern side, was mainly composed of fine, pasty, argillaceous matter that in wet weather held water like a sponge. The side of the mountain nearest the valley had broken away and slid through a somewhat narrow gorge into the main valley and poured its flow of mud completely across it. Always in wet weather vast masses of this stuff slide down the hollow, conelike sides of the mountain into the valley, and, together with millions of tons of the mud already in the valley, all take up water and tremble and shake with the vibration like a jelly on a hot day

"Of course, while in that cond the bed of the valley is quite im able. The mud-slide can only be ed by keeping up the hillsides, o extremely difficult and very br road situated on the opposite sid the valley. Usually no one atte to travel while the mud-slide is bad condition. The place pres some terrors to the natives, and w tales are told about the sudden with which the volcano works; if the tales be analyzed they wi found to be connected with he rainfalls.

"Long after the surrounding c try is quite dry this spot retains moisture. The damp mist that the valley with greater or less sity, according to the amount of n ure drying out of the mud-slide is erally referred to as smoke from volcano. But there is no volcano this I was fully satisfied after ri over the mud-slide and examining mountain sides with a powerful g from a distance of about a mile

Tobacco a Good Poultic

"Last summer I was taking a spin one day in a light trap out in the country, and in attempting to pass a farmer's wagon on a narrow road my trap was overturned and I was thrown heavily to the ground, sustaining a badly sprained ankle," George Maxwell says.

"The farmer came running up to assist me and when he found what was the matter returned to his wagon and came back with a few tobacco leaves under his arm. 'If you'll let me make a poultice out of these and place it on your ankle it will be all right in the morning,' he said, and as I was about five miles from a doctor's office, with the pain in my ankle something fierce, I told him to go ahead. It couldn't do me any harm, I thought, and it might have a slightly cooling effect while I was driving back to town.

"He dipped the leaves in the water of a creek near by, then bound them tightly around my ankle, with the aid of a handkerchief, and assisted me into my vehicle. When I reached my rooms I was surprised to find that the pain in my ankle was much lesse and decided to give the poultice a trial. In the morning when I aw there was absolutely no pain in ankle whatever and only the slight suggestion of a swelling. I was a to don my shoes without trouble that day attended to business as nothing had befallen me.

"Since then one of my friends s fered a sprain and consented to h a leaf tobacco poultice applied wh resulted in his case just as it did mine. I have also tried it in ot instances of slight injury, where th was pain and danger of swelling, have found that invariably it relie the pain within a remarkably sh space of time and generally preven any swelling. A friend of mine cla to have tried it with good results a slight attack of rheumatism an have no doubt that it actually did w he claims for it, but, at any rate, sprains or similar injuries I am no firm advocate of the simple, hom remedy to which I was introduced my accident in the country a months ago."—St. Louis Globe-Dem crat.

Odd Bets on Electio

Several very peculiar bets, which were made in this county as to the outcome of the recent elections, have come to light, and not a little inconvenience is being occasioned the losing party in some instances. Here is one, that the Liberals should not get a majority in the Maritime provinces. A young man agreed with his friends to use a hemp sack as a night shirt for one week. If the other lost he was to lie down for the same length of time. The young man with the hemp pajamas is down with nervous prostration, but the doctor hopes to save his reason if election is not spoken of in his hearing for the next five years.

Another young man got stuck on the whole Dominion, and was obligated by his agreement to carry a rat in his pocket for nine days. There was nothing said as to whether it was to be a live rat, but as cold storage was, under the circumstances, out of the question, a carcass seemed likely to prove objectionable. The rat showed itself a veritable "Brindamour," and could not be kept muzzled or handcuffed. Finally a small cage was vised which, worn in a specially structed pocket, lends the appeara of a mammoth tumor to a limb oth wise Apollo-like in symetry of m

In yet another instance two yo men of contrary political opini who were paying attention to same girl, and found each other dre fully in the way, agreed that the whose party lost in the election sho give ground and allow the other clear field. Up to that time the ject of their regard had shown ab lutely no preference. The young L eral on the night of the election tu ed up smiling, but found her sy pathy with the banished Conserva and that he could make no head with his suit. Revealing, in an guarded moment, the compact ente into between the two, he was prom ly ordered to the right about for m ing her favor the subject of a Now neither of the lovelorn you venture near the house, except night, when they watch the shadow their lady love as it flickers on window shade.—Halifax Mail.

Loved Ones Gone Befor

O hearts that never cease to yearn!
O brimming tears that ne'er are dried;
The dead, though they depart, return
As though they had not died!

The living are the only dead;
The dead live—nevermore to die;
And often, when we mourn them fled,
They never were so nigh!

And though they lie beneath the waves,
Or sleep within the churchyard dim,
(Ah! through how many different graves
God's children go to him!)

Yet every grave gives up its dead
Ere it is overgrown with grass;
Then why should hopeless tears be shed,
Or need we cry, "Alas"?

Or why should Memory, veiled in gloom,
And like a sorrowing mourner draped
Sit weeping o'er an empty tomb,
Whose captives have escaped?

'Tis but a mound—and will be mossy
Whene'er the summer grass appears
The loved, though wept, are never lo
We only lose—our tears!

Nay, Hope may whisper with the dead
By bending forward where they a
But Memory, with a backward tread,
Communes with them afar.

The joys we lose are but forecast,
And we shall find them all once mo
We look behind us for the Past,
But lo! 'tis all before!

MEN WHO CHARM

IS THE FIRST ESSENTIAL

Tips Women to Win and Hold the Admiration Respect and Love

man's greatest gift is the power to ...e admiration, respect, and love. ...e is a beauty in health which is ...attractive to men than mere re... of feature.

Mrs. Chas F. Brown

...be a successful wife to retain ... and admiration of her husband, ...d be a woman's constant study. ...e first indication of ill-health ...ful or irregular menstruation, ...ache or backache, secure Lydia E. ...ham's Vegetable Compound and ... its use.

...s. Chas. F. Brown, Vice President ...ers' Club, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot ...ings, Ark., writes:

Mrs. Pinkham:—

...r nine years I dragged through a mise... existence, suffering with inflammation ...elling of the womb, and worn out with ...d weariness. I consider myself a ... by a woman suffering as I was, but who ...ed cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege... Compound, and I determined to try ... end of three months I was a differ... ...n. Every one remarked about it, and ...husband fell in love with me over ... Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com... built up my entire system, cured ... trouble, and I felt like a new woman ...sure it will make every suffering woman ..., well and happy, as it has me.

...omen who are troubled with pain... or irregular menstruation, back... bloating (or flatulence), leucor... falling, inflammation or ulcera... of the uterus, ovarian troubles, ... "bearing-down" feeling, dizzi... faintness, indigestion, or nervous ...tration may be restored to perfect ...th and strength by taking Lydia ...inkham's Vegetable Compound.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER

IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Dyspepsia
Sick Headache
Constipation...

...gulates the Liver, cures Bilious... Stomach, irregularities of the Bowels ...NATURAL product, prepared by nat... ...ation; a genuine natural water.

...rab Orchard Water Co.,
Louisville, Ky.

Salzer's National Oats

Greatest oat of the century. Yielded in Ohio 187, in Mich. 205, in Wis. 235, and in N. Dakota 300 bus. per acre. You can beat that record in 1905.

For 10c and this notice

we mail you free lots of farm seed samples and our big catalog, tell... all about this oat wonder and thousands of other seeds.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

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SUCCESSORS TO
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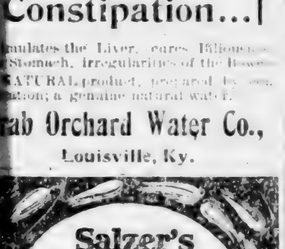
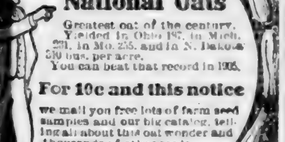


...le Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.



IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
...ge Engines and Boilers supplied ...ptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, ...ar Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, ...n Governors, Full line Engines & ...upplies. Send for free Catalogue.
Am. 7, 1905.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Long Misla

ore a draft
clock and the children came fr
their homes in other states to att
her funeral. Wayne Gattschall ame
them. J. B. Gattschall reached
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was notified of the discovery of t
theft and appeared at the cle
office, so that is complete. A
after weeks of coldness the family
reconciled.—Columbus Evening
Dispatch.

Stopped by Muc

[illegible] with the le
[illegible] like a jelly on a hot day.
Of course while in that condit
the bed of the valley is quite impa
sible. The mud slide can only be pa
ed by trudging up the hillsides, on
extremely narrow and very brok
trails situated on the opposite side
the valley. Usually no one attemp
to travel while the mudslide is in
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Long after the surrounding co
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volcano, but there is no volcano;
this I was fully satisfied after ridi
over the mudslide and examining t
mountain sides with a powerful gl
from a distance of about a mile."

a Good Poultic

[illegible] spin pain in my ankle was much lessen
and decided to give the poultice a f
trial. In the morning when I awo
there was absolutely no pain in
ankle whatever and only the slighte
suggestion of a swelling. I was ab
to don my shoes without trouble a
that day attended to business as
nothing had befallen me.

"Since then one of my friends s
ferred a sprain and consented to ha
a leaf tobacco poultice applied wh
resulted in his case just as it did
mine. I have also tried it in oth
instances of slight injury, where the
was pain and danger of swelling, a
have found that invariably it relie
the pain within a remarkably sh
space of time and generally prevent
the swelling. A friend of mine clai
to have tried it with good results
a recent attack of rheumatism and
[illegible] no doubt that it actually did wh
[illegible] claims for it but, at any rate,
[illegible] or similar injuries I am now
[illegible] advocate of the simple, home
remedy to which I was introduced
[illegible] in the country a f
months ago.—St. Louis Globe-Dem

s on Electio

[illegible] which
[illegible] to the
[illegible] aroun
[illegible] the
[illegible] Perh
[illegible] read not
time prov
[illegible] with his
as a night
other lost
the length
with the
h nervous
hopes to
next five
[illegible] on
[illegible] a fat m
here was
it was to
ware was,
[illegible] of the
[illegible] ady to
at showed
ur," and
er hand

cuffed. Finally a small page was
vised which, worn in a specially c
structed pocket, lends the appearan
of a mammoth tumor to a limb oth
wise Apollo-like in symetry of mo

[illegible] yet another instance two you
men of contrary political opinio
who were paying attention to t
same girl, and found each other dre
fully in the way, agreed that the
whose party lost in the election sho
give ground and allow the other
clear field. Up to that time the
ject of their regard had shown ab
lutely no preference. The young L
eral on the night of the election tu
ed up smiling, but found her sy
pathy with the banished Conservati
and that he could make no headw
with his suit. Revealing, in an
guarded moment, the compact enter
into between the two, he was prom
ly ordered to the right about for m
ing her favor the subject of a b
Now neither of the lovelorn you
venture near the house, except
night, when they watch the shadow
their lady love as it flickers on t
window shade.—Halifax Mail.

nes Gone Befor

Or why should Memory, veiled w
gloom,
And like a sorrowing mourner craped
Sit weeping o'er an empty tomb,
Whose captives have escaped?

'Tis but a mound—and will be mossed
Whene'er the summer grass appears
The loved, though wept, are never lo
We only lose—our tears!

Nay, Hope may whisper with the dead
By bending forward where they
But Memory, with a backward tread,
Communes with them afar.

The joys we lose are but forecast,
And we shall find them all once m
We look behind us for the Past,
But lo! 'tis all before!

OMEN WHO CHARM

TH IS THE FIRST ESSENTIAL

elps Women to Win and Hold
n Admiration, Respect and Love

[illegible] gift is the power to
[illegible] admiration, respect, and love.
[illegible] is a beauty in health which is
a fascination to men than mere regu-
[illegible]

Mrs. Chas F. Brown

be a successful wife, to retain the
and admiration of her husband,
ld be a woman's constant study.
the first indication of ill-health,
ful or irregular menstruation,
ache or backache, secure Lydia E.
[illegible] Vegetable Compound and
[illegible]

s. Chas. F. Brown, Vice-President
hers' Club, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot
ings, Ark., writes:

Mrs. Pinkham:—
[illegible] years I dragged through a miser-
existence, suffering with inflammation
ding of the womb, and worn out with
and weariness. One day noticed a state-
to some one suffering as I was, but who
restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Veg-
Compound, and I determined to try it.
[illegible] of three months I was a different
. Every one remarked about it, and
[illegible] fell in love with me all over
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
[illegible] built up my entire system, cured the
[illegible] ache, and I feel like a new woman.
[illegible] and make every suffering woman
well and happy, as it has me."

[illegible] women who are troubled with pain-
or irregular menstruation, back-
[illegible] bearing (or flatulence), leucor-
[illegible] inflammation or ulcera-
of the uterus, ovarian troubles,
"bearing-down" feeling, dizzi-
faintness, indigestion, or nervous
ration may be restored to perfect
th and strength by taking Lydia
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

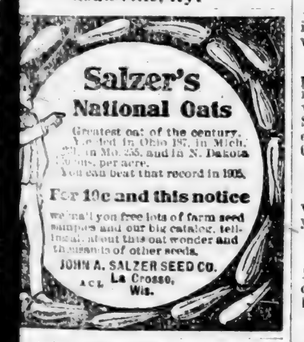
RCHARD WATER

IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Dyspepsia
Sick Headache
Constipation...

[illegible] the Liver, cures Biliousness,
Stomach, irregularities of the Bowels.
NATURAL product, prepared by con-
[illegible] a genuine natural water.

ab Orchard Water Co.,
Louisville, Ky.



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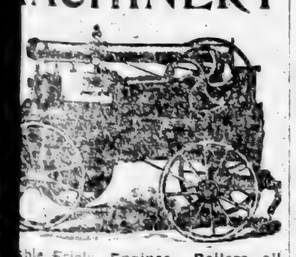
AVERY & McMILLAN,
[illegible] South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—

ACHINERY



[illegible]ble Frick Engines, Boilers, all
Sizes. Wheat Separators.

[illegible] IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
[illegible]rge Engines and Boilers supplied
[illegible]ptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills,
[illegible]ular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs,
[illegible]m Governors. Full line Engines &
Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.
[illegible] Am. 7, 1905.

FISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

According to the census of 1900, the population of Spain was 18,391,574.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Porto Rico is the most lightly taxed country on earth.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The man who takes life as a dose, always finds it a bitter one.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

You could never make a woman believe all angels don't have nice, crinkly hair.

Dogs are slaughtered for culinary purposes in Munich.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The rice paper tree is one of the most interesting of the flora of China.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

The United States is the largest consumer of tin in the world, but derives its supplies from the Straits Settlements, from Banka, and other European sources. Only a few hundred pounds of tin are mined in this country.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Just before he left the Pension Office, Commissioner Ware was asked for a recommendation by a watchman. This is what Ware wrote: "Dear Jackson—If you are not in Heaven when I get there, I'll fix it to have you transferred."

The Chinese voice lacks two notes—its scale has six notes instead of eight. The fourth and seventh notes are the missing ones.

Earliest Green Onions.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always have something new, something valuable. This year they offer among their new money making vegetables, an Earliest Green Eating Onion. It is a winner, Mr. Farmer and Gardener!

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 16c.

and they will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 rich, juicy Turnips,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

In all over 10,000 plants—this great offer is made to get you to test their warranted vegetable seeds and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 25c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of Salzer's Fourth of July Sweet Corn—the earliest on earth—10 days earlier than Cory, Peep o' Day, First of All, etc. [A.C.L.]

The average age at which civilized women marry is twenty-three and one-half years.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

Great souls can neither be starved by poverty nor choked by riches.

Trees transplanted at night are more likely to live than those transplanted in day time.

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COTTON GIN MACHINERY

Ask Any Experienced Ginner About

PRATT MUNGER
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We would like to show you

What Thousands of Life Long Customers Say.

Write for catalogue and testimonial booklet.

Continental Gin Co.

Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Texas.

Field Seeds

Country merchants and farmers can save 10 to 25 per cent by writing the Nashville Produce Co., Nashville, Tenn., for special cash prices. The only strictly cash field seed house in the South. Write today.

NASHVILLE PRODUCE CO.,
J. J. ODIL, Manager.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D.

Subject: The Book of Wisdom.

New York City.—The following sermon was contributed to the Union Gospel News by the Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D. It is entitled "The Book of Wisdom," and is an appreciation of Proverbs. He took for his text, "The proverbs of Solomon, the son of David, king of Israel." Proverbs 1:1.

To preach a sermon on the whole book of Proverbs may be a difficult task, but I shall attempt it this morning in order that, if for no other reason, I may impress upon you the importance of reading the whole book at a sitting.

If we should read a part of a friend's letter and another part to-morrow, and another part the next day, we should have at the close a very confused notion of what he had written to us. The method which many have of reading the Bible by piecemeal may impart important instruction, but it does not give us the setting of the books nor a view of the Bible as a whole.

Readers of fiction think little of sitting up late at night that they may finish a thrilling story. If the lovers of God's Word would spend the same time reading it consecutively they would find it more thrilling than any book of fiction.

To a superficial observer, reading the book of Proverbs may be like reading the dictionary. The subject changes so often. And yet there is a plan in the book which a closer study shows to be an orderly arrangement.

The first nine verses are the preface, in which we have the use of proverbs. They enable us to "know wisdom and instruction, to perceive the words of understanding, to give subtlety to the simple, to the young man knowledge and discretion." If he hears and heeds then they will be an ornament of grace unto his head and chains about his neck. Each proverb is a jewel of wisdom more precious than rubies.

From the tenth to the nineteenth verses there is described the socialism of sin, and the young man is warned against it. "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." If they say, "Cast in thy lot among us, let us all have one purse;" "Walk not thou in the way with them; refrain thy feet from their path; for their feet run evil, and make haste to shed blood." The social element in sin is one of its most dangerous features. The habit of social drinking has made many a drunkard. The social nature carries the young man to the saloon, the pool room, the gambling den, and entices him to destruction. Men and women go in flocks like sheep to the slaughter, and, when one tries to escape, the social nature becomes a lasso with which Satan drags his victim to the slaughter pen. It is so hard to tear away from congenial company. The social club has wrecked many a Christian for time and eternity. Watch, therefore, against the socialism of sin. When sensualists say, "Cast in thy lot among us, let us all have one purse," go the other way. Such a community of goods means a federation of death, which sooner or later will lead to destruction.

Beginning with the twentieth verse of the first chapter there is revealed to us the mission of wisdom. Many expositors believe that wisdom here refers to Christ, as He "is made wisdom for us." And He is certainly the incarnation of wisdom. But the simplest and most natural definition of wisdom, as it seems to us, is common sense. Common sense crieth without, she uttereth her voice in the street; she crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the openings of the gates. Wherever a man goes his common sense appeals to him to fear God and keep His commandments.

If he refuses he will sooner or later see his mistake, and the Common Sense that called upon him will laugh at his discomfiture: "Because I have called, and ye refused; I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded; but ye have set at naught all my counsel, I will also laugh at your calamity, I will mock when your fear cometh."

I do not believe that God in this passage is represented as laughing at the calamity or mocking at the fear of anyone. Our Common Sense laughs at us and mocks us when distress and anguish come upon us. We saw what we ought to have done and did it not. We appreciate opportunities lost, never to return, and in such a condition we call upon our Common Sense, but get no answer, for it has no remedy to supply. We seek the resources of wisdom, but we cannot find them, for that we hated knowledge and did not choose the fear of the Lord. "Therefore they shall eat of the fruit of their own way and be filled with devices." The mission of wisdom calling to us from every quarter, is to lead us to do right, to trust God and walk in His ways, and if we fail to hear this voice and heed its counsels there will come a time when this very wisdom will be our greatest distress.

The first eighteen verses of the third chapter establish the fact that godliness pays, even though chastisements come with it. And this chapter furnishes a motto which every Christian ought to adopt as the rule of his life: "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths. Be not wise in thine own eyes; fear the Lord and depart from evil. It shall be health to thy navel, and marrow to thy bones. Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase; so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."

The man whose trust is in the Lord, with entire lack of confidence in himself, God will direct, and the man who honors the Lord with the first fruits shall have an increase of wealth. This, of course, applies to the Old Testament dispensation, when wealth was the result of faithfulness. But under the reign of grace there is something better than money promised. There may come poverty and persecution, and with this true prosperity. We are not to expect pay in money for services rendered to God, but if we are faithful we can plead the promise that He will "supply all our need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

With this four-fold introduction as to the use of proverbs, the socialism of sin, the mission of wisdom, and the reward of godliness, we now come to a classification of the proverbs. It is not exhaustive, but I think it will be suggestive and enable us to finish the classification as we carefully read the book.

The application of the Proverbs of Solomon to the family life will make a perfect home. "He that spareth the rod hateth his son, but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes." Modern sentimentalists pronounce this old-fogyish, and inveigh against its cruelty, but you will notice that the homes in which disobedience has become associated with punishment, and disobedience with reward, send forth into the world the manliest sons and most womanly daughters. To refuse to administer loving chastisement to a child is to train him in a life of disobedience that will unfit him for citizenship in the State or usefulness in the church.

Let there be no anger, for anger only provokes anger. Love can administer chastisement with regret and tears, but it must not shrink from the duty.

"Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." This proverb expresses the teaching of Jesus Christ. The heart is the source of good or evil, and if the heart is right the life will be right. Let Jesus Christ fully occupy the heart, and you may be careless about everything else. Over the archway in the old Tombs prison in New York were the words: "The way of transgressors is hard," and every criminal who passed beneath it needed no argument to prove its truth.

On the walls of every store should be hung the words: "A false weight is abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight." Our God believes in fair dealing. The man who gives good measure pleases Him; and we need to know that honesty in trade is as holy a thing as prayer.

And when you hear anyone laughing at an oath, a vulgar remark, or a wicked deal, quietly repeat the words: "Fools make a mock at sin." The man who plays with the poisonous adder is wise compared with him who sports with sin or treats it lightly.

If you are tempted to surrender your convictions in order that you may further your interests, social or financial, recall the words: "Buy the truth and sell it not." They will give stiffness to your moral backbone and stamina to your character. No man can afford to hold the truth for sale. It is the most priceless thing that he can possess, and whatever the father of lies may offer him for it, he should scorn the price with contempt.

There are so many of these that barely to mention them would take the time of a sermon. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." If, therefore, you would save the doctor's bill, be merry in heart, and if you have true heart merriment, let Christ the Lord of joy reign there. Link with this proverb its opposite: "He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man." The pleasure-seeking spirit brings poverty of soul and purse. The man and woman whose sole object in life is to have a good time rarely have a merry heart. Their laughter is hollow, because their very pleasures have become a burden. "The fear of the Lord prolongeth days." If, therefore, you wish to live to a ripe old age, cultivate the fear of God, which will cast out all other fear. "He that walketh uprightly walketh surely." The position of stability is not in prostrating yourself, or crawling, or creeping after the world's fashion, but in the upright walk of a manly, conscientious life.

The man who has wandered from God needs only to hear the words: "The backslider in heart shall be filled with his own ways," to realize that they apply to him. God's way is the way of light, peace and joy. Our way without God is the way of darkness, turmoil and despair. The backslider who has turned from God's ways to his own ways is truly to be pitied. When our hearts seem unprepared and our tongues are not right for service, let us recall the fact that "The preparation of the heart and the answer of the tongue is from the Lord." We will then give the heart to the Lord that He may prepare it, and surrender the tongue to him that he may use it.

And then we will experience the truth of the other proverb, "Whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he." And in hours of conscious weakness we will repeat with triumph, "The name of the Lord is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it and is safe."

All these proverbs make a mosaic of rare beauty. They form the parts of an oratorio, every note harmonizing with every other note, and filling the life with sweetest music. And yet we may be saved the trouble of committing them all to memory and remembering them in emergencies, if we will but realize that Jesus Christ, who is the truth, lives and is with us every day.

If we need wisdom, we ask Him and He gives liberally. If we are tempted, we turn to Him for succor. If we are weak, we rely upon Him for strength, and after every conflict we can say, "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Prayer a Mighty Power.

There are those who ridicule the idea that prayer can actually accomplish anything, because they cannot understand how prayer can either affect God's action or change in any way the current of events on earth. Such reasoning is extremely shallow. The wisest man cannot tell the why or the wherefore of some of the commonest facts of natural science; is it not childish then for any man to undertake to limit spiritual truth by the measure of his capacity to see the reason for it or the reasonableness of it? Facts are facts whether they agree with any system of logic or not. And the fact that prayer is a mighty power is attested by abundant and incontestable facts.

Watch For Opportunities.

Watch, lest those duties of kindly benevolence which God puts in the way of all be left unnoticed, unfulfilled, while each one doubts whether it can be his business to step forward and meet them. Watch, for we know not how soon our means of earthly usefulness, our opportunities for faithful service of God on earth, may end.—J. Edwin Odgers.

Be True to the Best.

There is but one failure, and that is not to be true to the best one knows.—Dean Farrar.

DANGERS TO BE AVOIDED IN FEBRUARY.

Intense Cold Breeds Catarrh. **Sudden Changes Breed Catarrh.**

February is a month of severe storms and intense cold.

Even in the South where the prevailing temperature is much above wintry latitudes, February brings sudden changes of temperature.

Mercury sometimes drops 20 degrees in a single night.

Therefore, the following health hints are applicable to the whole of North America:

Ventilation.

The sleeping rooms should be well ventilated, but so as to avoid direct currents of air.

Bathing.

Those in vigorous health should take a cold water towel bath every morning before breakfast. Those in feeble health should take a brisk dry-towel-rub every morning.

Diet.

The diet should be a generous one, including meat, and occasionally fresh vegetables.

Sunshine.

The nights being long and the days short, as much sunshine as possible should be let into the house during the day.

Clothing.

The head should be kept cool at all times. The feet should be kept warm and dry, day and night.

Pe-ru-na.

When unavoidably exposed to cold or wet, a few doses of Peruna will avert bad consequences.

Precaution.

When seized with a chill, or even slight chilliness, a dose of Peruna should be taken at once.

As much sleep as possible should be obtained in the forepart of the night.

Catarrh of Head.

Mr. Frank Cobb, 175 Summit Street, Deering, Me., writes:

"I was troubled with catarrh in my head. I wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice and he prescribed Peruna.

"I took it and am happy to say it helped me at once. I feel better than I have for years."

Bronchial Trouble.

Mr. J. Ed. O'Brien, Pres. American Pilot Ass'n, Pensacola, Fla., writes:

"I heartily give my endorsement to Peruna as an effective cure for catarrh and bronchial trouble."

Throat and Lungs.

Frank Battle, Jr., 111 N. Market St., Nashville, Tenn., writes:

"Peruna has cured me of chronic bronchitis.

"It is the grandest discovery of the age for the throat and lungs."

Pneumonia.

Mr. A. C. Danforth, St. Joseph, Mich., writes:

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs. I was threatened with pneumonia.

"Peruna gave me relief within a couple of days. Three bottles saved me a large doctor bill and a great deal of suffering."

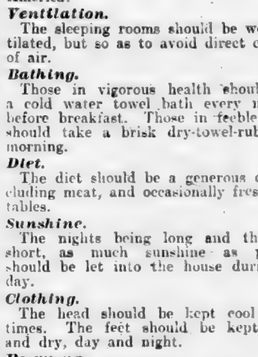
Thousands of Testimonials.

We have on file thousands of testimonials like the above. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Truths that Strike Home

Your grocer is honest and—if he cares to do so—can tell you that he knows very little about the **bulk** coffee he sells you. How *can* he know, where it originally came from, how it was blended—**or with what**—or when roasted? If you buy your coffee loose by the pound, how *can* you expect purity and uniform quality?



LION COFFEE, the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES, is of necessity uniform in quality, strength and flavor. For OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, LION COFFEE has been the standard coffee in millions of homes.

LION COFFEE is carefully packed at our factories, and until opened in your home, has no chance of being adulterated, or of coming in contact with dust, dirt, germs, or unclean hands.

In each package of LION COFFEE you get **one full pound** of Pure Coffee. Insist upon getting the genuine. (Lion head on every package.)

(Save the Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

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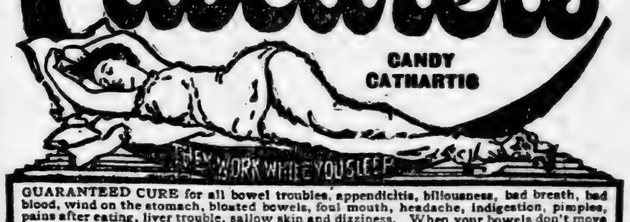
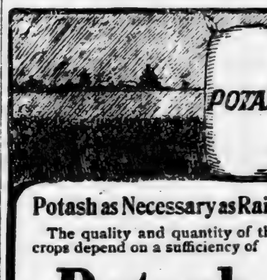
CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502



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in the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.

Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books, containing the latest researches on this all-important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the

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AND ALL KINDS of NUT TREES.
NEW PLUM,
MAYNARD, THE MONEYMAKER.
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SEND FOR DESCRIPTION.
OAK LAWN NURSERY, Huntsville Ala.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

RATI NAL VIEW OF EATING.

DISCOVERY OF SANER IDEAS CONCERNING DIETS.

The Dickens Era of Gorging With its Tendency to Premature Death, Happily Gone by—Human Body Maintained Upon Small Amount of Food.

Few things can be more curious than the change which has been passing over the public mind in the course of the last few years with reference to food and feeding, says The Hospital. Much has been made from time to time of the tendency to glorify intoxication which rollicks through the pages of Dickens, while it has to some extent escaped notice that his types of character are as a rule quite as much given to over-eating as to overdrinking, and that the meals at Manor Farm are as much in evidence as the beverages. Underlying the whole fabric of his fiction is an assured belief that to eat a great deal of food is an action not only meritorious in itself, but certain to be rewarded by good health, high moral tone and enhanced physical vigor; and it is not too much to say that these were the prevailing convictions of the time in which he lived.

The late Sir Henry Thompson, in the interesting volume upon "Food and Feeding," which has now passed through many editions, was among the first to insist forcibly upon the fact that the amount of food consumed should be much diminished in advancing life, and Prof. Clifford Allbutt has lately written to the Times, on his return from a tour in America, to say that wholly new ideas about diet are beginning to prevail there, and that American men of science have obtained demonstration of the fact that the amount of food consumtual requirements of the body is a source of weakness instead of a source of strength, nervous force which might be better employed being consumed in its partial digestion and in its ultimate removal from the system. He tells us that this is especially true of nitrogenous material, while hydrocarbons can be burnt off in respiration with comparative facility.

A considerable amount of evidence has lately been brought forward from one source and another tending with remarkable uniformity to show that the human body can be maintained in full vigor and activity upon a much smaller amount of food than is usually consumed, and the question is one which calls for the serious attention of physicians and physiologists. It has unfortunately been very much left up to the present time in the hands of minorities who may without gross exaggeration be described as faddists, and hence it has not received the consideration due to its manifest importance.

A non-medical contemporary has lately described a "vegetarian Christmas dinner," held at a restaurant in Furnival street, as "a strange and horrible orgy," apparently on no other ground than that no meat entered into its composition, and predicted that its chief effect upon the guests would be "an exceptional display of vigor in attacking chops and steaks" on the following day. We can feel for the distresses of a writer who is compelled to furnish his daily tale of "copy" without assistance from the very binding form of straw which is commonly denominated knowledge, but where was the editor? The question of the kind of food consumed is, however, a different one from the question of quantity, and our present object is to suggest that the majority of people eat a great deal too much, and fall short of their highest attainable standard of mental and bodily activity in conquence. There must obviously be a limit to the needs of the body, and when the supply exceeds this limit it must obviously be removed or disposed of in some way.

It can scarcely be doubted that the American view quoted by Prof. Clifford Allbutt is essentially correct, and that the disposal of the superfluity is a tax upon the organism by which it is effected. It is at least not doubted that the period of gorging, of which the Dickens era was perhaps the termination, was also a period of premature decease among the well-to-do, or that a great increase of longevity has been a characteristic of more recent times. Fifty years ago an octogenarian able to take part in the activties of life was at least regarded as a remarkable exception to the common rule; today this position could hardly be sustained.

AMERICANS WILL HAVE BEST BRAINS.

Dr. Spitzka Says Mixture of Races Will Bring That Result.

That future generations in the United States will probably possess the largest and best brains of all mankind was the interesting suggestion made before the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Edward A. Spitzka, fellow and anatomical demonstrator at Columbia University, New York. Dr. Spitzka said:

"Nowhere in the world is the mixture of races—chiefly the Teutonic, Celto-Roman and Savonic—going on so actively as in this country. If we may judge from the present indications of the formation of an American family of the Aryan race, the conditions governing the population of this continent seem to have been peculiarly advantageous to the preservation and restoration of the best types, characterized by greater energy, motility, and culture. We may, therefore, expect to find bigger and better brains here, eventually, and researches of this kind should be encouraged by a greater accumulation of the requisite material."

Dr. Spitzka, as he spoke, displayed in jars the brains of the six scientists spread out before him. These scientists who willed their mental seats of thought and wisdom to the cause they long had served were Dr. Philip Leidy, Prof. Joseph Leidy, Dr. A. J. Parker, Prof. Harrison Allen, Prof. E. D. Cope and Dr. William Pepper.

Dr. Spitzka adduced a new cerebral theory when he said:

"The relative importance of the white and gray matter is often misunderstood. Were it not for the manifold connection of the nerve cells in the cortex by the tens of millions of fibres which make up the underestimated white matter, such a brain would be useless as a telephone or telegraph station with all interconnecting wires destroyed."

Dr. Spitzka also handled and discussed the brains of criminals. He ridiculed the idea that the criminal brain was of a decidedly different type from that of the ordinary mortal. "In all brains," he said, "there are certain variations due to the personality of the individual, and this is especially to be noted in the brains of the great scholars. Persons possessing great intellect and a capacity for excelling in the creative arts and also in the sciences are generally likely to have heavier brains than the ordinary individual. Arguing from this we might expect to find a corresponding lightness in the brain of the criminal, but this is not always the case, and one might just as well set up a type of brain individual to insanity as to set up a 'criminal type.'

"Many criminals show not a single anomaly in their physical or mental make-up, while many persons with marked evidences of morphological aberration have never exhibited the criminal tendency.

"Every attempt to prove crime to be due to a constitution peculiar only to criminals has failed signally. It is because most criminals are drawn from the ranks of the low, the degraded, the outcast, that investigators were ever deceived into attempting to set up a 'type' of criminal. The social conditions which foster the great majority of crimes are more needful of study and improvement.

"From the study of known normal brains we have learned that there is a certain range of variation. No two brains are exactly alike, and the greatest source of error in the assertions of Benedict and Lombroso has been the finding of this or that variation in a criminal's brains, and maintaining such to be characteristic of the 'criminal constitution,' unmindful structure may and do exist in the brains of normal, moral persons. It were as justifiable to set up a 'criminal brain type' as to speak of an 'insane brain type, and the classes of criminality are quite as numerous as the kinds of insanity."

Superfluous History.

The family considered it a fine thing when young John Robinson was sent to Korea to represent the principal daily paper in his State. His relatives gave him much advice, many parting injunctions and numerous keepsakes.

Just before John started for the train his stately old grandfather said, in his deep, sonorous voice, which always made everything doubly impressive:

"My boy remember you are going to make history. That the words you send to your paper will go down to future generations a part of the history of this war between Russia and Japan; so weigh your words well."

All the members of the family were tearful at the moment of John's departure, but small Katherine, aged ten, wept so uproariously that the others forgot their own grief in attempting to assuage her's.

"Don't cry, dear," comforted her older sister. "John is such a cautious chap that he'll be sure to take good care of himself. It probably won't be long, either, before he's home againg, simply covered with glory."

"'Tisn't John I'm worried about," sobbed Katherine. "It's that horrid old history that he's gone to make. There's more history now than I can learn!"—New York Tribune.

Antipathies of Animals.

The circus actor sat in the winter training quarters. Under his supervision a thin boy was learning to ride erect on a quiet horse with a broad, flat back.

"In some towns they won't let us show," said the man, "unless we have no camels with us. Camels are a serious drawback to shows. Horses are so much afraid of them that lots of towns won't let a camel enter their gates.

"A horse won't go near a piece of ground a camel has stood on. The very smell of a camel in the air will make a horse tremble and sweat. And this fear isn't only found occasionally in a horse here and there. It is found in every horse all over the world. Queer, isn't it? I often wonder why it is. Cattle hate dogs in the same way, and cats hate dog so, too. Here, though, we can account for the hatred. Dogs in primitive times fed on cattle, no doubt, and even today, here and there, they kill and feed on kittens.

"Horses love dogs. I'm sure I don't know why. Dogs fear no animals but pumas and leopards. You can take a dog up to a lion's or a tiger's cage, and he will show no fear; but take him up to the cage of the puma or a leopard and he will tremble and moan and slink away out of sight.

"All very puzzling, isn't it?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

CONGRESS COUNTS VOTES

Declares Roosevelt and Fairbanks to Be Officially Elected.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONY

Much Hilarity Among Senators and Representatives During the Reading of the Credentials—Both House and Senate Meet Jointly—Mrs. Roosevelt, Son and Daughter Present.

Washington, D. C.—Assembled in joint convention, the two Houses of Congress observed the last formality required to assure the election of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency and Charles Warren Fairbanks to the Vice-Presidency. They canvassed the votes cast by the so-called electoral colleges. That is, a committee of Senators and Representatives solemnly read the official documents declaring the facts known on the evening of Election Day.

The ceremony was begun at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Senator Frye, in accordance with the terms of the statute, occupying the chair, with Speaker Cannon on his left. He announced that unless there was objection the reading of the formal parts of the credentials would be omitted. There was none.

"If there is no objection," said Mr. Frye, "the chair will now open the credentials from the State of Alabama, and the tellers will count and make a list of the votes from that State." There was no objection, but Mr. Frye had forgotten to announce the tellers. An awkward pause occurred at that point and continued until Mr. Frye ordered the tellers to come forward. His admonition brought Senators Burrows, of Michigan, and Bailey, of Texas, and Representatives Gaines, of West Virginia, and Russell, of Texas, to the clerk's desk.

Cries of "Louder!" greeted the effort of Senator Burrows to announce that "the credentials of the State of Alabama appear to be regular in form and duly authenticated." When Senator Bailey, in a rich, clear and sonorous voice announced the vote of Arkansas there was a scattering round of applause.

At the announcement that Maryland cast one vote for Roosevelt there was spirited applause, but there was a greater volume of hilarity when it was proclaimed that the State cast seven votes for Parker and Davis.

A prolonged demonstration occurred when the vote of Missouri was read and recorded. The reading fell to the lot of Representative Gaines. As soon as he announced that the State voted for Roosevelt, the Republican Representatives applauded with great vigor. The Senators sitting to the right of the presiding officer, as required by law, looked on with amazement written on their faces. Representative Loudenslager pounded the desk in front of him so as to make a din that could be heard above a cackling laugh coming from the vicinity of Representative J. Adam Bede.

The demonstration was renewed when the votes for Fairbanks were proclaimed. By this time the manifestation had become so boisterous that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., sitting with his mother and aunt, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, and sister, Miss Alice, in the first row of the Executive gallery, permitted himself the luxury of a smile that by easy stages in a very short time overspread his entire face. Before that time he had been the most solemn faced person in the crowded galleries.

At 1.45 p. m., forty-five minutes after the convention was called to order, the canvass was finished. Then Mr. Frye said: "The credentials of all the States have been read. The tellers will now make final ascertainment of the result and report the same to the president pro tempore of the Senate."

Five minutes later Senator Burrows reported to President pro tempore Frye that of the 476 votes cast Roosevelt and Fairbanks had each received 336 votes and Parker and Davis 140 votes.

Then the presiding officer, after repeating the report made by the tellers, said:

"This announcement by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1905, and shall be entered together with lists of the votes on the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives. Gentlemen, the purpose for which this joint convention has been called having been accomplished, the presiding officer dissolves the joint convention. Senators will return to their chamber."

The Senators withdrew, and the House and galleries were speedily emptied.

A GOVERNOR GENERAL.

New Title For Luke E. Wright, Head of Philippine Government.

Washington, D. C.—General Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, is the first American citizen to bear the title of Governor General in the Philippines, the Philippine bill signed by the President, authorizing the change of the title he now holds, Civil Governor of the Philippines. Secretary Taft sent the following cable dispatch to the new Governor General:

"I salute and congratulate the first American Governor General of the Philippine Islands, and wish for him the same success which has attended his administration as Civil Governor."

Heavy Damages For Collarbone.

John J. Harkins, of Montclair, N. J., has sued John H. Kent for $20,000, alleging that Kent built a scaffolding from which Harkins fell and broke his collarbone.

According to Egyptology it took 120 years and $500,000 to build Noah's ark. Thus you will observe that there were grafters even in those days, remarks Puck.

VESSEL FOUNDERS AT SEA

The Furness Liner Damara Goes on Rocks Near Halifax, N. S.

Sinks in Few Minutes, But Two Boatloads of Crew and Passengers Get Off in Safety and Reach the Shore.

Halifax, N. S. — The Furness Line office here was advised of the arrival at Point Pleasant of the missing boat from the steamer Damara, which ran on the rocks at Musquodoboit, thirty miles east of here, early the previous morning. The boat contained Capt. Gorst and four passengers, and ten of the crew. They suffered little ill effects from their experience. The steamer carried thirty-four persons in all. The first officer and eighteen men landed at Pleasant Point the afternoon before after a terrific struggle with wind and sea.

Word was received from Capt. Harrison, marine superintendent of the Furness Line office, who left at midnight on a tug for the scene of the wreck, that the steamer had sunk in ten fathoms of water.

The first officer, H. J. Nuttall, who sent the first news to this city by telephone, said that it was 2.30 a. m. when the steamer struck on the ledges. The weather was thick, with a heavy snowstorm in progress and a gale blowing off the shore. The steamer passed entirely over the ledges, and tore a large hole in her bottom. As soon as she cleared the reefs the pumps were sounded, and it was found that she was making water fast. The pumps were kept going, and it was hoped that the ship would make some point of land where the crew could beach her with safety. This was found impossible, however, as the water gained so fast that the pumps could not keep the steamer free. The water rose rapidly, and the fires were extinguished, so orders were at once given to launch the lifeboats.

Nuttall, with eighteen of the crew, went off in the first boat, and soon afterwards the second boat was put over the side. The captain, four passengers and the remainder of the crew (ten men), entered the boat and pulled off a short distance from the Damara. When they left the steamer there was fourteen feet of water in the hold, and she was dipped heavily by the bow. Nuttall said that it was daylight when they started for the land, and a short time afterward, a snow squall, thicker than any of the preceding ones, shut out their view of the captain's boat. After that they did not catch a glimpse of the liner, which was then on the verge of foundering. When the weather cleared slightly, the steamer was not in sight.

Nuttall said that the men in his boat were so exhausted from cold and hunger that they never would have been able to make the land had not the people of Pleasant Point come to their assistance and dragged their boat ashore. They were cared for by residents of the settlement, who showed them every attention. Two of the engineers were in the boat which made the land.

KING OSCAR UNABLE TO GOVERN

Again Turns Over Authority to Crown Prince, on Account of Illness.

Stockholm, Sweden. — King Oscar, who is seventy-six years old, is indisposed and unable to transact State business. At a session of the Council of State he handed over the reins of government to Crown Prince Gustaf until further notice.

This is not the first time that King Oscar has entrusted the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway with the government. He was compelled by ill

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

health to do so in January, 1899, and it was reported at the time that the people of Norway and Sweden wished him to abdicate. The King reassumed power in January, 1901, after visiting England and France.

King Oscar was born January 21, 1829. Crown Prince Gustaf was born June 16, 1858, and was married in 1881 to Princess Victoria of Baden. They have three sons.

Navy Refuses Armor Contract.

The Navy Department refused a contract for eight thousand tons of armor plate to the Midvale Steel Company, and gave it to the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies.

Boy Kills Little Sister.

Playing with a rifle, twelve-year-old Alfred Burk, of Tawas City, Mich., killed his ten-year-old sister and seriously wounded a four-year-old playmate.

The Halls of Congress.

The Senate considered the Statehood bill.

The House considered the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill was under consideration by the House.

Two battle ships are the only new navy vessels to be authorized by Congress this session.

A French professor is the owner of a collection of 920 human heads, representing every known race of people.

TWO NEW STATES ADMITTED

Oklahoma and Indian Territory Come Into Union as One State.

NEW MEXICO THE OTHER ONE

Debate of Many Hours in the Senate—Amendment Succeeding Amendment to Original Bill Proposed Before a Definite Agreement Could Be Settled Upon—Will Be Known as Oklahoma.

Washington, D. C.—At the end of a continuous debate that lasted almost nine hours, the Senate at 8.45 o'clock at night tentatively added two stars to the American flag by passing the joint Statehood bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory to the Union as one State, to be known as Oklahoma, and elevating New Mexico to the dignity of another State, to bear the name of the present Territory. Arizona was eliminated from the provisions of the bill, so far as statehood is concerned. The action of the Senate must be concurred in by the House before it can become effective.

The long session was characterized by exciting incidents and many surprises. Beginning promptly when it convened at 12 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to consider the various amendments which had been suggested by the Committee on Territories and which had been passed over. One of the first of these taken up was the amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in what is now Indian Territory for the next ten years, and this was displaced with a substitute offered by Mr. Gallinger, which extended the amendment to the entire State for twenty-one years. The substitute was adopted.

The first surprise of the day came when the committee accepted Mr. Foraker's amendment, providing for a separate vote by each of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico on the Constitution to be adopted by the proposed State of Arizona.

That provision had, scarcely been made a part of the bill, when Mr. Bard presented his amendment, which had been originally offered by Mr. Patterson, and which provided for the admission of New Mexico as a State without the addition of Arizona. This amendment proved to be the point around which all the subsequent proceedings of importance revolved.

It was at first adopted by the close vote of forty-two to forty. This vote was taken when the Senate was sitting in committee of the whole, and was reversed in the Senate proper by the tie vote of thirty-eight to thirty-eight.

Subsequently the Senate decided by a vote of thirty-eight to thirty-six to eliminate New Mexico and Arizona entirely from the bill, and this result had hardly been announced when Mr. Bard, in slightly changed form, renewed his proposition for the admission of New Mexico as a State, and this, in the form of the amendment, prevailed by the vote of forty to thirty-seven. One of the affirmative votes was, however, cast by Mr. Beveridge, in charge of the bill, for the purpose of moving the reconsideration of the vote.

He was prompt in entering this motion as soon as the result was announced, but the motion was laid upon the table by a vote of thirty-nine to thirty-eight. The effect was to eliminate Arizona from the bill and to establish a State of New Mexico and another of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. In this form the bill passed.

The defeat of the Bard amendment in the Senate after it had been adopted in committee of the whole gave rise to some interesting incidents. Mr. Bailey intimated that there had been a "trade" regarding the adoption of an amendment adding a portion of Arizona to Utah.

The Mormon question also received an airing during the day. While the provision for the separate admission of New Mexico was under consideration Mr. Burrows, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, announced his opposition to the bill, and stated that it was due to the practice of polygamy in that Territory to such an extent that he considered it unwise to take the administration away from the Federal authorities.

Mr. Dubois, Mr. McComas and Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, referred to the question of polygamy and to the revelations before the committee. The bill originated in the House and will go to conference.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The announcement that the United States Senate had passed the Statehood bill providing for joint admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, created great enthusiasm here. Public demonstrations of rejoicing took place in nearly every city and town of both Territories.

PROCURATOR OF FINLAND SLAIN

Assassin Shoots Czar's Ruler in Helsingfors.

Helsingfors, Finland.—J. M. E. Soisalon-Soininen, Procurator-General of Finland (who before he was ennobled was known by the name of Johnsson), was assassinated by a young man whose identify has not been determined.

The assassin and Soininen's son were both wounded in an exchange of shots immediately afterward.

The motive for the killing apparently was political, the slain official being a prominent member of the Government party.

Labor World.

In Norway there are 232 locals affiliated with the National Federation of Labor.

The Building Trades Council, of Boston, will establish a hospital for consumptives.

There are more than 140 national and international affiliated unions in the American Federation.

During the past year 125 unions have affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor.

KING EDWARD'S NEW

Is of Steel Instead of Silver All Previous Great Se

King Edward, at the meeting of the privy council held the [illegible] Buckingham palace, [illegible] lord high chancellor was [illegible] Great Seal of the Empire, [illegible] place of the one which has [illegible] use for the last 16 or 18 [illegible] which, bearing the heraldic [illegible] the late queen, with her [illegible] effigy, has now been set [illegible] en" or "defaced" by [illegible] has become the perquisite [illegible] chancellor. The last name [illegible] ance with usual custom, [illegible] converted into a salver [illegible] own arms and those of the [illegible]

This is the last occasion [illegible] Great Seal of England can [illegible] to such a use after being [illegible] for the new one which has [illegible] confided by King Edward [illegible] high chancellor is construc[illegible] ly tempered steel, instead [illegible] heretofore. The Great Seal [illegible] of a pair of dies more than [illegible] in diameter, and when made [illegible] these dies were three-quarters [illegible] inch thick. When requiring [illegible] completion of any state dies [illegible] dies are closed, melted wax [illegible] in, and in due time the Great [illegible] ready for attachment. The [illegible] shape of the Great Seal has [illegible] being occasionally devoted to [illegible] uses, and when the eccentric [illegible] Brougham was lord high chan[illegible] the realm he on one occasion [illegible] visiting the Duchess Dowager [illegible] ford in the country, permitted [illegible] silver disks constituting the [illegible] to be used for frying pancakes [illegible] kitchen by some of the young [illegible] bers of the house party.

Yet so great is the importance [illegible] tached to the emblem of the [illegible] ereignty that there are also [illegible] ancient laws, still unrepealed, [illegible] ing for the custody of the Great [illegible] Thus, one old statute declares [illegible] may not be taken out of the [illegible] Kingdom. In fact, one of the [illegible] for which Cardinal Wolsey was [illegible] peached and punished during the [illegible] of King Henry VIII was that [illegible] violated the law by taking the [illegible] Seal out of the kingdom with [illegible] France in his capacity as lord [illegible] and high chancellor. The law [illegible] it high treason to counterfeit the [illegible] Seal, and a lord high chancellor [illegible] allows the Great Seal out of [illegible] custody renders himself liable [illegible] ly to removal from office, but [illegible] to still more serious pains and [illegible] alties.

In olden times the Great Seal [illegible] it went out of use, was broken [illegible] earnest, usually in the house [illegible] by the means of a sledge [illegible] wielded by a sturdy blacksmith [illegible] in these modern times the [illegible] or "defacing" is of a purely [illegible] ical order, and consists in a [illegible] with a small hammer by the [illegible] during a session of the privy [illegible] summoned for the purpose. [illegible] facement" being entered upon [illegible] them to draw nitrogen from the [illegible] and restore it to the soil. Any[illegible] that hastens and increases this [illegible] ency in these plants is of course [illegible] cial.

The fact that Queen [illegible] Great Seal should have been [illegible] til now, despite the fact that [illegible] ward has been on the throne [illegible] four years, is in accordance [illegible] cedent the new Great Seal [illegible] reign being rarely completed [illegible] after he has been on the throne [illegible] several years. It is this that [illegible] considerable uncertainty [illegible] ords of ancient days," since [illegible] years after the demise of a [illegible] they are nevertheless found [illegible] his seal.—New York Tribune.

Gas Versus Electric

The incandescent mantle [illegible] the gas industry, and not only [illegible] it but placed it in such a [illegible] that gas-lighting by modern [illegible] of high-pressure incandescent [illegible] verted burners, and so forth, [illegible] to outstrip electricity for general [illegible] ing purposes. This is no exaggeration [illegible] when we reflect that invariably [illegible] finest streets in the great cities [illegible] Europe are now lighted with [illegible] descent gas burners, and if the [illegible] pressure incandescent lamp [illegible] pared with the electric arc [illegible] some of the busy street crossings [illegible] London there can be no question [illegible] the great superiority of the [illegible] cent gas system. In fact, [illegible] places the electric arc light [illegible] well not be in use in the first [illegible] brilliant penetrating light of [illegible] candescent mantle. This [illegible] gas exhibition held in the [illegible] buildings at Earl's Court many [illegible] incandescent gas burners were [illegible] der pressure with the light [illegible] the electric arc light cannot [illegible] with the brilliancy, steadiness [illegible] trating power or tone. Not [illegible] the large scale alone that [illegible] ously rivalling electricity. [illegible] ed incandescent gas burners [illegible] distinguishable in appearance [illegible] the incandescent electric light [illegible] artistic lighting of domestic [illegible] London Lancet.

Absent Minded.

A minister's wife, a doctor [illegible] and a traveling man's wife [illegible] day recently and were talking [illegible] the forgetfulness of their [illegible] The minister's wife thought [illegible] band was the most forgetful [illegible] ing, because he would go [illegible] and forget his notes and not [illegible] make out what he was trying [illegible] about. The doctor's wife [illegible] husband was the most forgetful [illegible] for he would often start out [illegible] patient and forget his medicine [illegible] and travel nine miles for [illegible] "Well," said the traveling [illegible] "my husband beats that. [illegible] home the other day and patted [illegible] the cheek and said: 'I believe [illegible] seen you before—what is your [illegible] —Brownwood Banner Bulletin.

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VOL. II.

CTERIA BULLETIN.

Department of Agriculture Will Aid the Farmers in an Experimental Way.

OGEN BACTERIA FURNISHED

mbers of Congress on Applica —Report of Result of Same Desired by Department.

shington, D. C.—A letter from [illegible] T. Galloway, Chief of the bu[illegible] of Plant Industry, which follows [illegible] ns itself.

information by the Agricultural [illegible] tment that it is prepared to fur[illegible] free this spring inoculating ma[illegible] to a limited extent for any of [illegible] guminous crops, such as alfalfa, [illegible] eas, clover, soy beans, etc. The [illegible] tment is doing all in its power to [illegible] rage the preparation of bacteria [illegible] rivate individuals, but realizes [illegible] some time must elapse before [illegible] ers will be in a position to get [illegible] le material at reasonable cost. [illegible] e interested in the matter should [illegible] the various suggestions set forth [illegible] is communication careful consid[illegible] on. It is the purpose of the de[illegible] ment to have the bacteria thor[illegible] ly tested, and to this end it will [illegible] the organisms with full direction[illegible] ose who express a desire to un[illegible] ke this co-operative work and [illegible] agree to furnish a report of the [illegible] is accomplished at the end of the [illegible] on.

ture has furnished in the air [illegible] all the nitrogen which the soil [illegible] for its recuperation, and na[illegible] plan for drawing the nitrogen [illegible] into the soil is through leguminous [illegible] plants. Every one is familiar with [illegible] or "defacing" is of a purely [illegible] ical order, and consists in a [illegible] and restorer to the soil. This [illegible] ally true of all other leguminous [illegible] s. This process is due to the [illegible] tion of these plants which en[illegible] them to draw nitrogen from the [illegible] and restore it to the soil. Any[illegible] that hastens and increases this [illegible] ency in these plants is of course [illegible] cial.

the reports received from the de[illegible] ment in reference to the use of [illegible] ria can be relied upon, no more [illegible] rtant discovery has been made [illegible] n recent years.

e are in the midst of a great agi[illegible] for the reduction of our cotton [illegible] ge. That this will, and ought to [illegible] one, I have no doubt, for we can [illegible] roduce a greater supply than the [illegible] needs without injury to the [illegible] of the total crop, and the manifest [illegible] remedy, of course, is the reduc[illegible] of acreage. Everybody assents to [illegible] proposition, but the practical [illegible] ion is, if we reduce cotton acreage [illegible] 5 per cent what are we to do [illegible] the labor? Under the whip and [illegible] of necessity, we might better [illegible] to let one-fourth of our labor b[illegible] han to raise cotton at a loss, but [illegible] plainly impossible and undesirable [illegible] expect one-fourth of our labor [illegible] permanently unemployed.

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THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., FEBRUARY 23, 1905. NO. 48

CTERIA BULLETIN.

Department of Agriculture ill Aid the Farmers in an Experimental Way.

OGEN BACTERIA FURNISHED

embers of Congress on Applica- —Report of Result of Same Desired by Department.

shington, D. C.—A letter from T. Galloway, Chief of the bu- of Plant Industry, which follows, ins itself.

e information by the Agricultural rtment that it is prepared to fur- free this spring inoculating ma- l to a limited extent for any of leguminous crops, such as alfalfa, eas, clover, soy beans, etc. The rtment is doing all in its power to urage the preparation of bacteria rivate individuals, but realizes some time must elapse before ers will be in a position to get ble material at reasonable cost. e interested in the matter should he various suggestions set forth his communication careful consid- on. It is the purpose of the de- ment to have the bacteria thor- ly tested, and to this end it will the organisms with full direction hose who express a desire to un- ake this co-operative work and agree to furnish a report of the s accomplished at the end of the on

ture has furnished in the air it- all the nitrogen which the soil s for its recuperation, and na- 's plan for drawing the nitrogen into the soil is through legumin- plants. Every one is familiar with act that cow peas are a great fer- r and restorer to the soil. This ually true of all other leguminous s. This process is due to the tion of these plants which en- them to draw nitrogen from the and restore it to the soil. Any- that hastens and increases this ency in these plants is of course ficial.

the reports received from the de- ment in reference to the use of eria can be relied upon, no more rtant discovery has been made in recent years.

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ch congressman earnestly re- ts every progressive farmer in his ict who is willing to make the experiment on a small scale and to write him for this nitrogen bacteria, stating the quantity desired and for what plant, the preparation being different as to each. The request should be made not longer than two or three weeks before the bacteria is needed. It will, of course, take a few days after receipt of it to prepare and mail out, but it ought to be used just as fresh as possible, as it loses its strength after being prepared. They will promptly attend to all requests and would be glad to hear the result of the experiments.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1905.

On March 2, 1904, I wrote a letter setting forth the relation of beneficial bacteria to soil improvement with special reference to the nitrogen-fixing organisms associated with leguminous crops. At that time our Laboratory of Plant Physiology had devised a means for growing these organisms in pure cultures, and it was believed that these cultures could be placed in the hands of farmers with directions for use, so simplified that any one of average intelligence could inoculate seed or soil with desired bacteria. These bacteria introduced into the soil in sowing clover, peas, beans, alfalfa, vetch, etc., form upon the roots of these plants mall knot or nodules commonly called "nitrogen knots" or "nitrogen traps," from the part they play in securing nitrogen from the air. The nodules are necessary to a vigorous growth of legumes in any but the very richest soils, and absolutely essential in every case where such crops are sown for green manuring. The failure to get a catch on new ground is often due to the absence of these organisms and even in cultivated coils the bacteria adapted to particular crops, as alfalfa, soy beans, vetch, etc. may be lacking, although peas, in the same soil, are well supplied, as shown by the nodules upon the roots.

To test the method of inoculation by pure cultures, the department has sent out during the past year to every part of the United States a large number of packages for use with all the common legumes and, as a result of these experiments, we have evidence based upon the reports of practical farmers that inoculation (1) results in largely increased yields, where the bacteria are lacking, and (2) renders it possible to grow some valuable crops in sections where it was thought they could not be grown.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) B. T. GALLOWAY,
Chief of Bureau.

Bank of Sulligent.

Sulligent, Ala.—The new two-story brick building of the Bank of Sulligent is now completed and is an ornament to the town. The fixtures have arrived, and the carpenters are busy getting everything into position, which will bedone in three or four days.

Came Near Being Drowned.

Opelika, Ala.—F. T. Hudson, Jr., the rural mail carrier on Route No. 4, had a narrow escape from drowning Thursday morning. About four miles from Opelika he had to cross the Frazer bridge, which is a covered structure. While crossing it the horse attached to his buggy became frightened at a piece of paper on the bridge and backed over an eight-foot embankment. The horse, wagon and Mr. Hudson got out of the cold water with his conveyance and the mail.

Bakery Burned; Loss $5,000.

Montgomery, Ala.—The larger portion of May's bakery, at No. 2 South Court street, was destroyed by fire at 5:50 o'clock Thursday morning. The total loss is approximately $5,000, covered by insurance. The bakery was owned by Duncan May, and the building by Mrs. E. T. Bragg. The fire originated in the bake room.

Deputy Shoots Six Times.

Johns, Ala.—Bob Story, a negro, has been shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Greenwood. The negro, it appears, in resisting arrest, knocked the officer down. While on the ground the deputy sheriff drew his pistol and fired six shots, all of them taking effect in the negro's breast. Mr. Greenwood was released after a preliminary trial before Justice of the Peace Parson.

State Fight on Standard Oil.

Topeka, Kan.—Governor Hoch at noon Friday signed the bill passed Wednesday appropriating $200,000 for the erection and maintenance by the state of an oil refinery with a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day.

The signing of this measure will make it possible for Kansas to begin in earnest the fight started in this state recently against the Standard Oil Company. In signing the bill Governor Hoch sent a lengthy message to the legislature reviewing the fight which has ended in the present legislation and giving his reasons for signing the refinery bill.

HUNDRED ENTOMBED.

An Explosion in the Mines at Virginia City, Near Birmingham Monday

VIRGINIA CITY IN SORROW.

All Available Men Are at Work Trying to Rescue Those Who Met Death in the Ill-fated Mine.

Bessemer, Ala.—By a "dust" explosion in the Virginia mines, 17 miles southwest of Birmingham, at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, between 110 and 135 miners, negroes and whites, are entombed 700 feet below the surface, and probably none will live to tell the story of the disaster.

At midnight every available man is being sent into the mine in relays as rescue parties, but rescuers are at least 100 feet from the imprisoned miners.

Hundreds of anxious people are gathered around the mouth of the shaft uttering silent prayers for those below, and the rescue parties are straining every effort to reach the entombed men in time to give them a breath of the life-giving air from above before it is too late.

The only hope now is that a few of the number who were in the mine when the explosion occurred may be alive and may be saved.

The mines are the property of the Alabama Steel and Wire Company, known as the Schuler property.

Monday afternoon the day shift prepared the last shot, which is at 4 o'clock, and some one below the third level made the fatal mistake of overcharging or undercharging a shot. Either of these will cause the dust accumulated about the shot to ignite and result in the explosion. From the little beginning the explosion came, dealing death and destruction.

All of the miners were below the second level, which is about 600 feet from the surface. The rescuers have succeeded in going a little below the second level, and they are rapidly going further and further down.

There has been considerable delay as the rescuers have had to rebuild the props which support the roof of the main slope. The force of the explosion tore away these props.

The rescuers are closing up the mouths of the various rooms as they reach them in order that the air may be controlled and turned down the main shaft.

Most of the miners are supposed to have just left the rooms and to have started up the shaft or to have been in the entries when the explosion occurred. All are supposed to leave the mines before this last shot.

Rescuers late Monday night had almost reached the third right entry and they expect to find some of the entombed miners when they reach this entry. It is about 250 feet to the next lowest entry and it will be several hours before they get into this entry.

The force of the explosion was so great that rocks, rafters, sticks and other missiles were hurled 350 to 400 yards from the mouth of the shaft. The tracks leading into the mines were covered with dirt and rafters which formed the props.

It is stated by witnesses that the flames from the explosion leaped more than a hundred feet into the air.

At frequent intervals members of the rescue party are brought to the mouth of the shaft overcome by the gases and fire damp at the place where the rescuers have reached.

State Mine Inspector Gray Monday night explained the probable cause of the explosion. He stated that a "windy shot" and a "dust" explosion were similar. A windy shot is when the force of the explosion blows outward and creates a great deal of dust and also raises all the dust in the room. In this dust there is more or less gas and this all explodes. The explosion spreads from room to room with awful rapidity, overtaking in a few seconds any one who might attempt to escape.

"I do not suppose there is a living man in the mine. The after damp is fearful and a man could not live in there five minutes.

"The explosion was evidently due to a 'windy shot.' This mine is one of the best ventilated mines in the district and this very fact, added to the intensity of the explosion. I do not think the bodies will be brought to the top until nearly daylight, although we may find some at any time. In my opinion there were at least 135 men in the mine at the time of the disaster, of this number at least 100 were white miners."

Lynched for Murder.

Greenville, Ala.—Wicks Grimes, a well known white farmer of Butler county, was shot and killed by Tom Watts Saturday afternoon near Pine Flat, sixteen miles west of Greenville. Watts, who was wounded in a pistol duel with Mr. Grimes, is generally believed to have been lynched. He was last seen in the hands of a mob, and he has been reported "lost" or "missing."

After killing Mr. Grimes, Watts made an attempt to burn the body, but was unsuccessful. He was seriously wounded over the heart by a bullet from the pistol of Mr. Grimes and was forced to go to the house of a white man for aid.

While the word of the tragedy went abroad and a mob came for the negro. He was last seen as the mob was carrying him away. Although the negro's body has not been found and nobody has admitted knowing anything of a lynching, it is not doubted that Watts has been lynched.

Suicide Over Love Affair.

Grenada, Miss.—John E. Gayden, Jr., a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in the state, committed suicide here by inhaling chloroform and taking a large quantity of strychnine. His body was found in his room at Hotel South by a servant who went there to awaken him. Around his nose was tied a handkerchief, on which still lingered the faint traces of chloroform, and in one hand he grasped an empty bottle which had contained strychnine.

A misguided love affair caused the rash act. The young man left a letter to a young lady in Water Valley who was well known as his sweetheart. Just the nature of the trouble is not known. Letters were also left to his father at Winona, and to a brother who lives at Greenwood. An open note was found with these asking that his brother be notified of his death.

The remains of the suicide were taken to Winona, the family home of the deceased, for interment.

Negro Killed by Mob.

Smithville, Tex.—A negro charged with criminally assaulting Mrs. Powell Tiffany has been captured and shot to pieces by a mob. He was identified as the man wanted and made a full confession. He was run to earth at Upton, a small town about six miles from here. In his confession the negro implicated three others, and it is also said that there are three women involved in the crime. Two of those persons have been arrested and the third is now being sought. While searching for the negro the Smithville mob found hanging to a tree the body of a Mexican taken from officers at Dale and lynched.

Anti-Trust Law Upheld.

Washington, D. C.—The validity of the Kansas anti-trust law was upheld by the supreme court of the United States in an opinion by Justice Brewer in the case of Edmund J. Smiley, plaintiff in error, vs. the state of Kansas.

Smiley in 1900 was secretary of the State Grain Dealers' Association, and the allegation in the case was that he organized the wheat dealers in the town of Bison, Rush county, into a trust to control the price of wheat at that place. The supreme court of the state sustained the prosecution against him and Justice Brewer's opinion upholds that verdict. He based his decision on the ground that the law was in harmony with the power of the state to control its own police affairs, and therefore not antagonistic to the federal constitution.

Kicked His Eye Out.

Decatur, Ala.—Davie Chunn, an employee of the Louisville and Nashville railroad shops, is about to lose an eye on account of a rabbit hunt the other day. While hunting rabbits in the "Black Bottoms" he shot and wound a large swamp rabbit and when he went to pick the rabbit up the rabbit kicked him in the left eye, nearly putting it out.

Train Runs Into Open Bridge.

Columbia, Tenn.—The engine and tender of train No. 13, from Smithville to Hartford, ran into an open bridge at the Chattahoochee river at 6:30 p. m. Monday evening. The baggage car is left suspended on the end of the approach. Engineer E. Tate and Fireman Bates and an extra engineer are in the river with the engine.

Explosion Kills and Injures Many.

St. Clairsville, O.—Twelve men were badly injured Monday by the explosion of a boiler at Mine No. 1 of the Providence Coal Company, near here. Two of the injured have since died and four others are believed to have been fatally hurt. One, Eric, was blown out of the building and badly scalded. The others were Slavs.

KILLED BY A BOMB.

Duke Sergius a Most Influential Member of the Czar's Council the Victim.

DOOMED IN DECEMBER TO DIE.

Assassins Are Arrested, and One of Them Coolly Says, "I Don't Care, I Have Done My Job."

Moscow—Within the walls of the far-famed Kremlin palace, and almost underneath the historical tower from which Ivan the Terrible watched the heads of his enemies fall beneath the ax on the famous Red Square, and within a stone's throw of the great bell of Moscow, Grand Duke Sergius, uncle and brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas, and the chief of the reactionaries, met a terrible death shortly before 3 o'clock Friday.

The deed was committed by a single terrorist, who threw beneath the carriage of the grand duke a bomb charged with the same high power explosive which wrought Minister von Plehve's death. The missile was packed with nails and fragments of iron, and its explosion tore the imperial victim's body to ghastly fragments, which strewed the snow for yards around. Every window in the great, lofty facade of the palace of justice was shattered, and bits of iron were imbedded deeply in the walls of the arsenal, a hundred yards away.

Belongs to Noted Fighting Group.

The assassin belongs to the noted Fighting Group of the socialist revolutionary party, which has removed other prominent officials, and long since passed sentence of death upon Grand Duke Sergius. The grand duke knew that he stood in the shadow of death. He was the recipient of repeated warnings and elaborate precautions were taken to insure his safety.

It was the irony of fate that Sergius, after taking refuge in his country villa during the strike troubles of a month ago, and later feeling even more secure in the palace within the Kremlin walls, should be killed while proceeding to the governor general's palace beyond the walls which he had abandoned to enable the police to better protect him.

Grand Duchess Elizabeth, when she heard of what had befallen the grand duke, was driven in haste to the scene of the tragedy and knelt hatless and coatless on the blood-stained snow and murmured prayers for the welfare of the soul of her slain consort.

Emerged in a Carriage.

The scene of the crime was the great open triangle within the Kremlin, bounded by the arsenal, treasury and courts of justice.

There a man clad in workman's attire stepped forward from the sidewalk and threw a bomb which he had concealed beneath his coat. A terrible explosion followed and a hail of iron pelted the grim stone walls of the arsenal and courts of justice. A thick cloud of smoke, snow and debris arose. When it had cleared, a ghastly sight was presented. On the snow lay fragments of the body of Grand Duke Sergius, mingled with the wreck of the carriage. The grand duke's head had been torn from his body and reduced to a shapeless pulp, and the trunk and limbs were frightfully mangled. A finger bearing a rich seal was found lying several yards away. Only a few fragments of clothes indicated that the body had been once clothed.

Doomed to Die.

St. Petersburg—The sentence of death on Grand Duke Sergius was contained in a proclamation issued by the social revolutionists of Moscow after the demonstration of December 11th of last year at St. Petersburg was put down. It read: "If our demonstration at Moscow (December 18th and 19th) is crushed in as bloody a manner as that of our brothers of St. Petersburg then the guilt therefor is upon the head of Grand Duke Sergius and General Trepoff, and we, the committee, in that event, have ordered their death."

Causes Tremendous Sensation.

St. Petersburg—The news of the tragedy in which Grand Duke Sergius was blown up created a tremendous sensation in St. Petersburg, where the announcement by telephone from Moscow arrived during the afternoon. Owing to the intense excitement prevailing at Moscow few particulars are ascertainable. The tragedy in reality was no great surprise, as it was known that the terrorists had already condemned the grand duke to death, and ever since the affair of January 22d the inauguration of a bomb throwing campaign had been anticipated.

Professional Cards.

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Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

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Office 6th St, Opposite Court House.
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Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

A French professor is the owner of a collection of 920 human heads, representing every known race of people.

PURE GOODS

The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.
P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

A Pretty Girl

She's not particularly bright.
At school they called her dull.
A boy in such case would bemoan
The thickness of his skull.
But now when young men look at her,
Their brains are in a whirl.
She's no Minerva—what of that?
She's such a pretty girl!

She hasn't very much to say,
And doesn't say it well.
And yet, men readily admit,
She weaves a wondrous spell.
No man denies her facile charm,
Unless he is a churl.
She's slow and stupid—what of that?
She's such a pretty girl!

—Somerville Journal.

THE EXCLUSIVE MR. WALKER

BY J. C. PLUMTER

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

A carriage rolled by the Harp coming from the sea. Captain Stover lay down his pot of beer and looked at a very commonplace countenance peering with a wistful expression at the inn. Mr. Twitchett had no pot to lay down, but he looked and so did the landlord.

"That's 'im," said the landlord, "never notices nobody."

"He's rich," explained the captain, "he could put down a pun for every farden in Portham. He's above poor people."

"Why do they call 'im 'onorable?" inquired Mr. Twitchett, winking at the landlord as if he had propounded a poser to the captain.

"Because he's made his money clean," replied the skipper," when a man's rich and didn't steal his money the king lets 'im call hisself honorable."

Dazed at this sudden solution of the problem Mr. Twitchett subsided.

"E's a stuck up, nasty haristocrat," snapped the landlord.

"I'm goin'," announced the skipper. "I sail on the ebb and I've lots to do. Next Monday week Elizy gets married."

And the captain gulping down his beer, hastened toward the wharf.

Mr. Adolphus Walker had leased Penn Lodge for an indefinite time. Portham at once dubbed him "Honorable," and bowed down to him. The nearest approach the town had had, hitherto, of talking about its aristocratic citizens was to allude vaguely to a marquis who lived thirty miles inland and who had carefully avoided setting his foot in the town. But Mr. Walker was exclusive. He spake to no man and naturally no man in Portham dared to speak to him. Portham boasted of him and, in its heart hated him for the haughtiness of which it boasted. Very little was known of Mr. Walker. The servants, brought from London, were creatures of rigid stateliness and never came to the Harp. Portham, as a dire necessity, wrote the history of Mr. Walker to suit itself.

"I'm goin' to have Ned Butts to the weddin'," remarked the skipper, as the schooner dropped down Portham Bay, bound for London.

"'Ow, when your people won't 'ave 'im?" inquired the mate, who had been addressed.

"He's comin'," retorted the skipper, resolutely, "I've a printed invite in my pocket to send him."

"E'll get drunk and 'owl," expostulated the mate.

"Let him," replied the skipper, "a weddin's a place for enjoyment."

Eliza Jane, the pretty daughter of Captain Stover, was to be married on the next Monday a week, and the startling innovation had been made of inviting Portham to the ceremony by printed invitations. The family, however, made a stand at Mr. Butts, but the skipper secretly resolved that he should grace the occasion.

When the schooner was discharging

Mr. Walker was exclusive.

in London the skipper dropped into the owner's office one afternoon.

"I'm sending a letter to your town, captain," said the clerk.

"Who to?" asked the skipper, without interest.

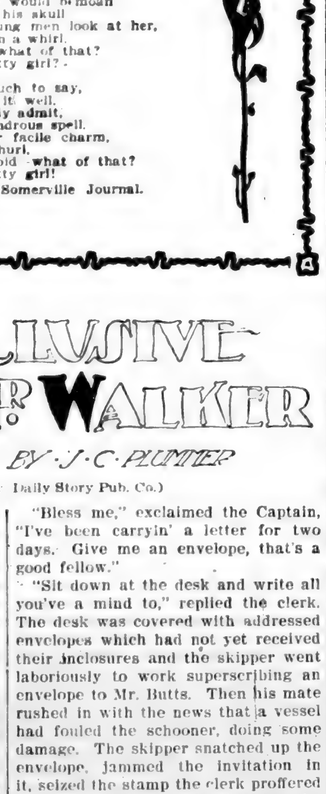
"Mr. Adophus Walker. He has some shares in our steamship line," answered the clerk.

"Bless me," exclaimed the Captain, "I've been carryin' a letter for two days. Give me an envelope, that's a good fellow."

"Sit down at the desk and write all you've a mind to," replied the clerk. The desk was covered with addressed envelopes which had not yet received their inclosures and the skipper went laboriously to work superscribing an envelope to Mr. Butts. Then his mate rushed in with the news that a vessel had fouled the schooner, doing some damage. The skipper snatched up the envelope, jammed the invitation in it, seized the stamp the clerk proffered and rushed to his craft, dropping the missive in a post box as he ran.

* * * * *

"Hif I could see people like Mr. Walker at my daughter's weddin' I'd die 'appy," said Mrs. Stover to her husband, as the guests gathered. Captain Stover was watching for Mr. Butts and



"He's comin'," retorted the skipper.

preparing to weather the family storm which would follow, so he said nothing.

A timorous knock sounded at the door.

"It's Ned," muttered the skipper, and he opened the portal guardedly.

But he started back, petrified, for Mr. Adolphus Walker stepped in. He was most fashionably attired, but grasped the skipper's hand with unction. "Many thanks for your invitation, Captain," said he, "all my folks are in London, so I came alone."

In a dense cerebral fog the skipper gasped, "Come in."

Portham assembled, turned green with jealousy. The wealthy aristocrat of Portham, refusing to notice even the landlord, at the skipper's house a guest. Was Stover a traitor, or had he discovered a tree of nobility? Trembling with exultation, the skipper and his wife introduced the aristocrat to the assembled guests. He shook each hand heartily and showed no trace of haughtiness.

"Try a glass of punch," said the emboldened skipper, "I brewed it myself and it has green tea in it."

Not only one, but five glasses did Mr. Walker quaff with relish, then a most remarkable change came over his speech.

"Hi've never been so 'appy for six months," he said to the skipper, "you see, Hi'd a green grocery shop hover Pentonville way in Lunnon, and Hi 'ad my friends in hafter supper to a pot o' beer and a game o' checkers. Then my brother in Hamerica dies and leaves me a lot of money and Hi've never been 'appy since. My wife and daughter make me stick in the 'ouse lest Hi'd talk common."

It was a fall of the idol from its pedestal but then only a few heard him and the skipper and his wife guarded him closely until Captain Stover carried home a very drunken aristocrat at a dreary hour in the morning.

* * * * *

"A fellow named Butts came in here with some shares of steamship stock belonging to Mr. Walker," said the clerk to the skipper on his next visit to London, "he was a saucy devil, too. He said he'd stock in the Cunard line and didn't want any second class stock. He was in rags, too."

"Bless me," murmured the skipper, "I picked up the wrong envelope in my hurry and sent the invite to Walker instead of Butts."

But the Stovers' social position was now assured in Portham.

THE WRONG KIND OF LOVE.

Youngster's Recitation of Text Showed Bent of Thought.

William H. Maxwell, the superintendent of the public schools of New York, believes that free meals should be provided for such school children as get insufficient nourishment at home, on the ground that a child suffering from hunger cannot learn its lessons.

Mr. Maxwell was describing the other day the free-meal system of the Paris schools. Suddenly he paused and smiled.

"When this system was introduced in Paris," he said, "a teacher at an English Sunday school explained it to her pupils, and told them that love had caused the system's adoption, and without love the world would be a poor place for children and for all helpless and infirm persons.

"'Next Sunday,' she said, 'I want each of you to come prepared to recite a scriptural verse about love.'

"The next Sunday duly arrived and the children had all prepared their verses. One had 'Love your enemies;' another, 'Little children, love one another,' and so on.

"Finally a small boy with red hair arose. He began in a loud, shrill voice:

"'Song of Solomn, second chapter, fifth verse.'

"And then he recited:

"'Stay with me, flagons, comfort me with apples; for I am sick of love.'"

Willow Culture in New York State.

One of the crops that has for some time been attracting attention to Lyons and Galen is that of the basket willow, which has grown to considerable dimensions in these two towns. The crop has just been marketed and Clyde and Lyons have the distinction of being two of the most important shipping points for this commodity.

In the two towns named it is estimated that there are nearly three hundred acres devoted to the culture of these willows. An average yield this year was six tons to the acre, and an average price of about $17 per ton was received for the crop that has been sold. Syracuse is the market to which all of the willows grown in this vicinity find their way. When the willows are stripped of their bark and otherwise prepared for manufacturing purposes they are worth about $125 per ton.

It is said that the first willows grown in this part of the country were planted by John A. Blackburn in 1862. Mr. Blackburn came from the South and gained some knowledge of willow culture near his former home in Maryland.—Clyde Times.

In Choate.

When Ambassador Choate was leader of the New York bar many a fledgeling lawyer had a fling at him. There was scarcely an attorney who was not afraid of him in open court, but elsewhere an occasional display of courage and impudence would be made. One day in the Lawyers' club a budding pundit, now a highly successful practitioner, observing Mr. Choate, at a neighboring table, asked in a voice meant for others to hear:

"Ah, counsellor, why was your luncheon so rudimentary?"

"Perhaps you can explain," said the legal light, dryly.

"Because it's in Choate," was the reply.

"Your play upon my name," returned Choate, drawing out the words with keen emphasis, "painfully exposes the profoundness of your ignorance. The luncheon, sir may be in Choate, but your right to address me is IN-ko-ate."

There was a general laugh as the offender departed with a bad case of dry grins.

Rondel.

That love is dead I know not who to name
For censure now. I sometimes think, instead
Of my own self, you are the one to blame
That love is dead.

The rose for me will never be as red,
Now that we separate; no more the same
The pomp of summer on the hills be spread,
That love is dead.

And grief above enjoyment now will claim
The noon of night, when dimmer overhead
The silver crescent hides in mist, for shame,
That love is dead.
—Alonzo Rice, in Lee's Magazine.

Belmont Is a Sportsman.

August Belmont has always been an enthusiast about all kinds of sport. He now owns a stable of racehorses and a kennel of dogs, keeps several hunters and owns and races a yacht during the season. He used to ride in some of the meetings of the hunt clubs, and "Mr. Blemton's" name was often hung up as the rider of the winner. It is hard to say what Mr. Belmont's favorite sport is, because he patronizes so many.

Execution Checks Outrages.

The execution of two of their leaders has put a temporary check to the machinations of a new Chinese sect named Tsai-Yuan, in Honan, whose program was to destroy all railways and all foreigners on a day to be announced. They hate the present ruler of China, declaring that the real emperor is now residing on the "Mountain of Nine Dragons," and will make his appearance in due time.

Predicts Defeat for Lawson.

James R. Keene, the veteran speculator, was asked his opinion regarding recent performances of Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston sensationalist. Said Mr. Keene: "It does not pay to hunt game in Wall street with a brass band, and whenever a man gets up on the fence and crows he makes a target of himself, and you can bet your last dollar he will end in the ditch."

NO, HE WASN'T BUNCOED.

But Oregonian's First Experience With Cabbies Scared Him.

"As it was my first visit in New York, and as no first visit there is complete without some pea-and-shell experience, I was prepared to have something happen during my stay," said a local web-footer, lately returned from a trip east.

"But I hadn't expected to be buncoed before I'd got away from the depot.

"I carried a suit case which had cost me a week's salary, to say nothing of the tooth brush and pajamas I hoped to use during my stay at the Waldorf Astoria. I hadn't taken more than two sniffs of the genuine New York air before a chap dressed like a hack driver ran up to me with, 'Have a cab, sir?'

"I thought I would better have one to keep from getting lost in the great city, and so handed him the suit case. You can guess my feelings when I saw that chap take it and run like the devil.

"He was a real sprinter, and I realized that I could not hope to overtake him. I could only stand and stare after him as his figure rapidly diminished with the perspective of distance.

"'Well, I'll be hornswoggled!' said I. At that moment one of his confederates, also dressed like a hackman, approached and tried to reassure me by saying that the fellow hadn't stolen my 'grip'; that he had only hurried off to get his place in the line of hacks. I noticed that the line was about a quarter of a mile long.".

"Did you get your suit case?"

"Just wait. I suppose they saw I was not the man to be trifled with, or else there was nothing in the case that they really wanted. At any rate, after I had resolutely waited for some time, my man drove up. It may have been fool-hardy, but I committed myself to his care, and was safely driven to my hotel."—Oregonian.

Tea Growing in South Carolina.

Dr. Charles A. Shepard of South Carolina has proved on his own plantation at Summerville, 20 miles out of Charleston, that the growing of tea can be carried on successfully and profitably. He has been doing this for the past 12 years with such good results that the secretary of agriculture and the congress of the United States highly approves his deeds, and both are extending him liberal assistance.

"My idea from the start," said Dr. Shepard, "was to add an additional crop to the farm products of the country. The road to agricultural supremacy is through diversifying. My friends seem to think I have been successful, and I have every reason to be gratified with what has been accomplished. Tea raising in the United States is certainly practicable. It is no new thing in this country, for in the old days a French priest planted tea on the banks of the Ashley river. But owing to the difference in the cost of labor the United States cannot compete with the orient in low grade or cheap teas. It will pay us to produce only that of the highest quality and which brings a high price in market. The tea grown on my place in South Carolina compares with the best that is imported from the eastern lands."—Washington Post.

What's the Use?

We stew and fret and toil and sweat
And try to win a name.
We strive for years with many tears
To win a little fame,
And by and by we up and die
And all is just the same—
So what's the use?

We all grow old in search of gold
And slave our lives away.
We sell our souls for greenback rolls
And barter love for pay,
And by and by we up and die
And then we turn to clay—
So what's the use?

For love we cry, for love we sigh,
To love we fondly cling.
For eyes that shine we peak and pine
And wince at Cupid's sting,
And by and by we up and die
And everything takes wing—
So what's the use?

We join the race for social place
And hope at last to shine
And spend our cash to cut a dash
And when we get in line,
Why, by and by we up and die,
We're planted 'neath the vine—
So what's the use?

Just do your best and leave the rest
To fate or what you will.
Go play your parts and break your hearts
And drink of life your fill.
For by and by you'll up and die,
And all your hopes be nil—
So what's the use?

Suggesting a Variation.

Fifteen minutes after the prodigal son returned, his father, axe in hand, started for the barnyard.

"Now, look here, dad," said the boy, hurrying after him, "I don't want you to kill any fatted calf on my account."

"Yew always wuz a thoughtful boy," muttered the old man, huskily.

"And do you remember, dad, how I always used to prefer turkey to veal?" inquired the naive youth.—Puck.

Expects Much From China.

Ng Poon Chew, managing editor of the Chung Sai Yat Po, a San Francisco Chinese daily, lectured there in English on the "Far Eastern Crisis." He justified Japan in making war and said: "But China will eventually be a great and grand nation and will enjoy her heritage. She has a grand future, a future of prosperity, for they are not all fossils and old fogies there, as is sometimes thought."

Referred to Authority.

Congressman Cooper of Texas tells about a distinguished army officer who on one occasion offered prayer before a regiment. He summed up the causes and objects of the war—the war with Mexico—and asserted that it was no war of conquest, but annexation only, concluding his supplication to the throne of grace with: "I refer you, good Lord, to Polk's message on this subject."

Holy City Topsy-Turv

Life in Jerusalem, according to Miss A. Goodrich Freer, the author of "Inner Jerusalem," is one of anomalies and anachronisms. The street arab speaks three or four languages. Apart from the tourist, who are representatives of half of the nations of the world, there are Jews, Mohammedans and Christians. The streets of Jerusalem are unspeakably filthy. One can buy anything he wants in the city. There are even French dressmakers who will follow out the latest Parisian fashion. Water is scarce and mainly derived from cisterns. The rainfall averages only thirty or forty inches. There is a trade in good water which comes from the village of Ain Karim, some three miles distant from Jerusalem. There is a most unpleasant wind, the sirocco, which is fatal to vegetation, "exhausting to the nerves, irritating to the temper, parching the skin and ruinous to the hair and complexion." The dews are heavy. Jerusalem has its special diseases, but the cure is found in quinine.

Insect pests are the mosquitoes and most particularly the sand flies. One may keep out the mosquito, but the sand fly is at home everywhere. Clothing affords no protection. Fleas are overabundant. Winter is more pleasant than summer. Sometimes a winter evening a fire is necessary. After all it is a land of perpetual sunshine the mean annual temperature being 63 degrees. With all its sacredness, Jerusalem is described as a "topsy-turvy land." In a holy place the native takes off his shoes and wears his hat. The men sport petticoats and the women expose their legs, while hiding their faces. Carpets are hung on the walls and pictures on the ceiling. There is no word of parent gratitude, for in Arabic there is no word the equivalent of "Thank you."

Living is cheap. A good cook can be had by the month for $6. Mutton is worth from 8 to 10 cents a pound, chickens about 25 cents a pair. Fruit is plentiful and reasonable. Considering the economy of living, the author expresses her surprise that few English live in Jerusalem, the number being insignificant when compared with the American residents. The population of the city is put at 60,000, of which 40,000 are Jews.

Land for World's Felons

What is the logic of keeping criminals at the public expense? Why should the community give a man free board and lodging for his life because he has broken the law? asks the San Francisco Bulletin. If a man is unfit to be at large in society, then, if self-preservation is the first law of nature, society has the right to eliminate him. This it does, foolishly, at present, by locking him up for a term of years or life. In a few cases society kills the criminal, and thus gets rid of him irrevocably and cheaply; but this is hard on the criminal who may not be incorrigible. Hence capital punishment would be too severe for crimes less than the most heinous.

The maintenance of prisons, however, is a heavy drain upon the taxpayers. Moreover, prisons are not reformatories, but rather colleges for education in the criminal arts and for the formation of the professional criminal character. Therefore, they are menaces as well as burdens to society.

Some nations have made a compromise with logic by establishing penal colonies, where felons are permitted in a measure to shift for themselves. But these colonies are only half way measures. The logical, humane and most effectual solution of the problem would be the setting apart of some great territory—say the heart of Africa or some large island, not too fertile—as a general dumping ground for the criminals of all nations.

There the outlaws could set up a society of their own. Necessity would compel them to dig and build for themselves. They would have to work or starve. The frontiers or coasts of the felons' land could be policed by a patrol composed of detachments from the armies and navies of all the nations in order to prevent escapes. Summary death should be, of course, the penalty for breaking bounds. The powers, however, could refuse to take any part in the internal administration of the territory thus set up. The criminals could do what they pleased, have anarchy or a communism, a republic or an autocracy, whichever suited them.

He Stopped Alarm Clock

Patrons of an uptown hotel were startled early in the morning of a day last week by a fusilade of pistol shots, the sound of breaking glass and the crashing of some heavy object as it struck the floor. The proprietor was notified, and, followed by several clerks and a number of men from the office, he went to the door of the room where the noise had occurred. They could still hear a voice swearing volubly, and the odor of smoke filtered through the cracks of the door. Receiving no immediate answer to his knock, the proprietor of the hotel put his shoulder to the door and, aided by those who followed, burst into the room.

The crowd had expected to see a bloody corpse at the very least, for the room was filled with smoke from a six-shooter. But, instead of a desperate-looking man fighting for his life, they saw a tall, bronzed and bearded Westerner, clad in gay-colored pajamas, lying on the bed with a big pistol still in his hands. The mirror of the bureau was smashed, and bullets had plowed the walls and the floor.

"That's all right," said the Westerner, waving his pistol to emphasize his remarks. "No trouble intended, and no offense taken at the way you break into my room. I was just stopping that durned alarm clock. I bought it down on Sixth avenue to wake me up, but when it went off this morning I kept on going so long that I got tired and just shot it up a bit."

On the floor lay the shattered remains of one of the cheap alarm clocks that may be purchased for a dollar.

"I don't blame him a bit," said one of the men, as the party backed away. "I frequently feel like doing that very thing when my alarm clock goes off in the morning."—New York Press.

At the Beautiful Gate

Lord, open the door, for I falter;
I faint in this stifled air;
In dust and straitness I lose my breath;
This life of self is a living death;
Let me into Thy pastures broad and fair,
To the sun and the wind from Thy mountains flee;
Lord, open the door to me.

There is a holier life, and truer,
Than ever my heart has found;
There is a nobler work than is wrought within
These walls so charred by the fires of sin,
Where I toil like a captive blind and bound;
An open door to a freer task
In Thy nearer smile I ask.

Yet the world is Thy field, Thy garden;
On earth art Thou still at home,
When Thou bendest hither Thy hallowing eye
My narrow work-room seems vast and high.
Its dingy ceiling a rainbow dome;
Stand ever thus in my wide-swung door,
And toil will be toil no more.

Through the rosy portals of morning,
Now the tides of sunshine bow;
O'er the blossoming earth and the glistening sea,
The praise Thou inspirest rolls back to Thee;
Its tones through the infinite arches go;
Yet crippled and dumb, behold me wait,
Dear Lord, at the Beautiful Gate.

I wait for Thy hand of healing—
For vigor and hope in Thee.
Open wide the door—let me feel the sun—
Let me touch Thy robe; I shall rise and run
Through thy happy universe, safe and free.
Where in and out Thy beloved go,
Nor want nor wandering know.

Thyself art the Door, Most Holy!
By Thee let me enter in!
I press toward Thee with my failing strength;
Unfold Thy love in its breadth and length;
True life from Thine let my spirit win;
To the saints' fair city, the Father's throne,
Thou, Lord, art the way alone.

From the deeps of unseen glory,
Now I feel the flooding light,
O rare sweet winds from Thy hills that blow!
O river so calm in its crystal flow!
O love unfathomed—the depth, the height;
What joy will Thou not unto me impart,
When Thou shalt enlarge my heart!

To be made with Thee one spirit,
Is the boon that I lingering ask,
To have no bar 'twixt my soul and Thine;
My thoughts to echo Thy will divine;
Myself Thy servant, for any task;
Life! life! I may enter through Thee, the Door—
Saved, sheltered forevermore!
—Unidentified.

Gold Leaf in Bibles

"James," said the English gold manufacturer, "we are hout of Bibles. Go down town and buy six dozen."

James in due course returned with the Bibles in a hand cart. They were taken from him by three men, their covers were torn off and the pages were trimmed with sharp knives down to a certain small size. Then these little reduced papers were sewed together into a multitude of small books.

The small books were distributed among the hands and in them the firm's output of gold leaf was packed—between every two Bible leaves a leaf of gold.

"It seems irreverent, not to say sacrilegious, I know," said the head of the firm, "but we halways do so. We have done so for generations. Gold leaf is halways put on the market in little books made of Bibles.

"Why? I'll tell you why. Gold leaf must be packed between printed instead of plain pages, for the reason that it would slip out of plain pages, which are too smooth for it, whereas the indentations made by the types on the printed pages are just sufficient to hold the leaf in place firmly. That's why printed pages are used.

"We choose among all printed pages Bible ones, for the reason that the Bible is the best printed book a-going. The type is more evenly set and the printing is finer than in any other work, and we need the best typesetting and printing in our business, you know, for any roughness or uneveness is apt to tear the gold leaf.

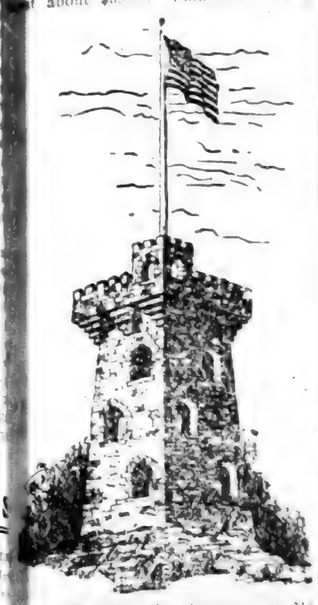
"That's why all English gold leaf is packed in Bibles. It's a necessary thing to do, but all the same, I've often wondered that the churches 'ave never gotten after us gold leaf manufacturers for our hirreverence."—Chicago Chronicle.

MONUMENT TO ETHAN ALLEN.

To Be Erected by Vermont Sons of American Revolution.

William J. Van Patten of Burlington, Vt., has given the Vermont State Society of the American Revolution a piece of land on the old military road at Ethan Allen Park, in that city, for the erection of a monument to Ethan Allen.

It is estimated that the work will cost about $3,000. Plans have been



prepared under the direction of W. J. Patten. The design will be of a military order and will be built of marble, to be quarried near the spot. The tower will be erected on a spot—the elevation of which is [illegible] feet, affording an extensive view of the surrounding country.

The history of Ethan Allen's farm is of much interest. Before the revolution it was owned by a Tory, who, on account of his loyalty to Great Britain was forced to leave the country. His estate was subsequently confiscated by the state of Vermont and the property turned over to the land commissioners of Vermont. By him it was sold to Gen. Ethan Allen, and he was living upon it at the close of 1789. The farm then became the property for Gov. Van Ness and was known for half a century as the Gov. Van Ness farm.

The land fronts on the beautiful Winooski river. The name Indian Rock was given to the spot by reason of the legend that it was an outlook of the Indians for long ages before the white man came to this country. The Indians of the Connecticut valley were wont to make long pilgrimages into this beautiful valley to forage, and when near this spot would disembark and send their scouts to the top of Indian Rock to keep an outlook for enemies. It is believed that the very old grove of chestnut trees on the Ethan Allen farm sprang from the seed sown by the natives when they brought nuts to eat from the Connecticut valley into Vermont.

The Daughters of the Revolution have placed a bronze tablet on the rock, marking the site upon the road side, as being the residence of Ethan Allen at the time of his death, which came from a fall as he was driving a load of hay.

Historic Inn Sold.

At this famous coaching house, the Milford Bridge hotel, which has just been acquired by the Surrey Trust Company, Nelson was staying when he received his last Admiralty sailing orders that sent him to sea and to Trafalgar.

World's Sugar Production.

The total production of sugar throughout the world is about 2,000,000 tons per annum. Of this quantity nine-tenths are afforded by the sugar cane, 25,000,000 tons of which are required to produce the above quantity of cane sugar. The total value of the sugar in the cane, if it could be extracted, would be about $200,000,000, one-half is lost in the process of manufacture.

Mink Caught With His Dinner.

While out looking over his traps one recently Uranus Stacy of Saco found two victims in one of them. They were a fair-sized mink, who had in his mouth an eel which he had just captured. The mink evidently got caught while trying to find a suitable location to eat his catch.

Ice Buried for Centuries.

Railroad men while digging gravel on Black Butte mountain, near Lisson in Siskiyou county, Cal., came recently upon an immense buried mass of ice, believed to have been there from time immemorial.

y Topsy-Turv

...sand fly is at home everywhe... ...clothing affords no protectio... ...is overabundant. Winter is mo... ...pleasant than summer. Sometimes ... ...a winter evening a fire is necessar... ...Mr. ... this a land of perpetu... ...the mean annual temper... ...ranging 63 degrees. With all ... ...sacredness Jerusalem is described ... ...topsy-turvy land." In a holy pla... ...the native takes off his shoes a... ...wears his hat. The men sport pet... ...coats and the women expose the... ...legs, while hiding their faces. C... ...pet are hung on the walls and p... ...tures on the ceiling. There is no a... ...parent gratitude, for in Arabic the... ...is no word the equivalent of "Than... ...you."

Living is cheap. A good cook c... ...be had by the month for $6. Mutto... ...is worth from 8 to 10 cents a poun... ...chickens about 25 cents a pair. Fru... ...is plentiful and reasonable. Consi... ...ering the economy of living, th... ...author expresses her surprise that ... ...few English live in Jerusalem, "the... ...number being insignificant when co... ...pared with the American resident... The population of the city is put dow... ...at 60,000, of which 40,000 are Jews.

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eautiful Gate

I wait for Thy hand of healing
For vision and hope in Thee
Open wide the door, let me feel the sun—
Let me touch Thy robe; I shall rise and
run
Through thy happy universe, safe and
free
Where in and out Thy beloved go,
Nor want nor wandering know.

Myself art the Door, Most Holy!
By Thee let me enter in!
I press foward Thee with my failing
strength,
Unfold Thy love in its breadth and
length.
Pure life from Thine let my spirit win
To the saints' fair city, the Father's
throne;
Thou Lord, art the way alone.

From the deeps of unseen glory,
Now I feel the flooding light,
Late sweet winds from Thy hills that
blow
Over so calm in its crystal flow!
O love unfathomed—the depth, the
height!
What so will Thou not unto me impart,
When Thou shalt enlarge my heart!

To be made with Thee one spirit,
In the bosom that I lie resting ask,
Between me and Thine;
In the Thy will divine;
My servant, for any task;
Consecrator through Thee, the
Sanctified forevermore!

Unidentified.

f in Bibles

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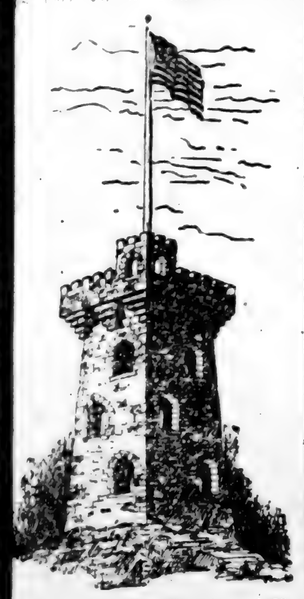

...agreed under the direction of Mr. ... Van Patten. The design will be of a ... military order and will be fitting ... appropriate for the purpose. The ... ...ver will be 40 feet high and 24 feet ... ...at the base, the battlements ... being wide enough so that the top ... ...correspond with the base. It will ... ...built of marble, to be quarried near ... ... The tower will be erected ... ...upon the elevation of which is ... ..., affording an extensive view ... ...of the surrounding country.

...The history of Ethan Allen farm is ... ...of much interest. Before the revolu... ...tion it was owned by a tory, who, on ... ...account of his loyalty to Great Brit... ...ain was forced to leave the country. ... ...The farm was subsequently confis... ...cated by the state of Vermont and the ... ...deed was signed over to the land com... ...missioners of Vermont. By him it ... ...was given to Gen. Ethan Allen, and he ... ...lived upon it at the time of his death ... ...in 1789. The farm then became the ... ...property of Gov. Van Ness, and was ... ...owned for well nigh a century as the Gov. ... ...Van Ness farm.

...The land fronts on the beautiful ... ...Winooski river. The name Indian ... ...Rock was given to the spot by reason ... ...of the legend that it was an outlook ... ...place for the Indians for long ages before ... ...the white man came to this country. ... ...The Indians of the Connecticut valley ... ...would come to make long pilgrimages ... ...to this beautiful valley to forage, ...and when near this spot would dis... ...patch and send their scouts to the ... ...top of Indian Rock to keep an outlook ... ...for miles. It is believed that the ... ...old grove of chestnut trees on ... ...the Ethan Allen farm sprang from ... ...seed sown by the natives when ... ...they brought nuts to eat from the ... ...Connecticut valley into Vermont.

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...The total production of sugar ... ...throughout the world is about 2,000,... ...000 tons per annum. Of this quantity ... ...60 tons are afforded by the sugar ... ...beet, 2,000,000 tons of which are re... ...quired to produce the above quantity ... ...of cane sugar. The total value of the ... ...sugar in the cane, if it could be ex... ...tracted, would be about $200,000,000, ...one-half is lost in the process of ... ...manufacture.

Mink Caught With His Dinner.

...While out looking over his traps one ... ...day recently Uranus Stacy of Saco, ...found two victims in one of them. ... ...They were a fair-sized mink, who had ... ...in his mouth an eel which he had just ... ...secured. The mink evidently got ... ...sight while trying to find a suitable ... ...location to eat his catch.

Ice Buried for Centuries.

...Railroad men while digging gravel ... ...in Black Butte mountain, near Lisson, ...Siskiyou county, Cal., came recently ... ...upon an immense buried mass of ice, ...believed to have been there from time ... ...immorial.

BELIEVE IN THE FATES.

Modern Greeks as Superstitious as Their Forefathers.

"Some of the superstitions of the old mythologic religion still prevail among the peasant classes in Greece," said Dr. George Horton. "Nor are the educated classes without such beliefs, such as that harm ensues from looking at the moon over the right shoulder, the belief in the three fates, the evil eye, the vampires and the nereids in general. Dressed in black and appearing as old women, the fates are supposed to come down from Olympus three days after the birth of a child, and to hold a meeting to determine its fate. Consequently, a table containing many dainties is set out for their invisible enjoyment. Especial care is taken lest the old ladies be enraged at not having enough good things to eat.

"No woman desires to be left alone after her child is born, believing that the ugly old women may become jealous and wreck some awful vengeance. Smut is therefore smeared on the faces of the youngsters so that this jealousy may not become excited.

"The young Athenian women frequently go to the ancient tombs near Athens, and, calling upon the fates, beg them to reveal the identity of their future husbands, singing: 'From the top of Olympus, where are the fates, where is my own fate?'"—Washington Post.

UMBRELLA THAT FOLDS UP.

Designed for Traveling Men and Good for Absent-Minded.

The earliest form of umbrella had the faculty of folding, but for a long time there has been an effort on the part of inventors to reduce the bulk of the rain shield when folded. This has been done in a measure in recent designs by making a handle which was detachable, and for the purpose of packing the umbrella in a trunk or suit case this device answered.

An umbrella capable of folding in such a space that it can be carried in the hand satchel, or even the pocket, has been more recently made. This had been arrived at by making

the handle, ribs and braces all telescoping. When the umbrella is closed after having been raised the extreme outside portion of the ribs close up under themselves and the braces break or fold so that the cover of the umbrella occupies a much less length than the ordinary umbrella, but the bulk is somewhat increased. When the parts are distended they are held firmly together by the spring bearing of the overlapping pieces.

When the umbrella is raised it differs from others of the ordinary type in only that it is neecssary to provide an opening at the points where the elbow in the rib is formed. These openings are covered with loose flaps, the presence of which are not obtrusive. The collapsing umbrella is especially designed for traveling people.

Fox Caught by Girl.

Hunters started a large gray fox on Longwood farm, belonging to the James Gordon estate. After four hours' chase old Reynard got in such close quarters that it ran under a pen near Waldrop. The hunters punched it out and the dogs had a sight race for some distance, but it was too cunning for the dogs. It finally dodged the dogs and hunters, some forty in number, and ran through W. J. Irby's yard while all the family were at dinner.

Mr. Irby's daughter Anna, 15 years old, saw it through the window of the dining room and gave it a sight race, hemming it off from the stable, and caught it by the head. She held it to the ground until her father got there and put it in a bag.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

American Precious Stone Sold.

The great 133 karat aquamarine found in Stoneham, Me., and probably the most valuable gem ever found on the American continent, has recently been bought as a valuable acquisition to the crown jewels of Germany. The German prince, while in this country, saw the gem of Chicago and admired it so much that the government has been negotiating for it ever since. At the World's fair at Chicago the gem was valued at $30,000.

The First Americans.

Recent explorations of ruins in Yucatan bring to light wall paintings that show in a vivid way what kind of people the prehistoric Americans were.

Not Strong on Orthography.

A Cape Porpoise citizen received a letter the other day upon which was the address, "Cape Porpus," Me.

TO REMOVE THE CIGAR BAND.

Simple Device That Will Often Prevent Spoiling Good Smoke.

Only a few years ago the placing of a band around a cigar was unknown and when it appeared first the band of paper was to be seen only around the finest brands of smokers. At first it was a badge of excellence, but later was adopted by all cigar manufacturers who advertised their goods, and the band developed into a mere means of identification, which has often had the object of preventing substitution of inferior goods.

The use of the band has become so general that there seems to be a demand for some means of readily removing the same. One might think that this was a matter of no difficulty, but it is a well known fact to cigar smokers that most brands are placed on cigars so tightly that it is difficult to remove them. In attempting to re-

move the band with the finger-nail or with the point of a knife it frequently happens that the wrapper of the cigar is so punctured or torn as to injure the smoking quality of the cigar, if not entirely to destroy it.

To facilitate the removal of the band an inventor has conceived the idea of making use of a thread, string or cord under the band, having the ends thereof projecting beyond the edges of the band brought together and tied into a knot, forming a loop. This loop can be readily taken hold of by the thumb and finger and by pulling on it the band will be readily severed without marring the cigar wrapper in the least. This severing device may be placed under the band after the band is put upon the cigar, or it may be put on the cigar at the time that the wrapper is placed thereon.

Colored Folk Fear "Voodoo."

Colored folk in the Ninth ward of the city of Wilmington, Delaware, are in mortal terror over the finding by Michael Palese, a bridge tender, of a jet black cat with a "voodoo" bag tied around its neck with yellow ribbon.

The bag contained spices, matches, needles and other magic charms. The note read:

"Bell Smith, this day do I conjure that you must and shall leave these premises without delay on the ninth day from this day. And God have mercy on you. Amen."

The negroes in the neighborhood think the Bell Smith referred to is Mrs. Isabella Smith, a white woman living on East Twelfth street. She does not seem concerned by the "conjuring."

Thomas Hamilton, who has the bag, has been given different methods of getting rid of the conjure, the favorite being to burn it with three red peppers, and throw the dust into the river when the tide is flowing out. Meanwhile the black cat has escaped.

Literal but Deceptive Truth.

They had finished the parish tea and the curate stood up to say a few words to the recipients before they dispersed. He spoke in eloquent terms of the impecuniosity of curates in general and then went on to say in apparently touching tones: "Why, even as I stand before you now I have only half a shirt to my back." A few days later the reverend gentleman received a parcel containing half a dozen new shirts, accompanied by a card bearing the name of one of his fair parishioners. At the earliest opportunity he called upon the lady and thanked her for her gift and then proceeded to ask what had prompted the kind action. "Why," she replied, "you told us the other night that you only had half a shirt to your back." "True," answered he, "but the other half was in front."

Women Drudges.

The Khyberee women are the hewers of wood and drawers of water to their village communities.

Trick of Clever Swindler.

A man wearing the uniform of the city tramway department recently boarded a Glasgow car and told the conductor that he had been sent to relieve the latter. The conductor handed over his tickets, punch and cash, but on proceeding to the car barns he discovered that the story was false. The bogus conductor remained on the car for about ten minutes and then disappeared.

Hamburg Man Shrewd Advertiser.

There is a piano dealer in Hamburg who runs the following advertisement in a local paper: "To be sold, at greatly reduced prices, pianos, grand or cottage models, in rosewood, walnut and other cases. These magnificent instruments were manufactured to complete orders from Port Arthur, but have been taken into stock in consequence of the siege."

NAMES NOT GOOD ON CHECKS.

Are Recognized and Venerated Everywhere Except in Banks.

Though he carried checks aggregating more than $200,000, Julius Redmond of Granite Falls could not raise a cent in Minneapolis.

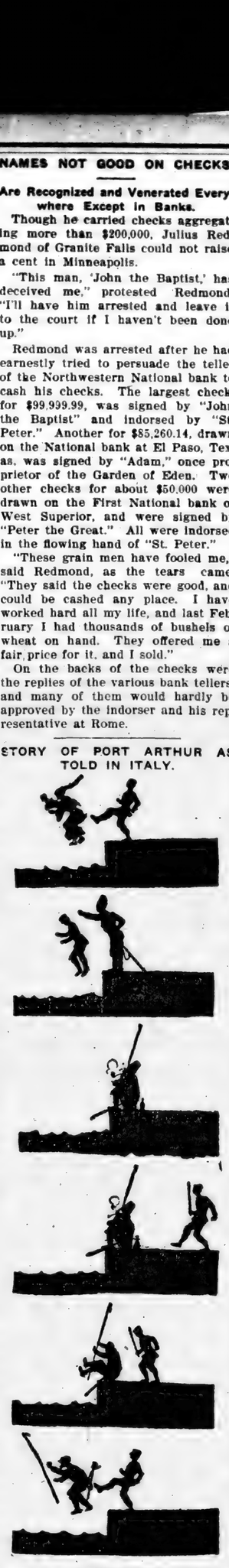
"This man, 'John the Baptist,' has deceived me," protested Redmond. "I'll have him arrested and leave it to the court if I haven't been done up."

Redmond was arrested after he had earnestly tried to persuade the teller of the Northwestern National bank to cash his checks. The largest check, for $99,999.99, was signed by "John the Baptist" and indorsed by "St. Peter." Another for $85,260.14, drawn on the National bank at El Paso, Texas, was signed by "Adam," once proprietor of the Garden of Eden. Two other checks for about $50,000 were drawn on the First National bank of West Superior, and were signed by "Peter the Great." All were indorsed in the flowing hand of "St. Peter."

"These grain men have fooled me," said Redmond, as the tears came. "They said the checks were good, and could be cashed any place. I have worked hard all my life, and last February I had thousands of bushels of wheat on hand. They offered me a fair price for it, and I sold."

On the backs of the checks were the replies of the various bank tellers, and many of them would hardly be approved by the indorser and his representative at Rome.

STORY OF PORT ARTHUR AS TOLD IN ITALY.



—L' Illustrazione, Italian.

Where Ignorance Is Bliss.

Of every hundred tourists who visit the Canary islands seventy-five are British. Naturally the natives of the Canary islands take a great interest in everything which affects England. Their general ignorance is appalling, but their very disregard for accuracy lends a certain charm to their conversation. A man in a barber's shop pointed to a dilapidated map of the world which was nailed to the wall and putting his forefinger upon Spain he exclaimed: "If war breaks out Spain must retake Gibraltar. Have no fear. The English ships may come down to us because it is all downhill, but after we have crippled them they will not find it so easy to get back to England, because it is all uphill."

Saved Horse With Broken Leg.

Prof. Ward, chief veterinarian of the University of California, has performed a distinct and valuable service to the animal kingdom by successfully setting the broken leg of a horse. Heretofore the only cure for a broken leg has been to shoot the horse. Dr. Ward and his assistants etherized the animal, set the broken bone and bandaged the leg in a plaster cast several inches in thickness. After the plaster set, the animal was allowed to stand up or lie down, as he chose. Six weeks sufficed to completely restore the limb. The bone has knit and the horse will be put to light work in a few days. When the plaster was removed, the animal was pronounced sound.

Takes Care of Valuable Document.

Town Clerk M. J. Houlihan of Newtown, Conn., has had the deed of the town given by the Indians in 1723 preserved by having it put on a silk back and inclosed in a substantial cover.

Mill Makes Only Wagon Hubs.

The hub mill at West Sebois, Me., is in full operation. The mill at West Sebois is one of the few of its kind in New England, nothing but wagon hubs being made.

WATER TOWER NEVER USED.

Intended for National Soldiers' Home Which Was Not Built.

Located far up on the hills to the west of Lake Assawampsett, in Lakeville, Mass., stands a water tower, built about twenty years ago. It is an imitation of the old stone mill at Newport.

About twenty-five years ago, according to the story, the national soldiers' home, located at Quincy, was to be moved to Lakeville. A tract of about

The Tower.

100 acres was secured there, occupying a beautiful position, from which every lake in the great chain was clearly visible. Plans were made for the erection of buildings.

The first requisite was water. Accordingly a 60-foot well was dug. A place to store the water was next needed, and this came in the form of the old tower. It was built of field stone, cemented together. Six columns were constructed with arches between, and a big column in the center to support the whole. Above these columns the massive stone tank was built, which would contain thousands of gallons of water. An arched roof was added and it was attractively set off with a weather vane.

Shortly after the completion of the tower, work on the home was stopped, and it has never been renewed.

PIGEON CAUSED HER DEATH.

Pet Missing Several Months Found Blocking Up the Stovepipe.

In the Wiltshire village of Zeals, England, a death has been caused by a pet pigeon. Two young women living at the rectory were found unconscious in their bedroom on Monday morning. One of the girls, Miss Maude of Southampton, was dead before the doctor arrived, but the other revived after some time.

It appears that a fire had been lighted over-night in a small stove which was connected with the main chimney by a flue. The girls retired to rest noticing nothing except that the fire smoked considerably. When the stove was removed for investigation the body of a pet pigeon, which had been missing for some months, was found blocking the pipe. The poisonous fumes had thus been driven back into the bedroom.

Newspapers of the World.

It has been calculated that, taking the population of the whole world, there is one newspaper to every 82,600 persons. The United States supports 12,500 newspapers, of which 1,000 are dailies, these being round figures. Germany has 5,500 journals, of which 800 are daily. England takes second place in the European record with 3,000 newspapers, of which 809 are daily. France has nearly the same number.

Prehistoric American Art.

One of the earliest examples of American designing is shown in the accompanying illustration. This interesting work of art is many centuries old; just what its age may be is a matter of dispute. Scientists believe they can trace in the motive of the design a relationship with Asiatic peoples.

Rabbit's Foot a Poor Charm.

A man gave to Frederick Staples of Farmstead, Conn., the left hind foot of a rabbit, solemnly vowing that the rabbit was shot in a cemetery at midnight.

Staples carried the rabbit's mystic foot constantly, but his luck did not improve. While he was dressing one morning the rabbit's foot dropped out of his pocket without his knowing it. His wife entered the room and stepped on the "mascot."

Feeling it soft, furry, yielding to her tread, she jumped in fright, shrieking, "Mouse! Mouse! Help, Fred! Mouse!"

Mrs. Staples fell and broke her leg. She will be in bed for six weeks at least. Staples threw the rabbit's foot into the stove.

Woolly Calf in Vermont.

John W. Averill of Barre, Vt., is the owner of a heifer calf whose hide is covered with a black wool instead of hair. The calf is a little over a week old.

HUNTER TREED BY WOLVES.

Hungry Pack Turn Tables on Minnesota Sportsman.

Henry Temfehr, a business man of Chisholm, Minn., came to the court house to-day to claim $20 as bounty for a wolf pelt in his possession. He had a harrowing experience getting his pelt, according to his story, which is vouched for by Judge Brady of Hibbing.

Mr. Temfehr was hunting north of Chisholm a few days ago, and while returning to town toward evening a pack of wolves assembled and threatened to attack him. He sought safety in a tree, and he thought it would be easy work to despatch the pack, one at a time, from his safe perch in the tree, but after firing one shot, at which he came near falling to the ground, he changed his mind.

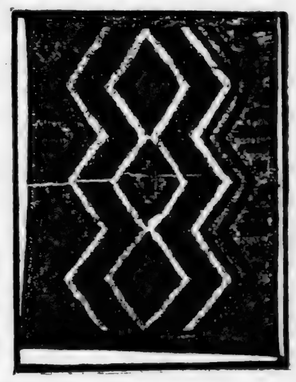
The wolves scattered about, realizing their danger, and watched from a respectful distance. All night the wolves kept their coveted prey in the tree, and Mr. Temfehr, although warmly cothed, came near freezing to death. During the first part of the night he fired a few shots at the beasts, and when, numb with the cold, he climbed down in the morning, he found one dead wolf.

It is supposed the other wolves hesitated to eat their dead companion for fear of meeting a like fate.—Duluth Correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press.

BEAUTY OF NAVAJO BLANKET.

Fine Design and Exquisite Coloring and Workmanship.

Here is an original American design. It is a Navajo blanket, the beauty of which can only be faintly conveyed in black and white. The blankets are single ply, with the same designs on both sides. In the preparation of color the Indians use decoctions of various plants with ashes of the juniper as well as a crude native alum as a mordant. The principal colors are red and black, while yel-



low and green occasionally vary the almost endless number of groupings of bars, diagonals, diamonds and other designs. The best black color is made from the twigs and leaves of the sumac, into a decoction of which is thrown a mixture of roasted ochre or ferruginous earth ground and mixed with the gum of the pinon pine, the tannic acid of the sumac combining with the sesquioxide of iron in the clay and producing a blue-black color enriched by the carbon of the burnt gum.—New York Herald.

Spaniel Tossed on Locomotive Pilot.

Engineer George W. Jacques, who runs into Kansas City, has a pet which he secured in a very peculiar manner.

When about five miles this side of Oak Grove one morning the pilot of his engine struck a water spaniel. Instead of throwing the dog under the wheels, as is usually the case, the canine was lifted into the air several feet and came down safe and sound on the top of the pilot, where it remained, too badly scared to move, until the train pulled into the Union depot. Mr. Jacques found the dog crouched down against the head of the engine, shivering with the cold, and took it to his room.—Kansas City Journal.

Butterfly or Leaf.

There are imitations in nature far more artistic and effective than those that make a bid for our approbation on the dramatic stage. Nature so "makes up" some insects and birds that they cannot be distinguished from plant and foliage. This is to enable them better to avoid other inhabitants of the woods who would prey upon them. Here is one of the most remarkable of these woodland freaks. Its name is Kallima Paralekta and it is a butterfly. It resembles a leaf. The left hand figure is

the butterfly, and in shape and color it is so like the leaf that it would likely deceive the most experienced eye.

Baby a Hearty Eater.

Twenty-four meals a day is the newest record in the eating line. It has been established by a baby at the Bridgeport, Conn., hospital. The baby is less than seven inches in length and weighs exactly two pounds.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST. . . .

The UNION *and* Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The UNION *and* Home and Farm **$1.00**

The UNION *and* Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, **$1.25**

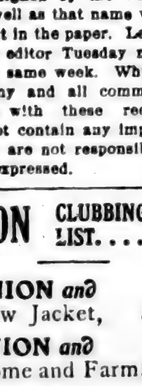
The UNION *and* Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The UNION *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The UNION *and* Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



BE SURE.

And read the article in this issue headed "Bacteria Bulletin." It is something that should interest all farmers.

NEXT TIME.

A number of communications received this week have to go over to our next issue. Our correspondents will please excuse us this time. We can't help it.

NOTICE!

The next county meeting of the Southern Cotton Association will be held at Clanton, March 16, at 11 a. m. Each school district organization is entitled to 3 delegates; all districts should meet on March 4th and elect these delegates and attend to such other business as may come before them. W. H. CONWAY,
tf County President.

TRY THIS.

Take a silver dollar, let it drop on the table and you will notice a ring. Wear the ring yourself or give it to a friend, and send the dollar to us and we will apply it on your subscription. Another nice experiment consists in taking a new dollar bill ond folding it several times and then unfolding it. You will notice it in creases. Use the creases for your Sunday trousers and then send us the original bill. When you have tried these experiments we will cheerfully put you onto another great scheme.—Exchange.

COTTON ASSOCIATION.

On February 16th the delegates from such of the school districts that had organized met at the court house in Clanton. On being called to order and temporary officers selected, a committee, composed of Judge Reynolds, Tipton Mullins, J. J. Grant, J. W. Sorrell and Ship Rasberry, was appointed on permanent organization. It reported as follows: "We recommend that this body organize strictly under the plan adopted by the Southern Cotton Association and adopt the constitution and by-laws furnished by said body. 2nd, we recommend W. H. Conway for President; F. A. Gulledge, Vice President; J. N. Dennis, Secretary; W. T. Callen, Treasurer. 3rd, we recommend that the order of business for today be: 1st, the election of three delegates to represent this county at the state organization. 2nd, miscellaneous business." The report was taken up by sections and unanimously adopted, the officers recommended being elected by acclamation. A number of names were then put in nomination for delegates to Montgomery on the 22nd. Judge Reynolds offered a motion, which was carried, that the nominees retire and select three of their number, the result being that W. I. Mullins, W. T. Hand and F. A. Gulledge were recommended to the convention which elected them by a unanimous vote. W. C. Edler offered a resolution, which was carried, that the farmers of the county be requested to keep their cotton in their own hands until further information is obtained from the central association. Treasurer Callen made a verbal report, which showed that he had received $156.25 for initiation fees from nineteen districts, showing a membership of 505. Secretary Dennis was instructed to furnish the county papers with a report of the meeting for publication. The convention then adjourned to meet March 16th.

NOTES.

The districts with paid up membership were represented by: No. 8, J. T. Chambers, J. N. Deason, 24 members; No. 10, J. W. Weldon, J. D. Sims, J. H. Carter, 19 members; No. 13, T. J. Griffin, Albert Williams, Wm. Courtney, 36 members; No. 17, J. W. G. Kicker, R. J. Downs, J. N. Dennis, 19 members; No. 26, R. E. Roper, W. W. Williams, A. L. Williams, 24 members; No. 28, M. F. Lett, W. F. Culpepper, W. J. Watson, 42 members; No. 31, W. A. Huckabee, J. T. Rockett, J. S. Jones, Jr., 20 members; No. 33, G. W. Thomas, W. L. Bates, W. W. Robinson, 37 members; No. 37, S. K. Rasberry, J. H. Rasberry, B. F. Calfee, 30 members; No. 38, T. C. Jones, J. A. Mims, H. W. Varden, 13 members; No. 39, G. L. Foshee, N. G. Ward, C. H. Hubbard, 57 members; No. 41, W. N. Price, A. F. Childress, A. H. Collins, 17 members; No. 43, M. A. Killgore, P. C. Weldon, D. A. Martin, 18 members; No. 44, W. S. Cox, W. H. Parrish, J. S. Dennis, 15 members; No. 46, J. M. Mims, T. J. Jackson, J. D. Collins, 54 members; No. 51, W. H. Conway, T. J. Littleton, J. W. Sorrells, 31 members; No. 55, W. N. Thomas, J. T. Blow, J. W. Davenport, 10 members; No. 56, G. P. Wilson, C. N. Cobb, C. H. Cobb, 9 members; No. 57, C. L. Glasscock, B. E. Coilum, J. N. Glasscock, 15 members, making 19 in all. There were 18 more districts who sent the following delegates: No. 11, E. B. Popwell, W. J. Vinson, W. J. Williams; No. 12, T. J. Deason, A. W. Powell, W. J. Fiquett; No. 14, J. J. Grant; No. 27, W. C. Roper, Oscar Durbin; No. 29, John Mims; No. 30, W. W. Devaughan, C. D. Higgins; No. 32, J. W. Cox, J. W. Oates, A. Williams; No. 34, T. L. Robinson; No. 40, W. Q. Sanders, John Gore, H. B. Rodgers; No. 42, J. R. Thompson, J. D. Grant, W. E. Thompson; No. 45, T. M. Driver, G. A. Dawson, M. C. Childress; No. 47, A. J. Davis, L. C. Robinson, M. Robinson; No. 52, R. G. Cofer, Thomas G. Cofer; No. 54, J. N Scott, W. R. Cofer, H. W. Gothard; No. 58, W. G. Conway; No. 61, J. F. Blankenship; No. 65, L. H. Reynolds, J. M. Potts, Tipton Mullins; No. 67, G. W. Shaw, W. A. Reynolds, Thomas Harrison. These districts had not for various reasons brought the money necessary to complete their membership, but will be in line before the next meeting. Thirty districts in the county were represented, but they are almost certain to get in the procession on the 4th of March, which has been appointed by President Conway as district day, and he makes a strong appeal to them in this issue. There seems to be a lack of knowledge in some districts as to where the money that is callected goes. Of every dollar that is taken in 50 cents is retained by the county organization, 25 cents by the state and 25 cents by the main or national organization. This money is to pay for literature and other necessary expenses. Each member is to have a copy of the constitution and by-laws, and from time to time, as necessity for it arises, necessary information as to the crop outlook, etc., will be sent out. As to this organization being a success, that is proven by the way some, who hung around the skirts of the first meetings, pressed to the front on Thursday trying to get a seat in the "band wagon." The convention ordered the payment to W. T. Hand of the railroad fare to New Orleans and back expended by him as a delegate from Chilton county.

Knee Cap Broken.

Calvert, Ala.—Mr. John Hurley, an employe of the Southern railway, met with a serious accident at Calvert, Ala., on the Mobile-Selma division, on Thursday. While walking on top of a freight car he fell, breaking his right knee cap. He remained on top of the car until he was able to signal and have the train stop. He was brought to Mobile that night, given attention and taken to an infirmary. His injury is serious and painful.

Hammond Remanded.

Andalusia, Ala.—The habeas corpus trial of Ab Hammond, charged with the murder of Bud Tucker at Florala, was completed Saturday, Judge Robinson remanding the defendant to jail without bail.

Blizzard in Oklahoma.

Lawton, Okla.—A blizzard prevailed in this part of Oklahoma Territory Saturday. The fall of snow was the heaviest in years.

Every father and mother of children will be glad to get one of those California machines that is guaranteed to answer questions.

STATE COTTON MEETING.

Pretty near a hundred delegates met in the State House at Montgomery Wednesday and perfected the state organization of the Cotton Association started at New Orleans. They were there for business, and our county association will hear from its President next week. Chilton county was well represented, not only by the regularly elected delegates, but by others who wanted to help along the good cause. Among other business, this resolution is of vital interest:

"Resolved, That we recommend to those who are holding cotton, in order to realize the benefit of the work of their Association, to continue to hold their cotton and to place their prorated share into the pool when organized."

PARTIAL LIST OF PROMINENT DELEGATES.

W. H. Conway, W. I. Mullins, F. A. Gulledge, Judge L. H. Reynolds, Wallace C. Edler, W. H. Sartor and others from Chilton county are in town today attending the cotton convention. Chilton county has over 600 paid-up members of the cotton association.—Montgomery Journal.

CHILTON COUNTY HAS THE BANNER CLUB.

Wallace E. Edler, of Clanton, in an interview with a Journal reporter today, said:

"Chilton county, at the meeting at Clanton on the 16th, had 505 paid up members from 19 school districts. Eighteen additional school districts were represented who did not pay up on that date, but have come in since, there being 67 school districts in the county. The outlook is good for a paid-up membership of 1,200 or 1,500 Chilton may not do everything right, but she sure does know which side her bread is buttered on."—Montgomery Journal.

CLANTON.

Well, we've had another cotton meeting and up went cotton, and down goes the speculator. But, didn't we have a good crowd considering the weather? All we have to do is to stick together.

Say, didn't the commissioners' court surprise you last week? Who'd have thought that the old officers would have left a couple of thousand dollars for the new officers to pay? About a thousand of that due on stationery that had been laid over from last spring, but, you see we had a campaign last year, and the democrats wanted to make a good showing, so they quit paying out money, and then talked about "the money we've got in the treasury." Say, it liked to have knocked Judge Reynolds off that revolving chair when these bills broke in on him. I believe the stationery men think they've struck a snag, and I guess they have. The Banner don't seem to like it because the stationery was not bought from it. I suppose "Frank" had forgotten that it was his own crowd that had bought all this stationery away from the county, so he hit the wrong fellow; but he does that anyway often. But here is the point: If his own crowd went away from him to buy stationery, how can be expect our people to patronize him? Well, hasn't Roosevelt done it this time? He says these office-holders must get off the executive committees, I say three cheers for Roosevelt, for when we get rid of these federal office-holders we'll build up a republican party in Alabama. I hear it whispered round that such and such a fellow will make a good officer, but no one seems to mention me. Now, I mean business, and if I don't get an office I'll disfigure the whole gang until you wouldn't recognize them.

Say, some folks are getting mighty thick around the court house. I admit our people are superstitious (and they ought to be, for we've not forgotten six years ago), and we old farmers keep our eye on the gun, and we don't calculate to let any one slip up on us, and "we'll meet you when the sun goes down."

Remember my scrap-book. I am yours for 10 cent cotton.

JUST A VOTER.

COLLINS' CHAPEL.

Dear Editor.

Here I come again. We've no spring greens yet, and it looks like we won't for some time. There is snow and ice yet, but I hope that March sunshine will drive it away. We are anxious to sow oats, but we can't get weather fit. You will see by the following that we expect to plant something besides cotton in our district (No. 46), organized Feb. 11, 1905, with 53 members; acres in 1904, 1,333; acres in 1905, 915; fertilizer in 1904, 1,254 sacks; fertilizer in 1905, 855 sacks. This is a reduction of almost one-third in acreage and fertilizer. We are proud to see so many taking part in the organization Boys, in the districts where you haven't organized, don't fail to do so on March 4th, don't be afraid of spending a quarter it won't hurt you; don't you know if we were organized it would be as easy to get 10 cents for cotton as it is to get 7? Our Alliance is getting along fine, and we are fixing to get our guano through the Alliance. That means business.

Success to THE UNION.

J. D. COLLINS.

COUNTY COURT.

A petition of habeas corpus in the case of Thomas Klinner, who was indicted for robbery by the last grand jury and his bail fixed by Judge Sayre at $500, was before Judge L. H. Reynolds on Monday. The petitioner in his prayer for the writ said: "Your petitioner further avers that he is informed that he has been indicted for said offense of robbery, and that one T. Scott Sayre, who claimed to be the circuit judge of this circuit, endorsed upon said indictment that your petitioner's bill was fixed at the sum of $500; that said Sayre was not a circuit judge, and the time the so-called circuit court was held, at which it was attempted to fix said bail, was not a time fixed by law for holding a circuit court for Chilton county, and that the act of said Sayre as to fixing said bail was without authority of law and void; and if said act in fixing said bail was valid, the sum at which the same was fixed was excessive, and a virtual denial of bail to your petitioner." By consent of the prisoner and his counsel, Col. W. A. Collier, Judge Reynolds did not pass upon the validity of the circuit court as held but reduced the bail to $250, the judge considering that to be a sufficient sum to keep the accused within reach of the authorities. The defendant is a poor man and has been in jail over 8 months already.

JEMISON, 2, 20, 05.

Editor Union.

Please give me space to say a few words to the farmers about organization. I think we have made a fine start in that direction, so I'd like to impress every farmer with the necessity of organizing. Think of it. Cotton has gone up over $5.00 on the bale in the last thirty days. Think what this means to a farmer that is holding ten bales of cotton, and then think how little it cost to organize. Now, brethren, don't fail on the 4th of March. If you don't want to join, come out and discuss the question and help those that do join by being present. We have all to gain and nothing to lose. I will close by saying, Agitate, Organize, Educate. With success to The UNION, and its readers, I am, respectfully,

J. W. SORRELL.

HOMER, LA.

February 13, 1905.

Editor Union:

Just a few lines to my old neighbors in Chilton. Here in the northwestern part of Louisiana there has been a sight of sleet and snow ever since Feb 2nd, and it is still at it. Moses Day, a young man who is pretty well known in the upper part of Chilton, is having a high old time with La girls. We farmers haven't done any farm work yet. Success to you all.

R. A. DAY.

ENTERPRISE.

Health of this community is rather poor at present. Charlie Gray's baby is very sick. Mrs. J. W. Neeley is better.

Our school is doing well.

The Methodist Sunday school is progressing nicely. Almot every one is joining the cotton association, and it is going to be a big success.

N. C. C.

COURTING DAYS.

A Mother Tells How to Handle Delicate Situations Tactfully

When one of the boys or young men calls to invite either of my daughters (who are still in their teens) to a ride, or other function, I usually go in to welcome him, writes a mother in Good Housekeeping. A little conversation follows in which I try to make him feel at ease, and let him see what an interest I take in him as well as in my girl, and without saying it in so many words let him realize the honor and trust I put in him. Then I depart, leaving the young folks to talk over their plans unembarrassed. If the young gentleman seems to be satisfactory—and a mother's intuition is seldom at fault in such matters—I usually acquiesce in the plan or invitation, but if the boy or the function appears unsatisfactory, the proposal is turned down with a tact that avoids giving either the boy or the girl the effect of a refusal. Mother's judgment recognizes that the daughter must go out into the world, but to have this done in such a way as to develop character in both the boy and the girl. Above all, avoid having your girls become "common," or too free in their actions. Self-respect and the charm of girlhood make a delightful combination that attracts the best in young men, and paves the way for genuine womanhood. The girl's mother who makes the best boys like her, seldom has the trials and tribulations common to mothers of the other kind.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Probate Court.

To John O. Dunovan, Claud B. Dunovan and Robert Dunovan.

Whereas, Beulah Matthews, an heir at law of the estate of Jeremiah Dunovan, deceased, has filed her application in said court for a sale of the lands described in said application, belonging to the estate of said decedent, for the purpose of division, upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided, and the 6th day of March, 1905, has been appointed for the hearing of said application, you are, therefore, hereby notified to appear before said court on said 6th day of March, 1905, to contest said application, if they think proper.

Witness my hand, this 31st day of January, 1905.

2-2-05 3 L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.

A Great Combination Offe

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democra

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly**, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us **$1.50 To-Day** and get your best home paper and the **Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City,** both for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

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Furniture and Rugs.

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Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

1011 First Ave., **BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

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Troy Special & Mule Brand

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.

County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

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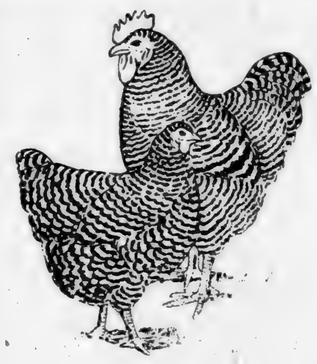
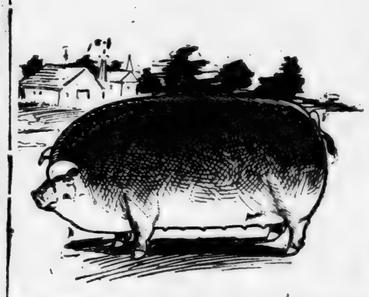


WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,

Maplesville, Alabama

THE Emperor Francis Joseph is probably as thoroughly beloved by his subjects as any sovereign in history has ever been. His great misfortunes—fearful defeats in the wars with France and Germany, the suicide of his only son, the assassination of his wife and family troubles in more recent times, have thrown about him an atmosphere of romantic sympathy; while liking for his kindly qualities is mingled with respect for his plain common sense.

During his stay in Berlin I met him a second time. At my first presentation at Dresden, two years before, there was little opportunity for extended conversation; but he now spoke at length, and in such a manner that showed him to be observant of the world's affairs even in remote regions. He discussed the recent increase of our army, the progress of our war in the Philippines, and the extension of American enterprise in various parts of the world, in a way which was not at all perfunctory, but evidently the result of large information and careful observation. His empire, which is a seething caldron of hates racial, religious, political and local, is held together by love and respect for him; but when he dies this personal tie which unites all these different races, parties and localities will disappear, and in place of it will come the man who by force of untoward circumstances is to be his successor, and this is anything but a pleasing prospect to an Austro-Hungarian, or indeed to any thoughtful observer of human affairs.—The Century.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—Judson Streck.
Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Roberts, W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August and Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton

County Surveyor.

P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Mt. Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley, R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 1st Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman. 3rd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Sugar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Primitive Baptists.

Mt. Hebron—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; 4th before the second Sunday; J. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Liberty Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—First Saturday, Clanton.

Calera Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 344—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 345—First Saturday, Clanton.

Billingsley Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 346—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Marbury Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 347—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Verbena Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 348—Saturday on or before full moon.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 349—Tuesday on or before full moon.

I. O. O. F.

Clanton Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Calera Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Clanton Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Clanton Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Clanton Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON CHURCHES.

Total membership
Price of membership
Total receipts
Price of admission

PERSONAL.

L. A. M. Thrasher was in Jemison Monday.

J. D. Collins was in Columbiana on business Monday.

A. W. Powell was in Clanton Thursday.

G. P. Wilson was in Blankenship's store, Clanton, Monday.

F. M. Lee was in Clanton Monday.

Elbert Williams was a visitor from Calera to Clanton Friday.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Good Luck is quite sick.

A. C. Nelson was in Clanton Friday.

M. O. Hall was in Clanton Saturday.

W. T. Mullins was in Clanton Monday.

J. W. Kelly was in Clanton Saturday.

Dr. Wilson was in Clanton Monday.

Rev. A. L. Foshee was in Clanton Monday.

Archie Motes was in Clanton Monday.

Thos. Grimes was in Clanton Monday.

Hawkins Davis was in Clanton Monday.

Clark and Allen and Ed Wade were in Clanton Monday.

W. I. Mullins was in Clanton Monday.

Gulledge, Carter, Edler went to attend the meeting.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Archie Motes; Stella Adams.

Thos. Grimes; Hawkins Davis.

Clark and Allen and Etha Gulledge.

FIRE.

On Saturday night the residence of Phillip Sanders and Mrs. Sanders' personal effects in the Postmaster's office, the Mayor's office and the county statement were destroyed by fire. Special delivery mail in the Postmaster's office was saved, while he did overcoat and some clothing seems to have been destroyed in which he had valuable interesting papers. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mrs. Sanders will be missed at the office by the patrons, as she was very accommodating. Mr. Sanders will be missed in the community as he was a good citizen. Judge Reynolds, Mrs. W. I. Mullins, Mrs. Gilmore and Miss Lucile Gilmore were in Clanton Monday.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE

A bill now before congress has just been introduced by Senator Hale, of Maine, to prohibit the sale of Hall's Catarrh Cure in the United States. The bill was passed by the senate committee on public health and quarantine, and will be reported favorably to the senate. The Archie Motes; Stella Adams.

Thos. Grimes; Hawkins Davis.

Clark and Allen and Etha Gulledge.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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WITH

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be-Democrat is issued **Semi-Wee**
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ews of the World's Fair, all the ne
gn, and all the news of all the ear
be-Democrat during the coming ye
IS THE TIME.
ay and get your best home paper a
per of the World's Fair City, Lo
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n, Clanton, Ala.

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asking.
RMINGHAM, ALA

MERCHANDISE AND
RTILIZERS
OR SALE.
ial & Mule Brand
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. JONES,
Alabama

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ice Supplies a Specialty.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs fo
50c. Packing for shippin
10c extra.

PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices befor
you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alabama

s Joseph is probably as thoroughly beloved by
sovereign in history has ever been. His grea
l defeats in the wars with France and Ger
of his only son, the assassination of his wife
s in more recent times, have thrown about
e of romantic sympathy: while liking for
es is mingled with respect for his plain
met him a second time. At my first presenta
re, there was little opportunity for extended
at length, and in such a manner that showed
s affairs even in remote regions. He discussed
the progress of our war in the Philippines, and
prise in various parts of the world, in a way
, but evidently the result of large information
mpire, which is a seething caldron of hates,
cal, is held together by love and respect for
onal tie which unites all these different races,
ear, and in place of it will come the man who
nces is to be his successor, and this is any-
n Austro-Hungarian, or indeed to any thought-
The Century.

CITY OFFICIALS.

ayor—Judson Strock.
ouncil—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol-
W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
erk—J. Watts Moore.
arshal—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

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April, first Monday June, second
day July second Monday August,
Monday November.

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heriff—J. M. Morgan.
ecretor—J. O. Middleton.
x Assessor—A. C. Mims.
x Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

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ond District—Alex Glasscock.
rd District—R. P. Kendrick.
rth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

P. P. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

and clerks are cordially ask-
send the editor any news regard-
ir churches which they would
published. Also if there are any
in these notices please send cor-
ns.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

h-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd
y. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings-
F. D. No. 1.

lton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
d Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

stnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason.
nday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

y Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman
nday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

donia—Rev. G. W. Freeman
nday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman.
nday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

ar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
nday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

n Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd
J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Primitive Baptists.

el—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor;
efore the second Sunday; J.
mathy, clerk, Verbena.

Mount M. E. Church—Rev
rell, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song
every 2nd and 4th Sunday af-
Prayer meeting every Wed-
night.

RATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

on R. A. Chapter, No. 116—
Saturday, Clanton.

ge Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
urth Saturday, Cooper.

Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No
st Saturday, Clanton.

y Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
st Saturday, Billingsley.

Lodge, A. F. and A. M.,
Saturday on or before full

A. F. and A. M., No.
on or before full moon.

A. F. and A. M., No.
on or before full moon.

I. O. O. F.

Lodge—First and third Sat-

Lodge, No. 304—Second and
Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Jack Camp, No. 190—First and
ndays.

I. O. R. M.

mo Tribe, No. 90—First and
ndays sleep. Visiting chiefs
invited. E. B. Langston, C.
H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Lodge, of Thorsby—Second
h Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Feb. 22, 1905...6,153
Price on same date 7 3-8
Total receipts same week 1904 ..6,592
Price same date 13 7-8

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

L. A. McGraw was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

J. D. Collins, J. G. Hayes and H. G. Cofer were callers in our office Thursday.

A. W. Abbott was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

G. P. Wilson, Calvin Dennis, J. F. Blankenship and W. M. Pierce were welcome visitors Thursday.

F. M. Littlejohn was in town Thursday.

Elbert Littlejohn was a pleasant visitor Friday. He is thinking about going to Prattville to locate. We'll all be sorry to lose him, but wish him good luck.

A. C. Neely was a welcome caller Friday.

M. O. Cup was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

W. T. Mahan was in Clanton Saturday.

J. W. Kicker was a welcome caller Saturday.

Pres. W. H. Conway and Sec. J. N. Dennis were in Clanton Saturday, and worked all day getting the cotton association reports into shape; they both deserve a deal of credit for the time they give the organization.

Rev. A. C. Swindall filled his third Sunday appointment at the Baptist church, and as usual gave his hearers an earnest message. The weather being bad his congregation was small.

B. E. Collum was in Clanton Saturday.

"Dr. W. F. Middleton, of Clanton, is at the New Mabson hotel."—Monday's Advertiser.

Judge Reynolds spent Saturday at Jemison.

Mrs. Will Glass, near Jemison, was severely burned Wednesday of last week by her clothes catching fire from the grate. Dr. MacNeil is attending her.

John Johnson and wife have a new baby at their house.

Probate Clerk Honeycutt performed the marriage ceremony Saturday, uniting Archie Cleckler and Miss Rosa Motes.

Judge Reynolds united a colored couple Monday morning at his office, Ed. Clark and Mary Miller.

Ed Wagoner was in Clanton Monday.

W. I. Mullins, W. H. Conway, F. A. Gulledge, Judge Reynolds, W. H. Sarter, Dr. N. S. Johnson and W. C. Edler went to Montgomery Tuesday to attend the cotton convention.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Archie Cleckler and Miss Rosa Motes; Sterling Sexton and Miss Susie Adams.

Colored.

Thos. Green and Annie Wilson; Wilkins Davis and Fannie Milton; Ed Clark and Mary Miller; Richard Taylor and Alice Lawhorn; Jim Campbell and Etha Calloway.

FIGHT IN CLANTON.

On Saturday night, Postmaster Dudley and Phtographer Lyons had a personal encounter, as a result of which the Postmaster was brought before the Mayor Monday, and fined $3.00 and costs. According to Mr. Lyons' statement the difficulty arose over a "special delivery" letter, and he says the Postmaster struck him in the face, while he (Lyons) had his hands in his overcoat pockets. As the difficulty seems to have arisen over a question in which "Uncle Sam" is supposed to be interested, the postoffice authorities will likely take a hand in the investigation that ought to follow.

HALLS OF CONGRESS.

A bill making it a felony to counterfeit the great seal of the United States was passed by the Senate.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was considered, the Senate refusing to strike out the provision for free seeds.

There was a bitter personal controversy between Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Hearst, of New York, in the House.

The prolonged wrangling over the Statehood bill in the Senate came to an end February 7, when a final vote was to be taken, by agreement.

Though economy is the watchword in making appropriations at this session, it is well known that the President is very anxious for a liberal naval program.

The Commerce Committee has reported to the House a railroad rate bill which is a composite of a number of bills on the subject proposed by different members.

A bill of great importance to Alaska has just become a law. It provides for the construction and maintenance of roads and schools and the care of insane persons in that district.

The President sent a message to Congress urging that provision be made for the collection of thorough statistics on marriage and divorce in the United States by the Census Bureau.

Secretary of War Taft and Commissary-General Weston told the Senate, in an official report, that meat for the army in the Philippines is bought in Australia because it would cost double the price to get the supply in the United States.

It is not often that the seniors of the Senate will officially postpone a session for a wedding, but recently on the application of Senator Hale the hour of meeting was made 1 o'clock instead of 12, in order to allow Senators to attend the marriage of a daughter of Senator Warren, of Wyoming.

WITH A STOCK COMPANY.

It was a proud and happy day
When Russell Crane Salvini Gray
Joined a flock
Of actor folk, a real stock troupe;
Yes, he was taken in the group
With the stock.

They started west without delay,
And Russell Crane Salvini Gray
Wore a frock—
A lovely coat—with conscious air,
Rejoicing greatly to be there
With the stock.

They busted out near Santa Fe
And Russell Crane Salvini Gray,
Who couldn't hock
His clothes at anything like par,
Came home inside a cattle car
With the stock.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

JUST FOR FUN

He—Has he a college education? She—Oh, yes; he plays football, golf and he's a crackajack at tennis.—Yonkers Statesman.

Gerald.—Mamma, can you change 15 cents for me? Mother.—How do you wish it changed, dear? Gerald.—Into a quarter.—Puck.

Lady—Oh, that big dog isn't the one I advertised for. My dog was a little fox-terrier. Boy—Yes'm. Your dog's inside o' dis one!—Puck.

Suitor—I came to ask your daughter's hand. Father—Can you support her auto in the manner to which it has been accustomed?—New York Sun.

Mayme—What a gossip Mrs. Gadby is! Edith—Yes, indeed. I never tell her anything without finding out that she has already told it herself.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Giles—So you've got a place in that banking house? I suppose it was because you knew the president? Harris—Partly that, and partly because he did not know me.—Boston Transcript.

Seedy Stranger—Excuse, me, sir, but can you change a dollar for me? Humanitarian—Why, yes. Seedy Stranger—Thanks. And now will you kindly tell me where I can get the dollar?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That Mrs. Snaggs is too much of a aristycrat fur me to mingle wid." "How's that?" "She was knocked down by a pushcart and she had it put into de paper dat she was hit by an autermobile."—Detroit Free Press.

Rimer—"Do you really prefer to have long poems sent in to you rather than short ones?" Editor—"Yes. When they're long, you see, I don't have to think up any other excuse for rejecting them."—Philadelphia Press.

Mamma—"Fighting again, Willie? Didn't I tell you to stop and count one hundred whenever you were angry?" Willie—"But it didn't do any good, ma. Look what the Jones boy did while I counted!"—Harper's Bazar.

"I don't believe the woman who recently moved into the flat across the hall is any better than she should be," remarked Mrs. Naggsby. "Of course not, my dear," rejoined Naggsby, "who ever heard of a woman that was?"—St. Louis Star.

He (reading about the latest society wedding)—"They have a lot to say about what the bride wears, but they have nothing to say about the poor bridegroom." She—"They have no need to, because it is a well-known fact that he usually wears a worried look."—Boston Globe.

Madame (in a busy street in Paris)—"Oh, M. l'Agent, is it true that it is dangerous to stand with the foot on the electric tramline?" M. l'Agent—"No, madame, it is not dangerous so long as you do not stand with one foot on the line and the other on the overhead wire."—Pick Me Up.

Mrs. Tittle—"Wasn't it disgraceful the way those women talked during the play last night?" Mrs. Tattle—"Well, I should say so. Sarah Snookins was trying to tell me the fuss in the Brindles family, and those two women made such a clatter I couldn't hear more than half she said."—Boston Transcript.

Took Their Mother at Her Word.

In every family there are family jokes on some member of the family and often they are better than the professional ones you hear. Here is a time honored one in the family of Mrs. John J. Ingalls.

At the dinner table one day Mrs. Ingalls dropped a little gravy on the front of her dress. One of her daughters called her attention to it. Mrs. Ingalls said: "My dear, I knew the spot was there. You need not have troubled yourself to call the attention of other people at the table to it. If the spot annoys you, you may leave the table." And the next time Mrs. Ingalls dropped something on the front of her dress all her children got up and marched away from the table. The event has passed into the family joke book.—Atchison Globe.

The Governor's Wife.

"Two men in Buffalo," says ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, "recently had a heated argument over the question whether the wife of a governor of a state had an official title. One man contended that she should be addressed as 'Mrs. Governor So-and-So,' while the other man stoutly insisted that she was simply 'Mrs. Blank, wife of Governor Blank.' Finally they agreed to submit the question to the first man they should meet. He proved to be an Irishman. The case was put before him and he was asked for a decision.

"'Nayther of yez is right,' said the Irishman, after a moment's reflection, 'The wife of a governor is a governess.'"—Collier's Weekly.

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.

tf

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This is one of the best and most liberal offers ever made by any publisher. So come on at once, and renew your subscription or become a new subscriber and secure this magazine FREE.

tf

The man who rocked the boat last summer probably has accepted the position of chauffeur for the winter, says the Baltimore Sun.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States..	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

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COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Read Down			CENTRAL. TIME.	Read Up		
AM	PM	PM	DAILY	AM	AM	PM
No 9	No 7	No 3		No 8	No 2	No 10
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

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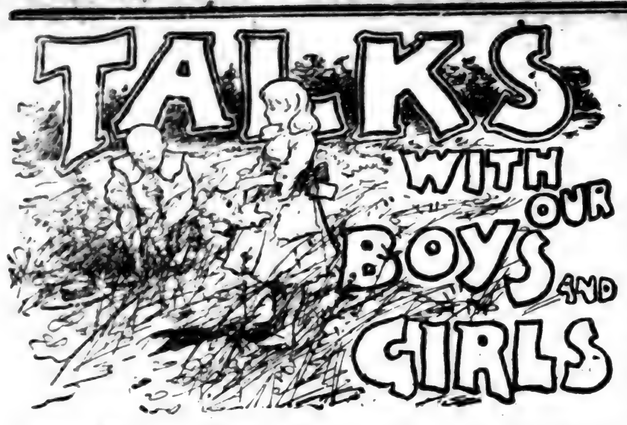


HATCHING ALLIGATORS.

Hatching alligators is the latest use to which incubators have been put. Beginning with chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, the use of incubators was extended to ostriches and babies, and now a manager of an alligator farm in Arkansas has adopted the use of incubators there.

An alligator is in its propagating habits between a fish and a hen. It swims in the water like a fish and lays eggs but instead of laying them in the water it goes out and makes a nest on the land like a hen. In this nest it lays twenty-five or thirty eggs, and then trusts to the warm weather to hatch them out. The period of incubation of alligator eggs is not accurately known, but it approximates five weeks, or a fortnight longer than chicken eggs or a week longer than duck eggs.

Most of the alligators hatched at the alligator farms are sold in infancy for $1 a piece to visitors from the North. As many alligators are raised to maturity as the inclosed swamps and streams of the alligator farm will permit. They are valuable for their hides, which are used for bags, belts, purses and like purposes.

The supply of alligators is much less than the demand, as the hide-hunters have killed off all they could find, and there is as yet no close season in the game laws for their protection. Like the terrapin they are becoming extinct in their wild state. At the alligator farms no more old alligators are kept than are needed for breeding purposes. Most of them are sold when a month or six weeks old, and the others are killed at an early age, when the hides are more pliable and easily worked. Alligator farming so far has proved a profitable industry.—An Amateur Naturalist.

A NEW YORK RAT.

A dock rat which had become engaged in a fierce fight with a big gray cat belonging to a grocer at Wythe avenue and Ross street, Williamsburg, attacked Policeman Nicholas Benson of the Clymer street station, the other afternoon, and severely bit his right leg before he succeeded in shooting the animal.

The rat was seen by boys coming out from a sulphur mill on Wallabout Creek at the foot of Ross street. As it ran along the gutter in Ross street the boys stoned it until it ran into a stable adjoining the grocery.

The grocery cat was in the stable and caught the rat, running with its prey back to the street. Then began a battle between the two animals. For several minutes it was nip and tuck. First the cat would have the rat by its throat and the next moment the rat would free itself and spring back at its antagonist.

Finally when the cat was becoming exhausted and fell backward into the gutter with the rat gripping her throat, Policeman Benson, who had been watching the fight, struck at the rat with a snow shovel. The rodent let go its grip on the half dead cat and sprang at the officer, fastening its [illegible] right leg just below the knee. [illegible] tried to shake off the [illegible] held on tightly, and as the [illegible] was becoming intense he drew his revolver and shot it in the head. [illegible] had his wound cauterized. [illegible]—New York Sun.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

The number 7 has always played an important part in history. It may be interesting for boys and girls to read a few of the traditions in which it figures. It is said in ancient history that on the 7th day of the 7th moon there was a holy observance ordered to the children of Israel. They feasted 7 days and stayed 7 days in their tents. The 7th year was a year of rest. At the end of 7 times 7 years began a year of jubilee. Every 7th year the land lay fallow. Every 7 years there was a grand release from debt and bondsmen were set free.

Perhaps from these old laws, says the Brooklyn Eagle, came the later customs in which the magical 7 plays so important a part. A young man was bound out to service for 7 years. Prisoners were confined for 7 years or 14 or 21, according to their offense. In olden times a child was not named until it was 7 days old, because he was not thought really alive until then. The teeth in a properly constructed child are looked for in the 7th month, and in the 7th year they are expected to leave the gums in favor of set No. 2. A man becomes of age at 21; at 4x7 he is supposed to be in full possession of his physical strength; at 7x5 he is mentally equipped at his best; at 7x6 if he is ever to become grave and full of wisdom then is the proper time for him to begin. At 7x7 he is at the full tide of life, and after that, according to this terrible rule of 7, he is to go down hill at a 7 times rate of speed.—Philadelphia Record.

FAVORITE DISHES OF THE FAMOUS.

Napoleon's favorite dish was a bean salad.

Queen Elizabeth was very fond of roast goose.

Andrew Jackson surrendered to ice cream at first taste.

Stonewall Jackson delighted in buckwheat cakes—in season and out of season.

Henry VIII. was extremely fond of beans and imported a Dutch gardener to raise them.

Charles Sumner's private secretary tells of the statesman's sweet tooth for chocolate creams.

Washington was noted for his fondness for hickory nuts and the amount he could consume.

Louis XV. was extravagantly fond of a dish made of the eggs of various birds, which cost $100.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fond of pie, especially that made of plums, which he called the fruit of Paradise.

Lincoln in the days when he did his own marketing, often stopped at a certain shop for his favorite—gingerbread. He used to say: "It swells up and makes me feel as if I had something."—What to Eat.

BENNY ON THE PRAIRIE DOG.

The prairie dog is a small animal that lives in little caves in the ground which he makes himself. His food is vegetables and fresh roasted peanuts when he can get them. He can be civilized and is frequently found in parks, but prefers the wild western plains of our country, where there are plenty of rattlesnakes and cactus. In the winter he hyphenates and does not wake up till spring. There was a man away down in Illinois once who had a friend in Kansas that sent him a prairie dog by express. The dog got a long all right till the beginning of winter, and then he hyphenated and went to sleep. The man thought he was dead, and shovelled him into a hot stove and burned him up. When he found out from the prairie dog's friend out in Kansas that he was not dead, but only sleeping, he went out and shed bitter tears of woe and remorse. This should teach us to be kind to animals. The prairie dog lives in villages and spends a great deal of his time standing up on his hind legs and thinking.—Benny in Chicago Tribune.

Indeed No!

"What! you refuse me?"

His face betraying his intense astonishment and chagrin, the young man who faced the beautiful girl who had just blasted all his hopes staggered back in an excess of emotion; then he drew himself up haughtily.

"It is, of course, your privilege," he said; "but do you realize what I have done for you? Six months ago, when we first became acquainted, I began to spend money. Look at the carriages we have had, the flowers I have sent, the elaborate suppers I have given you! Perhaps it is wrong to speak of these things, but did you not permit me to do all this? Indeed, did you not encourage me in my lavishness? How comes it now, in view of these facts, that you reject me? Was I not right in hoping for victory?"

"Certainly not," she replied. "I did the right thing. Why, my dear boy, if I had had the slightest idea of marrying you, do you suppose I would have permitted you to spend all that money?"—Judge.

American Beef Abroad.

The increasing influence of the large American meat firms at Smithfield Market is causing unrest among the salesmen.

Formerly cattle, live or chilled, were sent over to be dealt with by Deptford and Smithfield salesmen, but now a few of the most important American firms—one of which controls as many as 600 businesses in England—have initiated a policy of killing, cutting up and selling their own cattle in this country.

The superintendent at Smithfield stated that the policy of entire control now adopted by the big American firms has caused troublous times for some of the salesmen.

"The American beef sent to England is all surplus produce," he said, "and is exported to keep prices up in the States. The firms which send it do not seem to care much what price it commands, so long as it pays them for sending.—London Express.

Definition of Railway Ticket.

A little schoolgirls definition of a railroad ticket is worth repeating. In a composition written in one of the Boston primaries on "A Railway Journey," the little one says, among other things:

"You have to get a ticket, which is a piece of paper, and you give it to a man, who cuts a hole in it and lets you pass through."—Boston Herald.

AS TO HAIR BRUSHES.

It is a matter of wonder to women that they can't get a good brush, particularly a hair brush. It may be that a good price is paid for the article and it possesses a beautiful silver mounting, but the bristles come out, and even if they stay in they are so soft as to be absolutely useless.

The reason of the frailties of the average brush on the market are curious and interesting. As a matter of fact, a good brush costs money nowadays. Prices have increased enormously in the last five years. A good hair brush cannot be obtained for less than $4.50, and this not with a filigree silver mounting, but a seasoned hardwood backing. To many persons this would seem like the wildest sort of extravagance. But it is quite the reverse.

A man who deals in hair brushes recently told some interesting facts relative to their quality and manufacture. How to know a good brush is, he avers, as difficult for the average customer as to tell of the habits and customs of the North Sea islanders.

"In selecting a brush buy nothing but the real Russian bristles or those coming from the north of Germany," says he, "for the finest quality of bristles come from the wild boar which is found in these localities. Anyone that knows anything about the trade is keenly aware of the rise in price. It has increased from 10 to 20 per cent., and the reason for this is that as the country becomes more thickly settled the boar is driven further and further away, and also is being quickly decimated, as are our buffaloes.

"The bristles of the domestic boar can and are being used, but they lack the quality and stiffness of the wild variety. In the latter case nature has provided a hard coating. One might well wonder how these bristls are secured. The peasants pick them up strand by strand and store them away. It is an interesting custom in Russia for the parents to keep the bristles as a dowry, for their eldest daughter upon her marriage. They gather them in small bundles and tie them. To buy the bristles costs a penny each. Of course, they are much longer than one sees them in the brushes.

"French manufacturers use only the finest bristles in their brushes, a fact which some persons object to. The best brushes are made in England, Americans have not yet begun to compete with the English in this industry, which is yet in its infancy here. As a rule the fancy silver backed brushes are manufactured here and the bristles are exceedingly poor.

"To show you the scarcity of the real Russian bristles an agent of one of the largest English brush manufacturers recently told me that their entire stock of bristles amounted to not more than $10,000. And it was all they could get at the time for love or money.

"It's not fancy what material shall be used as a backing to brushes. For nothing equals in durability a seasoned hardwood. Neither moisture, heat nor cold affects it, and owing to the nature of the material the bristles can be more securely fastened in. Turtleback ebony is perhaps the best of all. It comes from South America and Madagascar also. Is more expensive than ordinary ebony, although the cost of transportation is the same. A big tree, perhaps, will yield only a small quantity; because of the fact that the heart of the wood is very apt to be decayed. Turtle-back ebony shows a faint grain, while the other is dead black—New Haven Register.

JEWELED HATPINS.

The season's great vogue for jeweled ornamentation on every article of feminine attire, from the toe of the dressy slipper to the crown of Directoire hat, has brought forth unusual and innumerable conceits in hatpins, and has changed that woman's sure weapon or defense from an unobstrusive necessity to a brilliant and artistic decoration. Each chapeau has its own set of hatpins, which are never removed from their respective holes. This keeps the hat from being filled with holes and being knocked out of shape by forcing the pins into the stiffening of the frame. Large individual stones imitating sapphire, topaz, ruby, emerald and amethyst, together with the water pearls and cut crystals, all furnish a charming ornamentation in the folds of a soft evening hat or on a severe fur or feather hat.

Lotus flowers, orchids or callas have a long water pearl for their Calyx. For walking hats the athletic girl will find sets of pins showing the miniature brassies, cleeks and drivers of the golf bag, or a tiny ball and bat with the name of her favorite college in enamel. The automobile hatpins resembling a huge safety pin are elaborately bejewelled, and show graceful and grotesque designs in gun metal and gold. These pins are not only a great boon to the fair motorist, but they make a handsome and firm fastening for the chapeau of lace or chiffon.

CHEERFULNESS AT THE TABLE.

An old lady who looked as though she might have belonged to the "Sunshine society" all her life was asked by a friend why her never-failing cheerfulness. Her answer contains a suggestive lesson for parents. "I think," said the clever old lady, "it is because we were taught in our family to be cheerful at the table. My father was a lawyer with a large criminal practice; his mind was harassed with difficult problems all the day long, yet he came to the table with a smile and a pleasant greeting for every one and exerted himself to make the table hour delightful. All his powers to charm were freely given to entertain his family.

"Three times a day we felt this genial influence, and the effect was marvelous. If a child came to the table with cross looks he or she was quietly sent away to find a good boy or girl, for only such were allowed to come within that loving circle. We were taught that all petty grievances must be forgotten when meal time came, and the habit of being cheerful three times a day under all circumstances had its effect on even the most sullen temper. Grateful as I am for all the training received in my childhood home, I look back upon the table influence as as among the best of my life."—American Grange Bulletin and Scientific Farmer.

GIRLS' NAMES.

If your name is "Grace" do not spell it "Gracye." If it is "Mary" do not spell it "Maymie." If it is "Katharine" do not spell it "Kathryn." The time may come when these "y" forms, as one might call them, may cease to seem silly and affected, but it has not yet arrived. If you were christened with a name of this description perhaps your parents will allow you to change it into the more dignified and sensible form. If you have been named "Nellie" or "Lutie" or "Myrtle" you may properly, with your parents' permission, call yourself respectively "Helen" or "Ellen," "Lucy" or "Mercy," or even "Myrtle." Almost anything is better than "Myrtle," and the long list of enfeebled and languishing names of the same sort.

It is true that the names in the catalogues of our colleges for women are, as a rule, suitable and dignified, but in a certain large school for girls in "Maymies" and the "Luties" flourish and abound. Such violations of good taste are not crimes against good morals, and yet we wish that some punishment might be devised which might help to banish them faster than the exasperatingly slow process of "universal education."—Harper.

RAINY DAY ACCESSORIES.

Two rainy-day accessories are worth owning, says the New York Evening Post. One is an umbrella to put in a dress suit case. The handle and the top piece are both hinged and the umbrella folds into a remarkably small space. Every woman knows what a nuisance an umbrella is when traveling. The suit case is heavy, one's skirts or hat often demand the other hand, and the umbrella is usually the last straw that makes a journey a burden to the flesh. The other rainy-day convenience is a new rubber which is so small that it will hardly serve except in damp weather when the mud is not deep. It amply protects the toe of the boot without projecting far over the toe. In the back there is a fraction of a heel which is hardly noticeable. The rubber stays on well and is more comfortable than the old style with a back strap.

NECK FRILLS.

One may readily copy the newest model neck adornments. If you wear a twelve-and-a-half collar buy 14 inches of white double mousselin plisse, from four to five inches wide. A lace edge should finish this. Hold the plaiting in during the making, so that the ruffle will not split apart where it should join in the back. Finish the top with an upstanding narrow pleating on the same order. The art lies in removing from the wide plaiting its factory top finish, and then joining it to the narrow band wthout showing seams. If it is necessary to cut off the machine finish of the narrow plaiting also give to the trimming a firmness by backing up the stiches with a narrow white silk binding-ribbon, single or doubled. These ruffs are to be fastened with at least three fancy jeweled pins.

Mountain Railways.

No less than fourteen electric mountain railways are now under way of construction in Switzerland. Within the course of a few years all the leading Alpine heights can be reached by mountain railways. Switzerland is spending many millions on these enterprises, and it is hoped that, with these increasing facilities, the number of tourists will become greater every year. The Jungfrau and Chamounix railways will be completed and open for passenger traffic in about eighteen months, that is to say, by the summer of 1906.—Philadelphia Record.

WASHINGTON'S REVERENCE.

An Anecdote of the Father of His Country and of His Mother.

Much of George Washington's firm strength of character was due to his splendid ancestry, as the following little anecdote will testify:

While reconnoitering in Westmoreland County, Virginia, one of General Washington's officers chanced upon a fine team of horses driven before a plow by a burly slave. Finer animals he had never seen. When his eyes had feasted on their beauty, he cried to the driver:

"Hello, good fellow! I must have those horses. They are just such animals as I have been looking for."

The black man grinned, rolled up the whites of his eyes, put the lash to the horses' flanks, and turned up another furrow in the rich soil. The officer waited until he had finished the row; then, throwing back his cavalier cloak, the ensign of rank dazzled the slave's eyes.

"Better see missis! Better see missis!" he cried, waving his hand to the south, where above the cedar growth rose the towers of a fine old Virginia mansion. The officer turned up the carriage road and soon was rapping the great brass knocker of the front door. Quickly the door swung on its ponderous hinges, and a grave, majestic-looking woman confronted the visitor with an air of inquiry.

"Madame," said the officer, doffing his cap, and overcome by her dignity, "I have come to claim your horses in the name of the Government."

"My horses?" said she, bending upon him a pair of eyes born to command. "Sir, you cannot have them. My crops are out and I need my horses in the field."

"I am sorry," said the officer, "but I must have them, madame. Such are the orders of my chief."

"Your chief. Who is your chief, pray?" she demanded with restrained wrath.

"The commander of the American army—General George Washington," replied the other, squaring his shoulders and swelling with pride. A smile of triumph softened the sternness of the woman's handsome features. "Tell George Washington," said she, "that his mother says he cannot have her horses."

With a humble apology the officer turned away, convinced that he had found the source of his chief's decision and self-command.

And did Washington order his officer to return and make his mother give up her horses? No; he listened to the report in silence, then, with one of his rare smiles, he bowed his head.—L. R. McCabe, in St. Nicholas.

Disraeli and Gladstone.

That Disraeli wit was too much for Gladstone. The great Liberal had but one adjective for his Tory opponent and that was "devilish." Never during the years of their opposing leadership had the two any social relations; each made light of the other's literary efforts. Some one asked Lord Beaconsfield to define the difference between a misfortune and a calamity, and unhesitatingly it came. "If Mr. Gladstone should fall into the Thames it would be a misfortune. If any one should pull him out it would be a calamity."

The best of all the Gladstone-Disraeli stories tells how once at a London dinner party the ladies at the table were asked which they would marry if they had to marry one or the other—the great Liberal or the great Tory. All declared promptly in favor of Beaconsfield save one, who hastened to explain that she had rather wed Gladstone that she might elope with Disraeli and so break her husband's heart. This happening was of course retold to Disraeli, and so pleased was he over it that he suspended a Cabinet debate on the chances of a Continental war in order to relate it.—Warwick James Price, in the Criterion.

Some Unreasonable Combinations.

A woman lives at one of the Kansas City hotels who has the reputation of being rather finicky and hard to please in the matter of food. A day or so ago at lunch, after looking over the dessert list, she decided on some ice cream pudding. The meal had been one with which she had had considerable difficulty in finding any fault, but when she had about half-finished the dessert, she called the waiter over and said:

"George, what do you mean by calling this ice cream pudding? There isn't any ice cream about it, and you know it."

"Yes'm," said the waiter, "I know dere ain't no ice cream in it. Dat's jes a name they give it. I do' know why."

"Well," she continued, "I think that if they give a dish such a name they ought to make it conform to the name, and if you call this ice cream pudding, you ought to bring some ice cream with it."

"Yes'm," answered the servitor, "but you know we can't allus do it that way. You know we doesn't bring a cottage in with cottage pudding."—Kansas City Journal.

The Lobster's Advantage.

The lobster has been endowed by nature with two gifts which go far to offset the evils attending his lot. One is the ability to fight early, often and all the time, if necessary, and the other is the ability to grow a new member, an eye, a leg or a claw, whenever the original is lost in the fortunes of war or by reason of any domestic unpleasantness.

It is these two gifts which enable him to grow up and become a useful member of society, most of his members being second-hand, so to speak, by the time he is really grown.—Four-Track News.

Luther's Hymn Sang in Five Languages.

The singing of Luther's Hymn" in five different langua St. John Lutheran church, No 14th, at the celebration of Lut marked one of the most str tures ever heard inside The song was rendered simult ly in German, English, Swedis wegian and Danish by the m of the various Lutheran chur the city, who had gathered to to the founder of church.

Prof. Roentgen's Modesty.

One of the least self-advertis scientific authorities is Prof gen. He has never been inter has never been banqueted and said to have refused immense money offered him by America lishers for a book on what h self modestly styled "a new ray." Like many other invest of his race, he carries his yea lantly, and, though 60, looks mo a man who has led a healthy life than one who has spent the of his manhood in inve strange physical problems.

Number of Words in Bible.

The new Isaac Pitman "Sho Bible" brings out the fact precise number of words in and New Testaments is 773,69 ing 800 pages as against 1,00 of text in an ordinary teachers At a fair reading pace, say 2 a minute, one might get thr in sixty-four hours, so by something like ten minutes a could accomplish the achieve reading the Bible through o year.

Telephone Statistics.

Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii an Philippines, we had in operat the end of 1902, 9,136 telephon tems and independent lines, hav 900,451 miles of singl wire and 044 telephones. The value of th struction and the equipment telephone systems was $349,2 The total revenue of all telepho tems, from operation and all sources, amounted to $86,825,5 yearly average of $37.50 per t and of 1.7 cents per message o

Wives of Siamese noblemen their hair so that it sticks strai from their heads. The average of it is about one and o inches.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or ne ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Nervelestorer, $2 trial bottle and treat Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phi

It takes three seconds for a mes go across the Atlantic.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablet druggists refund money if it fails t E. W. Grove's signature is on box.

It is a Parisian doctor who insis love is the result of a microbe.

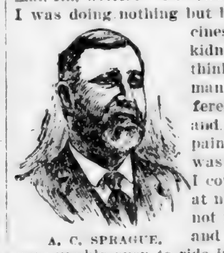
Iron was discovered in Virgini first metals discovered in Americ 1715.

Of the 136,561 freight cars o for American railroads last ye 000 were of steel construction.

TORTURING PAIN.

Half This Man's Sufferings Would Killed Many a Person, But Kidney Pills Cured Him.

A. C. Sprague, stock dealer, of mal, Ill., writes: "For two whole I was doing nothing but buying cines to cu kidneys. I think that man ever fered as and lived. pain in my was so bad I could not at night. I not ride a and some was unable even to ride in a car. condition was critical when I se Doan's Kidney Pills. I used boxes and they cured me. Now go anywhere and do as much a body. I sleep well and feel n comfort at all."


A. C. SPRAGUE.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Fo by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

No Name for Smells.

Is it not a little strange that o man English speech has no nam smells? You can not describe a under a general term, such as Sounds have their notation; and Sir Arthur Sullivan wanted to Sir Alexander Maskensie to a of which he had forgotten the n he said the door scraper was and Sir Alexander kicked the sc till he heard the note. "Pun "acrid," "sensuous," mean no than "loud" or "soft." We ha notation for odors, and must t the concrete "violet," "stale "drains," "atter of roses."

LOW EXCURSION RATES.

Mobile and New Orleans account Gras Celebration, March 2-7, 190 account of the above occasio Southern Railway will sell t to each of the above points at th low rate of one fare plus 25 cents round trip. Tickets will be sold 1st to 6th inclusive, also for scheduled to arrive at destinati fore noon of the 7th, with final li turning March 11th, 1905. The limit may be extended until Marc by depositing ticket with joint and upon payment of a fee of 50 c

For further particulars, call Southern Railway agent, or addre J. N. Harrison, District Pas Agent, R. B. Creagh, Traveling P ger Agent, Birmingham, Ala.

D CATARRH THIRT
gressman Meekison
to Pe-ru-na For His
CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON PRAIS
David Meekison, Napoleon, Ohio, ex-member
writes:
*have used several bottles of Peruna and
by from my catarrh of the head. I feel en
e it a short time longer I will be full
e of thirty years' standing."—David M
ER SENSATIONAL CURE: Mr Jacobi
rites: "I have been in bad health for thirt
bottles of your Peruna I am cured." Jacob
you do not derive prompt and satisfactory res
once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement
to give you his valuable advice gratis.
ress Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman
Quick FOR A Big Bargain
advertise the South's Leading
College, four scholarships are of
persons of this county at less than
TE TODAY
BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.
liousness
ed your valuable Cascarets and find
t. Couldn't do without them. I have
for some time for indigestion and li
and am now completely cured. Recom
to everyone. Once tried, you will
without them in the family.
Edward A. Marx, Albany, N.Y.
Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good,
en, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never
The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C.
to cure. Or your money back.
Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 602
SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES
000 Plants for 16c.
rdens and farms are planted to
ers' Seeds than any other in
erica. There is reason for this.
own over 5,000 acres for the pro-
tion of our warranted seeds.
der to induce you to try them, we
make you the following unpre-
cedented offer:
For 16 Cents Postpaid
000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages,
000 Fine Juicy Turnips,
000 Blanching Celery,
000 Rich Tasty Lettuce,
000 Splendid Onions,
000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.
Above seven packages contain suffi-
ent seed to grow 10,000 plants, fur-
shing bushels of brilliant
owers and lots and lots of choice
getables, together with our great
ing, telling all about Flowers,
s, Small Fruits, etc., all for
00 in stamps and this notice.
Big 168-page catalog alone, 5c.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
LA CROSSE, Wis.
IC VEST POCKET LIGHTS
By Mail $1.00.
d Electric Co.
804 Fourth Avenue
HAM, ALABAMA
Am. 8, 1905.
ANS WE SELL DIRECT TO PLANTER AT WHOLESALE.
L KINDS of NUT TREES.
NEW PLUM,
D, THE MONEYMAKER.
, The BEST that ever happened.
FOR DESCRIPTION.
N NURSERY, Huntsville Ala.
eld Seeds
rchants and farmers can save l
by writing the Nashville Produce
e, Tenn., for special cash prices
etly cash field seed house in the
e today.
LLE PRODUCE CO.,
J. ODIL, Manager.
Thompson's Eye Water

RENCE
His Coun

Luther's Hymn Sang In Five guages.

The singing of Luther's "
rman" in five different langua
St. John Lutheran church. Nov
Feb. at the celebration of Luthe
marked one of the most strik
ses ever heard inside
The song was rendered simulta
ly in German, English, Swedish,
wegian and Danish by the me
of the various Lutheran church
the city, who had gathered to do
the founder of church.

Prof. Roentgen's Modesty.

One of the least self-advertis
scientific authorities is Prof. R
gen. He has never been interv
has never been banqueted and is
said to have refused immense su
money offered him by American
lishers for a book on what he
self modestly styled "a new kin
ray." Like many other investig
of his race, he carries his years
jantly, and, though 60, looks more
a man who has led a healthy ou
life than one who has spent the
of his manhood in investig
strange physical problems.

Number of Words in Bible.

The new Isaac Pitman "Short
Bible brings out the fact that
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old New Testaments is 773,692,
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Wise old statesmen noblemen
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[illegible] one and one
inches.

[illegible] guarantee cure. No pills or nos
[illegible] for best-known cure of Dr. Kline's
Nervous [illegible] Free $2 trial bottle and treatise
Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila

It takes three seconds for a messa
to cross the Atlantic.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablet
druggists refund money if it fails to
E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 2

It is a Parisian doctor who insists
love is the result of a narcotic.

Iron was discovered in Virginia
first metals discovered in Americ
1715.

Of the 136,561 freight cars ord
for American railroads last year
were of steel construction.

TORTURING PAIN.

Half This Man's Sufferings Would Killed Many a Person, But D Kidney Pills Cured Him.

A. C. Sprague, stock dealer, of
ard Ill., writes: "For two whole y
I was doing nothing but buying
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and lived.
pain in my
was so bad
I could not
at night. I
not ride a b
and some
was unable even to ride in a car
medicine was critical when I sen
Doan's Kidney Pills. I used
boxes and they cured me. Now I
anywhere and do as much as
body. I sleep well and feel no
comfort at all."

A TRIAL FREE. Address F
Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For
by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

No Name for Smells.

Is it not a little strange that ou
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under a general term, such as "
Sounds have their notation, and
Sir Arthur Sullivan wanted to
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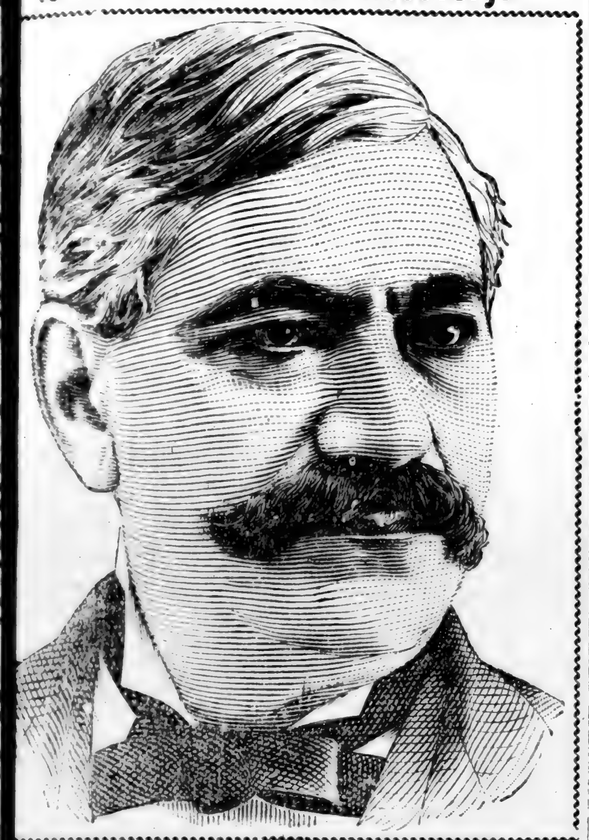
D CATARRH THIRTY YEARS

gressman Meekison Gives Praise to Pe-ru-na For His Recovery.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON PRAISES PE-RU-NA.

David Meekison, Napoleon, Ohio, ex-member of Congress, Fifty-fifth Dis-

I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited by from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the me of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison.

ER SENSATIONAL CURE: Mr. Jacob L. Davis, Galena, Stone County, ... "I have been in bad health for thirty-seven years, and after taking ... bottles of your Peruna I am cured."—Jacob L. Davis.
... derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, ... Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be ... to give you his valuable advice gratis.
... Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

t Dutch FOR A Big Bargain
... the South's Leading College, four scholarships are of ... ng persons of this county at less than ... NOW TODAY
BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

iousness
... our venerable Cascarets and find ... without them. I have ... digestion and bil... completely cured. Recom... once tried, you will ... the family ... A. Marx, Albany, N.Y.
Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
... Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. ... 10c, 25c, 50c. Never ... genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. ... or your money back. ... Co., Chicago or N.Y. 802
SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

000 Plants for 16c.
... and farms are planted to ... other in ... reason for this ... 000 acres for the pro... warranted seeds. ... you to try them, we ... you the following unpre... offer
For 16 Cents Postpaid
... Early Medium and Late Cabbages, ... Fine Juicy Turnips, ... Dazzling Celery, ... Lettuce, ... Nutty Lettuce, ... 500 mild Onions, ... Delicious Radishes, ... Gorgeous Brilliant Flowers. ... packages contain enough ... 1000 plants, tur... Bushels of brilliant ... and lots of choice ... Flowers, ... etc., all for ... and this notice. ... catalog alone, 4c.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

IC VEST POCKET LIGHTS

By Mail $1.00.
ed Electric Co.
... Fourth Avenue
... ALABAMA

ANS WE SELL DIRECT TO PLANTER AT WHOLESALE.
L KINDS of NUT TREES.
NEW PLUM,
RO. THE MONEYMAKER, The BEST that ever happened.
... FOR DESCRIPTION.
... NURSERY, Huntsville Ala.

eld Seeds
... and farmers can save 1 ... writing the Nashville Produce ... for special cash prices. ... Seed seed house in the
VILLE PRODUCE CO., J. J. ODIL, Manager.

Thompson's Eye Water

Ancient Deposit of Ice.

Railroad men while digging gravel in Black Butte mountain near Lisson Sisyiyou county, Cal., came recently upon an immense buried mass of ice believed to have been there from time immemorial.

WHAT'S THE USE OF SAYING "GIVE ME A 5-CENT CIGAR," WHEN BY ASKING FOR A : :
"CREMO"
YOU GET THE BEST 5-CENT CIGAR IN AMERICA
"The World's Largest Seller"

To Merry Mardi Gras
VIA
QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE
A. G. S. R. R.
RATE—One fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip to New Orleans and Mobile.
DATES OF SALE—March 1st to 6th.
LIMIT—March 11th, tickets can be extended until March 25th, by depositing before March 11th, and paying fifty cents.
Stop Overs Allowed. Special Sleeping Cars. Double Daily Service. Quickest Time.
For Sleeping Car reservation, and further information, write,
A. B. FREEMAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, 1925 1st Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES
To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash.
Tomatoes, melons, cabbage, turnips, lettuce—in fact, all vegetables remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply
Potash
liberally by the use of fertilizers containing *not less than* 10 per cent. actual Potash. Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.
Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking. Write now.
GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau Street, or Atlanta, Ga.—22½ South Broad St.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Late experience in the British navy has suggested that loathsome disease may be spread by tattooing, and those who must decorate in this way are warned that the needles should be sterilized.

Rheumatism seems to be practically unknown in Japan. A French observer attributes this to the sobriety of the people, their vegetarian diet and their great use of water. They not only drink large quantities of pure water, but take two or three baths daily throughout the year.

The appearance of a bark disease among the Para rubber trees in certain districts in Ceylon during 1903 created some alarm among rubber planters, but prompt measures for its treatment were carried out under the advice of the Government mycologist. Mr. J. B. Carruthers, the officer in question, states that the disease was due to a canker fungus; further details regarding its structure and treatment will form the subject of a later paper.

Phosphate rock is of organic origin, largely derived from guano and decaying animal matter which contains phbsphoric acid. In rainless regions such as the Peruvian coast and some of the Pacific islands, the guano may accumulate to great thickness without loss of soluble matter. In moist districts, however, the phosphoric constituents are dissolved out by percolating waters, and the solutions coming in contact with limestone may convert the latter into lime phosphate. The phosphate deposits of Florida are thought to have formed in this manner.

Principles of construction that architects have slowly worked out, Lord Avebury suggests, were adopted by plants millions of years ago. Some plant stems are round, others are triangular, others quadrangular, and so on, and it seems possible to give a mechanical explanation of the differences. Builders have adopted the girder as the most economical method of resisting a strain in one direction. Plants seem to have built on a like plan, tree trunks being round to resist strain from all directions, while plants with opposite leaves and strain in two directions have two girders, giving a quadrangular stem, and triangular and pentagonal stems may be accounted for as strengthening against like obvious strains.

The Art of Eating Properly.

Pawlow has lately established the physiological importance of the mental state on digestion, having shown, for instance, that delicacies produce secretion of gastric juice as soon as they are perceived by the eye, even before they are eaten.

The food must not only be palatable, but must be served in an attractive manner (fine dishes, table decorations, etc.).

In eating we must take time to chew our food thoroughly. This serves a double purpose: (1) Through the act of mastication the coarser particles of food are broken up; (2) more saliva is secreted and is thoroughly mixed with the food. The digestion of starch is thus materially aided, and the proteids are made more easily accessible to the action of the gastric juice.

Water should accompany each meal. It increases the appetite and the enjoyment of food.

After eating we should rest a little while before returning to our work.—Dr. Max Einhorn, in the Medical Record.

Wanted Her Name.

A minister of this town was moved by the grief of a husband whose wife was to be buried, and sought to commiserate him in the following manner: "My brother, I know that this is a great grief that has overtaken you, and though you are compelled to mourn the loss of this one who was your companion and partner in life I would console you with the assurance that there is another who sympathizes with you and seeks to embrace you in the arms of unfailing love." To this the bereaved man replied by asking, as he gazed through tears into the minister's face: "What's her name?"—Fulton (Kan.) Gazette.

Japanese Trains.

Some of the institutions on Japanese trains are peculiar to that country. One of these is a smear of paint across the windows of third-class carriages. This is made necessary because thousands of native travelers in Japan, accustomed only to paper wall for letting in light, have no knowledge of glass. Its utter transparency leads them to believe that the window is simply a hole in the side of the car. With painful results many native passengers have stupidly attempted to stick their heads through the glass. The square of paint takes its place with the "Don't blow out the gas" signs in Anglo-Saxon hotels.

Red-Capped Customs Officials.

According to a recent decision of the Treasury Department, the customs officials will wear a red cap after May 1. The reason of this is the difficulty experienced by travelers in finding these officials on the wharves in the crowds which are usually present upon the arrival of a vessel. The customs inspectors all wear uniforms, but even then it is difficult to pick them out, but the appraisers are only designated by means of a small badge worn on the lapel of the coat. With a red cap, these officials will all be readily discernible and the business of the office will be greatly facilitated.

RAW ITCHING ECZEMA

Blotches on Hands, Ears and Ankles For Three Years—Instant Relief and Speedy Cure by Cuticura.

"Thanks to Cuticura I am now rid of that fearful pest, weeping eczema, for the first time in three years. It first appeared on my hand, a little pimple, growing into several blotches, and then on my ears and ankles. They were exceedingly painful, itching, and always raw. After the first day's treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, there was very little of the burning and itching, and the cure now seems to be complete. (Signed) S. B. Hege, Passenger Agent B. & O. R. R., Washington, D. C."

The capital invested in the mineral water industry in Great Britain is $75,000,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

In Germany only 413 out of 1000 males reach the age of fifty years.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The English language is spoken to-day by 135,000,000 of people.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Freezing politeness is on a par with cold comfort.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The French provincial railroads are among the poorest in the world.

Missouri has more live stock farmers than any other state in the union, and the live stock on its farms is valued at over $200,000,000.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

The First White House.

The residence of Daniel Parke Custis, first husband of Martha Dandridge, was called the White House. George Washington lived there for a short time after their marriage, and from it the White House at Washington was named.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

All Due Precautions Taken.

Nervous Old Lady (on seventh floor of hotel)—"Do you know what precautions the proprietor of the hotel has taken against fire?"

Porter—"Yes, mum; he has the place fushoored for twice wot it's worth."—Pittsburg Gazette.

Millions in Oats.

Salzer's New National Oats yielded in Mich., 240 bu., in Mo., 255 bu., in N. D., 310 bu., and in 30 other states from 150 to 300 bu. per acre. Now this Oat if generally grown in 1905, will add millions of bushels to the yield and millions of dollars to the farmer's purse!

Homebuilder Yellow Dent Corn grows like a weed and yields from 157 to 260 bushels and more per acre! It's the biggest yielder on earth!
Salzer's Speltz, Beardless Barley, Macaroni Wheat, Pea Oat, Billion Dollar Grass and Earliest Cane are money makers for you, Mr. Farmer.
JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. [A. C. L.]

Public Houses in Belgium.

Belgium, where public libraries are almost known, enjoys 19,000 public houses. That means one public house for thirty-six inhabitants, or one public house for twelve men above 17 years of age. During the last fifty years the population has increased 50 per cent; the number of public houses 258 per cent.

Health of American Women

A Subject Much Discussed at Women's Clubs—The Future of a Country Depends on the Health of Its Women.

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen Miss Mattie Henry

At the New York State Assembly of Mothers, a prominent New York doctor told the 500 women present that healthy American women were so rare as to be almost extinct.

This seems to be a sweeping statement of the condition of American women. Yet how many do you know who are perfectly well and do not have some trouble arising from a derangement of the female organism which manifests itself in headaches, backaches, nervousness, that bearing-down feeling, painful or irregular menstruation, leucorrhœa, displacement of the uterus, ovarian trouble, indigestion or sleeplessness? There is a tried and true remedy for all these ailments. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored more American women to health than all other remedies in the world. It regulates, strengthens and cures disenses of the female organism as nothing else can. For thirty years it has been curing the worst forms of female complaints.

Such testimony as the following should be convincing.

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Ia., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I can truly say that you have saved my life and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words. For two years I spent lots of money in doctoring without any benefit for menstrual irregularities and I had given up all hopes of ever being well again, but I was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three bottles have restored me to perfect health. Had it not been for you I would have been in my grave to-day."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Miss Mattie Henry, Vice-President of Danville Art Club, 429 Green Street, Danville, Va., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Many years' suffering with female weakness inflammation and a broken down system made me more anxious to die than to live, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored my health and I am so grateful for it that I want every suffering woman to know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will do for her."

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating, (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. No other medicine in the world has received such unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

A light heart, a cheerful countenance, and all the charms of grace and beauty are dependent upon proper action of the bodily organs. You cannot look well unless you feel well.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice and medicine have restored thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Truths that Strike Home

Your grocer is honest and—if he cares to do so—can tell you that he knows very little about the **bulk** coffee he sells you. How *can* he know, where it originally came from, how it was blended—**or with what**—or when roasted? If you buy your coffee loose by the pound, how *can* you expect purity and uniform quality?

LION COFFEE, the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES, is of necessity uniform in quality, strength and flavor. For OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, LION COFFEE has been the standard coffee in millions of homes.

LION COFFEE is carefully packed at our factories, and until opened in your home, has no chance of being adulterated, or of coming in contact with dust, dirt, germs, or unclean hands.

In each package of LION COFFEE you get **one full pound** of Pure Coffee. Insist upon getting the genuine. (Lion head on every package.)

(Save the Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

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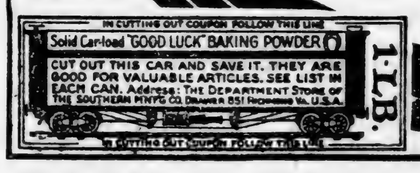
on your money by saving the freight-car coupons on Good Luck Baking Powder can labels. In exchange for them we send you free your choice of 56 useful premiums—valuable articles of jewelry, dress and house furnishings. The Premium Book found in each can tells all about them.

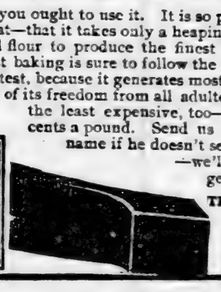
The absolute, unquestioned purity of

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

is another reason why you ought to use it. It is so pure—its leavening force is so great—that it takes only a heaping teaspoonful to a quart of sifted flour to produce the finest results. The lightest, whitest baking is sure to follow the use of Good Luck—lightest, because it generates most gas; whitest, because of its freedom from all adulteration. It is the least expensive, too—costs only 10 cents a pound. Send us your grocer's name if he doesn't sell Good Luck—we'll see that you get it.

This is the Coupon on each can.





THE SOUTHERN MFG. CO. Richmond, Virginia.

THE DUST.

BY LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE.

The dust blows up and down
Within the lonely town;
Vague, harrying, dumb, aloof,
On sill and bough and roof.

What cloudy shapes do fleet
Along the parched street;
Clerks, bishops, kings go by—
Oh, will you so shall I!
—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Elevation of Maria.

By CLINTON DANGERFIELD.

"SHE was blowed up, warn't she?" inquired Barton easily, as he tilted his hat back and chewed a strand of the cemetery grass. It was cool and pleasant there in the July moonlight, after a very warm day.

"Yes, blowed up on the down train," assented his companion moodily, his eyes resting on Miss Maria's tall, white tombstone. "The hull car was sent to flinders with dynamite at Ross Switch. Folks said 'twas because the president was on board somewhere, and somebody had a spite agin him."

"Hard on them not connected with the president," observed his friend, throwing a pebble at a slow-moving grasshopper which had just crawled into the light. Then he added reflectively, "I guess I be as orthodox as any feller, yit it does eternally bother me how folks that was slew like that—desecrated into fragments—is going to be gethered up by the angel at jedgment day and put together proper."

"Jest what I say. I'd be afraid of puttin' somebody else's laig or arm—er boss. Fer instance, ef I had to stammick the widder Malory's red hair, er Deacon Haddock's pop eyes, I'd never forgive Gabriel hisself for puttin' me up wrong."

Rutherford moved uncomfortably.

"It does n't sound right to talk that way," he said repovingly. Then he added mournfully, "She didn't have no red hair, nor pop eyes, Maria was jest as purty as—" words failed him.

"She warn't much for purty of late years. She used to be kinder nice lookin' when you first courted her. Why'd she give you the mitten?"

Rutherford blushed.

"She didn't never give me no mitten, I didn't never propose. Couldn't git up the spunk. Dick Barton, what's that passing through them firs?"

"You ain't superstitious, be ye? It was nuthin' but imagination, or else them consarned Bostwick boys a-doin' to play some joke on us. I'll larrup 'em both, ef they don't look out. But no, it wasn't nuthin'."

"You always talk so bold," said Rutherford admiringly, fixing his gentle gray eyes on his friend's rotund form and round face. "Now ef you had been courtin' Mariar—" he paused expressively.

"She'd 'a been darnin' my socks ten years ago. And you never told her you loved her?"

"Not till now."

"Not till now!" You ain't goin' to pome of them mejums, be ye?"

"Consarn it, no! But somehow I never could feel that Mariar wuz dead. Why, even this very minute sooner 'n I could matchully feel her presence in the air. It's queer how folks live on after they done buried—ef you love 'em."

"Nothin' but plum imagination," said the practical Barton. "But what's them words on that their stun? Seems 's ef that it didn't have nuthin' but her name on it afore."

Rutherford blushed deeply.

"That's what I brought ye here to see. That's joy my—"

"Your what?"

"Well, you read it an' see if it ain't plain, why it's there."

Roused into genuine interest, Barton leaned over the mound, squinting his eyes to get the best effects from the shining rays. Fortunately, all clouds had rolled away by this time and he began without difficulty:

"Here lies the person of Miss Mariar.' I thought you said they didn't find nothin' but a piece of her dress an' her Sunday hat."

"It's poetry," retorted Rutherford in some natural irritation, "and in poetry well you see in poetry—"

"Folks don't have to stick very close to the truth in poetry," chuckled Barton, and then resumed.

"'Here lies the person of Miss Mariar.
She earnt the right to go up higher'—Don't that sound like you insinuated that it had orter be considered a privilege to be blowed up?"

"Will you go on?" demanded the exasperated author.

"'She earnt the right to go up higher—
She was full of virtues and full of years.
Of her place in Heaven we have no fears.'

Come now, Rutherford, seems s'if you are sorter over-confident about that. The preachers tell us to work out our salvation in fear an' tremblin'. There ain't no exception. So ef we'd ort to have fears about salvation, there ain't no tellin' where Mariar is now."

"You mean she hed her own way; I should admire to see anybody who could ha' prevented it! But lemme read while the light holds out.

"'Of her place in Heaven we have no fears.
I put this handsome tombstone above her.
An' carved these lines on it because
As I always did I still love her.

Ain't there suthin' wrong with the way you measure off them last lines?"

"How?"

"Oh, I dunno. Only, experts in this kind of business tell me you must have a rule. I think it's three feet to a line."

"Three feet indeed!" said the poet angrily. "That would mean thirty-six inches to each line, and you'd spread your poetry over all creation."

"That's a fact," admitted Barton reluctantly. "No tombstun would hold a pome like that. I guess yours is all right. Only I will say that ef Marin could look down—er up—I guess she wouldn't be very well pleased about that 'full of years' statement. It hits too nigh the truth. But whyn't you give your pome a name?"

"A title?" Rutherford looked fearfully around, then started, fancying a footfall in the coppice just behind him, for Maria's tomb was near the western edge of the cemetery. Then, reassured, he said slowly, "I thought mebbe ye'd infer the title."

"Infer it?"

"Y—y—yes," stammered the embarrassed poet, who, however, felt the need of unloading his bursting soul, "it's called 'The—The Proposal.'"

"Sufferin' Moses—what?"

"'The Proposal,'" said Rutherford slowly and firmly. "You see, I never could seem to speak it out while she lived. But now—now she's dead an' gone, I thought mebbe—well, that mebbe some of them angels up there would—well—would repeat it to her."

For an instant Barton stared blankly at his friend. Then he gave way to a wild peal of laughter, rolling over and over on the grass in inextinguishable mirth, while Rutherford, hurt and bewildered, was powerless to check him.

But an angular, resolute figure, with snapping black eyes, strode, rather than glided, out of the coppice, and a shrill feminine voice said bitingly:

"Cracklin' of thorns under a pot is a good description of you, Dick Barton."

Both men sprang to their feet as though touched by an electric current. Barton's mirth froze in his lungs. His dropped jaw remained pendent.

The newcomer nodded in satisfaction.

"I guessed ye'd quit that cacklin'. Oh, I ain't no ghost, nor yit no imagination. A woman's dress an' a woman's best hat ain't no reel proof she was blowed up, Gabriel won't hev to do no collectin' on my account. I wuz stunned, thet was all. When I come to I was off my head an' wandered and wandered. I couldn't even recollect my own name. Full memory never come back till yisterday. Ye see I pulled up in a strange place miles away and was nursed in a hospital. Not to say that I consider keepin' a chart of folks and stickin' thermometers in their mouths, s'if they was a spell of weather, to be good nursin'. But I got discharged at last, after my recollectshun all came back, which was yisterday. I took the train hum today an' when I got off, about an hour ago, I concluded I'd come through the cem'tery—that being the nearest way to the village. Then I seen you two an' heerd what you was a-sayin'—an' so—I waited. Folks certainly has a right to listen to the discussin' of their own obituary," she added grimly.

"And you're acshully back!" gasped Barton.

"Ain't you got no sensibler remark to make?" demanded Maria scathingly. "But there ain't no use expectin' much from a person who would crit'cise Mr. Rutherford's po'try as you done. I guess it's time I'm back! Me with such a sight of prop'ty to manage—which I s'pose it's all gone to that smart-Alec nephew of mine. He'll find ther'e a few slips 'twixt sup an' lip. But to come back to po'try—you thought I'd be ashamed of my years, Dick Barton. Well, I ain't! I'm full six months older nor you be, but I ain't bald nor my teeth ain't damaged—like some folks'."

Barton rubbed his hand consciously over an elongated forehead, and felt with his tongue for the gap in his incisors.

"I—I—didn't mean no harm," he stammered.

"Mebbe not. Not even when you said—" here Miss Maria advanced steadily on him while Barton fell back in hopeless confusion. "Not even when you said—'There ain't no tellin' where Mariar is now!'"

"And the Lord knows I spoke the truth!" cried Barton. With which remark he turned and fled ignominiously, leaving the lovers to themselves.

Anger faded from Miss Maria's face. Something very like a faint blush stole over it. She pointed with a sturdy umbrella to "The Proposal," gleaming chastely in the moon-rays.

"Do you want to take it back?" she murmured.

"The tombstun? Oh—the verses. Not ef you'll accept of them—and me."

Miss Maria dropped the umbrella and surrendered herself gracefully to her lover's arms. As she looked up into his patient face, now shining with a radiance which made it positively handsome, she whispered.

"I wish I'd been blew up ten years ago!" The Criterion.

Benefits of Proper Breathing.

The habit of slow, measured, deep breathing that covers the entire lung surface is of more value and importance than you will believe until you have tried it, and when you have established the habit of breathing in this manner you will say some remarkable things in its favor. It will reach all points of your physical system. All the benefits that occur from a healthy condition of the blood will in a greater or less degree be yours, for the manner and completeness with which the inspired air comes in contact with the blood in the lungs is of the utmost importance to every vital process.—Christian Work and Evangelist.

BLOW AT THE STANDARD OIL

Kansas Legislature Passes Bill For State Refinery.

CONGRESS ACTS IN THE MATTER

Convict Labor to Be Provided For the Works—Offers From New Yorkers to Enter the Kansas Field—President Gives Orders to Secretary of Commerce—Oil Trust Discharges Men.

Topeka, Kan.—Kansas struck a blow at the Standard Oil Company's business in this State. The House passed the bill which gives the State $410,000 to build and operate an oil refinery. The bill passed the Senate the week previously.

Governor Hoch announced that he would sign the bill immediately. Hoch had been against the bill until the Standard Oil Company announced its boycott on Kansas oil. The bill passed the House by a vote of 91 to 30.

The oil bill provides for a refinery to be erected at Peru, Kan. Another penitentiary will be built there to provide convict labor for the refinery.

This ends one of the most bitter fights ever waged before a Kansas legislature. The Standard Oil Company and the railroads have maintained strong lobbies here to defeat the bill, which also makes pipe lines common carriers.

The Kansas House also passed the Maximum Freight bill, which will keep the railroads from favoring the Standard Oil Company.

However, the bill which prevents the Standard Oil Company from discriminating and underselling the State refinery was referred, after a fight, to the Judiciary Committee, but not before the friends of the State refinery tacked to it an amendment that will save the bill. The men who fought this bill said the underselling would apply to all commodities. To have said oil alone would have made it class legislation, which would have been unconstitutional. The amendment tacked on refers only to trust made goods.

Apparently there will be no lack of capital enlisted in the fight against the Standard Oil Company in this State as soon as the Legislature gives evidence of its intention to protect independent operators. The oil producers have received a number of requests from independent refiners who want to get into business in the State. Senator F. Dumont Smith received the following telegram on this subject:

"F. Dumont Smith, Topeka:

"Can raise $600,000 for independent oil refinery if can get proper protection from Legislature; answer quick.

"J. D. CAMERON, Waldorf Hotel."

Senator Smith answered: "Will guaranteed absolute protection for independent refinery. State refinery will not interfere with independents in the least."

Kansas City, Mo.—The Oil Producers' Association of Kansas sent an appeal to President Roosevelt asking the aid of Congress and the President in its fight against the Standard Oil Company.

CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE.

House of Representatives Passes Sweeping Set of Resolutions.

Washington, D. C.—Without a single dissenting vote or voice, the House adopted the most drastic anti-trust solution yet considered in Congress. It provides for the investigation of the Standard Oil Company from top to bottom by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The resolution was introduced by Representative Campbell, of Kansas, with the special object of investigating the oil situation in his State, but it is much broader in scope and requires the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the whole organization, capitalization, profits and management of the business.

This resolution is even more sweeping than that presented by Mr. Martin, of South Dakota, which was the basis of Commissioner Garfield's investigation of the Beef Trust. The fact that it was passed by the House unanimously, without even reference to a committee, is most significant of the disposition of the popular branch of Congress in regard to anti-trust measures.

Many members consider this, under the circumstances, the most remarkable action of the kind ever taken in Congress. Such a thing would not have been possible a year ago.

Mr. Campbell does not conceal the fact that he aims at the criminal prosecution of the Standard Oil men.

Representative Campbell had a conference with the President, and set forth the conditions in the Kansas oil fields and the need of an investigation. President Roosevelt acted promptly. He sent a note to Mr. Garfield, directing him to enter upon the investigation, and he arranged that Mr. Campbell and Mr. Garfield should confer without delay as to the details of the investigation.

Oil Trust Retalites.

Atkison, Kan.—The Standard Oil Company has discharged 900 employes in Kansas on account of action by the Legislature adverse to the Trust's interests.

Failed to Kidnap Child.

The Saxon King's emissary sent to Florence, Italy, failed in his attempt to kidnap ex-Crown Princess Louise's babe.

Shoots Off His Hand.

Opelika, Ala.—Tuesday morning J. J. Barnes, Opelika's manager for the Atlantic Compress company, accidentally shot off his right hand. He had taken the gun to shoot cats making disturbance in the backyard of his residence. He tripped, fell and dropped the gun, which was accidentally discharged. His arm was so lacerated amputation below the elbow was necessary.

PRESIDENT URGES TREATY

His Letter to the Senate Regarding Santo Domingo.

TEST OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

States That We Have No Purpose of Seizing More Territory—New Convention Repeats Provisions For Our Control of Santo Domingo's Customs—Protectorate Means Its Extension.

Washington, D. C.—The new Santo Domingo protocol and the President's message accompanying it were made public by the Senate. There was no discussion of the protocol's provisions in the brief executive session that was held to determine whether the seal of confidence should be removed from these important State papers.

Mr. Roosevelt made plain his view that if the American Government is to maintain the principle that no non-American Power shall acquire territory on the western hemisphere, it must be willing to assume responsibilities for the conduct of American republics. He showed that he regarded the Dominican arrangement as a necessary step in the direction of undertaking such responsibilities and as affording a practical test of this Government's efficiency in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine.

The trend of his argument was that if the United States Government denied the right of European nations to the collection of their Latin-American debts, through seizure of territory, or, what was practically equivalent, the seizure of custom houses, it must assume responsibility itself for the payment of these obligations, or take the consequences.

It does not pledge the United States to guarantee the integrity of Santo Domingo, but its preamble contains a modified form of that provision, this Government merely "agreeing to respect the complete territorial integrity of the Dominican Republic."

Another important provision, giving the protocol all the force of a treaty, is that the agreement is to take effect after its approval by the United States Senate and the Dominican Republic. That the purpose of the arrangement provided by the protocol is to overcome "the imminent peril and urgent menace of intervention on the part of nations whose citizens have claims already established or to be established," is set forth also.

The protocol as submitted provides that the United States, when agreeing to respect the complete territorial integrity of the Dominican Republic, agrees to attempt the adjustment of all the obligations of the Dominican Government, foreign as well as domestic, including the determination of the validity and amount of all pending claims. If, to reach such adjustment, it shall be considered necessary to name commissions, the Dominican Government shall be represented on said commissions.

The United States shall take charge of the existing custom houses and those which may hereafter be created, name the employes necessary to their management and collect and take charge of all custom house receipts. The Dominican Government may appoint in each of the custom houses an officer for making an inspection on behalf of Dominican interests.

Out of the revenues collected the United States shall deliver to the Dominican Government not less than forty-five per cent. for meeting the needs of the public service. The United States shall apply the fifty-five per cent. which it retains toward the payment of the employes of the custom houses and to the interest, amortization and instalments of the Dominican debt, foreign and domestic. The surplus which may remain at the end of each fiscal year shall be delivered to the Dominican Republic, or shall be devoted to the payment of its debt, if it shall so determine.

Any reform of the system of duties and taxes shall be made in agreement with the President of the United States, and, therefore, the present tariff and port duties may not be reduced except with his consent.

The United States, at the request of the Dominican Republic, shall grant the latter such other assistance as the former may deem proper to restore the credit, preserve the order, increase the efficiency of the civil administration and advance the material progress and welfare of the Dominican Republic.

STATUE OF MISS WILLARD.

First of a Woman to Be Placed in Statuary Hall.

Washington, D. C.—The first statue of a woman to be placed in Statuary Hall has been raised to its pedestal. It is the figure in marble of the late Frances E. Willard. The sculptor is Miss Temple, of Wisconsin, whose achievements in art are little known in the East.

The State of Illinois placed the statue in the Capitol.

Drops Dead on Train.

Returning home from a business trip, S. D. Works, head of the operating, manufacturing and construction departments of the National Biscuit Company, dropped dead on a train at Elkhart, Ind.

New Cruiser in Commission.

The United States protected cruiser Galveston went into commission at Norfolk, Va.

Wants to Build a Skyscraper.

Mobile, Ala.—A syndicate composed of New York and Mobile capitalists have made an offer of $150,000 to William Vizard for the site of the destroyed Battle House. The proposition is to erect a ten-story steel hotel building. The offer is said to be under consideration, but Mr. Vizard asks $200,000 for the property. A compromise on the price may be effected.

RUSSIA'S AWFUL LOSSES

More Than One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Disabled.

DEAD NEARLY FIFTY THOUSAND

Appalling Figures Given Out in the St. Petersburg Messenger, an Official Army Journal—Activity in Manchuria—Admiral Togo Leaves Japan Again.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The premature publication here of the official returns of losses in the war with Japan has caused a sensation. The figures were used in the official Messenger, evidently without the sanction of the War Department, but now carry with them an official character that cannot be denied. Their tremendous importance to the people of Russia is shown in the fact that these figures prove that more than one-third of the entire Russian army in the Far East has passed through the hospitals since the beginning of the war. The total is 130,439 officers and men, and this does not include the dead.

The wounded were 1710 officers and 53,890 men. The sick were 2248 officers and 72,581 men, thus showing that the absence of proper sanitary precautions did more against the Russian army than the rifles of the Japanese. Of those wounded or ill 4007 died in hospitals, 17,722 were permanently invalided, 9429 were returned to Russia and 21,554 are still in hospitals. The report does not say how many were killed in battle, but roughly estimates the number at between 40,000 and 50,000.

Thus, if the Russian army strength in Manchuria be taken at 450,000, the statistics show that at least 180,000 of this number were within a year killed, wounded or sent to hospitals. These appalling figures have opened the eyes of St. Petersburg to the frightful losses of the war, and as they will now be sent to every city and town in the empire there is no doubt that the Government, should the war contine, will have extreme trouble in forcing the reservists in going to the Far East.

Tokio, Japan.—Manchurian headquarters says: "The Russians shelled and twice attacked Waitao Mountain, but were repulsed. Small forces of Russian infantry attacked Lapatai and Hanshantai, but were defeated. The Russians continued to construct intrenchments in the neighborhood of Haikoutai."

Reports from Liaoyang place the total Russian force at 280,000 on the fighting line. The condition of the prisoners and of the bodies of the dead indicate that the Russians are short of shoes and winter clothing. Some of the officers are wearing Chinese shoes. It is believed that exposure to the cold is greatly increasing sickness among the Russians. Later estimates of the Russian losses at Haikoutai place the number at 25,000.

In discussing a report that colliers had refused to accompany the Second Russian Pacific Squadron on its way north, a member of the Japanese naval staff said: "Our commanders will fire on and sink any colliers found in company with the Russian warships, regardless of their nationality." Vice-Admiral Togo departed from Kure, his destination being kept secret. It was presumed, however, that he was proceeding south on the battleship Mikasa.

RESERVISTS MUTINY.

Four Thousand Surrounded in Camp and Will Be Starved Into Submission.

Paris, France.—A dispatch to the Aurore from St. Petersburg says that 4000 Russian reservists revolted at Bolozoya. They have been surrounded in their camp, and an effort was made to starve them into submission.

Serious disturbances occurred at Kieff on the arrival of 12,000 reservists. On leaving the trains they objected to being led off in batches by an escort sent to meet them. They mutined, attacked the troops and killed several of them.

They occupied the railroad station and pillaged it. It was surrounded by a battalion of troops, sent to the rescue.

The troops fired two volleys, killing fifty of the reservists. The mutineers eventually surrendered and were led off.

ANARCHIST STABS ASSOCIATE.

Gil, Acquitted in Spain, Tries to Kill Apolo, Who Was Acquitted.

Madrid, Spain.—The Anarchist, Gil, who was arrested here last September for designing to assassinate Senor Maura, the then Prime Minister, was sentenced to twelve and a half years penal servitude. Apolo, the editor of an Anarchist newspaper, who was arrested with Gil, was acquitted.

When Gil was taken back to prison he ferociously attacked Apolo, stabbing him five times with a poignard before the guards could interfere.

Casino to Reopen.

It was announced that the Casino Theatre, New York City, recently burned, would probably be reopened as a first-floor theatre.

To Tax Stock Transfers.

A bill to tax stock transfers $2 a hundred shares was introduced at Albany, N. Y.

Burns Caused Death.

Brewton, Ala.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Price died as the result of burns received. The child's clothing caught from fireplace and the screams attracted his mother in an adjoining room, but she arrived too late and death resulted a few hours later.

Albertville, Ala.—Much damage is done to fruit trees, especially peach trees.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

Hard blows were aimed at the Appropriation bill in the House special efforts are being made vent the authorization of any tle ships.

It was announced at the White that all the members of the except Postmaster-General will be reappointed on March Cortelyou will become Post General and Mr. Wynne will Consul-General at London, Eng

It was announced by Secreta that the arbitration treaties by the Senate will not be pres the governments with which th negotiated.

OUR ADOPTED ISLAND

The Committee on Interisland portation of the Philippine C sion, headed by Commissioner C Forbes, has recommended that of army transports be discontin rapidly as commercial steamshi are extended to cover the po served by the transports. Th commercial lines are to be sub Government regulation as to i spection and quality and freque service. The committee also mends the withdrawal of several guard vessels which are now u carrying freight and passenge favor of commercial vessels.

Government control of the traffic in the Philippines and its ishment after three years were mended by a commission in a re Secretary Taft.

The death in the Honolulu M of a young Hawaiian through on a model of an altar such as once used for human sacrifices caused a revival of fear of the h gods in the Hawaiian Islands.

DOMESTIC.

James H. Hyde, of New York was re-elected Vice-President Equitable Life Assurance Society also Chairman of the Executive Finance Committees, from all of positions the Alexander faction to oust him.

Harrison F. Johnson, a Brooklyn lawyer, died from a drug t a resort. Two women were held.

W. C. Smith, of New York C Woerz hold-up man, was sente twenty-five years in State prison

The senior class of the Mass setts Agricultural College at Am Mass., voted to withdraw becau the suspension of three of its me

Train service was reported as tled up by snow at Syracuse, N.

George E. Priest, President New York State Tax Commissi nounced at Ithaca, N. Y., that he retire from the service of the Sta

It was stated in Appleton, Wis a new pulp mill combination had organized there.

To evade a British law forbidd man to marry his deceased wife ter, Mr. Herbert Allen and Miss lotte M. Meade came to New York London to wed.

J. Pierpont Morgan was app one of a committee of directors New Haven road to hear the griev of the Brotherhood of Locomotive men at the Grand Central Station York City.

Edward L. Harper, who was co ed of wrecking the Fidelity Ban Cincinnati, in 1887, and served years in the Ohio Penitentiary, gained the confidence of the fin world in New York City, and is the head of a great corporation.

Mrs. Elsie Laux, of Bloomfield, suffering from asthma and fearin same affliction in her children, her two babes by gas and nearly ceeded in ending her own life.

By a rear end collision in the way between 116th and 122d st several persons were cut and b by pieces of flying glass and the were seriously damaged.

FOREIGN.

Venezuela's Supreme Court cont the appointment of a receiver fo American Asphalt Company's proj

Four men were killed and fou injured by two explosions on bo British submarine boat in the h of Queenstown.

Mr. Asquith's resolution dema immediate submission of the question to the voters of Great Br was defeated in the House of mons, the Government obtaining jority of sixty-three.

Mr. Theodore M. Davis, a s cable dispatch from Cairo stated, discovered a royal tomb near L containing intact sarcophagi a beautifully preserved chariot.

The news of the Grand Duke's der caused consternation at Tsar Selo. The Emperor is said to been prostrated, and all festivit honor of Prince Leopold of Pr were at once abandoned.

Moscow women petitioned the ina to use her influence to bring to a distracted country.

It was said at St. John's, N. F., there was much disappointment the rejection of the Hay-Bond tre

Four thousand men, following lead of the St. Petersburg iron w ers, struck at Kharkoff.

St. Petersburg remained quiet o to the military precautions; many rests were made, and the strike sp to a number of factories.

All railroad traffic in the neig hood of Batoum has ceased, a famine threatens the city.

Forty thousand men were locke in Lodz, a special cable dispatch s

In the House of Lords the Ma of Lansdowne defended the Under retary for the Lord Lieutenant of land, Sir Anthony Maedonnel, ac of collusion with revolutionists.

A steam automobile omnibus Paris traffic, a special cable dis said, constructed by M. Leon Serp has been tested successfully.

A special dispatch from Bu Ayres stated that several high officers were suspected of being i cated in the recent revolt.

THE

VOL. II.

OSSED THE SHAKHE

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RUSSIANS STILL STAND PAT

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Gorky Released—Rearrested.

Petersburg—Maxim Gorky had ... short climpse of liberty Monday ... on a $500 bail, the noted au... was immediately rearrested and ...ed to a place of confinement ... deportation to some distant ... province, where his continued ..., it is thought, will not be ...gerous to the welfare of the ... as it would be here in St ...burg.

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B. and O.'s Big Buy.

...more, Md.—The Baltimore and ...Road Company has authori... ... of 175 consolidation ... and 10 ... thousand ... cars. This will be the ... for the present year, and ... far the largest purchase made ... years by any ... The ... will soon ... and ... delivery of cars will commence ... and in time for ... It is expected the ... ...es will be delivered in June ... deliveries of cars and the loco... completed by November 1 ... order to take care of next ... business requirements.

Ex-Mayor Arrested.

...gham, Ala.—James L. Cole ... or Intendant of North Bir... has been arrested on the ... embezzlement. He was ar... Monday afternoon early on an ...t returned by the January ... the Jefferson county grand ...ch adjourned that day. Bond ... at $2,000, which was made ... Cole when the papers were ... him Monday afternoon.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., MARCH 2, 1905. NO. 49

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P. and O.'s Big Buy.

The Baltimore and company has author of 175 consolidation and ten thousand cars will be the new the present year, and largest purchase made by the company. The will be awarded and cost will range between $15,000,000.

Tests of cars will commence at once in time for navigation is expected the first lo will be delivered in June lots of cars and the loco completed by November 1 owing to take care of next business requirements.

Ex-Mayor Arrested.

Selma, Ala.—James L. Cole ex-mayor intendant of North Bir has been arrested on the of embezzlement. He was ar Monday afternoon early on an returned by the January Jefferson county grand which adjourned that day. Bond of $2,000, which was made when the papers were on him Monday afternoon.

Negroes Kill Planters.

Yazoo City, Miss.—A difficulty occurring late Saturday afternoon between Ed Stevens, a prominent planter living near this city, and four negroes, led to the killing of Stevens and his brother, W. H. Stevens, and the wounding of a negro named Wilder, one of the slayers of the Stevens brothers. The negroes escaped.

A sheriff's posse is now scouring the country for the quartette of blacks and a lynching is believed to be inevitable if the negroes are caught.

Details regarding the killing of the Stevens brothers, which occurred on a plantation two miles from this city, are meagre. Ed Stevens, it is said, had gone to the cabin of Wilder, near the former's home, and became engaged in a quarrel with him. Wilder's wife and two other negroes, W. H. Stevens, running up to the cabin, tried to quiet the disturbance.

Later the quarrel was renewed and he hastened back to the scene when he saw Wilder's wife rush upon his brother. W. H. Stevens raised a shotgun and fired at the woman. Wilder and his companions promptly drew pistols and fired on the Stevens brothers, killing both.

Ferry Boat Sunk By Floating Ice.

Cairo, Ill.—The ferry boat Katherine, which plies between Cairo and Bird's Point, was struck near here by a large piece of ice and sank in several feet of water.

Many passengers were aboard the boat, including a number of Cairo traveling men, and a panic followed the sinking of the vessel. The passengers after much difficulty were all taken off in safety.

The Katherine is an old boat and had been in service for many years. Ten years ago she was overturned in the middle of the Ohio river by severe storm and a dozen or more lives were lost. The boat was in command of Captain J. W. Hacker.

Found Dead.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Herman Akard, aged 14, son of A. D. Akard, a well-to-do farmer residing near Bristol, was found dead in his father's field, near his home, Saturday afternoon with a revolver lying by his side. Whether he suicided or shot himself by accident will never be known. The shot had been fired into his mouth and passed through his brain. The clothing was partly burned from the body when it was found. The boy left home early in the morning with a neighbor boy, but the latter returned home at noon, claiming he did not know what became of the Akard youth.

Committed Murder Two Years Ago.

Denver, Colo.—James Neal, 18 years of age, who has been living here under the name of Roy Ealew, has given himself up to the police and confessed that he killed Cynthia Johnson, a widow who lived on a farm near Kennison, I. T. Neal declares he killed the woman because she had drawn a gun on him and she was going to kill him. He says the crime was committed on June 28, 1903, and that he was driven to confess the crime through remorse. The local authorities have telegraphed Vinita, I. T., to have Neal's statement verified.

$25,000 Fire at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Planters' building, a five-story structure at 123 Madison street, located in the heart of the business district, and opposite the Commercial Appeal building, was partly destroyed by fire. William H. Powell, an insurance clerk, who was working in his office when the fire broke out, jumped from a third-story window and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to a hospital. The fire started in the basement, and through the elevator shaft was quickly communicated to the upper floors. The loss will probably reach $25,000.

Another Mine Explodes.

Bluefield, W. Va.—As a result of an explosion in shaft No. 1 of the United States Coal and Coke Company, at Wilcoe today, twenty-three miners are supposed to have lost their lives, and it is possible that the number will exceed this. Up to 8 p. m. Sunday fifteen dead bodies had been taken from the shaft. A large rescuing party are in the mines tonight.

It is barely possible, but not likely that some of the remaining entombed miners will be rescued alive. The explosion was of terrific force, and shattered glass windows a mile distant.

Davis Can't See It.

Paris.—Rear Admiral Charles H Davis, the American member of the commission on the Hull affair said to the Associated Press that he was unable to see the slightest grounds for the view expressed that the commission's findings established a precedent which menaces neutral commerce.

JORDAN SAYS HOLD IT.

Do Not Loan Your Cotton; For If The Demand Is Supplied It Will Not Go Up.

HOLD FOR TEN CENTS.

Warns Against Furnishing Spinners and Thus Killing All Demand for Cotton.

Atlanta, Ga.—According to reports which have been received by President Harvie Jordan, of the Southern Cotton Association, a number of farmers are being appealed to by the buyers of cotton to let them have cotton at the present prices and should any advances occur between now and next September the farmers will be paid the additional amount on cotton they now release.

Mr. Jordan is out in an interview, in which he strongly advises against the practice of lending cotton, and urges upon the farmers and those who have cotton to hold on to it. He says:

"Reports are coming to me from many sections of the south indicating that farmers are being appealed to by buyers and spinners to get possession of the spot cotton on the agreement to pay present market prices and any advances that may accrue between now and September 1. If the buyers and spinners can get enough cotton under this plan to meet the needs of present consumption it will be impossible to advance prices. It looks like a good business proposition, but in the end it will prove disastrous to the holders. All holders of spot cotton are warned against schemes of this kind.

"Do not let any cotton pass into the hands of the buyers on any partial trade of any kind, and do not lend cotton or turn any of it over to the people who must have it for spinning purposes or filling contracts upon which they are now short.

Hold Your Cotton Tight.

"Hold your cotton tight and refuse to deliver it on any kind of trade. It will be unfair to those who are holding and ruinous to your own interests in the end. Stand pat, hold your ground and don't give away at any point along the line. We are sure to win.

"It is reported to me that some of the mills are proposing to local holders of cotton a proposition to take cotton from them at present prices and free of storage and insurance, provided such cotton is delivered at the mills, and any further advance will be paid between now and September 1. In the meantime the mills can proceed to spin this cotton, and to that extent will not have to go into the market to make purchases. If this plan was generally adopted there would soon be no demand whatever from the southern mills, which would seriously affect the present holding movement.

"I do not charge that southern mills are advising this course to defeat any advance in prices, because many of our mills are in favor of higher prices, but the effect will be the same. In Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and other states exporters are actively soliciting cotton, so I am informed, under the form of an agreement to pay present prices and any advances that might accrue in the near future, provided the cotton is now delivered to them.

Proposition Will Decrease Price.

"While it is true that this proposition will in some instances relieve the holders from interest on borrowed money, storage and insurance, yet the buyers will have but one object in view, and that is to get in possession of cotton which they cannot otherwise secure for the purpose of relieving the critical situaitno they are in—namely, to fill the contracts they are short on. If they succeed the price of cotton can be depressed by increasing the receipts and relieving the situation, which is now extremely critical for the exporters.

"Farmers must not allow themselves to get caught by these flattering propositions. I know that local buyers and exporters are short. I know that vessels are now standing at the ports waiting to receive cotton that is yet to be bought and that spinners are meeting and refusing to extend their contracts with the buyers any longer. The farmers have every encouragement for higher prices if they will continue to stand firm and refuse to let their cotton go out of their possession. Let there be but one answer to the buyers, and that is: 'Ten cents at the ports or nothing!'"

NOT IMPEACHED.

In the Senate, as a Court, the Florida Judge is Acquitted on each Charge.

VOTE ALONG PARTY LINES.

Few Changes Noted During the Proceedings.—Not Even Majority Favor Conviction in Any Count.

Washington, D. C.—The senate, sitting as a court of impeachment for the trial of Charles Swayne, district judge for the Northern district of Florida, Monday acquitted him on all of the twelve articles of impeachment brought by the house of representatives. On none of the articles was there even a majority for conviction, although it required two-thirds to convict. The closest vote was on the last articles, the contempt case of W. O'Neal, when 35 senators voted guilty and 47 not guilty, while on two articles only thirteen senators voted for conviction.

The voting for the most part was on party lines, though there was not a strict alignment on any article.

At the conclusion of the voting the presiding officer directed the secretary to enter an acquittal upon the records, and the court then adjourned without delay.

The judge was not in the senate during the roll calls, but in the president's room just back of the chamber. The result of each ballot was sent to him by his attorneys. Five of the house managers attended during the proceedings.

Vote Is Along Party Lines.

Washington, D. C.—The voting on the impeachment case of Judge Swayne began at 10:10 Monday on the first article, which charged Swayne with certifying a false claim for expenses. The vote was, guilty, 33; not guilty, 49.

The detailed vote on the first article follows:

Guilty—Bacon, Bailey, Bard, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark (Montana); Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Foster (Louisiana); Gorman Kittredge, Latimer, McCreary, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Money, Morgan, Nelson, Newlands, Overman, Patterson, Pettus, Simmons, Stone, Taliaferro, Teller—33.

Not Guilty—Alger, Alee, Allison, Ankenny, Ball, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Clapp, Clark (Wyoming); Crane, Cullom, Depew, Dick, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dryden, Dubois, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Washington, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hale, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Hopkins, Keen, Kearns, Lodge, Long, McComas, Millard, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Connecticut); Platt (New York; Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Smoot, Spooner, Stewart, Warren—49.

The vote on the second and third articles being similar charges, resulted in each case 32 guilty and 50 not guilty.

Clark, of Montana, voted not guilty on the second and third articles, and this was the only change from the first.

The fourth article related to Swayne's use of the private car of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad Company. The vote resulted, guilty, 13; not guilty, 69. The senators who voted guilty were: Bailey, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Cockrell, Culberson; Daniel, McLaurin, Martin Money, Morgan, Newlands, Pettus.

The fifth charge was similar to the fourth and the vote was the same as the vote on the fourth.

The six article charged Judge Swayne with non-residence in the district. The vote was: Guilty, 31; not guilty, 51.

The vote was the same as on the second and third articles except the votes of Dubois and Gibson were for conviction for the first time, and Clark (Montana), who voted for conviction, and the vote of Kittredge, which was for acquittal.

The seventh article was similar to the sixth and the vote was: Guilty, 19; not guilty, 63.

The eighth article related to the contempt case of E. T. Davis. Guilty, 31; not guilty, 51.

On the ninth article the vote was guilty, 31; not guilty, 51.

Article 10 related to the contempt case of Simeon Beldon and the vote was: Guilty, 31; not guilty, 51.

Article 11 was similar to article 10 and the vote was the same.

The twelfth and last article was the contempt case of O'Neal and the vote was: Guilty, 35; not guilty, 47.

This acquitted Judge Swayne of all charges.

Loss at Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Sunday has been a day of gloom in Hot Springs. The first estimates of the damage done by the great conflagration were not exaggerated. More than forty blocks were eaten away by the flames and the most conservative estimates place the loss at a million and a half dollars and several insurance men state the figures will reach two millions.

The three unknown bodies recovered are the only known fatalities. The citizens' relief committee has the situation well in hand. Mayor Belding is at the head of this body, and Charles N. Rix, president of the Arkansas National Bank, is acting as treasurer. The amount subscribed for the relief work totals $12,000, and the sum is being steadily increased. The citizens of Hot Springs can take care of the homeless, but voluntary subscriptions from the outside are being donated and are accepted.

Several excursion trains arrived here bringing visitors from adjacent cities and towns to view the ruins.

Mayor Belding ordered all saloons closed and it was a "tight" Sunday in Hot Springs. The following statement has been issued:

"To the public:

"The fire swept an area principally in the residence portion of the city. While the loss is enormous, the principal business portion of Hot Springs, including hotels and bath houses, are not affected. We think, therefore, it proper to request the Associated Press to state that our city has ample accommodations for all who may desire to visit it for health or pleasure, and no advance in rates will be tolerated.

(Sig.) "GEO. R. BELDING,
"Martin A. Eisele, Mayor.
"Supt. of Gov. Reservation."

The relief committee has systematized its work to such an extent that no deserving person rendered destitute by the conflagration has suffered for the ordinary comforts of life.

Nearly every residence in the city has been thrown open to such persons and the management of the Oaklawn race track has tendered the use of its grand stand and cottages.

That the devastated district will be speedily rebuilt is evidenced by the ex-owners are already planning with architects and in three instances carpenters began work today on temporary structures.

Sheriff Williams was one of the heaviest individual losers. His residence, one of the finest in the city, was destroyed with a number of cottages and other outhouses.

Escambia Fruit Company.

Brewton, Ala.—The Escambia Fruit Company, with a capital stock of $25,000, has been incorporated by John T. Shanahan, L. E. Winne, J. H. Pool and Wm. Davis. The company will grow and ship fruits, vegetables and other products. Messrs. Pool and Winne are the parties who recently purchased 200 acres of fine fruit and truck land from Lovelace Bros., 130 acres of which are in a state of cultivation, paying the sum of $10,000 for the 200 acres. Messrs. Lovelace had started the fruit business on a large scale and these gentlemen foresaw the flattering outlook for this section, and when they came here and looked over the field they at once decided to close a deal for the farm and orchard that was already started. Messrs. Lovelace have started another similar orchard near the one sold, and it will soon be demonstrated that Escambia county has as fine peach land as South Georgia, where the peach growers have made fortunes in the industry.

Lady Protects Father's Property.

Memphis, Tenn.—A special from Oxford, Miss., says that as a result of a prank played by students of the University of Mississippi in the recent removal of a gate from the premises of W. H. Johnson, proprietor of a local boarding house, a rough and tumble fight occurred in the Johnson house Sunday afternoon, in which the young daughter of the boarding house keeper, Miss Tick Johnson, it is alleged, shot J. C. Finley, of Tupelo, a student, through both wrists.

Johnson himself, it is said, was roughly handled by two other students named Butler and Ogilvie. Ogilvie and Butler had had an altercation with Johnson in regard to the missing gate. A fight was in progress when Finley rushed in to separate the trio. Miss Johnson appeared on the scene at the same moment, and, it is alleged, opened fire with a pistol, inflicting flesh wounds on Finlay. No arrests have been made.

Benefit For Caleb Powers Fund.

Louisville, Ky.—Judging from the advance sale a substantial sum will be realized from the benefit performance at the Masonic theater for the Caleb Powers defense fund. The fund will be used to provide first-class legal talent for the defense of Powers, who is soon to be placed on trial again for complicity in the Goebel murder.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House.
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

A French professor is the owner of a collection of 920 human heads, representing every known race of people.

PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

Going to Plant
Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.
P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

PROVIDENCE.

Somewhere, underneath the sky,
While the summer winds pass by,
Fed by sunshine, soil and rain,
Springs and grows the ripening grain
That with wheaten bread shall feed
Thee and thine, in time of need.
While thou toilest, heavy hearted,
As if hope and thou were parted

Some stout hand the furrows made,
And the seed within them laid;
And some watchful eye took care,
Lest, from out the earth or air,
Weed or winged or creeping creature
To the toil should bring defeature.
God and man the wheat have tended,
And from drought and deluge 'fended.

By some river, never still,
Stands the dusty, hurrying mill,
That shall grind thy grain to flour,
Waiting now the day and hour.
Somewhere ship and train are keeping
Room for it. While thou are sleeping
They may bring their freight anigh thee,
But thy own will not pass by thee.

Is it well to sigh and fret
When God's workmen all are set
Each at his own task for thee?
And His messengers will be
All so fleet and free, transmitting
Treasure for thy benefiting?
Naught can hinder or evade Him—
Sun, earth, seas, He has to aid Him.

—Illustrated Christian Weekly.

A WIFE'S WARNING

* * * * * * *

By PAUL MONTEVERD.

IT was a slight, girlish figure, that of Bessie Grey, as she sat by the fire her soft eyes, that gleamed like stars under her low, smooth forehead, fixed intently on the coals, and an unusual flush on the rounded cheek that had the bloom of a ripe peach; for, though two years a wife, Bessie was but nineteen.

The fire glowed and crackled in the grate, the kettle hummed, and the most matronly of cats purred a duet as Bessie sat on a low stool awaiting her husband's return to dinner, her thoughts running something like the following: "I wish I could have that dress; Charley is downright stingy, so Kate thinks only two dollars a yard, and really worth four—such a bargain! and that lovely lavender color, so becoming to me! Why does Charley say he can't afford it? Kate Belcher's husband gave her one without a word. I do wish she wouldn't aggravate me so by showing me her nice things, just as if she didn't know that I might have had Tom Belcher ten times over, and had a nice, large house and velvet carpets as well as she; and my Charley—oh, no! all the velvet carpets in the world couldn't make Tom Belcher bearable! I don't believe he is so much richer than Charley, and why can't I have a dress, too? I will have one!"

But at this point Bessie's musings suddenly ended by the entrance of her husband, and she sprang up quickly to welcome him and receive the customary embrace.

The little lady had taken unusual pains with her dinner to-day; a prudent woman she fed her lion first and teased him afterward—preserving, however, a serious demeanor until Charley arose from the table, when, with both hands on his broad shoulders, she said, coaxingly:

"Charley, dear, I do want that silk at Marsh's."

"Dress, puss?" said Charley, pulling one of the clustering ringlets, shading her white brow. "I have already told you that I cannot afford it. What an obstinate thing you are! Don't you know times are hard?"

"Then it will be a piece of real economy to purchase the silk," said Bessie, determined upon carrying her point. "It would wear, and look handsome for a dozen years to come. It is only two dollars a yard, and Kate says it is really worth four."

"Ah!" aspirated Charley, "so Mrs. Kate Belcher has been paying us another visit, has she?"

"Yes," said Bessie, with a light laugh, "otherwise I should never have known how cheap Marsh is selling his goods. Tom gave her the money yesterday to buy a silk dress pattern for herself," she added, glancing up at him from under her long lashes.

A shadow of pain flittered over Charley's face, and he took a turn or two across the room before he spoke again.

"Granting all you can say, my dear, do you think you can really afford to wear the dress?"

Bessie's face wore a puzzled look, but she said nothing.

"The fact is," he continued, "the purchase of the silk would necessitate another run upon our little bank, in order to make the other articles of your wardrobe correspond. In short, little wife," he added, lightly, "I fear it would prove as expensive as did Mrs. Lake's new carpet, which, when put down by that lady in her parlor, turned the hitherto good enough sofa, chairs and window curtains directly out of the room even the wall paper."

"There! I knew you would say something horrid," said Bessie, with a little deprecatory laugh.

"You know, Bessie, how gladly I would give you the money if I could, but my note at the bank must be paid in a few weeks. But I can linger no longer," he added preparing to depart.

Bessie rose, and held up her face to be kissed, perversely turning it till Charley's lips only touched the pink tip of her ear, instead of the scarlet lips that were smiling saucily up at him.

Charley Grey was an intelligent young mechanic, who, at the age of three and twenty had saved from his hard-won wages the sum of $1000, the money having been expended in the purchase of the pretty cottage where the young couple now resided.

Some two hours later Bessie, in her pretty afternoon attire, seated herself upon her low rocker with her sewing, her thoughts busy, as her needle flew in and out, in laying plans for the future. At length, somewhat wearied with her monotonous labor Bessie dropped her sewing upon her lap, leaning back in her easy chair to enjoy a little quiet rest.

The fire danced and quivered in the shining coils of her hair, the rain pattered outside like the tread of little feet, the cat rose and rubbed against her mistress' dress, but Bessie did not heed her. There was the rustle of a silken robe, and Bessie started up to find Kate Belcher standing in the open doorway regarding her.

"Come, Bessie," said Kate, "get your hat and jacket and we'll go down to Marsh's and get your dress."

"I have decided not to take the silk," said Bessie. "Charley thinks he cannot afford it."

"Can't afford it!" repeated Kate, mockingly. "You do your own work, Bessie Grey, thus saving the expense of a servant, and it is a pity if you can't have a dress when you want it. Take my advice and buy the dress. You'll never regret it—such a bargain, too, if you would only consider it."

"I know it, Kate," said Bessie sadly. "But to tell you the truth, in the drawer yonder are the savings of a year—$200—deposited there $2 and $3 at a time, for the purpose of paying up the mortgage on the cottage."

"Good!" said Kate, airily. "Be a woman, Bessie Grey, and stand up for your rights. Take part of the money, buy your silk and say nothing to Charley about it. You can easily save up $25 from the market money and your allowance to replace it, and no one will be the wiser."

We need not narrate all the arguments resorted to ere Bessie assented to the plan; suffice it to say that an hour later the two ladies emerged from the store, the coveted silk in their possession.

"Now, whom shall we engage to make the dress?" questioned Kate, as they reached the street.

"Myself, Mrs. Belcher," said Bessie, gayly. "I am a capital dressmaker."

"Make it yourself! My dear child, are you crazy? Ruin that elegant dress for you would ruin it! Don't think of such a thing, Bessie."

"But whom can I engage?" said Bessie.

"Well, I always go to Mme. Arnault. Ah! that's the woman for you. You stand up, the modiste takes your measure, and the trouble is over."

"But isn't she very exorbitant?" timidly asked Bessie.

"She has her fixed prices," replied Mrs. Belcher, "and they are a little high. Of course, if you can't afford it—"

"It is not that," hastily interrupted Bessie, "but I don't know what Charley will say."

"Charley, indeed! What has he to do with it, I should like to know?"

"He must pay the bills," whispered Bessie's conscience. But there sat Mrs. Grundy, in the person of her friend, watching her out of her green eyes, and after wavering a moment, Bessie followed her friend into the handsome parlor of the complaisant Mme. Arnault.

"Madame has de—de what you call it?—de figure parfait," said the lady, as she busied herself in measuring Bessie—casting meanwhile an almost imperceptible glance at Mrs. Belcher. "Dat belle lavender—the trimmings, ah! what will madame have? Some of de most exquis—dis velveet?"

And so the lady rattled on, to the utter confusion of Bessie, who finally made her escape, dimly conscious that she had given her consent to all manner of extravance, and wondering how it would all end.

"What a novice you are," said Kate, laughingly. "Do you know, my dear, I was actually on thorns when you attempted to cheapen that trimming. However, I told madame that your husband was very rich, but a perfect miser, and you, being very young, were too much in awe of him."

"Oh, Kate, how could you?" exclaimed Bessie, so drearily that her friend laughed louder than before.

"Never mind, Bessie; wait till the dress comes home."

And so Bessie tried to still the dull pain in her heart, and smiled brightly as ever in her husband's face, and Charley, noticing the change in her demeanor, only fancied that she was ill.

In about a week the dress came. Tremblingly Bessie undid the package, held it up, turned it round and round and finally tried it on. It was a perfect fit. The trimming was superb.

"Didn't I tell you to wait?" asked Mrs. Belcher, triumphantly.

Bessie did not answer. She had caught sight of a piece of paper attached to the sleeve, and was reading it with blanched cheeks and quivering lips:

"To Mme. Arnault, Dr.:

"To Makings and Trimmings of Dress, $45.75."

Bessie sank down and burst into tears.

"Pooh, pooh! be a woman," said Mrs. Belcher, a little scornfully. "It is reasonable for Mme. Arnault. Then look at it—isn't it worth double the money?"

"But what will Charley say?"

"By cutting down your expenses, as I suggested, you will be able to replace the money before he counts it again. Charley will never know, and besides, it is downright mean in him to stint you so. I think you are quite justified in helping yourself."

So Bessie took the money, and felt quite relieved, till a week later she discovered that her superb silk put her simple straw hat, with its ribbon trimmings, entirely out of countenance.

"It will never do to wear it with that silk," said Kate, and took Bessie forthwith to a fashionable millinery establishment down town.

"Now, here's a love. Just try this on, Mrs. Worth, how much is this with the flowers and the blond fall?"

"Thirty dollars, Mrs. Belcher, and cheap at that. It is imported, as madam can see. Where do you see anything so stylish in this country?"

"It is too dear," said Bessie, decidedly, looking at it, however, with longing eyes.

At length a hat for half that sum was selected by Kate, but Bessie again expostulated by declaring that she had only ten dollars in her purse.

"Take the other five out of your money drawer at home."

"But Charley——"

"Oh, that for Charley!" snapping her fingers. "You are not a slave, I hope. Have a little spirit, do!"

And again Bessie yielded, only to discover that she absolutely required several other articles that go to make up a lady's toilet, which, when duly purchased and paid for, left the money drawer empty.

Mrs. Belcher accompanied her on all these shopping excursions, buying for her, and invariably selecting the choicest articles, with a readiness not a little astonishing to Bessie, who had seen her haggle half an hour for a dime, and had to learn how much easier it is to buy when the money comes out of your neighbor's pocket.

Poor Bessie! her little heart was very sore of late. Her new clothing had brought her small pleasure, for, apart from the agonies of terror when Charley approached his desk, wherein was the money drawer, she was exceedingly uncomfortably when arrayed in her purchases. She could not breathe, except with difficulty, in the very tight waist; the long, full train proved very cumbersome; her hat—she could scarce keep it on her head, neither could she drape the lace mantle over her arms to her satisfaction.

People stared and smiled at the little fussy, overdressed woman with such a pretentious air; and Bessie heard two plainly dressed ladies, who had just alighted from an elegant carriage, whisper, one to the other:

"What a pity that she spoils so sweet a face by such a vulgar dress!"

"They are jealous," said Mrs. Belcher, consoling her.

"They are right," said Bessie to herself. "I look ridiculous; I am justly punished."

What a miserable life it was! How unspeakably happy had she been ere the demon of dress took possession of her! How she longed for the old times when she was haunted by no vision of a remorseless money drawer, which, sooner or later, must betray her folloy to the husband whom she so passionately loved!

Nor was this all. Mrs. Belcher, now esteeming Bessie presentable, had insisted that she should accompany her on a visit to the house of a friend. Under Kate's supervision she was soon arrayed and ready for the street; but as she was buttoning on her number six lavender kids, she heard her husband's footsteps in the hall below.

In this supreme moment, Bessie stood still, her face white as death, unable to move or speak. She looked with an appealing glance about the room, but Kate had disappeared. She heard Charley bound up the stairs, two at a time, and the next instant his face appeared at the door.

Charley stopped aghast, gazing at his wife from head to foot for the space of half a minute, his eyes dilating, his features working convulsively. Then he stalked across the room to his desk, wherein was the drawer in which he kept his money. It was empty. With bloodshot eyes he turned and faced his trembling wife, saying, hoarsely:

"Wretched woman! is this the price you pay for the gratification of your vanity—your husband's happiness and honor for these paltry things? My note will be protested, and I dishonored, by your treachery. Behold your work!" he added, pressing a revolver to his temples.

A clock on the mantel chimed the hour of 6.

Bessie sprang up, with a sob, rubbed her eyes, and stared wildly around her, to find Charley standing smiling beside her chair.

"Charley! Charley! thank Heaven! oh, thank Heaven, it was only a dream!"

Charley wondered a little at the unusual warmth with which she flung her arms about his neck, till, seated on his knee, she told him her dream, adding:

"And, Charley, I will never tease you again for anything. The lesson I have received was needed, and will last me a lifetime."—New York Weekly.

The Mount Vernon Estate.

Mount Vernon was called the Hunting Creek Estate, when Laurence Washington inherited it from his father. He changed the name in order to call it after the gallant Admiral Vernon. This estate, when Washington came into it, along with the paternal plantation on the Rappahannock, made him one of the wealthiest Virginia land owners.

THE MAN NEXT ∴ DOOR.

By R. A. H. GOODYEAR.

MISS MELINDA TEMPLETON quivered with indignation from the crown of her head to the soles of her pretty feet.

"Call away your dog, sir," she demanded, with flaming cheeks. "He is a terror to the neighborhood, and ought never to leave his kennel. He snaps and snarls at me fiercely every time I pass the gate."

"You should not let him frighten you," the young man calmly returned. "Honestly, there isn't a more affectionate dog in the world. Speak to him in a coaxing manner as you pass—his name is Ludwig—and in a few weeks he will be your devoted slave."

"Thank you," said Melinda, her red lip curling disdainfully, "but I shall take no such pains to cultivate his friendship. I think a stout muzzle would considerably improve his appearance. There is one at home which we have no further use for. Will you permit me to present it to you?"

Beneath the healthy tan of the young man's boyish face a deeper color began to show.

"You are very good," he said, "but it will be time enough to muzzle poor Ludwig when the authorities compel me. If my dog really annoys you, may I suggest that you make a more frequent use of the front street? This back road is not, properly speaking, a thoroughfare, and I fear you must often find it unpleasantly muddy."

"But, surely," she protested, "you will allow me to choose my own method of leaving the house! You can't control the incomings and outgoings of all the people on the terrace. I repeat, sir, that your dog is becoming an intolerable nuisance, and you must please keep him on that side of the gate, or take the consequences."

"It is kind of you to speak so frankly," he said, with a faint touch of mockery in his tone; "but if I am stupid enough to disregard your warning, what do you suppose will happen?"

"I have heard of savage dogs being shot before to-day," she hinted transparently.

"I am happy to say I have no neighbors who would be mean enough to do that," he said. "Besides, the term 'savage dog' does not fit old Ludwig. See how fondly he licks my hand!"

"Oh, yes," she retorted; still in rebellion, "it is a pretty enough picture now; but if you had seen the reverse side of it a few minutes ago, you might have been less inclined to pet and fondle him. I tried to stroke him with my umbrella, but he bit at it furiously. Here are the marks of his teeth."

And with quick little fingers she raised the umbrella for his inspection.

The young man was all regrets and apologies in a moment, and his concern was so obviously real that the girl's conscience pricked her for distressing him needlessly.

"Please don't give it a second thought," she said. "After all, the dog probably believed that I meant to strike him, and the umbrella is so old-fashioned and worthless that I only bring it out on dry days. But all this talk is quite beside the mark," she continued, mounting her high horse again with a suddenness that was almost comical. "To put it plainly, sir, you must either chain up your dog or muzzle him. You decline?"—as the young man shook his head. "Very well, then: I shall invoke the aid of the local magistrate."

"As you please about that, Miss Templeton," he said, "but I fancy you will meet with disappointment. The magistrate is an uncle of mine, and he and Ludwig are fast friends!"

Treating this inference with the contempt it deserved, Miss Melinda gathered up her skirts with a little hand as white as milk, and tiptoed past the gate in an adorably timid fashion, while the young man pretended to put out all his strength to keep back the "savage" Ludwig. But in his breast there was an unholy feeling of satisfaction at the complete success of his little scheme.

At last, he told himself exultantly, his proud, lovely little neighbor had looked into his face with those heavenblue eyes of hers, had opened that rosered mouth to speak to him, had rejoiced him with the soft, rare sound of her beautiful voice.

Next day, however, he waited and watched for her in vain. She took the advice he had given her and left the house by the front door, hoping against hope that Mr. Paul Learey, the junior partner (ornamental rather than useful) of the city firm which employed her, would not pester her with his unwelcome attentions. But she had barely managed, by walking at top speed, to gain the end of the street before footsteps pattered behind her, and a whiff of the last "smart" thing in perfumes heralded the approach of the dreaded beauty man.

"Ah! Miss Templeton, how are you? I feared my lucky star had set for ever," he fussed, ranging himself alongside her without a shadow of doubt that his company would be agreeable to her. "It's a mystery how we've managed to give each other the slip lately. It isn't my fault, though, for I've always been early at the tryst."

"What tryst, Mr. Learey?" she asked, snapping him up with lightning quickness. "This is quite the first time I've heard of it."

"All serene, Miss Templeton, don't jump down a fellow's throat," he said, chuckling in huge delight as she haughtily shook away the hand he had dared to place on her arm. "What a little spitfire you are! Come for a trip on the river; it will cool you."

"Thank you, Mr. Learey, but I am not paid to take trips on the river," answered Melinda, a frosty gleam coming into her eyes. "I have my duty to the office to consider."

"Duty diddlesticks!" was the charming young gentleman's comment. "Business won't be paralyzed because you and I are absent half a day. You're looking pale, and a spin on the river will put color into those pretty cheeks of yours. You can plead a headache, and I'll make it all right with the old man, 'pon my honor."

Now Mr. Paul Learey, according to his lights, really meant to be kind, but he committed an alarming indiscretion when, undeterred by his previous rebuff, he passed his arm coolly through Melinda's and tried to turn her steps in the direction of the river.

In an instant she flung around on him, with a burning tide of blood rushing to her brow.

"Your honor!" she repeated, cuttingly. "What do you suppose it is worth, Mr. Learey? Put it up for auction, and there won't be a ghost of a bid for it. It is indeed a strange kind of honor which tempts a girl to scamp her work, and then puts a lie into her mouth to gloss over the transgression. Once for all, Mr. Learey, will you understand that your company is distasteful to me?"

Then Melinda stumbled into a passing omnibus, leaving behind her an abashed and crestfallen man, who for the first time in his life began to doubt his own powers of fascination.

That night Melinda, having registered an inward vow never to trust herself to the front street again while there was a possible chance of encountering Paul Learey there, consulted a solicitor concerning the dog next door. But it was small comfort the man of law could give her.

"I have seen the deeds of Mr. Leonard Pottar's property, and you have no right of road past his garden gate," he advised.

The result of this eye-opening consultation was that a very fluttered heap of lovely maidenhood besought Leonard Pottar's pardon next day, and received it, with a readiness which brought stinging tears of self-reproach to her eyes.

"And you need not fear Ludwig any more, Miss Templeton," the young man said, kindly. "I have chained him tightly to his kennel."

But Melinda, desperately determined to make full atonement, would not rest content until Ludwig had been released from the degrading chain which galled his neck; and the old dog, to show his gratitude, relaxed his canine dignity, and let her caress his velvety ears with a still more velvety hand.

Leonard Pottar had never been a keen horticulturist; but all at once he developed an astonishing zeal for the cultivation of flowers, and it became quite a common sight to see him wandering up and down the garden paths with a big water can in his hand, busily sprinkling everything that grew, whether it needed it or not.

Happening to glance through a gap in the hedge one day he beheld her in angry converse with Paul Learey, who had recovered from his fit of the sulks and was once more carrying on his senseless persecution of her.

The young man heard her, in scornful tones that cut like a whip, bid her employer an emphatic "Good evening," at the same time extending her hand as a still broader hint that this graceful retirement was expected. But there are some men whose conceit is impervious to snubs, and Paul Learey was one of them. He drew nearer to her and fatuously tried to put his hand beneath her rounded chin, and all in her white heat of anger she spread out her little fingers and smartly boxed his ears.

The next moment a cry of "At him Ludwig!" rang out on the still evening air, and the old dog's few remaining teeth fastened themselves on the flying Mr. Learey like a vice, and all the dandy's kicking and cursing would not serve to dislodge him.

"Whistle back this brute of a dog, Mr. Pottar," he blustered, "or I will call a policeman."

"Don't do that if you value your liberty," retorted Leonard, sarcastically. "The policeman might take the wrong animal."

Then he gripped the tall dandy by the shoulders and bundled him ignominiously out of the garden, returning a few minutes later with a slightly heightened color, but otherwise quite cool and composed.

"There is a pond at the bottom of the field, and Mr. Learey fell into it," he explained, in answer to Melinda's anxious inquiry. "It's all right," he added, as the girl's eyes dilated; "he scrambled out again on the other side."

On the morrow there was a vacant place in the office of Messrs. Learey & Son, for their young lady typist, whose sweet presence had so long made sunshine in the dingy room, was busy receiving the congratulations of her friends on her engagement to the charming young man next door.—New York News.

The Czar's Wealth.

The Czar's income from crown and state domains is reckoned at $7,500,000 a year, or more than three times as much as England's King is allowed. More than forty members of the imperial family have enormous revenues from property set aside by the Government for their support. The jewels in possession of the Russian royal family are unequaled in value and splendor.

Of the 136,561 freight cars ordered for American railroads last year, 25,000 were of steel construction.

AN UNCONSCIOUS BENEFA

Ole Bill Smithers stood a[cross]
Runnin' everybody down
Used to stop his work to sav[e]
Things about folks out on [the]
Used to make us all so mad
By the way he got
That we lived in mortal fe[ar]
O, his tongue 'was that s[harp]

Used to do our level best
Raisin' crops to beat the rest
'Cause Bill said, with mean
Wa'n't no use ass cultivate
Tried the very best we knew
Fur to raise big cotton,
Hustled day an[d] night
That Bill Smithers didn't

Bill kep' [on]
That he'[d]
Now, [I]
Is mortgages
Bin [as]
Prospered
He was
We are [all]

Washington Star.

FLASHES OF FU[N]

"The simple life and [the]
do not go hand in hand"
does a frenzied [fi]
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Miss Snowflake: "Wasn't Jackson got married for?" Mr. Stubb: "Goodness only knows right on workin'!"—Puck.

Behold how week a thing
The friendship that goes,
Though it for years has g[one]
I will loudly stand a loan.

"Did you find a husband at the stay at the winter resort?" plenty of 'em. The trouble there were no single men.—Leader.

Sunday school Teacher: "Willie, how many commandments there?" Willie: "Dere was Sunday, but Jake broke one, dere's nine left."—Puck.

Teacher: "What great dif[ficulty] Demosthenes compelled to [overcome] before he became an orator?" Pupil: "He had to learn how more Greek."—Philadelphia Press.

Gladys and Gertrude said: "[Let's]
And Beryl and Gwendolen: "[Yes]
When their mother made [inquiries]
And painful mistakes
But Imogene only said: "Mum[my]

"Is Mr. Cumrox going to have his portrait done in oil?" "No," answered Mrs. Cumrox, "we feared it would not be in good taste. You see, our friend Mr. C made most of his money in Washington Star.

"I met the minister this morning," said the little boy in red mitts, "and he did you take your hat off?" asked his fond mother. "No, I took his hat off, "Tommy!" "Yes, with a shovel."—Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Gadabout: "Did Hepsy Jones ever say anything to you about Mirandy?" Mrs. Stayabilt: "Not a word, Jane. If Hepsy Jones has something good of a person to say anything."—Puck.

First Young Highwayman: "A fine and deserted street." "Say, Cyrus, is dey any danger in bein' out night like dis?" Second Highwayman: "Naw! O' course dey ain't; we is de real dangers!"—Life.

"D'ye know, Miss Hotshot, I detested Fordy, I don't know why, but sometimes, bah Jove, he made me think——" "Indeed?" asked Miss Hotshot; "then Fordy lived in vain!"—Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Hix: "What makes you so happy, my dear?" Mrs. Dix: "My husband and I have just had a quarrel." Mrs. Hix: "I fail to see as it seemed unfamiliar so long had been since she had seen one like connection." Mrs. Dix: "Why, I've a new sealskin sack in it when he asked me to forgive him!"—Chicago News.

Aunt Peggy (apropos of the letter from college): "I'm afraid Jack is goin' ter turn out a reformer instead of a business man. He sez he'd like ter tear up evil by the roots. Uncle Jabez (sententiously): "Jes' yew worry, wife. They are plenty teachin' him thet money is the root of all evil."—Judge.

Device to Wake Sluggards.

One of the most amusing [inventions] which Mr. Cunynghame showed [was a] mechanical means of getting [people] of bed in the morning at a given [hour]. A model boy, or rather a model [of a] naughty boy, was in a model [bed] the time when he should have [risen] for his model cold bath an electric [bell] rang. The boy paid no heed [whatever] ently the bed clothes were pulled [off] him by a cord from the wall. [He] evidently enjoyed the warmth [of the] bed, for even then he did not [move]. Presently a trap opened in the [ceiling] above his head and a cisternful [of wa]ter descended on the slothful [boy], who then reluctantly sat up. His [hair], which was previously curly, [now] looked as if some one had [tried to] comb it out after ducking [his head] in a glue pot.—London Daily News.

Getting It Over With.

"Miss Dasher," said Mr. De Bore, as he rose to go, "may I give myself the pleasure of calling on you again some day evening?"

Miss Dasher gasped, but recovered herself quickly. "No, Mr. De Bore," she said sweetly. "I am very sorry, but I am to join a theatre party on Monday evening."

"Then may I come Tuesday evening?"

"Ah—er—no. I shall be out of town on Tuesday evening."

"Then perhaps you will be at home on Wednesday evening?"

"Well, really, Mr. De Bore, I have an important engagement for Wednesday."

"Well, then, how about Thursday?"

"Oh, my goodness! Come Monday!"—Cleveland Leader.

Lullaby

[Now the] sun[set] [Or] And [the] Sleep [with] [Be] [In] [Rock] [And] [Wi]th [Sl]eep [Wa]king [Ho]me

AT THE RINGING C[HIMES]

A NEW YEAR'S STORY

[The] man behind the [bar] [in] the Impecunious Loan Co[mpany] glanced at the pathetically [shabby] figure, adorned peculiarly carved brooch [and] it in his hand, and with a swift [and] fleeting look into the sweet [face] [of] in the window, dropped his [eyes] suddenly, and exclaimed in a [voice] dress like tone: "Three dollars."

"Very well." The words were [scarcely] spoken, so low the man [could] really heard. "Three dollars," he [repeated] and was rewarded by a nod in [affirmative], as he again absorbed [with] that fleeting glance the beauty and [sadness] of the young face before him.

"It is the very last thing I had to [pawn]," the woman murmured as she [passed] swiftly homeward through the [busy] streets. "What the future will [bring]—I dare not think.

[The] crowd that jostled and pushed [her] [aside] and you was a good [natured] crowd, elated and cheered by [the] Divine thought of the approach [of] New Year.

[Shaking] some of its spirit, the woman [quickened] her steps and stopped [suddenly] at last in front of a decidedly [squalid]-looking house in a poverty-[stricken] quarter of the city.

"I'll get the things first," she smiled [faintly], and when she ascended the [stairs] a little later her arms were [laden] with sundry mysterious packages, [topped] by one great paper parcel, [from] which protruded frivolously [some] toothsome chocolate éclairs and [other] dainties, interspersed here and [there] by New Year's candles of variegated hues.

"Was she much trouble, Mrs. Mulligan?" she asked, as in response to [her] knock a door to the left of the [small] hall was thrown open, and a [frowsy], betousled head thrust forth.

"Ah! is that you, Mrs. Relevan," [replied] "I'm glad you kem home. No, [ma'am] she wasn't the shlightest trubble, not the shlightest."

"Mamma," called a sweet, childish [voice], as a little white-robed figure [ran] forward. "Ooh, what lots o' [nice] things you got. Can we have a [party], to-morrow, mamma, an' can I [sit] up to-night to hear the chimes [ring]?"

"First, supper, darling, and then—I see."

She set a dainty table, such a [contrast] as seemed unfamiliar so long had been since she had seen one like [it], and when it was all complete, she [called] Mrs. Mulligan.

"A faste, a faste." As Mrs. Mulligan stood in the doorway wiping her [reddening] red arms on her apron, she [presented] a picture of good nature, good [humor]. Many a time had she given her own limited store, rejecting [vehemently] Mrs. Relevan's objections. "I'd [be] you'd do the same 'f you had [a] darlint. Toosh—don't be foolish." She was the life of the little party [in] all evil."—Judge.

What the future will bring—I dare not think."

[Sud]denly, and little Margaret, climbing [into] her lap, threw her diminutive [arms] around her neck, and rested her [tired] small head lovingly against her [mother's] shoulder. "I'm going to stay [up] to hear the chimes ring," she murmured sleepily, but even while she [spoke] the last remnant of candy [dropped] from her small, clinched fist, [and] she fell fast asleep.

"An' that divil," muttered Mrs. Mulligan as her mother softly tucked the [scarlet] around the small [figure], "could have a cheek like that, [begorra], the min have no hearts—no hearts!"

Lullaby

Now the evening shadows fall
On the mossy garden wall,
And the birdies, soft and woe,
Sleep within the cherry tree.

But the bee is busy yet
Where the leaves are dewy wet
In the honeysuckle vine,
Baby darling, baby mine.

And the West is full of dreams,
Rosy glows and golden beams,
Made for slumbers, calm and deep,
By the lovely Lady Sleep.

With the woolly lamb to hold,
And the bedtime story told,
Sleep for rosy dreams are near,
Waiting for my baby dear.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

AT THE RINGING of the CHIMES

A NEW YEAR'S STORY

BY MARY MORRIS

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

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...gan began tentatively, "I saw him to-day."

Mrs. Relevan relieved her of the sleeping child and buried her face in its soft, golden curls.

"He wants to koom back. An' he looks moighty prospherous too. 'A misunderstanding,' he says, but—if you would forgive——"

She never forgot the look on the white face, as it slowly upreared itself from the mass of tumbled curls.

"Forgive," she cried brokenly, and then as the chimes began their pealing the door opened and closed noiselessly, and Mrs. Mulligan slipped quietly out.

A moment later a handsome, white-faced man stood on the threshold. His arms were outstretched. His voice pleading. Its tones mingled vibratingly with the music of the chimes.

"Let us begin the New Year together, Margaret," he said humbly. "Together—dear."

The child on her knee stirred restlessly. She quietly reached out her hand.

THE ONE GREAT PROBLEM.

Question of Distribution That Has to Be Solved.

George L. McNutt, the preacher-laborer and social economist, otherwise known as "The Dinner Pail Man," told recently of a conversation he once had with a multi-millionaire. After lecturing in the plutocrat's mansion on the inequalities and struggles of life, he seized the occasion to investigate the rich man's point of view.

"What's the matter with this old world, anyway?" he asked. "Did the Creator overlook something in his plans?"

"That's not it at all," was the reply. "It's all a question of distribution. I made my money by handling just one of the world's many products—just one—but every item of waste was eliminated from the handling. This wasteful duplication in distributing is what picks our pockets and keeps the poor man down. Why, grapes that I raise on my farm in the West cost to produce just one cent a pound, but to put them on the table in New York makes the price soar to twelve cents a pound. In other words, God gives us grapes for one cent and our wasteful way of distributing them around makes them cost us eleven times more than they are actually worth.

"You will say that our method of handling products makes work for many men, but the high prices they are obliged to pay for everything makes it a game of taking in with one hand and paying out with the other. There's no doubt of it, much of the world's misery hinges on this one thing—the question of distribution."

Maximilian's Officer Saw Him Shot.

A beneficiary of the will of Ferdinand Maximilian, emperor of Mexico from 1864 to 1867, lives in Vineland, N. J., in the person of Rudolf Stinerter, now 62 years old. He was a captain of artillery on the ship Penosola, and was sixty-five miles off shore the night Gen. Lopez betrayed the emperor. He started on land for his beloved commander with 11 guns and 940 men, and cutting his way through surrendered with 440 men and 3 guns. Stinerter, with other officers, saw his commander shot. He differs with historians in describing the death scene. He says Maximilian refused to have his eyes bandaged, and stood up with one hand on his heart, marking the spot where the four soldiers were requested to fire, and with the other hand outstretched fell back and expired immediately. Maximilian left each of his officers $100 a year in his will. The only other officer Stinerter knows to be living is Baron Fulmer of Philadelphia.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

To a Critic.

I sometimes wonder which the earliest
thrived,
The mind creative or the analytic;
Whether the writer first arrived,
Or first the critic.

'Tis certain that in Paleolithic times
Men fully understood the art of slating;
And earlier than the birth of rhymes
They practiced ratings.

Dear Critic, do not think we value less
The potency of your perennial function
Because you sometimes curse and bless
In strange conjunction.

'Tis true as the generations pass,
There is a deal of imputation breaking;
The ages write you down an ass,
And no mistaking.

But let not this disturb your candid mind;
The monkey's ears are very slow in
showing;
The lion's skin you hide behind
Is vast and flowing.

You need not think about posterity,
When bolstering the false or scouting
beauty,
To rectify your faults will be
Oblivion's duty.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Onions as Weather Prophets.

One of the rites performed by the French peasants on New Year's eve is the forecasting of the weather for the coming year by means of onions.

When the bells ring for midnight mass they scoop out the middles of twelve onions and set them in a row on the kitchen table, fill them with salt and name them for the months in the year. Then, when they return from mass they examine the condition of the salt. If it has melted in any of the "months" those months will be rainy; if the salt remains dry it indicates drought; if half melted the first fortnight of the month will be wet.

The peasants have such implicit faith in this means of foretelling the weather that they plant their crops in accordance with the prophecy of the onions.

Fox in a Dining Room.

A fox, being hard pressed by the Tidworth Hunt, washed through the large window of the dining room of the residence of Major Foyle, R. E., at Netheravon, escaping through the front door.—London Express.

GOT EVEN WITH CRITIC.

Wife's Arrangement Effectually Muzzled Captious Husband.

A certain well known politician's daughter has a husband who is disposed to be critical. Most of his friends are men of great wealth, who live extremely well, and association with them has made him somewhat hard to please in the matter of cooking.

"What is this meant for,' he would ask, after tasting an entree his wife had racked her brain to think up.

"What on earth is this?" he would say when desert came on.

"Is this supposed to be a salad?" he would inquire sarcastically when the lettuce was served.

The wife stood it as long as she could. One evening he came home in a particularly captious humor. His wife was dressed in her most becoming gown and fairly bubbled over with wit. They went in to dinner. The soup tureen was brought in. Tied to one handle was a card containing the information in a big round hand:

"This is soup."

Roast beef followed, with a placard announcing: "This is roast beef."

The potatoes were labeled, the gravy dish was placarded, the olives bore a card marked "Olives," the salad bowl carried a tag marked "Salad," and when the ice cream came in a card announcing "This is ice cream" came with it.

The wife talked of a thousand different things all through the meal. Never once by word or look did she refer to the labeled dishes. Neither then nor thereafter did she say a word about them, and never since that evening has the captious husband ventured to indulge in criticism of his home dinners.—New York Press.

"Mrs." Not Put on Tombstones.

"How often one hears the expression, "She just got married because she wanted to have Mrs. put on her tombstone." Now, this seems a very natural statement to the natural listener, says the Philadelphia Record, but, as a matter of fact, there are few tombstones that have "Mrs." on them, as very recent interviews with grave-diggers and church sextons have demonstrated, so the woman who intends plunging into matrimony with the idea that she is going to be known as Mrs. Jackson or Mrs. Blackson after death had better hesitate before she takes any desperate step.

Even after death a married woman is only considered part of her husband's property, for out of several hundred tombstones investigated none had the appellation Mrs., while every one had "Sarah, wife of," or "Jane, wife of." When the investigator asked an old sexton well versed on tombstone lore if there were any tombstones with "Mrs." on them he replied:

"Well, I've been seein' to the buryin' of married women for the last fifty years, but I ain't never seen a tombstone yet that had a 'Mrs.' on it."

After the Votes Were Counted.

The editor of this paper met the enemy last Tuesday and we are theirs in carload lots. We lost out and our opponent won in. The only way we can account for this is that he got more votes than we did. We are not lame, maimed or sore over the result. A number of voters promised to vote for us, but made a mistake on election day and voted for the other fellow—such is politics.

Hereafter this paper will be more of a religious paper than a political one. We have to do something to square ourselves for the lying we have done in behalf of ourselves and others.

We find ourselves now without friends, influence, money, credit or a meal ticket, and those owing us will come to our relief at once. No apologies or excuses will be received unless it bears the mark of the sender—that is, gold, silver or currency. We will be found at the Gem office during business hours, unless we are dodging our creditors.—Flagstaff Gem.

The Warning in a Sneeze.

"As a general thing, sneezing is Nature's warning to get warmer in some way or other and quickly," is the gist of an article by Dr. W. R. Conant in Modern Medical Science.

"The question of temperature and ventilation," he says, "is one of the most difficult winter problems. So much depends upon circumstances and individual idiocyncrasy that it is hard to lay down any definite rules. An indoor temperature which is suitable for a vigorous person or one in active motion is dangerous for one who is delicate or sitting and doing head work exclusively.

"As a general rule it may be said that a temperature that falls much below 70 degrees at four feet from the floor is dangerous for sedentary workers; and any one who continues sitting when he feels chilled does so at the risk of his life."

By-Low, By-Low.

Here's the way she sang to me,
By-low, by-low,
As she held me on her knee,
Long ago, long ago.
Oh, the years between are long
And their haunting specters throng,
Yet I hear her olden song;
By-low, by-low.

I have wearied on the way—
By-low, by-low—
And the sunset is but gray,
Well I know, well I know,
Yet, my mother, through the stress
Comes your song, my heart to bless;
Comes your song, like a caress—
By-low, by-low.

Hold me, mother, as of old—
By-low, by-low—
Let your song of love untold
Ebb and flow, ebb and flow;
Hold me to your loving breast—
Sing the songs of songs the best:
By-low, by-low.
—A. J. Waterhouse in Sunset Magazine.

A woman's intellect is seldom up to the standard of her conversational ability.

Where Tom O'Brien Died

When "Tom" O'Brien, ex-Chicagoan and ex-"gold-brick" king, died in New Caledonia he was a very long way from home. New Caledonia is in the tropics, far down in the Pacific. The nearest land of size is Australia, which is 900 miles distant. New Caledonia is known throughout the world as a great penal colony. France has used it for storage purposes of this kind since 1864 and especially since the fall of the Paris commune, after which it was made the place of exile of thousands of Frenchmen who were involved in the storms of that time. Since then this Melanasian land has become the jail of thousands of others condemned by the laws of their country. The greater part of the white inhabitants therefore are interesting, but not socially select. The island itself is described by George Griffith, an English traveler, as a paradise. The climate is delightful, the mountainous scenery most beautiful.

New Caledonia's soil is fertile and its mountains full of treasures. According to Mr. Griffith, "when nature made New Caledonia she set herself to dump down as many ores and minerals in as small a space as possible. There is hardly a mineral known to science that is not represented in greater or less quantities in that island. A mining expert once went over from Australia to make a survey for the International Copper company and afterward he made his report in person to the board in London. He knew as much about mining as anybody in the southern hemisphere, but his language was that of the bush. A noble lord asked him of he could give any estimate of the amount of copper, nickel, cobalt, iron, silver, gold and so on that might be found in the central chain of mountains. This was his answer: 'My lord, if you were to take out all the —— minerals of these mountains the —— island would —— well fall to pieces.' The report was taken as satisfactory."

Until 1853 New Caledonia was a sort of no-man's land. Then both England and France decided to annex it and orders came to two warships to proceed thither at once. They started the same day. The English captain had heard of the reefs that surround the island and he was cautious. The Frenchman went ahead without regard for the reefs. When the British captain arrived he saw the tricolor flying from a hill and he was invited to come in and lunch on French soil.

Moral in Giving Alms

The woman sang her ballad to the sky
Of the keen night, flinging on high
The notes that fluttered to my window-
pane
Like birds, and beat against the glass in
vain
Until I opened, and from out the gloom
Let them flock into my room, firelit room.

There was no more of meaning in the
words
That came than in the jargoning of birds,
But in the voice, and in the plaintive
air
There was an intimation of despair
From killing sorrow, and the appealing
cry
Or sorest need, which no man might deny
And cover from himself his own disgrace.
So, thoughtfully, as one does in such a
case,
From among several coins in hand I
chose
That of the smallest worth, and wrapped
it close
In paper, so that it might not be lost,
Striking the frozen ground below, and
tossed
My gift down from the window at the
feet
Of the poor singer in the wintry street.

But she, as if she neither saw nor heard,
Rapt in her song, sang on, and never
stirred,
While one, that opportunely strolled
around
The corner nearest her, both heard and
saw,
Stooped, and put out a predatory claw,
And clutched the paper; felt and recognized
The coin within (that somehow suddenly
sized
My own soul up to me, in an odd way),
And then deliberately, but without stay
For all my frantic shouts and signs, kept
on
To the next corner, turned it, and was
gone.

What should I do? Let the poor singer
go
Unhelped because of this misdeed? Not
so!
Such a conclusion even I could not brook,
A coin of the same worth again I took,
Wrapped it again in paper, and again
Tossed it down to the singer—not in vain,
This time! She saw it coming through
the air
And heard it fall upon the ground, and
there,
While she still sang, curtseyed her thanks
to me,
Until I turned away and left her free.

And I was well content, and glad at
heart;
For having doubly done a noble part?
I was not sure. Had it been heaven's
intent
That I should twice give the sum I had
meant
To give but once? Perchance, unknown
to me
Both women were in equal misery,
Though not of equal merit. Then, had
I won
A twofold blessing by what I had done?

These things are mysteries, but my
story's moral
Seems one with which no one can justly
quarrel:
If there is suffering that you would relieve,
Give twice the sum at once you meant
to give;
And do not wait for wrong to come your
way
And force your unwilling hand, for
though it may,
Again, it may not, and, for your own
sake,
The chance is such as you ought not to
take.
—W. D. Howells in Harper's Weekly.

In Safety and Danger

The Scientific American recently called attention to the odd fact that the man who rides a few score feet in a New York city elevator runs a greater risk of injury than the man who travels from New York to Chicago and back on the fastest trains. No fewer than thirty persons were killed, and many more hurt, in New York elevator accidents in the first nine months of this year. No such proportion of those who traveled on the fast passenger trains between the two cities were even hurt.

Yet the average man buys an accident insurance ticket whenever he starts on a railway journey of any length, and never thinks of such precautions before entering the car that lifts him to his office. Whenever a notable railway accident occurs he talks for days about the great loss of life. But he never thinks of the proportionately greater loss of life every day from accidents that befall men at home in their own houses. The returned missionary who publicly complained the other day that, after living entirely unhurt for four years among the wildest savages of Africa, he had no sooner returned to civilization than he met with a railway accident that kept him in a hospital for six months curiously illustrated the habit of the human mind to dwell upon remote dangers and ignore those near. Yet the fact is indisputable—the accident insurance companies have proved it to their financial loss and gain—that one of the most dangerous places a man can be is in his own home, whereas one of the safest is in a first-class railway train at full speed, while the very safest place on earth is aboard a first-class steamship in the middle of the Atlantic.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Light in Darkest Africa

Twenty-five years ago there was not a single school in Central Africa. To-day there are nearly 170 in the Livingstonia mission alone. Twenty-five years ago no one in Central Africa knew a letter of the alphabet, says the Southern Workman. To-day there are more than 20,000 pupils in the schools. Twenty-five years ago there was no Christian in all the country. To-day 300 native teachers preach Christ in the villages every Sabbath day. Twenty years ago there was only one inquirer after Christ. Last year there were more than 3,000 catechumens in the baptism classes, and in a single day at one of the stations more than 300 adults were received by baptism into the church of God. Up to 1890 slave caravans were as numerous as ever.

To-day a strong British protectorate has made slave raiding impossible, and this much is certain that if Christianity had not entered Nysaland there would be no British administration there to-day, and Central Africa would still be a land of darkness, of spoliation and of blood.

Each week volunteer evangelists go out two by two from the mission. No pay is given them, but a few beads are usually furnished to enable them to buy food at the distant stations. To reach these the evangelists have to leave on Saturday afternoon, descend some 2,900 feet to the lake shore and walk five to ten miles along rough broken paths to their destinations. They return on Monday in time for afternoon to descend some 2,900 feet to the lake less than forty-four village services are held in a day.

German War on Phthisis

Consular Clerk Murphy of Frankfort sends to the state department the "measures for preventing the spread of consumption" recommended by the city authorities.

Every consumptive and every person who coughs should take care that it is received in spittoons or similar vessels containing water or, still better, chloride of lime or salt water. Such liquids prevent freezing and also the drinking of the water by animals.

These cuspidors should be two inches high and eight to ten inches in diameter. They should have smooth, slightly curved edges and should be made of smooth glass, porcelain, china or enameled iron. They should contain water to a depth of four-fifths of an inch.

As the water evaporates more should be added. The cuspidors should be cleansed daily with boiling water.

Consumptives should give especial attention to cleanliness. The sitting-rooms and bedrooms of consumptives should have only such curtains, bed coverings and the like as can be easily washed. There should be no carpets.

The entire floors of such rooms should be washed daily, and even in the winter the rooms should be properly aired daily for at least one hour.

Uncooked milk may become a transmitter of consumption. The public is warned against its use.

THE UNION.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The **UNION** *and*
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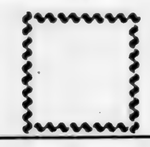
Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



Yes, everybody will be glad to learn that the man who played the piano for sixty hours without stopping has been stopped at last, and is in the Baltimore (Md.) jail, affirms the Orange (Va.) Observer.

A man arrested in Harlem as a highway robber gave as his occupation "cabman," which is a novel way of pleading guilty, declares the New York Herald.

Chicago will probably never cease to crow over her traditional rival St. Louis on the subject of world's fairs. At the Chicago fair there was a total of 27,539,000 admissions, or a net of 21,480,000 paid admissions, while at the St. Louis exposition there were only 19,700,000 admissions in all, of which only 12,805,000 were paid.

Professor Seward, of Stanford University, questions the value to Americans of the Rhodes scholarships, states Punch. His countrymen, he declares, have nothing to learn from England. Four hundred undergraduates of Columbia University, in a hunt after a freshman last week, broke innumerable windows in New York and destroyed the railings of a Subway station.

Advices from New York state the custom of hiring rather than owning horses and carriages is becoming much more general than it has been among the wealthy people of that city, states the Breeders' Gazette. It is related that many of the rich ladies have this season hired complete outfits and that additions are being made to their ranks every day. This custom has prevailed in Britain for a long time.

If in a less fortunate time than ours, when the resources of mind and body were less varied and plentiful than they are now, men and women took delight in life, warmed both hands at its fire, and filled their hearts with joy and gladness, may we not conclude that they were happy simply because they lived, as we might, in the right way, and put to their right uses that which was provided for them? asks the Christian Register.

WORK OF COTTON ASSOCIATION IS MANIFEST.

W. H. Seymour, President of the Alabama Cotton Association, was yesterday busied with sending out letters to the heads of the County organizations, urging activity in every beat and better organizations according to the New Orleans plan of reducing this year's cotton acreage and use of commercial fertilizers 25 per cent.

Pledge forms to this effect have been sent by Secretary Jesse C. Adams to all the beat organizations so that the signatures of the growers on the question of reduction will be obtained at once. More blanks are expected to arrive from Atlanta and New Orleans every day.

President Seymour said yesterday that he found the work now started for higher cotton prices is the most gigantic that has ever confronted the south.

"This becomes more apparent every day," he said. "It is strictly a task for the South and the South alone. It appeals to the patriotism of the Southern States, and it is to be hoped that every man living in Dixie will interest himself in the cause.

"I believe that although we may not succeed to all the intents of the Southern Association, we are accomplishing an incalculable good."

The loyalty of Alabama farmers to the recommendation of the New Orleans convention is being demonstrated from day to day by actual statistics. This is the reduction of the use of fertilizers. The books of Commissioner of Agriculture R. R. Poole show that up to February 27, 1905, tags representing the sale of 40,769 tons of fertilizers were issued. At the same time in 1904 there were 79,903 tons sold.

This makes a remarkable decrease in the contemplated use of fertilizers in this State. It is a decrease that, in the opinion of Commissioner Poole, can be accounted for only by a concerted determination of the farmers to use less fertilizer this year than last year.—Montgomery Advertiser.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT THORSBY.

John W. Johnston, who has been living at Thorsby for about four months, and who married a Miss Wright about two weeks ago, was arrested last Friday night and taken to Montgomery Saturday and had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Elmore on Monday, who held him in $1,000 bond to answer to the Federal grand jury. Johnston's wife accompanied him to Montgomery. He claimed to come from Oklahoma, but on being at the Montgomery jail from marks found on him, the authorities seem to think they have got hold of a person who may be wanted in other states. The formal charge against him is "a felonious attempt to burglarize the postoffice at Thorsby, Ala." The following account of the examination, taken from the Advertiser, tells the whole story:

"The young man appeared in the court yesterday morning perfectly cool and calm. He made no attempt at defense. He waived examination and seemed anxious to get back to prison.

The government made a good case against Johnston. Jonathan Bice, the postmaster of Thorsby, was the first to testify. He told how several weeks ago he had been informed by Joe Gabbard that an attempt would be made to burglarize the postoffice. He asked Gabbard who the person was, but was denied the information. Later he was informed that Johnston was the man. Friday he was told by Gabbard that the attempt would be made that night. He consulted the town marshal, John L. Robinson, and Friday night with Robinson, Charles Dudley, Doyle Dudley and Leonard Martin, the postmaster secreted himself in the postoffice. The place was dark and the men waited until after 11 o'clock before any signs of the burglary were apparent. They first heard the window sash being raised and then heard footsteps approaching the locality of the safe. When the person halted, the witness called for a light and at the same time commanded the intruder to hold up his hands.

Johnston was disclosed. On his person was found a pair of saws and in his hand he held a crude lantern made of a tomato can. On his person he had a piece of paper on which were figures supposed to be the combination to the safe.

When asked what he was doing in the postoffice the postmaster said he exclaimed: "My God, wouldn't you make a try if you thought that you could get $4,000 as easy as picking it up?" Johnston wore no shoes.

The testimony was corroborated by Joe Gabbard and John L. Robinson.

The decision of the commissioner was announced and Johnston was taken back to jail.

It was disclosed yesterday that Johnston and other white prisoners occupying the front rooms on the second floor of the jail made an attempt at a jail delivery Sunday with no other tools than the handles of their eating spoons and a few nails.

The men were allowed the privileges of the corridor, in order that they might get some exercise. Jailer F. M. McLemore Sunday afternoon discovered that some of the paneling of the corridor had been broken off. He took down the broken panels and found that a number of bricks had been removed. The brick work of the jail is done with mortar and the rude instruments used were sufficient.

The men were transferred from the corridor to the steel cage, where the strongest saws will be required to cut out into the corridor. All of the men deny any attempt at a delivery."

MARS HILL.

The people of this settlement are improving in health since the fine weather came; many are sowing oats. J. N., D. W. and A. J. Scott went to Montevallo Wednesday, and D. W. and A. J. sold two bales of cotton for 7 1-2 cents. E. G. Cofer is getting in a lot of new goods, and wants people to come and see them. J. N. Scott killed a fine beef Thursday. Willie Gothard's little daughter was buried at this place on the 18th. We all mourn the loss of the dear little one. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

MARSHILLIAN.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Editor Union:

I see that some of our people are somewhat in doubt of the farmers holding cotton and reducing acreage, but I've never seen the people more determined on anything than they are on these points. However, I think it's a mistake to reduce fertilizer for instead of less guano per acre, we ought to reduce acreage 40 per cent and increase guano 50 per cent, thereby making our land better for the future. But, brother farmer, be sure and make your feed and grocery store at home. Some pick at the one mill school tax, and I think they would kick if they were sentenced to hang; give us the special school tax and stop this fuss about supplement money, and while we are holding a special election for school tax, let's economize and vote on stock law at the same time. I've always been against stock law; but I am now in favor of it, as I think the time has come when it will be a benefit to the greatest number of our people. Some farmers have fenced all their land and rented it out, and run their stock on their neighbors' land for support. What we need is good bred stock, good hogs instead of razor backs, hogs that at ten months old will weigh 200 to 400 pounds, which is much easier than to make that weight in 4-year-old razorbacks. Let us all go to Clanton on the 16th. Besides the county cotton meeting there will be some good stock there on show. Success to the good old Chilton farmer, hurrah for the telephone, wouldn't it be nice to sit at home and talk to your dealer at Clanton? Success to THE UNION.

Yours as ever,
JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

LIBERTY HILL.

Well, the cold spell is broken, and people and stock are glad, for it has been a severe winter on all. We are glad to hear that Rev. B. H. Vickers' family are improving from a severe attack of "la grippe," while little Esther is doing fairly well. Mrs. J. M. Maddox is improving and we hope she'll soon be out. Miner Littlejohn has about completed his new house. Look out, Judge Reynolds, for a call soon. Jeff Baker is putting a nice fence around his new residence, making it the prettiest place between here and Clanton. Pate Thomas and son have been visiting Tom Allen's, near Coopers. C. H. Cooper and his fair bride visited C. C. Swint's family Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mims visited his parents last week. J. A. Logan and wife visited her parents Saturday week. Mrs. Susan Cooper and daughter, Essa, have been visiting C. C. Swint, Mrs. Swint being a daughter of Mrs. Cooper's. L. T. Vickers visited his uncle last week. Rev. S. Smitherman filled his appointment here on the third Sunday and Saturday before, and preached an excellent sermon Sunday to a large and attentive congregation. Some think Alfred Maddox was visiting relatives around here, but I think it's a young lady's bright, smiling face that attracts him. Well, the fact that's been smiling so brightly on Sunday evenings, looked very sad at the non-appearance of some one Sunday before last. Success to THE UNION.

"ONE AT HOME."

BETH-SALEM.

All I can hear in this community is cotton reduction and special school tax, but I think the cotton association is the right thing. I'm not in favor of the tax, for the farmer has enough tax to pay without adding any more to it. It is some big man has got it up because he thinks he'll make us farmers do just as he wants us to do, but when voting day comes, let's all turn out and see that he doesn't get it as he wants it. Wishing success to THE UNION and its readers.

"THE NEW CARPENTER."

RANDOLPH.

We are pleased to see so much correspondence in the Union. Let the good work go on, and we'll be a Union family and talk to each other through its columns. Mrs. C. W. Brand is sick with "la grippe." J. B. Cummings' little child came near being fatally burned last week. Its dress caught fire and but for the timely assistance of John Helton it might have resulted seriously. M. L. Cleveland is making some improvements to his store. Among our visitors we noticed F. J. Fitts, of Hubbard; J. P. Nix, of Macedonia; J. C. C. Woolley, of Lawley; Rev. A. J. Lumpkin and son, Mr. McMillan, and S. E. Waldrop, of Macedonia. A real estate agent, formerly of Sweden, was here a couple of weeks ago, looking over Major Howison's land, with a view to locating a colony here. A goodly number of Chilhowites come to Randolph to trade, but they never lounge around the stores, but get through their business and go back home to look after matters there. This is the way to do.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

JEMISON, ALA.

Jemison, Ala., Feb. 27, 1905.

Editor Union:

Please let me say a few words through your columns to my brother farmers. I want every farmer to come out on March 4th, or some nearby day, and organize and discuss plans of improving their farms, and elect three delegates to the county association that meets at Clanton on March 16th. Also, every one who has cotton is urged to come, whether he joins the association or not. Now brother farmers, let's lose a few days' time and make a grand success of our organization. The cry of "wolf" has been heard often, but in my judgment the "wolf" is at the door now. When we look at statistics we find that 99 per cent of the people own only 1 per cent of the property; the other 99 per cent of the property is owned by 1 per cent of the people, so brethren you will see that the people need financial education. We have the financial ability of the south with us now, and we can't fail of success if we come together and stick like men. Let us all sail in the same boat, and float or sink together. Let us diversify our crops, that is plant more corn, cane, peas, etc., and less cotton; and turn our attention to raising of stock. If you don't understand the objects of our association, come and be with us on the 16th and hear what is said. While our nation produces $10.40 per day per capita and the wages paid labor is $3.00, the average wage for farming is $275 a year, or 75 cents per day. The average price of a pound of cotton after it is manufactured is 75 cents, so you see the condition we are in. Now, the capitalists of the south are willing to reach down and take our hands and lift us up to them if we will just put out our hands toward them. Let's all reach out together. Can't there be one man found in each school district that will take hold and work it up? Let us make Chilton the banner county of the state. We want three delegates from every school district in the county, and also EVERY man that is HOLDING COTTON to meet in mass meeting at Clanton on March 16th. Yours for better times.

W. H. CONWAY.
Pres. Co. Cotton Ass'n.

SALEM-PROVIDENCE.

Well, the weather has finally changed, though for a while it looked as if nature was going to take cotton reduction in her hands and cut it all off. Mrs. D. S. Robinson visited her father, N. J. Calloway, last week. Miss Laura Robinson is on the sick list. Mrs. B. F. Higgins, Jr., has been spending some days with her mother, Mrs. N. J. Calloway, who has been confined to her bed with pneumonia. D. S. Robinson was in Clanton a week ago Saturday. T. L. Robinson attended the cotton convention. We're glad to report a good attendance at our Sunday schools last Sunday.

C. A. L.

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. **The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.**

tf

A Great Combination Offe

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democ

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-We ly,** eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the n of the national campaign, and all the news of all the you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us **$1.50 To-Day** and get your best home paper **the Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City,** for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

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Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases a Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE AN FERTILIZERS

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Troy Special & Mule Bran

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabam

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.

County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, AL

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices

110 North 20th Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Living a Lie.

Those People Who Dress or Live Beyond Their Mea

By O. S. Marden.

DRESSING or living beyond one's means is nothing less than ab lute dishonesty. If you are trying to do what you cannot af to do, you are living a lie; if you are wearing clothes that y cannot afford, they are perpetual witnesses against you. T are labeled all over with falsehood; your jewelry, your carria your furs and your costly gowns tell me that you are rich w you live in a poverty-stricken home and when your mother obliged to make all sorts of sacrifies to enable you to make this false displ you lie just as surely as you would if you should try to deceive me your words.

The consciousness of being well dressed, and yet owing for it, of rid in carriages which one cannot afford, or of patronizing expensive hotels a restaurants which one cannot by any stretch of imagintion or sophistry affo is destructive to all respect, to truth and honesty and to manhood and womanhood. You cannot afford to wear lies or to eat lies any more than can afford to tell lies.

There is only one possible result upon character of falsehoods whet acted or told, and that is perpetual deterioration and demoralization. No can live a lie, or act a lie, without being dishonest. When a man sacrifi his honesty he loses the mainspring of his character, and he cannot be p fectly honest when he is lying by frequenting costly hotels or restaurants, wearing expensive clothing or by extravagant living when he cannot afford it. **Success.**

Ice Breaks at Madison.

Madison, Ind., February 26.—The ice in the Ohio river at this point broke Sunday. Little damage was done to shipping.

Young Woman is Scalped.

Vincennes, Ind.—Miss Josephine Haller was completely scalped Sunday night while working in the Vincennes button factory by her hair catching on the shafting. The scalp was torn from the eyebrows back to base of her neck, tearing one ear completely off. She can not recover.

Peaches Killed.

Huntsville, Ala.—It is believed experts who have made an investi tion that the recent extremely c weather either killed or greatly c tailed the prospective peach crop this section. Many trees of six va ties of fruit were examined and dormant buds were found to have be killed.

Railways Under Martial Law.

St. Petersburg—All the Russi railways except the Central Asi have been placed under martial la

CITY OFFICIALS.

Judson Strock.
Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May Fall Term—Fourth Monday in No ember.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Da
Clerk—Sam W. Collins

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Mo
March
Fall Term—Second Monday in Se ember.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. W
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Cla

County Court.

First Monday in ea

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday F
April
May
Monday Nov

County Off
Judge of Probate
Treasurer W. T.
Sheriff J. M.
Tax Assessor A. C. Mims
Tax Collector F.

County Commissioners.

First District—W.
Second District—A.
Third District—R. P.
Fourth District—Moses Reed

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore,

County Surveyor.

J. P. R. Dahl, Calera

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially ... to send the editor any news regard... their churches, which they wou... wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send cor... rections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday; E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings ley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason 4th Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 1st Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman 3rd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday; J. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday at noons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—3rd Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No —First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 534—Saturday on or before full Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Tuesday on or before full moon, Clanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 386—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Coronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. ...; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

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FOR
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-Democrat is issued Semi-Wee
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ERCHANDISE AN
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Best on Earth"
JONES,
Alabama

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BIRMINGHAM, AL

Restaurant,
Reasonable Prices
th 20th Street,
IAM, ALABAMA.

Lie.
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. S. Marden.
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Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Roi-
W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
J. Watts Moore.
Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Third Monday in May.
Fourth Monday in No-

S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Second Monday in
Second Monday in Sep
Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

County Court.

in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

February, first Mon-
Monday June, second
Monday August
November.

County Officers.

Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
W. T. Cullen.
M. Morgan.
D. Middleton.
A. C. Mims.
T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

W. H. Conway.
Alex Glasscock.
P. Kendrick.
Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

W. Moore, Clanton

County Surveyor.

Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

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Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Saturday on or before full

Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. Saturday on or before full moon.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. Tuesday on or before full moon.

I. O. O. F.

Lodge—First and third Sat-

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Jack Camp, No. 190—First and Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

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L. M. P. A.

Lodge, of Thorsby—Second fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Mch 1, '05, 6,280.
Price on same date, 7 1-4c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,594.
Price same date, 14c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Frank McCary and J. F. Klinner were in Clanton Thursday.

J. W. Hayes was in town Thursday.

J. G. Hayes was a pleasant visitor Friday.

J. M. Gray and wife were in Clanton Friday.

Rev. C. K. Helland, pastor of St. Olaf's church at Thorsby, was in Clanton Friday en route to Georgia on a missionary trip.

R. G. Hall was a pleasant visitor Friday.

R. A. Hancock was in Clanton Saturday.

If you want good chickens or a hog that will pay you for the feed you give him, look at W. Y. Nix's advertisement.

Mrs. H. C. Maddox, who has been visiting relatives and friends near Clanton, returned to her home in Birmingham Sunday.

J. H. Jones was in Clanton Saturday.

The Peoples Bank has sent $5.00 to the fund which the banks of Alabama are getting up in aid of the cotton association.

Prof. J. H. Anderson was in Clanton Saturday.

J. A. Logan was in town Saturday.

Elbert Littlejohn left for his Prattville home Monday, may he have good luck.

County Surveyor Dahl was in Clanton Monday on his way to do some surveying on Yellow Leaf.

B. Easterling was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

Judge Reynolds spent Monday in Jemison.

Dr. Sanders, State Health Officer was in Clanton Monday night confering with the mayor and council about sanitary methods. Many of our doctors, also Judge Reynolds, were present by invitation.

Don't forget the district cotton meetings on Saturday, March 4th.

The Capitola Hotel in Montgomery is a good place for Chilton county people to stop at when they go to Montgomery. It is handy to the depot and business section, and is managed by Mr. Nat Comer, who many of our people know, as he taught school four years at Union.

W. H. Conway was in Clanton Tuesday. He has received some cotton blanks. If you need any, write him.

H. W. Devaughan was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

J. M. Robinson, of Waudy, was in Clanton Tuesday.

Uncle Billy Mills, a well known and honored resident of our county who resided between Kincheon and Billingsley, died last Saturday and was buried on Sunday.

Sam P. Collins and Miss Minnie Gore were married Wednesday at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George W. Gore.

W. P. Eason, of Calera, was in Clanton Tuesday to make a final settlement as guardian of Miss Zenie Atchison as to her inheritance of the estate of J. F. Atchison.

Former Probate Judge R. M. Honeycutt spent Sunday with his son, H. I. Honeycutt. We all would like to see the Judge more often.

C. S. Montgomery and Miss Neva Cooper were married Saturday at the court house by Clerk H. I. Honeycutt.

Robert Popwell has bought the Clanton livery stable and will manage it himself. He is a popular man and will do a good business. Go see him when you want a team.

J. A. Caddell, who has been on a visit to his family, returned to his duties in the probate office Wednesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

C. M. Fitts and Miss C. M. Whaley.
Sam P. Collins and Miss Minnie Gore.
C. L. Montgomery and Miss Neva Cooper. G. N. Easterling and Miss Anna Mims.

COLORED.

Thomas Green and Annie Wilson.

NOTICE!

The next county meeting of the Southern Cotton Association will be held at Clanton, March 16, at 11 a. m. Each school district organization is entitled, to 3 delegates; all districts should meet on March 4th and elect these delegates and attend to such other business as may come before them.

W. H. CONWAY,
tf. County President.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Probate Court.

To John O. Dunovan, Claud B. Dunovan and Robert Dunovan.

Whereas, Beulah Matthews, an heir at law of the estate of Jeremiah Dunovan, deceased, has filed her application in said court for a sale of the lands described in said application, belonging to the estate of said decedent, for the purpose of division, upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided, and the 6th day of March, 1905, has been appointed for the hearing of said application, you are, therefore, hereby notified to appear before said court on said 6th day of March, 1905, to contest said application, if they think proper.

Witness my hand, this 31st day of January, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
2-2-05 3 Judge of Probate.

MASAI CREATION MYTHS.

Close Resemblance to Old Testament Narrative.

Capt. Merker, a German officer, who has spent some ten years in German East Africa, has written a very interesting ethnographical monograph on the Masai natives, in which he describes not only the manners and customs of that race, but also their language and traditions. According to Capt. Merker, the Masai have had handed down to them a story of the first creation of the world and the human race which bears a remarkable resemblance to that contained in the Old Testament.

The Masai relate that:

In the beginning the earth was a barren, dry desert, in which there lived a Dragon. Then God came down from heaven, fought against the Dragon and vanquished it. There where God slew the beast and poured out its blood there arose a Paradise luxuriant with the richest xegetation. (The natice word for this Paradise is "Kerio.") Then God created by His word sun, moon, stars, plants and animals, and last of all He made the first human couple to arise.

Hereupon follows a description of how God commanded the couple in question to abstain from eating the fruit of a certain tree, and how on His one day paying a visit, as was His custom, to Paradise, He found them guiltly trying to hide from Him. It was the Serpent here, too, who was at fault, and the woman who had succumbed to its temptation to eat the fruit. The Serpent, according to the Masai tradition, had three heads, and was punished by God by being commanded to live forever in the "holes of the earth."

The two human beings were then driven out of the Garden of Paradise by the "Morning Star," which was ordered to stand at the gate to keep it. Then the human race grew in number, and genealogies are recorded very similar to those in the Bible account, until the first murder was committed, when a flood was caused to appear. Instead of Noah, a good old man named Tumbainot was bidden build a "wooden chest" and betake himself into it with his belongings and animals of every kind. From the ark, too, as in the Bible story, Tumbainot sent out a dove, but besides the dove, he also despatched a vulture to find out how the flood was looking. At the conclusion of the flood a four-fold rainbow appeared as proof of the cessation of God's ire.

The Jacob's ladder also plays a part in the Masai tradition, but it used for a purpose very different from that in the Old Testament, being a means whereby God climbs down from heaven to visit the human race on earth. Mention is also made in the native tradition of the deception of the first born, and of the law of circumcision, the latter being sent through Marumi, the Moses of the Masai. Moreover, the Masai tell of the giving out from a mountain top of the Ten Commandments, among which are special commands not to have more gods than one, not to kill, and not to commit adultery.—London Standard.

The Wheat Map.

The Northwestern Miller, in its beautiful holiday edition, issues a wheat map of the United States which shows some startling comparisons.

Vermont was once the granary of New York city. It now produces only one bushel of wheat for more than 200 in Minnesota, the banner state.

Rochester was once known as the "Flour City." Now it is called the "Flower City." But new York still raises as much wheat as Wisconsin. Maryland produces more than either, Texas nearly twice as much and Pennsylvania three times as much. Only eight states surpass Pennsylvania in wheat-raising.

Kansas produces nearly as much wheat as both the Dakotas, which are much more often mentioned as wheat states.

Only a trifle more than half of the wheat crop grows west of the Mississippi. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio still produce 80,000,000 bushels, which is more than any far western state, and over one-eighth of the whole crop.

Little Delaware raises more wheat than all New England. Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina raises 35,000,000 bushels.

New York is the second flour-milling centre in the United States, though far behind Minneapolis, which can grind 82,000 barrels a day to New York's 14,000.—New York World.

A Kansas "Leader."

An Erie man, who has no ambition to be a Chesterfield or a leader of Erie's 400, was invited out to dinner a few evenings ago. He conjured up every excuse imaginable, and as a last resort tried to make his wife believe she was sick and unable to go, but she gave him to understand that she was going and he must accompany her. "Well," he said, "I'm sick myself, but I reckon I'll have to go." And they went. When the first course was brought on the old gentleman filled up pretty well, but seemed to be getting along all right. In the middle of the second course he declared he was full "clean up," and pushed back from the table. "Ahem, you folks jist go ahead an' eat your supper an' don't mind me. I've got to go home an' feed the pigs."—Erie (Kan.) Record.

A scientist, who has investigated the matter, states that men who are employed in the Paris sewers are as healthy as the average person, and no other eight hundred men in that city are so free from zymotic diseases.

FIRST IRON WORKS IN AMERICA.

On Falling Creek, a Tributary of the James River in Virginia.

It is not very widely known that the first iron manufactured in America was from bog oak taken from the meadows along Falling Creek, a tributary of the James River a few miles below Richmond.

In 1619, the London Company, the proprietors of the colony of Virginia, sent over a Mr. King and one hundred and fifty skilled iron workers to erect furnaces on Falling Creek. These men came chiefly from Warwickshire and Staffordshire, and when once in Virginia named the village that grew up about their iron works Warwick. The company spent about $200,000 in the erection of a furnace and opening the mines, from which for three years they produced a good quality of iron. Mr. King soon dropped out of the enterprise, and a Captain Bluett superintended the erection of the works; but his career was a short one, after which John Berkeley, son of Sir John Berkeley, a nobleman of much distinction, succeeded to the superintendency of the establishment, and conducted it ably until one day—March 22, 1622—the Indians under Opitchapan, a brother of Powhatan, who had succeeded the latter on his death in 1618, surprised the village and murdered Berkeley and one hundred and fifty men and women. The only survivors of the village were a boy and a girl, who hid in the bushes. This terminated the iron industry, and Warwick was but a name associated with the massacre for a long time. In 1700 mills were built upon the ruins of the iron furnace. In those mills was ground the first flour exported from America, much of it going to South America. From that time on Warwick grew rapidly until it became an important manufacturing and shipping village, as it was at the head of navigation. Shortly before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Colonel Archibald Cary acquired possession of the vast estate known as Ampthill, that lay on the James River and inland along Falling Creek for a distance. The estate was named after one in England. Colonel Cary was an active revolutionist, being chairman of the committee that drafted the first Bill of Rights and State Constitution in America, that of Virginia. When the war broke out, he took an active part in the military operations of his country in the South. Tarleton, the British general, sailed up the James River and burnt Warwick and Colonel Cary's mills on Falling Creek. It is said that Benedict Arnold, the traitor, accompanied Tarleton on this voyage. It was an act in keeping with the baseness of his character to have taken part in such retaliation against the patriotic Cary.

The old Ampthill house occupied by Colonel Cary at the time is still standing, and portions of the ruins of Warwick are to be seen. On my recent visit to the locality, a rainstorm drove me into the old Ampthill manor house, where I was kindly received by the present owners, who are descendants of the Cary family. The day was a cloudy one, and I could do but little with the camera, getting only two fairly good views of the site of the old iron works and the Cary mills; but a heavy rain prevented me from taking the house at Ampthill.—Scientific American.

Pas Failures Redeemable.

There is no failure for a man whose spirit is unconquered. No matter how late the hour, or how many and repeated his failures, success is still possible. The evolution of Scrooge, the miser, in the closing years of his life, from a hard, narrow, heartless money-grubber, whose soul was imprisoned in his shining heap of hoarded gold, to a generous, genial lover of his kind, is no mere myth of Dickens's brain. Time and again, in the history of our daily lives, chronicled in our newspapers, recorded in our biographies, or exhibited before our eyes, we see men and women redeeming past failures, rising up out of the stupor of discouragement, and boldly turning face forward once more.—O. S. Marden, in Success.

Don't look for trouble in this year of grace. Trouble will save you that trouble by looking for you, the Atlanta Journal says.

This is a world in which there is always something coming off, the Dallas (Texas) News declares.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

In addition to our Complete Stock of DRUGS Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.
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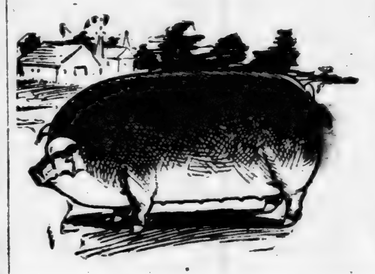

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Cheaper automobiles are promised. They are too cheap now, but not nearly so cheap as human life.

The man who is really the head of his house lives in bachelor's quarters, avows the Newport News Press.

Now the bachelor men and bachelor maids can breathe again; the dangers and responsibilities of leap-year are past.

A scientist declares that the best thing possible for one's health is having a hobby. Then most of us should be in robust health.

The Treasury Department is calling in all the $10,000 bills in circulation. If you find any of these in your old clothes kindly send them on.

The Port Arthur band, which played every evening during the siege, may have adopted Japanese tunes and signed up for the new campaign.

A Chicago man with sixteen children complains that he is not able to send six of them to school. He might get a blackboard and start a school of his own.

The Cincinnati Express Gazette reports that in the last fifteen years there have been 354 train and stage hold-ups in this country, involving the loss of 103 lives.

Admiral Doubassoff says that Russia "may decide to leave Port Arthur in the hands of the enemy." That's one decision that Japan will do her best to aid Russia in carrying out.

It appears by the statistics that there are fewer marriages in leap-year than in ordinary years. The girls hate to be married during leap-year for fear people will think they had to do the asking. Now is their chance to even up however, by making the young men come to terms without needless parley.

In railroad gross earnings last year the United States came within a few thousands of being a two billion-dollar country, states the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Dividends amounted to $181,000,000, an increase of $23,000,000 over the fiscal year 1903. The 200,000 miles of railway in the United States are a productive property.

The physical and moral advantages of large families are well recognized, says the Lancet. Members of small families, like only children, are poorly equipped for the struggle of life, and the avoidance of obligations and responsibilities on the part of the parents does away with a very powerful factor in the education of the individual.

The New York World says: "With California reporting a production of 125,000,000 pounds of prunes the boarding house keeper can be as optimistic as Senator Depew." Yes, that figure represents a good many prunes—62,500 tons, or about 3125 carloads. But that is less than one-eighth of this season's orange production, concludes the Los Angeles Herald.

Japan's official control of the use of opium in Formosa is a success. Its import into that island fell from $769,110 in 1902 to $594,095 in 1903, a decrease of $175,000. The price is fixed by Government, and selling agents are only allowed a profit of 1½ per cent. Since late in 1900 the number of opium smokers in Formosa has decreased by about a thousand a month. Each opium smoker has to be registered. Public opinion as well as the law is against its use.

A few years ago the forest fires of Michigan and Wisconsin horrified the public by their destruction of human life, remarks Forest and Stream. Lumbering towns, saw-mills, and the log cabins of settlers, were swept out of existence, while men, women and children fled to swamps, rivers and lakes, that were not overtaken before reaching such refuges, and those hid themselves beneath the waters in the effort to escape from the flames. As settlements have increased in the more remote districts, and as the horrors of fire have become more and more appreciated, people have learned to take greater precautions. Almost all the Western States have laws—more or less well enforced—prohibiting under severe punishment carelessness with regard to outdoor fires. Since cattle became so numerous on the prairies west of the Missouri River, and since the burning over of the range is the greatest misfortune that can happen to a cattleman, every cowboy is a fire guard. Those who have read President Roosevelt's interesting book, "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," are familiar with some of the expedients to which cowmen resort to extinguish fires that have unluckily started on the range.

THE FIRELIGHT SWEETHEART.

She comest to me often and often,
As I sit by the grate alone—
My dear little firelight sweetheart,
With a face that is like your own.
She's beckoning there in the embers,
And saucily nodding her head.
In a flickering frock of crimson
And a tiny, wee tippet of red.

Those quivering, scarlet streamers
Are the ribbons she loves to wear;
And that radiant, glowing coronal
Is a poppy she put in her hair.
Can't you see her dainily bruising
That tossing, stray lock from her brow—
Down there where the coals are the brightest,
Where that reddest one fell just now?

And now she is archly smiling,
And she roguishly beckons again
In the door of a little red cottage
At the turn of a little red lane.
And now she has come to the window
Where a clambering flame-vine clings;
And the murmuring croon of the embers
Is a love song that she sings.

And ever and ever she cheers me
As I sit by the grate, alone—
My dear little firelight sweetheart
With a face that is like your own,
As there in the dancing doorway
She saucily nods her head,
In a flickering frock of crimson
And a tiny, wee tippet of red.
—Maurice Smiley in New York Tribune.

THE ARTIST'S STORY.

Doubtless, most uptown New Yorkers remember a distinguished looking man who used to ride in Central Park every morning last spring and summer on a magnificent cream-white Arabian stallion. Be that as it may, it is certain his advent caused quite a flutter of curiosity. I have known him since we were boys together—boys in a little North of England town. He's in South Africa now and will hardly resent what I am going to tell the readers of the Pathfinder about him. His name is Ford—Charlmers Ford. It is a name not unknown among artists. If you have attended the exhibitions you have probably seen it at the bottom of more than one water color.

I happened in at his cozy studio one evening last August, only a day or two before he sailed. The walls of the room were covered with the trophies of his travels. My attention was fixed by a sketch in water colors of a young girl of the dark-haired Eastern type. On it I read the name "Zuleika."

"You world-rovers gather a good many barnacles in your wanderings," I remarked. "I suppose, too, many of these relics of yours have a history," I added, desirous of drawing him out.

"Yes, that's so. That sketch, for instance could tell a story, and this old thing here could corroborate it," he answered, handing me a venerable pistol with a long barrel of large caliber. "That ancient piece of ordnance not only saved my own life, but was the chief instrument in the rescue of one of her majesty's vessels out in the Persian Gulf last December."

Ford is a man singularly reticent about his own exploits, though he has had enough of them. But the cigar I handed him made him communicative. I only wish I might have taken his story down in shorthand, for he told it infinitely better than I can. However, this is about what he said:

"I had taken passage on the British India Company's steamer Kilwa at Bassorah, for Bombay. I was just reaching comparative civilization again after more than six months of privation and adventure in the interior of Asiatic Turkey. With much difficulty I had made my way overland all the way from Trebizond, on the Black sea. Part of the distance I had followed the route traversed by Xenophon and his devoted 10,000 in their disastrous "Katabasis." I had visited the squalid city of Mosul—once renowned for its muslins and like fabrics, and whence, in fact, the name 'muslin' is derived—to make some drawings in the excavated ruins of ancient Nineveh, near by. It is there, by the way that the royal palaces of Sennacherib and Sardanapalus, after twenty-six centuries of oblivion, have been laid bare. After stopping en route at now decayed and inglorious Bagdad, I had completed my arduous journey at Hillah, a modern town built near the site and from the ancient brick of Babylon. Finally having finished some further archaeological observations in the neighborhood, respecting some ancient irrigating works, I had caught passage on a small dhow loaded with dates and floated down the lazily-flowing, mystic Euphrates. At first, beyond the willow and plane-lined banks of the great river, stretched the once blossoming levels of Yrak, the very cradle of history; then came lagoons which merged ultimately into a pestilential swamp. Thus had I reached Bassorah, the modern Balsora of the Arabian Nights tales—once, during the ascendency of the Caliphs, the port and entrepot of Bagdad, but now, like that city, dilapidated and dwindled into insignificance.

"The Kilwa had sailed from Bassorah at midnight. It was late in the afternoon of the next day when, after touching at Bushire, an important town about 200 miles down the Persian coast, we headed for the small Arab port of Linga, where we were to leave some cargo.

"As the sun sank toward the watery horizon and dissolved in the purplish vapors of the west, a Parsee merchant a so-called 'fire-worshipper,' first removing his odd-looking, shining oil-cloth hat, paced the deck, repeating devoutly his adoration of the orb that he looked upon, not as an intrinsic deity, but as the highest manifestation of God. A crowd of Musselmans kneeled on their praying carpets, with their faces turned toward Mecca, and, with swaying bodies and changing intonation of voice, invoked the Prophet, careless of public gaze and laudably courageous in the faith. One old man in particular, a white-bearded patriarchial personage, prolonged his devotions till late in the evening, first reading half aloud from an ancient copy of the Koran, illuminated with characters in colors and gold, then praying, then anointing his loins with oil, then lighting his bubble-bubble, or water pipe, aromatic of sandal and rose water, and puffing reflectively for an interval, then finally praying again. It was much like a protracted meeting.

"Our cargo consisted mainly of horses—noble Arabian animals—for Kurrachee and Bombay; and they nearly monopolized the deck space. There were, as it proved, eleven Arab horse dealers in charge of the drove, to a man admirable fellows physically, with the fierce, untamed look of a tiger when pressed to bay by the elephants. A few Koords, dead-black Nubians, dusky Hindoos and dignified Afghans, an Armenian emmigrant or two, and a motley contingent of natives from the Persian interior brought the number of deck passengers up to about twenty-five. These passengers lived entirely on deck. They boiled their rice themselves, which, with a few dates or other fruit and frequent potations of black coffee, furnished the simple diet of most of them. They slep in the open air along the scuppers or on some convenient hatch. What with the horses and the bales of forage, the passengers and their always multifarious effects, there was hardly an available inch of deck-space that was not occupied.

"Besides the eight officers of the vessel I was the only English-speaking person on board. Among the deck passengers I had noted a handsome Arab girl. I longed to put her face on paper but I well know the stern antipathy the Moslems cherish against having their picture taken in any form. However I ran the risk of resentment and surreptiously made the sketch you are looking at. It was Zuleika, daughter of Sheik Abdul, the chief of the horse dealers.

"I had grown sleepy listening to the third officer's yarns, and in preference to tossing away the night in a superheated stateroom I brought my mattress up on the windward side of the promenade deck, where I found the soft eastern breeze delightfully cooling. It was pleasant to be out where, when I happened to be roused momentarily, I could see the stars shining overhead and hear the soothing splash of the water against the vessel's side, the soporific, even pulsations of the engines, and at intervals the bell on the bridge giving the hour of the watch, repeated by the lookout in the bows with an accompanying 'all's well.'

"At midnight the chief officer went below, and the second officer, Mr. Newhall, took his place on the bridge. We expected to make Linga shortly after daybreak, and as we had already come out of our course, Captain Sargent begrudged any unnecessary delay and left orders to have everything put in readiness for a quick discharge of the Linga consignment. To get at the cargo with a steam windlass it was necessary to remove the forward hatch. This had been appropriated as a choice position by the somewhat overbearing Arab horse dealers, and it was covered with their prostrate forms. One of the watch unceremoniously wakened the sleepers, and with an imshi ('get out of the way') ordered them off. They resented being so rudely disturbed in the middle of the night and refused to move, glowering at the sailor with sullen anger. Thereupon the second officer called Captain Sargent, who promptly came forward and proceeded to clear the hatch by force. By this time the Arabs were thoroughly enraged. The sheik excitedly directed a few words to his companions, and seizing a winch lever advanced fiercely on the captain before the latter could lay hold of anything to defend himself with. The whole party rose en masse, and brandishing their murderous-looking crooked knives frantically in the air drove the two officers before them into the saloon and held them there in terror of their lives.

"I was awakened by the uproar, and without knowing just what the matter was rushed below in quest of my revolver. But I found the way to my stateroom cut off by two sturdy guards. Suddenly it occurred to me that the second engineer had shown me an ancient pistol taken from the French in the Peninsular war. I slipped down the engine-room hatchway unseen and found it was loaded and primed. With it I mounted guard, leaving the senior engineer free to watch the engines.

"Heantime the third and fourth officers and one of the engineers had been discovered and added to the list of the captured in the saloon. The mutineers having thus become masters of the ship, a posse of them invaded the furnace room and scared the stokers away. Next they set upon me with knives and sticks. But this time they met with a repulse, for I discharged the pistol in self-defense and shot one of my assailants in the leg. This seemed to check the ardor and quell the impetuosity of the ruffians, and they withdrew, dragging their wounded comrade with them, and remained quiet for an interval.

"Meantime the third and fourth officers kept up by the stokers and the man at the wheel had stuck to his post through thick and thin, so that the vessel was still making some headway. At length, however, the engines stopped, the fires having run very low. Fortunately, the season being favorable, there was little sea on, but as we drifted into the trough, the Arabs began to realize that they were powerless to keep the machinery in motion or to navigate their prize. The sheik poked his head under the skylight and began to parley with the incarcerated Britons in the saloon below. Through the ventilating funnel leading to the engine room I could hear the soft voice of Zuleika as she tried to pacify her father.

"After protracted negotiations it was arranged that some of the officers should be liberated on condition that that they take the ship into the Arab port of Linga and there abandon her. Though Captain Sargent made some show of protestation to this condition he was secretly overjoyed to accept it, as he well knew that Her Majesty's gunboat Redbreast was ahead of him, she having left Bushire for Linga shortly before the arrival of the Kilwa.

"Steam therefore was soon gotton up and the course resumed. Not long after daybreak, about five leagues off Linga, we sighted the Redbreast, and when we had nearly come up with her Captain Sargent ran up the signal for assistance. Commander Scott, R. N., of the Redbreast, promptly manned a pinnace and boarded the Kilwa with a squad of marines, and the mutineers, much to their horror and disappointment, found themselves prisoners on board an English man-of-war. The injured man was taken care of, his would not having been fatal after all, and the rest of the party were deprived of their coffee and tobacco—the worst punishment an Arab can conceive of.

"You will naturally ask how it was that a handful of these barbarians managed not only to defy the whole crew of a British merchant vessel, but to drive the officers before them into the saloon like sheep into a pen. But the attack was made in the dead of night without the slightest warning, the officers were practically defenseless and the Lascar crew were intimidated into perfect submission at the first onset. It is a favorite ruse with Chinese, as well as Arab, pirates to take passage on a vessel in the guise of casual deck passengers, and then when once aboard, to watch their opportunity to murder the officers, loot the vessel, and make good their escape. For this reason, it is usual for vessels trading coastwise in these Eastern waters to keep a stand of arms in the saloon against emergency, but this time, as it often happens in such cases, the provision was lacking just when most needed. A pistol, handed down as a relic of the Peninsular war, is hardly an adequate armament for a large vessel under such conditions.

"The Kilwa proceeded on her way down the gulf, and we arrived at Kurrachee in safety three days later. The Redoreast reached there a little time after us, and the culprits were handed over to the civil authorities of Kurrachee. It was represented at the hearing that the horse dealers were in reality a gang of freebooters. I was present, and being familiar with the Arabic language, volunteered to state their defense to the magistrate. They urged that they had not premeditated the assault, that they had been provoked to it, and that they did not appreciate at the time the seriousness of their offense. Still their action was piratical, according to the letter of the law, and an example has occasionally to be made of these restless, lawless gentry, else the gulf would become once more a runway for cut-throats and sea robbers, to the great hazard of trade and travel. I appealed to the mercy of the justice, and the sheik and three of the ringleaders were let off with a month's imprisonment, while the rest were not detained.

"A week later, in Bombay, I was sauntering through the bazar when I felt a gentle pull at my sleeve. Turning round, I saw Zuleika standing before me. She was holding by the bridle the most beautiful Arabian horse I ever saw—none other, in fact, than my Yussef that you have seen so often. Zuleika placed the rein in my hand and I received it mechanically. 'He is yours,' she said. 'Sheik Abdul never forgets his friend.' Before I could recover from my surprise she had vanished, lost in the great current of humanity that floods the native quarter."
—Archibald Hobson, in The Pathfinder.

American Shoes in France.

Among the features of 1904 has been the general appearance of shoes closely resembling in form and style those made in the United States.

The clumsy, ungainly and heavy French shapes are gradually disappearing. In their stead are coming gracefully cut and finely finished shoes of a decided American appearance. The fact is, however, that it is rather our shoe-making machines than the shoes themselves that have come to France. In any event, the American-appearing shoes which are now quite generally seen in this city and elsewhere in the provinces are made principally in Paris with machinery imported from the United States.

This does not alter the fact that some bona-fide American shoes are on sale here, but they are much dearer than the French-made articles, and it is not likely that they will make headway against the strong combination which is represented by cheap French labor and prolific American machinery.—From United States Consul Ridgely, Nantes, France

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A Chicago man who says he never earned more than $9 a week has raised nineteen children, whom he now accuses of ingratitude, relates the Washington Post. Divide $9 by 19, after paying the rent and the grocer's bills, and there does not seem to have been enough left to inspire much gratitude.

The conditions produced by lax divorce laws are bad enough, but the discouragement of marriage by fanatical legislation would have results incalculably worse, thinks the New York Evening Sun. It is all very well to say that amending the divorce laws is beginning at the wrong end—that there will be fewer divorces if safeguards are thrown round the marriage relation at its inception.

In the pretypewriter age—looked back to now by many as the golden age—men did no more than carry half the burden, declares the New York Post. The actual proportion of women then hard at work was larger than it is today. For, singularly enough, the very conditions which added one class of women to the ranks of wage-earners, created a class of women who do practically nothing at all that could be called labor.

During 1903 railway building in Japan on one extension of eleven miles called for the construction of two tunnels, 633 feet and 2,235 feet in length respectively, and one bridge of 2,009 feet. Another extension of fourteen miles was built last year. This line also required several bridges. Other shorter and temporary lines were built in 1903. The Sobunkie Bridge, on one of these smaller lines, is 2,302 feet long. Evidently the Japanese are able to accomplish large engineering results.

Do you feel a "cold coming on?" askes the Boston Herald. Then don't try to ward it off, but welcome it warmly. Treat it well; don't let it alone or attempt to be "brave" or funny with it, for then it will turn and rend you. A cold is as treacherous as a—well, as anything. It marks its victim, and then goes ahead. "Breaking up" a determined cold delays the inevitable, and then, when all's done, ten to one it starts off into bronchitis or pneumonia, while staying indoors with it and giving it full swing would have disarmed its fury at each new stage. The "fresh air cure" is capital for every malady save this familiar cold.

After the discovery of a cheap way to make calcium carbide, about a dozen years ago, a great revolution in modes of lighting was anticipated, says the New York Tribune. Accidents which resulted from the careless handling of acetylene rendered it unpopular for a time, and it has come into favor more slowly than was expected. Among the hopes that were cherished for a time was that a lamp for household use might be devised in which water and calcium carbide would take the place of kerosene. Hundreds of devices of that sort have been patented, but it is hard to find one that is thoroughly "foolproof." Acetylene gives such a beautiful light and is so cheap that the failure to develop a perfectly satisfactory portable lamp for its utilization is greatly to be lamented.

One of the most significant movements in the Middle West, and especially in southern Iowa, is the decrease in the number of acres in the farms that are worked. In the early days, when land was cheap, the farmer could afford to attempt to farm all he could see, and if he did not succeed it did not make much difference, but since this land has risen in value from $10 to $100 per acre it has been found necessary to decrease the size of the farm. The farmer himself is better off for this, because he is not working so hard to make both ends meet, nor trying to cover so much ground. He is making, in fact, about as much on 160 acres rightly conducted as he did on a section of land in the old days.

Wherever the Briton goes in wild countries he devastates the land of its game; but, on the other hand, wherever he settles for a permanent abiding place he takes good care to conserve the game and the fish, or if there be no native species worth preserving, he introduces the best of the home country or of other lands. Forest and Stream states. The Antipodes, bare of game, have been stocked with European deer; and now the hunting in parts of New Zealand is as good as in Scotland; while the brown trout from Europe and the rainbow from the Pacific waters of America there thrive and multiply and grow to prodigious weights.

Our great Northwest and Canada's contain many regions as yet wholly unexplored by naturalists and scientific sportsmen, says Victor Smith in the New York Press. In northern British Columbia, Alaska and the Yukon country zoological explorations have only fairly begun. There are vast territories containing we know not what new animal life which have remained practically untouched by the zoologist. Wouldn't you think this a grand opportunity for young men whose inherited fortunes make them muti-millionaires? But our gilded youth seem to care for nothing but sport and a little more money. As a class they are utterly worthless. They do nothing for the betterment of the world or the people in it.

FRUIT FOR BREAKFAST.

Fruit should never be omitted the breakfast card. It may be ed first or last or at any stage the game as desired. While fruit is usually preferred, ste fruit, jams and marmalades have their place and welcome. Bake ples with whipped cream are cious. California prunes cooked or with French chestnuts and are excellent, while a breakfast made of a melange of fruit is cially popular. An excellent com tion now is sliced pears and pea just enough lemon juice to bring the flavor.

TO DEFECT ADULTERATION

One who has handled coffee many years says that adultera can be detected in many ways more common way is to press a ple of ground coffee in the pa the hand, and if it contains or any substance besides pure it will form into a little mass particles sticking together. A method of detecting the presen a substance other than coffee is a little ground coffee in a gla clear cold water. Cover the the glass and shake thoroughly the coffee is pure, the water w main almost clear and the gr will float on the surface. Pure c contains an oily substance which vents the grains from mixing the cold water. Adulterations are so protected, and soon color the noticeably.

NEWEST TABLE LINEN.

An authority on tea table describes the newest and smartes fects as a mixture of cutwork and lace insertions. A large cloth to fit an oblong diningroom table on its edge a row of hemstitchin second row of hemstitching just inside the edge of the table, part hanging being otherwise lutely plain. The top of the tab entirely covered with work, which the silver, crystal and tea things are daintily set off. for decoration inside the hems ing there is a wide band of cut in English embroidery design, pattern accented at wide inte with a small filet lace motif. polished mahogany must through the design; only with lace cloths does one put silk or of gold or silver beneath. The center of the cloth in questio decorated only with two rows of insertion having a square or fil each corner, the inner row of i tion and squares being narrower the outer one.

The corresponding hemstitched kins have an inset square of fil each corner, the design of this being quaint with medieval figure Philadelphia Bulletin.

RECIPES.

Bacon and Mushballs—Have the con well broiled in a wire toaste set it in the oven in the toaster ed over a pan. Do not fry the b until hard and dry. For mush take cold mush left from breakf the day before or cooked for the pose and make into balls, using blespoon for each. Dip the balls a beaten egg, then roll in fine s bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat, using a frying basket to them whole. Garnish with the fa

Clover Leaf Salad—Cook one cu English walnut meats for ten min with a slice of onion, three pe corns, and a silver mace, in sli salted water. Drain and pour water through, then take off the skin. Cut enough celery into crosswise slices to make one cup ing the crisp white stalks. Mix celery and nuts and put a spoo in the center of three heart le leaves. Put a spoonful of ma naise on top and serve.

Codfish with Rice and Tomato Soak half a pound of salted co over night in plenty of cold w Fry a tablespoon of minced onio a tablespoon of butter and when onion is slightly yellow add the d ed codfish, cut into three or pieces. Put over this a cup of ed rice and then pour on two cup strained canned tomato. Dust salt and pepper, cover and cook ter of an hour. Serve in the dish after adding a tablespoon of ter and a dash of paprika.

Windsor Peach Cakes—Beat sponge cake batter in small tins, cool and hollow out a little in the center of each for half canned peach. If the peaches are soft and sweet cook them a sweeten and cool before using. layer of meringue over each spirnkle with a little powdered s Set in the oven to color. Ma sauce of the syrup drained from peaches and serve with the c which will be warmed through.

Small Chocolate Cakes—Cream half cup of butter with one-thir cocoa, add the beaten yolks of eggs, beat well, add one cup of s mixed with a level teaspoon of c bread flour with three level teasp of baking powder and add to the mixture alternately, with one-half of water. Last add the stiffly be whites of three eggs and a teas of vanilla flavoring. Have round iron gem pans heated and tered, fill two-thirds full and Cool and cover with boiled or icing.

HEALTHY OLD AGE

IS THE BEST PART OF LIFE

For Women Passing Through Change of Life

Providence has allotted us each at seventy years in which to fulfill mission in life, and it is generally own fault if we die prematurely.

Mrs Mary Koehne

Nervous exhaustion invites disease this statement is the positive truth When everything becomes a burden you cannot walk a few blocks with excessive fatigue, and you breat into perspiration easily, and your flushes, and you grow excited and ly at the least provocation, and cannot bear to be crossed in any ng, you are in danger; your nerves e given out; you need building up once! To build up woman's nerv system and during the period of nge of life we know of no better dicine than Lydia E. Pinkham's getable Compound. Here is an stration. Mrs. Mary L. Koehne, 371 field Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable pound for years in my family and it er disappoints; so when I felt that I was ring the change of life I commenced treat with it. I took in all about six bottles it did me a great deal of good. It ped my dizzy spells, pains in my back the headaches with which I had suffered months before taking the Compound. I that if it had not been for this great med for women that I should not have been e to-day. It is splendid for women, old or ng, and will surely cure all female disor

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., in s all sick and ailing women to write for advice. Her great experience t their service, free of cost.

Am. 9. 1905

Potash

is necessary for cotton to produce high yields and good fibre.

Write for our valuable books on fertilization; they contain information that means *dollars* to the farmers. Sent free on request. Write now while you think of it to the

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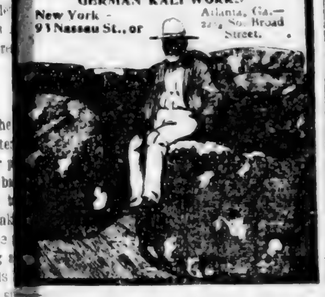

Chance For a Reformer.

Some day a great reformer, in whose aspirations sense is duly blended with enthusiasm, will make and win a great fight for pockets in women's street clothes. Why woman does not have more and better pockets in her clothes is one of the mysteries of civilization.—Harper's Weekly.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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W. H. Harrison, District Passenger Agent, R. B. Creagh, Traveling Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala.

FRUIT FOR BREAKFAST.

Fruit should never be omitted from the breakfast card. It may be served at first or last or at any stage of the meal as desired. While fresh fruits are usually preferred, stewed fruits, jams and marmalades have their place and welcome. Baked apples with whipped cream are delicious. California prunes cooked and served with French chestnuts and blanched almonds are excellent, while a breakfast salad made of a melange of fruit is a comparatively popular. An excellent combination now is sliced pears and peaches with just enough lemon juice to bring out the flavor.

TO DEFECT ADULTERATIONS.

One who has handled coffee for many years says that adulteration can be detected in many ways. The more common way is to press a teaspoonful of ground coffee in the palm of the hand, and if it contains chicory or any substance besides pure coffee it will form into a little mass, the particles sticking together. Another method of detecting the presence of any substance other than coffee is to put a little ground coffee in a glass of clear cold water. Cover the top of the glass and shake thoroughly. If the coffee is pure, the water will remain almost clear and the ground will float on the surface. Pure coffee contains an oily substance which prevents the grains from mixing with the cold water. Adulterations are thus soon detected, and soon color the water noticeably.

NEWEST TABLE LINEN.

An authority on tea table linen describes the newest and smartest effects as a mixture of cutwork and filet lace insertions. A large cloth made to fit an oblong diningroom table has on its edge a row of hemstitching, a second row of hemstitching coming just inside the edge of the table, the part hanging being otherwise absolutely plain. The top of the table is entirely covered with work, upon which the silver, crystal and china for dinner are daintily set off. For the decoration inside the hemstitching there is a wide band of cut work in English embroidery design, the pattern accented at wide intervals with a small filet lace motif. The polished mahogany must glow through the design; only with real lace cloths does one put silk or cloth of gold or silver beneath. The very center of the cloth in question is decorated only with two rows of filet insertion having a square or filet in each corner, the inner row of insertion and squares being narrower than the outer one.

The corresponding hemstitched linens have an inset square of filet in each corner, the design of this being quaint with medieval figures.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

RECIPES.

Bacon and Mushballs.—Have the bacon well broiled in a wire toaster. Set it in the oven in the toaster pan to keep hot. Do not fry the balls until hard and dry. For mush boil cold mush left from breakfast the day before or cooked for the purpose and make into balls, using a tablespoon for each. Dip the balls in a beaten egg, then roll in fine stale bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Use a frying basket to keep the whole. Garnish with the lacy curled Leaf Salad. Cook one cupful each walnut meats for ten minutes with a slice of onion, three peppercorns and a silver mace, in slightly salted water. Drain and pour cold water through, then take off the skin. Cut enough celery into thin crosswise slices to make one cupful, using the crisp white stalks. Mix the celery and nuts and put a spoonful in the center of three heart lettuce leaves. Put a spoonful of mayonnaise on top and serve.

Codfish with Rice and Tomatoes.—Soak half a pound of salted codfish overnight in plenty of cold water. Fry a tablespoon of minced onion in a tablespoon of butter and when the onion is slightly yellow add the drained codfish, cut into three or four pieces. Put over this a cup of cooked rice and then pour on two cupfuls of strained canned tomato. Dust with salt and pepper, cover and cook for half an hour. Serve in the same dish after adding a tablespoon of butter and a dash of paprika.

Windsor Peach Cakes.—Make a sponge cake batter in small round tins, cool and hollow out a little piece from the center of each for half a canned peach. If the peaches are large cut and sweet cook them a little, sweeten and cool before using. Put a layer of meringue over each cake, sprinkle with a little powdered sugar and set in the oven to color. Make a sauce of the syrup drained from the peaches and serve with the cakes, which will be warmed through.

Small Chocolate Cakes.—Cream one half cup of butter with one-third cup of cocoa, add the beaten yolks of three eggs, beat well, add one cup of sugar mixed with a level teaspoon of cinnamon and beat again. Sift one cupful of bread flour with three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and add to the first mixture alternately, with one-half cup of water. Last add the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and a teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring. Have small round iron gem pans heated and well greased, fill two-thirds full and bake. Cool and cover with boiled or white icing.

HEALTHY OLD AGE

TEN THE BEST PART OF LIFE

for Women Passing Through Change of Life

Providence has allotted us each at least seventy years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.

Mrs Mary Koehne

Nervous exhaustion invites disease. This statement is the positive truth. Whenever anything becomes a burden to you; you cannot walk a few blocks without excessive fatigue, and you break out into perspiration easily, and your face flushes, and you grow excited and irritable at the least provocation, and you cannot bear to be crossed in anything, you are in danger; your nerves have given out; you need building up once! To build up woman's nervous system and during the period of change of life we know of no better medicine than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here is an illustration Mrs. Mary L. Koehne, 371 Orchard Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for years in my family and it never disappoints; so when I felt that I was nearing the change of life I commenced treatment with it. I took in all about six bottles and it did me a great deal of good. It stopped my dizzy spells, pains in my back and the headaches with which I had suffered for months before taking the Compound. I feel that if it had not been for this great medicine for women that I should not have been alive to-day. It is splendid for women, old or young, and will surely cure all female disorders."

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick and ailing women to write her for advice. Her great experience is at their service, free of cost.

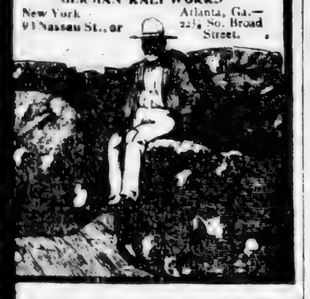
Am. 9, 1905.

Potash

is necessary for cotton to produce high yields and good fibre.

Write for our valuable books on fertilization; they contain information that means *dollars* to the farmers. Sent free on request. Write now while you think of it to the

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York 93 Nassau St., or Atlanta, Ga., 22½ So. Broad Street.



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J. N. Harrison, District Passenger Agent, R. B. Creagh, Traveling Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

English women universally condemn the American short-skirt habit.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

A German in Mannheim, Baden, is said to have invented a cheap and effective substitute for leather and to have sold his invention to an American firm for $200,000.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Rear-Admiral Rojestvensky is fifty-six years of age.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Justice Clark, of New York, has decided that a sandwich is not a meal.

An engineer declares that 50,000 people now do the work with the aid of machinery which needed 16,000,000 persons to do a few years ago.

SALT RHEUM ON HANDS

Suffered Agony and Had to Wear Bandages All the Time—Another Cure by Cuticura.

Another cure by Cuticura is told of by Mrs. Caroline Cable, of Waupoca, Wis., in the following grateful letter: "My husband suffered agony with salt rheum on his hands, and I had to keep them bandaged all the time. We tried everything we could get, but nothing helped him until he used Cuticura. One set of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills cured him entirely, and his hands have been as smooth as possible ever since. I hope this letter will be the means of helping other sufferers."

The oldest living senator is David Wark, who is a member of the Canadian senate and is 101 years old.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

The King of Italy spends much of his time hunting.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

An expert is a person who knows a lot about things interesting to no one else.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Some men are cynics because they are unable to make a living at anything else.

There are 190,000 drinking places in little Belgium.

Millions of Vegetables.

When the Editor read 10,000 plants for 16c, he could hardly believe it, but upon second reading finds that the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., than whom there are no more reliable and extensive seed growers in the world, makes

this offer which is made to get you to test Salzer's Warranted Vegetable Seeds. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 rich, juicy Turnips,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers,

ALL FOR BUT 10c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A. C. L.]

Japan Catches Most Fish.

Japan is the leading fishing nation today, although the value of her sea products is surpassed by that of two other countries. The United States, outside of Alaska, and Great Britain each produce about $45,000,000 worth annually, and Japan produces about $30,000,000 worth. Japan leads in the proportion of the total population engaged in the fishing industry, in the actual number of people living by the industry, in the relative importance of fish products in the country's domestic economy, and in the support given by the government to the industry.

COULDN'T LIFT TEN POUNDS.

Doan's Kidney Pills Brought Strength and Health to the Sufferer, Making Him Feel Twenty-Five Years Younger

J. B. CORTON.

J. B. Corton, farmer and lumberman, of Deppe, N. C., says: "I suffered for years with my back. It was so bad that I could not walk any distance nor even ride in easy buggies. I do not believe I could have raised ten pounds of weight from the ground, the pain was so severe. This was my condition when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They quickly relieved me, and now I am never troubled as I was. My back is strong and I can walk or ride a long distance and feel just as strong as I did twenty-five years ago. I think so much of Doan's Kidney Pills that I have given a supply of the remedy to some of my neighbors, and they have also found good results. It you can sift anything from this rambling note that will be of any service to you, or to any one suffering from kidney trouble you are at liberty to do so."

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"Strange," murmured the man, "that I have no appetite for breakfast. Here I've only eaten an ordinary meal. And me to be hung this morning, too."—Houston Chronicle.

That war is less injurious to our trade with the Far East than Russian occupation is shown by a statement by Mr. John Foord, in reviewing that branch of trade for the New York Times, that in July, August and September, 1903, the import of American cotton cloth in China—most of which goes into Manchuria—was 17,000,000 yards, and in the same months of 1904 it rose to 82,000,000 yards. Cotton cloth is not a munition of war, so that there is nothing in the hostilities to stimulate the demand, concludes the Philadelphia Record.

A rather notable discussion is going on in newspapers of importance concerning the social future of New York, states the Sun of that city. It seems to have been provoked by a remark in a real estate paper of this town, by "an authority who has made a specialty of high priced residential property in Manhattan," to the effect that there now appears in New York "a drift toward Washington" as the American "social centre," and that this tendency is growing steadily more noticeable. Harper's Weekly is also quoted in confirmation of that opinion, and the Boston Evening Transcript thinks "it were folly for New Yorkers to pretend indifference" to the subject.

Professor Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, lectured in New York the other day on "The University and the Nation." President Wilson made some remarks that throw light on modern college education. He said: "You don't send a boy to college to find an education—it's to find himself, to orient himself, to find his relation to the life that is around, and to become of value to the nation. The class-room is not vital, because one man dominates—one mind is master. I believe that the only way to learn is by trying your mind alongside of some other mind and drawing conclusions. The thing is to get in the class-room the point of view. Nothing gives a youngster catholicity of view like rubbing against the men of various parts of his own country."

Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, in Scribner's Magazine, says: "One of the most striking differences between Europe and America is the persistence of racial types there and here the tendency to amalgamate all races into the American. Time seems to bring only increased bitterness to racial antagonisms in Europe, while with us the third generation, at the outside, is completely merged into the American type. I never have been able to understand just what it is that keeps the rancor of races at such a virulent pitch among near neighbors in Europe, when those same races will here renounce language, flag and racial aspirations, and joyfully and completely merge into the American—all patriotic, all loyal to the Government, all in a generation more anxious to cover every trace of foreign characteristics with the mantle of sovereign American citizenship than they are to perpetuate a single one of those racial prejudices which for generations made enemies of their fathers."

The Chicago newspapers continue to be deeply impressed from time to time by paroxysms of intelligence thrown by professors of the University of Chicago. They lately reported Professor Matthews as declaring to his class in physiological chemistry that "certain chemical substances coming together under certain conditions do and are bound to produce life, no matter what theologians may say." Why drag in the theologians? asks Harper's Weekly. All that an intelligent modern theologian would care to say is that God is everywhere, and the creative energy penetrates, and is co-extensive with, all substances. Professor Matthews may be a better chemist than theologian, but if his chemistry is sound, it can vex no sound theology.

The report of the Commissioner of Immigration for the fiscal year 1903-'04, just issued, exhibits the working of our immigration inspection system under the changed conditions created by the act of Congress of March 3, 1903. That legislation seems to have thoroughly justified itself. According to the showing made by Commissioner General Sargent, the flood of immigration has not been materially checked by the safeguards enacted. But the quality of the raw material offered us for citizenship has been distinctly bettered, and the "dumping" of paupers, defectives and derelicts generally has been effectively blocked. In last year's report Mr. Sargent expressed some rather pessimistic views on the immigration problem. This year he writes more optimistically, continues the New York Tribune, for he cheerfully admits that in the more recent inflow of immigration there has been "a marked improvement in character and thrift."

Huntsville, Ala.—Deputy Sheriff Bullard went to Birmingham to take charge of Will Wales, a negro murderer, arrested in that city city for the authorities of this county. Wales shot his wife in a quarrel about two weeks ago, and she has since died. The negro disappeared from here and there was no trace of him until a day or two ago. Last week the grand jury indicted Wales on a charge of murder in the first degree.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Pe-ru-na in the Home For Catarrhal Diseases.

MR and MRS. SCHWANDT, Sanborn, Minn.

MR and MRS. JNO. O. ATKINSON, Independence, Mo.

Remarkable Cures Effected By Pe-ru-na.

Under date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

"My wife has been a sufferer from a complication of diseases for the past twenty-five years. Her case has baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing. She was also passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life.

"In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of twenty-five years' standing. At times I was almost past going. *I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me."—John O. Atkinson.*

In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr. Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Peruna:

"I will ever continue to speak a good word for Peruna. I am still cured of catarrh."—John O. Atkinson, Independence, Mo., Box 272.

Mrs. Alla Schwandt, Sanborn, Minn., writes:

"I have been troubled with rheumatism and catarrh for twenty-five years. Could not sleep day or night. After having used Peruna I can sleep and nothing bothers me now. If I ever am affected with any kind of sickness, Peruna will be the medicine I shall use. My son was cured of catarrh of the larynx by Peruna."—Mrs. Alla Schwandt.

When old age comes, catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, who will be pleased to give you the benefit of his medical advice gratis.

Conviction Follows Trial

When buying loose coffee or anything your grocer happens to have in his bin, **how do you know what you are getting?** Some queer stories about coffee that is sold in bulk, could be told, if the people who handle it (grocers), cared to speak out.

Could any amount of mere talk have persuaded millions of housekeepers to use

Lion Coffee,

the leader of all package coffees for over a quarter of a century, if they had not found it superior to all other brands in

Purity, Strength, Flavor and Uniformity?

This popular success of LION COFFEE can be due only to inherent merit. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity.

If the verdict of MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS does not convince you of the merits of LION COFFEE, it costs you but a trifle to buy a package. It is the easiest way to convince yourself, and to make you a PERMANENT PURCHASER.

LION COFFEE is sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages, and reaches you as pure and clean as when it left our factory.

Lion-head on every package.

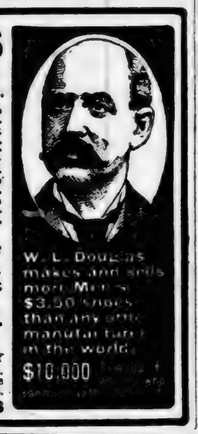
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE. **$3.50 & $3.00 SHOES** FOR MEN.



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost from $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

BETTER THAN OTHER MAKES AT ANY PRICE.

"For the last three years I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoe and found it not only as good, but better than any shoe that I ever had, regardless of price."
Chas. L. Farrell, Asst. Cashier The Capital National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape, and wear longer than other makes.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is considered to be the finest patent leather produced.

FAST COLOR EYELETS WILL NOT WEAR BRASSY

W. L. Douglas has the largest shoe mail order business in the world. No trouble to get a fit by mail. 25c extra prepays delivery. If you desire further information, *write for Illustrated Catalogue of Spring Styles.*

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CONCENTRATED

Crab Orchard WATER

TRADE MARK.

—A SPECIFIC FOR—

Dyspepsia
Sick Headache
Constipation...

The Three "His" That Make Life a Burden.

Nature's Great Remedy

In Use for Almost a Century.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

To Merry Mardi Gras

VIA

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

A. G. S. R. R.

RATE—One fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip to New Orleans and Mobile.

DATES OF SALE—March 1st to 6th.

LIMIT—March 11th, tickets can be extended until March 25th, by depositing before March 11th, and paying fifty cents.

Stop Overs Allowed. Special Sleeping Cars. Double Daily Service. Quickest Time.

For Sleeping Car reservation, and further information, write,

A. B. FREEMAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, 1025 1st Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN,

51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines. Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors. Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

Salzer's National Oats

Greatest oat of the century. Yielded in Ohio 187, in Mich. 231, in Mo. 255, and in N. Dakota 320 bus. per acre. You can beat that record in 1905.

For 10c and this notice

we mail you free lots of farm seed samples and our big catalog, telling all about this oat wonder and thousands of other seeds.

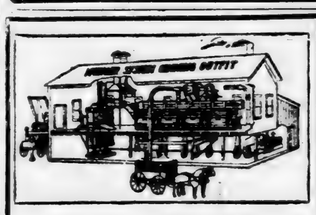
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

ELECTRIC VEST POCKET LIGHTS

By Mail $1.00.

United Electric Co
1804 Fourth Avenue
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS



You want only the best

Cotton Gin Machinery

Ask any experienced Ginner about

Pratt, Eagle, Smith
Winship, Munger

We would like to show you what thousands of life long customers say. Write for catalog and testimonial booklet.

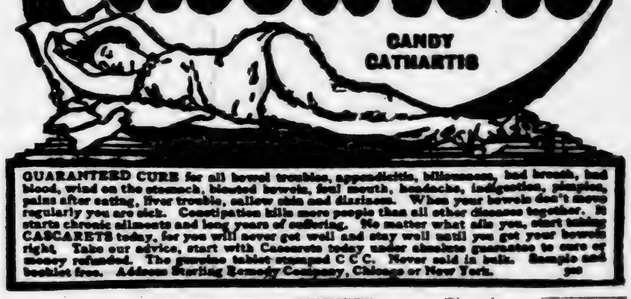
Continental Gin Co

Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Tex.

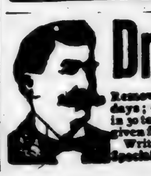
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.



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Removes all swelling in 6 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. No hing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

PECANS WE SELL DIRECT TO PLANTER AT WHOLESALE. . .

AND ALL KINDS of NUT TREES.

NEW PLUM, MAYNARD, THE MONEYMAKER. The BEST that ever happened.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION.

OAK LAWN NURSERY, Huntsville, Ala.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Current Events Gathered as They Happen.

Shot a Burglar.

Ozark, Ala.—About midnight or 1 o'clock Wednesday morning Dr. Norris, who lives at Charlton, discovered some one in his bed chamber. He rose up immediately and a voice cried, "Throw up your hands." Dr. Norris grabbed for his pistol and fired at the intruder, upon which he fled, the doctor in hot pursuit, and firing. As the negro cleared the gate Dr. Norris fired the fifth time, the ball piercing the negro's body, and he fell to the ground. The doctor still pursued, jumping astride the negro took the would-be burglar's pistol and beat him over the head with his own gun. The negro had fired at the doctor, but his bullets flew wide of the mark.

The negro was brought to jail at Ozark, having been hit with four bullets besides the abrasions made by his own gun in the hands of Dr. Norris. He will die. The negro had three suits of fine clothes, wore patent leather shoes, had a leather bag in which to carry plunder, a full kit of burglar's tools, large bunches of keys, a dark bull's eye lantern, a Colts' 44 revolver and two big knives. He says his name is Ed Smith.

Indicted for Peonage.

Montgomery, Ala.—The United States grand jury Friday morning returned indictments against sixteen men for alleged peonage. In some of the cases white men have held white men in a state of peonage according to the report, negroes have held negroes and white men negroes. One man is charged with killing a negro held by him in trying to return him to work after escape. The jury also returns three indictments for whitecapping and ten for conspiracy, but nothing can be secured about it. A morning paper prints that one of the indictments for peonage is said to be against S. D May, sheriff of Crenshaw county, who has not been seen at his home for several weeks, and who has been checking up short in his accounts with the state and county. When asked if this was so, Assistant District Attorney Julius Stornfield said he knew nothing of it, and was at a loss to know how the report became current.

Historic Tailor's Bench.

Athens, Ala. A. Anderson, tailor in this place, is daily using one of the most historic benches in America, it being a bench used by Andrew Johnson when a young man and working for a tailor named Sloss, who was a prominent tailor in this section in that day and time.

The old bench was found some years ago by the late Capt. R. B. Mason, and he, learning its history, bought it as a relic and it has been in his home for many years, but the recent fire destroyed the tailor shop of Mr. Anderson, and the sons of Captain Mason tendered him the use of Andy Johnson's old tailor bench to work upon and he is now sitting on it like the great commoner did before his greatness was discovered by the American people.

May Open Coal Mines.

Leeds, Ala.—It is learned on good authority that Colonel Henry F. De Bardeleben will open up new coal mines on some 8,000 acres of coal lands lying in the upper Cahaba coal fields near the new Seaboard Air Line railway. It is known that Colonel De Bardeleben has been making investigation and analysis of these lands for the past two years.

Burned to Death.

Florence, Ala. Three children within a month have been burned to death in East Florence, the last victim being the 3-year-old daughter of Mrs. James Rieharles, the mother of the child crossed the street on an errand, leaving her alone in a room with an open grate. She was gone but a few minutes when she returned, attracted by the screams of the little girl, who was in a mass of flames. The child's clothes were burned entirely off, and she was so badly injured that she died seven hours later.

After Insulting Negro.

Scottsboro, Ala. A sheriff's posse is after a negro who is charged with making insulting remarks to Mrs. Lingo, the wife of a well known farmer. The negro is said to have gone to the Lingo home when he knew the husband would not be present. When ordered to leave, he began to talk in a loud and threatening voice. Mr. Lingo who was approaching the house at the time, ran up and opened fire on the negro, who escaped in the woods.

Hester Held in $2000 Bond.

Montgomery, Ala.—After a hearing which began at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and was not concluded until late in the afternoon, United States Commissioner John A. Elmore fixed the bond of Eugene Hester, of Montgomery, a railway mail clerk accused of extracting $2,621.56 from registered letters, at $2,000 for his appearance before the next Federal grand jury.

President Seymour Talks.

Montgomery, Ala.—President W. H. Seymour, of the Alabama Cotton Association, expresses gratification over the great success of the state convention of cotton growers Tuesday.

The president, by invitation of Commissioner of Agriculture R. R. Poole, has established his office in that of the commissioner at the capitol. There he will make it convenient to associate with Secretary Jesse C. Adams, of the state association, who is chief clerk to the commissioner.

President Seymour will begin shortly to send out some literature to the sixty-seven county organizations in the state.

"The success of the delegates in perfecting a valuable state organization was far beyond my expectations," said President Seymour. "The men who were here were earnest and enthusiastic in the single aim of doing everything in their power for cotton.

"The fact that some counties did not send delegates can be easily explained when you recall the extremely bad weather that prevailed during the county and beat meetings this month. Over in the county of Sumter it was practically impossible to hold any meetings.

"During the severest weather the farmers were completely cut off from many county seats by swollen streams. The ice and slush were not calculated to bring the farmers out."

Thee executive committee of the state association will shortly proceed to arrange for borrowing $500 to cover the expense of the organization during the next thirty days. The amount will be repaid out of the first moneys that come to the treasurer from the county assessments.

$11,000 Shortage Reported.

Jasper, Ala.—Ex-Treasurer E. W. Miller, by the report of J. L. Morris who has been auditing his books, is about $11,000 in the state's debt. It is remembered that three weeks ago the receipt and disbursement books of the treasurer were found burned in the rear of the Little drug store. A state examiner was requested, and Mr. Morris was sent. His report shows that the treasurer is short $11,034.70. It is said that Mr. Miller is willing to settle the claims of the state when the amount is determined by an examiner appointed by the commissioners' court.

Killed by Lamp Explosion.

Jasper, Ala.—Mrs. Robert Waldrop met a horrible death at Oakman, twelve miles south of Jasper, a few days ago by the explosion of a lamp which she had been using around the stove in the kitchen. She had left the lamp on the reservoir of the range, on which she had been preparing breakfast. She took the lamp from the range and set it on a table nearby, and as she turned the lamp exploded. Her body was covered with the flames, and she was dead before succor could relieve her. Deceased had been married only a short while.

Killed His Uncle.

Dothan, Ala.—Thursday evening five or six miles below town Jesse Clark killed his uncle, George Clark. Both white men. George Clarke had shot at Jesse five times with a shotgun, and Jesse in turn and in self-defense turned loose on him with a Winchester rifle and shot him twice, killing him instantly. George Clarke was a very desperate man and of very bad character, and was always in some trouble. The dispute was about some family matter. Jesse Clark when he had killed his uncle came to town and gave himself up, and is in jail here.

Athens, Ala. While crossing a creek on a log George Rouse, a well-known young man of this place, accidentally shot himself in the shoulder. The wound may prove fatal.

Tax Collector Is Robbed.

Cullman, Ala.—W. H. Drinkard, tax collector of Morgan county, was robbed of $15 while asleep in the Mason House, a boarding house on First avenue, east, in Cullman last Tuesday night. He retired about 10 o'clock, leaving his trousers on a chair in the room. He had $15 in his trousers pockets. He had $100 in a purse which he put under his pillow. Next morning his trousers were found under the stairway in the hall rifled of all contents.

Young Man Shoots Himself.

Athens, Ala.—George Rouse, a young man living seven miles southwest of this place, met with a serious and what may terminate in a fatal accident. He and his brother were hunting, and in attempting to cross a creek on a log he let his gun slip and the hammer struck the log, causing the gun to be discharged, the load entering the upper part of and tearing away the arm and ten entering the shoulder, causing what prove a fatal wound.

Bottle of Poison Tells of Death.

Memphis, Tenn.—Ignatz Renner aged 40 years, was found dead in his room on Main street Feb. 27. A bottle half filled with poison was found on the bed. Renner is said to have arrived recently from Chicago.

Moscow.—Postal telegraph officials are threatening to strike unless their demands for the improvement of their conditions are granted.

$5,000,000 FIRE LOSS

New Orleans Visited by the Most Disastrous Fire of the Season.

NUMBERS OF CARS BURN.

Million Bushels of Grain Total Loss. Flames Discovered at Docks at About 7 O'clock.

New Orleans, La.—Fire involving millions of dollars loss in property, and that strikes a serious blow at the immense export trade of New Orleans, swept the river front Sunday night, and wiped out the vast freight terminals of the Illinois Central, known as the Stuyvesant docks. Nearly a dozen squares of modern wharves and freight sheds, two grain elevators, hundreds of loaded cars, and quantities of freight, including 20,000 bales of cotton, were destroyed, and a large number of small residences.

The fire was still raging furiously at midnight, when it had almost reached the upper end of the Illinois Central property. It has not been determined whether there has been any loss of life.

The ocean going shipping seems to have escaped damage. A number of firemen and employes of the docks were injured. Actual estimates of the losses are impossible, though they may exceed $5,000,000

Extend Twelve Squares.

The Stuyvesant docks extend from Louisiana avenue almost to Napoleon avenue, a distance of twelve squares. The wharves between these two points were covered with miles of trackage and steel and iron sheds ran the whole distance. The two grain elevators were of the most modern construction, the upper one having a capacity of a million bushels.

Thousands of bales of cotton, several thousand packages of sugar, quantities of cotton seed oil, and oil cakes, lumber and every conceivable variety of freight filled the warehouses and sheds. Practically all the export business handled by the Illinois Central was put aboard ships at these docks. The docks and improvements have been under construction for ten years past.

Beyond Control Instantly.

The fire was discovered shortly after 7 o'clock. It was said to have resulted from a journal that had not been sufficiently oiled. The whole plant was equipped with gigantic water tanks and fire extinguishing apparatus but the blaze, almost instantaneously got beyond control, communicating through the conveyors to the lower elevator, and some of the sheds.

The response of the fire department was prompt, but owing to the fact that the terminals were inaccessible partly due to fences and tracks, the engines found difficulty in reaching the flames. In half an hour the fire covered two squares, the lower elevator was practically consumed.

As soon as it became known that the scene of the fire was the Stuyvesant docks, harbor tugs hastened to the wharves and vessels that were moored there were pulled out into the river. At the same time switch engines were rushed to the wharves and hundreds of box cars loaded with freight were drawn to points above the upper end of the terminals before the fire reached them. Many hundreds more, however, were consumed.

Heavy Wind Was Blowing.

At midnight more than nine squares of the terminals had been completely destroyed, and it seems unlikely that the fire would be checked until it reaches Napoleon avenue, which also is a very broad street. During the fire a heavy wind blew, and the blaze was of indescribable fury, carrying brands to great distances, driving back the crowds of sight-seers. Immense pieces of corrugated iron, torn from the sides of the upper elevator, were carried through the air as if they were feathers, and dropping in every direction, constantly endangered the lives of the firemen and spectators. Probably fifty thousand people visited the scene during the progress of the fire.

Aside from the tremendous loss involved in the destruction of physical property, the fire is a calamity to New Orleans in the temporary abatement of the immense export business of the Illinois Central, particularly in the matter of grain shipments.

Union Springs, Ala.—A Jew, Mr. Nathan, who keeps a little store on the edge of town, was Thursday evening attacked by a negro with a stick and beaten unmercifully. The negro is now in jail awaiting trial, which will be held Friday.

Huntsville, Ala.—Deputy Sheriff Bullard went to Birmingham to take charge of Will Wales, a negro murderer, arrested in that city city for the authorities of this county. Wales shot his wife in a quarrel about two weeks ago, and she has since died. The negro disappeared from here and there was no trace of him until a day or two ago. Last week the grand jury indicted Wales on a charge of murder in the first degree.

Commits Suicide.

Atlanta, Ga.—For some unknown reason, presumably financial disaster, a young man who gave his name as George F. Morris and his home as Louisville, Ky., sent a bullet through his heart in a room at 17 Collins street Monday. Officers say the man's real name is George F. Matthews, of 614 Gray street, Louisville.

He had been living here about three weeks and had told a number of friends that he had three brothers in Louisville. Further investigation of the affair is being made by officers. The coroner's jury will hold an inquest tomorrow morning.

Louisville, Ky.—George F. Matthews, who committed suicide in Atlanta, was a bookkeeper for a Louisville manufacturing firm and highly esteemed in Louisville.

Robbed of Money and Jewels.

Birmingham, Ala.—A negro snatched a purse containing about $500 worth of jewels and money from Mrs. Samuel Cartwright Saturday night in front of the Athletic Club just after the basket ball game was breaking up.

Mrs. Cartwright and several friends had just started out Twentieth street when a negro stepped from the alley between the club and the Y. M. C. A. and snatched the purse.

Two or three men chased the negro, but he managed to escape by jumping the wall around the yard of the parsonage of the Church of the Advent, and disappearing in the darkness.

The purse contained several rings, two of which were quite valuable.

Will Consider It.

Anniston, Ala.—Definite action will be taken on March 9 regarding the beginning of the term of the Alabama Presbyterian College for Men. For some time past the matter has been at a standstill awaiting the action of Mr. A. L. Tyler, Sr., who had not signed the option for the Tyler Hill property, where it is intended to locate the college. This option was signed Friday. Dr. William E. McElwain has issued a call to the board of trustees of the Alabama Presbyterian College for Men to meet in this city March 9 to attend to business.

Looking for Dowie.

Mexico City.—Prophet Dowie, of Zion City, is expected to arrive here from Cuba. His five deacons now here refuse to talk on the Zionists' plans, but it is understood a Zionist colony will be settled in this country, and will devote itself to raising sugar cane, coffee, etc.

Chicago, Ill.—Miss Mary Catherine Mulveil, an heiress, was murdered by Danil Herman, a policeman, whose love she had refused. Herman, after killing the young woman, made his escape, and tonight committed suicide in a lodging house at 3165 Archer avenue, by shooting himself through the brain with the same revolver with which he had killed Miss Mulveil.

Gorge is Seven Miles Long.

Evansville, Ind.—The ice gorge at the mouth of Wolf Creek moved down the river Sunday and lodged against Flint Island. It is expected to break up during the night. The gorge is seven or eight miles long. With the breaking of the gorge the river will be practically clear from Louisville down.

Complaint Against Postmaster.

Washington—Additional complaint has been filed at the postoffice department against Postmaster Dutrow at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that he has sought to influence state legislation. The postmaster recently denied a similar charge.

Intercept Dutch Steamers.

London—A dispatch from The Hague to the Daily Telegraph reports that Japanese cruisers intercepted two Dutch liners near Formosa on the allegation they were carrying contraband of war.

Ma idservants Go on Strike.

Kieff.—The maid servants of this city went on strike and paraded the streets. The Cossacks were called out and they dispersed them, arresting many.

Injured By Mine Explosion.

South McAlister, I. T.—An explosion in mine No. 2 of Sample mine of the Great Western Coal and Coke company here injured ten men, one of whom will probably die.

Swayne Case Cost $8,000.

Washington—The estimated cost of the Swayne case to the government is $8,000. The sergeant at arms of the senate has already paid out most of it. Swayne pays his attorney's fees.

Thief's Nervy Deed.

Eufaula, Ala.—While attending an entertainment an the St. Julien Hotel a few evenings ago, Lee Shealley had his horses and surrey in which he and his family rode to the city stolen. The thief drove about two hours when he unhooked the horses and taking a portion of the harness turned them loose to graze. No clue to the guilty party has yet been found.

DUKE SERGIUS INTERRED

Solemn Religious Rites Held Over the Remains at Moscow.

TROUBLES FEARED IN POLAND

Continuance of Strikes and Violence Manifested on All Sides—Railways Badly Tied Up and Telegraph Lines Down—Japan Determines on a Fourth Domestic War Loan of 100,000,000 Yen.

Moscow, Russia.—The solemn ceremony of blessing the body of the Grand Duke Sergius was performed at 10 o'clock in the morning in the midst of the tolling of bells from all the churches and monasteries of the ancient capital. Immense crowds thronged the open squares in front of the palaces and there was a considerable display of troops in the streets. Grenadiers of the Kieff Regiment furnished the guard at the Chaudoff Monastery, which was the scene of the funeral service.

So far as the public was concerned nothing could be seen beyond the carriages of those invited to the funeral, who quickly filled the small available space.

After blessing the body it was conveyed to the adjoining Church of St. Andrew, where it was laid on a catafalque. The coffin was concealed by a mass of floral wreaths and crosses. The officials of Grand Duke Sergius' household and his aides-de-camp formed a circle around the bier, while the regiments of the Moscow garrison furnished contingents for the guard of honor.

The Grand Duke's widow, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, took her place at the foot of the coffin in front of a group of other members of the imperial family. She was arrayed in the deepest black, save the scarlet ribbon of the Order of St. Anne, and was the centre of all eyes. Throughout the ordeal she displayed the same fortitude she showed when she followed the dead coachman to the grave.

The Metropolitan and ten bishops conducted the service, which was accompanied by recitative chanting by the imperial choir. The air of the church was heavy with the incense from swinging censers. When the Metropolitan read the prayer for absolution all present knelt, many of those in the rear of the church prostrating themselves.

St. Petersburg.—All the members of the imperial family who attended the requiem for Grand Duke Sergius at Tsarskoe Solo remained to a family council in the evening.

The Dowager Empress, who has been at Tsarskoe for some weeks, becoming impatient at the restrains which were advised by the police for her safety, rebelled against the alleged necessity of remaining at Tsarskoe Solo, declaring that she is not afraid, that the sands of her life have almost run out, and that if assassins want her life they may have it. The imperial family and authorities implored her not to return to St. Petersburg, and she finally yielded.

It is stated that Grand Duchess Elizabeth has visited her husband's assassin in prison.

Disturbances in Poland.

Warsaw, Poland.—Great anxiety was caused in all circles by the situation here. The assistant to the Governor General, who was interviewed, frankly admitted that the Government was at a loss to know what to do.

Employes of the Warsaw-Mlava section of the Vistula Railway have struck, cutting off the last direct line of communication with Germany. Only very circuitous routes were left open.

The strikers are resorting to violence. They have destroyed the great switch board station outside the city and cut a number of telegraph wires.

Alarming reports were current concerning the intentions and plans of the revolutionary party. The strike agitation is spreading in every direction, and bank clerks, journalists, office servants, printers, pressmen, drivers, stationary engineers and mechanics in general are all threatening to strike.

The Vienna Railway was completely at a standstill and there appeared to be no hope of a speedy settlement of the difficulty. The directors had a long session, but were unable to find a solution.

Western Poland was completely cut off from communication with Middle and Western Europe, except by telegraph. No mails are arriving or departing, the authorities apparently preferring to hold the mails rather than send them by circuitous routes. Commercial interests and private individuals are much inconvenienced.

Japan's Fourth Loan.

Tokio, Japan.—As a result of a conference with the bankers of Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya and Kioto, the Government has practically determined on a fourth domestic loan of 100,000,000 yen, to be issued at ninety-six per cent, and payable in seven years. The formal announcement of the loan is expected soon.

"West Virginia" in Commission.

The new armored cruiser West Virginia went into commission at Newport News, Va.

Jacob Worth Dead.

Jacob Worth, formerly leader of the Kings County (N. Y.) Republican organization, died in Hot Springs, Ark.

Hannah Elias Wins Suit.

John R. Platt's suit to recover from Mrs. Hannah Elias $685,000 was dismissed by Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, at New York City, who said the aged millionaire had not made out a case.

Argentina Students Coming Here.

Twenty Argentine students have been selected by the Minister of Agriculture of Argentina to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., to study American agricultural methods.

LITTLE BOY SHOOTS B

Rudyard Foust, Four Years Old, His Younger Sister.

Mother Was in Adjoining Room in Indianapolis Home When Tragedy Occurred.

Indianapolis, Ind.—After [illegible] ery chamber in a heavy revolver Rudyard Foust, four years old, a wealthy parents in this city, ately aimed at his sister, three old, and shot her through the early in the morning. The case most remarkable in the records Police Department here. Althou boy apparently plotted the cri seemed to know exactly what doing, all questioning since his death has failed to draw fo indication that he is aware seriousness of his act.

Rudyard and the baby girl wer ing in the nursery. Their moth in bed with a severe headach bedroom, from which through t door she could hear the moven the children. The servants had out and there were only Mrs. F and the little ones in the house.

Mrs. Foust says she heard a report, but that she had not the est idea it was a pistol shot. S mained in bed until Rudyard in minutes tottered in with the pis his hand and his face blanched.

"Ma, Tottie's hurt," said the bo

The mother sprang to the floor, rushing into the nursery, found baby flat on her back with a ho hole in her forehead. Her ha tresses were stained with blood her face was crimson. Mrs. F lifted the tot in her arms and laid on a cot. Then, still maintaining coolness, she went to a telephon summoned a physician. When doctor arrived he found the mo crying in hysteria for her little c be given back to her. So great the shock that fear was held for M Foust's condition, and she has been der the care of physicians all day.

All the details of the shooting been linked together by the po Rudyard found the pistol on a shel a room off the nursery. The marks feet have been found on a t He climbed on the top of the and was just able to touch the rev He pulled it off the shelf by puttin second finger in the trigger guard pistol was empty and the cartri were taken from the trunk.

With an intelligence surprising one so young, Rudyard lifted a ke the lock and opened the heavy He threw out many articles on floor, and, having come across the ridges, he sat down on the carpet began filling the chambers. His s was watching him. Mrs. Foust a minutes before the shot heard the crowing in delight, and it is thou that she was giving way to baby enthusiasm over Rudyard's advent

When the revolver had been l loaded and the chamber snapped place the children returned to nursery. From the boy's story it been gathered that he was stand three feet from his sister when fired. Experiments have shown th he had just strength enough to l the weapon for an instant.

The baby died instantly. The bul went through the brain and was fal from the scalp at the back of the he It is reasoned by the detectives th the boy must have pointed the weap straight at his victim, as the course the bullet is in a straight line throu the head.

The boy was taken to Police Hea quarters, but all questioning was n less. He simply kept repeating that did not know what had happened: th he and "Dottie" had been playing, that the gun had gone off and that t she had fallen down. The little fel was so totally unaware of the natu of the crime that the police say a ing can be done.

In any event, no action would b taken, as Rudyard is under the age a legal charge. The police, however are unable to reconcile the boy's p cociousness in opening the trunk a loading the revolver with his appare ignorance of any wrongdoing. Ru yard is exceptionally intelligent, ready being able to read and write

CADETS DOWN THE "JAP."

Exponent of Jiu-Jitsu Thrown by W Point Athletes.

West Point, N. Y.—In the gymnasi here the art of Judo had a practic demonstration before the cadet cor and Academic Board. The board considering the advisability of addi the Japanese method to the acade curriculum. Professor Tomet, Japa most famous exponent of the art, a director in the school at Tokio, with h assistant, came to the academy throu the courtesy of the New York Japan Consul-General, who accompa them, to give the exhibition.

The professor wrestled with his a sistant, throwing him around like rubber ball. He then called for ca volunteers. Cadet Tipton, the hus All-American football centre, went the mat and football methods soon h jiu-jitsu beaten. The big fellow plan the wiry Jap flat on his back thr times without being thrown in the bo Cadet Daly also threw the professor.

Milk Trust to Squeeze Chicago.

Milk consumers of Chicago are no confronted by a combination of all th large dairy firms in the city, whi expects to control nearly the whol supply of milk and raise the price t eight cents.

Counterfeiting Plant in Jail.

In a cell at the penitentiary in Rich mond, Va., there has been found counterfeiting outfit, which convicts own and operate and from which they have turned out many ten cent pieces and quarters.

House Refuses Rental.

The House, Washington, 92 to 77, struck from the Civil Sundry bill the annual rental of $150,000 to the Na tional City Bank for the old Custom House in New York City.

TH

VOL. II.

GENERAL STAT

Current News Garnered as the Plant of Rep

Factory Was Destroyed.

[illegible] Ala. [illegible] Tuesday morning between the hours [illegible] the flames [illegible] is estimated at [illegible] ,000, and is partially cover [illegible]

This plant, a [illegible] was erected about two [illegible] largest industry in Girard

Burned With Powder.

Gadsden, Ala. An accident [illegible] prove serious, occurred Friday [illegible] ore mines of Hammond Bro [illegible] miles above [illegible] in [illegible] boys and a girl were badly burn [illegible] The children, who [illegible] from 5 to 14 years of age, were play [illegible] near an old powder magazine on [illegible] mountain and found a can of pow [illegible] which they broke open and pou [illegible] out a quantity threw it on a fire [illegible] had near by. The powder flashed [illegible] and quickly communicated with [illegible] can when it exploded with a deaf [illegible] report and the children were [illegible] and bruised about their faces [illegible] body. Two of the boys are in a [illegible] erous condition and may not sur [illegible] the accident.

Killed By Train.

Gadsden, Ala. An unknown white [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] Caldwell and Whitney by the fast [illegible] Great Southern railroad [illegible] ger, the news being brought to [illegible] by passengers on the train. [illegible] ems that the old man lived near [illegible] of the above named stations and [illegible] walking along the side of the [illegible] with a plow on his shoulder and [illegible] the train neared him the engineer [illegible] horrified to see the old man step [illegible] the center of the track. The en [illegible] shrieked out a warning applied [illegible] brakes and reversed his engine [illegible] to no avail and the man was run [illegible] His name could not be learned.

New Bank at Decatur.

Decatur, Ala. Official notice of the [illegible] ization of the Commercial Sav [illegible] Bank and Trust Savings Com [illegible] of New Decatur, was filed with [illegible] Secretary of state Friday. The [illegible] l stock of the bank is $25,000, [illegible] which is paid in. [illegible] The incorporators are L. J. Feni, A. [illegible] in, Mrs. Mary Jemmes, E. C [illegible] Samuel Blue [illegible] M. L. Hood [illegible] W. Walton, W. H. Sm [illegible] Malone, R. H. Wilson [illegible] I. W. Barton, A. A. Hardin [illegible] Jarvis, Mac Jones, C. R. Sm [illegible] W. R. Smith, G. H. Mar [illegible] Phippen, L. B. Wood, Willia [illegible] Hendrix, W. A. Wagner, E. L. [illegible] G. M. Rains, A. Z. Bailey [illegible] and Austin, A. J. Wilson, Mor [illegible] Wilson, Claude Wilson and G. L.

Home Destroyed by Fire.

[illegible]sboro, Ala. Fire destroyed the [illegible] of R. Scott Parks Monday after [illegible] at Randall's chapel, near Scotts [illegible] Everything Mr. Parks had in [illegible] me was burned, as all the fam [illegible] were here at the time of the fire. [illegible] use is unknown. There was no [illegible] ance.

Will Pay Dividends.

[illegible]elika, Ala.—The depositors of the [illegible] Bank, which failed in Opelika [illegible] a year ago, will be paid a divi [illegible] of 25 per cent. [illegible] are about $80,000 due deposi [illegible] and the assignees will pay out [illegible] $20,000 on the first dividend.

Santa Fe Included.

[illegible]ka, Kan.—The Atchison To [illegible] and Santa Fe railroad is to be in [illegible] In Attorney General Coleman's [illegible] conspiracy against the Stand [illegible] Company. Mr. Coleman said [illegible] Santa Fe was left out of the [illegible] dition by an error of the [illegible] my [illegible] ber. [illegible] file an amended pe [illegible] include the Santa Fe. The [illegible] brought against all the rail [illegible] the state. The strongest fea [illegible] the suit, according to the at [illegible] general, is that relating to the [illegible] of the Standard Oil Company [illegible] charter fees, thus having no au [illegible] to do business in the state.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., MARCH 9, 1905. NO. 50

Hon L H Reynolds

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

Current News Garnered as It Falls From the Plant of Report.

Factory Was Destroyed.

Ala.—The plant of the Chemical and Mining was destroyed by fire morning between the hours o'clock. It is not known fames originated, and the incendiarism has been ad- When the watchman discov- it was rapidly getting headway.

plant, including buildings, cars, four Central of Geor- and one thousand was destroyed. The at from $25,000 to partially covered by in-

a guano factory, was two years ago, and was industry in Girard.

Burned With Powder.

Ala. An accident which occurred Friday at of Hammond Bros., a above the city, in which and a girl were badly burn children, whose ages range 11 years of age, were play- old powder magazine on and found a can of pow- broke open and pour- threw it on a fire near by. The powder flashed communicated with exploded with a deaf- and the children were bruised about their faces Two of the boys are in a condition and may not sur-

Killed By Train.

An unknown white man and 'ground' to Wednesday morning be- and Whitney by the Southern northbound being brought to on the train. old man lived near named stations and the side of the his shoulder and him the engineer the old man step the track. The en- a warning, applied reversed his engine and the man was run could not be learned.

New Bank at Decatur.

Official notice of the of the Commercial Sav- and Trust Savings Com- Decatur, was filed with of state Friday. The bank is $25,000, paid in. ors are L. J. Fenn, A. Mary Jennings, E. C. Hardwell, M. L. Hard- W. H. Simpson, R. H. Walcott, James A. A. Hardage Jervis, G. R. Sulli- T. H. Mattocks, P. Wyatt, William A. Warner, B. L. Russell, A. Z. Bailey, A. J. Wilson, Mor- Wilson and G. L.

Destroyed by Fire.

Fire destroyed the Parks Monday after- chapel, near Sotts- Mr. Parks had in burned, as all the fam- the time of the fire, unknown. There was no

Will Pay Dividends.

The depositors of the which failed in Opelika ago, will be paid a divi- per cent. about $80,000 due deposi- assignees will pay out on the first dividend.

Santa Fe Included.

Kan.—The Atchison, To- Santa Fe railroad is to be in- Attorney General Coleman's against the Stand- company. Mr. Coleman said Santa Fe was left out of the by an error of the er. file an amended pe- ide the Santa Fe. The against all the rail- The strongest fea- according to the at- is that relating to the Standard Oil Company fees, thus having no au- business in the state.

New Railroad to Atlas Coal Mines.

Jasper, Ala.—Bowdry & Wilcox, the well known contractors, have begun the construction of a branch line from the main line of the Southern railway near Oakman to a point where the Atlas Coal Company proposes to open up new mines. The line will leave the main line about taree miles east of Oakman, and will run in a southeasterly direction about two and one-half miles.

The Atlas Coal Company has some very rich mineral holdings in that section, and it is proposed to open the best mining plants in the county.

Wants But One Phone System.

Sheffield, Ala.—The mayor and council of Sheffield at a meeting held Thursday night declined to grand a franchise for an exchange to be operated in competition with the exchange of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, now in Sheffield. The application for a franchise was made by John C. Monteith, representing Barber & Brailey, owners of certain independent telephone properties. The matter received careful consideration at the hands of the members of the council, and after a full discussion it was unanimously decided that a second telephone system in Sheffield would result in an increased financial burden to the community, and very considerable annoyance as well. The service of the Southern Bell Company in Sheffield was pronounced excellent and the rates reasonable, and the mayor and council were unanimously of the opinion that a second telephone system would be highly undesirable.

Boyles Property Transferred.

Birmingham, Ala.—According to papers filed in the probate office, the South and North Alabama railroad (Louisville and Nashville) is now in full possession of the property at Boyles, north of the city, where large yards have been constructed. The transfer is made by the Louisville Development Company, a corporation in which are many stockholders in the Louisville and Nashville. The consideration is $120,000.

Bit By Mad Dog.

Opelika, Ala.—A few weeks ago a supposed mad dog bit the little boy of Solicitor C. A. L. Samford and the little daughter of B. E. Hudson. They were at once carried to Atlanta, Ga., for treatment, and the body of the dog was carried there for analysis and examination. It was decided that the dog was afflicted with the rabies, but the children have taken the necessary treatment and it is now thought that they are out of danger.

Child Victim of Grate Fire.

Florence, Ala.—The 7-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Longshore, prominent citizens of Lambs Ferry, in the eastern part of the county, was burned in a frightful manner. Mrs. Longshore had stepped from the room a few minutes when it is supposed the child went too near the grate and caught fire. When found the child's clothes were burned entirely off, and after lingering in horrible agony it died six hours later. This is the fourth victim, all of them white children, which the flames have claimed in Lauderdale county in a little more than a month.

Alabama Postmasters.

Washington, D. C.—Postmasters appointed:

Bingham, Elmore county, James B. Fain; Rockwood, Franklin county, Wylmer Crittenden; Show Creek, Cleburne county, Wm. E. Holdt.

Opera House Sold at Tuscaloosa.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—H. H. Leland and M. T. Ormond have purchased the opera house property from H. F. Brady, of Mobile. The property is a quarter of a block. The price paid was $4,500.

Brought from Florida.

Birmingham, Ala.—Ed G. Roach, a white man 36 years of age, was brought to Birmingham from Jacksonville, Fla., where he was arrested on a warrant from this county, charging grand larceny. He was arrested several days ago, and Deputy Sheriff George W. Courson was sent to Florida to bring him back.

Roach is charged with taking and disposing of a barrel of whisky from the Frisco system freight house in this city some time ago. For several weeks the special agent of the railroad has been working on the case, and he finally located Roach in Jacksonville.

Jordan at Opelika.

Opelika, Ala.—An immense audience of representative farmers from Lee, Chambers, Macon, Tallapoosa and Russell counties, assembled in Opelika to hear the addresses of Hon. Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, and other distinguished speakers. Hon. N. P. Renfro, president of the Lee County Association, called the meeting to order and presented Hon. Lum Duke, of Opelika, who introduced Hon. R. R. Poole, commissioner of agriculture. Hon. R. R. Poole, in an address, described the organization, composition and purpose of the Cotton Growers' Association. His speech was enthusiastically received.

Colonel Duke then introduced Hon. Harvie Jordan, who delivered a most masterly address, discussing the cotton situation in the Southern States and eloquently appealed to the farmers to decrease the cotton acreage and the use of fertilizers.

W. H. Seymour, president of the Alabama Association, and E. D. Smith, of the South Carolina Association, delivered eloquent addresses on the line of the other speeches. All the speakers were enthusiastically applauded.

New Construction Company.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Jefferson Construction Company, of Birmingham, with a capital stock of $125,000, Friday gave notice of its incorporation to Secretary of State E. R. McDavid. The incorporators are W. H. Woodward, Frank Nelson, Jr., and F. B. Nabers.

Other notices of incorporation were filed as follows:

Alabama Mining Company, with a capital stock of $100,000. The headquarters of the company are at Birmingham. The incorporators are S. J. Simpson, E. D. Stone, and R. P. Gaines.

Crockett Wall Paper Company, of Birmingham, with a capital stock of $5,000. The incorporators are J. R. Adams, Kate C. Adams and W. J. Crockett.

Great Mining Improvement.

Ensley, Ala.—The Tennessee company is doing a large amount of improvement and repairing at mine No. 5, near Wylam, of the Pratt division. New machinery is being installed, the tipple is being repaired and new tracks are being laid. The company is also building fifty new houses near the mines in which the miners and their families will live.

For the past several weeks a large force of workmen have been engaged in installing new machinery and making other improvements.

When the plans projected are carried out No. 5 will be one of the best equipped mines in the state. For the past two or three years it seems that the policy of the Tennessee company is to equip all of its mines with modern machinery. No. 3 has recently been made one of the best mines in the state, and now No. 5 will soon rank in the same class.

The company is also sinking another shaft on its properties near Booker City.

White Men Sentenced.

Montgomery, Ala.—J. H. Wise and Lawrence McDonald, white men, charged with grand larceny, entered pleas of guilty in the criminal division of the city court of Montgomery and were sentenced to two years each in the penitentiary by Judge William H. Thomas.

Wise was charged with stealing an overcoat from J. H. Dodd at the Hogan house, where both men were rooming, while McDonald took a similar article of apparel from the residence of Patrolman T. J. Swearingen. He was employed to paint the house occupied by Mr. Swearingen, and was subsequently discharged. He returned, however, and took the overcoat.

The men will be taken to the penitentiary in a few days.

Heavy Damages.

Gadsden, Ala.—A verdict for $11,500 damages was rendered against the Alabama Steel and Wire Company in the city court in the case of the administrator of a man named Cahill, who sued for $25,000 for the death of Cahill.

Cow Ordinance in Force.

Florence, Ala.—The beginning of a new era was marked in Florence Friday when the ordinance prohibiting the running at large of cows within old Florence went into effect.

It is expected that the city, which is already one of the most beautiful in the south, will be greatly improved by the planting of trees and the removal of fences. The Civic Improvement Association worked long and faithfully for the cow ordinance with the view of planting trees in the streets and encouraging the planting of flowers in the yards.

The ordinance as originally passed has been amended so as to change the boundary, including East Florence.

BRILLIANT PAGEANTRY

The Inauguration National in Its Aspects, and Devoid of Sectionalism.

TENSION OF INTEREST.

Chief Justice Fuller of Supreme Court Administers Oath to Mr. Roosevelt.—Guns Salute.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times—today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was jaded and everything appeared new.

The great crowd assembled for the crowning event of a day full of features, cannot be estimated even by comparison. It extended far beyond the reach of the voice and was so densely packed as to carry the stage out of the sight of many. The capitol plaza, resourceful in accommodating the thousands eager to view the ceremony was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which, like so many yawning, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the throng until every coign of vantage was occupied. The trees, barren of foliage, carried their human burdens on limbs capable of bearing the weight of man or boy, and so far away as the terraces and marble steps of the library of congress thousands stood.

Spectators Sought Positions.

Hours before the ceremony could be expected to take place the people sought the most advantageous positions.

The scene was one of remarkable animation. Those who sought places maintained a running fire of raillery and pushed and jostled each other, the sound of their voices mingling with the shuffling of feet on the asphalted plaza.

Although the ceremony differed little from those that have preceded it, in the great sea of spectators probably there was a larger number of representative Americans than any inauguration has brought to Washington. The Eastern states were rivalled in point of attendance by reason of President Roosevelt's great popularity in the middle and far West.

National Inauguration.

It was the first national inauguration since the civil war.

The South sent up its warriors and its state officials. Men who fought each other for years under different flags; men who fought together in the war with Spain under one flag; executive officers of the state who upheld the stars and bars, and those who stood for the flag of the Union marched together in review before their common president, a soldier of the republic.

With these to illustrate our new nationality, came marching representatives from the Philippines and Porto Rico, lands where the sunset fading from the flag in the far Pacific is the sunrise on its folds along the Atlantic horizon.

Tension of Interest.

During the hours intervening between the gathering of the crowd and the cemetery there was no letting down of the tension of interest. The passing of a uniformed horseman was sufficient to call forth cheers, although in some sections the multitude showed signs of restlessness.

As rapidly as the troops arrived they took the position assigned to them. The military escort stretched far to the left and consisted of all branches of the service—horse, foot and artillery. To the right were grouped division after division of state troops and in different places of honor the other organizations took their stand to await the signal to move.

Inaugural Preparations.

The movements of the gathering troops and organizations were not all the crowd had for its entertainment. Directly in its front preparations were in progress for the inauguration itself. A monster stand in the form of an open amphitheater had been erected on a line with the rotunda of the capitol and there decorators were engaged in arranging for the ceremony and ushers busied themselves learning the sections to be assigned to the various officials and distinguished guests.

The Official Party.

At about 1 o'clock the official party came through the main door. Cheers were sent up from the enthusiastic multitude, all eyes were directed that way and strained to get the first glimpse of the president.

The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who were participating in the ceremony were stated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the Corinthian pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their station, they were greeted with applause. The justices wore their robes and skull-caps. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps in their gorgeous uniforms, and they evoked thunderous applause. Led by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador and dean of the corps, and followed by the others in order of precedence, they took seats on the right of the stand. Strolling in after them came members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in congress.

Taking as a signal the arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends, and a moment later by Vice-President Fairbanks and his escort, the applause subsided to await the coming of the man of the hour.

President Roosevelt came forth from between the massive pillars quietly and composedly. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured tread in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice, the president advanced in state down the long aisle of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing and nothing could be heard above the roar of thunderous welcome. Immediately following came, arm in arm, the members of the committee on arrangements. As the president passed down the aisle he bared his head and with characteristic sweep of his hat bowed in acknowledgement of the salutations from the stand and the ovation from the people.

Oath Administered.

At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller the clerk of the supreme court stepped forward holding a Bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The president raised his right hand and the oath to support the laws and constitution of the United States was reverently taken amid deep silence. When this had been concluded there was practically no demonstration and the president began his inaugural address. As soon as he finished speaking he reentered the capitol and as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard and the roar of twenty one guns was begun in official salute to the president.

Fireworks Display.

Washington, D. C.—A great mass of people filled the ellipse south of the white house, and viewed the display of fireworks, the concluding outdoor feature of the day's program. The pyrotechnic display was one of the most elaborate ever undertaken in Washington on any similar occasion. For more than an hour the air was filled with whirlwinds and streaks of fire, showers of vari-colored sparks and bursting bombs.

The Washington monument, rising in the background of the pictures painted in fire, was the object of powerful searchlights, adding materially to the ever-changing scene. The white house. Many of the features could be seen all over the city.

First of all was the president's salute. Twenty-one aerial meteors bursting with terrific report high in the air, constituted the salute. This was followed by a grand illumination of the white house lot, or ellipse, with powerful colored lights.

Another honor shown the newly installed president was the displaying of a colossal fire portrait of himself.

A novelty was produced by mammoth shell which, at a height of 100 feet released a large bomb with red, green, blue and white stars, followed by a gold shell representing Cuba, and silver shells for Porto Rico, finishing with a number of smaller shells for the Philippines.

A huge pyrotechnic American flag 300 feet long and 150 feet wide, was unfurled at a high altitude to which it was carried by balloons.

An immense bouquet of American Beauty roses burst forth as a set piece, changing into a portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt.

A mammoth fire wheel, making a revolving ring of fire nearly 100 feet in diameter, was another attractive feature.

There was an ascent of 100 large prismatic whirlwinds forming umbrellas of fire and the flight of twenty 50-inch bombs produced pleasing combinations in color effect.

The display concluded with the flight of 350 colored bombs. At times the bursting of the shells gave the idea of a sham battle. A clouded sky added to the success of the fireworks program.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

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Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 11 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama.

Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

If those Hollanders succeed in their project to elect their own king it might also be a good scheme for them to provide that he should only hold the job during good behavior.

HIS HANDICAP.

By GRACE S. RICHMOND.

"I'll be around to-morrow, Al—you can believe me!"

The big young fellow in the hospital bed stared back for a moment into the eyes of the other big young fellow who stood looking down at him. Then he put out one hand, the left one, and evidently tried to say something in reply, which did not, however, become audible.

But his friend understood. He grasped the thin left hand with his own, said cheerily: "All right; there's nothing I'd rather do," and hurried away.

When he had closed the door of the men's surgical ward he gave his broad shoulders a shake, and shut his lips firmly together a moment. As he went down the corridor he was saying to himself: "Oh, that's tough, tough! I don't blame the poor fellow for going blue like that. I believe he'd get well faster if he could have a bit of hope put back into him."

As he reached the hospital entrance he met one of the surgeons coming in, and ventured to delay him a moment. "Would you mind telling me, Doctor Stuart," he asked, "if you think despondency has anything to do with keeping my friend Caldwell down? Kirke Caldwell, in Ward F. The nurse told me you were seeing him now and then. Is there anything I can do——"

"Despondency has much to do with it," agreed the surgeon, promptly. "Cheer him up all you can. He's shown great courage and endurance all though this siege, but it's told on him. I suppose he thinks his ambitions are all thwarted, and that's enough to make him blue. Get him to believe there's something left for him to do in life."

"Yes, that's it," mused Tom Thorpe, as he went on his way. "I've got to do something for Kirke something positive, that will put him on his feet."

He thought about it all the way to the great manufactory where he held the post of electrical engineer. It was a fine position for a young man but two years out of a technical school. Kirke Caldwell had held an equally good position in a neighboring city. The two had been classmates, even rivals within the bounds of a sturdy friendship.

Three months before, Caldwell, superintending the installation of new electrical machinery, had seen one of his workmen accidentally short-circuit a powerful current with a pair of pliers, had pulled the man away somehow, but in wrenching his hand away from the pliers, had taken the deadly current himself. He had been so burned that amputation of one hand and one foot had been necessary to save his life. The man to whose rescue he had sprung, died, and there had been weeks during which it seemed that Caldwell must follow.

That danger was past for him now: he had his life, but it was a life seemingly so handicapped that it was small wonder if the splendid courage he had shown all through, had at last failed him. Alone in the world and dependent upon his own resources for a living, he felt that there was little use in trying to get well.

But Tom Thorpe knew better; and after thinking about his friend's case all day, he went to his father to ask his co-operation in a plan he had formed.

Tom Thorpe and his father lived together in a little flat, which was as homelike as a place with no wife and mother in it can be.

"He's a magnificent fellow!" Tom declared to his father, walking the floor, his face full of eagerness. "If we could just have him here for a month till he got enough strength, and then take him to see Wentworth, I believe the thing would be done. I don't know myself what he could do with his handicap in electrical engineering, but I believe he could be his own salvation if he got his brain working at it. You don't know what's in that boy, father.—He's twice as clever as I am, and he must be made to show it."

Mr. Thorpe smiled. He had his own opinion of his son's cleverness. He let Tom's modest estimate of himself pass, however, and agreed heartily that a month with themselves and a trip of a hundred and twenty miles to see a certain man in a university town might be the tonic Caldwell needed. Therefore Tom went to bed and to sleep with an easier mind.

* * * * * * *

"Kirke," said Tom Thorpe one morning, when Caldwell had been for three weeks a member of the Thorpe household, "I'm going on a little trip down to Remsen, and I've a mind to take you with me."

Caldwell, sitting in a big reclining chair by the window, looked round at Tom with an expression of languid surprise.

"There's no reason in the world why you shouldn't have an outing," pursued Tom, briskly. "We're only a few blocks from the station. I can wheel you over in your chair, put you into a Pullman, send the chair in the baggage car, and take you round Remsen as easily as if I were a cash carrier in a department store. We'll have a fine time out of it."

"It's good of you, Tom," said Caldwell, gratefully, "but——"

"You're going, that's all," said Tom, firmly. "I know you don't want to, but you're going, just the same, and you're going now. The train leaves in forty-five minutes—just time for me to put on your best coat and your handsomest cravat, and get you over to the station without running down any baby carriages on the way. Here you are—and you'll want your light overcoat; this April air's a little sharp."

He talked on busily, giving the invalid small chance to object, although he saw clearly enough that Caldwell dreaded the very idea of the trip. Until now he had ventured outdoors only for short rides round the little park on which the house fronted, and he had chosen the hour for these when the fewest people were likely to be there.

Tom could not wonder at this state of mind. He appreciated too well what it must mean to a fellow who had been a giant for physical strength to lie limply in a wheel chair, with a rug over his lap, his hat pulled over his hollow eyes, his pale face attracting the pitying gaze of every passer-by.

But Tom felt strongly the need for Kirke to get used to that sort of thing, to take up life again as nearly as possible where he had left it off, and to mingle with men instead of trying to hide away from them.

The beginning of the journey was accomplished with the ease Tom had prophesied, thanks to some previous planning. At the station Caldwell was brought by the most direct and least conspicuous route to the steps of the train, where Tom, assisted by a cheerful colored porter, conveyed him swiftly on board the Pullman, and established him, not in a private compartment Tom had considered that idea and rejected it—but in a chair at the rear of the car, where he could observe everybody else and be himself unnoticed.

As the train left the station, Tom was gratified to note that Kirke looked out of the window with more interest in his somber eyes than had been there in weeks.

Remsen was not a long distance away, but the luncheon hour arrived in the middle of the journey, and Tom ordered a lavish meal. Kirke, beginning languidly, was soon eating broiled bluefish and roast duck with his old-time zest. Tom, on the other side of the table, talked and joked, and brought to his friend's face a frequent smile.

At Remsen, Caldwell found himself being wheeled rapidly away through the wide, elm-bordered streets of the old university town. Several generations of Thorpes had been educated there, the succession being broken when Tom had insisted on going to a more famous centre of learning.

"Still, I sometimes wish I'd stayed by the family traditions," Tom declared, turning from the side street which had brought them from the station into the broad avenue which led toward the group of college buildings on the hill. "Whenever I come here I get a new respect for the place. There's a certain atmosphere in which one seems to breathe the very spirit of learning—the real thing. They've got some of the finest men here I ever knew. McIntosh, the mathematics instructor, and Bronson, in history, and Wentworth, the crack-a-jack in chemistry. I want to see them all, and I hope we'll be in time to get into Wentworth's chemistry lecture. You'll enjoy it, I know; there's nobody like him. He'd make a long-haired musician throw down his score and take to the Bunsen burner and the retort."

He was talking with a purpose—to keep Caldwell from refusing to go into the recitation rooms, as he feared he might do. But Caldwell, although he was dreading to be taken before the eyes of men of his own sort, had reached the point of understanding that Tom had a definite purpose in all this, which he did not mean to be coward enough to defeat.

So he set a grip on himself—easy enough in the old days, harder than could be believed now—and acquiesced pleasantly when Tom wheeled him down a long corridor of the Science Hall, and pausing at a certain door, whispered somewhat nervously:

"You won't mind my taking you in? The door's at the back of the room, and Wentworth won't see you, anyhow."

Caldwell's shaken spirit winced for an instant as he was drawn into the lecture room, and a hundred pairs of eyes looked curiously round at the unusual noise of a wheel chair bumping through the doorway. Tom was too much wrought up to steer straight.

But when the boys saw the pale face in the chair—a face which still showed both strength and charm—and took note of the feebleness of the tall figure resting in inert lines against the plainly needed support, they turned away again, and only a few fellows near the door gave attention to the newcomers. Those men made them welcome with friendly nods.

But after the first five minutes in the room, Kirke Caldwell needed nobody to divert his thoughts from himself. Tom Thorpe, breathing a little hard from mixed emotion and anxiety, might lean back in his seat and let his friend alone. Kirke had at last forgotten everything in the world but what he now saw before him.

The lecturer's face, although tanned to a healthy color, was scarred with irregular, blanched furrows, and his eyes were hidden from sight behind black spectacles.

His body was strong, magnificently built; the movement of his hands, as he talked, illustrating his words with gestures, was vigorous and full of meaning; his voice was deep and rich; his inflections were full of vivacity and enthusiasm; but the man himself was disabled by the absolute loss of his sight.

As Caldwell, watching him, thought back for an instant to all the blind people he had ever known, it occurred to him that although they had almost invariably been of kindly disposition, bearing their hard lot with patience and resignation, never once had he seen among them any one like this. And presently, as in the interest of the lecture itself he forgot to speculate or to compare, he became conscious that something he thought he had lost forever was returning to him—for the moment, at least—the old, keen joy in a scientific argument and demonstration, presented by a master of his subject.

The lecture concluded amidst an outburst of enthusiastic applause, of the sort which means not only honest appreciation of the thing that has been done, but hearty love and admiration for the doer. The class poured hurriedly into the laboratory, where certain important tests were now to be made, supporting a new and singular theory which the lecturer had propounded.

"Come down and see it, won't you?" a student urged Thorpe and Caldwell. "If you've never seen him in the lab, you ought not to miss it."

"How did he lose his sight?" Caldwell asked eagerly of the young fellow, who, with a hand on Kirke's chair, was accompanying them down the sloping aisle. Tom rejoiced within himself that it was all happening so naturally. If a stranger told the story it would not look to Caldwell so much as if Tom had meant to read a moral to him.

"Got hurt in a lab explosion," the boy said. "Freshman making carbon monoxid—sulphuric and oxalic acids in the generator, you know. Chump left out the safety bottle—had the burner too high—opened a window. Wentworth came in and saw him with his head over the retort—flame blowing one side in the wind—January wind. He jumped to disconnect, gave the fellow a shove one side just quick enough to save him, and got that awful explosion in his own face. Alkali, you see, drawn back into the acids by the generator cooling too quick in the zero wind. No safety bottle between."

Caldwell nodded, his face full of intense interest. They were at the laboratory door. The student went on in a whisper.

"I saw it all. I don't like to remember how he suffered—with the pluck of a bulldog all the time. Eyes blown full of glass as well as acid—face horribly burned. Never saw a ray of light again. Freshman wanted to die—to his credit. Wentworth made a chum of him. We'll have to hurry. He never loses a minute's time himself, or lets any one else lose it for him. This way."

The next half-hour passed for Caldwell in a haze of delight. He was less conscious of his pleasure—although that was very great—in the somewhat remarkable experiments which were made under Professor Wentworth's direction, than in the recognition of the great and noble spirit of the man himself.

Alert in every sense but one; eager as a boy to prove what he had asserted; intimately interested in the class itself, down to its individual members, with whom he showed perfect familiarity, calling upon one and another to note various steps of the work in confirmation or refutation of their personal notions concerning it—he was the genius of the place, a dominating personality, which it was an inspiration to each mind within its influence to know.

"Glad you enjoyed it," said the young man who had brought them in. "We're as proud of him here we never lose a chance to have others appreciate him. He never lets up on himself. Takes his cold tubs and his dumbbells just the same, and tramps miles with one or another of us every day. We count it a treat to go, you know."

Tom Thorpe kept Caldwell until the class had nearly gone, and the professor was left with his assistants, making ready to go to the next duty. Then he wheeled his friend up to the blind man and made a blunt introduction which came from his heart:

"Professor Wentworth, this is my friend, Kirke Caldwell, an electrical engineer, who was in my class. He can't give you his right hand, because he tried to save the life of one of his men last February, and lost a hand and foot and—some other things. I want——"

The strong left hand of Maurice Wentworth had found Kirke's long before Tom had struggled thus far. His face had lightened instantly at Tom's description with a peculiar tenderness of sympathy which as long as he lived Kirke never forgot.

"A handicap," he said, his fine lips smiling. "Ah, then we shall see what you are really made of. Electrical engineering—and your brains are left you. Let the other men put on the rubber gloves; it's you who can solve their problems for them."

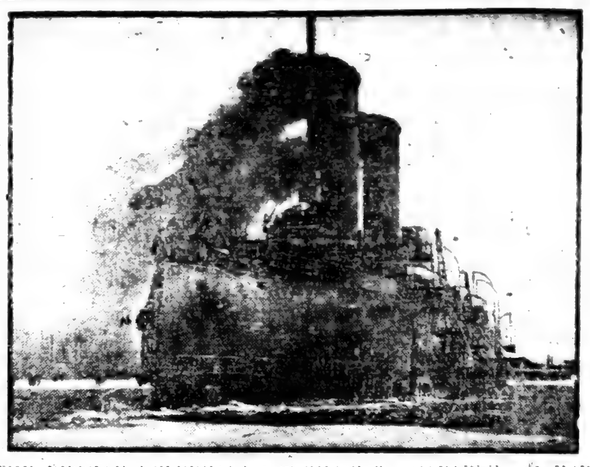
All the way home Caldwell sat staring out of the car window with eyes which took no note of the April landscape, just budding into beauty. Tom Thorpe sat and read a newspaper upside down, and hardly dared so much as glance at him. In the pale face grew and grew the thing Tom had longed to see there—courage.—Youth's Companion.

In Swiss Sanitariums.

It has been found that seventy to eighty per cent. of the consumptive patients at one of the Swiss sanitariums retain for several years the extra weight gained there during several months' treatment.

Burmese Mile.

The Burmese mile, which is equal to two English miles, is described by a word meaning "to sit," being the distance a man walks before he considers it necessary to sit down.



THE RUSSIAN ICE-BREAKER "ERMACK." CAPABLE OF FORCING HER WAY THROUGH ICE TWENTY-FIVE FEET THICK.

BIG ICE BREAKERS.

Modern Vessels Overcome Any Ice Resistance.

THE large modern ice breakers depend for their efficiency upon their ability to ride up onto the ice and break down the edge of the sheet by sheer weight, thus "biting" their way through the sheet. Such action requires that the hull shall be constructed with the greatest possible stiffness, the vessel being subjected to stresses which would break an ordinary ship in two. With this great strength there must be ample power, the combination of the two being needed to oppose the heavy resistance. Vessels of this kind are now in active service in Copenhagen, Kiel, Riga, Stockholm, Amsterdam and other ports, besides many small boats used as post boats and pilot boats in the Baltic, the German coast and the Black Sea. A typical example of the boats used in general service is found in the Sampo, operating in the port of Hango, in Finland. This vessel, which was built on the Tyne, has a propeller at each end, the bow engine having 1200 horse power and the stern engine 1350 horse power. She is 202 feet long and 2000 tons displacement, with a full draught of eighteen feet. This float breaks through field ice twelve to sixteen inches thick at a speed of eight knots, and she can work through drift ice eight to ten feet thick at a rate of two to three knots, also breaking down larger packs without much trouble.

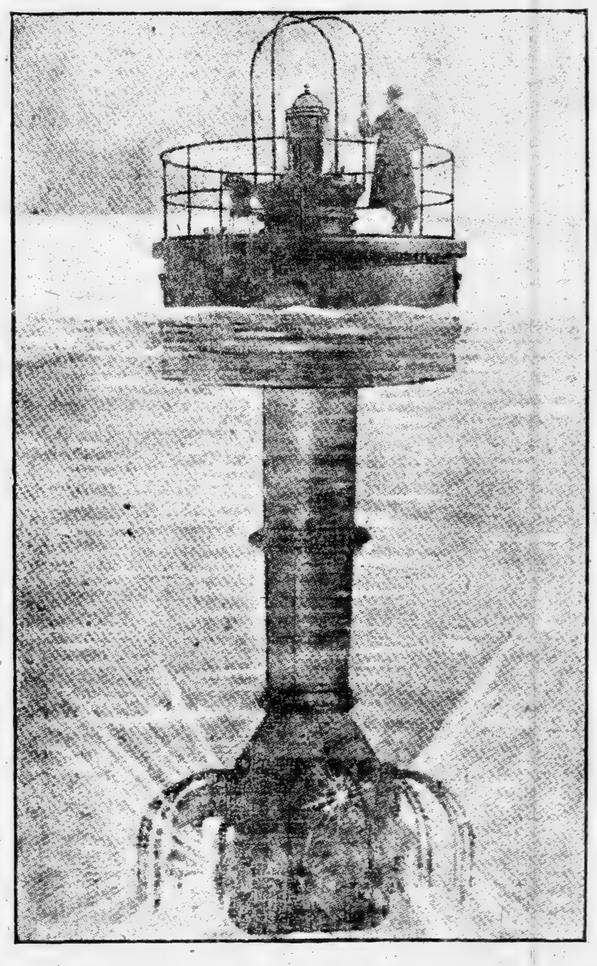
The greatest of modern ice breakers is the Ermack, built originally for use in the Baltic, but also occasionally employed elsewhere. This vessel is 335 feet long, seventy-one feet beam and 8000 tons displacement, with a draught of twenty-two feet. She was originally fitted with a bow propeller as well as the twin screws at the stern, this propeller, with its independent engine, being intended to aid in breaking up the ice. The bow propeller was found useful for one year old ice, but became choked and useless in polar field ice and hence was removed before the vessel was sent to the Arctic. In solid ice two feet thick, with six to twelve inches of snow on top of it, the Ermack can make a speed of nine knots, while she can charge and demolish parks of ice twenty to thirty-five feet in thickness.

Especial interest attaches at the present time to the ice breakers on Lake Baikal, in Siberia, these forming a portion of the system of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The Baikal, which is the powerful ice breaker for this service, is 202 feet long and 4200 tons displacement, and is fitted with three lines of rails for the locomotives and cars forming the train, there being also a promenade deck for the use of the passengers during the crossing. The field ice on Lake Baikal forms thirty-six inches thick, and also forms heavy packs, but the ice breakers have been found successful in carrying the regular passenger trains and the mails across throughout the winter.—Engineering Magazine.

Typical Buff Wyandotte Male.

Greece and the Ionian Islands produce more emery than any other country on the globe.

THE HYDROSCOPE IN THE WATER.



At the bottom are the lenses arranged round the steel tube. Steel protecting arms keep the lenses from damage by collision with rocks or spars. Generally the hydroscope will be used in the daytime when the ordinary sunlight gives plenty of illumination.

An Exposition in Liege.

Liege is busy with arrangements for an exposition to be opened there toward the end of April. A large amount of floor space has been reserved for the use of the many foreign countries that have signified their intentions of exhibiting. Germany and France are preparing to vie with one another.

Italy imports every year nearly 5,000,000 tons of coal, almost exclusively from the United Kingdom.

Oils From Vegetables.

An experimenter in India has shown oils from fifty-six kinds of common plants, such as the cucumber, tapioca plant, etc. Most of these oils have never been put to use, even if their properties are known, and it is suggested that a wide field for developing new industries is here open.

Vesuvius under a mantle of snow was one of the curiosities to be witnessed at Naples in the first week of January, 1905.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

Dr. L. A. van Waster[illegible] has made [illegible] a method to the telephone [illegible] give information if there be [illegible] call across the [illegible] ent.

A wireless [illegible] cepted in a New York court during a trial for infringement, [illegible] two of the leading wireless companies. Messages were sent from one part of the building to another, the electric vibrations passing the walls of the structure.

Chairs for research and [illegible] protozoology and in helminthology about to be established at the [illegible] School of Tropical Medicine, [illegible] being provided by certain [illegible] ernments. The importance [illegible] branches of research in tropical [illegible] disease is unquestionable and [illegible] trying to know that the [illegible] by the governments [illegible] assisted the study of the [illegible]

A patent has been [illegible] to Garrett Wright, [illegible] old student at the Elmira, N. Y. Academy, for an automatic [illegible] for use in making flash light [illegible] of groups when the operators [illegible] ous of posing. The [illegible] clockwork, and it can be adjusted [illegible] give the operator plenty of time [illegible] in this group and to make any [illegible] preliminary arrangements which [illegible] be desirable.

Captain Baldwin, of the California Arrow, says that airships which [illegible] at present making use of are [illegible] affairs in comparison with those [illegible] he has under way. In these [illegible] of improvements have been made [illegible] hopes to make a flight with [illegible] them early in February at Los Angeles, Cal., where he has established [illegible] quarters, and by the spring [illegible] hopes to be in a position to make [illegible] long flights. He aims to do fifty [illegible]

Mr. A. Tingle, of the Imperial College, Chinanfu, Shantung, has sent a further communication on the flowering of the bamboo to the London journal. He is unable to name the species of the bamboos that flowered, but he reports that they are small, growing to height of about [illegible] metres. All the bamboos have [illegible] since flowering. Mr. Tingle points out that the bamboo will grow in Shantung only if carefully cultivated in a garden. The seasons, he says, have been in no way exceptional in Shantung.

Watterson Surrenders.

I am afraid that my friend Watterson is destined to be in a little while back number. The automobile has arrived, and, not alone in France, has come to stay. I attended the automobile show while in Paris and carefully examined the newest machines, especially the surely they are becoming speed. Gradually but surely they are adjusting themselves to roads and conditions. Mr. Bradley's time to have his duel at the Assassinat[illegible] Luther Davis both of White, but I fancy when Mr. Bryan visits Provence he will [illegible] a Mercedes or a Panhard[illegible] being both an American and a Tennessean, held out for a long time, put up as good a fight for the [illegible] as ever I made for [illegible] for-nowhere-ondy. No manner of [illegible] and now I experience that [illegible] irresistible [illegible] over feeling [illegible] Taggart must have had [illegible] the late election, as I [illegible] my ear murmur "Let her go, Gallagher!"—Sportsman-Journal.

Immigrant Steamship Companies.

The average run of folk [illegible] names of possibly half a [illegible] ship companies that are [illegible] commerce of this port. The [illegible] reality twenty-seven [illegible] They dumped upon the banks [illegible] hattan in 1904 the [illegible] of 735,187 persons. Of these [illegible] half a million were immigrants [illegible] to El Dorado America for [illegible] the total number 68,704 were [illegible] passengers, mostly Americans [illegible] ing from European tours [illegible] up the cafés [illegible] monarchies of the [illegible] World. Included among the [illegible] conceded, were sundry titled [illegible] in search of American millions [illegible] an American girl thrown in [illegible] measure here and there.—N. [illegible] Press.

Observations.

When you have made up [illegible] to find fault with somebody, [illegible] more irritating than to find [illegible] thereafter an objectionable [illegible]

When a man [illegible] the best party he [illegible] ing about himself, [illegible] himself is that right [illegible] virtues is re[illegible] times.

Seven [illegible] best [illegible] should be [illegible] highest for those who were [illegible] failed; the second [illegible] right and [illegible] wrong who were [illegible]

The social millennium will [illegible] arrived until every man is [illegible] his neighbors.—National Magazine.

Charity in Burma.

It is rather a suspicious thing [illegible] money for a charitable [illegible] convict[illegible] ma. It is supposed to [illegible] the donor has been very wicked [illegible] wishes to show his penitence.

Oysters to the number of 47 [illegible] were opened for pearls in the pearl fisheries in 1903.

In Corn[illegible]

A Purch[illegible]
CHRYSANTH[illegible]

Bradam found her one day.

"I, my father, my father will never consent," she whispered. "You know it isn't allowed, I think." And she shook her head sadly.

"Oh, but he must consent, my little Angold, he must, he must," declared Bradam vehemently.

The girl shook her head again. "But if he will not?" And she looked deep into Bradam's eyes doubtfully.

"Then we must run away," said Bradam with determination.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

Watterson Surrenders.

Observations.

Oysters in Burma.

Oysters to the number of 41,18 were opened for pearls in the Ce pearl fisheries in 1903.

In Cornwall

The [illegible] I as he sat on the
[illegible]
[illegible] warning,
And [illegible] in the valley now.

[illegible] and listen, I hear the [illegible]
[illegible]
And the [illegible]
[illegible]

All the leaves of the valley are glad,
And the birds too,
For they had words to
Words tell of the joy they had.

Only you at the window, with rueful lips
Half pouting,
Stood dumb and blushing,
And drum your finger-tips.
—Arthur Symons, in Harper's.

A Purchase of CHRYSANTHEMUMS

BY CHAS. SLOAN REED

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

[illegible] had his first glimpse [illegible] a public library in Yeddo, [illegible] a position of some im- [illegible] he employ of an Amer- [illegible]rer; and there was [illegible] Oriental charm of her [illegible] face which had at once at- [illegible] attention. She was young, [illegible] more than a child, yet she, in [illegible]ghtly shown a liking for [illegible]erican's face. The great mass [illegible]rk hair had been artistically [illegible] on top of her pretty head, [illegible] fashion of her country wom- [illegible] Her brown eyes tilting [illegible]y upward toward her [illegible]ined a little frightened [illegible] as their gaze met the fire [illegible], and the veiled [illegible] her cheeks perceptibly [illegible]

[illegible]en this meeting, and the peculiar [illegible] of mutual admiration, [illegible] American tact, [illegible]ncovered his move- [illegible] soon bring himself near [illegible] garden. But she had [illegible] to exercise coy re- [illegible] shielding her flushed [illegible] book whose covers were [illegible] gilt designs.

[illegible] Bradam soon came [illegible] something in a [illegible] which he got a pleasant [illegible] and made bold to [illegible]ommendation and to [illegible] such a compliment- [illegible] keep the color of the [illegible] hide and seek [illegible]ent.

[illegible] quite two [illegible] metropolis, [illegible]en of the native [illegible] happiest; and [illegible] pretty smiles of [illegible] at his expense during that [illegible] But all of that was [illegible], for he was fasci-

[illegible] maid would not tell [illegible] and the American [illegible] to find that out for [illegible] was of such an easy [illegible] some time before he [illegible]overed her at home. Her [illegible]hop man; and among [illegible] had a great garden [illegible]ions, from which the Americans and Europeans, [illegible]

Bradam found her one day, [illegible] reared among the [illegible] like one of them; [illegible] he called her his [illegible]

[illegible] Bradam kissed her. It [illegible] which surround- [illegible]s garden, and a sensa- [illegible]ion of having [illegible] special fruit which [illegible] in his mouth with intox- [illegible]hat. But half under- [illegible]stood. She had un- [illegible]ve, and she [illegible] Bradam was pleading [illegible] his wife. But, [illegible] her with intense [illegible] was afraid.

But at this the girl shook her head with decision. "That can never be," she declared. "We must find some other way."

"We shall find a way," vowed Bradam. And, kissing her rapturously half a dozen times, he left her.

It required a week for Bradam to think it over, but he did it. Then he sought the little brown-eyed pearl of the Orient, as he liked to call her in his thoughts. The hedge had become their trysting place and when Bradam would creep along there and whistle a certain little air he had taught her to know, the girl would steal from the house to meet him.

It was with something like boyish glee that Bradam hurried along to

"Everything that is contained here," he explained.

the hedge that particular afternoon, and his whistle echoed shrilly from over the chrysanthemum beds. He waited a few moments; then, growing impatient, he was about to repeat the call, when some branches of the hedge parted, and the half frightened, half-smiling face of his sweetheart appeared. In a moment Bradam held her tightly in his arms.

"Ssh," she whispered, as his lips parted to speak, "you whistled so loudly you almost frightened me from coming."

"Ah, my little Marigold, it was my happiness. You see, I have found a way."

The dreamy eyes of the girl looked their mingled admiration and joy

"You know, I call you my Marigold," he continued; and then he whispered the rest of it, with his lips close against her cheek.

She smiled and allowed her eyelids to veil her brown eyes for a momentary dream. Then she slipped from Bradam's arms and, running to a certain bed of chrysanthemums—they were Grandifloras—which he had pointed out to her, suddenly disappeared among them so completely, that not a tell-tale ripple appeared on the gaudy surface of the bed of blooms. Bradam now boldly entered the yard and called the florist.

"I wish to make a purchase of chrysanthemums," he said, coming to the point at once, after having led the old man into the yard. The owner of the flowers immediately became an eager tradesman. But he soon found that he was no more an eager seller than his customer was an eager buyer.

"It is this bed of Grandifloras," said Bradam, "the entire cluster that I want—everything that is contained here," he explained, pointing out the boundaries of the bed.

"You shall have all," declared Tenno; and he named a price.

Bradam drew from his pocket a purse and immediately paid over the sum asked.

"Now, it is understood," he said, "that everything which is contained in the cluster is mine?"

"Indeed, yes, you have paid," was the answer which came cheerfully, for the old man was delighted with the price.

At the conclusion of the transaction, the little brown-eyed daughter of old Tenno, taking her cue, arose from among the Grandifloras and ran to Bradam's arms.

For a moment Tenno stood aghast at the turn of the trade, but presently smiled his appreciation of the American's shrewdness; and, taking the two by the hands, led them into the house.

When Bradam, a little later, made a tour of Europe and America, his little bride from the Orient won loads of admiration everywhere.

Bradam found her one day.

"[illegible] my father, my father will nev- [illegible]ser," she whispered. "You [illegible] isn't allowed, I think." And [illegible] her head sadly.

"[illegible] he must consent, my little [illegible] he must, he must," declared [illegible] vehemently.

[illegible] girl shook her head again. "[illegible] will not?" And she looked [illegible] Bradam's eyes doubtfully.

"[illegible] we must run away," said [illegible]dam with determination.

GAMBLING IN FORMER DAYS.

High Play an Important Feature of English Society Life.

We hear a good deal of gaming in hares and other ways by society women to-day, says the Liverpool Post. In former days many titled women not only gambled, but kept gambling hells. In 1745 the Baroness Mordington, who kept one of these establishments in the great Piazza, Covent Garden, appealed to the House of Lords on the plea of her peerage to protect her from the intrusion of the law officers. Happily the Lords decided that no person is entitled to privilege of peerage against any prosecution for keeping a gaming house. Perhaps the most notorious gamestress, however, was the Countess of Buckinghamshire, who, in 1797, was fined £50 for gaming, while the man who kept the faro table for her was fined £200.

An extraordinary series of thefts were perpetrated at the house of the distinguished culprit, and the ruin of many men was traceable to her establishment. Among the notable names which occur in the list of gamblers of the old days there comes at once to mind those of Lords Halifax, Anglesey and Shaftsbury. It was of this trio that Locke tells the story of his sitting by and writing down the expletives they uttered as they sat at play. Being questioned as to his occupation, he replied to Lord Anglesey: "My lord, I am anxious not to lose anything you utter"—an irony which made the three ashamed and put an end to their gaming.—Exchange.

He Was Too Previous.

Bishop Ellison Capers of South Carolina recently addressed a meeting of confederate veterans in Columbia.

In the couse of his address Bishop Capers spoke of those men who deceive their wives, pretending that they are detained late at their offices on business, when really they are spending the evening at their offices or the club.

"These men," he said, "are fewer than the comic writers of the press would have us believe, but nevertheless, here and there, they do exist. I wish that they could all be caught as nicely as one of them, a resident of Columbia, was caught the other day.

"He said to his wife as he was leaving home in the morning:

"'Oh, by the way, my dear, if I find I canont get away from the works in time for dinner to night I'll send you a note by a messenger.'

"The wife in a tart tone replied:

"'You needn't bother. I have already found the note in your coat pocket.'"

A Fable.

There was trouble among the stars,
For Neptune and Saturn and Mars
In a vast dispute were involved,
And the question that was to be solved
Was which in the path in the sky
Should lead the procession on high?
Then intervened the remainder of them,
From the moon with her radiance dim,
To the smallest whose gleam you may trace
In the limitless bosom of space.

At length the dispute was declared
At an end, and the judgment was shared
And subscribed by them all. And they said
"We have all agreed to be led
By Saturn, and then shall come Mars
In the stately procession of stars."

When they tried to fall into line
A hitch that they could not divine
Interposed. But never one saw
They were held in their place by a law
That could not be broken, although
They decreed that it should not be so.

We may argue and make smooth our plan
In all of the blindness of man;
Our Babels may build undismayed,
But the Immaculate Finger is laid
On it all! Though in purple we frame
Edicts and decrees in our name,
Yet still like the stars and the sun
In the orbit of nature we run;
For a churl will continue a churl
And a genius of heart and of brain
In a garret an emperor will reign!
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Decollete Not in Their Line.

An amusing story is told of the queen of Holland and the Misses Kuyper, daughters of the prime minister. It was the first court ball of the season and the Misses Kuyper were invited. They had never been to such a function before and at once the difficulty of dress arose; low-necked dresses, of course, must be worn, and the ladies did not consider the wearing of such dresses was consistent with their religious principles. They applied for a dispensation, but the mistress of the ceremonies replied curtly to the effect that there seemed to be no valid reason for any departure from the time-honored custom of the Dutch court. Then Dr. Kuyper made a direct appeal to the queen, when a compromise was effected. It ended by the ladies staying away from the ball, but taking tea with their young sovereign the same afternoon, when their high-necked dresses were, of course, the correct thing.

Brief, and to the Point.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton was discussing with a friend the other day the proper form of acceptance to invitations for receptions. He recommended the form adopted by a Mr. McCarthy, a gentleman living in the interior part of the state, who received an invitation to attend a reception at Albany from Gov. Morton. Mr. McCarthy's reply was, "Yours received. I'll be there."—New York Times.

Applejack in Abundance.

Fully 1,000,000 gallons of applejack were distilled last year in northern New Jersey. The low prices prevailing for apples makes this method of disposing of the fruit more profitable to the owners of orchards.

ACTOR TOLD UNKIND TRUTH.

Cruel Speech That Brought Actress to Earth With a Jerk.

May Irwin is a round personage of middle years and more than middle weight; to look at her would not make one think of willows or slimly bending pines. She is, withal, of a frugal genius, and economical to a degree that would evoke plaudits from Hetty Green or Russell Sage. She told me this herself.

It was when she came from her dressing room ready to go on for the second act; I chanced to be on the stage. Miss Irwin was gorgeous in a red dress—arterial red. She swung around with the remark:

"Do you see this dress? Cost $180—and I hate parting with money. The first night I had it on Jim Ford spoiled it."

Thereat I expressed surprise and sympathy.

"It was like this," she observed. "I donned this dress, red being my weakness; I thought I'd never looked so well. Of course, I'm fat; but still I felt that for once I was beautiful. Jim Ford was back of the scenes; I confided to him that I expected to make the hit of my life. I pirouetted, even if I am the size of a load of hay.

"'Don't I look like a peach?' I asked.

"'No,' said Ford, 'you don't—you look like a tomato.'"—A. H. Lewis in Saturday Evening Post.

Man Who Did Too Well.

"A man may sell too much of the article which he is displaying to his customers, and I know of a case in point which happened to a friend of mine," said Hite Bowman.

"My friend had a fine place offered him with an organ factory, and he accepted it, the salary being up in the four figures. He went out, and to his first customer sold the entire output of the plant. The customer agreed to take all that the factory could make. Having nothing more to sell, my friend returned to the house well pleased with his success, and for several days sat around smoking good cigars, while the firm patted him on the back. One day he came in and the boss called him over, saying in this fashion:

"'I will have to give you the usual thirty days' notice. You have done so well that we have no further use for you or any traveling man. We are sorry to lose you, but you sold too much at the first crack.'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Manicured Newsboys.

The nails of nearly every newsboy on Park row were neatly trimmed and clean at least one day last week, a phenomenon many noted with surprise.

A vender with a patent manicuring tool, clippers, file and pick, three in one, and one for three cents, took up his stand on the surb. He demonstrated the ease with which the tool could be handled on the first newsboy who came along. The boy marched down the row, showing off his hands proudly.

"I've been manicured," he declared.

"Did it hurt?" "Was she a blond beaut?" "How much, Snickers?" were some of the questions.

"Naw, it didn't hurt, an' she ain't a blonde, an' it didn't cost nothing," he answered.

They made a 5 cent pool as the price of the secret, and the newsboys' manicuring shop, the first in history, was soon in operation.—New York Tribune.

Ask Me No More.

Ask me no more; the moon may draw the sea;
The cloud may stoop from heaven and take the shape,
With fold to fold, of mountain or of cape,
But, oh, too fond, when have I answered thee?
Ask me no more.

Ask me no more; what answer should I give?
I love not hollow cheek or faded eye;
Yet, O my friend, I will not have thee die!
Ask me no more, lest I shall bid thee live;
Ask me no more.

Ask me no more; thy fate and mine are sealed,
I strove against the stream, and all in vain,
Let the great river take me to the main.
No more, dear love, for at a touch I yield;
Ask me no more.
—Alfred Tennyson.

A Few Instances.

"Has it ever happened in your professional experience that an innocent man was sent to prison?" was asked of a Boston criminal lawyer.

"It has," was the prompt reply. "I was just figuring on that yesterday. Of the 400 criminal cases I have defended about fifty of my clients were convicted and sent up."

"And they were innocent?"

"They must have been. When I have appealed a case to the last court, wept while addressing the jury, talked of the man's dear old mother and as good as proved an alibi in his case, the jury must have rendered a verdict of guilty simply through ignorance or stupidity."

Getting Things Mixed.

When Walter Williams, from Columbus, Miss., was in Spain a year ago he called upon a provincial editor in the interest of the St. Louis exposition. The next day the paper had the following: "Walter Williams of the United States purchased the state of Louisiana, and next year will give a celebration, to which he has invited his fellow-journalists of Europe." Mr. Williams again called upon the editor and thoroughly explained matters. The editor apologized and printed this correction: "Gov. Francis of Missouri has purchased a large tract of land in the great American desert, and Walter Williams is here to invite the journalists of Spain to a show which the governor will give."

Saved Money for Client

"Our cleverest work," said the old lawyer reminiscently, "is not always done in court."

"No?" said the young man inquiringly, according to the New York Press. "Possibly you could give an illustration."

"Undoubtedly I could," replied the old lawyer. "In fact, I was thinking of the case of an irascible old fellow who once kicked a servitor out of the house. I believe there was a difference of opinion as to the amount of wages the man was entitled to. At any rate, the testy old gentleman put himself in the wrong when he ejected the man with the violence of both language and action and the man was smart enough to know it.

"He hunted up a lawyer immediately and put the case in his hands and then I was called in. The wrathy old fellow was mad clear through and he was going to fight the case all the way up to the highest court and back again if necessary. He was a personal friend of mine, and I didn't want to see him waste his money foolishly, so I advised him to compromise it.

"'Not if he offers to compromise for ten cents,' he asserted vociferously. 'I'll fight this case clear to the limit no matter what it costs.'

"I argued with him, but it was no use. He'd pay me anything I wanted to fight the case, but he wouldn't pay the plaintiff a cent. I would have been satisfied under the circumstances in going ahead and letting him run into a lot of expensive and useless litigation, but I didn't like to do it. So I went to see the laweyr on the other side. He knew he had a good case, but he also knew my client had lots of money and could make a prolonged and costly fight. Consequently he was inclined to be reasonable. He hunted up his client and talked it over with him and the client said he would compromise for $25. His lawyer made a reasonable charge and I closed with them on the spot and paid them.

"Then I went back to my client, told him I had put up such a bluff that he never would hear of the case again, turned in a bill that covered the cost of the settlement I had effected and he paid it without a murmur. He sometimes speaks to me now of the clever work I did in that case, but he doesn't know how clever it really was and what a lot of cash it saved him."

Booth Had Narrow Escape

There is a reminiscence of Otis Skinner's association with Edwin Booth that will bear repetition, having not been repeated for several seasons. It concerns an accident that came near resulting in the serious injury of Mr. Booth, and Mr. Skinner declares it to be the most dramatic moment in all his footlight career.

"It was in the fall of 1889, and I was playing the 'leads' with Edwin Booth and Mme. Helena Modjeska," relates the actor. "We were playing 'Macbeth,' Mr. Booth impersonating the King and I Macduff. You remember the scene in the last act, where Macduff rushes on, crying to the king, 'Turn, hell hound, turn!' and forces him to the combat. The great tragedian had been growing weaker and weaker that season, and, although an accomplished swordsman, had little strength in his guard. In the nervousness of the first performance I rushed on, crying the lines, and brought my blade down with a crashing blow square at his head. He held up his sword, but as the two weapons struck mine broke through his guard and struck him with stunning force on the head. Had he not worn a very heavy wig and about his head a circlet of iron, the blow would certainly have killed him on the spot before my terrified gaze. As it was, he was stunned for a moment, and after the act, when he took off his wig and heavy crown, there was a tremendous bump on his forehead where my sword had struck.

"It makes my blood run chill even now at the very thought of my emotions at that intensely dramatic moment, when the play ceased to be a mimic thing for me and real death stared me in the face. The weapons, by the way, both of them are now in my possession. They are heavy combat swords and I have never dared to use them since in any of my stage duels but I still treasure them as souvenirs of one of the most thrilling events in my stage life."

Solace of the Christian

Hope on, hope ever. Though dead leaves are lying
In mournful clusters 'neath your wandering feet;
Though wintry winds through naked boughs are sighing
The flowers are dead; yet is the memory sweet
Of summer winds and countless roses glowing
'Neath the warm kisses of the generous sun.
Hope on, hope ever. Why should tears be flowing?
In every season is some victory won.

Hope on, hope ever. Though you deck loved tresses
With trembling fingers for the silent grave;
Though cold the cheek beneath your fond caresses,
Look up, true Christian soul; be calm, be brave!
Hope on, hope ever. Though your hearts be breaking,
Let flowers of Resignation wreathe your cross,
Deep in your heart some heavenly wisdom waking,
For mortal life is full of change and loss.

Hope on, hope ever, for long-vanished faces
Watch for your coming on the golden shore.
E'n while you whisper in their vacant places
The blessed words, "Not lost, but gone before!"
Hope on, hope ever. Let your hearts keep singing,
When low you bend above the churchyard sod,
And fervent prayers your chastened thoughts are winging,
Through sighs and tears, to the bright throne of God!

Hope on, hope ever. Let not toil or sorrow
Still the sweet music of Hope's heavenly voice,
From every dawn some ray of comfort borrow,
That in the evening you may still rejoice.
Hope on, hope ever—words beyond comparing,
Dear to the hearts that nameless woes have risen;
To all that mourn, sweet consolation bearing,
Oh, may they prove the Christian's guide to heaven!

Willing to Swap Records

A man with a wild look of hope in his eye entered a West Baltimore street phonograph establishment, says the Baltimore American.

Stepping up to a salesman, he said:

"I've got one I'll trade to anybody on sight or unseen. So trot out any of 'em and I'll swap mighty quick and glad of the chance."

"One what?" asked the mystified salesman.

The visitor put his hand to his ear and looked puzzled, proving that his hearing was slightly defective. Being not quite sure that the salesman had spoken, the visitor went on:

"Yep, mine isn't a very good one, I'll admit, but it might suit some man with a tougher conscience than mine. Some fellow who has a longer life ahead of him in which to live it down might get along very well with mine, while I'm willing to take his and ask no questions."

Still more profoundly beaddled, the salesman called the proprietor and said:

"Here's one that's nutty for keeps. I'm away off from understanding what he's driving at. Come and take a whirl at him and see if you can get next."

The proprietor came forward briskly and said, with his lips close to the stranger's ear:

"What is it you want?"

"Why," said the stranger, "I want to patronize your place of business. I saw a sign out there on the window, 'Records Exchanged,' and I was telling your clerk I had an unenviable record that I would be willing to get rid of at any terms."

And the proprietor of the phonographery went out and changed the sign.

Traits of the Japanese

In "More Queer Things About Japan" Douglas Sladen says: "Perhaps one of the severest of etiquettes in Japan is that of smiles. When you have lived in that land of smiles you will learn in time that when you can understand a Japanese smile you may hope to understand the people. A daughter-in-law must always present a smiling face to her mother-in-law; the servant must smile when his mistress dismisses him. But the news of a death must be told with laughter. Laughter is reserved for very special occasions and has no relation to joy; smiles are used on every occasion to conceal real feelings; they are not always significant of pleasure.

"No wants has the Japanese," the same writer continues. "He can live in his clothes without a tent; he can live on rice or offal of the sea; and he is so accustomed to carrying heavy weights and running long distances that he can be his own commissariat and even his own horse. As England turned its foot soldiers into mounted infantry, so the Japanese can turn their riksha boys, of whom there are 50,000 in Tokyo alone, into unmounted cavalry. Their courage is wonderful. The Japanese does not fear death in any form."

If the Japanese are somewhat lax as regards their religion, they are at any rate believers in cleanliness. The writer says: "Personal cleanliness is a virtue which all Japanese servants possess. It is no unusual thing for a Japanese servant to apologize to a mistress for not having had time to bathe more than three times that day."

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

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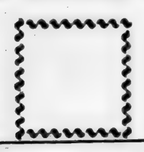
The **UNION** *and* Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



THORSBY.

We were up at Thorsby last Friday and found the town doing well. Not a vacant store or residence, we were told, in the place. Just look over the Business Directory published in this paper and it will give you an idea of the business transacted there. We have not got all the business interests represented yet, some of the manufacturing establishments not having been visited, but hope to have them all next week.

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

The first number of this magazine is now on our table. The book has an attractive cover and the contents—well, we quote the following array of subjects:

Politics by Hon. Thos. E. Watson: The Political Situation—An Open Letter to W. J. B.—To President Roosevelt—The Ship Subsidy—Hearst, the Myth Mr. Bryan's Race in Nebraska Let the Greenbacks Alone.

Serial: "The Heritage of Maxwell Fair," by Vincent Harper, a dramatic and exciting novel, begins in this number.

Novelette: "The House in the Jungle," by St. Clair Beall, a mysterious and alluring tale, ending in a most unexpected climax.

Poems by Edwin Markham, Ella Wheeler Wilcox and others.

Short Stories by Will N. Harben, H. B. Marriott-Watson, Robert Barr Chauncey C. Hotchkiss, Frank Savile and Walter E. Grogan.

Special Articles by Dr. John H Girdner, W. J. Ghent and Theodore Dreiser.

Other Contributors: Wallace Irwin, Tom P. Morgan and Alex Rickcetts.

128 pages of good reading to take home.

The Hon. Tom's article is worth more than the year's subscription amounts to. Even those who are opposed to the principles he advocates can not deny his very exceptional ability as writer and orator. Send us a dollar and fifty cents, and get THE UNION and the magazine for one year.

It seems to be the general opinion that the fall of Port Arthur will not by any means terminate the war between Russia and Japan.

A real estate broker made $50,000 while lying in bed. Then, we suppose he woke up.

LIBERTY HILL.

These nice sunny days have improved the health of our people, and farmers are working at their gardens and fields. The cotton association of this district met at the Littlejohn school house Saturday and elected three delegates to go to Clanton on the 16th, and we hope that every one will turn out on that day. Don't stay at home and say "there will be enough without me." Suppose every one would say that! We never would get out of the mire of low priced cotton. Elbert Littlejohn, who had taken a position at Prattville, returned home after 4 days' stay, said he was sick of that place on account of the water. Charlie Jones, of Lily, was in our settlement Sunday inquiring after a lost dog. Miner Littlejohn and Miss Riddle Price were married at the residence of the bride's father (Frank Price) on March 2d. I guessed well that time, so look out, Judge Reynolds, for another call soon, for A. M. is visiting his relatives again. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Atchley are visiting at J. M. Maddox's. J. C. Maddox and wife visited her father, J. J. Culp. Rev. Vickers and family visited J. W. Sorrell's Sunday. Noah Littlejohn has a new tenant, a Mr. Patton from near Maplesville. Success to the Union and its numerous readers.

"ONE AT HOME."

OUR POOR.

Editor Union:

I visited our poor farm last week and was very much pleased to find the inmates all pretty well in health and satisfied with their surroundings, and especially with their superintendent R. A. Miller, who has improved the place very much. He has lately built a nice new smoke house and has a fine garden for the old folks. The price of provisions is so high I don't see how Mr. Miller manages to do so well, for all the inmates say they have plenty to eat, and plenty to wear.

"JUST A VISITOR."

BETHANY.

The health of our community is fine at present, and the balmy, genial sunshine, with the singing of the birds, brings the happy thoughts of sweet spring to our minds. Rev. I. Bice filled his appointment here last Saturday and Sunday and had good congregations. L. B. Hnett was at Verbena Saturday and brought home a new wagon, a thing he needed badly. Peach trees are about ready to bloom. How pretty the blossoms will look if the cold does not nip them in the bud and beat us out of our "pie."

"SORGHUM."

ENERGY.

Well, I'm not dead, but I've been mighty sick and didn't care whether I lived or not. You see I've had the "grippe" and when that gets hold of a fellow he don't care much what becomes of him; anyhow, that was the way it acted on me. I felt about as bad as some of the defeated candidates looked after last election. But, now I am better, I think I'll go into Politics again. You see I was in Politics a few years ago and "Just a Voter" in alluding to "the gun" in his last letter brought to my memory a sad experience I had when I was in "Politics" (I suppose he meant the democratic gun, for I'm a democrat) and I wanted to be a magistrate, and my democratic friends told me I'd have to use the gun, so I loaded her up and shot one time, but that one time done me. I tell you, Mr. Editor, that gun is as dangerous as the very devil. You see she is easy on trigger and choke bore and is liable to go off any old way and shoots behind as hard, as she does in front, so I'll tell you now, Mr. Voter, it may do to "keep your eye on the gun," but it won't do to put your shoulder to the butt, for it will take years to get over the effects. Mr. Editor, I don't endorse everything Mr Edwards said in the banner, neither do I doubt the sincerity of our county board of education in trying to advance the cause of education; but when it comes to the pass that a man of Mr. Edwards' standing can't criticise the acts of our public officers for their mistakes without some little fellow saying "it's a shame," I think we're getting to a low ebb. If it is possible that there is any one man in Chilton trying to teach the children that comes from every conceivable class, it ought to be stopped. I see there is another brother that has decided it is wrong to graze his stock on his neighbors' woodland, and as he don't want the "bad man to get him," he is advocating stock law; stick a pin right here, brother. Well, "Just a Voter" reminded me when he said "some people was getting mighty thick at the court house." Dear reader, you know it has always been a custom to burn a tar barrel after election at the county seat. Some fellow always has one ready, and when he touches her off the Populists, Republicans and Democrats all come out by the light and spread their coat-tails (that are as clean as a politician's record) out, and sit down, and ask "how the folks is to hum," and some "pop" will walk up to a "dem" that he's been calling a thief for two years and say (in a tone that would make a hog weep) "you are the best feller this side of the pearly gates," and then the "dem" will take out his handkerchief and wipe his eyes, and'll say "you fellows never done a thing to us take a seat on my coat-tails." Right here, bud, is where the trouble begins. They've some kind of stuff they begin to drink. I don't know its name, but maybe I'll describe the effect it has on these fellows in my next letter.

Yours for office,

"RED HEADED BOY."

RANDOLPH.

This lovely spring weather makes everybody look cheerful. Rev. Mr. Harrison filled his regular appointment here Sunday. Dr. C. L. Wooley had an attack of vertigo Saturday. Rev. Mr. Connell, of Stanton is expected to preach at the Baptist church on the third Sunday. Mrs. J. T. Weeks is visiting her mother at Ashby. J. N. and O. P. Scott, of Mars Hill, were here Saturday. Rev. A. J. Lumpkin was in town Saturday. Mrs. Hardy Smitherman died last week after quite a long illness. Sunday evening a negro named Nix was knocked down by the north-bound mail just above the depot, but was not seriously hurt. Miss Pilgreen is visiting the family of Mr. Crim. J. W. Mahan went to Selma Monday.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

LOMAX.

La grippe has gone and spring is here and farmers are hustling for another crop. We haven't any small pox neither did a negro die here and lay 3 or 4 days before he was buried, as has been reported. School will close on the 27th. Our people are dissatisfied with the ruling of the county board, requiring schools to run continuously from beginning to end of term. Cotton association of district 40 met last Saturday and elected the following officers for the year: President, A. A. Jackson; Vice President Dock Rogers; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Q. Sanders. E. F. Taylor, A. E. Teel and T. J. Parker were elected delegates to the county meeting on the 16th. We have a paid up membership of 17 and will meet every first and third Saturday nights at 7 o'clock and urge all who live in district No. 40 to come out and let us educate ourselves upon the subject of other crops besides cotton. Come and meet with us It looks like old times around Lomax to see the boys coming in, and hear the buzz of the saw and the rattle of the lumber. Jackson and Robinson are doing a land office business in the merchandise line.

"OBSERVER."

Clanton, Ala., March 7, 1905.

Editor Union:

From the reports in to date on cotton acreage and use of commercial fertilizer in growing cotton, I find that there will be a reduction in cotton acreage of nearly 26 per cent and in use of commercial fertilizer of about 30 per cent from last year.

The above report includes those that did not join as well as those that did join in the districts heard from.

One district reports twenty persons who refuse to become members and who planted 332 acres to cotton and used 337 sacks of fertilizer in 1904, and intend to plant 214 acres to cotton and use 203 sacks fertilizer this year which is a good reduction.

Gentlemen, why don't you come in with us and help us in this movement? Surely it is not the fee that keeps you out. Remember that in union there is strength and that by all working together we can accomplish much good. Success to the Southern Cotton Association, the Union and its many readers.

J. N. DENNIS.

COUNTY COURT.

Regular session of the county court was held on Monday, Judge L. H. Reynolds presiding. Joel Fulmer, charge selling liquor; Jeff Durbin, charge trespass, and an additional charge of petit larceny, both waived to the grand jury. John C. Dennis, Enoch Wilson and Silas Watts, all charged with failure to work public road, were acquitted.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

Fine spring weather and the farmers are putting it to good use. E. M. Pinkard and wife were in our vicinity Sunday. Wm. Weaver, of Stanton, visited relatives here last week. J. D Martin, of Cane Creek, visited relatives here Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Will Dennis paid a visit to Elmore county Saturday. Some of our people are opposing the special school tax. In my opinion we need better teachers for we are paying many of them more than they are worth, and if a special tax will give us our money's worth in the way of teachers, I say let her come. Several members of Cedar Grove church attended the quarterly conference at Thorsby Saturday and report a good meeting. Wishing THE UNION and all its readers prosperity, I'll ring off.

"NIM ROD."

NOTICE!

The next county meeting of the Southern Cotton Association will be held at Clanton, March 16, at 11 a. m. Each school district organization is entitled to 3 delegates; all districts should meet on March 4th and elect these delegates and attend to such other business as may come before them.

W. H. CONWAY,
tf County President.

The last survivor of the noble Six Hundred is dead—again.

Three Children Dead From Burns.

Gadsden, Ala.—Three of the little children of John Gray, the miner, who were so fearfully burned Wednesday in the powder explosion near their home on the mountain, have died from the effects of their wounds, after suffering great agony from the burns. George, Ernest and Ella were the ones who are dead, while another is yet lingering and suffering fearfully.

Clarence, the one still living, and who is only 11 years old, ordered all the others to lie down on the ground and roll over in an effort to put out the flames, while he himself ran to a small branch near by and waded in. He then went at least a mile after help for the children after he had seen to it that the flames were extinguished.

Breaks Jail.

Fayette, Ala.—J. W. Nix, who has been confined in the county jail for the past two months on the charge of raising bills of money, made a bold dash for liberty Sunday morning. Jailer A. J. Renfro carried breakfast to Nix as usual, and when he unlocked the cage door Nix slammed it around against him and made his escape, as the outer door was unlocked. City Marshal Bobo was not far away and heard the cry for help. He responded at once, and when he saw the fleeing prisoner he secured a horse and gave chase. Quite a number of citizens joined in, and there was a very lively race for nearly a mile, when Nix was overtaken and brought back and placed again behind the bars.

Rutherford Dies.

Montgomery, Ala.—Morris L. Rutherford, a boilermaker, who was shot and fatally wounded at a dance in West End, a suburb of Montgomery, late Saturday night, died early Sunday morning.

J. D. Glass and George Glass, brothers, and Frank Bedsole, popular young white men of the suburb, are held for the shooting. J. D. Glass admits he killed Rutherford, but Rutherford in his ante mortem state declared Geo. Glass shot him. Three young daughters of Rutherford were participating in the dance at a residence. The young men were cursing outside the house and Rutherford remonstrated with them when the fight ensued with fatal results.

Alabama Soldier Sentenced.

Florence, Ala.—Homer H. Abernathy, a Florence boy who enlisted in the regular army several years ago, has been sentenced to serve a term of three years in the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for stabbing another private. The trouble occurred at Fort Snelling, Minn., where the regiment was stationed. The two men had been drinking until they became quarrelsome and a fight followed in which Abernathy stabbed his companion twice. At a general court martial he was convicted of assault with a deadly weapon and given the above sentence.

Comer President of R. R. Commission.

Montgomery, Ala.—B. B. Comer took his seat at 11 o'clock Monday morning as president of the Alabama railway commission. In the beginning he said that the recent election had placed the commission on a new basis; the people have decided that the railroads are not a "private snap" running through the land with unrestricted power to tax; also the commission must do its best for lower freight rates, better car service rules and prompt settlement of claims. These matters, he said, have heretofore been one-sided, in favor of the railroads.

Little Girl Drowns in Tub.

Gadsden, Ala.—The two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harper Carley was drowned at their home in Alfred addition to Alabama City late Saturday afternoon. The little girl had been playing around a tub of water when she fell in head foremost, and was unable to get out or even to cry out to attract the attention of her mother.

When the child was missed and a search made she was found dead standing on her head in the tub of water. The mother is almost on the point of losing her mind over the tragic death of her baby.

Will Build Children's Ward.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The board of directors of the Knoxville general hospital, at its regular meeting, gave permission to the woman's hospital board to build a children's ward at the hospital. Bauman Bros. will prepare the plans and steps will be taken at once to complete the ward.

Dormitory Burns; Cigarette Did It.

New Haven, Conn.—The "High Wall," one of the finest private dormitories for Yale students, was damaged $10,000 by fire Saturday. The fire is supposed to have started from a cigarette stub.

Steamboat's Fire Loss.

New Orleans, La.—The steamboat Colombia was badly damaged by fire Friday evening. The vessel, almost fully loaded, was lying at the wharf when the fire started and seemed to come from the hold. The upper works of the steamer soon collapsed. The cargo consisted of 1,182 bales of cotton and miscellaneous freight. Loss of boat and cargo estimated at $50,000. Well insured.

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An Expert's Views On Checks For Horses

By J. S. Bristol.

AS to the check rein for horses, I will give you my opi based on an experience of about twenty years as an eq dentist; also as a humane agent.

First, there are very few horses that will attend to work without a check of some sort to remind them that are out for business when being used; and if they are ambitious, and take a hold of the driving bit, they will their heads and choke themselves by so doing. Accordi we must check them up in some way, and the only c that will throw their nose out and give free passage for the air is an overd or top check.

If the horse doesn't bear on the driving bit and needs but a gentle rem er, the side check adjusted so as to bear gently against the first upper mo is quite humane. If drawn too tightly, however, it will cause the horse to fer by drawing the cheeks between the molars and causing them to become erated, unless the teeth are in the best possible shape. But the driving bit with the side check usually is so much more brutal that the horse will fo the lesser trouble for the greater.

Now, the top or overdraw check is generally used with a plain humane so that it is obvious that if the horse was suffering from the effects of overdraw it would be a difficult matter to attract his attention to the dri bit, which must be done in order to guide him, particularly at speed.

Then, again, there are a great many horses being used that would be less without checks. Some would only stumble, while others would their heads, kick up and run away, some just for fun and some because are so much like some men, mean and vicious.

Now, if one cares to find out which is the more humane, let him check of his horses to a natural head with the side and the other with an overd and he will find that the one with the overdraw can hold his head anyway straight out and the check will be loose. I have seen a horse many times ing grass while being checked with an overdraw. He will find that with a check there is no position the horse can change his head or neck that wi lieve him.

CITY OFFICIALS.

—Judson Strock.
ell—W. M. Wilson E. G. Rol
. L. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
hal—Ed Smitherman.

TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

g Term—Third Monday in Mar
Term—Fourth Monday in No

—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee
itor—W. B. Bowdon, Dadevi
—Sam W. Collins

Chancery Court.

g Term—Second Monday in
Term—Second Monday in Sep

cellor—Hon W. W. Wil
ister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

County Court.

Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

nd Monday February, first Mon April, first Monday June, second July, second Monday August Monday November.

County Officers.

ge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
asurer—W. T. Callen.
iff—J. M. Morgan.
itor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

District—W. H. Conway.
nd District—Alex Glasscock.
District—R. P. Kendrick.
th District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

f. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

ers and clerks are cordially ask send the editor any news regard their churches which they would published. Also if there are any s in these notices please send cor

ISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore; 3rd E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings. F. D. No. 1.

ton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

nut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, nday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

rty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman nday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

donia—Rev. G. W. Freeman nday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

ar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd y. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Primitive Baptists.

—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; before the second Sunday; J. rnathy, clerk, Verbena.

y Mount M. E. Church—Rev Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song every 2nd and 4th Sunday af Prayer meeting every Wed night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

on R. A. Chapter, No. 116— Saturday, Clanton.

e Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. rth Saturday, Cooper.

n Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No t Saturday, Clanton.

y Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. t Saturday, Billingsley.

an Lodge, A. F. and A. M., —Saturday on or before full Marbury.

n Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. urday on or before full moon,

Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. sday on or before full moon,

I. O. O. F.

n Lodge—First and third Sat

Lodge, No. 304— Second and turdays.

oodmen of the World.

ack Camp, No. 190—First and days.

R. M.

mo Tribe, No. 90—First and days sleep. Visiting chiefs invited. E. B. Langston, C. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Lodge, of Thorsby—Second Saturdays.

CLANT
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Combination Offe

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issue of the

Globe-Democra

WITH

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FOR

pers One Year Only $1.5

obe-Democrat is issued Semi-Wee
ore, every Tuesday and Friday. It
s and has no equal or rival as
odern Newspaper.
news of the World's Fair, all the ne
gn, and all the news of all the cart
obe-Democrat during the coming ye
IS THE TIME.
Day and get your best home paper a
aper of the World's Fair City, bo
ss
n, **Clanton, Ala.**

Jacobs & Bros.,
ture and Rugs.
SOLE AGENTS—
Elastic Book Cases an
ling Cabinets.
asking.
RMINGHAM, ALA

MERCHANDISE AN
RTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
ial & Mule Brand
e Best on Earth"
. JONES,
Alabam

PRINTING CO.
akers and Lithographers.
ffice Supplies a Specialty.

BIRMINGHAM, AL

s Restaurant,
at Reasonable Price
North 20th Street,
GHAM, ALABAMA.

xpert's Views
cks For Horses

By J. S. Bristol.

ck rein for horses. I will give you my opin
experience of about twenty years as an equ
as a humane agent.
here are very few horses that will attend to th
a check of some sort to remind them that t
ssness when being used; and if they are v
and take a hold of the driving bit, they will lo
and choke themselves by so doing. According
k them up in some way, and the only ch
and give free passage for the air is an overd
ng bit and needs but a gentle rem
rear gently against the first upper mol
ly, however, it will cause the horse to
ween the molars and causing them to become
the best possible shape. But the driving bit u
much more brutal that the horse will for
ver.
ock is generally used with a plain humane
horse was suffering from the effects of
matter to attract his attention to the dri
der to guide him, particularly at speed.
reat many horses being used that would be a
would only stumble, while others would
away, some just for fun and some because t
mean and vicious.
out which is the more humane, let him check
d with the side and the other with an overdr
with the overdraw can hold his head anyway
ll be loose. I have seen a horse many times
with an overdraw. He will find that with a
e horse can change his head or neck that will

CITY OFFICIALS.

or—Judson Strock.
ncil—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol
W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
k—J. [illegible] Moore.
ble—[illegible] mitherman.

TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

ng Term—Third Monday in May.
Term—Fourth Monday in No-
S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
t—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
k—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

ng Term—Second Monday in
Term—Second Monday in Sep-
r.
ncellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
ister—Miss S. A. Stewart, Clan-

County Court.

Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

nd Monday February, first Mon-
first Monday June, second
July, second Monday August,
day November.

County Officers.

e of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
asurer—W. T. Callen.
iff—J. M. Morgan.
itor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

District—W. H. Conway.
nd District—Alex Glasscock.
d District—R. P. Kendrick.
th District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

ors and clerks are cordially ask-
end the editor any news regard-
eir churches which they would
ublished. Also if there are any
n these notices please send cor-
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E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings-
F. D. No. 1.

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d Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

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nday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

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nday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

doula—Rev. G. W. Freeman
nday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

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nday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

r Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
nday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

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Lodge—First and third Sat-

Lodge, No. 304—Second and
Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

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ndays.

I. O. R. M.

rmo Tribe, No. 90—First and
ndays sleep. Visiting chiefs
invited. E. B. Langston, C.
H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Lodge, of Thorsby—Second
th Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Mch 8, '05, 6,336
Price on same date, 7 1-4c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,634
Price same date, 15c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. T. Vinzant was in Clanton on Thursday.

L. B. Pounds and son, Arthur, were in town Taursday.

I. H. and M. H. Headley visited here Thursday.

R. J. Williams was in Clanton on Taursday.

E. B. Culpepper and wife were in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Littlejohn were visitors here Saturday.

F. E. Gronquist was in Clanton Saturday looking for two stray horses.

J. S. Jones was in town Saturday.

Clerk Sam W. Collins spent a couple of days at Thorsby last week.

W. L. House was in Clanton Saturday.

Lum Smith and wife have a girl baby at their home about a week old Dr. Hayes says mother and child are doing well.

T. P. Crowson was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

T. S. Martin and F. D. Cherry were in Clanton Saturday.

Elbert Bean was in town Saturday.

J. P. Barrett called on Saturday.

E. H. Devaughan, J. W. and J. C. Harris and W. C. Kelley were in Clanton Saturday.

Miss Ressie Harris is quite ill.

W. M. Price, of Riderville, was in Clanton Monday.

John Mims, No. 1, was a pleasant visitor Monday. There being so many Mims' of about the same initials, he's concluded to call himself John No. 1. It is a splendid idea, and if more would follow that plan it would prevent confusion of mail, etc.

Calvin Dennis was in Clanton Monday.

J. M. Grant was in town Monday.

Elder Andrew Pittman, of Indiana a noted Primitive Baptist minister, will be at Bethel church this coming Saturday and Sunday.

W. H. Wilkins died at his home, near Beth-Salem, February 23, aged 81 years, and was buried at Beth-Salem cemetery the next day. He had been ailing some time and died full of years and honor, having been the father of 17 children.

Mrs. J. H. Moore, Mrs. W. M. Moore and Mrs. Lizzie Wilkins are all on the sick list.

'Squire E. B. Popwell was in Clanton Monday. See his notice about his court day.

W. J. Watson was a visitor Monday and paid $1.50 for THE UNION, Weekly Advertiser and map.

Major Gibson, of Verbena, is very ill.

Mrs. W. T. Manning, of Verbena died Sunday. She had been sick about ten days.

A. C. Marcus and J. D. Bean were in Clanton Monday. Notice Mr. Marcus' ad about his new blacksmith shop at Madison Bean's.

P. J. Massey left Tuesday morning for North Birmingham, where he has a position with the railroad company.

J. P. Rushing and W. M. Wilson, of Energy, were pleasant visitors Tuesday.

Rev. A. C. Swindall filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Sunday. The fine weather brought out a good attendance.

'Squire John S. Dennis, of beat one, was in Clanton Tuesday.

Judge Reynolds visited Montgomery Tuesday.

'Squire Jasper N. Dennis, of beat 10 was in town Tuesday.

Elder Pittman, of Indiana, preached at N. G. Ward's house last Sunday to a good assemblage.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. M. Littlejohn, Jr., and Miss Luritta Price. Samuel Scott and Miss Mary Lou Shaw.

NEW MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. E. Wishart, of Birmingham has opened a millinery store at Thorsby and is prepared to do the millinery business of this part of our county. This lady has occupied a very responsible position in Loveman Joseph & Loeb's millinery department for five years, and is a complete mistress of styles and workmanship. Pay her a call and you will be pleased, as her taste, experience and goods will achieve the most satisfactory results.

tf

THE COMING SHOW.

Jones' Model Plate R. R. Show will give two complete performances at Clanton Friday, March 10. A grand free street parade will be given at noon and a free outside exhibition will take place at show grounds at return of parade. Come to town early and see the whole show, which is high class and comes highly recommended by press and public, and at the low rate of admission should be well patronized. The show will be at Thorsby on Saturday, March 11th.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

A. C. Marcus has opened a blacksmith shop near Madison Bean's, where he is prepared to do the best of work in that line.

tf

The Swiss military authorities are about to adopt khaki for soldiers' uniforms.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE PROGRAM,

To Be Held at Thorsby, April 14-15, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Devotional exercises. Rev P. G. Maness

10:30 a. m.—Welcome address, J. L. Ruffin; response, V. J. Gragg.

11 a. m.—Address to teachers, Robert Jones

11:30 a. m.—To what extent should the Bible be taught in the public schools? E. Y. McMorries, Miss Nannie O. Shivers.

wffl.of shrdlu un nn

1:30 p. m.—The need of better school buildings, A. E. Davis.

2:30 p. m.—The law in regard to public schools and how to enforce it, B. R. Richardson, J. N. Goss.

3:30 p. m.—The value of pedagogy to the teacher, P. G. Maness, C. J. Elland

SATURDAY.

9:00 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:30 a. m.—The results of local taxation, Miss Celestra Dunlap, W. B. Speer.

10:30—The teachers' work, Robert Sessions, Miss Mary Lee Maxwell.

11:00 a. m.—Criticisms of the teacher, J. U. Crumpton, J. H. Anderson.

12 noon—Song and adjournment.

R. A. RASCO.
J. W. MOORE.
H. L. DAVIS.
W. O. PERRY.
tf Committee.

NOTICE.

Please take notice that the first Saturday in each month is my regular court day at Beth-Salem school house in beat 6

E. B. POPWELL,
tf Justice of the Peace Beat 6.

LOOK OUT!

It will soon be too late to plant trees. As a special inducement, I am selling peach trees in bunches of 20 or more at 5 cents each; plum trees in bunches of 10 at 7 1-2 cents each. Many good varieties are included in this offer. For a quantity I will take country produce of most any kind.

P. C. SMITH, Thorsby, Ala.

tf

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. **The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.**

tf

Cheaper automobiles are promised. They are too cheap now, but not nearly so cheap as human life.

The man who is really the head of his house lives in bachelor's quarters, avows the Newport News Press.

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf. T. M. Driver.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.

You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. | **PAINTS OILS and GLASS.**

We have purchased the **JUDSON STROCK** stock and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE.

Washington, March 6.—The president sent a large number of nominations to the senate today, including all the members of the present cabinet except Postmaster-General Wynne.

George B. Cortelyou was nominated for that office.

It was announced today that Secretary of the Treasury Shaw will retire from the cabinet in February, 1906.

Many Nominations.

The nominations include the names heretofore named as ambassadors and Senator Cockrell as interstate commerec commissioner. The nominations follow: John Hay, District of Columbia, secretary of state; Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa, secretary of the treasury; William H. Taft, Ohio, secretary of war; William H. Moody, Massachusetts, attorney-general; George B. Cortelyou, New York, postmaster-general; Paul Morton, Illinois, secretary of the navy; James Wilson, Iowa, secretary of agriculture; Victor H. Metcalf, California, secretary of commerce and labor.

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary—Whitelaw Reid, New York, to Great Britain.

Robert S. McCormick, Illinois, to France.

George V. L. Meyer, Massachusetts, to Russia.

Edward H. Conger, Iowa, to Mexico.

Henry White, Rhode Island, to Italy.

Envoys.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary—William Woodville, Rockhill, District of Columbia, to China.

David J. Hill, New York, to the Netherlands.

Henry Lane Wilson, Washington, to Belgium.

William Miller Collier, New York, to Spain.

Brutus J. Clay, Kentucky, to Switzerland.

Thomas J. O'Brien, Michigan, to Denmark.

Charles H. Graves, Minnescta, to Sweden and Norway.

Edward C. O'Brien, New York, to Paraguay and Uruguay.

John B. Jackson, New Jersey, to Greece and Montenegro and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria.

John W. Riddle, Minnesota, to Roumania and Servia.

Samuel R. Gummere, New Jersey, to Morocco.

Cockrell Named.

Interstate commerce commissioner, Frances M. Cockrell, of Missouri.

Solicitor of the department of commerce and labor, Edward Walter Sims, of Illinois.

Consul Generals.

Stanley Stoner, Missouri, Calucutta, India; Henry B. Miller, Oregon, at Yokohama; J. Linn Rogers, Ohio, at Shanghai, China; George W. Roosevelt, Pennsylvania, at Brussels, Belgium.

Consuls.

Robert J. Thompson, Illinois, at Cienfuegos, Cuba; William W. Wedemeyer, Michigan, Georgetown De Marra, Guinea; Thomas H. Norton, Ohio, at Smyrna, Turkey; John W. O'Hara, Indiana, at Montevideo; Oscar Malmros, Minnesota, at Rouen, France; George L. Dodson, Iowa, at Nottingham, Eng.; Edwin N. Gunsalus, Ohio, at Cork, Ireland; John L. Griffith, Indiana, at Liverpool, Eng.; William R. Estes, Minnesota, at Selingen, Germany; Francis B. Keene, Wisconsin, at Milan, Italy.

Youthful Marriage.

Huntsville, Ala.—Martin King and Miss Annie Lemley, well-known young people of Merrimack Village, were married Thursday, having waited until the latter became old enough to be married. A license to marry was taken out some time ago, but the parents of the young lady would not allow the marriage to proceed on account of her youth. Miss Lemley became 14 years old a few days ago and the consent of her parents to the marriage was then obtained.

Race Riot Quelled in Mississippi.

Memphis, Tenn.—A special says that the threatened race riot Saturday night between a posse of white men and several negroes was quelled by the timely arrival of the sheriff of the county. Several shots were fired and a negro woman was slightly injured. All is now quiet.

Fire at Tuscaloosa.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—One of the biggest blazes Tuscaloosa has ever witnessed was the opera house, together with two large houses and some stables and outhouses on the corner of Sixth street and Twenty-second avenue, which were completely destroyed Saturday morning. The fire was first detected at about 3 o'clock in one of the dwellings and though the department worked faithfully the buildings were too close. The property was owned by Messrs. M. T. Ormond and H. H. Leland, who purchased it from P. F. Brady, of Mobile, only yesterday at a cost of $4,500. There was $2,800 insurance.

Montgomery, Ala.—Thomas Hines, a motorman for the Montgomery Street Railway, was badly mangled in being run over by his own car at 7:20 o'clock Monday morning. It may be necessary to amputate both legs. He was removed to St. Margaret's Hospital, where it is feared he may die.

The accident occurred at the head of Commerce street, at the head of the underpath. In an effort to adjust his car he was struck by the stone railing and dragged under the car.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2d Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association
of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years **56-100 of 1 percent.**

Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

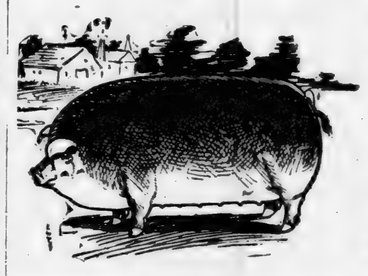
I. E. SARBER CO,
Thorsby, Alabama.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alabama.

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

This My Life

I [illegible] keep me in the sun;
I [illegible] with the stars,
Nor will [illegible] not even the one
I [illegible] the shade.

I [illegible] by the mark;
I [illegible] 'twixt weed and
[illegible]
I do not [illegible] understand,
I take my lot.

The [illegible] is short at best,
I [illegible] what comes while I may;
I [illegible] the winds my breast,
[illegible] I seek the way.

A kind heart greets me here and there;
I hide from it my doubts and fears.
I wonder, and say the path is fair
Along the years.

John Vance Cheney in Independent.

THE CRUSHED MISS MITFORD

BY J. C. PLUMMER

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"My dears," said Mrs. Clark, looking up from a letter she had been reading, "Mollie Mitford is coming to pay us a visit. She will be here next week."

"But, Mamma," said Jane, with elongated visage, "Uncle Thomas will be here then."

"There's no danger," replied Mrs. Clark, placidly, "Mollie is crushed. She's not designing."

Jane shrugged her plump shoulders and Lydia turned up her pretty nose, but Mrs. Clark heeded not these manifestations of disagreement and went on with her breakfast.

It was Mrs. Clark's plain duty in life to prevent designing women forcibly marrying her brother-in-law. "He is not fitted for the matrimonial state," she would say to friends and when Captain Bascom spent his time at her seaside cottage, as he always did between voyages, he was carefully guarded against feminine attack. A regiment of sister-in-law and nieces shielded him from even a glance from the fair sex, and while he honored the cottage with his presence it was "Keep hands off" to all unmarried ladies. They never crossed the threshold of the Clark residence.

Cousin Bascom liked his sister-in-law and his nieces and enjoyed his visits, though he was bored at times over the presence of ancient matrons who were occasionally invited to tea. He sometimes asked, plaintively, if there were no well favored young women in Pugsford, but as he never received a satisfactory answer he doubtless reasoned that well favored young women were not indigenous to Pugsford and that those whom he occasionally saw on the street were strangers.

Captain Bascom had two thousand pounds invested in consols. Of a verity this sum would come to the two Miss Clarks on the captain's death, provided—but then, Mrs. Clark was resolved there should be no "provided" if she could help it. Hence marriageable and well favored spinsters were rigidly excluded from the Clark invitation list during the captain's stay.

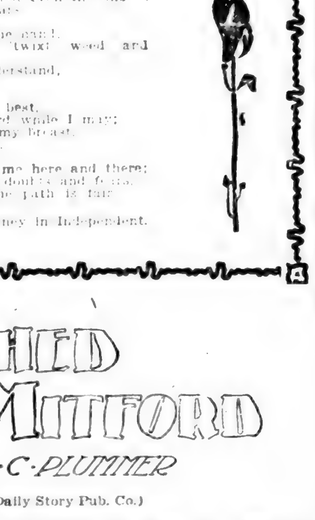
With Miss Mitford it was different. She was not by any means bad looking nor unattractive, but she was crushed. Years before she had been engaged to be married and on the wedding day the groom had disappeared as if the earth had swallowed him. It was entirely proper that Miss Mitford should be crushed, and crushed she was. Young girls viewed her with intense interest as having a halo of romance around her head and spinsters while averring that it served her right for putting any sort of trust in man admitted that she was most becoming ly crushed in her manner.

It was an odd coincidence that Miss Mitford and Captain Bascom should [illegible] from London in the same [illegible] Mrs. Clark gave little [illegible] "my dear." She did,

"There's no danger," replied Mrs. Clark, placidly, "Mollie's crushed."

however, note a change in Miss Mitford's manner. There was a faint gleam of hopefulness about her which puzzled Mrs Clark. Miss Mitford had long ago forsworn man, and it was scarcely possible that she had become interested in someone. That something had happened, Mrs. Clark felt sure, and she resolved to watch closely for developments. The captain was as of yore. He shook the house with his roars of laughter and joked with his nieces. He drank with gusto the bowl of punch which Mrs. Clark, with prayers for forgiveness, mixed with her own hands. Mrs. Clark went to bed relieved. Evidently Miss Mitford's change of manner did not result from anything the captain had said to her in the railway carriage.

In the morning the development came. Mrs. Clark beheld Captain Bascom and Miss Mitford talking earnestly in the parlor and Miss Mitford was wiping tears from her eyes. A conference was held. Again were Jane's plump shoulders shrugged and again Lydia's pretty nose upturned. The fiat was pronounced. Miss Mit-



Was wiping tears from her eyes.

ford was to go. In the evening Jane came breathlessly upstairs. She was passing the parlor and had overheard the captain say to Miss Mitford, "Say yes, my dear." That was all, but it was enough and Mrs. Clark felt that the whole edifice she had so carefully built about those two thousand pounds was toppling to the ground.

Miss Mitford left early the next morning. What Mrs. Clark said to her man knoweth not, but a woman can get rid of a woman when she so desires in a way that is not chronicled. Mrs. Clark saw her go and drew a breath of relief.

But the house Mrs. Clark had builded about those two thousand pounds rested on the sand. That evening Captain Bascom announced that he was going to London the next morning.

"When he goes, I'll go, too," said Mrs. Clark; there was fight in Mrs. Clark.

Captain Pascom took the 9 a. m. train for London. Mrs. Clark took the 10 a. m. train, and on her arrival in London was driven directly to the docks, where lay the captain's steamer.

"You've just missed 'im," said the eagle, in answer to her enquiry for the captain. "'E's took a cab and gone without a half hour ago."

He, however, remembered the address given by the captain to the cabdriver, and Mrs. Clark re-entered her cab.

"He's taken lodging in Southwark, my dears," she said, with set face. "He wants to be near that designing baggage. I'll break up her game."

It was an unpretentious house in Southwark at which the cab stopped, and Mrs. Clark, finding the captain was within, entered.

"'E's hupstairs," said the girl who opened the door. "You can walk hup."

Plainly there was a woman's voice coming from the room which was designated as containing the captain, and Mrs. Clark shuddered and glanced at her daughters. It was too late, for the captain himself opened the door and beckoned them in.

Miss Mitford knelt by a bed and a thin, emaciated man held her hand.

"That's her lover," whispered the captain to Mrs. Clark, "the fellow who cut and run the day he was to marry her. It seems there was some money missing in a banking house where he was a clerk and they suspected him. His uncle, a proud old stick, made the loss good and told him to leave England. He went to Africa, up the Haut Congo, and saw nothing but niggers and malaria for ten years. Well, after he'd gone they found the robber but they never found the lover. He was among the niggers. He was brought down to London to die and I took him on my steamer so he could get a breath of God's air. He told me the whole story and when I met Miss Mitford in the railway carriage I remembered the name and I found out she was the woman. I managed to get her to come to see him and it's all right. His uncle's dead and left him his money so they can get married when he gets well."

Mrs. Clark walked over to Miss Mitford.

"Dearest Mollie," she said, "we will take him out to Pugsford. He'll get well quickly in that fresh air."

"She's a sweet woman," said Mrs. Clark as she and her daughters left the house. "There's nothing designing about Mollie."

HIS STEAK WAS READY.

Sarcasm of the Wife Not Wasted on the Delinquent Husband.

Sarcasm loses nothing by awaiting the psychological moment for its uaterance. Also it oftentimes is most fraught with the sharpness of a two-edged sword when it is contained in a simple statement of fact.

A husband given to periodical looks upon the cocktail when it contains a cherry, his glance at such times dwelling thereon for two or three successive days without interruption, arose one morning recently with a head out of all proportion to his hat measure, and a throat that felt like a limekiln. No explanation was needed when he told his wife he was going out for a moment to get rid of the olive green taste in his mouth; he would be back right away. All she said was: "Bring a steak home with you for breakfast."

He went to a cocktail dispensary and got his brace. As he was going out he met a friend, who told him he would feel better if he had another. He did feel better, so much better that he was prevailed on further to improve the state of his physical and mental being by a third diving after a cherry. He did not see his home for two days.

Again, one morning he awoke with iron hands pressing into his head and his tongue cleaving to the roof of his mouth. His wife heard him stirring and went to the door. "Your steak is ready," she said.

Revival of the Album.

The photograph album is about to be restored to popular favor. For the past ten years it has been relegated to the garret, while people have hung the pictures of relatives and friends in airy bits of wire known as the photograph holder, interjected into stray corners of bureaus or dressing tables and generally maltreated them and allowed them to be subjected to the dust and grime of the daily atmosphere.

The now general use of the camera has helped to restore the once passe picture album to its former dignified position on the parlor table.

The new photograph albums are different from those of the days of long ago. They are far more artistic and easy to handle. Sometimes they are made of fine leather, sometimes of soft kid, but at all events they are not so likely to jar upon artistic sensibilities as did the velvet and plush affairs which were once the pride and adornment of the parlor tables of all well-regulated households.

Raconteur.

When Uncle Jabez makes a joke, it's
mighty hard to tell
'Jes what a feller ought to do.
'Cause if you laugh 'fore he gets
through
It riles him up a spell.
An' then a dreadful silence comes; it's
minutes till it's broke.
Paw holds his breath
Skeered half to death,
When uncle makes a joke.

When ordinary people tell us riddles,
there is fun,
But when folks happen to be rich
It's hard to tell which thing is which
That's proper to be done.
An' paw, he says, if Jabez overlooks us
we'll be broke,
We must laugh right
And be polite
When uncle tells a joke.

An' so, in order not to take a chance,
however small,
Paw has collected the whole lot
An' told 'em over till we've got
To know 'em one an' all.
An' now we laugh exactly when a certain
word is spoke.
Maw no'dn't budge,
Paw no'dn't budge,
When uncle tells a joke.
—Washington Star.

Low Prices in Philadelphia.

An interesting and amusing instance of business acumen on the part of a German butcher in Philadelphia is furnished by a gentleman in that city.

"One day," says this gentleman, "I inquired of the butcher the price of sausage."

"'Sausage iss sixteen cents a pound,' replied he, after a moment's hesitation: 'but to-day I haven't no sausage already.'

"Whereupon I asked why. If he had not the goods he should quote a price thereon."

"'Der question iss easy to answer,' replied he, without a suspicion of a smile. 'If I had some of dose sausage den der brice would be dwendy cents, yes. But I haf no sausage, no; so I makes der brice low. It gifes me a reduckshun und it costs me noddings.'"

Not Actuated by Generosity.

A precocious youngster of 5 years, living on the Park Slope, has a little sister, with whom he is compelled to divide his gifts, very much to his dislike. The little girl generally comes out at the small end of the horn, and therefore, when, one day recently, he was noticed eating the smaller of two apples that had been given to him, it excited the comment of his mother.

"How did you hapepn to give Elsie the big apple and keep the little one for yourself? Mamma is glad to see her little boy growing generous."

"There was a worm in the big one," nonchalantly replied Johnny.—Brooklyn Eagle.

QUEER TRAITS OF ANIMALS.

All Have Strong Fear of Some Brother Quadruped.

Smoking a clay pipe, the circus actor sat in the winter training quarters. Under his supervision a thin boy was learning to ride erect on a quiet horse with a broad, flat back.

"In some towns they won't let us show," said the man, "unless we have no camels with us. Camels are a serious drawback to shows. Horses are so much afraid of them that lots of towns won't let a camel enter their gates.

"A horse won't go near a piece of ground a camel has stood on. The very smell of a camel in the air will make a horse tremble and sweat. And this fear isn't only found occasionally in a horse here and there. It is found in every horse all over the world. Queer, isn't it? I often wonder why it is. Cattle hate dogs in the same way and cats hate dogs so, too. Here, though we can account for the hatred. Dogs, in primitive times, fed on calves, no doubt, and even today, here and there, they kill and feed on kittens.

"Horses love dogs. I'm sure I don't know why. Dogs fear no animals but pumas and leopards. You can take a dog up to a lion's or a tiger's cage and he will show no fear, but take him up to the cage of a puma or a leopard and he will tremble and moan and slink away out of sight.

"All very puzzling, isn't it?"

Japanese Love of Country.

There are many instances in Japan of soldiers who have loved their country more passionately even than their families. Americans may think it horrible and incredible, but Japanese women understand the intense feeling of loyalty which predominates above everything in soldiers' hearts. In the interior of Japan a young farmer on the outbreak of war was suddenly called to the colors. Two days' preparation was given him to settle his affairs and to start for Tokyo. His wife had a very young infant. The young mother was so overcome with grief at this unexpected news that she fainted away and within an hour died, leaving her husband alone with the newborn babe. What could he do with it? Who could care for such a mite? Feeling that his own life was forfeited to his country the poor man in a frenzy of passionate grief killed his own child. Of course the law had to step in and he had to be tried for murder. A merciful jury acquitted him on the ground of emotional insanity.

The Colden Legacy.

My mother has no gold to share,
Nor land, nor pearl, nor merchandise—
(My heather has her silken hair,
My sister has her azure eyes!)
To me she left no comeliness
That to the form or face belong,
But oh, one gift I do possess,
The blessed heritage of song!

Long, long ago in cradle days
Her sweet voice would my heart beguile,
When I could nothing do but gaze
Into the heaven of her smile!
I learned the songs in later years
And with her sang them o'er, and
o'er—
Oh, memory, thy lute and tears
Must meet and mingle evermore!

'Twas "Hush, my babe"—as fades the
light
I hear her softly, sweetly croon—
Then "Afton Water," "Stilly Night,"
"Sanctissima," and "Silver Moon";
She sang them with such tender art,
The art that only mothers know,
And tied the tunes around my heart,
Else it had broken long ago!
—Clarence Urmy in Lippincott's.

Money, but No Friends.

J. Arthur Josephs, one of the wits of the financial center, was approached the other day by a well-known character about "the street," who plaintively put to him this question:

"Josephs, would you lend five dollars to a friend in distress?"

"I would in a minute," responded Josephs, "but I haven't got——"

"Don't tell me that you haven't got it," interrupted the other. "I saw you change a ten dollar bill just now in Eberlin's."

"You did not permit me to finish my sentence," said Josephs deily. "What I started to say was that I haven't got a friend in the world."—New York Times.

His Awful Threat.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee tells of the financial straits of a man in that state who, saddled with a large and unproductive farm, was compelled to add to his slender resources by taking up the practice of law in Memphis.

During a tour of inspection the farmer-lawyer was one day making of his white elephant, he was maddened to the point of frenzy by chancing to run across several of his field hands calmly resting under a tree singing away for dear life.

"Here, you black rascals!" he shouted, shaking his fist at the culprits, "get back to work this instant! The first thing you darkeys know I'll quit the law and let you all starve!"

Taught Oyama to Shoot.

Twenty-five years ago Horace Fletcher taught Marquis Oyama how to shoot. Fletcher had published a pamphlet on how to shoot with a rifle and copies of it reached Japan. The author was in that country shortly afterward and was sent for by Marquis Oyama, then minister of war. Fletcher gave him lessons. He says that when Oyama first hit a moving object—a teacup thrown into the air—he "capered about and screamed in his delight like an excited schoolboy."

Island Disintegrates.

German experts are becoming alarmed at the rapidity with which the cherished island of Heligoland is disintegrating. The sea does some harm, but not nearly so much as rain, heat, frost and melting snow. An attempt is to be made to check the damage by means of pipes for catching the water.

THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE.

Night Watch on the North Shore of Chicago

A Memory of Boyhood.

Hard by our inland ocean,
Far from Chicago's roar,
You watch with keen emotion
The waves curl on the shore;
You see the white sails flying,
Soft as sweet summer sighing,
You hear the sea gulls crying
To drown the wild uproar.

No silvery stars to lighten
The gloom that cloaks the night,
No gracious moon to brighten
Or clothe with radiant light.
Wan, weary winds are waging
A whimpering war, and raging,
As if in strife assuaging
Their zest for strenuous fight.

Here every tree is shaken
With fitful gusts of rain.
Weird, wailing winds will waken,
To sigh and sob in pain
The water roars and hisses—
Foaming spray from foul abysses,
And stings like sterile kisses,
That scar the soul and stain.

In this tempestuous weather
No bird takes heart to sing,
But huddling close together,
They brood on jocund spring.
When the sun sheds azure showers
To revive fond frozen flowers,
To bloom in beauty's bowers,
Where rippling rhyme will ring.

The sea spray, fiercely splashing,
Drenches all the brooding air,
Big white caps—Titans crashing
Their kingly rapture share.
The black horizon's weirdly gleaming,
No refulgent moon is beaming,
The drowsy dawn sits dreaming—
Chaste vestal in her lair.

Here foam fringed waves are
Like creeping things to die
While rude and tough and
The storm rules in the sky
The waves must first deliver
Their full tribute as the
Which with delight will
And with despair will die

Big brooding clouds are drift
To choke blonde legend
As her ivory arms uplifting
Prays for life's gracious
Shy baby stars are peeping
Like rosy toddlers creeping,
Rubbing dewy eyes from sle
In balmy air of June.

The lightning rips asunder
The inky cloak of night,
While growls the jovial thunder
Exulting in his might.
And sulks in caves disdainful
As from the strife it frantic
As sick of stress and
Afar in fierce delight.

I share the bodily rapture
That surges through the
That fierce delight I capture
Which makes the wrestling
Outside the rich man's palace
I quaff night's brimming
I sip the wind's wild malice,
I hear his dying wail!

Inland the town is quiet,
As swathed in soothing
No fierce tumult or riot
As we our vigils keep.
Bound by the spells of
We bow our heads and
The hours sweet dreams
Ere dawn broods o'er the

JAMES E. KIN
Registry Division, Chicago

Flattery Won Them A

An autograph collector, smiling, said:

"I have inherited from my maternal uncle his magnificent collection of autographs. These autographs did not cost the old gentleman a cent; yet they are worth hundreds and hundreds of dollars.

"When the autograph fever seized my uncle, he set to work in a shrewd way. Being parsimonious, he did not want to buy his autographs. Being clever, he perceived that simple signatures, such as you get if you write and ask an autograph of a person of distinction, would have no real value.

"So, do you know what he did? To every distinguished person he applied to he said he was a sea captain, and he asked permission to name a new ship he was building after the great man.

It was subtle flattery, that, eh? All my uncle's great folk were, without exception delighted to think of stately ship named after them, sa and there over the deep sea Carlyle said:

"'I am pleased that you s my work enough to name after me, and I hope she w anchor in a happier haven ever reach.'

"The poet Tennyson wrot a four-page letter. He every storm thereafter he of the Alfred Tennyson, a prayer for her safety.

"Thackeray was so pleas sent my uncle a comic d hang in his cabin.

"Robert Browning thanke cle for the compliment of na new ship after him, and h 'R. B.' would be stauncher name sake.

"Uncle's collection numbe a thousand autographs, and ter is about this imaginary

Candles by the Carlo

"Talk about how the wild and unconquerable west does business," says W. M. Thompson of Kelly, Maus & Co., "I was selling Corliss engines, machinery and other things in the Black Hills some time ago and came into the beautiful Lead and Deadwood region.

"While there I met a traveling salesman from Omaha or some other point and he said to me:

"'Do you understand the west?'

"I replied that I thought I did.

"'Well, I don't,' he said. 'I've just lost my breath. I went up to Lead and I had some candles to sell. I called on Grier of the Homestake mine and told him I had candles—plenty of 'em.

"'"Got samples?" he asked shortly. I said I had not, but that I could get them quick.

"'"Bring 'em along," he snorted.

"'I wired the house for patted myself on the ba I would get an order fo possibly 12,000—the bigg ever expected to get in th country.

"'My samples same and tip top. I took them up to he gave 'em a close inspect

"'"Pretty good lot," he fina ed. "Send me four car loads

"'I looked at him to see joking, but he wasn't. He nev an eye. I was so staggered all the way back to Deadwo to get my breath. I sent the and the house filled it, filled t est single order it ever ha changed my mind then and to how the west buys. It g with all feet.'"—Chicago Pos

Geysers of Great Bea

One of the wonders of the earth is the gigantic geyser at Rotorua, New Zealand, known as "Waimangu." It made its appearance about two years ago and is situated near the one-time famous pink and white terraces of Rotomahana, whose beauties were swept completely out of existence in the terrific eruption of 1886. The crater out of which the geyser issues is fully half an acre in extent and of enormous depth. When in eruption the whole of the gigantic funnel is filled with a huge column of black, boiling mud and stones that shoots in the air to a hight of nearly 1,000 feet, while the cloud of steam which accompanies it rises in calm weather several thousand feet.

To see it in eruption is said to be the sight of a lifetime. T force manifested by the the vast body of water the terrific roar or steam a rocks add to the weird the phenomenon. Waimang located in the center of th ous hot lakes and therma region, Rotorua district, the sightseer being conveyed th few hours by train from A

Pools and springs of eve of heat are to be found in t borhood. Some are boiling others are spluttering pits of sulphur, sending up clouds and sulphurous fumes, whi again are of the clearest deepest, pure blue, beautif comparison.

Shows Ingenuity of J

When the time came to forward the winter outfits for the armies in Manchuria, and the commissariat produced hundreds of thousands of fur earprotectors, Japanese and foreigners alike wondered where these things could have come from. No one had ever heard of their being made.

It seems that two years ago the plague was raging along the China coast. The Japanese quarantine bureau decided that strenuous efforts must be made to keep the dread disease out of the country. They determined to start a crusade. In all the seaports and larger cities bounties were offered for each rat brought in. The small boys found this a great source of revenue, and the competition at once became very keen. For each rodent the huntsman was given a small sum, and a lottery ticket. The money he might squander, but the ticket he saved, and at the end of the month there was a drawi prizes varying from $5 to $ catching became a popul ment and the boards of h over the country were kept amining the daily bag. Eac was duly registered, and the which it was caught noted then examined, and if any germs were discovered the from which the rat came w diately raided, all ani hunted down, and wou place infected.

In this manner the plague out of Japan. The small boy themselves and made money one ever stopped to think become of the skins of these of rats that had been wor boards of health. They had thrown away. The military ties had used them to make tectors.

Persons Have Catarrh of Catarrh of Bladder and

[illegible] Newhof and Wife espondent Richards Were [illegible] Cured by Peruna.

From Catarrh of Kidneys, With Nervous Collapse Cured by Peruna.

Health Over Four Years. Only Remedy of Real Benefit.

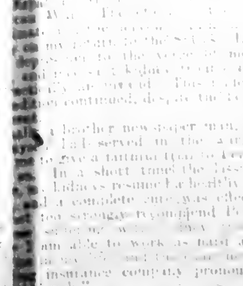
Say Plainly to You

That you want LION COFFEE being a square man, will not try to thing else. You may not care for

What About the United Judgm

of housekeepers who have used L for over a quarter of a cen

Is there any *stronger proof of m*



Confiden and ever inc LION COFFE lected at the direct to ou where it is sk carefully pac ages unlike is exposed t secrets, etc. L you as pure it left the fa 1 lb. package

Lion-head on every pac Save these Lion-heads for valua

SOLD BY GROCERS EVE

WOOLSON

Mormon temple ever erect Europe has just been completed

permanently cured. No fits or nervous first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

pictures—clever and finished tations of groups taken from and Sevres china—are very at one of the London music

TICURA GROWS HAIR

Scared of Dandruff and Hair Re by One Box of Cuticura and the Cake of Cuticura Soap.

Mr. [illegible], of Independence, Va., writing date of Sept. 15, 1904, says: "I have ing hair and dandruff for twelve could get nothing to help me. I bought one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap, and used I my scalp of the dandruff and the hair falling. Now my hair is as soft as ever. I highly recommend Cuticura." Mr. [illegible], Independence, Va.

[illegible] has 210 churches to every [illegible] Utah has 211

Macaroni Wheat.

[illegible] return of this Wheat [illegible] at drou [illegible] and positively more [illegible] Black Ho [illegible] enormous [illegible] are of yielding 80 bushels [illegible] acre stories on [illegible] Mich., Wis., O., Pa., Mo., Neb. and 40 to 60 bushels on arid lands! [illegible] no insects, no failure. Catalog about it.

SEND 10c AND THIS NOTICE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, and they will send you free a sample Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, worth $10 any wide-awake farmer. [A. C. L.]

Persons Have Catarrh of Kidneys, Catarrh of Bladder and Don't Know It.

...t Newhof and War... ...at Richards Were ...ed by Pe-ru-na.

...ered ago I had ...equently troubled ...ments, the bladder, and my phy... ...was catarrh ...ected cold which ...it to overcome on ...ccasions for years. I ...ently daring to be... ...to be helped, but I ...ver that I soon began ...irritation gradually ...ceived ordinary difficulties ... I have enjoyed ex... ...ood for the past seven ... I enjoy my meals, sleep ... am as well as I was ... years. I give all praise ... E. Newhof.

...rm Catarrh of Kidneys, ...With Nervous Collapse, Cured by Pe-ru-na.

... E Street, N. W., ... Correspondent, ... ago I was ... correspondent of ... in charge of a ... the Spanish ... of the trop... ...ous strain showed ... the States. I was ... the verge of melan... ...kidney trouble made ... said. This undesira... ...d, despite the best of ...

...newspaper man, who ...ed in the war, in... ...ectual trial to Peruna, ...ore tone the lassitude ...resumed a healthy con... ...ete cure was effected. ...ow recommend Peruna ...s with kidney trouble, ...to work as hard as at ...ed the examiner for ... company pronounced

Health Over Four Years. Only Remedy of Real Benefit.

...g. 215 Lippincott St., ...ent merchant of ...r of the Masonic

...n poor health generally. When I caught a bad ...ected in the bladder ...a serious trouble. I ...used kidney reme... ...the desired results. ... remedy which was

PRES. C. B. NEWHOF, Suffered From Catarrh of Bladder.

really of any benefit to me. I have not had a trace of kidney trouble nor a cold in my system."

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect. It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

An Experimental Farm.

An experimental farm, where all kinds of western farm products may be seen as they actually grow, will form a new and interesting feature of the Lewis and Clark exposition.

Mulhall's Liquor Statistics.

According to Mulhall's dictionary of statistics the amount of money annually expended on alcoholic liquors in the United States is $225,000,000, $15,000,000 going for wine, $210,000,000 for beer, $5,000,000 for cider, and $95,000,000 for spirits. One hundred and eleven million dollars are estimated to be paid in taxes.

Many Confiscated Guns.

A single policeman in New York City, W. A. Miller, has in two years' time turned over to the city 328 pistols taken from the men who were illegally carrying them. The movement of the magistrates and of the police to have the offense of carrying concealed weapons more sternly dealt with by the law deserves success.

Wild Cattle in England.

A herd of aboriginal wild white cattle which has been confined for nearly 700 years in Chartley park, Staffordshire, England, on the hereditary state of Earl Ferrers, is to be sold. The park, consisting of 900 acres, is to be divided up. The herd has numbered as many as forty-three, but numbers now only nine. It was shut up in the year 1248.

Poisonous Fish.

In the rivers of some of the West Indian islands there abound fish which it would be deadly poison for Europeans to eat, but which the natives find a nourishing and enjoyable diet. In parts of New Zealand there grows a sort of orange which no one but a native can eat without becoming very ill, while two would probably poison the average European.

Use of Oil in the West.

Millions of gallons of Colorado oil are to be utilized by the Denver and Rio Grande railroad for laying the dust along its lines. The first experiments will be made along the road from Denver to Salt Lake City. As about 4,000 gallons of oil are required to the mile, the petroleum industry will receive quite an impetus in the Centennial State.

The Millionaires of France.

All the holders of great fortunes in France may easily be mentioned by name. Only about 100 persons are worth between $2,000,000 and $10,000,000, and 14,000 have accumulated or inherited property valued at from $193,000 to $386,000. That is France has very few rich citizens. This distribution of wealth in France is indicated by the facts that in 1902 there was left by persons dying property of the value of $221,000,000; but of the 363,612 inheritances distributed in that year more than 300,000 consisted of sums ranging from 20 cents to $1,930. About two-thirds of the property to be distributed was in sums of $200 to $400. The large inheritances from about $50,000 to $100,000 represented less than 0.4 per cent. of the total amount; and the property to be divided amounting to more than $100,000 represented less than 0.01 per cent. of the total value.

THE TRICKS

Coffee Plays on Some.

It hardly pays to laugh before you are certain of facts, for it is sometimes humiliating to think of afterwards.

"When I was a young girl I was a lover of coffee, but was sick so much the doctor told me to quit and I did, but after my marriage my husband begged me to drink it again as he did not think it was the coffee caused the troubles.

"So I commenced it again and continued about 6 months until my stomach commenced acting bad and choking as if I had swallowed something the size of an egg. One doctor said it was neuralgia and indigestion.

"One day I took a drive with my husband three miles in the country and I drank a cup of coffee for dinner. I thought sure I would die before I got back to town to a doctor. I was drawn double in the buggy and when my husband hitched the horse to get me out into the doctor's office, misery came up in my throat and seemed to shut my breath off entirely, then left all in a flash and went to my heart. The doctor pronounced it nervous heart trouble and when I got home I was so weak I could not sit up.

"My husband brought my supper to my bedside with a nice cup of hot coffee, but I said: 'Take that back, dear. I will never drink another cup of coffee if you gave me everything you are worth, for it is just killing me.' He and the others laughed at me and said:

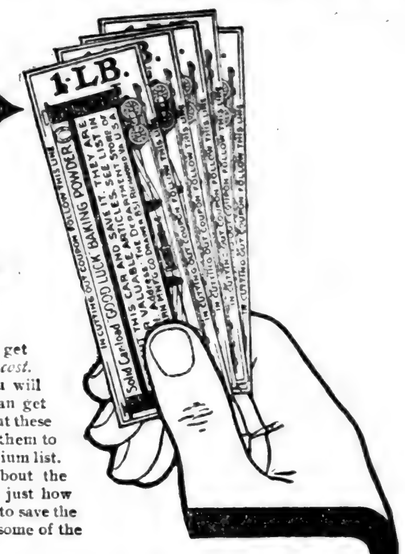
"'The idea of coffee killing anybody.'

"'Well,' I said, 'it is nothing else but coffee that is doing it.'

"In the grocery one day my husband was persuaded to buy a box of Postum which he brought home and I made it for dinner and we both thought how good it was but said nothing to the hired men and they thought they had drank coffee until we laughed and told them. Well, we kept on with Postum and it was not long before the color came back to my cheeks and I got stout and felt as good as I ever did in my life. I have no more stomach trouble and I know I owe it all to Postum in place of coffee.

"My husband has gained good health on Postum, as well as baby and I, and we all think nothing is too good to say about it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Every Coupon Counts for a present with GOOD LUCK Baking Powder



Buy Good Luck Baking Powder. In so doing you get the *most* of the *purest* baking powder at the *smallest cost.* Furthermore, if you will save the coupons that you will find plainly printed *on the label* of each can, you can get the beautiful premiums we are now offering. Cut out these coupons. They are valuable. It takes but a few of them to obtain some of the numerous useful gifts on the premium list.

A little book inside of every can explains all about the premiums. It shows a picture of each gift and tells just how many coupons are required to get them. Don't fail to save the coupons. Take a delight in your baking and secure some of the charming premiums.

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

was established in 1892. The sales have so increased to date, that to-day we are shipping Good Luck Baking Powder in carload lots to every section of the country. The cause of this enormous popularity is plain. In Good Luck, housekeepers get not only a positively pure baking powder of great leavening force, but at a price a little less than they have been accustomed to pay for some other kind that was not as satisfactory in results.

When buying Good Luck think of its *purity* and consider the *good results* obtained from its use. Remember every Good Luck coupon counts for a present. If your grocer doesn't keep Good Luck, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

THE SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING CO., Richmond, Va.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Mo.

Say Plainly to Your Grocer

That you want LION COFFEE always, and he, being a square man, will not try to sell you anything else. You may not care for our opinion, but

What About the United Judgment of Millions

of housekeepers who have used LION COFFEE for **over a quarter of a century?**

Is there any *stronger proof of merit,* than the

Confidence of the People and ever increasing popularity? LION COFFEE is carefully selected at the plantation, shipped direct to our various factories, where it is skillfully roasted and carefully packed in sealed packages—unlike loose coffee, which is exposed to germs, dust, insects, etc. LION COFFEE reaches you as pure and clean as when it left the factory. Sold only in 1 lb. packages.

Lion-head on every package.
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

There were last year 532 paper mills in operation in European Russia, employing 46,100 hands and furnishing paper to the value of about $24,000,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

France leads the countries of Europe in theatres, having 394 of them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Irrigation is said to be lowering the temperature of Egypt.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

The imperial post in Germany uses 12,551 railway trains daily.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Royal Traveling Expenses.

When the German emperor travels on home railroads a detailed bill is made out for every engine and car used and for the distance traversed. It is estimated that he pays the Prussian railways alone about $25,000 a year.

Race Question Everywhere.

Seattle underwriters have received instructions not to insure saw or shingle mills in which Japanese are employed, owing to the growth of hostility to the brown men on the part of white laborers.

Things Made Out of Paper.

The Krupp Company at Essen are turning out field pieces made of paper. They have half the lightness of forged steel, but will endure an equal strain. They are mounted on light carriages to be drawn by infantry. It is not generally remembered that the first use of paper for the manufacture of all kinds of domestic articles, boats and tables, originated in Troy, N. Y. In Russia houses are built of blocks of papier mache and have proved as durable as stone. The pulp is compressed under great weight that drives out all moisture and renders the mass as hard as flint. In the far West pasteboard partitions are very common. They are highly objectionable when a man with a vigorous snore occupies the adjoining bedroom.

What Glasgow Owns.

The city of Glasgow, Scotland, owns a public library of 160,000 volumes, and is erecting a number of district libraries; conducts seven model lodging houses—one for women—which shelter 2,430 persons every night and pay 5 per cent. profit; owns 27 blocks of buildings, which shelter 9,000 people; public banks, including Kosher banks for Jews, and also wash houses, in which hot water is furnished at a trifling price for family laundry work; gas and electric light and power works, in which 3,000 men are employed; the street railway system which employs 3,500 men and carries 170,000,000 people annually. Furthermore, it owns nine public markets, including one for old clothes; a telephone system that pays 15 per cent. on the invested public capital; a labor bureau and a home for inebriates.

The World's Postal Employes.

Germany has 242,000 postal employes, the United States 239,000 and Great Britain 184,000. None of the other States in the postal union possesses 100,000 postal employes. France has 81,000; Austria, 59,000; Russia, 57,962, and Japan, 57,965.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A New Banking System.

A new banking system which enables persons to make deposits of twenty-five cents and upward, interest being allowed when the amount lodged reaches $5, was adopted by the National Bank of Ireland recently. The bank has several branches in London.

Last year the production of cotton piece goods in Japan exceeded in value the amount of $80,000,000.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

VERY FEW, IF ANY, CIGARS SOLD AT 5 CENTS, COST AS MUCH TO MANUFACTURE, OR COST THE DEALER AS MUCH AS

"CREMO"

IF THE DEALER TRIES TO SELL YOU SOME OTHER

ASK YOURSELF WHY?

ALL SICK WOMEN

SHOULD READ MRS. FOX'S LETTER

In All Parts of the United States Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Effected Similar Cures.

Many wonderful cures of female ills are continually coming to light which have been brought about by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and

through the advice of Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., which is given to sick women absolutely free of charge.

Mrs. Pinkham has for many years made a study of the ills of her sex; she has consulted with and advised thousands of suffering women, who to-day owe not only their health but even life to her helpful advice.

Mrs. Fannie D. Fox, of 7 Chestnut Street, Bradford, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I suffered for a long time with womb trouble, and finally was told by my physician that I had a tumor on the womb. I did not want to submit to an operation, so wrote you for advice. I received your letter and did as you told me, and to-day I am completely cured. My doctor says the tumor has disappeared, and I am once more a well woman. I believe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine in the world for women."

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She asks nothing in return for her advice. It is absolutely free, and to thousands of women has proved to be more precious than gold.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own over 5,000 acres for the production of our **warranted seeds.** In order to induce you to try them, we make you the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages,
2000 Fine Juicy Turnips,
2000 Standing Celery,
2000 Rich Nutty Lettuce,
1000 Splendid Onions,
1000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing **bushels of brilliant flowers** and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog telling all about Flowers, Roots, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps **and this notice.** Big 160-page catalog alone, 5c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

ELECTRIC VEST POCKET LIGHTS

By Mail $1.00.

United Electric Co
1804 Fourth Avenue
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Bryant & Stratton Business, Shorthand and Telegraphy College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole year. Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

PECANS WE SELL DIRECT TO PLANTER AT WHOLESALE. . .
AND ALL KINDS of NUT TREES.
NEW PLUM,
MAYNARD, THE MONEYMAKER.
The BEST that ever happened.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTION.
OAK LAWN NURSERY, Huntsville, Ala.

A NEW CARD TRICK. The tips of fingers instantly disappear; cards immediately produced again from any place performer desires. Full instructions sent by mail for $1. Address, J. H. Vanderhaven, Tavares, Fla.

BONANZA—Operating Gum Machines. Particulars 2-cent stamp. NIELSEN COMPANY, 129 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Am. 10, 1905.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

...ever erect... ...been completed

...ured. No fits or nervous... ...of Dr. Kline's Great ... and treatise free ... 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

...cover and finished ...groups taken from ... china—are very ... the London music

...GROWS HAIR

...of Dandruff and Hair Re... ...Box of Cuticura and ... of Cuticura Soap.

...dependence, Va., writing ... 15, 1904, says: "I have ... and dandruff for twelve ... coming to help me. ... of Cuticura Oint... ... Cuticura Soap, and ... the dandruff and ... Now my hair is ... I highly prize ... soap. (Signed) ... Va."

...clueless to every ...and has 114 and ...

...ront Wheat.

... Wheat is the kind ... and the ele... ...ks Black Rust.

... 80 bushels of finest ... per acre on good ... O., Pa., Mo., Neb. ... Canada on arid lands! ... no failure. Catalog

10c AND THIS NOTICE

... A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, ... will send you free a sample ... and other farm seeds, together great catalog, worth ... to any wide-awake farmer. [A. C. L.]

London possesses a curiosity in the Southwarkeel market, which is said to have been held regularly for over three hundred years. It is little known except in the neighborhood where it is held.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Eagles sometimes rise to the height of 6000 feet.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

It requires 2300 silkworms to produce one pound of silk.

During the first nine months of last year Spain imported nearly 40,000,000 francs' worth of machinery, chiefly from Germany and Great Britain.

FROM MISERY TO HEALTH.

A Prominent Club Woman of Kansas City Writes to Thank Doan's Kidney Pills For a Quick Cure.

Miss Nellie Davis, of 1216 Michigan avenue, Kansas City, Mo., society leader and club woman, writes: "I can not say too much in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills, for they effected a complete cure in a very short time when I was suffering from kidney troubles brought on by a cold. I had severe pains in the back and sick headaches, and felt miserable all over. A few boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills made me a well woman, without an ache or pain, and I feel compelled to recommend this reliable remedy."

NELLIE DAVIS.

(Signed) NELLIE DAVIS.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

WANTED

EVERY ONE TO KNOW THAT I AM

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

High Grade Flour, Feed of all Kinds.

A LARGE LINE OF

Fancy Groceries, Men's Suits, Boy's Suits,

Pants and Overalls

Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Farming Tools, Harness, Etc. We Guarantee Prices as Low as the Lowest . . . .

Kind and Courteous Treatment to All

Come and See Me and be Convinced

W. N. HORNSBY

THE BIG STORE THORSBY, ALA.

What Art Really Is

By Count Leo Tolstoy.

ART begins when one person, with the object of joining another or others to himself in one and the same feeling, expresses that feeling by certain external indications. The feelings with which the artist infects others may be most various—very strong or very weak, very important or very insignificant, very bad or very good; feelings for love of native land, self-devotion and submission to fate or to God expressed in a drama, raptures of lovers described in a novel, feelings of voluptuousness expressed in a picture, courage expressed in a triumphal march, merriment evoked by a dance, humors evoked by a funny story, the feeling of quietness transmitted by an evening landscape or by a lullaby, or the feeling of admiration evoked by a beautiful arabesque—it is all art.

If only the spectators or auditors are infected by the feelings which the author has felt, it is art.

To evoke in oneself a feeling one has once experienced, and having evoked it in oneself, then, by means of movements, lines, colors, sounds, or forms expressed in words, so to transmit that feeling—this is the activity of art.

Art is a human activity, consisting in this, that one may consciously, by means of certain external signs, hand on to others feelings he has lived through, and that other people are infected by these feelings, and also experience them.

Art is not, as the metaphysicians say, the manifestation of some mysterious idea of beauty or God; it is not as the aesthetical physiologists say, a game in which man lets off his excess of stored-up energy; it is not the expression of man's emotions by external signs; it is not the production of pleasing objects; and above all, it is not pleasure; but it is a means of union among men, joining them together in the same feelings, and indispensable for the life and progress towards well-being of individuals and of humanity.—From "What is Art?"

Emperor Francis Joseph.

Probably No Better Beloved, Nor More Unfortunate, Sovereign in History.

By Andrew D. White.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph is probably as thoroughly beloved by his subjects as any sovereign in history has ever been. His great misfortunes—fearful defeats in the wars with France and Germany, the suicide of his only son, the assassination of his wife, and family troubles in more recent times, have thrown about him an atmosphere of romantic sympathy; while liking for his kindly qualities is mingled with respect for his plain common sense.

During his stay in Berlin I met him a second time. At my first presentation at Dresden, two years before, there was little opportunity for extended conversation; but he now spoke at length, and in such a manner that showed him to be observant of the world's affairs even in remote regions. He discussed the recent increase of our army, the progress of our war in the Philippines, and the extension of American enterprise in various parts of the world, in a way which was not at all perfunctory, but evidently the result of large information and careful observation. His empire, which is a seething caldron of hates, racial, religious, political and local, is held together by love and respect for him; but when he dies this personal tie which unites all these different races, parties and localities will disappear, and in place of it will come the man who by force of untoward circumstances is to be his successor, and this is anything but a pleasing prospect to an Austro-Hungarian, or indeed to any thoughtful observer of human affairs.—The Century.

The man who is agreed by everybody to be a thoroughly good fellow would always be ready to lend money, if he had any, but usually he has to borrow, concludes the Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A scientific expedition, after four years of unspeakable hardship in the vicinity of the north pole, has returned to the temperate zone with a fine collection of polar bear fleas, states the Atlanta Constitution.

A Brooklyn Judge has ruled that lies told in courtship do not constitute a ground for divorce, says the Butte, (Mont.) Inter-Ocean. Then why should they constitute ground for breach of promise?

Dressmakers, as a class, have serious grievances against bridge, says a magazine writer, for the reason that it interferes with the settlement of bills due them. Debts of honor, even among woman have first claim to payment.

We talk a great deal about the world's advancement, but can you find in history a year that equals the record of 1904, for loss of life in battle and because of accidents that might have been avoided by ordinary precaution?

Whatever may be the result of the extraordinary race mixture now going on in America, there is at least a sentimental satisfaction in knowing that in the southern states the colonial stock maintains its old fruitfulness, and that is able to lend to the north of its abundance, avers the New York Mail.

An authority upon cooking asserts that England is a soupless country, meaning that English cooks cannot make soup and that soup does not appear on the menu of an English everyday dinner. Which is a fact, the New York Sun concludes, though soup is about the first form that English charity takes.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

THE COTTON OUTLOOK

The Investigations of Commissioner Stevens of Georgia, on the Situation.

PREDICTS BIG REDUCTION.

From Investigations, Says Acreage Will Be One-fourth Less and Fertilizers One-third.

Atlanta, Ga.—Hon. O. B. Stevens, commissioner of agriculture of the state of Georgia, has written a letter to Hon. G. W. Koiner, of Richmond, Va., who is president of the Association of Commissioners of Agriculture of the South, in which he paints a picture of prosperity on part of the Southern farmer and the South generally that will no doubt be read with great interest throughout the country.

The information which Mr. Stevens writes Mr. Koiner is gathered from several hundred letters he sent out to the different Southern states in February. His statement is based on the information contained in the replies to his letters.

Mr. Stevens says the farmers are better off than they ever were before; that they have, in many instances, cash enough to run their farms; that many of them have cotton and are able to hold it; that the South generally is in good shape.

Furthermore, Mr. Stevens says the reduction in cotton acreage throughout the South will be 25 per cent. and that the reduction in the use of commercial fertilizers will be 33 1-3 per cent.

Mr. Stevens' Letter.

The following is what Mr. Stevens wrote Mr. Koiner:

Since I last saw you many changes have taken place, and the condition of our planters and merchants in the Southern states has induced me to seek for information from all sources to find the condition of general trade of our country. I find to my surprise that the planters in the Southern states are in a much better condition than I had thought for. They have more grain, more forage, more meat; in fact, more home supplies than for many years. They are in a much better condition to make a crop for the year 1905 than the general public is aware of. A great number of our people have cash enough on hand to run their farms. Our merchants are in a good condition, with a few exceptions. I am sorry to say that a few of them bought cotton last fall in order to settle their accounts with their customers at from 9 to 10c. per pound, and a number of them have this cotton still on hand. A few of them went will and speculated in futures. These, of course, lost. But, as a general rule, our business people in the Southern states are in good shape. The trade has improved very much, not only in the Southern states, but in all the states and even in the foreign countries mills are running on full time, and they have been able to sell all their product at a fair profit, most of them at least six months ahead and a few of them as far as twelve months ahead. So when we come to sum it all up, the general condition of trade is in good shape. Every article of merchandise is bringing its value except cotton, which is below the cost of production. These commodities have all got to adjust themselves. Cotton must go higher or the other commodities of merchandise will be reduced in price. In other words, they must get nearer together.

Big Reduction in Acreage.

I have been in correspondence with all the commissioners of the Southern states, and on the 17th of February I wrote each one of them to know what was the financial condition of the farmers was compared to last year; how long they would be able to hold their cotton when so inclined; what per cent. of decrease in acreage would likely be made and how much they would likely reduce their fertilizers. I have heard from the states of Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana. The reply came from all these states that the condition of the planters was never better; that at least 85 per cent. of the cotton now on hand can be held indefinitely; that since the first day of last January about 15 per cent. of the cotton then on hand had been sold, but that the planters and merchants are not inclined to sell at present prices and that they are now making arrangements to hold their cotton indefinitely; that the decrease in acreage for the cotton crop of 1905 will not be less than 20 per cent. and a few states report that it will be as high as 33 1-3 per cent.; that the fertilizers will be materially decreased. The average decrease reported up to the present writing from all the states being a fraction over 25 per cent. So if the planters hold out and stand by the resolutions which they have made, it looks now that the crop of cotton and fertilizers will be materially reduced and that more ground will be put in corn and forage of all descriptions and pasturage for their stock. So at present the outlook is at least hopeful.

As to Georgia.

Speaking of Georgia, my own state, I have mixed and mingled with the people a great deal, and while we have had a great deal to discourage us—low prices of cotton and bad weather—we have been unable up to now to do but very little farm work. In fact, there is scarcely any preparation for the coming crop. We have only been able to repair our fences, clean out our ditches, but unable to do any plowing. Therefore we have now (March 1st) got to commence to prepare our lands for the coming crop.

Our planters are in good condition and perfectly able to hold their cotton indefinitely, and in my judgment will reduce their acreage not less than 20 per cent., and the fertilizers will be reduced accordingly. In fact, the department of agriculture of this state sold less than 25 per cent. of fertilizer tax tags during the months of January and February, 1905, as compared to the same months of 1904.

It is to be hoped that our people will stand by the plans which they have adopted for the coming crop. Should there be another large crop of cotton made in the South, we will feel the effects of it for the next ten years. If we should raise only an eight or nine million bale crop this year, then we will see cotton go back to a living price for the producer, and our southland will be the most prosperous section in the country.

Very truly yours,
O. B. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Express Car Rifled by Three Robbers.

Memphis, Tenn.—Eastbound passenger train No. 203 on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, known as "The Arkansas Traveler," was stopped by three bandits eight miles south of Mammoth Springs, Ark., Thursday, and the express car was robbed. The safe was blown open and all of its contents were secured.

The train was signaled shortly after leaving Mammoth Springs by three men heavily armed. They entered the car of the Southern Express Company and covered Messenger Harry White with revolvers. After rifling the safe the robbers made a dash for the woods and escaped.

The train, which was due in Memphis at noon, arrived an hour late, and a report of the hold-up was immediately made to the railroad and express officials. The officers of the Southern Express Company in this city state they do not know the amount of money secured by the robbers.

Messenger White went to the company's offices and has not made a statement.

The amount of money usually carried on this train is not large.

Policeman Hurt.

Gadsden, Ala.—D. L. Garner, night policeman, happened to a serious accident last night while in the discharge of his duty. A call was sent in from a residence on Forest avenue that burglars were breaking in and Officers Garner and Singleton mounted their horses and left in a gallop for the scene. As the officers were going up the hill on Forest avenue Garner's horse stumbled and he was thrown violently to the ground, rendering him unconscious for some time. An examination by his brother officer showed that he was badly hurt and he was taken into the home of a doctor nearby, where it was ascertained that his right shoulder was out of place and his leg above the knee was split open, requiring several stitches to close it up. Mr. Garner had a narrow escape from breaking his neck, and will be laid up for some time.

Interviewed by Solicitor.

Birmingham, Ala.—Solicitor Dave Almand, of Morgan county; Fred Bloodworth, brother of Miss Belle Bloodworth, who was murdered in New Decatur a few weeks ago, with Detective Charles H. Heflin, called at the county jail here and interviewed John Collier and Harvey Smith, the two negroes arrested in New Decatur charged with the murder of Miss Bloodworth and brought here for safe keeping.

The negroes denied the crime. Collier is said to have told the New Decatur authorities that Smith confessed to him of committing the murder. No announcement is made yet as to when the negroes will be taken back to New Decatur for trial. There is considerable ill feeling against the negroes in Morgan county and fears were expressed that they would be lynched, hence their being brought to Birmingham.

Two Residences Burned.

Sylacauga, Ala.—At an early hour Sunday morning the residences occupied by Dr. M. E. Conoway and Mr. M. H. Jackson were totally destroyed by fire. Both buildings were recently erected and were owned by Dr. M. E. Conoway, whose loss is very near $3,000 on his dwellings alone, as there was only $1,400 insurance in force on the two dwellings. Most of the household effects were saved.

Pay Day at Virginia Mines.

Birmingham, Ala.—Saturday was pay day at the Virginia mines, where over a hundred men lost their lives by an awful explosion a week ago last Monday. There were in line to receive pay for the past month seventy-five widows in weeds, twenty-four children and twenty men. The population of Virginia City before the explosion was over 300.

Thorsb

Business Fre

A. M. John

Groceries and Delic

J. J. STAN

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

MRS. MARY R. RA

General Merchan

G. W. Freem

SHOES, ETC

Thorsby Wi

—Co.—

Lofthus & Bromberg,

A. HORN

Drugs, Stationery and Articles.

LICENSED PHAR

A. Malmgre

Watchmaker & Je

E. H. Adam

General Merch

W. N. HORNS

General Merchan

J. R. PARNE

General Merchand

J. L. FOSS

Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wi

Millinery and Noti

The Thorsby

W. C. Michelson,

A Langville &

BLACKSMITHS

and

HORSESHOERS

Dealers in

WAGONS and BUGG

C. L. Forsma

Brick Yard.

J. BICE

Charcoal Ovens

The author of "The Simple says America is a better pla England for one to learn language, remarks the De lican. But he should come country in summer when the reporter is coining the brand-ne lish words that fatten each ne of dictionaries.

T

VOL. II.

PEONAGE EXISTED.

The Declaration of the U. S. Supreme Court In the Sam Clayatt Case.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF CASE.

Reverses Case on Error in Indictment Gives Opinion That Defendant Is Guilty—Swayne Heard It.

Washington, D. C.—The decision of the lower court in the case of Sam Clayatt, accused of peonage, was reversed by the supreme court of the United States on a technicality. Clayatt, who resided in Georgia, was charged with taking two negroes into custody while they were employed in Florida. The prosecution was originated in the latter state. Sections 1990 and 5526 of the revised statutes were involved. The court sustained their constitutionality.

We entertain no doubt of the validity of this legislation or of its application to the case of any person holding another in a state of peonage and whether there be municipal ordinance or state law sanctioning such holdings. The statute operates directly on every citizen in the republic wherever his residence may be."

Reviews the Case.

Calling attention to the charge in the indictment the justice said: "It is essential to show that Gordon and Ridley had been in a condition of peonage to which by the act of the defendant they were returned. We are not at liberty to transform this indictment into one charging the defendant with holding them in a state of peonage or that he arrested them with a view of holding them in such a state. The testimony discloses that the defendant and another party went to Florida; that caused the arrest of Gordon and Ridley on warrants issued by the magistrate of Georgia for larceny, but there can be little doubt that these criminal proceedings were only an excuse for securing the custody of Gordon and Ridley and taking them back to Georgia to work out a debt. While it is true, there is not a scintilla of testimony to show Gordon and Ridley were ever therefore in a condition of peonage. We are constrained therefore to order a reversal of the judgment and remand the case for a new trial." He said that the trial court would on this account have taken the case from the jury.

Justice Harlan dissented, saying that in his opinion there was evidence in the case to make a case within the statute. "The accused made no objection of the submission of the case to the jury," he said, "and it is too far to hold in a case like this ... ing barbarities of the worst kind against these negroes, that the trial court erred in sending the case to the jury."

The case was ... Swayne.

New Telephone Home.

Anniston, Ala.—Work ... on the building to be ... Southern Bell Telephone Company, on Twelfth street, not far from ... building will be modern in ... manner.

Jeff to Have Wire Connection.

Jeff, Ala.—D. E. & J. O. Kelley, ... enterprising merchants of Jeff, ... completing a long-distance telephone line from Huntsville to this place. The new line will serve from thirty to ... patrons.

Huntsville, Ala.—The city council ... declared war against the ... Supply Company. It was ... that the ... installation of ... placed in ... hence ... of the property ...

Off Hand of His Little Sister.

Jasper, Ala.—The little ... of Jo Linsay, who resides near ... lost the loss of her hand several ... ago in a peculiar manner. The ... was watching her 12-year-old ... cut wood, and placed her hand ... the shopping block directly under ... It was completely severed at ... and she came near dying ... and exhaustion before help ... arrive.

Buying Ore Lands.

Sweden, Ala.—It is reported here ... Tennessee parties have secured ... tracts of brown ore land ... block 3, and are preparing to ... mining machinery.

Thorsb
Business Direc
A. M. Johns
Groceries and Delica
J. J. STANL
GENERAL
MERCHANDIS
MRS. MARY R. RASB
General Merchand
G. W. Freem
SHOES, ETC.
Thorsby Wir
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, P
A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and
Articles.
LICENSED PHAR MA
A. Malmgre
Watchmaker & Jew
E. H. Adams
General Merchan
W. N. HORNSE
General Merchandi
J. R. PARNEL
General Merchandis
J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.
Mrs. M. E. Wis
Millinery and Notio
The Thorsby
W. C. Michelson, P
A Langville &
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGG
C. L. Forsma
Brick Yard.
J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

The author of "The Simple ... says America is a better place ... England for one to learn ... language, remarks the Dean ... Beam. But he should come to ... country in summer when the ... reporter is coining the brand-new ... lish words that fatten each new ... of dictionaries.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., MARCH 16, 1905. NO. 51

PEONAGE EXISTED,

the Declaration of the U. S. Supreme Court In the Sam Clayatt Case.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF CASE.

...verses Case on Error in Indictment, Gives Opinion That Defendant Is Guilty—Swayne Heard It.

Washington, D. C.—The decision of ... court in the case of Samuel ... accused of peonage, was Mon... by the supreme court of ... States on a technicality. ... who resided in Georgia ... with taking two negroes ... while they were employed ... The proceedings therefore ... in the latter state. ... 1990 and 5526 of the revis... were involved. The court ... their constitutionality, say...

"We entertain no doubt of the validity of this legislation or of its application to the case of any person holding another in a state of peonage and ... there be municipal ordinance ... law sanctioning such holdings, ... duty directly on every citizen ... prosecute wherever his residence ...

Reviews the Case.

"... attention to the charge in ... ment the justice said: 'It ... denial to show that Gordon and ... been in a condition of peon... ...ation by the act of the defend... ... returned. We are not ... to transform this indict... into one charging the defendant ... a state of peonage or ... directed them with a view of ... in such a state. The tes... ... that the defendant ... other party went to Florida ... the arrest of Gordon and ... warrants issued by the mag... ... of Georgia for larceny, but ... can be little doubt that these ... proceedings were only an ex... for securing the custody of Gor... and Ridley and taking them back ... Georgia to work out a debt. While ... is true, there is not a scintilla of ... to show Gordon and Ridley ... ever therefore in a condition of ... We are constrained there... to order a reversal of the judg... and remand the case for a new ... He said that the trial court ... on this account have taken the ... from the jury.

Harlan dissented, saying that ... upon there was evidence in... to make a case within the ... The accused made no objec... ...submission of the case to ... and it is going ... a case like this, dis... ... of the worst kind ... ...ases, that the trial ... the case to the ... originally by

New Telephone Home.

... Work has been ... building to be used by ... Telephone Company ... not far from Noble. ... be modern in every ...

To Have Wire Connection.

D. E. & J. O. Kelley, the ... merchants of Jeff, are ... long distance telephone ... Trussville to this place ... will serve from thirty to ...

... The city council has ... against the Anniston ... Company, it being ... ordinance relative to ... of meters has been ... instances. The ... that meters shall ... without the permis... ... owners.

...d of His Little Sister.

... The little daughter of ... who resides near here, ... loss of her hand several ... a peculiar manner. The ... was watching her 12-year-old ... wood, and placed her hand ... chopping block directly under ... It was completely severed at ... and she came near dying ... and exhaustion before help ... arrived.

Buying Ore Lands.

Ashden, Ala.—It is reported here ... Tennessee parties have secured ...sive tracts of brown ore land ... 3, and are preparing to in... ...ining machinery.

Monnett Hard at Work.

Topeka, Kan.—The taking of depositions in the case brought on the complaint of the attorney general against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe was resumed here. W. J. Healy, general freight auditor of the company was on the stand. There was nothing in his testimony to show that there is any combine against the Santa Fe and the other Kansas roads or between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Standard Oil Company. The freight rate on hard and soft coal from Frontenac, Pittsburg and Midway, Kan., to Kansas City was discussed.

Mr. Monnett made an attempt to establish by the testimony of Mr. Healy that there is a combination against the Santa Fe and other carrying roads in Southeastern Kansas. The answers from the auditor did not confirm this. An attempt was also made to prove a combination between the Santa Fe and the Kansas City Belt railroad, but nothing had been elicited on this when the hearing adjourned.

New Railroad, Light and Water.

Lineville, Ala.—A trust deed for $75,000 was filed March 10 in the probate office at Ashland to the Knicker-Locker Trust Company, of New York, securing funds for the completion of the Birmingham and Lineville railroad. The work will begin within two weeks and will be rushed to completion. This means much for Clay county and Lineville. Lineville has a very large farming territory and is becoming the market for this territory. Clay county is rich in mineral wealth, and railroads are needed to move this wealth. The exhibit of pyrites from Pyriton at the St. Louis exposition attracted national notice. Thousands of tons of this ore is being mined.

Franchises have been granted by the mayor and council to John S. Jemison and associates for the construction of waterworks for the town of Lineville; also for light, power and heat plant, and for telegraph and telephone system.

Fatally Injured.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—H. O. Ewing, clerk of the United States court at this city, and a prominent society man, was perhaps fatally injured late Monday afternoon by being dragged along the pavement with his foot caught to a saddle stirrup.

Mr. Ewing was out riding with his 12-year-old daughter when the latter's pony ran away, finally threw its rider to the ground, slightly injuring her, and frightening the animal ridden by her father. Mr. Ewing attempted to dismount from his uncontrolled steed in order to return to the assistance of his daughter. The horse turned a corner just as the rider was rising in the stirrups to dismount. The fall and subsequent dragging along the pavement caused concussion of the brain. The skull was trepanned. There is very little hope for the recovery of the injured man.

Anniston Wants Bonded Warehouse.

Anniston, Ala.—Several of the leading citizens are making a move to get a bonded cotton warehouse for Anniston. This week the Southern Cotton Growers' Association will hold a meeting in New Orleans. One object is to erect bonded warehouses for cotton. These are to be located at various points in the South, and when a farmer puts cotton into one of them the receipt he takes is good. The plan on foot is to send two or more men to the New Orleans meeting, armed with data, which they will use in an effort to induce the association to put a warehouse in this city.

Should this plan fail then the plan is for local capital to build a bonded warehouse, with a capacity for storing 10,000 to 20,000 bales of cotton.

To Buy Cuban Lands.

Norfolk, Va.—Congressman Maynard, of the Second Virginia district, and several congressional associates have gone to Havana, Cuba. It is announced here they will close an option on about 73,000 acres of timber land on the Isle of Pines.

Crank Threatens Wanamaker.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A harmless crank was arrested Monday in front of the store of John Wanamaker while loudly proclaiming to passers-by his intention of killing former Postmaster General Wanamaker. The man was arrested, but no revolver was found upon him. He was sent to the insane ward of the Philadelphia hospital.

Cotton Waste Mill for Huntsville.

Huntsville, Ala.—Col. T. W. Pratt, operator of the West Huntsville cotton mills, announces that prominent Philadelphia capitalists are in the city negotiating for the establishment of a mill to consume cotton mill waste. The mill will cost about $75,000.

JAPS HAVE MUKDEN

Marched Into the City at 10 O'Clock Friday Morning—Russians Retreating.

DRIVEN FROM BOTH CITIES.

Kuropatkin's Awful Defeat Sheds Gloom Over Russia—Rival Commanders Break the News.

St. Petersburg.—Saturday the following telegram was received:

"Last night all our armies commenced to retreat."

The greatest defeat in the history of the far eastern war was made known in St. Petersburg Friday night, but only in the foregoing eight words from General Kuropatkin to Emperor Nicholas. This brief message was flung about the streets in newspaper extras, and it was passed from mouth to mouth. Two thoughts formed instantly in the minds of every one, and two words were on every lip: "Surrender!" "Peace!" The former dreaded, the latter hoped for.

General Kuropatkin is no maker of phrases, his words never are quoted like the famous "all is lost save honor," but his laconic message hides more than probably any two other sentences in the literature of war. St. Petersburg knows nothing of the extent of the disaster, not even the lines of Kuropatkin's retreat—whether the route to Tie Pass is still open, whether he is endeavoring to cut his way through to safety, or whether, as many pessimists believe, he has taken to the mountains. If he has fled into the mountains he will inevitably be hemmed in and starved into surrender.

The dispatch from Kuropatkin has been studied, and from the words "all our armies" optimists draw the conclusion that the bulk of the Russian force got away clear, the commander-in-chief sacrificing, however, the devoted rear guard, which flung itself as prey to the Japanese, who were closing in on their trail, and sacrificing on either hand the greater part of his heavy artillery, especially the siege guns and enormous quantities of supplies.

Details Are Unknown.

St. Petersburg—Of the present situation of the army of the proportion of Russians left on Japanese hands, or of the prospect of the escape of the remainder, St. Petersburg at this moment knows less than the smallest hamlet in America. Since the Associated Press' Mukden dispatch was filed at 5 o'clock Friday morning, no dispatch save the brief announcement of the retreat of the Russian army has been received, General Kuropatkin's preceding dispatch giving the last details as to the position of the army having been written at 9 o'clock Thursday evening. The members of the general staff when asked for information, said:

"We know nothing. We hope he will bring the army off safely, but we don't know how he will do it. We only know he has commenced the retreat. That is all."

Every one now is discussing peace, which many of the staunchest advocates of war, bureaucracy and officers now declare to be inevitable. It is openly bruited that Rojestvensky's fleet has been recalled and is now on the way homeward.

Fushun Has Fallen.

Washington—Fushun has been captured by the Japanese forces, according to the following cablegram received by the Japanese legation from Tokio under today's date.

"Our detachments occupied Fushun on the night of March 9th and now are attacking the enemy, who is posted at the angle of the heights north of Fushun."

Opinion of the Defeat.

St. Petersburg—The dispatches from Tokio and Yinkow announcing that Mukden had fallen and that the Japanese captured thousands of prisoners and enormous quantities of stores and guns only confirm the worst fears entertained here, the dispatches of the Associated Press received here last night having shown that the trap was sprung.

Another officer who was asked his opinion of the report that the major portions of the armies of General Bellingersly and Kaulbars was cut off, said he thought that considering the situation anything was possible. It was his idea that Kuropatkin may have deliberately sacrificed 100,000 men by hurling two or three corps at the Japanese in order to bring off the bulk of his shattered army.

The official reports which have arrived are being held at Tsarsko-Seloe, where a council of war is in progress. They will be given out later. It is very questionable if a large portion of the Russian army has been made prisoners, and also whether Kuropatkin will attempt to make a stand at Tie Pass, although the place offers natural advantages for defense and besides has been fortified.

The Generals Break the News.

Bulletin, St. Petersburg—General Kuropatkin has sent the following dispatch to Emperor Nicholas under today's date:

"Last night began the retreat of all our armies. During the night there was no fighting, but a heavy cannonade continued."

Bulletin, Tokio, 8 p. m.—Field Marshal Oyama telegraphs as follows under today's date:

"We occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock this morning.

"Our surrounding movement in which we have been engaged for some days past, has now completely succeeded.

"The fiercest fighting continues at several places in the vicinity of Mukden.

"We captured a great number of prisoners, enormous quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions and war supplies. There is at present no time to investigate the number of these."

Driven from Both Cities.

New Chwang.—According to reliable information received here the Russians have been driven out of Mukden and Fushun and, with the railroad cut, are retreating in a demoralized condition to the hill country toward the northeast.

Detached bodies of Russians are roughly entrenching with a view to checking the pursuit, but no great rear guard action is being fought.

It will be impossible for the Russians to keek up any sort of resistance for many days, as there are no means of provisioning in the rough country through which they are retreating.

It is believed the Russians may attempt to reach Kerin, 25 miles northeast of Mukden, through the valleys, but a special Japanese corps from the direction of the Yalu river (probably General Kamamura's forces) threatens to cut them off.

General Kuroki is advancing northwest and is forcing the Russians against General Nogi's army.

The casualties on both sides have been enormous. The Russians' sixteenth army corps was practically annihilated at Tatchekiao. Eight thousand Russians fell at Liukuanpao.

World's Visible Supply.

New Orleans.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, compares the figures of this week with last week, last year and the year before. It shows an increase for the week just closed of 2341 against a decrease of 136,517 last year and a decrease of 39,694 year before last.

The total visible is 4,172,494 against 4,170,150 last week, 3,371,090 last year and 3,777,000 year before last. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,383,-990 last year and 2,313,008 year before last, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,107,000, against 1,026,000 last week, 1,088,000 last year and 1,164,000 year before last.

The total world's supply of cotton as above shows an increase compared with last week of 2,341, an increase compared with last year of 701,404, and an increase compared with year before last of 395,486.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton as above there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 2,094,000 against 1,922,000 last year and 1,398,000 year before last; in Egypt 195,000 against 241,000 last year and 156,000 year before last; in India, 637,000 against 391,000 last year and 694,000 year before last; and in the United States 1,246,000 against 917,000 last year and 929,000 year before last.

*—Corrected by deduction of 18,689 bales Stuyvesant docks fire, taken from week ending March 1st.

New Orleans, March 10.—Secretary Hester gives the taking of American cotton by spinners throughout the world as follows, in round numbers:

This week 305,000, this year against 281,000 last year, 284,000 year before last.

Total since September 1st this year 7,306,000 against 7,039,000 last year and 7,247,000 the year before.

Of this northern spinners and Canada took 1,568,000 bales this year, against 1,803,000 last year, and 1,715,000 the year before; southern spinners 1,384,000 against 1,327,000 last year and 1,278,000 the year before; and foreign spinners 4,354,000 against 3,909,000 last year, and 4,254,000 the year before.

PEASANTS SEIZE PENZA

Czar's Advisers Regard Uprising as Most Ominous of All.

THE GOVERNMENT IS ALARMED

Autocracy Faces Rebellion—The Moscow Gazette Calls For a Massacre of Rioters—Policeman is Shot—Uprisings in Poland Continue—Troubles Increase Everywhere in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—At last the autocracy is face to face with actual revolution. The province of Penza, lying in the very heart of European Russia, was taken by armed peasants, who not only gained complete control of the country regions, but soon became supreme in Penza, the capital city, with a thriving population of about 70,000. In the Caucasus the Government no longer tried to conceal the gravity of the situation, and it was decided to suppress the rising by arms.

General Alihanoff led a force out of Batoum against the recalcitrant Georgians in Trans-Caucasia. The body consisted of seven battalions of infantry, six companies of Cossacks and a battery of light artillery. Alihanoff is hated in the Caucasus, as he has been unchanging in brutal attitude toward the strikers and disaffected peasants. The leading merchants and foreigners in the Caucasian regions have been threatend with death in the event of any action in opposition to the revolutionary committee. This threat has been applied to the United States and British consuls in Batoum.

It was said by a prominent Government official that the Czar and his Ministers are keenly distressed over the situation in Penza. The violence of the peasants there was taken as a more ominous sign than the rising general over Poland. The fear of the Emperor arises from the precedent of the French Revolution, when the rising of the peasants turned out to be the real starting point of the strife which had its climax in the death of Louis XVI. There are numerous signs of history promising to repeat itself, as, in the case of the French peasants, the country population of Penza has taken to burning the homes of the landed classes. The police of the city of Penza have been unable to suppress the peasants, and it is said that an overwhelming force will be drafted from the Moscow garrison to bring the peasants speedily to submission. Penza is 350 miles from Moscow, and troops are said to have been already dispatched from the old capital.

In a minor degree the activity of the Penza peasants was enacted in almost every corner of the empire. The intense seriousness of the crisis was not known generally here, as the Government maintained a rigid censorship on all dispatches. The alarm of the Emperor and his advisers, however, was reflected in an editorial in the Moscow Gazette, the traditional mouthpiece of the autocracy, and the most rabid of all the reactionary organs. The Gazette unqualifiedly asserted that the "present revolt" in the interior should be put down immediately in the way which General Michael Muravieff crushed the Polish and Lithuanian rebellion in 1863. This was the first published admission of rebellion, and coming from an inspired organ, it was taken as a practical announcement from the Government.

Warsaw, Poland.—Renewed outbreaks on all the railroads became imminent as a result of the different companies having decided that it would be impossible to pay the increased wages conceded to the strikers a couple of weeks ago. The management of the Vienna railway called a meeting of the stockholders to discuss the financial problem raised by the new conditions. A careful revision of the lists of employes showed that the increase in wages promised to the strikers summed up to $490,000 instead of the $375,000 as originally estimated. The workmen who returned from strike say that they would walk out at once should the company revoke its concession. The railroad officials said they could not pay the existing wages and run their lines. The Governor-General tried to break the deadlock, but so far without success.

A policeman was shot by striking shop assistants, and at the same time an infantryman, enraged by the taunts of strikers, seriously wounded a man and a little girl. A bullet from the soldier's rifle pierced the bodies of the couple, and it is feared recovery is impossible.

SHIP'S OFFICER A SUICIDE.

A. B. Edwards Jumps Overboard From Friesland in Midocean.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A. B. Edwards, Second Officer of the steamship Friesland, which arrived here from Liverpool, jumped overboard in mid-ocean and was drowned.

The suicide occurred at night, and is said to have been due to religious mania. Edwards' home was in Liverpool. He was thirty-six years old.

BALTIC FLEET STARTS HOME.

Admiral Rojestvensky Now Has Nothing Left to Do.

Paris, France.—The whole Russian fleet has left Madagascar waters, a dispatch to the Temps from Tananarivo reports, on its return to Jibutil, French Somaliland.

Professional Cards.

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William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

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DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama.

Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old
Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old	

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

Improvement in Trade.

Trade reports are still somewhat conflicting, but on the whole improvement has followed more settled weather, and the outlook is considered favorable, even in sections where current business is irregular.

"TEARS, IDLE TEARS."

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy Autumn-fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the underworld,
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns
The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square;
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remembered kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigned
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret;
O Death in Life, the days that are no more.

—Tennyson, "The Princess."

AUNT MARIA'S MONEY.

* * * * * * *

By B. F. Paul.

When my youngest uncle came home and told my grandfather that he was engaged to Miss Smithers, the dear old man was paralyzed with dismay, and all his relations and friends who knew Miss Smithers were paralyzed, too, and expressed their opinion that my uncle had been thwarted all through the machinations of old Smithers.

This was a year or so before I was born. By that time the lady had quarreled with her husband's relations, and by the time I was eighteen she had quarreled with the other half, only excepting myself, for whom, for some unaccountable reason, she had conceived a violent and somewhat embarrassing affection. As by this time my parents were dead and had left their children very ill provided for, we thought it better from parental motives to encourage this affection, my aunt being one of our few prosperous relations, and not only wealthy one, as, in addition to her own fortune, she had caused my late uncle to make a will leaving her absolute mistress of all he possessed; so when he died she was worth a considerable fortune. Her two sons were entirely dependent on her supplies, and as she had already quarreled violently with the elder, there was every chance that she might leave me a comfortable income. I therefore responded with hypocritical warmth to her fond overtures, and always accepted her frequent and pressing invitations, though I found much weariness and not a little irritation from her exacting society.

These visits were, however, rendered endurable by the society of my cousin Edgar, the younger and favorite son, of whom I was really very fond, and with whom I sometimes even fancied myself in love when wearied with the excessive ardor of Cyril Cavendish, an impecunious bank clerk, who had fixed his youthful affections upon me, and whose assurances as to my personal charms were often a great comfort to me when wounded in spirit by the plain speaking of my brothers.

One day Edgar came to me with a greatly perturbed expression, and said he wanted me to help him out of a difficulty. I said I would do my best, and, after some beating about the bush, he informed me that he was deeply in love with Augusta Denaby, a rather pretty girl who lived in the next parish.

"Augusta Denaby?" I exclaimed. "Why, you know Aunt Maria detests her and would cut you off with a dollar if you ventured to marry her!"

"That's just the difficulty," responded Edgar. "Just because Mrs. Denaby offended mother a dozen years ago, she hasn't a good word to say for any of the family. She has hardly spoken to any of them, and, I believe, has never even seen Augusta. I am sure, if she once got to know her, she couldn't help liking her, and now that Mrs. Denaby is dead, there's no reason the enmity should be kept up. But, you see, Kitty, mother has made up her mind that you and I are to marry each other, and she is expecting me to propose to you while you are here."

"But I don't want to marry you," I returned, with some warmth, Cyril suddenly becoming precious in my sight.

"I know you don't," replied Edgar, "and I don't want to marry you, so we are of one mind on that point. But you see, Kitty, I shall get no peace till I ask you, so what I want you to do is to refuse me and then I can tell mother that you wouldn't have me, and I shall be reduced to despair and go off and marry Augusta, and mother will throw all the blame upon you. Then we shall gradually work round, so that mother will get to know and like Augusta, and all will end happily."

I was filled with indignation at this suggestion. Mean, selfish fellow! Why should I be sacrificed, just to further his own ends, and be deprived of the comfortable provision for the future upon which I was depending at my aunt's death? I resolved upon revenge.

"Very well," said I, coldly. "I will do what I can for you. But you are sure your mother wants us to marry?"

"Yes; she asked me only this morning if I had proposed yet," he replied.

"Very well, then, do so," said I.

"Well, then, Kitty, will you be my wife?" said Edgar.

"With pleasure!" I responded, with a sweet smile.

"But, Kitty, you must refuse me," said Edgar, much taken aback.

"I shall do nothing of the sort," said I, with gentle firmness. "Far be it from me to go against the wishes of my dear aunt, to whom I owe so much. I shall go and tell her at once how happy you have made me."

I did, and my aunt embraced me warmly, almost with tears, and I embraced her with equal fervor, and told her that I could never do enough to show my gratitude.

My aunt insisted that we should be married at once, only allowing time for the purchase of an elaborate trousseau with which she intended to provide me.

The unfortunate Edgar was nearly distracted. To break off his engagement with me would involve his mother's displeasure, more than his refusal to propose in the first place would have done. He raved and stormed in his rage, declared he would commit suicide rather than marry her, would point me at the altar, would like it in the best recognized way after we were married. But to all these flights I opposed a determined coldness of demeanor and lavished a great show of affection upon Augusta in the presence of my aunt, to whom he was unwillingly obliged to respond.

Our wedding day drew near, and Edgar, finding me unmoved by threats, now had recourse to entreaties, and even secretly brought Augusta to add her prayers to his, but to their pitiful means I only responded that nothing would induce me to disappoint my dear aunt, even if I had to sacrifice my life's happiness to the cause.

It may readily be supposed that I had not spoke the slightest intention of allowing Edgar to marry me. I interpreted his advice not into rejecting me, a course which would, I knew, deeply offend my aunt and would probably oust Edgar altogether from her favor, in which I then hoped to rise still higher by the representation that Edgar's cruelty had broken my heart. However, as the day approached and Edgar showed no signs of open rebellion, I began to be a little alarmed. What if, after all, I had to reject Edgar? That would be fatal! My aunt would never speak to me again.

The morning before the appointed wedding day Edgar came to me, pale and fierce.

"Are you determined to keep up this farce to the end?" he inquired.

"Farce?" said I, raising my brows. "I intend to obey my beloved aunt, if that is what you mean."

"Then take the consequences," he retorted, as he departed angrily and banged the door.

That evening a note was discovered in Edgar's room informing his mother that when she read it all would be over, that he could not obey her wishes in marrying me, and, rather than run counter to them, he had resolved to destroy himself.

The distracted mother was beside herself with grief. She rushed here and there, giving contradictory orders; she ran up and down stairs as if searching for some sign of his presence; she dispatched search parties in the hope that he might yet be discovered alive; but nothing could be found, except his coat and hat on the bank of a river.

The conclusion come to was that the unfortunate young man had drowned himself, though no trace of the body could be discovered.

"You are my only hope and comfort," cried my aunt, weeping on my neck. "You must never leave me, darling!"

With some misgivings, I promised I would not.

The next morning, at an early hour, Mr. Denaby appeared in a state of distraction. Augusta, it seemed, unable to bear the idea of resigning Edward to any other bride, had also drowned herself. Her cloak and hat had been discovered on the bank of the river, which was being dragged for the body, but so far without success.

The bereaved parents wept together, and so touching was their grief that I cried, too, although I had not the slightest apprehension that Augusta and Edgar had really drowned themselves.

However, as months passed on and nothing was heard of either of them, I began to feel rather anxious and to wonder what had befallen them.

Meanwhile a common sorrow had drawn the two unhappy households together, and, about a year after these startling events, my aunt astounded me one morning by the information that she and Mr. Denaby had resolved to unite their broken hearts and seek consolation in wedlock.

Here was a nice prospect for me! My aunt had already become very favorably disposed toward her future stepchildren, and would be certain to provide handsomely for them in her will, and, instead of being her sole heiress, I was suddenly confronted with seven rivals—the number of Augusta's brothers and sisters—and might think myself fortunate if I got off with an eighth part of what I had considered my due.

The marriage took place, and the Denabys migrated from their small house to my aunt's handsome mansion, in which I now felt myself an interloper. I returned to my former home, where my eldest sister was struggling to make both ends meet, and where I was not received with much enthusiasm.

In these circumstances, I accepted an offer of marriage from a wealthy gentleman who fell a victim to those charms which no one but Cyril had yet been able to perceive.

On the very day that I wrote to my aunt informing her of my engagement, I received a letter from her, written in great excitement, and incoherently announcing that "Edgar was not in Heaven, as she had hoped," but in Canada, where he and his wife, Augusta, were happily settled and doing extremely well. Having heard of the marriage of their respective parents, they had taken courage to write and inform them that they, too, were married, and not dead, as was supposed; they hoped they should be forgiven and still hold a place in the affections of their friends.

* * * * * * *

Thus all ended well. Edgar has already attained great eminence in his adopted country; Cyril and I are both happily married—to somebody else—and my aunt is so kept in order by her second husband, who has proved to be a person of much decision of character, that she has already begged her eldest son's pardon for having disarded him, and has made an equitable will, dividing her fortune in the most proper and satisfactory manner.

I am glad to say that I am not forgotten.—New York Weekly.

Timid Swains.

"Can you post me on stamp flirtation—the significance of stamps placed in various positions on envelopes?" queried a sentimental youth at one of the postoffice windows. "Yes," said the stamp clerk grimly, "a stamp placed anywhere but in the upper right hand corner of the addressed side of the envelope means trouble—a lot of trouble—for postoffice people whose duty it is to cancel the stamps. And a stamp placed anywhere on the wrong side of the envelope, as is often done by foolish individuals who imagine they are flirting, means delay—the letter being held up under the impression that it is mistamped until some one discovers the stamp on the reverse side. That's the extent of my knowledge on the subject of stamp flirtation." As the crushed youth hurried away the clerk winked at a listener and added: "I never could understand why these mushy individuals don't write their tender sentiments in the letters instead of making trouble for mail handlers by sticking stamps in all sorts of ridiculous positions."—Philadelphia Record.

The "American Accent."

An American correspondent protests against the phrases "American accent" and "nasal twang," which were used in many reports of the Torrey-Alexander mission at Liverpool. For "the impression is a general one that all Americans talk through their noses. The idea is quite as erroneous as if one should assert that all English people talk Cockney." The protest is justifiable. There is no such thing as the "American accent," except in a few words, such as "advertisement," wherein America is superior as to pronunciation and practice.

Nor does the American-born man "talk through his nose." The real difference that we all notice is a difference in the general pitch of voice. The American voice is pitched in a slightly higher key than the English; and here you may find the reason why the American assimilates French so easily. Put roughly, the case is this: the Frenchman talks from his palate, the American from the top of his throat, the Englishman from his chest and the German from his diaphragm.—London Chronicle.

Strange Sport For Divers.

When the great diving bell which is used on the admiralty harbor works at Dover sank into the sea yesterday it surprised a shoal of sprats. The men seated round its sides saw in the glare of the electric light a strange sight. Suddenly the water beneath them became alive with thousands of the tiny fish, which darted hither and thither in their efforts to escape from unexpected captivity. Some succeeded in diving under the edges of the bell, but as the machine descended nearer and nearer to the bottom the few inches of water in it became thick with the fish.

When the bell rested on the ocean bed the men set to work and captured nearly a thousand of the fish. It is not unusual, they say, to catch a fish or two as they go down, but never before has it been their experience to encounter a shoal. The men in the bell work at a depth of forty-three fathoms below the low-water mark. The fish were probably attracted by the electric light which is used in the bell.—London Express.

Gold From River Moss.

Miners along the Trinity River, in northern California, save no inconsiderable amount of gold from the river moss. One country storekeeper at a small place on the river bought, during the season just closed, $1000 worth from them. He says that on the rocks and bedrock along the sides of a channel, especially on riffles and in places where the current is swift, moss forms in the summer months. When the water rises in winter it overflows these places and the moss acts as a gold-saver. When the water begins to fall in summer the miners gather the moss and either put it in the sun to dry, burning it later and panning out the ashes, or they wash it in a tub of water until the gold is all washed out.

NAVY'S FLOATING SHIPYARD

COMPLETE MOVABLE REPAIR SHOP NEARLY READY TO LAUNCH.

Derrick to Lift Big Guns—Any Injury Above Water Line Can be Repaired On Spot—Great Relief to Naval Docks.

What Naval Constructor William J. Baxter calls "a miniature floating navy yard" will take its first plunge into the waters of the East River soon. For months work has been pushed on this strange craft at the navy yard, but not until yesterday did the nature of the vessel get beyond the knowledge of the Naval Constructors and navy yard officers.

Visitors to the navy yard for weeks have wondered at the steel box on the ways near where the battleship Connecticut is being finished, but the officers refused to give up the secret. The design and construction is credited to Constructor Baxter, who has the Connecticut in charge, although he insists, when questioned, that it was only an idea worked out under his supervision.

When the craft is completed the United States Navy will be in possession of a floating repair shop of which the world has never seen, and one which, according to the officials at the navy yard, will make it possible to repair second-class cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers in the bay off Tompkinsville the rivers, or in any place where there is water deep enough to anchor.

In recent years a naval officer at the navy yard pointed out yesterday, the American Navy has been growing so fast that it is almost impossible to have proper repair work in the navy yards. How to meet the problem has been under discussion throughout the navy for several years. The new repair craft, it is believed, will end the trouble for all time.

As long as the novelty was only in experimental stages close secrecy was observed. Now that the floating shop is about done the officers, confident that it will prove a success, agreed the other day to give the secret away.

The vessels of the North Atlantic Fleet will have begun to arrive in northern waters from winter manoeuvres when the craft is launched, and, according to one of the constructors, the "floating navy yard" will begin work the minute it takes the water, repairing the smaller cruisers and torpedo boats. This same constructor said last night that he was certain that the floating navy yard would pay for its construction and equipment within four months. In a year or two, he added, floating yards would be scattered all along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts, and at the principal insular ports, especially the Philippines.

"The floating navy yard" is about 120 feet long, forty feet wide, and will draw about six feet of water. It is built entirely of steel, and every inch of space has been utilized. At one end will be a big steam derrick, capable of lifting twenty tons, while at the other end will be the boilers that will furnish steam to operate dynamos, air compressors, and the derrick. Amidships will be the navy yard proper.

Practically every machine used in repair work will be installed somewhere in this space, including a miscellaneous assortment of electrical and pneumatic lathes, drills, slotters, shears, punches, &c.

The apparatus will be capable of taking off the smaller guns on battleships and armored cruisers and of making minor repairs to the superstructure and interior of great ships. There is nothing pertaining to the smaller craft except a hole below the water line that the little navy yard can't attend to. The roof will be filled with a number of big skylights, which can be removed at will, and through which ordnance and parts of ships can be lowered to the shops.

The floating yard will not be self-propelling, but will have to be towed. This is one of its great advantages, since to construct a self-propelling craft would cost at least five times as much as one that is to be towed, and it would require about three times as long to build it. Again, the propelling machinery would take up a great deal of room.

The craft is practically non-sinkable and can be towed anywhere and for any distance by any steam-going vessel. Should this one prove a success, larger ones will be built.

When Constructor Baxter was asked what name was to be given to the floating yard, he replied:

"I don't know, but how would 'Handy Billie' strike you?"

"Handy Billie? What's that?" he was asked.

"Oh, that's navy talk for a man who knows how to fix anything," he answered.—New York Times.

MISTER AND EQUIVALENTS.

Americans Use Monsieur, Signor, Senor and Herr.

Our English use of the title "Mister" in application to men of foreign nationality is occasionally marked by inconsistencies. We have no hard and fast rule, but in common usage the practice, as applied to four of the leading nationalities, is to employ the equivalent title in their respective languages, and in the case of all other languages to use the corresponding French title. For instance, we call the president of France M. Loubet; we call the Italian composer Sr. Mascagni; we call the Spanish dramatist Sr. Schegaray; we call the German dramatist Herr Sudermann. In the three Latin tongues we use the respective abbervations for "Monsieur," "Signor," and "Senyor." (In the absence of the Spanish letter "enye" from an English font of type it has to be expressed by its phonetic equivalents "ny.") But in the German "Herr" is not abbreviated, so we spell it out. To be consistent we should designate a Russian as "Gospod." Gospod de Witte, for instance, we ought to say, and we should seek out the equivalents in Hungarian, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Portuguese (Senhor), Turkish and the rest and apply them, with corresponding accuracy. But knowledge fails us in most of these tongues, so we compromise on French. It would seem a little ridiculous, and possibly it might be offensive to give the proper handle to a German name—"Knight," for instance—though when a German name gets into French by way of Alsace—as those of hundreds of eminent Frenchmen have (Clarel Schwob, who is employed to "do" the "Mercure Etranger" for the German part of speaking it like "Herr" and most of us do. In Germany, however, it would be safe to call almost anybody by "doctor." Doctors are thicker in Germany than colonels are in Kentucky. Nearly every educated German is a doctor of something or other, should we happen to address anybody as "Herr Doctor," and not one it would merely give pleasure as a harmless compliment, just as any non-military Kentuckian is pleased to be taken for a colonel.

To use "Gospod" in addressing or designating a Russian might inadvertently add to the very full vermilion mouthful that the average Russian names make for us. There are so many Germans and Germanic-sounding names in authority in Russia that the German title might not seem out of place. Herr von Witte would appear perfectly natural, but Mr. de Witte is almost invariably used. Probably one reason why we have added French in such cases is that French having so long been the world's polite language we have coined its usages just as unfortunately we have in so many geographical names, like the Hague, Prague and in "Saxe," as in Saxe-Weimar. French seems strikingly incongruous when applied by us to Norwegian or Swedish names—"M. Bjoernson," "M. Ibsen," for instance. Curiously we do not think of giving a Japanese a French handle to his name—rather significantly we make him one of ourselves: Mr. Asakawa, Mr. Kakuzo, we say. English speaking people are alone in attempting to use the titles of other languages rather than their own in designating foreigners. It would be simpler and more consistent to use our own, just as as in other languages they do. Fortunately there is a growing tendency in that direction among us: it is recognized as quite proper to say Mr. Sardou, Mr. Hauptmann, Mr. Galdos, just as we would say Mr. Meredith.—Boston Herald.

Patchwork.

At this season, when "shut-ins" are apt to find time hanging on their hands, suggestions for a new kind of patchwork that possesses the advantage of covering both sides, wadding and quilting, all at the same time, may well be passed on for the benefit of those who do this kind of work. The directions, as sent in by a "Sunshine" friend, are:

"Cut pieces of silk about four and one-half inches square, turn and baste down each of the four sides, leaving squares of four inches. Then fold them over diagonally, making three-cornered pieces; insert a piece of wadding the same size and shape, and baste the edges together. Four of these triangles overhanded make a square block. The effect is good when one triangle in each is of black, one of white or some uniform color, and the remaining two of any color. In joining the blocks together the blocks should be in corresponding position to make a regular pattern.

"The bias lines of two of the silk pieces that go by each other can first be run together by hand or machine on the wrong side, and then each folded over, padded and basted. This avoids having to overhand the bias sides with danger of stretching."—

Plan Milk Pipe Lines

A. G. Miller, of Carlisle, Pa., counsel for the Pennsylvania Farmers' Condensing Company, which has lately bought three big dairies near there and built a big experimental plant at Shippensburg, stated in argument before the Quarter Sessions Court at Carlisle yesterday that if his clients were not disturbed by petty suits their plan was to establish pipe lines running to certain large cities, through which the daily supply of milk from the rural districts would be forced to metropolitan consumers in a manner similar to the present method of pumping oil over long lines.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Capital punishment has been abolished in the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, for ordinary criminals, but is reserved for highway robbers, traitors, revolutionists, and such other offenders.

A diet of tomatoes will ward off a bilious attack.

WHISKERS TIME.

A man who looks like Dowie takes you briskly by the hand;
He greets you with effusion and a smile serene and bland.
He asks you how you find yourself and how you're "sklimmin' up,"
Inquires of all the family from Mary to the pup.
You look at him in wonder for a minute, maybe more,
Declaring that you never saw his countenance before.
Then with a well known name he gives your comprehending ear
You'd know him when smooth shaven the whiskerless time of year.

Another chap whose portieres are [illegible]
Comes grinning like a Cheshire cat, hands you a cigar.
What all your woes, how doing we [illegible]
You ogle him dumb, wound ring with [illegible]
And [illegible]
He [illegible]
His [illegible]
W[illegible]
O w[illegible]
M[illegible]
F[illegible]
W[illegible]
F[illegible]
R[illegible]
B[illegible]
H[illegible]

JUST FOR FUN

"We think Jabez will make a politician," [illegible]. "Walks into office out of everything so easily." [illegible]

Father—Can do you think will make my daughter happy? Son—Happy! Say, you should have seen her when I proposed!—Boston Life.

"Who's your friend over there?" "He's no friend of mine." "But I heard you ask him for a loan." "And he didn't let me have it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Hatterson—I didn't see you at the lecture on the "Simple Life." Mrs. Catterson—Why, no; I had no idea it was going to be such a affair.—Brooklyn Life.

Bibson—Did Foggs trip it on the light fantastic toe? Gibson—Yes, and caused a great outcry. Bibson—Outcry, was that? Gibson—It was his partner's toe.—Town and Country.

Margaret—Mrs. Tinker called while you were away, mem. Mrs. Mistress—Well, thank goodness that I'm out! Margaret—That's what she said, mem.—Boston Transcript.

Lady (with smelly basket of fish)—Dessay you'd rather 'ave a gentleman settin' a-side of you? Gilded Youth (who has been edging away)—Yes, I would. Lady—Same 'ere!—Punch.

"Well," moralized Mr. Nevers, "we are here today and gone tomorrow." "Yes," said Miss Hotsh, glancing at the clock; "I've noticed that about you."—Cleveland Leader.

"Do you think that statesmanship is on the decline in this country? I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum. "I never declined anything worth mentioning." — Washington Star.

"I wonder what it is about balloons that attracts these aeronauts?" said Dumley. "The earth, usually," replied Wiseman. "The attraction of gravitation, you know."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mother—O, you bad boy! Your hands again! I'm afraid you're a hopeless case. Tommy (eagerly—Oh, does "hopeless" mean you're going to give up talkin' about it?—Philadelphia Press.

Miss Knowit—I can't just see what a fugue is. Do you know? Miss Harebrain—Certainly. It's one of those horrible family quarrels that southerners carry on through generations.—Judge.

Mrs. Brown—Yes, they're in Egypt now, and will spend the winter on the Nile. Mrs. Malaprop—How nice! They'll get a chance to see all the Pyrenees and the Phoenix, won't they?—Philadelphia Press.

Mirandy—Paw, that chap from the city has been sittin' on the fence all the morning saying nauthin' except that he was gettin' some local color. Pop—Well, I guess he's got it. The fence has just been painted.—Life.

"Yaas, I confess," said Cholly, "I pwefer dear old England to this country. I should like to be a subject of the King." "Vain longing," retorted Miss Pepprey. "Of course, you could never be anything but an object."—Philadelphia Press.

"That politician speaks very flatteringly of you." "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "it must be for one of two reasons. He wants a favor from me, or else he wants to lull my suspicions and catch me off my guard about something."—Washington Star.

"Mamma," said the little girl who was having her first experience of sleeping in a sleeping car, "Hush, dear," whispered mamma, "you will awaken the others." "But, mamma, I only want to ask one question." "Well, dear, what is it?" "Who has the four upper berths?"—Life.

Mrs. Bejenks (to a casual caller)—Why, how do you do! It's such a pity you didn't come a little earlier—we just finished luncheon. Tommy Bejenks (reproachfully)—Ch, ma, didn't we goin' to have any more? I hadn't had half enough when the door bell rang an' you all jumped!—Cleveland Leader.

"Go on," he said, [illegible]
[illegible] would be proud [illegible] urged me to [illegible] vowed to [illegible] for years. I was [illegible] an [illegible] eighteen can't [illegible] time it came back unclaimed. I wrote again and again, but with the same result. No one can know the [illegible] I endured. For a time I was [illegible] and grieved at his failure to

WHISKERS TIME.

A man who looks like Dowie takes you briskly by the hand, ... with effusion and a smile ... you find yourself and how ... from life to the ... wonder for a minute, ... saw his counte... name he greets ... with shaven—"the ... like a ... that ... when he ... that ... you know ... the ... the ... the

THE UNION.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

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For the next two weeks we will give The Union, weekly Atlanta Constitution, Farm and Home, and Southern Ruralist of Atlanta—four papers a whole year for only $1.50.

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The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

OFF TO GEORGIA.

Probate Clerk H. I. Honeycutt left for Newnan, Ga., Tuesday evening, carrying certain documents from the Probate Office relating to the case of C. W. Vining, formerly of Dixie, who was sent to the insane asylum from this county in 1893. Vining escaped from the asylum later and now turns up in Georgia charged with murder. As Mr. Honeycutt assisted in taking Vining to the asylum twelve years ago, he is well posted on his case, and will no doubt satisfy the Georgia authorities as to the man's mental condition, but it is to be hoped that the Georgia asylum will hold him secure this time, for Alabama has enough men with homicidal tendencies running loose now.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

As an instance of the progressive work of the Weather Bureau, we understand that it has arranged with the postmaster at Clanton to distribute the daily forecasts of the weather to the patrons of the rural free delivery routes of that office. The forecasts are telegraphed to the postmaster, who is furnished with a stamping outfit and blanks with which to duplicate the information. This is a good move, and will be much appreciated by the progressive farmers of Chilton county, who live near the rural routes and who should now be receiving the weather forecasts daily. The information is given free to the farmers.

Civilization has been threatened every year since its birth, and yet it moves along "with many a backward swinging curve," and will be firmly established long after the evils that threaten it are forgotten.

Although premature burial is extremely rare, except perhaps on the battlefield, the possibility of such an occurrence cannot be denied, observes the British Medical Journal. It is well known that, owing to this possibility, remote as it is, many otherwise strong-minded persons have lived under the shadow of a great fear, and have in their wills directed payments to be made to physicians who should be willing to run the risk of homicide to prevent live burial. It may safely be said, however, that the horrors of the accident are imaginary rather than real. In a person in a state of trance were to be buried while life still persisted in a latent state, it is scarcely conceivable that the victim could awake; the unconsciousness of catalepsy simply would deepen until it became fixed in the dreamless sleep of death.

MARS HILL.

Our settlement is right busy now preparing for planting, but almost everyone seems more interested in corn, oats, peas, potatoes, etc., than they do about cotton. They've figured it out that it is cheaper to hold cotton than to raise it.

We are all sad on account of the death of Mr. John Gothard. He was taken sick March 5 and died on the 10th. He has gone to that country from which no traveller returneth. He was an aged brother of our church, and his seat up in the corner of old Mars Hill will be vacant, and the nail where his hat hung will look bare, and our Sunday school will lose one of its most faithful attendants. When the hour arrived for Sunday school you would find old Bro. Gothard sitting there waiting for the superintendent, and when he went to the recitation bench he generally knew every word of the lesson. He set a good example for us younger people to follow. An aged wife, several children and many relatives and numerous friends mourn his loss. Mrs. Gothard has been very sick and is yet, but accepts her bereavement with Christian resignation, submitting to the Lord's will. The funeral sermon will not be preached until she is able to attend, though she expects to follow him so shortly that they may both be delivered at the same time, but we all hope for her recovery and that she may be spared to us. Every death is a warning to us all, which we should take heed of.

MARS HILLIAN.

HIGHLAND.

The school at this place (which has been under the management of Miss Etta Roper) came to a close on March 9. Miss Etta has taught here twelve months in all, and the closing exercises showed that the pupils had learned to love their teacher, who in her closing remarks said: "I have learned to love these children so that it seems like parting with brothers and sisters, and I will leave my love with them, it matters not where I go." And the tender embraces of the little ones and the fearful good-byes of the larger pupils showed that the love they had for Miss Etta was lasting. The patrons and pupils of district No. 28 will ever remember and appreciate the good Miss Etta has done in morals and education during her seemingly short stay with us. The family of the writer, with whom she boarded while teaching, where she was ever smiling, kind and cheerful, feel as lonely as if one of the family were gone; but we cherish the hope that Miss Etta will be with us again in the next school, but if we never have her again we say, one and all, that no community need be afraid to trust its children to her care.

With good wishes to THE UNION and its readers.

Respectfully,
W. F. CULPEPPER.

LOMAX.

The health here is good at present, and the farmers are in a rush to get in their crops on time. These are pretty days for preparation.

W. Q. Childress was a visitor here Thursday.

Our town is on a boom. We've a saw mill, two stores and a mail-grab. Hurrah for Lomax! You can get bargains here in lumber and merchandise of all kinds.

Don't forget to subscribe for THE UNION, as it's the paper of this county.

"ANOTHER OF THE BOYS."

RANDOLPH.

So much interesting correspondence last week makes us feel enthusiastic. Give us more of it.

Major Howison spent several days last week at Centreville.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Honeycutt, of Active, visited relatives here Sunday.

Jasper Gentry, of Shoults, was in town Saturday.

Mr. John Gothard, who lived about seven miles northeast of here in Chilton, died Thursday night. He was an honest man, quiet, unassuming, kind and true, an official member of the Baptist church for many years and a Confederate veteran. His illness was only a few days, and he was laid to rest at Mars Hill cemetery on Saturday.

A Mr. Puckett, of Mountain Creek, has moved into the Smith house near the hotel.

Rev. A. J. Lumpkin visited friends here Friday.

R. M. Hubbard was a welcome visitor Monday.

Died on Saturday, near Macedonia, Lula, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zeke Nix. She was only about 15 years old. We deeply sympathize with the sorrowing relatives.

If you want to get the news from Randolph, Energy, Beth-Salem, Thorsby, Lomax Beat 9, Mars Hill and other points, read THE UNION.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

MOUNTAIN CREEK, ALA.

March 13, 1905.

Editor UNION.

I wish to identify myself with the republican party of Chilton county; also national. I am a straight republican, and I wish my party to know it generally. I've heard that it was rumored that I was a "plated republican," but I want to say right here that all such statements are false. While I am not after any office, I want my party to know that I am with them truly and not "plated."

Yours respectfully,
W. J. PARRISH.

BEAT ONE.

The health in this community is improving, though we have some sickness yet. Mrs. Joseph Littleton is very sick, and Z. T. Dutton's daughter is no better. A son of Daniel Peters died last week after a short illness. John M. Robinson has made arrangements to leave the Robinson Saw Mill Company and intends moving to Hugh Mullins' and make a crop. We are sure Mr. Mullins will be pleased with John. Fred Mullins and Sam Cox have improved the D. H. Mullins place very much with new rails and fixing things up in general. The boys that beat Fred and Sam working will have to hustle. The Clear Creek Lumber Company is going right along with their Railroad. A. J. Davis is working for the company and intends staying with it this year. J. M.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

"Gee" and "haw" seems to be the topic of the day now.

Mr. J. P. Barrett and son, Charles, made a business trip to Clanton Saturday.

Several of our young people attended the show at Thorsby Saturday.

Messrs. J. W. and Andrew Franzen were in our vicinity Tuesday. We are glad to see Mr. J. W. back among us.

Mr. R. W. Scott made a business trip to Independence Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Popwell, of Independence, are visiting Mr. R. W. Scott this week.

Messrs. Jack and Louis Allen made a business trip to Clanton Saturday.

We are glad to see Mr. Jesse G. Hayes, who has been down with the la grippe for several days, able to be out again.

We are having quite an interesting Sunday school at Cedar Grove which meets every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m. Come and bring somebody with you.

Mr. Editor, as I have been requested by some of my neighbors to say something through the columns of your paper on public roads, I will present a few ideas if you have space to spare.

Aside from the educational system and school facilities, the most important theme which should interest our progressive people is the improvement of our public roads. Alabama heretofore has made little progress as a state along this line. She seems to have been dilatory to leave her legendary motto: "Here we rest," and push her way to the front.

The more highly developed a county and its citizens become the better will be their public roads; hence public roads are an index to the development of a community or county in a mental as well as a financial way.

Raise the standard of civilization, and the public roads will keep pace.

No well polished or refined Alabamian will be content to follow the "calf paths" or deer trails as was the savage warrior whom he succeeded.

So let the people of our county awake to their duty and get about making our roads better, and doing this will give us a better rating in the eyes of our neighbor counties—give us better roads upon which to travel, and we will be more than paid for the labor expended in the consciousness that we were doing our duty in keeping pace with the highest standard of civilization.

Yours with apologies,
NIM ROD.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County, Chancery Court, 7th District, Northeastern Division.

Pearl Payne, Complainant, vs. Rome Payne, Defendant.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit on file of A. C. Smith, of counsel for Complainant, that the Defendant, Rome Payne, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that his residence is unknown to affiant, and further that in the belief of said affiant, the Defendant, Rome Payne, is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the UNION, a newspaper published in Chilton county, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him the said Rome Payne, to answer, plead or demur to the Bill of Complaint in the above cause on or before the 15th day of April, 1905, and failing so to do within thirty days thereafter, a Decree Pro Confesso may be taken taken against him in said cause.

Witness my hand, this 14th day of March, 1905.

S. A. STEWART,
Register in Chancery.

By:
SMITH & MIDDLETON,
Attorneys for Complainant.

3-15 4t

NOTICE!

The next county meeting of the Southern Cotton Association will be held at Clanton, March 16, at 11 a. m. Each school district organization is entitled to 3 delegates; all districts should meet on March 4th and elect these delegates and attend to such other business as may come before them.

W. H. CONWAY,
County President.
tf

Crops on Hand.

Washington, D. C.—The monthly report of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture will show the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1st to have been about 11,000,000 bushels, or 20.1 per cent of last year's crop, as compared with 20.8 per cent of the crop of 1902 on nand on March 1, 1904, and 24.5 per cent of the crop of 1902 on hand at the coresponding date in 1903.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at about 954,000,000 bushels, or 28.7 per cent of last year's crop against 37.4 per cent of the crop of 1903 on hand on March 1, 1904, and 41.6 per cent of the crop of 1902 on hand at the corresponding date in 1903.

Of oats there are reported to be about 347,000,000 bushels or 38.8 per cent of last year's crop still in farmers' hands, as compared with 34.9 per cent of the crop of 1903 on hand March 1, 1904, and 34.9 per cent of the crop of 1902 on hand at the corresponding date in 1903.

Blind Woman Drops Dead.

Birmingham, Ala.—Mrs. Emma Quarles, aged 48, blind, of Vandiver, Ala., on a visit to Rance Brooks, near East Lake, was found dead in her room Friday morning. She was attacked during the night with heart failure. Her body was found lying in the middle of the room. She had evidently gotten out of bed and fallen to the floor with the death stroke.

To Profit and Loss.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The directors of the German National bank adopted a resolution charging the $55,000 deficit in the government reserve fund to profit and loss. The shortage was made up from the undivided profits. They also resolved that the hunt for the missing money would be continued and a vigorous effort will be made to detect the thief.

Vagrants Are Arrested.

Huntsville, Ala.—The fact has come to light that the recent grand jury returned a number of indictments against vagrants and several arrests have been made of those who have no visible means of support. This is the first time this has occurred and there is a scramble among the loafing class to obtain some employment.

Chinese Railway Suspends Service.

Tien Tsin.—Owing to the unforeseen difficulties the Chinese railway administration announces a suspension of train service on Monday until further notice between Koupantze, Yinkow and Sinmintin. The suspension, according to information, is owing to Japanese military authorities insisting upon the railway carrying military stores.

L. and N. Buys Road.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Atlanta, Knoxville and Atlantic Railroad, running from Knoxville to Marietta, Ga., formally passed into the hands of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which has virtually owned it for months, when a deed was recorded in the local trustees' office Saturday. It will be a part of the Cincinnati-Knoxville line to Atlanta, Ga.

Sunken Steamer is Found.

Charleston, S. C.—The captain of the fishing smack Victoria, arriving here, reports having seen the topmasts of a steamer in fourteen fathoms of water about thirty miles south of Charleston Light, off Bull's bay. The water was clear and the smack sailed near enough to see the funnel and the derricks below the surface. Nothing is known here of a missing steamship.

Selected to Teach Summer School.

Opelika, Ala.—Prof. G. W. Brock, superintendent of the Opelika public school, has been selected as one of the teachers for the summer school for teachers at Tuscaloosa this summer. This school is conducted at the University of Alabama each summer for the benefit of teachers. Professor Brock will teach English, grammar, arithmetic and algebra.

Fast of Five Days.

Florence, Ala.—Weak from a fast of five days, William McGee, of Waterloo in this county, was sent to Tuscaloosa to the asylum for the insane. Since his incarceration in the county jail where he was held while preparations were made for his departure, McGee had absolutely refused to take any nourishment and was in a very weak and exhausted condition.

Salesman Found Dead.

Birmingham, Ala.—S. B. Wiley, traveling salesman for the Toledo, Ohio Threading Machine Company, was found dead in his room in the Hillman hotel. The body was in a kneeling position in a corner of the room, indicating that the man had gotten up from the bed and died before being able to summon assistance.

Connellsville, Pa.—Fire completely destroyed the big plant of the Connellsville Car and Machine company, causing a loss of $150,000 with insurance of $65,000. Martin Mullin, the night watchman, is supposed to have been burned to death.

Baltimore, Md.—Mrs. Nancy Kelly, the oldest white woman in Maryland, is dead at the age of 107 years. Her oldest living son is 73 and her youngest daughter is 63.

A Great Combination Offe

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democra

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.5

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Wee**ly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the ne of the national campaign, and all the news of all the ea you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming ye

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper the **Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City,** for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases a Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AN FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Bran

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabam

DISPATCH PRINTING CO

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.

County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, AL

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Price

110 North 20th Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

IF in our generation the powers cannot be induced to dis if war cannot be made virtually impossible by swee agreements to arbitrate, the danger of conflict may be gre minimized by these agreements to settle all minor disp amicably. With the machinery for such settlement at h it will be employed; there will be a world-opinion which mands it; and the tendency will naturally be over to broader and broader the scope of the compacts, rising the minor to the major. This is progress. And there vast work to be done in mitigating the evils of war, if war there must With the true genius of a world-statesman, Mr. Hay took a long step for when he made his memorable move toward delimiting the area of the Ru Japanese conflict and toward preservation of the integrity of China.

It is in dealing with the collateral issues of war, rather than with dream of universal peace and disarmament, that The Hague conference, w It reassembles, promises to be of the highest service to mankind. There is important question of the rights and immunity of property in transit in ne ships. Mr. Roosevelt renewed to the congress last winter a suggestion w had already been made by President McKinley.—that the executive be au ized to correspond with the governments of the leading maritime powers a view to incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the pr ple of exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, capture or destruction by belligerents. Congress authorized such negotia and the state department now awaits a favorable moment,—which cann regarded as at hand till the struggle between Russia and Japan will be bro to close—for presenting the matter to the attention of the powers. Du the summer, seizures at sea by Russian cruisers brought this prolific cau vexatious and hazardous international disputes more acutely before the w and it is obvious that if the next Hague conference achieves nothing else settlement in the international law of what is regarded as contraband of it will have justified its reassemblage. The first Hague conference earne recommended such an agrement.

Other questions raised at that conference, or in the experience of mank and now pressing for adjustment, may be briefly summarized: A conve concerning the laws and customs of war on land; adaptation to naval wa of the principles of the Geneva convention; the prohibition of throwing jectiles from balloons, of the diffusion of asphyxiating gases, and of the of bullets which expand easily in the human body; the use of submarine land mines, such as have worked such dreadful havoc in the present con the inviolability of all private property on land; the regulation o ments of ports and towns by naval forces; the rights and duties of neut the neutralization of certain territories and waters; the protection of states and native races; the condition of the Armenians and other subjec the Turkish Empire, and the situation in the valley of the Congo.—From United States and the World's Peace Movement."—American Monthly Re of Reviews.

CITY OFFICIALS.

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob, I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.
g Term—Third Monday in May.
Term—Fourth Monday in No-
r.
—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
itor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

g Term—Second Monday in
Term—Second Monday in Sep-
r.
ncellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
ister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

County Court.

Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

ond Monday February, first Mon- April, first Monday June, second y July, second Monday August, Monday November.

County Officers.

ge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
asurer—W. T. Callen.
riff—J. M. Morgan.
citor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

t District—W. H. Conway.
ond District—Alex Glasscock.
rd District—R. P. Kendrick.
rth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

tors and clerks are cordially ask- send the editor any news regard- heir churches which they would published. Also if there are any in these notices please send cor- ns.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

n-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd y. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings- F. D. No. 1.

nton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

stnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, unday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

erty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman unday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

cedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman unday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

w Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, unday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

lar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, unday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

on Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd y. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

lins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas unday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

on Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas unday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

sant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas unday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

s Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st y. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

hel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; y before the second Sunday; J. ernathy, clerk, Verbena.

ky Mount M. E. Church—Rev arroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song e every 2nd and 4th Sunday af- ns. Prayer meeting every Wed- y night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

nton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Saturday, Clanton.

nde Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

nton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No First Saturday, Clanton.

tury Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. First Saturday, Billingsley.

man Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 34—Saturday on or before full Marbury.

lson Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. Saturday on or before full moon, on.

nton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. Tuesday on or before full moon, on.

I. O. O. F.

odge—First and third Sat-

nton Lodge, No. 304—Second and Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

k Jack Camp, No. 190—First and Mondays.

Geronerm third Mond cordially in of R.; J. H

Eureka L and fourth

TEACHERS

To Be Held

10 a. m— P. G. Mane 10:30 a. m Rumn, resp 11 a. m— ert, Jones. 11:30 a the Bible l schools? E nie O. Shiv

1:30 p. m buildings. A 2:30 p. m public sch B. R. Ri

Please ta urday in court day in beat 6

tf Just

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RMINGHAM, ALA

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Best on Earth"
JONES,
- - Alabam

PRINTING CO.
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BIRMINGHAM, AL

Restaurant,
Reasonable Price
rth 20th Street,
HAM, ALABAMA.

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d such dreadful havoc in the present con
roperty on land; the regulation o
val forces; the rights and duties of neutr
rritories and waters; the protection of
dition of the Armenians and other subject
nation in the valley of the Congo.—From
eace Movement."—American Monthly Re

CITY OFFICIALS.

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W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
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lar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
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Saturday on or before full
Marmony.

ison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
Saturday on or before full moon,
on.

nton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
Tuesday on or before full moon,
on.

I. O. O. F.

odge—First and third Sat

nton Lodge, No. 304— Second and
Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

k Jack Camp, No. 190—First and
Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE PROGRAM,

To Be Held at Thorsby, April 14-15, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Devotional exercises, Rev. P. G. Maness

10:30 a. m.—Welcome address, J. L. Ruffin; response, V. J. Gragg.

11 a. m.—Address to teachers, Robert Jones.

11:30 a. m.—To what extent should the Bible be taught in the public schools? E. Y. McMorries, Miss Nannie O. Shivers.

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1:30 p. m.—The need of better school buildings, A. E. Davis.

2:30 p. m.—The law in regard to public schools and how to enforce it, B. R. Richardson, J. N. Goss.

3:30 p. m.—The value of pedagogy to the teacher, P. G. Maness, C. J. Eiland

SATURDAY.

9:00 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:30 a. m.—The results of local taxation, Miss Celestra Dunlap, W. B. Speer.

10:30—The teachers' work, Robert Sessions, Miss Mary Lee Maxwell.

11:00 a. m.—Criticisms of the teacher, J. U. Crumpton, J. H. Anderson.

12 noon—Song and adjournment.

R. A. RASCO.
J. W. MOORE.
H. L. DAVIS.
W. O. PERRY.
tf Committee.

NOTICE.

Please take notice that the first Saturday in each month is my regular court day at Beth-Salem school house in beat 6

E. B. POPWELL,
tf Justice of the Peace Beat 6.

NEW MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. E. Wishart, of Birmingham has opened a millinery store at Thorsby and is prepared to do the millinery business of this part of our county. This lady has occupied a very responsible position in Loveman Joseph & Loeb's millinery department for five years, and is a complete mistress of styles and workmanship. Pay her a call and you will be pleased, as her taste, experience and goods will achieve the most satisfactory results.
tf

LOOK OUT!

It will soon be too late to plant trees. As a special inducement, I am selling peach trees in bunches of 20 or more at 5 cents each; plum trees in bunches of 10 at 7 1-2 cents each. Many good varieties are included in this offer. For a quantity I will take country produce of most any kind.

P. C. SMITH, Thorsby, Ala.
tf

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.
tf

Russian Naval Men Strike.

Men at the Russian naval dockyard have gone on strike.

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.
tf. T. M. Driver.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Mch 15, '05, 6,406
Price on same date, 7 1-2c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,648,
Price same date, 15 3-8c.

LOCAL AN DPERSONAL.

W. R. Taylor was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

J. M. Maddox was in Clanton Thursday.

T. W. Atchley is back from Kellerman, making another of those who say Chilton is the best spot on the earth.

Rev. J. H. Thomas was in Clanton Thursday.

W. J. Headley and J. H. Thompson were in town Friday.

Hon. W. W. Wadsworth was a visitor here Saturday.

Judge Reynolds and Clerk Collins spent Saturday in Thorsby.

G. W. Shaw and I. M. Brantley were in town Tuesday.

W. J. Williams was a pleasant visitor Tuesday, bringing the subscription of Mrs. A. E. Williams for THE UNION. Come often, brother.

W. J. Parrish, of Mountain Creek, sent in his "sub" for THE UNION last week. Mr. Parish runs a general merchandise business and meat market at the "Creek," and we hear is doing a thriving business. Read his letter in this week's paper.

H. W. Devaughan was in Clanton Tuesday.

Chancery court was in session the fore part of this week, Hon. W. W. Whiteside presiding.

Alex Boutwell was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Honeycutt visited Jemison Wednesday.

Judge Reynolds is experiencing a good deal of trouble with his eyes, and Dr. Thigpen, of Montgomery, who is treating him, insists on him wearing glasses. The judge don't want to be bothered with spectacles, but "needs must when the — drives —."

Dr. J. P. Hayes is having a nice office building erected on his Sixth street front. The builder, Charles Eastlund, of Thorsby, will turn out a first-class job.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. B. Anderson and Mrs. Nora Hurst. W. T. Davis and Miss Janey Belvin. Napoleon Thomas and Miss Ethel Lee Deramus.

COLORED.

Will Owens and Della Slaughter.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

A. C. Marcus has opened a blacksmith shop near Madison Bean's, where he is prepared to do the best of work in that line.
tf

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Count Tolstoi has opened book stores in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Emperor William possesses over 150 full military and naval uniforms.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, Md., is a fervent advocate of pedestrianism.

The King of Siam is the only independent Buddhist sovereign in the world.

King Alfonso of Spain is hesitating among three royal maidens in his choice of a bride.

Secretary William H. Taft will be the orator at the Yale Law School commencement next June.

The Sultan of Turkey and the Queen of the Netherlands are the only total abstainers among European sovereigns.

John La Farge, the painter, has a high opinion of the wit of beggars, the street mendicant being one of his favorite studies.

It is said on good authority that J. P. Morgan's greatest charity is keeping young boys off the streets by getting them work.

Mrs. Carnegie, wife of the millionaire, though the daughter of an old New England family, is as devoted to Scotland as her husband.

Another camera enthusiast is the German Empress. She has taken innumerable photographs of things that have interested her, and her collection of pictures is unique.

Many a man has made a fortune by working in the time he might have spent in worrying about his prospects or regretting his mistakes.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

"L" AND SUBWAY STRIKE

Traffic Lines in New York City Partially Tied Up.

POLICE RESERVES CALLED OUT

After Three Days the Roads Again Operate Under Regular Schedule—Strike Breakers Imported From Other Cities—The Demands of the Employes—Local Union Expelled.

New York City.—The collapse of the strike on the subway and elevated lines was marked by a general attempt on the part of the former employes to recover their lost positions, and by the announcement that the local union had been expelled from the Brotherhood of Engineers.

Upon his arrival in Cleveland, Ohio, after a conference with labor leaders here, Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, sent a telegram to William L. Jencks, the head of the local union of motormen who went on strike, revoking the charter of the union. The telegram read as follows:

"To take effect at once, the charter of Local No. 105, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is hereby revoked. You will please forward the charter and all books belonging to the subdivision to this office by express.

"WARREN S. STONE."

The strike was begun three days prior to this by the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which the motormen of both the "L" and subway lines were members.

The grievances of the striking men briefly were a demand for higher wages by conductors, station agents, ticket choppers and porters.

Working hours to be cut from twelve to ten hours per day, with a fifteen-minute "swing" between "runs."

The other demands were as follows:

That the present physical examination now in force against motormen and other employes should be eliminated, and a practical road test substituted instead, to take effect January 1, 1905.

A day's work for motormen and other trainmen to be nine hours or less, motormen's mileage not to exceed 100 a day.

Relay for motormen, when headway is less than six minutes, should be allowed at southern terminals, loop or no loop.

The men said this was not now done.

All road work, on trains with or without passengers, should be done by qualified motormen.

For all employes, excepting tower switchmen, nine hours to constitute a day's work, with time and a half for overtime.

Tower switchmen, eight hours or less to constitute a day's work, with one day off duty a month with pay; time and a half for overtime.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the strike was in full force. Trains had been taken to their destinations by the crews, and there deserted. The men obeyed implicitly the command of their leaders and quit work on the dot.

Many trains were deserted a few minutes before the hour in order to avoid beginning a new trip which it would be necessary to complete to escape arrest, the law providing that it is a misdemeanor to desert a train before the destination is reached.

Other trains manned by strikers were compelled to run several minutes past the hour to complete the trip. But as closely to the hour as possible all trains in the Interborough system were deserted, as leaders Pepper and Jencks had ordered.

The Interborough company had been making ready for ten days to meet the emergency if it should arise. At No. 34 Dey street a vacant store was rented as an office, and an advertisement inviting able-bodied men with railroad experience to apply for places brought such a flood of responses that by 7 o'clock that night fully 600 men had been examined as to their capabilities, placed on record and sent up town to report at various points where agents of the company were waiting to receive them. James Farley, the "strike breaker," was in charge of the Dey street headquarters.

While he was sending his men to the yards by different routes, the steamboat Northam, of the J. D. Daly Towing line, steamed over from the Jersey shore to the pier at 152d street, where she made fast and was surrounded at once by a squad of policemen and Central Office detectives. She carried 800 or 900 men to be added to the Dey street force. They kept out of sight in the cabins and below decks, and were not permitted to communicate with any one on shore.

At 11 o'clock the police reserves from all the stations, where they had been held to the number of more than 3000 in all precincts, were ordered to stations of the "L" and the subway.

Within twenty-four hours the subway was running its trains with fair regularity, and seventy-two hours after the strike had been declared the regular schedule was being adhered to. On the elevated lines nearly the same result was accomplished by the company aided by the police.

The order of Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, ordering the striking motormen to return to work practically ended the episode.

Lynched For Larceny.

Charged with larceny, Ronce Gwynn, colored, was lynched at Tullahoma, Fla.

The total amount of American cars for 1903 was very close to 14,000, valued at $15,000,000. For 1904, the total production was about 18,500 cars, valued at $22,000,000. Thus it will be seen that while the increase in stocks has been about thirty per cent., the increase in value was nearly fifty per cent., indicating that more of the larger and higher priced cars were turned out in 1904, concludes Leslie's Monthly.

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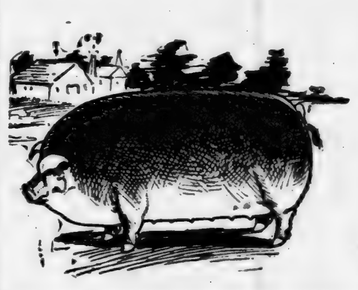
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The Three Sons.

A poor man called his three sons round,
And then to them he said,
"I can't support you all, I've found,
So you must earn your bread.

"Out in the world I bid you go,
Your fortunes for to seek;
I'm sorry, but it must be so;
You'll leave within a week.

"In five years all return to me,
And tell me what you've done.
I hope I shall have cause to be
Proud of each mother's son."

Now John was strong, and James was smart,
And Tom was fair to see,
Each started out with beating heart,
A-wondering what to be.

The five years passed, and strong John came
Back home to see his pa;
He said, "I've not disgraced our name—
I run a trolley car!"

Smart James the next one to return;
A drummer on the road
Was he; he told what he could earn;
His samples, too he showed.

And then Tom drove up to the door,
(Remember, he was "fair")—
He said, "My wife is eighty-four—
But she's a millionaire!"
—The Observer, in Town Topics.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE BEAR.

A FRENCHMAN'S FANTASY OF BARNUM AND INDIA.

Translated From the French.

Summoned in haste for an unexpected meeting, the Town Councillors of Sydney City assembled in the Senate Hall. Sydney City is one of the quietest and most peaceful communities in India. Nothing unexpected ever happens there and the days pass in serene monotony. This may serve to explain the tumultuous emotions of the worthy councillors on this occasion.

Arriving at the hall, they hastened to ask what was the matter. Had any terrible catastrophe occurred? Had the police discovered some new and horrible crime? The eager questions flew from one side of the room to the other, but to no purpose. No one knew anything about the matter.

Finally, to their great relief, a bell rang, the door opened and the president of the council, the venerable Rajah Por, appeared. But alas! the uneasiness felt by his colleagues was only too clearly stamped upon his own face. He looked haggard and worn.

Taking his seat, Rajah Por began, in a cavernous voice:

"The ancients, our masters in the noble art of learning——"

The president was a well instructed man, but he had selected a poor time to air his erudition. From all sides of the hall came low murmurs.

"Tell us the reason for our assembling. What has happened?"

The President bowed graciously.

"Very well, then, gentlemen. This is the reason of your presence here now. You know that his Excellency the Governor is about to honor Sydney City with a visit for the first time. I do not hesitate to say that we have done all in our power to prepare a magnificent and worthy reception for him. Who could have foreseen what has actually occurred?

"This morning I received a telegram from his Excellency. It contained these simple words: 'Arrive to-morrow morning early for a bear hunt.'"

The Councillors gave one low, simultaneous groan. There is one indispensable condition for a bear hunt. There must be a bear. And hunting for bears in the pleasant forest around Sydney City would be like fishing for crocodiles in the Atlantic Ocean!

"We are ready for discussion," said the president, as a horror-stricken silence fell upon the room. "I entreat you all to show the greatest calm. Do not all talk at once."

He might better have said, "Do not all be silent at once," for no one said a word. The president insisted.

"Some one must say something. Kaschemir-Kousch, you are a clever man, what is your opinion as to the best thing to be done?"

Kaschemir-Kousch ventured the opinion that the wisest thing to do was to tell his Excellency that, as there were no bears in Sydney City, it would be unnecessary for him to postpone his visit.

This proposition was immediately voted down. If the Governor wanted a bear, a bear must be procured. It would be highly impertinent to suggest to his Excellency that he was but poorly informed of the fauna of one of his own cities.

"Rahmasson, what have you to say?" asked the president.

Rahmasson suggested weakly that a mechanical bear might be made which would answer the purpose. There was no time for this, however, and the suggestion was passed by.

"Surah-Maboul, have you any advice to offer?" continued the president, in a voice that sounded almost imploring.

Surah-Maboul was silent for a moment, and then a brilliant inspiration seized him. "Why should not a bear skin be borrowed somewhere and one of the Councillor dress up in it and enact an appropriate pantomime?"

This idea was received with much applause until one of the members remarked plaintively:

"But, his Excellency would shoot at us and that would not be pleasant."

Once more silence filled the hall. To organize a bear hunt without any bear, this was the problem that confronted them. No wonder they were utterly discouraged.

Presently one of the youngest Councillors rose to his feet.

"My dear colleages," he said, "I have an idea!"

Every eye was immediately turned upon him and every pair of eyebrows raised in inquiry.

"Do not ask me to explain my idea. It is a secret! Only be prompt at the meeting tomorrow. The bear will be there."

The Senate, as one man, drew a long breath of relief. The question was settled. There would be a bear.

The next morning at daybreak every one was at the place of meeting. The entire Council was to be present at the hunt. The President, Rajah Por, received the Governor with a long speech, in which he lauded his Excellency as the greatest among men, and the Council gaped in admiration of the brave spectacle he presented.

So complete a hunting outfit as that worn by the Governor had never before been seen in Sydney City. Could it be possible for one man to use so many knives, pistols and guns, or was it a walking arsenal that was before them? The Councillors gasped and almost forgot their anxiety about the bear.

The Governor appeared to be delighted. Methodically he went over the ground and took his precautions, meanwhile copiously explaining the rules and regulations of the noble sport of bearing hunting. Suddenly in the midst of his discourse a loud roaring was heard.

The Councillors looked at each other in relief and the Governor grew slightly pale.

"The bear!" he murmured.

There was a cracking of broken twigs, a heavy tread and from an opening in the trees appeared a bear, a real bear with a long and shaggy coat and ferocious claws.

The youngest Councillor looked about him in triumph.

"Didn't I tell you so?" commanded the Governor. "Leave me alone to face the enemy!"

The enemy paused. For an enemy he seemed strangely peaceful. He sat still on his haunches and looked about him. Just then a low whistle sounded from the direction of the youngest Councillor.

"Dear me, it is never wise to do that," cried the Governor, "just see what will happen——"

As he spoke the bear raised his head and then continued to move forward, but in what a strange manner. Erect upon his hind legs, he almost seemed to be dancing.

"Exactly as I thought," cried his Excellency, in a trembling voice, "he is most dangerous now!"

"Ha-hum!" murmured Rajah Por, to the youngest Councillor, a trained bear!"

"Hush!" replied the Councillor in a whisper, "Barnum's circus is in Sydney City just now! Was it not a glorious idea? But don't let the Governor hear us!"

The Governor could not have heard. He had reached the critical moment when he required all his courage and presence of mind. He raised his gun to his shoulder. The bear continued to approach.

Bang! went his Excellency's gun. The bear paused, undecided. Bang, bang! The bear fell motionless.

"Good!" murmured the youngest Councillor enthusiastically. He is a wonderfully trained bear. At one shot, he comes forward; at two, he falls; at three——" He stopped abruptly, the Governor was rushing toward his victim, his face aglow with unexpected success.

"Hurrah!" he cried.

Suddenly his Excellency's voice froze in his throat. The bear, considering that he had remained prostrate as long as the rules required, rose to his hind feet and proceeded with the third figure.

Delicately grasping his Excellency around the waist, he began to waltz briskly. In spite of himself the Governor was obliged to keep time. His face was convulsed. Queer cries from his parted lips. As if to tranquilize him, the bear gently licked his cheeks.

It was too much. In not one of his books on sports had the Governor ever read that it was the custom of bears to waltz with their hunters and to lick their cheeks. Had it been a case of fighting an infuriated animal, his Excellency would not have been embarrassed. As it was, he fainted——

On page 237 of the official report prepared by his Excellency the Governor at the conclusion of his last journey may be read the following:

"The immense forest which surrounds Sydney City is inhabited by the most ferocious wild beasts. I have myself experienced their terrors during a bear hunt in which I barely escaped alive.

"The animal, of a size rarely equaled in its immensity, fell to the ground, pierced by two balls from my rifle. As I approached to give him the last stroke of the knife, he drew himself up in one supreme effort.

"I owe my present existence only to the fortunate presence of mind which prompted me to throw myself upon the ground and simulate death. As is well known, bears do not touch dead bodies.

"Captured by my companions, the enormous animal was offered in my name to the Barnum menagerie, where it may now be admired by all for its great size as well as its unusual intelligence. Recovered from the wounds I dealt, which apparently have left no trace, it has learned with surprising rapidity the tricks and exercises common to circus shows. To-day he lies down, performs his toilet, dances, simulates death, and waltzes as if he had never done anything else in his life."

RADIUM IN THE SUN.

Prof. Snyder Finds It in Aurora Borealis and in Star Spectra.

Professor Monroe B. Snyder, of the Philadelphia Observatory, read a preliminary paper before the members of the American Philosophical Society on his recent announcement of the discovery of radium in the photosphere of the sun, which discovery is more important than appears on the surface, because, if Professor Snyder is borne out by subsequent investigations, it means the entire destruction of many laws of science which have been regarded as fixed. Kischoff's law of radiation and absorption, for instance, is ruthlessly set aside by the new discoveries, as well as the nebular theory of the formation of celestial bodies and many other accepted beliefs of physicists.

In this the professor finds the cause of heat and luminosity of the celestial bodies. The variable stars, the professor thinks, are not caused by one body revolving about another, but he attributes their regular fluctuations of light to the fact that they are bodies which have periodical outbursts of radio-activity. This he calls critical radio-activity, and makes the statement that the sun is a variable star, with a period of eleven years, and that sun spots are one of the demonstrations or results of those outbursts of radium emanations.

The presence of certain rings of light which have been observed in the nebula of Orion and other nebulæ by prominent observers, have never been satisfactorily explained. These rings are clearly to be seen in the photographs of that particular portion of the heavens, but their cause has been a matter of conjecture.

Professor Snyder now says that he has sufficient evidence to warrant him in making the assertion that they are the visual evidences of the passing from medium to another of the radium emanations, or what the professor calls critical radio-activity. This radio-activity plays a most important part in the energy of the universe. In it the transformations of energy and matter are bound up together. Behind the positive action is a negative process by which the discharge of the element, with its light and any material which may be carried with them, are again coalesced into stars and probably future worlds.

Professor Snyder quotes the works of Soddy and others, who intimated the possibility of the existence of some vast and unsuspected power or agency at work around us.

THEY MAKE SNOW IMAGES.

Much Skill Shown by Residents of Andreasberg, Germany.

In the little town of Andreasberg, in the Harz Mountains, of Germany, making snow images has been reduced to a science, under the stimulus of an annual snow festival, in which the residents of the town compete for prizes.

Those New York boys who, rolling three balls of snow of different sizes into shape, pile one atop of another and gouging holes in the uppermost, have styled them eyes and mouth and the whole "a snow man," should pay a visit to Andreasberg. The snow men there are to the snow men of American youth as the works of the master sculptor are to the efforts of the neophyte. There a snow man is a man indeed. Nor is the skill of the townspeople confined to the snow man. Feminine figures, groups, animals, mechanical devices and many others as difficult of execution are worked out in snow.

The festival, organized in 1895, has come to be an affair of considerable interest in that part of Germany, and during the time it is in progress the little village is thronged with guests. One year four thousand persons enjoyed the sport.

The task of the judges is by no means an easy one. In back yards, front yards and in the streets before the houses the models have been set up. That worker in the snow is wisest who waits until the last moment and then works swiftly and skilfully, for the sun is no more merciful to snow in that country than in this. Many a good sculptor's work has been reduced to a shapeless mass before the judges got around just because the sun would not hide its face.

A favorite custom among the snow sculptors is to reproduce a scene from some well known fairy tale. Thus at one of the festivals of the Pied Piper of Hamelin was pictured a group of snow children dancing merrily to the imaginery music from his snow pipe. Little Red Riding Hood, in a hood as white as snow, confronted a huge white wolf. The Babes in the Wood faced a wicked old witch, who later got her just deserts beneath the rays of the sun. Love and the Lion was another snow piece, in which love looked rather cold, but either the weather or the sight of her literally caused the lion's mouth to "water."

An electric car was a feature of one festival. It was a fine piece of work originally, but a day or two in the sun made it look as if it had figured in a wreck.

A steam engine in which many of the intricate parts of the real machine were reproduced in snow was the feature of another festival.—New York Tribune.

The most successful fiction writer in England is Silas K. Hocking, of whom little or nothing is known in the United States. He was once a Methodist minister.

Fact and Fancy for Little People

The Sing-Away Bird.

O say, have you heard of the sing-away bird,
That sings where the Runaway river
Runs down with its rills from the bald-headed hills
That stand in the sunshine and shiver?
"O, sing; sing-away; sing-away,
How the pines and the birches are stirred
By the trill of the sing-away bird!

And the bald-headed hills, with their rocks and their rills,
To the tune of his rapture are ringing,
And their faces grow young, all their gray mists among,
While the forests break forth into singing.
"O, sing; sing-away; sing-away!"
And the river runs singing along,
And the flying winds catch up the song.

It was nothing but—hush! A wild white-throated thrush
That emptied his musical quiver
With a charm and a spell over valley and dell
On the banks of the Runaway river.
"O, sing; sing-away; sing-away!"
Yet the song of the wild singer had
The sound of a soul that was glad.

And beneath the glad sun many a glad-hearted one
Set the world to the tune of his gladness;
The river shall sing it, the breezes shall wing it,
Till life shall forget its long sadness.
"O, sing; sing-away; sing-away!"
Sing, spirit, who knowest joy's giver,
Sing on, by Time's Runaway river!
—Lucy Larcom.

The Magic Bottle.

Here is a trick that will prove a puzzle to those who are not pretty well up in physics.

Take an ordinary dinner plate and fill it with water, then a small empty

bottle, and assure the spectators that you are wizard enough to pour water through the solid bottom of the latter.

Pass the bottle around, that all may see it perfectly empty and dry, then, having thrust a stick into it and held it to the fire until it is very hot—too hot to hold in the bare hands—stand it, mouth downward, in the plate of water. At the same time pour a tablespoonful of water on the upturned bottom, as if you were beginning to fill it in that way.

Each time you do this the bottle will be seen to retain more water, and as a corresponding amount will have disappeared from the plateful from which you are dipping it, it will easily appear as though the water had passed through the bottom of the bottle.

The Giraffe "Lives High."

"You can always tell giraffe country at a glance," said Capt. Manel, the big game hunter. "A place of low bushes or no bushes or trees at all is sure not to have any giraffes in it. Always look for low trees with abundant leafage before you look for the giraffes.

"No matter how fertile the ground may be, or how full it may be of fine juicy grass and other vegetation that would furnish abundant food for the giraffes, you won't be likely to find them unless there are trees. The reason for this is that it is very nearly as hard for a giraffe to browse on the ground as it would be for a man to stoop over without getting on hands and knees, and pick something up from the ground with his mouth.

"There is no more awkward and painful sight than to see one of these beautiful beasts feeding from the ground. It straddles till they look as if they were being stretched like India rubber.

"Then it slowly and clumsily lowers its body, jerking its forelegs spasmodically to keep its balance. That is why a giraffe is not eager to browse on low-growing vegetation."

Trick with Cards.

Here is a card trick that any bright boy can perform, and a little practice will make him so skillful that no one can detect it. Hold out the pack, face downward, and ask some one to draw out four cards. Then ask him to look at them and to think of one of the four. Of course he must not tell you what card he thought of.

When he hands the four cards back to you, you must put two of them at the bottom of the pack and two on the top, but you must do this so dextrously and neatly that it will not be noticed. Here is where your practice will be needed.

Now in handing the pack, withdraw four cards of any sort, no matter what they may be, and place them under the two cards that you have put at the bottom of the pack. Then, taking six cards from the bottom, spread them out on the table and ask the person if the card he thought of is among them.

If he says no, you are sure that it is one of the two that you put on top. You then pass those two cards to the bottom, and, withdrawing one of them, you lay it on the table, asking him if that is the card.

If he says no again, take up the card, put it on top of the pack and then, extending the pack toward him, tell him to draw his card from the bottom—and his card is sure to be there.

If, when you lay down the six cards, he says that his card is among them, you take up the four that you have put on the bottom of the pack and put them on top, putting the other two at the bottom. Lay one of these on the table, and if he says it is not his, ask him to draw his from the bottom of the pack, as in the other case.

What a Penny Can Do.

Most of the talk is about "millions" these days, and I notice that young people, like older ones, are beginning to look down on the pennies and to imagine that saving pennies is too slow altogether for this age, says a business man.

Let me tell you a true story about a recent big engineering contract that shows the value of pennies.

A great firm, well known through the country, figured on an engineering contract a few years ago. They had everything calculated to the last cent, except the cost of some dredging. On this they couldn't quite figure within half of one cent per cubic foot without getting more facts.

"We'd better investigate," said the elder partner, "and find out just how much we'll have to dredge."

"Nonsense," said the younger and more active partner. "It is only half a cent and it's not worth bothering about."

So they signed the contract.

After they had worked six months it developed that the firm would have to dredge away 10,000,000 cubic feet of material. It also turned out that it would cost them exactly "only half a cent" per cubic foot more to do it than they were getting for it. Ten million cubic feet, at that half a cent each, which the younger partner had said was "not worth bothering about," amounted to just $50,000.

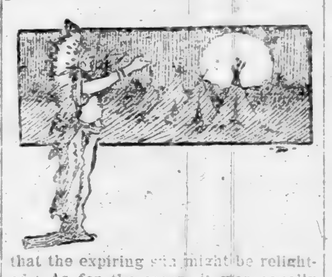
The firm has been working three years now to fulfill a contract at a heavy loss, simply because a man didn't consider that half a cent was worth bothering about.

Uses for Sand.

By the sea nothing seems so common or so worthless as the sand by the shore. But in other situations sand is of great use. The farmer or gardener by mixing it with stiff clay makes the latter better suited for crops or plants. The marble cutter uses it for polishing. Floors are scoured with it, and sandpaper has a variety of uses. It has even been said that grocers have mixed it with their sugar. Mixed with ashes and other things and exposed to great heat, it forms glass, not only the commoner or coarser kind, of which common bottles are made, but also the finest crystal and Venetian of which ornaments and vessels fitted for monarchs and millionaires are shaped. And the sandstone of which palaces are built was once, before enormous pressure wielded it into rock, nothing but a mass of loose sand.

Death of the Sun.

Among the Ojibway Indians, who once occupied the lands about the great lakes, in Canada, the sun, moon and stars were all objects of worship; for the red man was, in his own way, a decidedly religious person. At dawn the old chief and warriors chanted the praises of the sun, and at nightfall they thanked him for the light and heat with which he had supplied them during the day. An eclipse of the sun filled them with dismay; that event was looked on as his death, and they were then very anxious about his safety. They used to fasten bits of live coal to the points of their arrows and shoot them up into the air in order



that the expiring sun might be relighted. As for the moon, it was equally precious; they reckoned their months by it. Their children were forbidden to point at it with their finger lest it should be bitten off.

"Pious" Parrots.

Parrots are such close observers and keen mimics that it would be surprising if birds in the households of clergymen and ministers did not repeat special phrases at proper times. Indeed, it would be as well not to hold family worship with a speaking parrot in the room. There was no harm in the bird that sang in good time and tune "There is a happy land." But other feats of imitativeness might easily offend. Parrots uttering responses, or bits of the creed, or scraps of prayer—as several have been known to do—especially at unseasonable moments, are apt to vex rather than amuse, though, of course, the birds do not mean to be irreverent. A bishop's parrot used to ejaculate "Let us pray," sometimes in devout tones, at other times mockingly, and the bishop could hardly have liked it.

WIT AND HUMOR

BETTY'S CHI

When Betty draws a frown
Bursts into storm
her brow,
As though a rose
avow
Its rosehood and
down
With coldest disdain
brown
With fingers
and
She opes
lips
Men do
all
In the
And dares the
moon
And laughter
thinks—and
She fills
cup
Then sighs
heaves
And sighs and
the
Of wrinkled
wreck
She consummates
boom,
And lassy bank
to doom;
And lambs should
draws a check.

COINCIDEN

Patience—Clara has
every winter for the last
Charity—Yes, and
gaged to six different
delphia Bulletin.

POLISHED

"He's a polished
"What! look at his
"Yes, aren't they
land Plain Dealer.

THE INSIDE

Duffy—Do you mean
all you gave Miss Flushly
day was a miniature
Smooth—Why, yes; I
you were going to give
locket and chain.—Detroit

TURNED DOW

Ned—Did old Mr.
his daughter?
Dick—Well—er—no,
refusal of her for a life
delphia Public Ledger.

NO BLONDINE

"But you said you'd
as I lived."
"No, I did not. I said
till you dyed."—Houston

UNPLEASANT TH

"There's a man of
great deal."
"A friend, eh?"
"No; a man to whom
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GOOD DEFINIT

Little Willie—Say, pa,
celt?
Pa—Conceit, my son,
esteem belonging to our
Chicago News.

IMPROVI

She—I think I've
nomical.
Her Husband—Do you
She—Certainly. I'm
run in debt half as
month.—Brooklyn Life.

COMPARIS

Mrs. Trult—My
of jack of all trades;
most anything.
Mrs. Garbey—And my
jack of clubs; he belongs
ferent societies and
anybody.—Detroit Free

MOTHER'S INS

Mother (firmly, to
who is about to have a
Now, May, if you cry
you to a dentist's again.
Bits.

AMATEUR ORCHESTR

The Rector—Oh, plan
Plan-o!
Mr. Brown (double bl
blowed! I've come here
self!—London Punch.

THE YOUNG

Tess—Young Dr. Sw
now, isn't he?
Jess (blushing)—Yes,
Tess—What are his
Jess—From 8 to 10
when pa's out he stays
delphia Press.

AT A BOSTON

Carrie—Maude is such
girl. She told me one
marry the worst man in
Martha—I know; that
they thought she was go
the man who afterward
husband, dear.—Boston

A boy in Berlin only
old has been convicted of
of lese majeste and has
tenced to three months'
ment.

MISS FLORENCE KANAH

This
Girl
Fr
Cat
of
Lun
Pe-r

Pe-ru-na Contains

for Colds and Catarrh

cts Are Stubborn

niform excellent quality for over a q
ury has steadily increased the sales of L
The leader of all package co

Lion Coffee

used in millions of homes. Such
r success speaks for itself. It is a
proof that LION COFFEE has the
idence of the people.
he uniform quality of LION
FFEE survives all opposition.
COFFEE keeps its old friends and
makes new ones every day.

COFFEE has even more
ts Strength, Flavor and Qual-
commend it. On arrival from
ntation, it is carefully roasted
our factories and securely
d in 1 lb. sealed packages,
t opened again until needed
e in the home. This precludes
ssibility of adulteration or contact with
insects or unclean hands. The absolu
COFFEE is therefore guaranteed to the c

Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every
Save these Lion-heads for valuable p

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYW
WOOLSON SPICE CO

L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 & $3.00 SHOES
ouglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the
ue of their excellent style, easy fitting and unsurpassed wearing qualities. They are just as good as those
$5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price.
uglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, look better,
, wear longer, and have a greater intrinsic value
Before you buy, compare them with other makes, and
r value by examining the inside and prove for yourself
ch shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute.
$3.50 shoes are equal in every respect to other
ish custom shoes costing from $5.00 to $7.00.
ities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. Wherever you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.
TTER THAN OTHER MAKES AT ANY PRICE.
year. I have worn W. L. Douglas shoes for
d better than any shoe that I have ever worn
W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3.00 shoes because they fit
old their shape, and wear longer than other makes.
S $4.00 SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.
OR EYELETS WILL NOT WORK LOOSE.
as has the largest shoe mail order business in the world,
ishing to the most particular people at prices
ualities. Write for Illustrated Catalog.
UGLAS, BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PEPSIA Texas

SICK HEADACHE,
MARK.
STIPATION
LY AND PERMANENTLY
CURED WITH
rchard Water,
ce. With Successful
Is the Best Testimonial.
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
chard Water Co.,
ouisville, Ky.

A. G.
ONE WAY RATE
plus $2.00
Texas, Indian
Terr
ROUND TRIP R
ON SALE—M
19th.
For Maps, Sche
mation, call on or
A. B. Freem
Ground Floor
BIRMINGHAM.

WIT AND HUMOR

BETTY'S CHEC

When Betty drew a c
frown
Bur-ts into crumpled
brightness
As though a rose might
grow
Its rosebud and its ca-tes

POLISHED.

CONFIDENCE.

THE INSIDE TRA

TURNED DOWN

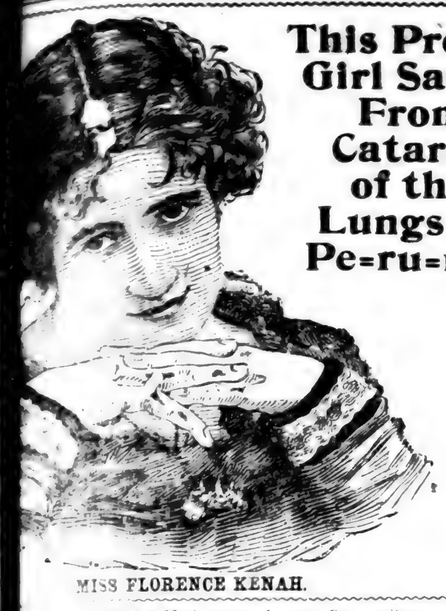
UNPLEASANT THOU

GOOD DEFINITIO

TWO WING.

AT A BOSTON "T

A boy in Berlin only thir
has been convicted of
of less magnitude and has
sentenced to three months'
ment.



MISS FLORENCE KENAH.

This Pretty Girl Saved From Catarrh of the Lungs by Pe-ru-na.

Kenah, 434 Maria street, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"Months ago I caught a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and there so persistently that I became alarmed. I took medical benefit, until my digestive organs became upset and my head began to ache severely and frequently.

"I advised to try Peruna, and although I had little faith I felt so discouraged to try anything. It brought me blessed relief at once. I felt that I had the right medicine at last. Within three weeks I was entirely restored and have enjoyed perfect health since.

"I have the greatest faith in Peruna." — *Florence E. Kenah.*

The cold wind and rain, slush and mud of winter are especially fascinating. Few [illegible] catching cold [illegible] It fortifies the [illegible] catarrh.

for Colds and Catarrh.

[illegible] resting letter gives one [illegible] with Peruna; [illegible] a popular society [illegible], writes: [illegible] a long drive in the [illegible] chill caught [illegible] cold settled on my lungs, and [illegible] to shake off. I [illegible] of Peruna for colds [illegible] I got a bottle to try. [illegible] did, for it brought [illegible] about two bottles [illegible] money well spent. [illegible] confident in me, and I [illegible] to my friends, but have purchased several bottles to give to those without the means to buy, and have noticed without exception that it has brought a speedy cure wherever it has been used."—Rose Gerbing.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used on and off for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

All correspondence held strictly confidential.

cts Are Stubborn Things

[illegible] uniform excellent quality **for over a quarter of a** [illegible] tury has steadily increased the sales of LION COFFEE,

The leader of all package coffees.

Lion Coffee

[illegible] used in millions of homes. Such [illegible] ss speaks for itself. It is a [illegible] proof that **LION COFFEE** has the **fidence of the people.**

[illegible] uniform quality of LION [illegible] survives all opposition.

COFFEE keeps its old friends and makes new ones every day.

N COFFEE has even more its Strength, Flavor and Qual- commend it. On arrival from antation, it is carefully roast- our factories and securely d in 1 lb. sealed packages, ot opened again until needed e in the home. This precludes ssibility of adulteration or contact with germs, dirt, insects or unclean hands. The absolute purity of COFFEE is therefore guaranteed to the consumer.

Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package. Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN.

[illegible] $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the [illegible] their excellent style, easy fitting and supe- [illegible] Lines. They are just as good as those that [illegible] $5.00. The only difference is the price. [illegible] $3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their [illegible] wear longer, and are of greater value than any [illegible] on the market regardless of price. W. L. Douglas guar- [illegible] antees the value by stamping his name and price on the [illegible] Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. [illegible] are sold through his own retail stores in [illegible] and by shoe dealers everywhere. Send for [illegible] W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

OTHER MAKES AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit [illegible] ur shape, and wear longer than other makes.

AS $4.00 SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

IF YOU LIVE WHERE W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES ARE NOT SOLD [illegible] largest shoe mail order business in the world. [illegible] 25c. extra prepaid to any part of the U. S. If you desire [illegible] Catalog of Spring Styles, [illegible]

DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SPEPSIA

SICK HEADACHE,

STIPATION

[illegible] AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITH

Orchard Water,

[illegible] Proof, With Successful [illegible] the Best Testimonial.

[illegible] BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

[illegible]rchard Water Co.,

[illegible] Louisville, Ky.

Texas Excursions

Via

A. G. S. R. R.

ONE WAY RATE—Half regular fare plus $2.00

To

Texas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

...MARCH 21...

ROUND TRIP RATES—One fare plus $2.00, good to return within 21 days.

ON SALE—March 21st, April 4th and 18th.

For Maps, Schedules, or other information, call on or write,

A. B. Freeman, T. P. A.,

Ground Floor Woodward Building

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Sixty Hours in a Day.

The Brahmins' clock divides the day into sixty hours of twenty-four minutes each, called ghurees. Occasionally a twenty-four minute sand-glass is used, but more commonly a copper bowl with a very small hole in the bottom of it, this bowl being placed on the surface of the water and gradually filled. If the hole in the bottom is correctly sized, the bowl sinks in twenty-four minutes; this registers the duration of the ghuree. An attendant thereupon empties the basin and strikes the hour of the day or night on the gong.

The "Mountain-High" Waves.

The size of the Atlantic waves has been carefully measured for the Washington Hydrographic Bureau. In height the waves usually average about 30 feet, but in rough weather they attain from 40 to 48 feet. During storms they are often from 500 to 600 feet long and last ten or eleven seconds, while the longest yet known measured half a mile and did not spend itself for twenty-three seconds.

Inventor of Spectacles.

There is a record that Roger Bacon the friar who devoted more of his time to science than to religion, was the first man to make spectacles, in the year 1280. Yet some one points out that on a tomb in Florence, dated 1290, there is an inscription which awards the honor to another in these words, "Here lies Salvino degli Armati, inventor of spectacles. May God pardon his sins."

Probably the most costly tree in the world is the plane tree which grows in Wood street in the city of London. It occupies a space which would bring in a rental of $1,250 a year and this capitalized at thirty years purchase, gives a value of $37,500

Why He Crossed.

Washington was asked why he crossed the Delaware on the ice.

"I couldn't commit an anachronism," he explained. "It would have spoiled the painting utterly.

Perceiving the wise foresight of their leader, the soldiers cheered him on.—Judge.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Loon Overcome by Cold.

E. E. Skinner, caretaker at the town farm, found a large loon in the road yesterday near his house.

He caught the bird, carried it home and fed it. It seemed to be suffering from hunger and the severe cold.—Berlin Correspondence Hartford Courant.

Flogs the Teachers.

In the monasteries of Thibet, which are also the schools, failures in examination, as well as breaches in discipline and manners, is punished by flogging, and the tutors are flogged, too, as being responsible for their pupils' deficiencies.

An Oriental Scientist.

It was a Japanese man of science, Kitatso, who first demonstrated that most of the germs of consumption and other diseases found in dust are harmless, a single hour of sunshine sufficing to kill them. Were it not for this agency of the sun the globe would soon be depopulated.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The exportation of cattle from Mexico to Cuba is increasing.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

There are 12,655 graduates of the Yale University living.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Graham County jail at Clifton, A. T., is the strongest jail in the world.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO

AVERY & McMILLAN,

51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines. Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

25 CTS.

Smallest Dictionary.

The University of California has received what it thinks is the smallest dictionary in the world. The book is a French-English dictionary, one and one-eighth inches long, by three-fourths of an inch wide. It was printed first in large type and then reduced to its present size by photographic methods. Each page contains about 110 words, the book containing 630 pages.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Japan imports wool from many of the European countries.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

Petroleum wells have been discovered in Chihuahua, Mexico.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The annual consumption of salt in England is forty pounds a head.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

The Japanese strictly enforce a law which prohibits the use of tobacco by boys under twenty years of age.

YELLOW CRUST ON BABY

Would Crack Open and Scab Causing Terrible Itching—Cured by Cuticura.

"Our baby had a yellow crust on his head which I could not keep away. When I thought I had succeeded in getting his head clear, it would start again by the crown of his head, crack and scale, and cause terrible itching. I then got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washing the scalp with the soap and then applying the Ointment. A few treatments made a complete cure. I have advised many mothers to use Cuticura, when I have been asked about the same ailment of their babies. Mrs. John Boyce, Pine Brush, N. Y."

Land of Bad Snowdrifts.

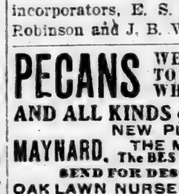
The worst snowdrifts experienced by any railroad are said to be those in Sweden. Although the cold is not so intense as in some of our western states, the snowfall is heavy and continuous. The snow plows of various kinds which are used on these roads are said to be the most powerful in the world. There are times, however when even this machinery fails to clear the way, when hundreds of men must be employed to dig out the stalled trains

In Norway the average length of life is greater than in any other country on the globe.

HAD TO GIVE UP.

Suffered Agonies From Kidney Disorders Until Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

George W. Renoff, of 1953 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa., a man of good repute, writes: "Five years ago I was suffering so with my back and kidneys that I often had to lay off. The kidney secretions were unnatural, my legs and stomach were swollen, and I had no appetite. When doctors failed to help me I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and improved until my back was strong and my appetite returned. During the four years since I stopped using them I have enjoyed excellent health. The cure was permanent."



GEORGE W. RENOFF.

(Signed) GEORGE W. RENOFF.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

A Family Job.

One of the most remarkable instances of hereditary office among solicitors is that of the acting under sheriff for the city of London. Tutnell Burchell sits in his sheriff's court in Red Lion square, on the bench that his father, grandfather and great-grandfather successively occupied.

Surinam, in Dutch Guiana, has the smallest range of temperature of any place in the world. In summer the average is 73, and in winter, 77 1-2 degrees.

The inhabitants of St. Petersburg number 1,500,000, and Moscow has over 1,000,000 inhabitants.

There are 3,000,000 mules in the United States.

New Lumber Company.

Mobile, Ala.—Robinson Lumber Company, of Mobile; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, E. S. Robinson, W. A. Robinson and J. B. White.

PECANS WE SELL DIRECT TO PLANTER AT WHOLESALE. . . AND ALL KINDS of NUT TREES. NEW PLUM, MAYNARD, THE MONEYMAKER, The BEST that ever happened. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION. OAK LAWN NURSERY, Huntsville Ala.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief. Removes all swelling in 5 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Woman's Kidney Troubles

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing This Fatal Disease.

Mrs. J. W. Lang and Mrs. S. Frake

Of all the diseases known, with which women are afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women, and thousands have been cured of serious kidney derangements by it. Derangements of the feminine organs quickly affect the kidneys, and when a woman has such symptoms as pain or weight in the loins, backache, bearing down pains, urine too frequent, scanty or high colored, producing scalding or burning, or deposits like brick dust in it, unusual thirst, swelling of hands and feet, swelling under the eyes or sharp pains in the back running down the inside of her groin, she may be sure her kidneys are affected and should lose no time in combating the disease with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the woman's remedy for woman's ills.

The following letters show how marvelously successful it is.

Mrs. Samuel Frake, of Prospect Plains, N. J., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

I cannot thank you enough for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. When I first wrote to you I had suffered for years with what the doctor called kidney trouble and congestion of the womb. My back ached dreadfully all the time, and I suffered so with that bearing-down feeling I could hardly walk across the room. I did not get any better, so decided to stop doctoring with my physician and take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am thankful to say it has entirely cured me. I do all my own work, have no more backache and all the bad symptoms have disappeared.

I cannot praise your medicine enough, and would advise all women suffering with kidney trouble to try it.

Mrs. J. W. Lang, of 626 Third Avenue, New York, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

I have been a great sufferer with kidney trouble. My back ached all the time and I was discouraged. I heard that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure kidney disease, and I began to take it; and it has cured me when everything else had failed. I have recommended it to lots of people and they all praise it very highly.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from kidney trouble, or any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of the great volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than likely she has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

WINCHESTER

RIFLE & PISTOL CARTRIDGES.

"It's the shots that hit that count." Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges in all calibers hit, that is, they shoot accurately and strike a good, hard, penetrating blow. This is the kind of cartridges you will get, if you insist on having the time-tried Winchester make.

ALL DEALERS SELL WINCHESTER MAKE OF CARTRIDGES.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

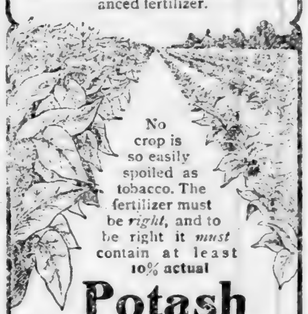
Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

A Tobacco Grower's Profit

is dependent upon a properly balanced fertilizer.

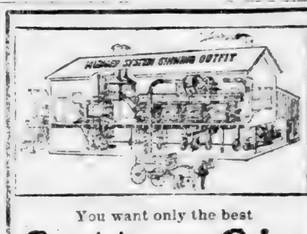


No crop is so easily spoiled as tobacco. The fertilizer must be *right*, and to be right it *must* contain at least 10% actual

Potash

Test it: Supply one patch with fertilizer with plenty of Potash, another with little or no potash, and note the results. Every tobacco grower should have our little book, "Tobacco Culture"—it will be sent free—write to:

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., N. Y., or Atlanta, Ga.—22½ South Broad St.



You want only the best

Cotton Gin Machinery

Ask any experienced Ginner about

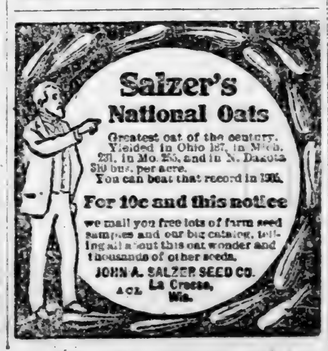
Pratt, Eagle, Smith Winship, Munger

We would like to show you what thousands of life long customers say. Write for catalog and testimonial booklet.

Continental Gin Co

Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga. Birmingham, Ala. Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Tex.

Salzer's National Oats



Greatest oat of the century. Yielded in Ohio 167, in Minn. 221, in Mo. 250, and in N. Dakota 310 bus. per acre. You can beat that record in 1905.

For 10c and this notice

we mail you free lots of farm seed samples and our big catalog, telling all about this oat wonder and thousands of other seeds.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. ACL La Crosse, Wis.

Am. 11, 1905.

ELECTRIC VEST POCKET LIGHTS

By Mail $1.00.

United Electric Co.

1804 Fourth Avenue

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

WANTED

EVERY ONE TO KNOW THAT I AM

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

High Grade Flour, Feed of all Kinds.

A LARGE LINE OF

Fancy Groceries, Men's Suits, Boy's Suits,

Pants and Overalls

Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Farming Tools, Harness, Etc. We Guarantee Prices as Low as the Lowest . . . .

Kind and Courteous Treatment to All

Come and See Me and be Convinced

W. N. HORNSBY

THE BIG STORE THORSBY, ALA.

..This.. Constitutes the Secret of Japanese Success

By Hosmer Whitfield

THE whole secret of the Japanese success may be said to lie in the fact that problem of the present war was studied in detail, instruments acquired fitted for the end in view, and lastly, in the war-readiness of the fleet. As soon as the government of Japan had decided to throw down the gage, the fleet, held on the slenderest leash, was ready to spring forward and deal that first crushing blow which altered the whole aspect of the campaign afloat. The events of the past three months have emphasized the fact that a fleet is not maintained in order to show the flag on foreign coasts, to provide local defence to distant coast towns, or to cruise ship by ship in a silly isolation, but must be concentrated to meet the strategic needs of any probable war.

By the masterly strokes which Admiral Togo dealt at Russian naval power, and by the subsequent blocking of the Port Arthur channel, he freed the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pechili to the transports carrying the Japanese armies. He did more, even, than this. By "sealing up" Port Arthur he robbed Russia of a base which the much-talked-of re-enforcements from the Baltic Russia to gain with the assistance of the squadron within, disabled though it were, and he gave a singularly vivid illustration of the truth that the mere possession of ships with crews inadequate in numbers and unskilled in warlike duties is not equivalent to naval strength. Behind the fleet, even if well manned, and under a leader of courage, great strategical and tactical ability, and personal magnetism, must be a well-thought-out organization, and dockyards well equipped and with ample supplies of labor for repairs. Japan has supplied the world with object-lessons in warfare and in the influence of the command of the sea, but, above all else, she has illustrated the effect of intelligent, careful organization, and the meaning of being ready for war. She has humbled a power against which even Napoleon could not prevail.

Her manner of treating the war correspondents was a revelation to other nations. With a gentle firmness she promptly denied us the same free privileges that were granted during the Spanish-American and the Boer war. Old-time journalists who meet one another only when some great battle is in progress say that they never before saw such polite severity or such rigid censorship. It was a complete surprise. The Japanese claim that they cannot afford to let the rest of the world gain even a remote idea of their plans, that it is a war in which they are fighting against heavy odds, and that they must fight it as their generals see fit. Several newspapers have facetiously remarked that the war will be fought over again in the magazines. I simply want to say that my observations have enhanced the belief that there are a myriad interesting and important matters connected with this war which the world knows little or nothing about and will know little or nothing about until after peace has been declared.—Success.

Hardly a day passes without some account of more or less criminality as the direct visible result of reading "dime novels," the Boston Transcript avows. There is great necessity for a more general recognition of a psychological law, that what impressionable natures think about, or mentally dwell with, they grow like, or become. Suggestion is as sure in its trend as any principle in physics. Plastic and chaotic youthful minds, with little or no moral poise, often live in an abnormal and tragic world of their own.

Some interesting experiments have been made to ascertain which wood lasts the longest. It was found, according to the Indianapolis News, that birch and aspen decayed in three years, willow and chestnut in four years, maple and red beech in five years and elm and ash in seven years. Oak, Scottish fir and Weymouth pine decayed to the depth of half an inch in seven years; larch and juniper were uninjured at the end of the seven years. In situations so free from moisture that they may be practically called dry, the durability of timber is unlimited. The roof of Westminster Hall, London, is more than 450 years old.

The number of telephones in use in 1902 was 2,315,297, or about one to thirty-four of the total population, states the New York Tribune. From that average, however, there were some wide departures. California, for instance, reported one for every fourteen, and Alabama one for every 134. The average number of messages per telephone for the year was 2190. In States that were well supplied with instruments the number of messages was smaller than this. New York reported 1464 and New Jersey 1147, while in Alabama the average number of messages per telephone was 3279 and in Tennessee 3557. In other words, the number of telephones gave a direct indication of the progressive spirit of a locality, whereas the amount of business which one instrument was required to do seems to have been in inverse ratio thereto.

Hawkinsville, Ga.—Sheriff Rogers has just received a message from Cochran to hurry there for John J. Blount, who shot William H. Harrell Friday. Reports received here say that Blount cursed Harrell and attacked him in the latter's store, shooting him down. Blount was arrested and brought here to jail. Harrell is 39 years old and one of Cochran's leading merchants and business men and is an alderman. Great excitement is caused here and in Cochran over the affair. Blount is well known.

Cardiff.—A terrible explosion has occurred in the Cambrian colliery at Clydianechavle in the Rhondda valley. It is feared that twenty or thirty miners have been killed. The pit is afire Many of those rescued from the mine are severely burned.

Gadsden, Ala.—The 9-year-old son of Forney Cox, who lives six miles north of Attalla, shot and killed himself by accident while handling a gun. Forney Cox is a well-known citizen of the county and the death of his boy will be

DIPLOMATIC CORPS SHIFT

President Makes Changes in Ambassadors and Ministers.

CORTELYOU IN THE CABINET

The Senate Acts Immediately on Nominations of Two ex-Members — Wynne Gets Consulship—Other Appointments in Consular Service—Men Who Are Shifted About.

Washington, D. C.—The President sent to the Senate a long list of diplomatic and consular nominations in addition to those of the Cabinet. The latter were immediately confirmed. Nominations for two ex-Senators also were sent in, namely, Cockrell to be Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, and Quarles to be Judge of the Eastern District of Wisconsin. These two nominations were also confirmed.

With the exception of Mr. Wynne, all the members of the last Cabinet were reappointed. Mr. Cortelyou takes Wynne's place in the Postoffice Department, and the latter gets the Consul-Generalship at London, England, vice H. Clay Evans, late Commissioner of Pensions, who has been at London about two years. Secretary Shaw is renominated with the understanding that he will retire in February, 1906, when he will have served a full four years.

The nominations sent in for Ambassadors were decided upon and the announcement of the proposed changes made some time ago. Of the eleven Ministers nominated only six are new men. The other five are now in the diplomatic service, and are to be transferred from their present places to those for which they have been nominated. Four of the five Ambassadors named are in the diplomatic service, and Mr. Reid, who goes to London, was Minister to France under President Harrison. Those nominated to be Ambassadors are:

Whitelaw Reid, New York, to Great Britain.

Robert S. McCormick, Illinois, to France.

George V. L. Meyer, Massachusetts, to Russia.

Edwin H. Conger, Iowa, to Mexico.

Henry White, Rhode Island, to Italy.

Ambassador Bellamy Storer will be retained at the Austrian court, although there has been a stiff fight among Ohio politicians over the matter. Mr. McCormick and Mr. Meyer are now serving respectively at St. Petersburg and Rome. Mr. Conger is Minister to China, and Mr. White First Secretary of the Embassy at London. Those nominated to be Ministers are:

William Woodville Rockhill, District of Columbia, to China.

David J. Hill, New York, to the Netherlands.

Henry Lane Wilson, Washington, to Belgium.

William Miller Collier, New York, to Spain.

Brutus J. Clay, Kentucky, to Switzerland.

Thomas J. O'Brien, Michigan, to Denmark.

Charles M. Graves, Minnesota, to Sweden and Norway.

Edward C. O'Brien, New York, to Paraguay and Uruguay.

John B. Jackson, New Jersey, to Greece and Montenegro, and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria.

John W. Riddle, Minnesota, to Roumania and Servia.

Samuel R. Gummere, New Jersey, to Morocco.

These nominations in the Consular service were made:

CONSULS GENERAL.

Robert J. Wynne, Pennsylvania, at London.

Frank H. Mason, Ohio, at Paris.

Alexander H. Thackara, Pennsylvania, at Berlin.

Hoffman Philip, New York, at Tangier, Morocco.

Thomas Sammons, Washington, at Nin-Chwang, China.

Stanley Stoner, Missouri, at Calcutta, India.

Henry P. Miller, Oregon, at Yokohama, Japan.

J. Lina Rodgers, Ohio, at Shanghai, China.

George W. Roosevelt, Pennsylvania, at Brussels, Belgium.

CONSULS.

Frederick M. Ryder, Connecticut, at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

Arthur J. Clare, Massachusetts, at Barbadoes, West Indies.

Robert Brent Mosher, District of Columbia, at Collingwood, Ontario, Canada.

Hunter Sharp, North Carolina, at Kobe, Japan.

Robert S. Chilton, Jr., District of Columbia, at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Frederic MacMaster, New York, at Zanzibar, Zanzibar.

Clarence Rice Slocum, New York, at Weimar, Germany.

George B. Anderson, District of Columbia, at Antigua, W. I.

T. St. John Gaffney, New York, at Dresden, Saxony.

Alphonse Gaulia, Rhode Island, at Havre, France.

The President accepted the resignation of Stanford Newel, American Minister at The Hague, at the request of Mr. Newel, based on the ill health of his wife. Mr. Newel has consented to remain at his post for three months longer or until he is relieved by his successor, Dr. David Jayne Hill, at present Minister to Switzerland. Mr. Newel was appointed from Minnesota in May, 1897.

Killed in Collision.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—There was a head-end collision in the Mobile and Ohio railroad yards and as a result John Cunningham, the negro fireman on the switch engine, lost his life. It seems that the northbound local freight coming in from Montgomery, met the switch engine, which was without a headlight, and before the engineer could stop his train the two engines had collided.

DYING BY THE HUNDRED

Horrible Scenes Encountered Along Russian Line of Retreat.

Roads From Mukden Crowded With Two Wheeled Carts Carrying Wounded Soldiers.

Headquarters of General Rennenkampff, near Oubenepusa, via Mukden.—The road northward was crowded as far as the eye could reach by a continuous file of two-wheeled Chinese carts full of Russian wounded, the best testimony of the valor with which the Army of the East, fighting continuously for a fortnight, has defended every inch of the ground over which it has been compelled by superior numbers to retire.

Each cart bore from three to five wounded men, whose exhaustion was almost too utter for them to feel pain. Scarcely a groan or cry was heard—not even the means of the dying. Only the dismal creak of the rude wheels and the thud of the ponies' hoofs were audible.

Most of the wounded had their heads covered with Chinese blankets or dirty coats, stiff with coagulated blood, hiding wan and dirty faces distorted with pain, sunken eyes and expanded nostrils. Here and there was seen a cart with two wounded men between whom was a corpse, which with every jolt pounded against the helpless living comrades of the man on whose face death had sealed the distortion of unbearable agony.

The valley in front of the Russian position has become a valley of death. Corpses strew the debatable ground, from which neither side could remove its dead.

Again and again the Japanese charged down the slope and up the hill. Again and again the Russians counter-attacked, trying to gain possession of "The Hill with the Tower." No quarter was asked for or given by either side. The enmity ceased only in death—the wounded with breasts torn open by shrapnel or bayonet essaying another shot with their last breath.

Here sat a Japanese upon a stone, a moment's pause for rest having stretched him out into eternity.

There lay two foes with bayonets sheathed in each other's breasts.

Everywhere corpses — corpses — corpses.

For two days the Russians had been concentrating a heavy artillery fire on "The Hill with the Tower," stopping the Japanese sap work. At 2 o'clock in the morning the Russian skirmishers heard a noise at "The Hill with the Tower." Creeping forward they discovered that the Japanese were heaping up corpses as defenses. The Russian field batteries immediately opened fire and forced a cessation of the work.

At dawn the Japanese attacked the Russian positions near Oubenepusa. The attackers were scarcely recognizable as valiant Japanese, so mechanically did they move forward and withal with undying persistence attack and get thrown back. They repeated this at 10 in the morning after a preparatory artillery bombardment and reached the Russian trenches, where a bayonet fight ensued.

At the crucial moment General Alieff, commanding the vanguard, arrived on the scene with two companies and turned the scale against the Japanese. Among the wounded was Lieutenant-Colonel Hrostitsky, of the General Staff, who nevertheless remained at the front.

MURDERERS GET $11.

Mystery of the Death of the Hunchback Clara McConnell Solved.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Two men have confessed to Superintendent of Police Taylor that they were responsible for the death of Clara McConnell, the hunchback, whose body was found in a manure pile on the outskirts of the Tenderloin here on February 13 last.

One of them is Harry Norris, who has already served two terms in prison for larceny and who was recently arrested after having stolen thirty or more overcoats from various places in this city. Norris is a degenerate, although a member of a well-to-do and respectable family of Wilmington, Del.

The name of Norris' accomplice the police are withholding. The motive for the murder was robbery. Norris and the other man lured Miss McConnell, who had a millinery store, to a stable on Clarion street below Cherry, struck her down with their fists, stole about $11 which she had tied in her handkerchief and then threw her in the refuse pit attached to the stable. She was not dead when thrown in, but was suffocated.

ZONE GOVERNMENT TO GO ON.

Secretary Taft Decides He Has Authority to Continue It.

Washington, D. C.—Owing to the failure of Congress to provide new legislation for the government of the canal zone, Secretary Taft was confronted with the question as to whether he could continue to administer the affairs of the zone. This question he decided in the affirmative.

JUDGE REAGAN IS DEAD.

Known as Father of Interstate Commerce Legislation.

Houston, Texas.—Judge John H. Reagan, sole surviving member of the Confederate Cabinet, died in Palestine, Texas, of pneumonia. Judge Reagan, who was eighty-six years of age, had been in failing health for a year or more.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Birmingham Water Works Company has advised Mayor Drennen that it will furnish the water supply for the Rescue Home of the Salvation Army free of charge An effort will be made to have the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company supply the home with electricity, for illumination free of charge inasmuch as the institution has not yet gotten itself on a strong financial basis.

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VOL. II.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Current Events Gathered as They Happen.

Three Were Shot.

Wylam, Ala.—Five men the county jail with t ock, over and one t story of what t on a free-for-all f rted at Slope No Saturday night an out 2 o'clock Sunda ree people are kill d in the melee, one o woman, and the other The parties are white keted on the warden' county jail against the sted for participating in are assault with intent Some have one charg m and others two It seems that Saturday was pay da Wylam and several miners and have proceeded to drink wh great quantities during the rt of the evening. The fir uble is alleged to have been over gaming. None of the prison at the county jail appears to know t who started the trouble and just here the first blow came from. They that chairs, bottles and missiles mmenced to fly through the air, and n some one commenced to shoot Tillman Burns and John Russell are own to have received gunshot unds, and it is said that the wife Penttico was also shot. Rosey Branscomb, Will Reedy, Wi mbs and Arthur H. Penttico are un r arrest on charge of assault wi ent to murder.

Virginia's Mine Disaster.

Montgomery, Ala.—The report of e board of state mine inspectors to ting Governor Cunningham regard g the explosion at Virginia mine Feb. 20th, wherein 111 miners lost eir lives, has been made public. The report is very voluminous born of its technicalities. The report ys that the accident was caused by "dust" explosion, caused by a "windy hot"—that is, that the tamping made preparation for a dynamite charge s defectively arranged, causing the nition of the gases in the shaft. The report says that the latticing the mine which had been in opera on for only about two years was very poorly constructed; that at intervals tween Dec. 18, 1902, and Dec. 12 04, dangerous accumulations of dust d been reported, and that repeated arnings had been given to the opera rs.

The reports of the inspectors dif ot fix the blame for the accident upon y one.

Son Plays Corpse; Father Drops Dead.

Cullman, Ala.—J. M. Woodall, a ell-known citizen of Cullman county, ing at Good Hope, dropped dead t Friday night while witnessing the osing exercises of the Good Hope hool. The pupils of the school were resenting a dialogue in which one the pupils acted the part of a rpse. When the corpse was brought the stage, Mr. Woodall, who was the audience, dropped dead in his at.

A sad feature of the death is the ct that Mr. Woodall's son was acting the corpse. Mr. Woodall himself d been asked to take this part, but clined. He was a sufferer from art trouble, and it is thought that e shock caused by the sight of his n as a corpse caused his death.

Mr. Woodall was about 50 years of e, and a prosperous farmer of that ction, and well known over the unty. He leaves a wife and several ildren.

Lightning Strikes House.

Scottsboro, Ala.—During an electric orm Thursday evening lightning ruck a telephone wire running into e residence of Mr. J. H. Williamson, Garth, near this place, setting the ouse on fire and shocking Mrs. Wil mson badly. Prompt means saved e house from burning.

Will Oust the Negroes.

Huntsville, Ala.—The white voters the fourth ward have concentrated two candidates for aldermen and is now a foregone conclusion that is ward will be wrested from the ntrol of the negroes who have domi it since a short time after the war. The white voters now out er the negroes two to one, and th only two candidates in the field e white men will win.

Gov. Jelks Arrives in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala.—Governor Jelks rived in the city Friday looking lendidly.

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VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., MARCH 23, 1905. NO. 52

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W... Ala.—Five men confined the ... jail with bruised noses, ... and bandaged limbs tells ... story of what appears to have ... a free-for-all fight, which was ... at Slope No. 3, near Wylam, ... night and continued until ... 2 o'clock Sunday morning ... people are said to have been ... in the melee, one of these being ... woman, and the others men. All ... parties are white. The charges ... on the warden's blotter at ... jail against the prisoners ... for participating in the me... assault with intent to mur... Some have one charge against ... and others two.

It seems that Saturday was pay day ... Wylam and several miners are said ... have proceeded to drink whiskey ... great quantities during the early ... of the evening. The first real ... is alleged to have been start... over gaming. None of the prison... at the county jail appears to know ... who started the trouble, and just ... the first blow came from. They ... that chairs, bottles and missels ... to fly through the air, and ... some one commenced to shoot.

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Site is Selected.

Huntsville, Ala.—A plot of ground containing forty acres on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, a mile and a quarter from the public square, had been selected as a site for the fair grounds and race track by the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Fair and Racing Association. Racing experts say that the soil of this land will produce a very fast track. The association will now be incorporated and no time will be wasted in getting things in readiness for a fair to be held in the second week of October.

Carried to County Jail.

Birmingham, Ala.—John McConnell a white man, was locked up in the county jail Sunday on the charge of murder. He is accused of killing Steve Naylor, another white man, in a saloon at Ensley Saturday night.

McConnell, who is 30 years of age was brought to Birmingham by P. A. Cochrane, the warrant for his arrest being made returnable before the mayor of Ensley. Until he is given a preliminary hearing, no bond can be fixed, if he is allowed bail.

The Adamsville Shooting.

Adamsville, Ala.—The shooting at Adamsville Saturday night was not as serious as first reported. Will Nicholson, a white miner, was shot, but his injuries are said to be not of a grave nature. The shooting is said to have been accidental, and no arrests have been made. Deputies G. C. Eubank and Morgan Kerr were sent out from the sheriff's office, the former returning to Birmingham yesterday morning. Deputy Kerr reported to the sheriff's office that all was quiet at the mining camp.

Alabama Man Caught.

Visalia, Cal.—A. J. Smith, of DeKalb county, Ala., was arrested near this city Saturday for killing James Roebuck, on December 27, 1904, in Alabama. Smith admits that he shot Roebuck, but claims the deed was done in self-defense. He also admits that he has eluded the officers, but claims he is willing and anxious to go back to Alabama for trial.

The shooting was caused by a dispute over the ownership of a pile of manure.

Laying Heavier Rails.

Scottsboro, Ala.—The Southern railway has a large force of hands at work replacing the rails of the Memphis division with much heavier ones than those now in use. The work is progressing rapidly and the working force is now at Paint Rock station going west. When the change is made the heavier engines will be put on this division and the schedule will be shortened between Chattanooga and Memphis.

Two Prisoners Escape.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—B. T. Kirtland and Lon Ratcliff, confined in the county jail, made their escape by digging through the wall under a window. Sheriff Kyle did not discover the delivery until the prisoners had been gone some time, and then it was made known by a dog that had been shut up in the corridor having come through the opening. B. T. Kirtland was in for murder in the second degree and Lon Ratcliff for a minor offense.

Mobile Flooded.

Mobile, Ala.—Mobile was visited Sunday by one of the hardest rainfalls of the year. The rain began before noon and fell continuously in torrents, flooding the streets far beyond the capacity of the storm sewers. Street car traffic is interrupted. The telegraph companies report no wire connection between Mobile and New Orleans. At 1 a. m. the rain is still falling in torrents.

Belled Buzzard Seen.

Huntsville, Ala.—People in the eastern part of Madison county report having seen a belled buzzard which they believe to be the one whose wanderings have been reported from time to time in the papers for many years past.

Killed Over a Game of Pool.

Ensley, Ala.—As a culmination of a quarrel begun over a pool game in the early part of the evening James McConnell, a steel worker, shot and instantly killed Steve Naylor, another steel worker, at 11:30 Saturday night in Wren's saloon on Nineteenth street. The weapon used by McConnell was a double barreled shot gun and the load entered Naylor's breast near the left nipple, making an ugly and gaping wound. Naylor's 38 Smith & Wesson revolver, with all the chambers exploded, was found lying near his body. The tragedy was evidently preceded by a duel between the men.

REVENGE IN WARSAW.

The Strikers Are Carrying Out Threats Against All Who Refuse Support.

THE WORKING CLASS EXCITED.

Men Determined to Offer Opposition to Mobilization—Revolutionary Doctrines Preached.

Warsaw—Now that most of the strikes are ended, the workmen are beginning to carry out the threat of revenge on such of their fellows as refused to quit work with them. On Saturday a foreman who had refused to walk out was shot and severely wounded. The authorities fear that these incidents are only the beginning of a series of such outrages.

The working class is greatly excited in anticipation of orders for mobilization. The men are determined to offer violent opposition. Scarcely a day passes withut the appearance of seditious pamphlets. One secret publication entitled "The Barricades," which was recently circulated, preached revolutionary doctrines, urging workmen to prepare for the struggle and build barricades in the streets. The mobilization is expected to begin in Lodz tomorrow. Workmen in several mills there already are striking, as a manifestation of hostility to such measures. The school strike at Warsaw is reaching an acute stage.

The authorities issued a final order that boys not returning to school before Wednesday will be expelled regardless of their number. The Polish educational committee, which recently went to St. Petersburg, is angered at the government's non-conciliatory attitude, and met here today and resolved to support the boys in striking. More trouble is feared.

Warsaw and Lodz manufacturers have been invited to send delegates to a meeting of industrial representatives from all parts of Russia to Moscow on Thursday to discuss the commercial situation, preparatory to making a report to the ministry of commerce.

Troubles in Southern Russia.

St. Petersburg—The peasant disorders are growing rapidly in the black soil belt and other districts of southern Russia. Provincial journals bring alarming reports showing that an actual reign of terror already exists in some districts. Not only are estates plundered and buildings burned, but landlords are murdered. In some places bands of armed moujiks have taken to the forests and actual battles have occurred between them and estate guardians.

Millions of copies of two documents called "The Golden Scroll" and "Division of Lands" have been circulated. Both tell the peasants that the emperor has decreed a division of land.

The provincial newspapers are urgently demanding that the government take energetic measures to check the move before it is too late. Commissions, the bureaucracy is warned, will not do. If the disorders are allowed to go much further, it will be possible to stop them only by great bloodshed.

Music Block Damaged.

Providence, R. I.—Fire and water here damaged Music Hall block, in the center of the city, to an amount estimated at $100,000.

Theater Collapses in Chili.

Santiago de Chili.—As a result of the collapse of the Lyric theater Saturday many persons were killed or injured.

Congressmen in Porto Rico.

San Juan, P. R.—The United States army transport Sumner, from New York, March 11th, has arrived here with the fourteen congressmen, mostly members of the rivers and harbors committee, attended by their wives and children in most cases. The voyage was uneventful.

New Big Pipe Plant.

Birmingham, Ala.—It was given out here that a big 300-ton cast iron pipe plant would be constructed in Sheffield during this summer. The plant will be modern in every particular, and will provide for an outlay of a large sum of money. Employment will be given to 250 hands in this plant.

Ten Injured in Wreck.

Hutchinson, Kans.—West-bound Santa Fe passenger train No. 4 was derailed here by a broken rail. Henry Winstein, of Pittsburg, Pa., had a knee fractured and nine other persons were more or less injured.

Peach Crop Is Ruined.

Decatur, Ala.—There will be no peach crop in this section this year. Reports from all over North Alabama show that the peach buds were all killed during the last cold spell, some three weeks ago. It was thought for a time the peaches were safe, but the warm sunshine during the past few days has dried up the buds, showing the fact that they had been frozen a few weeks ago. As a usual thing North Alabama has an immense peach crop. It is not known yet whether the other kinds of fruit are safe or not.

Wreck on the Ensley Southern.

Wylam, Ala.—A tri-weekly freight and passenger train on the Ensley Southern railway, between Short Creek, in the western part of Jefferson county, and Ensley, was wrecked Friday morning four miles from Ensley. The engine was ditched, with two freight cars, killing Engineer Joe Barnes, fatally injuring the negro fireman, painfully bruising a white woman, Mrs. Casine Perry, who was a passenger, and shaking up several passengers who were in the passenger coach on the rear of the train.

Weather Station at Anniston.

Anniston, Ala.—On July 1 Anniston will be one of five cities in Alabama to have the location of a weather bureau. At present stations are located at Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham and Huntsville, but a station will be located in Anniston. The station will prove very beneficial to Annistonians and citizens of Calhoun county in many ways, chiefly that of receiving the weather each morning in accurate form, the weather bureau being credited with being correct 85 per cent of the time on its predictions.

Killed by Train.

Evergreen, Ala.—A young white man probably 18 or 20 years old was killed by a passenger train at Wilcox station and his body brought here Thursday for burial. Letters on his person showed that his name was Mowry K. Wilder and that his home was 35½ West Mulberry street, Springfield, O. One of the letters was from Mrs. W. H. Wilder, his mother, and the other from his sister. Railroad officials endeavored to communicate with his people, but up to last night has not succeeded, and his body was buried in the cemetery here last night.

Jefferson Hotel Company.

Birmingham, Ala.—The name of the Jefferson Construction Company has been changed to the Jefferson Hotel Company. This is the company that was recently incorporated to erect a twelve-story hotel on the northwest corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street. A declaration has been filed in the probate court changing the name.

William Brock is Bankrupt.

Huntsville, Ala.—William Brock general merchandise dealer of this city, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $1,284 more than half that sum being secured by a lien and mortgage. His assets are $36. The unsecured liabilities are accounts due jobbers in all parts of the country.

Another Strike at Fall River.

Fall River, Mass.—Two hundred weavers in Stafford Cotton Mills Nos. 1 and 3 struck as a protest against the ten-loom system and other reported innovations which has been introduced by the corporation. About 150 weavers in No. 3 mill struck on Monday.

Alabama R. F. D.'s.

Washington, D. C.—Rural free delivery routes ordered established April 15: Balleyton, Cullman county, routes 5 and 6, population served 777, houses 177; Brantley, Crenshaw county, route 2, population 420, houses 105.

Kills Boy With Baseball Bat.

Americus, Ga.—Charged with murder, Grady Tevver, a young lad scarcely in his 'teens, was placed in jail late Friday. Returning from school, two boys, young Tevver and Augustus Oliver, disagreed about a trivial matter, whereupon the Tevver lad struck young Oliver a blow upon the head with a baseball bat, death resulting.

Investigate Stoessel's Conduct.

St. Petersburg—A commission has been appointed under the presidency of General Roop, a member of the council of the empire, to investigate the surrender of Port Arthur and act as a court to determine the responsibility of General Stoessel.

Woman Commits Suicide.

Little Rock, Ark.—Mrs. L. S. Owens, of Terrell, Tex., who was visiting her sister here, committed suicide by shooting herself twice with a pistol, once in the head and once in the breast. No definite cause has been assigned for the act.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

The Grover & Co. Shoe Factory the Scene of a Terrible Boiler Explosion.

MANY WORKERS ARE MISSING.

Fifty-four Bodies Recovered—Fifty to a Hundred Missing—Possibly Entirely Consumed.

Brockton, Mass.—This city is in mourning for at least three score of her citizens, whose lives were blotted out early Monday by the explosion of a boiler in a large shoe manufacturing establishment in the Campello district, conducted by the R. B. Grover Company.

The explosion was immediately followed by a flash of flame which consumed the factory, a long four-story structure, as if it were a house of cards, and incinerated an unknown number of men and women, who were unable to extricate themselves from a mass of tangled wreckage formed by the terrific upheaval in the boiler room.

It may never be known just how many persons perished in the wreckage. No one knows exactly how many persons were in the factory. The number has been estimated at 400, but Treasurer Charles O. Emerson said he doubted whether there were so many at work. Two hundred and fifty survivors have been accounted for, and the remains of fifty-four bodies had been recovered from the ruins the search being continued.

Fragments of human frames which possibly might belong to bodies other than those enumerated have also been found. Few of the remains have been identified. The head in nearly every case is missing, and except in rare instances it was impossible even to distinguish the sex.

The finding of the remains supposed to be those of the engineer made the fifty-fourth body thus far taken from the ruined factory. The figures at hand show that about 260 persons who were at work in the factory when the explosion occurred had been accounted for and that between fifty and 100 persons are missing.

Public Funerals.

Mayor Keith has issued a notice requesting every clergyman in the city to meet with him at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the city hall to make arrangements for public funeral services for the victims of the explosion, suggesting Thursday afternoon as a desirable time for them to be held. He added also that it seemed best to bury those bodies whose identification would be impossible in the city cemetery at Melrose. Mayor Keith said the raking over of the ruins would be resumed with a larger force of men at work. He expressed the opinion that perhaps a considerable number of bodies would be found in that portion of the plant not yet explored.

Rural Carriers Appointed.

Washington, D. C.—Rural carriers appointed for Alabama routes: Baileyton, route 3, Thomas B. Hodge carrier, Thomas L. Young substitute; route 4, Jesse H. Smith carrier, Lonzo E. Bagby substitute; Brantly, route 2, James T. Capps carrier, Ewell Mount substitute, Toney, route 2, Thomas D. Spencer carrier, Walter F. Spence substitute; route 1, Orfey Bailes carrier, Shelby B. Bailes substitute. Rural free delivery routes 1, 2 and 3 ordered established at Slocomb, Geneva county, serving 1,348 people and 347 houses.

Fortune Teller Is Killed.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Mary B. Page, a fortune teller, aged 70 years, was found dead in her home on Market street, having been strangled to death. The absence of her jewelry indicated that robbery had been the motive for the crime.

Cattle Train Wrecked.

Little Rock, Ark.—A fast freight train on the Choctaw branch of the Rock Island system ran into an open swith at Potter, I. T., wrecking the entire train, which included two cars of cattle. The engine and cattle cars were turned over.

The engineer was hurled under the engine and was dead when taken out. Fireman Hildebrandt had both his legs crushed off below the knees. An unknown tramp riding on a cattle car was killed, together with a large number of cattle. One of the cattle owners riding on top of a car, had his leg broken and a brakeman was injured about the head.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama.

Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.
Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old	

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

Prominent People.

Count Tolstoi has opened book stores in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Emperor William possesses over 150 full military and naval uniforms.

King Alfonso of Spain is hesitating among three royal maidens in his choice of a bride.

Secretary William H. Taft will be the orator at the Yale Law School commencement next June.

The Sultan of Turkey and the Queen of the Netherlands are the only total abstainers among European sovereigns.

Reality

Is this the love she dreamed of, that should rise
Like some great, unknown flame in midnight skies,
Alive, illumining, by whose vast light
Her soul might read the book of Life aright?

Is this the love she dreamed of, this poor thing
That wakes no fear, no joy, no wondering
Pales her star, she needs must sit tonight
And turn a dreary page by candlelight.

Is this the love she dreamed of—for whose sake
Her heart with too much bliss or pain should break?
Nay, the gods jest when this their gift appears,
Too chill for laughter and too weak for tears.

—Mildred Pickering.

"BANZAI"

BY H. S. CANFIELD, JR.

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For days the tired forces had fought over the same ground, advancing and retreating, tasting victory and then defeat. The big guns all along the front kept up a continuous roar as the Japs poured in a remorseless rain of shells. The Russians stubbornly contesting every inch of ground, every trench and hill, were being slowly driven back, leaving their dead in scores. The rows of silent bodies in the captured trenches told a story of dogged resistance.

One position alone withstood the reckless attacks of the Japanese. Time after time Kuroki had hurled his regiments up the slope, to have them retreat broken and shattered. It was the key to the enemy's position, and if taken, would turn an orderly retreat into a rout. Full well this was realized, and that morning came the order from headquarters to take the position at any cost.

The weary, powder-begrimed remnant gave place to fresh regiments of little brown men in khaki. Preparations for the assault had begun; from both sides the firing became desultory and then ceased altogether. It was the lull before the storm, and the only sound that broke the stillness was the occasional murmur from the trenches and the tramp of a column as it moved into line.

Among the reserves, arriving from the south the night before, was the battalion from Dayo Zaka; fresh young fellows with a scattering of toughened veterans, whose little eyes danced as they got a foretaste of the battle that was to come, with the whir of bullets and the clash of steel.

Lynx-eyed, the solemn-faced officers squatted behind the line, and talked in monosyllables to the men; now and then they grunted out a few gruff words of encouragement, as some young fellow, counting his chances of survival, grew nervous under the strain.

Among these was little Amano Jinsuke. With his round baby face, and great brown eyes, guilelessness shining from them, he became at once the butt for all teasing, and the general favorite of the men. With his quiet manners he had soon put a stop to the chaffing, except now and then the grizzled sergeant who led his platoon, could not resist the temptation to tell him some harrowing tale of bloody skirmishes or fierce assaults, just to see his eyes grow larger with wonder and fear.

As he lay at full length, waiting the general order for the advance, his thoughts turned to his home in far-off sunny Japan. His eyes filled with tears as he saw his aged father and his tiny sister anxiously awaiting tidings from the front; as for Onoto, the gentle little sweetheart who had so bravely bade him go—he brushed his hand fiercely across his eyes, and stared hard at the lines and lines of barbed wire stretching across the brown face of the hill.

The sergeant saw his gesture, and understanding, gripped his arm in a friendly pressure.

The advance sounded and the long line arose and crept forward, the big guns took up the fight, and the bullets from the hillcrest zipped through the air. Again the order was given to lie down, and while the center halted and welded itself with the damp earth, the two wings swept forward, and in a moment the hill was a screaming mass of murder-mad men.

The firing now became heavier, and little spurts of dirt told that the enemy were finding the range. Pale, with dry lips and distended eyes, Amano lay, fascinated by the horror of it. He shuddered as a man on the right dropped his gun and settled back in the mud.

As man after man dropped out of the fight, the strain of inaction told on the men. Their's was not to be carried away by the mad exhilaration of the charge, but to suffer the long impassive wait, with the bullets' song sapping their nerve, and making them dig their nails in the wet grass and savagely grit their teeth.

They found him in the first trench.

A man next to Amano turned to him to make a remark; with an oath he sprang into the air, and fell back, while the warm blood from the wound spurted over the arm and shoulder of the boy by his side. For a moment he lay rigid, and then, blanched to the lips, fainted dead away.

It ran along the line, that the quiet modest little fellow in the Dango company had fainted at the first sight of blood; some laughed nervously, others cursed. As the sergeant poured a drop of brandy between the blue lips, there was a fear tugging at his heart, that after all the boy was a coward. In spite of his timid ways the old man had vouched for his manhood.

Realizing the shame of it as he revived, Amano's face tightened and his eyes grew hot. As he patted him on the shoulder, his comrade caught sight of a face filled with unalterable determination.

Deployed in line of skirmishers, the attacking columns had twice swept up the hill to fall back, crumpled and broken. Like ants they swarmed over the fences and gullies, only to be hurled back, decimated by the withering fire.

Orderlies dashed up and down the line, the bugles sounded, the officers squatting behind the line, scabbards on knees, threw away their cigarettes and closed up. At last came the command "Forward!" and with a shout of relief the reserve sprang into action.

On they swept gathering in the broken flanks as they went, up the ascent they dashed, cutting the fences and leaping the pits as they ran.

For a moment the defenders held their fire, and then from every rifle-pit and trench poured a holocaust of lead and shrapnel. The line wavered, and then in mad frenzy dashed on. Again and again they were swept by the rain of death, pausing but a moment from the shock, they stumbled blindly forward.

Untouched by the first withering fire, all his gentleness gone, Amano ran on, no feeling in his heart, save a mad desire to slay and tear out the throats of those who opposed him. A bullet tore through his cap, and he went down, only to be up again, his face covered with blood. Brushing it from his eyes, he kept recklessly on.

The thin line reeling from the systematic volleying, was slowly giving away. The merciless slaughter was beyond human endurance, and at points the men were turning headlong down the hill. One man was following another, and the glorious charge was becoming a rout.

First one, and then another, and another took it up; rippling along the line it grew in volume, until drowning the roar of battle, a hoarse cheer burst from the dusty throats of the men.

There, yards in advance, almost beneath the terrible guns of the enemy, was Amano.

He stood beckoning them on with the twisted bayonet he had wrenched from his discarded rifle. Wounded and faint, he had stumbled on and on, until the terrible realization burst upon him that the men were falling back. Turning, he held out his arms, and with tears running down his blackened cheeks, sobbed out an appeal to them.

They saw him standing there heedless of the flying bullets, and with cheer after cheer, swept forward in a charge that was irresistible. Still waving the bayonnette, he led them over the crest.

They found him in the first trench, a huddled bunch of timidity. He was shot through the lung and was going fast. The old sergeant, sobbing like a child, knelt and took him in his arms.

He opened his eyes and they were tender, quiet, the eyes his tiny sister would know, far off in the Sunrise Isle.

As he saw the men standing around he understood. For a moment the glow of battle was reflected in his face, and the look that they had seen as he stood alone on the hill-top, shone in his eyes. He tried hard to raise himself, but the effort was too much for him.

"Banzai," murmured the little chap as he sank back in the sergeant's arms.

Sprang into the air and fell back.

GRACE OF ORIENTAL PEOPLE.

Traveler Notes Fact With Some Feeling of Jealousy.

Passing us occasionally, going to Jerusalem with butter and eggs and little jars of leben that showed their thick creamy throats as they were held up to us, were small companies of women in single file. As one blue procession went by, the leader called to us: "Why should you ride and we walk? Why is your lot better than ours?" Given the opportunity for leisurely argument we could not by any philosophy have made satisfactory answer. We could only admit the fact as they saw it, and recognize the universal world plaint of discontent.

They carry themselves, these women, like figures on an antique frieze. As they stride along, holding in sure balance on their heads their jars and baskets of homely produce, they tread the stony paths with the grace and largeness of action that we of the Occident have grown to regard as belonging only to the age of Praxiteles.

The men are also admirable in the simplicity of their gestures, the big lines of their attitudes, the swing of their draperies. I saw a youth fling his mantle over his shoulders and fold it about him exactly in the manner of the classic Greek, sculptural in his finely unconscious pose. God save the day when these sons of Canaan clothe their limbs in our ungainly garments! — Metropolitan Magazine.

Superfluous Information.

"It's quite a heavy shower we're having," he said, cheerily, to the man who had entered with his clothes soaked and his umbrella dripping.

"Yes, sir," replied the stranger, testily, "it is a heavy shower; but you have failed to remark also the interesting facts that the shower is falling downward from above, that it's a wet shower, and that it is raining on both sides of the street. Also you have neglected to observe that this is the year 1905, that the earth is round, and that there are four seasons each year. But I'm obliged to you for your information about the weather."

And the stranger walked away, with a glitter of vindictive triumph in his eye.—London Tit-Bits.

To Poverty.

Come, link thine arm in mine; good Poverty,
Penniless yeoman in the tattered gear!
Let us jog adown the brazen world and steer
For ports where toil is aristocracy!
Utopia laughs not at our sackcloth. See!
Here's fair Sir Lackland and right many a peer,
With doublets threadbare as our own, full near,
Would vow us love and hospitality!

Our gold's laid up in sunsets, safe from thieves,
And all our current silver's in the stars.
We've naught to lose save honest hearts, who steals
Shall get more treasure than he knows or feels.
Here's sweetest roots from out our scrip, good sirs,
And waters clear and couches in the leaves.

—Harrison S. Morris.

Cut on a Limb.

"Italy, I see, is going to present the United States with a statue of Caesar."

"What's that?"

"Why, I asked a dozen men this morning who Caesar was and not a one but answered me evasively."

"Answered you evasively?"

"Yes; didn't seem to know, you know."

"Well, well, well; such ignorance! I can hardly believe it possible!"

"By the way, who was Caesar?"

"Why he was—er—no that was Nero. He was—er—he—oh! go to thunder."—Houston Post.

Depends on Sultan's Favor.

It is reported that French capitalists intend constructing a railroad from Tangier to Fez, Morocco. It is, however, doubted whether they will ever get a concession from the sultan.

Kipling's Lungs Are Weak.

Rudyard Kipling's lungs are too weak to stand an English winter. He has not been strong since an attack of pneumonia caused apprehension years ago.

HER TURN HAD COME.

Woman Got Even for Unkind Remark of Long Ago.

"When you know that a woman is sensitive about any personal peculiarity," said Mrs. Snippy, "just duck whenever mention of it comes your way. Smart sayings that wound other persons' feelings are very amusing sometimes. But you never know when they are coming back at you. Once, at an evening party, I was indiscreet enough to win a laugh by a joke about Mamie Makeup's long nose. It was a sight, you know. Mamie cried, and never answered when I told her I was sorry. But she did not come to my wedding, and I lost sight of her for ten years. Then I heard that she was married to the manager of a prominent theater. She gives 'Sunday evenings' during the winter, where you may meet all the top-liners on theater programmes. In summer she invites the girls of our normal school class to her Seabright cottage for a week-end. When they write to her for matinee tickets she sends them. The other day I met her in Broadway. I had been told she was stouter, and that her face had filled out. But I was scarcely prepared for such a change.

"'Why, how do you do, Mame,' I said, extending my hand, 'why haven't you been to see me? We must visit. How stout you have become.'

"She did not see my hand. She saw me reach for my card case, but she made no move toward hers. She gave me a stare that was icy enough to call for the red ball, and remarked, as she passed on:

"'Thank you. I have been growing up to my nose.'"

OYSTER EXCELS AS A FOOD.

Easily Digestible and Highly Beneficial to the Nerves.

Recent experiments show the great digestibility of the oyster. When the oyster was crushed and placed in cold water about half of the solid matter was disolved. When the oyster was placed uncrushed in the same medium one-fourth of its solid matter was dissolved. It is believed that if the oyster be chewed more than half of it is dissolved in the mouth.

Cold water appears to be the best thing to drink with oysters. But chablis is good, dissolving 38 per cent of the solid matter of the oyster.

What are the solids of the oyster? They are the proteids corresponding to the lean of meat or the white of an egg, fat, starchy matters and glycogen. This last means the substance which the liver manufactures for future use. It is very like sugar, and when wanted for use is changed into sugar. It is the substance which makes the oyster sweet in the mouth.

But there are other valuable constituents of the oyster—what are called the glycero-phosphoric compounds. Medical men prescribe these for improving the nervous system, so that a diet of oysters is unquestionably good for the nerves. They also contain common salt, a little copper and several phosphates. And taking the whole contents of the oyster shell, one finds almost everything necessary for the food of the body.

In Common Things.

Seek not afar for beauty. Lo! it glows
In dew-wet grasses all about thy feet;
In birds, in sunshine, childish faces sweet.
In stars, and mountain summits topped with snows.

Go not abroad for happiness. For, see!
It is a flower that blossoms by thy door.
Bring love and justice home; and then no more
Thou'lt wonder in what dwelling joy may be.

Dream not of noble service elsewhere wrought;
The simple duty that awaits thy hand
Is God's voice uttering a divine command;
Life's common deeds build all that saints have thought.

In wonder-workings, or some bush aflame,
Men look for God, and fancy Him concealed
But in earth's common things He stands revealed.
While grass and flowers and stars spell out His name.

The paradise men seek, the city bright
That gleams beyond the stars for longing eyes,
Is only human deeds, well done, glow into heavenly light.

—Minot J. Savage.

Won Each Time.

About thirty years ago a remarkable bet was made between Capt. M—, a racing celebrity, and another officer who was noted for his activity.

Capt. M— bet $50 that his fellow officer would not hop up a certain flight of stairs "two at a time."

The offer was taken, but, as there were forty-one steps in the flight, he found, after taking twenty hops, that he was left only one step to negotiate and had lost. He accused Capt. M— of sharp practice, but the latter replied:

"Well, I'll wager you another $50 I do it."

The officer, thinking to get back his money, again accepted.

Capt. M— then hopped up forty steps in twenty hops, and, hopping back one, finished by going up the last two steps, and won.

A Cure for Eloquence.

Former Attorney General Griggs of New Jersey was in attendance at a public meeting where the chief orator of the evening was a long-winded individual who was quite deaf. He wore out the patience of everybody in the hall, and it seemed as if he would really never conclude his remarks. In the midst of it one committeeman turned to the other and said:

"He really thinks that he is a splendid orator."

"It's a pity he's deaf," promptly rejoined the other; "if he could hear himself talk it would very quickly cure him of that hallucination."—Baltimore Herald.

New Electric Engin

A black iron monster, with reversible front and a corridor extending from end to end and communicating with the cars it draws—such is the general appearance of the famous electric locomotive.

In nontechnical language, says a writer in the Review of Reviews, it consists of a ninety-five-ton engine on four driving axles, the motive power being produced directly without intermediate gearing, from a powerful electric motor, developing a capacity of 2,000 horse-power, which can be increased to 3,000. The method is by the third rail, a section of six miles in the open country west of Schenectady having been equipped especially for this trial by the General Electric company, which also furnished the power for the tests. The third rail was protected by a wooden hood, so that no one could reach it unless he tried.

At crossings or other places where the third rail was interrupted the motive power was supplied by connection with an overhead wire, a trolley from the locomotive meeting at these points by means of a pneumatic device controlled by the engineer. The frame of the locomotive is of steel, which acts also as part of the magnetic circuit for the motors. In the test at Schenectady the center of the cab was taken up by recording instruments showing voltage, consumption of current curves are taken and various qualities of the locomotive in use hauling trains, how much space will be occupied by the apparatus.

According to law, there are two men on the locomotive, the engineer and a helper, who takes the place of the old fireman. In designing the locomotive the features of the fireman were kept in mind, and valves and controllers, bells and whistles are within easy reach. It was the aim of the designer to cure in this machine the chief physical features of the best steam locomotive, combining enormous power and simplicity made possible by the electric drive.

The chief source of power losses [illegible] and it is claimed for the locomotive that it will pull and haul more than the steam locomotive, reduce the expense of the rails and roadbed. By the Sprague General Electric multiple unit system of control the locomotives can be coupled and operated from the cab as a single unit.

Fog Tied Up Metropo

London experienced the worst fog of years on Dec. 22. Some of the scenes were described as follows: "In certain parts of London the authorities were quickly alert to the danger and endeavored to bring some light into the darkness by erecting 'flares' to guide the traffic. These flaming torches in their iron brackets were both useful and picturesque. It was strange to stand and watch the little region of welcome light where one of these beacons shone into the darkness. For fifty yards around they illuminated the fog with a dull red glare, casting a flickering light upon the vehicles and people who thronged toward the torches like moths round a candle flame, while farther off the blackness set this strange picture in a black frame of absolute denseness, as if a great iron wall had been built up in the street. The ordinary street lamps were but of little avail.

"Most picturesque and perilous were the scenes on the river. Standing on the Tower bridge [illegible] down into the pool was [illegible] into a cavern of darkness one could see only tiny [illegible] lights gleaming like fireflies [illegible] bottom. One's ears were [illegible] the screeching of sirens [illegible] larger vessels, the roars [illegible] little tugs, the shrill whistles [illegible] foghorns of other craft [illegible] terminating with a continuous murmur of many voices [illegible] at times into a sharp shout [illegible] as a skipper hailed through [illegible] ness.

"As the day were on [illegible] errand boys and all who [illegible] ness of Christmas kept [illegible] streets provided themselves [illegible] terns and links. It was [illegible] reminiscence of old-time [illegible] watch these modern links [illegible] ing their way from street [illegible] and house to house with [illegible] torches of rags and stick [illegible] paraffin."

A Great Church Ceremo

There is a quaint ceremony of an annual blessing of the waters which may be witnessed in any country where the Greek Church exists. The ceremony occurs during the first two months of the year and is always attended with great demonstrations and rejoicings, particularly in Roumania, Russia and Bulgaria.

Great preparations are made the day before the ceremony. A route is set apart leading from the church to the spot on the quay which has been selected for the ceremony, a carpet of straw being laid down. It is usually a bitter cold day, but the people are eager and happy. They arrive on foot or in sledges, dressed in the picturesque national attire. All the houses are gayly decorated with worsted favors and tassels.

On the quay a layman is actively engaged in stirring a barrel of water to keep it from freezing. At ten o'clock, heralded by the many brass instruments, leave the church, preceded of cavalry. With them numbers of religious banners. The priests chant march to the quay, where through the special form the waters of the country, how severe the weather the long service is omitted, ter is distributed among who treasure the few drops to their share as an anti the evil eye and other fo The straw is eagerly grab the ceremony to perform fice for horses and cattle years ago it was the cu hole in the ice of a st this hole a cross was cu manian men dived for fortunate man could carr days and collect money Herald.

Sung by the Philosop

In the down-hill of life, when I find I'm declining,
May my fate no less fortunate be
Than a snug elbow chair will afford for reclining,
And a cot that o'erlooks the wide sea;
With an ambling pad-pony to pace o'er the lawn,
While a good book lightly beguiles
Unregretted away idle sorrow,
And blithe as the lark that each day hails the dawn
Look forward with hope for To-morrow.

With a porch at my door, both for shelter and shade, too,
As the sunshine or rain may prevail;
And a small spot of ground for the use of the spade, too,
With a barn for the use of the flail;
A cow for my dairy, a dog for my game,
And a purse when a friend wants to borrow;
I'll envy no nabob his riches or fame,
Or what honors may wait him To-morrow.

From the bleak northern blast may my cot be completely
Secured by a neighboring hill,
And at night may repose more sweetly
By the sound of a murmuring rill,
And while peace and plenty bless round,
With a heart free from sorrow
With my friends may I [illegible] day may afford,
And let them spread the [illegible] row.

And when I at last must [illegible] grave lie low,
Which I've worn for the [illegible] and ten,
On the brink of the grave I [illegible] keep low ring
Nor my friends wish to [illegible]
But my fame in the glass [illegible] survey,
And with smiles count [illegible] and furrow.
As this old worn-out suit [illegible] threadbare Tooley,
May become Everlasting [illegible]

The Deathbed of Cho

As the great Chopin lay dying his soul was ushered out by the song of the beautiful Countess Delphine Potocka, who had been his dearest confidante and friend. The romance of their friendship, one of the sweetest in history, is related by Gustav Kobbe in the Delineator. The last tragic scene in the life of the composer has often been described, and has been painted by Barrios, but it is so touching that one may well read another version of it. Mr. Kobbe writes:

"Then came what is perhaps the most touching scene that has been handed down to us from the lives of the great composers. When Delphine entered what was soon to be the death chamber, Chopin's sister Louise and a few of his most intimate friends were gathered there. She took her place by Louise. When the dying man opened his eyes and saw her standing at the foot of his bed—tall, slight, draped in white, resembling [illegible] ful angel, and mingling [illegible] with those of Louise—his [illegible] and those nearest him, bent [illegible] to catch his words, heard [illegible] that she would sing.

"Mastering her emotion, [illegible] effort of the will, she sang [illegible] of bell-like purity the canti [illegible] Virgin attributed to Stra [illegible] it so devoutly, so ethereally [illegible] dying man, 'artist and lo [illegible] beautiful to the very last, [illegible] in ecstasy: 'How exquisite [illegible] again!'

"Once more she sang—[illegible] psalm by Marcello. It was [illegible] ed hour of twilight. The [illegible] draped the scene in its [illegible] shadows. Those at the b [illegible] sunk noiselessly on their k [illegible] the mournful accompaniment [illegible] floated the voice of Delph [illegible] melody from heaven."

FARM AND GA

TOOLS AND WAGONS SHELTERED?

[illegible] her shelter my tools or farm [illegible] A tool not worth sheltering is [illegible] th keeping. My wagon has not [illegible] ut four nights in thirty years [illegible] ave run it. I ran it out a night [illegible] so the dew could swell the [illegible] The hay rack is drawn up by [illegible] over the barn floor, except [illegible] thresh, and then it is put in a [illegible] rn. My horse-rake has been in [illegible] er thirty summers and was [illegible] nd when I bought it. I have [illegible] t two mowing machines in my [illegible] and I seldom cut less than 50 [illegible] each year. My potato crates [illegible] pt sheltered and, if filled and [illegible] the cellar, they have strips up [illegible] em to keep them off the ground [illegible] e were the words of a very [illegible] farmer, and a successful one, [illegible] by his place one will note an appearance of thrift and neatness. The [illegible] gs are in good repair and well [illegible] d. There is a large wood pile, [illegible] roomy wood shed. One notices [illegible] the absence of worn-out wagons, [illegible], harrows, cultivators, etc. [illegible] ed about. His tools are kept in [illegible] and he does not buy more than [illegible] shelter.

[illegible] nt through a farmer's orchard [illegible] of his barn last fall and it had [illegible] remains of a dozen old wagons [illegible] ing around, with tall weeds [illegible] up through and among them. [illegible] one to seed. I wondered how he [illegible] gather his apples. It would be [illegible] ous and unsatisfactory task to [illegible] these weeds. Many of these [illegible] s might have been repaired for [illegible] much less than the cost of new [illegible] Most of all, he was in debt for [illegible] agons bought to replace these [illegible] es. A self-binder that cost $[illegible] hich he has been paying interest [illegible] n years, stands out in a snow [illegible] this winter.

[illegible] ft to providing shelter for [illegible] s and tools is to have a place [illegible] they may be comfortable [illegible] in winter or on rainy days. A [illegible] had a tenant house on his [illegible] or which he had not much use. [illegible] roof was getting leaky, and [illegible] than re-roof it, he offered it [illegible] e. Now that it is gone he misses [illegible] a workshop. A house makes an [illegible] place to repair things. It can [illegible] ated in the coldest weather, if [illegible] good light, and various rooms [illegible] things may be put away. I [illegible] another farmer say that if he [illegible] had a warm shop where he [illegible] start a fire on cold days in winter [illegible] might do a whole lot of repairing [illegible] when he could do nothing else. [illegible] ork-bench and tools were in the [illegible] barn, and of course he dare [illegible] et up a stove.

[illegible] y not get in the logs this winter [illegible] mber, and next summer put up [illegible] g shop? When winter comes, let [illegible] e be installed. The farmer will [illegible] many a day profitably in it, [illegible] when the busy season comes, his [illegible] will be in repair. One must remember also that old adage about a [illegible] n in time." The "stitch" may [illegible] ken perhaps in the farm workshop, while a large break may require [illegible] chanic to mend it.—Clark M. [illegible] in Indiana Farmer.

CLASSIFICATION OF CATTLE.

[illegible] le may be classified in one of [illegible] ways—either as natives, commercial and pure breds, or as special beef, special dairy and general or [illegible] purpose. A half century ago the [illegible] minating type of cattle in the [illegible] y was the native or scrub, but [illegible] g the past few years the introduction of pure bred sires has so [illegible] ed and improved the quality of [illegible] ttle that the larger part of them [illegible] e properly classified as graded [illegible] that is, containing one or more [illegible] s of the pure bred sire on the [illegible] l native cows. Pure bred cattle [illegible] re those entitled to registration [illegible] ason of their long lineage in [illegible] no admixture of foreign blood [illegible] rs. This classification is, of [illegible] , defective in that it does not [illegible] ush the qualities, or better, [illegible] duction of the several kinds of [illegible] attle.

[illegible] he United States we have a tri- [illegible] rest in breeding cattle in that [illegible] se them for the production of [illegible] and butter, hence the dairy [illegible] type; for beef; or for the purpose of combining both beef and milk [illegible] as possible in one and the same [illegible] This classification is very [illegible] actory in many respects, though [illegible] a question, sometimes to know [illegible] to place certain of the milking [illegible] gs of Shorthorns, Red Poll and [illegible] animals of the dual-purpose

FARMERS NEED ORGANIZATION.

[illegible] he present day of manifold organizations, this seems an unnecessary question. If it is necessary for [illegible] merchant, the doctor, the lawyer [illegible] mechanic and the coal miner to [illegible] ize for mutual protection, surely [illegible] oves the farmer to consider the [illegible] carefully, for he is really at [illegible] ey of all these combined in- [illegible] though they all depend in [illegible] on his prosperity. It is necessary for the farmer to organize in order that his interests may be properly [illegible] ted. There are nursery frauds [illegible] eed frauds and swindlers and [illegible] of first one kind and another stalking [illegible] openly [illegible] from the [illegible] of indifferent [illegible] they prey [illegible] mer and [illegible] so it is [illegible] farmer [illegible] tutes and [illegible] about these [illegible] complish [illegible] tact with [illegible] various [illegible] tical ex- [illegible] production [illegible] feeding [illegible] tle, in the [illegible] type soils [illegible] vation of [illegible] cial interests [illegible] mers should [illegible] they may [illegible] protection.

AIM

[illegible] A pretty [illegible] Islands was [illegible] terday by a [illegible] ship Mariposa [illegible] romantic [illegible] J. W. Wilson [illegible] toba. Canada [illegible] years before [illegible] cording to [illegible] and his brother [illegible] American [illegible] "dolce far niente" [illegible] southern [illegible] for those [illegible] lovely but [illegible] rora, fills [illegible] whither [illegible] their [illegible] under the [illegible] dream [illegible] the pleasant [illegible] kings of [illegible] their home [illegible] but the [illegible] their small [illegible] daily want [illegible] a small [illegible] cardinal [illegible] tion grow [illegible] nawly wed [illegible] early days [illegible] bungalow [illegible] out of nat- [illegible] cares of [illegible] ding crowd [illegible] Francisco [illegible]

Pilgrims [illegible] from all [illegible] Mecca last [illegible] known to [illegible] 10,000, who [illegible] are unaccompanied [illegible]

The Lord [illegible] not consider [illegible] Me" a suitable [illegible] parting remark [illegible] Tommy Atkins [illegible] glad to learn [illegible]

FARM AND GARDEN

TOOLS AND WAGONS SHELTERED.

[illegible] my tools or burn [illegible] worth sheltering is [illegible]. My wagon has not [illegible] nights in thirty years [illegible] I ran it out a night [illegible] could swell the [illegible] is drawn up by [illegible] barn floor, except [illegible] and then it is put in a [illegible] mow rake has been in [illegible] summers and was sec[illegible] I bought it. I have [illegible] mowing machines in my [illegible] seldom cut less then 50 [illegible] each year. My potato crates [illegible] and, if filled and [illegible] they have strips un[illegible] them off the ground. [illegible] the words of a very [illegible] and a successful one. [illegible] one will note an ap[illegible] and neatness. The [illegible] in good repair and well [illegible] a large wood pile, [illegible] wood shed. One notices [illegible] of worn-out wagons, [illegible] cultivators, etc., [illegible] His tools are kept in [illegible] does not buy more than [illegible]

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FARMERS NEED ORGANIZATION.

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ABOUT POTTED PLANTS.

Plants grown in pots require good soil, rich in all the elements of vegetable nutrition, and though good garden loam answers in most cases, the best results will be attained by the judicious use of fertilizers. These are sometimes applied in solid form and sometimes in liquid. For use in the latter form, soot will be found very beneficial, putting the soot in a thin sack and steeping in water and then using the water over the roots.

WHAT A HORSE CAN EAT.

There is a certain amount which may vary under different circumstances which a horse can eat and which will sustain him and keep him in a good, healthy condition. Anything more than this is just as injurious as anything less. This amount can only be ascertained by experiment, as no two horses require exactly the same quantity of food.

AIM FOR THE BEST.

Letting well enough alone is no doubt a good and conservative rule, but it is scarcely applicable to the farm. A constant aim for something better should be the rule there. It is a bad plan to worry; there is no profit in worrying, but we are never afraid of discontent—the discontent that leads to better things. The farmer that settles down contented and satisfied is as high up the ladder as he will get.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

There is no greater mistake made in the poultry yard than continuous inbreeding as the fowls become delicate, hard to raise, not as good layers and in every way less profitable. New blood should be introduced every year with chickens, turkeys, or any of the feathered tribe to keep up the constitutions, vigor and health of the fowls. In a majority of cases if fowls are delicate it is because they have been carelessly inbred and not because they are pure bred.

A HORSE HINT.

Reject a horse with toes turned in or out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned out are more objectionable than toes turned in. When toes are turned out the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are very apt to cut or bruise. Both, however, are weak formations.

Birdies in Their Nest.

A pretty story of the South Sea Islands was brought to this city yesterday by a passenger on the steamship Mariposa, who describes the romantic honeymoon enjoyed by Dr. J. W. Williams, a dentist of Manitoba, Canada, who has for several years been practising in Tahiti. According to the story, Mr. Williams and his bride, a Mrs. Brackman, a fair American widow, fell so far under the "dolce far niente" influence of the southern Pacific isles that they chose for the scene of their honeymoon the lovely but lonely coral stoll of Tetuarora, fifty miles north of Tahiti, whither they went immediately after their wedding in Papeete, and there, under the bamboo and palms of the dreamy island, which was formerly the pleasure resort of the savage kings of bygone days, are spending their honeymoon with no neighbors but the handful of natives who sail their small sloop and attend to their daily wants. The atoll is said to be a small fairyland, where leafy palms, gardinia and other tropical vegetation grow in profusion. Here the newly wedded couple will spend the early days of their married life in a bungalow built by native workmen out of native materials, far from the cares of civilization and the "madding crowd's ignoble strife."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Pilgrims to the number of 92,500, from all parts of Islam, reached Mecca last year. Five thousand are known to have died on the way, and 10,000, who started but did not arrive, are unaccounted for.

The London Musical World does not consider "The Girl I Left Behind Me" a suitable marching tune for departing regiments to play. It says Tommy Atkins is usually heartily glad to leave his girl behind him.

TALKS WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE SANDMAN.

The Sandman comes across the land,
At evening, when the sun is low;
Upon his back, a bag of sand—
His step is soft and slow.
I never hear his gentle tread,
But, when I bend my sleepy head,
"The sandman's coming!" mother says,
And mother tells the truth, always!

He glides across the sunset hill,
To seek each little child like me,
Our all-day-tired eyes to fill
With sands of sleep from slumber's sea.
I try my best awake to stay,
But I am tired out with play;
"I'll never see him!" mother says,
And mother tells the truth—always!

—Marie Van Vorst, in Harper's Magazine.

"FIFTY CUBIT."

It was luncheon hour at Hilton Academy, and excitement was high among the pretty girls who were preparing for a presentation of the Cantata of Esther.

"Who's that coming?" asked one, suddenly.

"Oh, that is the girl from Shelby."

"That backwoods place! No wonder she looks as if she came out of the ark."

The girl from Shelby was drawing near timidly, and paused as she saw the forbidding faces. Tall and stoop-shouldered, with hands that told of hard work, it was hard for Ruth. Alden when she wanted to be like other girls; hard to wear that old dress with outgrown sleeves and skirt eked out.

She wished she knew how these girls did their hair so prettily, but there wouldn't be time, even if she knew. She must use every minute before school, for her invalid mother must be made comfortable, and dinner left cooked for the children, and at night there was even more to be done.

She knew what the girls were talking about so earnestly, but stepped back, perceiving herself unwelcome.

A moment later Harry Foster approached the group. He had the part of Haman in the cantata, and was sentenced to be hung on the gallows fifty cubits high.

"Here comes Haman! Long live Haman!" hummed one of the girls.

"And there goes Fifty Cubit," laughed Helen Avery as Ruth Alden, tall and awkward, retreated, slowly, wondering how it would seem to be "one of the girls," if only for a day.

"Hush!" whispered Harry. "She's not to blame for being so tall—I say, let her have some part with the rest of you."

"She can't; she hasn't a decent dress of any kind."

"Well, I know one thing," retorted Harry, angrily, "you girls would better look out. Professor Harrison says she will be the head of the class next year."

"Don't stop to quarrel," said Angie Fenner. "What shall we wear?" And all began talking at once.

"Kings and queens wear royal purple, trimmed with ermine."

"We'll get purple cambric, and for ermine cut white cotton batting into strips, and ink it for ermine tails."

"And what for crowns?"

"Gild pasteboard with gold paint. Will Newton's shirt stud can be the Kohinoor."

"Good! We girls will wear white muslin."

"I'll wear my new silk," said Angie Fenner, who was to be prophetess.

"How you would look, prophesying in an applegreen silk! You must have a costume."

"You needn't talk about it! I'm going to wear the silk!"

Ruth Alden wasn't asked to take any part, but one of the girls had said Fifty Cubit might be useful in the dressing-room and told her to come.

On cantata night the hall was packed to the doors. The girls' dressing-room was a foam of white muslin and Fifty Cubit was here, there and everywhere helping to make the others beautiful.

When the curtain rose, the King, standing on Mrs. Fenner's best rug, looked royally impressive in his duet with Haman. The chorus sang their "Song of Joy," and then the "prophetess" appeared in her silk, fluffy with lace and a garniture of roses. As she bowed, her dress fluttered against a flaring candle—a scream and she ran.

"Shut the door after me!" pealed a voice; and Fifty Cubit burst through the dressing-room, threw Angie to the floor, and catching up the rug, rolled her over and over. Another instant, and Angie's father dashed over the footlights to his darling.

Angie was saved, but Ruth's hands and arms were badly burned, and only her woolen dress saved her from a worse fate.

"Oh, Ruth! What can we ever do for you?" faltered Angie's mother.

That night Ruth slept in Angie's room, and next morning Mrs. Fenner said, "Ruth, dear, we have sent a good woman to your mother, and you must stay here and rest. Angie needs just such a sister as you."

"Here's something for you," said Mr. Fenner, laying down a curious looking paper. "I'm not a man of many words. It's no use trying to tell you how I feel."

"What is it?" asked Ruth.

"It's the deed of Pine Hill cottage. I give it to you."

When Ruth began to understand, she could hardly believe herself alive. That pretty house, right in town, to be hers!

All day long she lay on the couch, with a song in her heart, until Angie came from school, but not alone; there was a roomful of girls crowding around her.

"You dear, splendid girl!" they cried in a breath. "Do forgive us we've been so cold and hateful, but we've planned out the nicest times, and you shall be the queen of us all."

Ruth looked from one to another of the tearful, eager faces and smiled. "I don't want to be queen," she said. "I want to be one of the girls."—The

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

The moon, is the most powerful agent in producing the tides on the earth; it also produces some slight variations in the earth's magnetism. So far as science has been able to investigate, there is absolutely no change in the weather which can be attributed to the moon, although half or more of mankind seem to believe that the moon does have some control over the weather. All such beliefs, including the time for planting gardens and for going fishing, are mere superstitions—the survivals o an age of ignorance.—St. Nicholas.

The Latest South African Discovery Eclipses All Other Stones in Size.

The news of the finding of a diamond near Pretoria which weighs more than 3,000 karats (about one and one-half pounds avoirdupois) excites interest all over the world, as it is by far the largest diamond that history has known. What weight will remain when the stone is cut can not be known. In the rough, the stone is valued at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The Kohinoor, the prize jewel of the English crown, was in its original form only a fourth of the size of this new wonder, weighing only 794 karats. It is an Indian diamond, of Golconda, and the legend is that it was worth 5,000 years ago. A French traveler, who saw it in the early seventeenth century, describes it as of the shape of a half egg, and weighing 280 karats, it having been thus reduced by an unskilled cutter. Later it was still further reduced to 186 karats, and later to 106. Its under side being flat and corresponding with the cleavage, it is conjectured that it and the Russian Orloff diamond are portions of the original stone that the French traveler saw.

This Orloff diamond weighs 194 karats, cut in the rose form with flat surface below. It was sold to Count Orloff for the Empress Catherine for a title, an annuity and 450,000 rubles. There are legends of many sorts attached to these large stones. The finest stone of them all perhaps is the Regent or Pitt diamond, so called from Governor Pitt, of Madras, who bought it for £20,000. It was sold to the regent for Louis XV for £130,000, and is said to be worth twice that It originally weighed 410 karats, but was reduced to 136. The Florentine diamond, another of the famous large stones, belongs to Austria. It weighs 133 karats. Among the legends that cluster around it is that it was lost by Charles the Bold at the battle of Granson, and found by a peasant who sold it for a few pence as a piece of rock crystal.

A recent consular report showed $31,000,000 worth of precious stones was imported into this country in the fiscal year of 1903, and of this sum diamonds constituted $26,500,000 worth, being the largest amount ever imported into this country in one year. The commercial condition of a country has much to do with diamond buying. In the year mentioned Americans bought rather more precious stones than London did. In the last few years the value of the diamond has steadily been rising. It is said that waves of prosperity can be measured almost exactly by the imports of precious stones.

It is true economy to begin the dinner with soup of some kind.

WOMAN'S WORLD

THE NECK BEAUTIFUL.

The throat of the modern girl gives her more trouble perhaps than anything else in her quest for beauty, and even though the high stiff linen collar is a thing of the past, its effects on many necks are still visible in unsightly wrinkles and ugly curves around the collarbone. The masseur and a judicious and patient application of cucumber cream have done much to hide even this, and many apparently hopelessly ruined throats are gradually recovering from one of the most unfortunate fashions ever attempted by woman.

Unsightly stains are much inevidence, however, especially in winter, and it sometimes takes more than plain soap and water to eradicate them. These stains have various causes—furs, turned up coat collars and colored ribbons all being responsible; starch, too, is apt to leave a brown mark. Pure alcohol or a good quality cologne rubbed in thoroughly will remove the stain, or a few drops of ammonia in hot water applied with a good soap will have the same result. It should be borne in mind, however, that the alcohol or cologne should never be of a cheap grade, and the ammonia water should never touch the face.

These neck marks are directly responsible for the invariable habit of some women of always wearing high-neck gowns, and, indeed, it is well that such is the case, for unless a woman has a prettily shaped neck and shoulders and a milky white skin she had better avoid a decollete bodice. Few are able to realize this fact, for it seems as though every woman has a secret conviction that her neck is irreproachable. This is unfortunately rarely the case nowadays, and even then a pretty neck requires constant care in itself and a healthy condition of the whole body to keep it in good condition.

Of course, various authorities give various directions, and, as was said in the beginning of this article, every woman requires individual treatment if simple rules for bathing and diet fail to reach the root of the trouble. But by being temperate in eating from early childhood, giving strict attention to the general health, keeping regular hours, taking frequent baths, and avoiding cheap lotions, or those which are without a physician's certificate, any woman's face should be fair to see.—Brooklyn Eagle.

FREEDOM FOR THE YOUNG GIRL.

Speaking of the young girl and training her for life's responsibilities, Ruskin wrote:

"The first of our duties to her—no thoughtful persons now doubt this—is to secure for her such physical training and exercise as may confirm her health and perfect her beauty, the highest refinement of that beauty being unattainable without splendor of activity and of delicate strength. To perfect her beauty, I say, and increase its power; it cannot be too powerful nor shed its sacred light too far; only remember that all physical freedom is vain to produce beauty without a corresponding freedom of heart."

Freedom of heart is freedom to live with enjoyment, without foolish worries, fretful anxieties and a too great valuation and regard for trifling things.

It is impossible to be too happy, too beautiful, or too buoyant of spirit. We want all we can get of happiness. Neither fair looks nor joyousness is responsible for any sorrows, for true beauty and true happiness are just, sympathetic and unselfish.

The body, the soul and the mind must all receive cultivation. We can make them radiant and blooming or we can neglect them utterly and so fall into a state of rust.—New York Globe.

RAIN AND BEAUTY.

There's something fascinating about a rainy day. To those who take the time to let a few thoughs trickle through their brain cells now and then a stormy hour, with sky gray and brooding, and raindrops pattering, inspires tender reveries and a sweet, charming, exquisite sort of loneliness that is really delightful.

After all, one should not be a fair weather girl. All days can't be sunny, and, besides, one always knows that the sun is still doing business up there in the blue, and there's not the slightest chance of it getting lost. Sooner or later the old warm rays will shine out again. The fair weather girl is so like those cowardly mortals who are brave in successful moments and weak and cringing when things go wrong! All things are interesting and all days are fine to those who have cultivated a simple little philosophy of human contentment.

Be a rainy daisy and defy the elements. Bad weather is Mrs. Nature's chief beauty doctor and the best kind of brain grower.—Washington Star.

BABY'S UP-TO-DATE OUTFIT.

Among other imported articles of dress which come from the Parisian capital, there is none prettier than those for baby's exclusive use. A dainty bag which combines sanitary features with the idea of individual use, many mothers hold so highly desirable among baby's belongings. Baby's handkerchief receptacles are made of embroidered anglais lined with white linen and they are extremely pretty and are a necessary article to the outfit.

Drawstrings of delicately colored ribbon are used, and when these are removed the bag launders beautifully.

Sachets are also very much used to perfume the dainty garments, or used in the baby basket, and these come in the form of a Dutch shoe, made of a delicate pink satin, embroidered in sweet peas, while a frill of pink chiffon and tiny pink satin bows form the finishing touch of exquisite daintiness.

The carriage pillow is another handsome article of the wardrobe, and the most popular ones are made of white linen with a deep hemstitched hem, leaving one edge plain where the pillow is adjusted. Embroidered eyelids carry the ribbon, which are tied in pretty bows in each corner.

FOR PRETTY TEETH.

"A pearl in the mouth is worth two on the neck," is an up-to-date adage which women would do well to ponder over. A woman of many charms will often fail of impression if her teeth are not delicately clean and whole. There are many factors which go to determine the soundness of one's teeth, but none more potent than that of use. Good vigorous action is necessary in order that a supply of blood may be called to the teeth to nourish them, says "Woman's Life." Give a muscle no exercise and the veriest novice knows it will get soft. Give the teeth no work and they become chalky and an easy prey to decay. Too much cooking of food and the use of soft, prepared dishes have had much to do with getting people out of the habit of chewing. Those who live on course foods requiring thorough mastication have the perfect teeth of animals, white and hard and even. The blood supply is perfect on account of the stimulation given by thorough exercise of the jaws.

MASSAGE THE EARS.

Women who will spend hours massaging their faces nearly always neglect to include their ears in this renovating process, the consequence being that their ears lose their color and freshness. The importance of massaging the ear is urged by a leading beauty specialist. As women advance in age and lose inevitably their girlishness, the ear has a tendency to grow old with the rest of the face. It loses its pretty pink freshness and begins to stand out from the head as if it had taken to growing again. This is due probably to the sagging of the muscles in front of the ear and to the shriveling of the ligaments and the soft padding of fat. Delicate massage with the tips of the fingers is said to resuscitate the nerves, quicken the circulation and nourish the cartilage of the ear, in time restoring the delicate pink flush that is so much admired.

COMFORT IN LIFE.

Life is not an easy proposition by any manner of means, but we can make it easier oftimes by that philosophy that makes us lovable and sympathy rather than the indulgence of tempers that give everyone around us the "blues."—Woman's Life.

FASHION HINTS.

Party frocks were never so fascinating for young girls as this season. Even for the small tots dainty dresses with embroidered flounces, lace-trimmed skirts and ribbon bedecked, are just what is necessary.

The materials for the coming season are beautiful but varied. There are many charming trimmings available, and so many ways of manipulating trimmings of the materials in effective devices.

Plain Japanese silks, white pongees and silk crepes with embroideries, will constitute many of the fabrics used for summer gowns.

Smocking, like all other forms of hand work, is done by machine nowadays, and is a very fashionable method of confining the fullness of skirt and sleeve tops or of the waist where it is needed. It is as possible for wash materials as is shirring.

Simple house frocks for young girls are made in shirt waist style of flowered challie, albatross or viye la, and the skirt and waist joined in old-fashioned style, with the placquet at one side of the front.

Smooth surface suitings with small indefinite check effects, mohairs and lightweight cheviots, bedford cord and covert cloth are the materials announced for spring tailored suits for young girls.

The trend toward simplicity of lines noticeable in the latest tailor mades for women is to be found in the spring suits.

The number of cigarettes manufactured and sold in Canada increased from 34,000,000 in 1890 to 83,000,000 in 1895. In 1900 123,000,000 were manufactured.

THE UNION.

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Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

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The UNION and Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat $1.50

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also

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tf

WHY NOT?

Why not have an oil mill and fertilizer mixing plant along with our cotton warehouse? There is a grand opportunity for making money as well as benefiting our county farmers. It will keep the part of the seed that is useful on the farm at home. We've been told that the fertilizer sold in Clanton alone in 1904 showed a profit to the mixer of over ten thousand dollars. There must be plenty of spare cash in the county, for we have two banks which is a sure indication. Let us get industries such as the above under way and telephone circuits and other modern conveniences will naturally follow. We hope this will start the ball rolling and expect to have some figures before long to lay before our readers on this line. Why not?

CHILTON COUNTY S. C. A.

Clanton, Ala., March 16, 1905.

The Chilton County Branch of the S. C. A. was called to order by President W. H. Conway, who introduced Hon. J. H. Harris, of Chambers county.

Mr. Harris came to Clanton by the request of President W. H. Seymour, who had been invited by County President Conway and others to lecture to the Chilton County Branch of the association.

Mr. Harris made a very instructive speech and answered several questions to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Judge Reynolds moved that the chair appoint a committee on order of business for the day; carried. Chairman Conway appointed W. S. Cox, T. J. Jackson, J. W. Sorrell, T. L. Robinson, F. A. Gulledge, L. H. Reynolds and A. C. Smith as committee. Motion prevailed that the meeting adjourn till 1 p. m.

At a little after 1 p. m. Chairman W. H. Conway called the meeting to order, after which Mr. Harris explained some points of constitution and by-laws of the Association. Next the Districts were called and the names of delegates enrolled, after which the secretary called the roll of delegates. Thirty-six districts being represented, viz.:

No. 8, W. R. White, 24 members; No. 10, J. D. Sims, J. Popwell, I. M. Deason, 20 members; No. 11, E. B. Popwell, A. T. Hathcock, J. S. Popwell, 8 members; No. 13, W. D. Courtney, J. A. Williams, T. J. Griffin, 36 members; No. 14, J. J. Grant, B. F. Gardner, S. S. Scott, 20 members; No. 15, F. A. Gulledge, H. W. Caffee, J. A. Mitchell, 18 members; No. 17 R. J. Downs, J. J. Dennis, John Strock, 21 members; No. 26, R. E. Roper, W. W. Mims, W. B. Cooper, 27 members; No. 27, W. C. Roper, W. A. Culp, 30 members; No. 28, J. J. Gallman, M. F. Lett, W. J. Watson, 42 members; No. 29, N. J. Calloway, John Mims No. 1, 2 members; No. 31, R. T. Grant, J. S. Jones, J. M. Grant, 23 members; No. 32, J. L. Baker, J. W. Cox, J. P. Parish, 16 members; No. 33, A. J. Powell, W. H. Robinson, 38 members; No. 34, H. B. Glenn, J. C. Alred, T. L. Robinson, 11 members; No. 36, T. J. Hubbard, 10 members; No. 37, B. L. Calfee, W. A. Wood, W. M. Oden, 34 members; No. 38, W. D. Dunlap, G. W. Mims, T. C. Jones, 13 members; No. 39, J. M. Littlejohn, J. M. Maddox, N. G. Ward, 59 members; M. Maddox, N. G. Ward, 58 members; members; No. 41, A. F. Childress, A. H. Collins, J. L. Vines, 17 members; No. 42, W. J. Headley, J. R. Thompson, W. E. Thompson, 25 members; No. 43, William Lambert, W. J. Lambert, 18 members; No. 44, W. S. Cox, J. W. Cox, N. Minor, 15 members; No. 45, J. H. Thomas, W. E. Thomas, T. M. Driver, 28 members; No. 46, T. J. Collins, A. Littleton, J. W. Bean, 55 members; No. 47, W. P. Checkler, M. Robinson, Isom Varden, 16 members; No. 48, H. C. Young, G. W. Marcus John Ellison, 15 members; No. 51, J. W. Sorrell, M. H. Martin, W. T. Campbell, 31 members; No. 54, J. M. Foshee, C. L. Langston, O. P. Scott 20 members; No. 55, W. H. Killingsworth, 10 members; No. 57, A. J. Glasscock, J. W. Beasley, B. E. Collum, 16 members; No. 65, W. T. Callen, A. C. Smith, W. C. Edler, 36 members; No. 67, G. W. Shaw, G. C. Shaw 24 members. S. J. Dawson was present from No. 16, and Anderson Baker, Sr., No. 10, but had no members to report. No. 56 with 9 members had no delegates present.

The chair, being informed that the committee on the order of the day was ready to report, called on F. A. Gulledge to read report of committee the report being as follows:

To the Cotton Association of Chilton County, Greeting:

We, your committee, beg leave to report the following as a basis for your action today.

1st. That a man of capacity and in thorough accord with the movement now on foot be employed to address each election precinct at once, making speeches at night only, after giving full notice of such address to be made; his per diem to be fixed here today by this meeting.

2nd. That an executive committee be appointed by chairman of this meeting, one from each election precinct, and we would suggest that one of the duties of said executive committee should be to arrange for a county fair to be held in Clanton during the fall of the present year.

3rd. We further suggest that each and every one who is attending this meeting today shall constitute himself as a committee of one to urge his neighbors and friends to hold cotton now on hand and to reduce his cotton acreage as per action of the meeting held in New Orleans January 24-26, 1905.

4th. We further recommend that the lecturer referred to shall organize each election precinct and report weekly to the county chairman.

F. A. GULLEDGE,
W. S. COX,
T. J. JACKSON,
J. W. SORRELL,
T. L. ROBINSON,
L. H. REYNOLDS,
A. C. SMITH,
Committee.

After the reading of the report of the committee, J. J. Grant moved that the report be adopted, which was carried after discussion by Uncle Joe Harris, Judson Strock, F. A. Gulledge, W. C. Edler and others.

Question asked by W. A. Wood as to the disposition of fees.

Responded to by "Uncle Joe" Harris.

The executive committee was appointed as follows:

J. W. Sorrell, Beat 1, Jemison, R F. D. No. 2.

W. H. Killingsworth, Beat 2, Jemison.

W. A. Wood, Beat 3, Maplesville.

Tipton Mullins, Beat 4, Clanton.

J. A. Mitchell, Beat 5, Verbena.

Madison Popwell, Beat 6, Clanton R. F. D. No. 3.

Young Nix, Beat 7, Maplesville.

R. P. Kendrick, Beat 8, Pletcher.

W. A. Mims, Beat 9, Clanton, R. F. D. No. 4.

J. M. Grant, Beat 10, Cooper.

W. S. Cox, Beat 11, Clanton.

Motion prevailed that County Lecturer be allowed $3 per day for time to give one lecture in each election precinct.

J. A. Mitchell was elected as county lecturer and organizer by acclamation.

Moved by J. S. Jones that F. A. Gulledge make a report of state meeting held Feb. 21st at Montgomery. Carried.

Mr. Gulledge made a very full report of actions of the Montgomery meeting.

Motion prevailed that the next county meeting be held at Clanton on the 1st Saturday of May next.

W. H. CONWAY,
Chairman.

J. N. DENNIS, Secretary.

NOTES.

The meeting was earnest and the members attended strictly to the business. "Uncle Joe" Harris' talk was much appreciated by our people, for after the meeting was over we heard numbers express themselves as highly pleased. Bro. Harris is making a round of visits to the following places by order of the state association: Livingston, Eutaw, Greensboro, Marion, Grove Hill, St. Stephens and Bay Minette, and if he takes as well in these places as he did with us, he will do a world of good to the farmers and the cotton association. There are 806 paid up members in Chilton Co.; and the reports on acreage and fertilizer so far show that where 15,111 acres were planted in cotton in 1904, this year will be 11,309, a reduction of 25 per cent; and where 1,410 tons of fertilizer was used in 1904, will only take in 1905, 1,002 tons, a reduction of about 30 per cent. There is no disguising the fact that the farmers of Chilton county think for themselves in all matters and are therefore qualified to take hold of any movement that promises a betterment of their condition.

LIBERTY HILL.

The health of our section is pretty good, except Mrs. R. C. Riggins and Mrs. John Littlejohn are sick, but we hope they will speedily recover. Little Esther Vickers is doing fairly well at present. Now, brother farmers, spring is here and corn planting is in order, so figure out what will do you and then plant three or four acres to the horse extra, but be sure and not plant any more cotton than you agreed to do. As for myself I signed for 12 acres, but since that have decided to plant only 8 acres in cotton and am going to divide the 4 acres between corn, peas, sorghum and potatoes. I wish, if there are any of the writers to our good paper (THE UNION) who have cut their acreage in cotton more than they agreed to would tell us what they think would pay best to plant in the place of the cotton, for your readers' benefit. Rev. S. Smitherman filled his regular appointment here, and preached to the church on Saturday and to the worldlings on Sunday, using as his text "Verily, I say unto you, except you be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." Some one give the verse and chapter for this text. Visiting this week: B. H. Vickers and wife and Miss Esther to Kinion Hays; Fons Maddox and Sam Alford to J. M. Maddox. F. A. Bates and wife, Mac Bakers. Frank Williams has got into his pretty house. He is a hustler. Bud Foshee is on a trip to Briarfield.

"ONE AT HOME."

RANDOLPH.

Nature is beginning to don her livery of green. Everything is looking lovely in THE UNION. Let it increase. Heavy rain Sunday night has checked farm work. Mrs. John Hilton has been sick several days, but is better now. S. E. Waldrup was in our town Monday. The Bass Foundry and Machine Co., of Rock Run, Ala., opened up a coaling a few miles west of town Monday. Mrs. Julia Meroney, of Thorsby, has taken charge of the Randolph Hotel. Misses Waldrup and Fleming had received a nice lot of Japanese seed cane for planting. E. Bearden was in town Friday. Rev. Connell failed to fill his appointment here Sunday. Phil Martin was in town Saturday and bought him a new buggy. John Thacker, of Hubbard, has moved to our town. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Nix were in town last week. Mr. Clarke, of Centerville, was in town Monday to survey some land. Jim Lightsey and John Hatcher were visitors here Monday. Will some one please tell us what the good people of Rocky Mount are doing? Give us the news; it may not interest you, but it will us. Yours for the people.

ONE OF THE BOYS."

MARS HILL.

Our farmers are utilizing every opportunity to get in shape. Sam Edwards is very sick. Our Sunday school is progressing nicely under the faithful superintendence of Bro. G. W. Gothard. Now, brother farmers let us have better roads, for in our community and others it is dangerous to travel at night. I am also in favor of a special school tax, and so do away with this growling about supplements. There has been an improvement in teaching in our schools. Now, let us make an improvement in paying for it. D. W. Scott has got a new set of blacksmith tools and wants to do all the settlement work. J. N. Scott went to Pleasant Hill for service last Saturday and Sunday. If you want the best county news subscribe for the UNION.

MARS HILLIAN.

The specialty farmer is generally a prosperous farmer. Make a specialty of something and then make a study of it and learn how to produce the best of its kind in your neighborhood. You will soon have the buyers coming to you, and what is more, they will be paying you whatever price you may ask.

The prices obtained in New York this week at the sales of several hundred horses, averaging about $700 a head, do not suggest the speedy coming of the "horseless age," of which we hear so much talk in the these days of automobiles.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 26.

Review of the Twelve Preceding Lessons For the First Quarter—Read John vi. 35-51—Golden Text, John xx., 31—Summary.

Lesson I. Topic: The wonderful divine Saviour. Place: Ephesus. John's gospel was written between 80 and 90 A. D. John was the only apostle living at that time. He refers to Christ as the Word of God; all things were made by Him; He was the life and the light of men; reference is made to John the Baptist, the forerunner of Christ; He was "not that light, but was sent to bear witness of that light;" Jesus was the true light.

II. Topic: The believer's true attitude toward his Lord. Place: Bethabara. A crisis had arisen in John's ministry; the Sanhedrin sent a deputation from Jerusalem to ask John who he was; John said he was not the Christ, nor Elias, nor the prophet about whom Moses had written, but he was merely a voice crying from the wilderness, "Make straight the way of the Lord." John baptized with water; Christ would baptize with the Holy Spirit; John testified concerning Jesus and called Him the Lamb of God; John did not know Christ until the time of his baptism when the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove came upon him, and the Father said, "This is My beloved Son in whom I am well pleased."

III. Topic: Jesus wins His first disciples. Place: Bethabara. John pointed Jesus out to two disciples who followed Jesus; Jesus turned and said, "What seek ye?" They asked Christ where He dwelt; Jesus said, "Come and see;" Andrew found his brother Simon and brought him to Jesus; it is supposed also that John found his brother James; Jesus found Philip; Philip found Nathanael; when Philip told Nathanael that they had found the Messiah, Nathanael raised an objection; Nathanael was soon convinced that Jesus was the Messiah.

IV. Topic: Christ's first miracle. Place: Cana of Galilee. A wedding feast was being held; Christ's mother had been invited, and Christ and His disciples were invited; they needed wine at the feast; Christ's mother called His attention to the fact; He instructed the servants to fill six water pots with water; they were then told to draw out and bear to the governor of the feast; the governor praised the wine; in this miracle Christ showed forth His glory; the disciples believed that He was the Messiah.

V. Topic: Gateways into the kingdom of God. Place: Jerusalem. Nicodemus came to Jesus by night; the subject of miracles was introduced; Jesus said, "Ye must be born again;" Nicodemus failed to understand; Christ brought an illustration of the wind; also referred to the serpent Moses made in the wilderness; said that the Son of Man must be lifted up that whosoever believeth in Him should have eternal life.

VI. Topic: Vital laws of spiritual work. Place: At Jacob's well in Samaria. Jesus goes through Samaria; stops at Jacob's well; meets a woman; asks a drink; she expresses surprise; Jesus speaks of the gift of God—living water; she desires it; Jesus asks her to call her husband; she says she has none; has had five; calls Jesus a prophet; asks about place of worship; true worship must be in spirit and in truth.

VII. Topic: Christ's power to restore to life. Place: Cana in Galilee. The Galileans received Christ gladly. A nobleman of Capernaum heard that Jesus had come into Galilee and hastens to Him to entreat Him to come and heal his son; Jesus told him to return and that his son was healed; the man believed Christ's words; the son began to recover at the very hour Jesus had said, "Thy son liveth."

VIII. Topic: The Lordship of Jesus Christ. Place: Jesus went to Jerusalem to attend the feast of the Passover; Jesus saw an infirm man at the pool of Bethesda, who had been sick thirty-eight years; asked him if he desired to be made whole; the man replied that he had no one to put him into the pool; Jesus told him to rise, take up his bed and walk; the man did as he was commanded.

IX. Topic: Jesus supplying human need. Place: Near Bethsaida on the northeast shore of the Sea of Galilee. Jesus and His disciples went into a desert place to be alone; great multitudes followed them; Jesus taught them and healed their sick; in the afternoon the disciples suggested that the multitude should be sent away to buy food; Jesus decided to feed them there; a lad was found with five loaves and two fishes; five thousand men were fed besides women and children.

X. Topic: Jesus proves Himself the God-Saviour. Place: Jerusalem. It was the last day of the feast of the Tabernacles; there was a great ceremony in connection with bringing water from the pool of Siloam; near the close of the ceremony Jesus cried, "If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink;" He spake of the gift of the Holy Spirit.

XI. Topic: Christ's teaching respecting sin. Place: Jerusalem. Jesus delivered four discourses during His stay in Jerusalem at the time of the feast of the Tabernacles; this discourse was delivered in the court of the women, and may be divided into two parts: 1. Christ is the Son of God. 2. He has supreme authority even above Abraham. Those who accept Jesus Christ will know the truth, and the truth will make them free. The world-Saviour's doctrine respecting sin. 1. Sin leads to hypocrisy, deceives men, is slavery, is contrary to God. 2. It is cured by the word of Christ, by the truth of Christ, by the blood of Christ.

XII. Topic: Jesus Christ the light of men. Place: Jerusalem. Jesus saw a blind man; the disciples asked Christ who had sinned, this man or his parents; Jesus replied that neither this man nor his parents had sinned; makes clay of spittle; anoints the blind man's eyes; commands the man to go to the pool of Siloam and wash; he obeys; comes back seeing; his neighbors are stirred; he gives an account of his healing; is taken to the Pharisees; Jesus accused of desecrating the Sabbath. The world-Saviour is the life and light of men. The lesson shows that light (1) is needed, (2) is offered, (3) is received by some, (4) is rejected by some, (5) should be clearly reflected by those who have it.

A Paris letter to the London Telegraph says: Dyspepsia is now systematically cured by laughter. It is stated that a doctor, in return for a large fee, admits patients into his private institution, where the mirth treatment is administered. The method sounds simple enough. A few dyspeptics sit around a room and begin to smile at each other. The smile must never be allowed to fade away. On the contrary, it must be developed by will power into a grin and the grin must become a guffaw. Then you have to go on laughing until your sides ache, by when you will already feel much better. A course of a week or two of the treatment at the rate of a couple of hours giggling a day cures the worst case of dyspepsia. Would it not, however, be cheaper and more effectual to go to the Palais Royal?

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When War Ceases

How Are We to Handle the Enormously Increasing Population That Will Result.

By George Harvey, Editor of Harper's Weekly.

IT is a very interesting subject—the increasing p population upon the earth's capacity for suppor which is discussed in the International Quarterly fessor N. S. Shaler, who, it may be remembered, the chair of geology in Harvard University. The number of the earth's inhabitants is computed at 1 000, and it is likely to increase hereafter, owing t ination of pestilence and chronic war, at a rate con greater than the average rate at which it has during the last three centuries. It is certain, on the other hand, that tity of tillable soil upon the earth, as well as the stock of other thi sary for man—such as iron; coal, petroleum, copper and other metals erals—is far from boundless. When will the demand threaten to ex supply?

Professor Shaler calculates that, as regards the earth's agricu sources, the soil, which, without any considerable engineering work, c be put under the plough, would support in tolerable comfort about 4 000 human beings. He further estimates that by drainage, carried ou systematic and scientific plan which has been applied to Holland, w add to the tillable area of the United States rather more than 100,00 miles.

What we are to do eventually for coal, petroleum and iron is a less easily answered. We are reminded that in the United Stats t average annual output of iron is estimated at 400 pounds for every ma an and child, whereas four centuries ago the needs of men in the mo ly civilized country were satisfied with about four pounds a year pe If the consumption of iron goes on increasing, where are we to fin As for coal, the exhausting of the mines in England and in the anth tricts of Pennsylvania is within measurable distance, and vast as is of the bituminous combustible in the United States and China, h would it meet the wants of 4,000,000,000 human beings? For the main of the recent output of petroleum, the discovery of new deposits is re as indispensable. If we may judge from experince, it is improba any of the oil-yielding districts already drawn upon in North Amer Russia will be productive at the close of the 20th century.

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Term—Third Monday in May. Term—Fourth Monday in No

—G. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
—T. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
—W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Term—Second Monday in

Term—Second Monday in Sep

ellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
er—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

County Court.

Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Monday February, first Mon- il, first Monday June, second July, second Monday August, nday November.

County Officers.

of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
urer—W. T. Callen.
—J. M. Morgan.
or—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

District—W. H. Conway.
d District—Alex Glasscock.
District—R. P. Kendrick.
h District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

W. R. Oliver, Calera

COUNTY CHURCHES.

ors and clerks are cordially asked the editor any news regarding ir churches which they would ublished. Also if there are any in these notices please send cor- s.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd E. B. Popwell, clerk, Fillings- F. D. No. 1.

ton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st 2nd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk

nut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, nday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

rty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman nday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

edonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman nday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, nday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

lar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, nday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

on Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd y. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

lins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas nday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

on Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas nday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

asant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, nday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

's Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st y. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

hel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; y before the second Sunday; J. ernathy, clerk, Verbena.

ky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. arroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song e every 2nd and 4th Sunday af- ons. Prayer meeting every Wed- y night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

nton R. A. Chapter, No. 116— Saturday, Clanton.

nside Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

nton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Clanton.

tury Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. First Saturday, Billingsley.

eman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 334—Saturday on or before full , Marbury.

nison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. Saturday on or before full moon, on.

nton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. Tuesday on or before full moon, on.

I. O. O. F.

nison Lodge—First and third Sat- s.

nton Lodge, No. 304—Second and h Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

ck Jack Camp, No. 190—First and Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

ermo Tribe, No. 90—First and Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs ally invited. E. B. Langston, C. ; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

reka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON

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O. P. Scott
Tuesday.

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C. W. Ha
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P. J. Co
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W. M. Wi
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G. M. Jen
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J. M. Pa

R. E. Bar
Wilson S
John Mc

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FOR
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-Democrat is issued Semi-We
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and all the news of all the ear
-Democrat during the coming ye
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and get your best home paper
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Clanton, Ala.

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OLE AGENTS—
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Best on Earth"
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BIRMINGHAM, A

Restaurant
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HAM, ALABAMA.

War Ceases

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, Editor of Harper's Weekly.

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the close of the 20th century.

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.
Term—Third Monday in May.
Term—Fourth Monday in No

—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
tor—T. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
—S. W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
Term—Second Monday in
Term—Second Monday in Sep

reside—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
ster—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

County Court.
Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
nd Monday February, first Mon
rch, first Monday June, second
y June, second Monday August,
nday November.

County Officers.
e of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
surer—W. T. Callen.
riff—J. M. Morgan.
itor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
District—W. H. Conway.
nd District—Alex Glasscock.
d District—R. P. Kendrick.
th District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

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Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

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Sunday H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

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Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

lar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

on Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd
ay. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

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Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

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Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

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R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second
fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to March 22, '05, 6,440
Price on same date, 7 5-8c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,648.
Price same date, 12 7-8c.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

R. G. Hall, T. M. Driver, S. S. Scott, W. F. Maddox, B. F. Gardner, S. J. Dawson and B. L. Martin were in our sanctum Thursday.

N. G. Ward and J. W. Beasley were pleasant visitors Thursday.

'Squire B. E. Collum was in Clanton Thursday.

O. P. Scott was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Fonda Hathcock and 'Squire E. B. Popwell were in town Thursday.

C. W. Hubbard was in Clanton Thursday.

T. J. Collins was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

W. M. Wilson went to Montgomery Friday to attend to the A. Headley bankruptcy case.

J. M. Poole was a pleasant visitor Friday.

G. W. Jones, of Lomax, was a welcome caller Friday.

J. M. Parker was in Clanton Saturday.

R. F. Bates was in town Saturday.

Wilson Sorrell was in Clanton Saturday. He is full of enthusiasm for the cotton association.

J. E. Cobb and J. H. Martin were pleasant visitors Saturday.

W. J. Dennis was a caller on Saturday and ordered THE UNION sent to his brother at Mt. Creek.

R. A. Hancock was in town Saturday and says his wife is sick with malarial fever, which he thinks she contracted in Cleburne county.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Foshee on Tuesday, March 14th, a fine boy. Mother and child both doing well.

Judge Reynolds went to Montgomery Friday to have his eyes looked after.

P. D. Wilson is shipping some fine timbers, the product of his Liberty mill.

Newt Gentry was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bean were in Clanton Monday.

C. C. Swint was in town Tuesday.

John Mims No. 1 was in Clanton Tuesday.

John Milford, of Pletcher, was in town Tuesday.

W. H. Conway and J. N. Dennis were in Clanton Tuesday working in the interest of the S. C. A.

Joe Headley was in town Tuesday. He has finished the bridge on Yellow Leaf at Jobe Mims' mill that the county ordered put up, Joe furnishing the patent and superintending the work as his contribution, and the county for the material and labor. He says among the first to cross was a two-mule team with 1,600 pounds of guano, two men and a boy and two dogs, and the bridge never squeaked. The County Commissioners will meet at the bridge and inspect it on Saturday, April 1st, and they would like to have as many citizens as possible present to look it over with them.

T. J. Atchley and J. M. Maddox were in Clanton Tuesday.

W. R. Taylor and Rev. B. H. Vickers were in town Tuesday and got their black and white maps of Alabama.

Hosea Downs is home again from Nashville, where he has been studying medicine.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Popwell and son Leon were in town Tuesday.

C. D. Foshee was a welcome caller Tuesday.

Rev. A. C. Swindall preached to a large congregation Sunday morning. He states that it is very probable that President Montague, of Howard college, will be with the Clanton church the third Sunday in April. The people of Clanton and vicinity should not miss this opportunity to hear Bro. Montague, as he is a preacher and scholar of national reputation.

Mr. J. A. Mitchell has declined the position of organizer for the county, so President Conway has appointed the executive committee, each one to work his own beat. That ought to do the job.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

B. G. Burnett and Miss Ethel Wesson.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Fever. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at Robinson's saw mill, beat 1, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No. 1.

For Sale.

One Acme Harrow, one McCormick Mower and Rake, one blooded Jersey Bull, two mules, etc. Apply to

DR. R. A. DAVIS,
Waterpeak, Ala.

IN MEMORIUM.

Died, at her home, near Falakto, Mrs. Emma Sharbutt, wife of Walter Sharbutt, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Davis. She had only been married about five months. She leaves a husband and many relatives and friends to mourn her death, which seems worse, as but few knew of her being sick until too late to see her. She was a lovable young woman, of gentle disposition and was loved by every one who knew her. We do not feel competent to utter any words that would comfort the bereaved ones, but can only ask them to look for comfort from One who will never forsake them in trouble; she can not come back to you, but you can try to live so as to be able to meet her in heaven.

D. B.

JEMISON INSTITUTE.

Honor roll for month ending March 10th: Linwood Mooney, Beulah Honeycutt, Elbert Jackson, Earl Jackson, Essie Honeycutt, Curry Jackson, Birdie Scott, Percy Johnson, Gertie Jackson, Beatrice Crysel, Fred Mooney, Evie Scott, Gene Thomas, Olys Nix, Pearl Scott, Jewel Thomas, Bessie Nix, Ida Patton, Jeff Hand, Willie May Jackson, Mattie Patton McMay McNeill, Gladys Sims, Lewis Durham, Silsbee McNeill, Beulah Pinson, Don Lowe, Earle Ray, Ora Dunham, Jewel Honeycutt, Mamie Johnson. There were eight ties for the highest average. Those making the best improvement on last month's average were: Ida Patton, Pearl Scott, Mattie Patton, Elbert Jackson, Jessie Honeycutt and Jewel Thomas.

ROBERT E. SESSIONS,
Principal.

Notice No. 25932.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
March 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on May 12, 1905, viz.: Viney Pellam, widow of Robert Pellam, H. E. No. 35464, for the Se 1-4 of Se 1-4, Section 33, Tp. 21 n of R 16 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

William Rutland,
D. I. Deramus,
A. H. Hunt,
A. J. Dennis, all of Verbena, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
3-23-05 6t Register.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County. Chancery Court. 7th District, Northeastern Division.

Pearl Payne, Complainant, vs. Rome Payne, Defendant.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit on file of A. C. Smith, of counsel for Complainant, that the Defendant, Rome Payne, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that his residence is unknown to affiant, and further that in the belief of said affiant, the Defendant, Rome Payne, is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the UNION, a newspaper published in Chilton county, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him the said Rome Payne, to answer, plead or demur to the Bill of Complaint in the above cause on or before the 15th day of April, 1905, and failing so to do within thirty days thereafter, a Decree Pro Confesso may be taken taken against him in said cause.

Witness my hand, this 14th day of March, 1905.

S. A. STEWART,
Register in Chancery.

By:
SMITH & MIDDLETON,
Attorneys for Complainant.
3-15 4t

NEW MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. E. Wishart, of Birmingham has opened a millinery store at Thorsby and is prepared to do the millinery business of this part of our county. This lady has occupied a very responsible position in Loveman Joseph & Loeb's millinery department for five years, and is a complete mistress of styles and workmanship. Pay her a call and you will be pleased, as her taste, experience and goods will achieve the most satitfactory results.

tf

LOOK OUT!

It will soon be too late to plant trees. As a special inducement, I am selling peach trees in bunches of 20 or more at 5 cents each; plum trees in bunches of 10 at 7 1-2 cents each. Many good varieties are included in this offer. For a quantity I will take country produce of most any kind.

P. C. SMITH, Thorsby, Ala.
tf

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf. T. M. Driver.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE PROGRAM,

To Be Held at Thorsby, April 14-15, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Devotional exercises, Rev. P. G. Maness

10:30 a. m.—Welcome address, J. L. Ruffin; response, V. J. Gragg.

11 a. m.—Address to teachers, Robert Jones.

11:30 a. m.—To what extent should the Bible be taught in the public schools? E. Y. McMorries, Miss Nannie O. Shivers.

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1:30 p. m.—The need of better school buildings, A. E. Davis.

2:30 p. m.—The law in regard to public schools and how to enforce it, B. R. Richardson, J. N. Goss.

3:30 p. m.—The value of pedagogy to the teacher, P. G. Maness, C. J. Eiland,

SATURDAY.

9:00 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:30 a. m.—The results of local taxation, Miss Celestra Dunlap, W. B. Speer.

10:30—The teachers' work, Robert Sessions, Miss Mary Lee Maxwell.

11:00 a. m.—Criticisms of the teacher, J. U. Crumpton, J. H. Anderson.

12 noon—Song and adjournment.

R. A. RASCO,
J. W. MOORE,
H. L. DAVIS,
W. O. PERRY,
Committee.

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.

tf

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

A. C. Marcus has opened a blacksmith shop near Madison Bean's, where he is prepared to do the best of work in that line.

tf

While the Americans who do save their dimes and dollars save more than their British fellows the custom of saving is far more general in the United Kingdom than in the United States, says the New York Sun. Over there at least one in four of the population has a savings bank account, large or small. With us the proportion is less than one in ten.

"Kissing is dangerous under certain conditions," says a medical journal. It certainly is if her dad happens to be looking.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

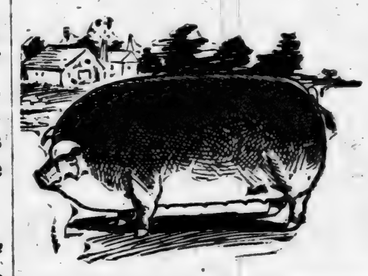
Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.
—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

..My Specialty..
SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed
Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.
Every Department Full and Complete.
J. W. SMITH.
Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association
of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.
W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.
INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.
Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.
Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

WOODLAWN FARM.
Barred Plymouth Rocks
PURE BRED
Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



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Duroc Jersey Hogs.
Write us for prices before you buy. Address,
W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alabama.

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.
Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

THE QUEEN'S PARDON

By Clive Holland.

ON the Heights of Portland the December mist, still undispersed by sunrise, hung thick, obliterating all traces of the prison buildings from the roads, where several ships of the channel squadron lay at anchor, and also from the straggling row of houses at the base of the northwest slope.

In the prison itself there was no light as yet save in the corridors, up and down which the ever-alert wardens paced, monotonously to and fro. In most of the cells the prisoners slept, tired out with the previous day's hewing of stone and uncongenial tasks; but in one the occupant, a man of thirty-five, good-looking in spite of prison garb, close-cropped hair, and the ravages of toil and despair, lay on his bed awake.

A little more than ten years ago he had stood in the dock of a west of England city listening to a judge with a hard voice, though with kindly eyes, pronouncing sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude. All that an eloquent counsel could do had been done for him, but to no avail. The evidence seemed conclusively damnatory, and the foreman of the jury, after an absence of half an hour, answered "guilty" to the usual question with a ring of conviction in his voice. The judge's words to Thomas Harborde fell on deaf ears. He stood stupidly gazing at a young girl sitting at the back of the court in company of a sweet faced old lady, as though he saw nothing.

At last a warder touched him on the shoulder, and the same instant a piteous cry of, "O, Tom! Tom! They're going to take you away from me," rang out in the court, over which the dusk of late afternoon was creeping, gradually blotting out the features of those who sat at all in shadow. The prisoner turned round as though about to say something to the judge on the bench, and then, led by the warder, he vanished down the dock stairs to the cells, to be known no longer as Thomas Harborde, but by various numbers: At Portland convict prison as "No. 27."

The sense of innocence brought him no meed of satisfaction; it merely filled him with desperate wrath and blackest despair. In the early period of his solitary confinement he found himself confronted day in and out with the crushing sense of legions of hours, minutes and seconds before he could hope to be a free man—if ever he were to be one again. By good conduct—against the very thought of which he at first rebelled, refusing to accept any boon at the hands of fate—he might reduce these years to two-thirds maybe. What then, millions of seconds, each one to him, a prisoner, an appreciable part of life; hundreds of thousands of leaden-footed minutes, each one filled with a poignant despair, must pass ere the time of release drew near. At work, under the scorching sun or in the keen air of winter, in the quarries it was all the same. These hours and minutes became embodied in the persons of the warders and fellow-prisoners, in the presence of his chains.

From a possibly dangerous man he became almost an inanimate machine; a mere cogwheel in the round of daily toil and prison discipline. At first he attacked the stone as though he were revenging his wrongs upon human flesh and blood; at last he tooled it with the unthinking regularity of an automaton. It takes a year or two to trample the human element out of a man of Harborde's type; but the effect of stone walls, silence and brutalized companions, if slow, is none the less sure. Only in his case he became an automaton instead of an animal.

Through the long December night, while the mist enshrouded Portland and restricted the range of lights at the Bill to half a mile or less, and while the sirens resounded from the lighthouse gallery almost continuously, answered faintly by others from vessels far out at sea, or booming harshly from others near at hand, Harborde lay awake reckoning the weeks, days, hours and minutes which comprised the remaining two years of his term. He had just dropped off into a half-sleeping condition when his cell door opened, and instead of the hard face of the warder come to tell him to tidy up, he saw the governor and chaplain, with the warder in the background.

What could it mean? He sprang up, rubbing his eyes, and almost before he knew what was happening the governor had told him in a few words that he had received the Queen's pardon, and then proceeded to read the same. What did it all mean? No other thought germinated in his dulled brain. Free! Free to go where he willed! Free to walk out of the jail gates! Never to return within the stone walls which had shut him in from the outside world, as surely as though no other world than that contained within them existed.

The prison bell clanged, startling him into a state of wakefulness. The governor had finished reading the official-looking paper, and with the conclusion of the formal part of his duty he added a few words of congratulation. Harborde seemed to have no comprehension of their meaning. He remained standing in the centre of the narrow cell speechless. At last the chaplain made him understand the import of the document which had just been read over to him.

"Free! Free! It is impossible," he exclaimed, and then he threw himself on the bed in an agony of joy. The clanging of the bell afresh, the slamming of doors, the echoing of footsteps down the resounding corridors, recalled him to a sense of his position. A warder entered with a suit of clothes. With trembling fingers he removed his prison garb; worn, soiled with weather and labor and intolerable. The trousers felt chilly after the thick, tight-fitting knickerbockers, and rough, thick worsted stockings. The coat seemed to fit him nowhere. With one look round his cell, on the walls of which he had done innumerable calculations to keep himself from insanity bred by the terrible silence and sense of loneliness, "No. 27" now no longer a mere figure, a machine, but a human being, stepped into the corridor.

There was a breakfast for him such as he had not tasted for nine long years, but he had no appetite. The one idea now possessing his mind was home, escape whilst the governor was willing for him to depart. He swallowed a few mouthfuls, drank a few gulps of cocoa, and then with the allowance money in his pocket hurried to the gateway.

He was free. Free to go wherever he liked. Free to start for home as fast as steam could carry him. Free to stretch out his arms to the placid gray-blue waters of Western Bay now denuded of their mantle of fog and sparkling in the sunshine. Free to breathe the pure air uncontaminated by companions criminal and vicious. But the waters, the hillside, the lovely stretch of verdant country extended before his eyes, had no charm for him save that they spelt freedom. Behind him lay the prison house, the flagstaff from which no ensign of dread fluttered to tell of his escape. Before him lay freedom.

He rushed down the road, waving his arms with the reawakened instincts of a boy escaping from school, oblivions alike to the sympathetic gaze of women he passed, and the half-contemptuous remarks of the men. He dashed into the bleak, shabby little railway station, only to learn that there was no train for an hour. Already his limbs, unused to such riotous movements and still feeling the lag of the chain, had begun to fail him, making the half-jocular suggestion of the solitary reporter, that he should "take a little exercise and walk to Weymouth," out of the question.

"I'll have to wait," was all he could think of to say.

"Doin' time ain't altogether exhilarating' or strengthenin' work," the porter remarked.

Harborde nodded his head, yet longed to tell him he was an innocent man. The porter, however, had vanished, to return in a few moments with a paper.

"Here, mate," he exclaimed, with rough kindness. "You won't know all yesterday's news, I'll go bail."

At last his eye caught a small paragraph stowed away at the bottom of the third column on page six of the paper. He read and reread it over and over again. "Her Majesty, the Queen, has been graciously pleased to pardon Thomas Harborde, who was convicted of forgery at the Winchester assizes some ten years ago, and who is now completing his sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude at Portland. Harborde will be released this morning. The step has been taken in consequence of the dying confession of a man at Bristol." Nothing more! Now he knew why he had been released. And so death had taken Edward Tilwell out of the hands of justice. It was hardly fair of death.

The porter came up whistling to tell him the train would start in ten minutes. He got up, thrust the paper into the man's hands, and pointed to the paragraph.

"That's me."

"You Thomas Harborde?" exclaimed the man. "Then all I've got to say is it's a hanged shame the Queen didn't send a coach-and-six for you. Let's have your hand, man, to wish you good luck. Got a missis? No? So much the better; poor soul, if you had, it would cut her up terrible."

"No," said Harborde, as though speaking to himself, "I was to have been married; but that's years ago now, and I'm an old man."

"Old!" interjected the porter, "you're no more than five-and-thirty. I'll go bail. You do look older, to be sure. But wait till you've been out a bit, you'll soon rub off them lines and look a bit more uppish."

The engine at the end of the short train of carriages relegated to the Portland line after becoming too thoroughly out of date for even the Somerset and Dorset local service between Weymouth and Dorchester, gave a thin, wintry squeak, and Harborde, in a fever of apprehension lest it should start without him, tumbled into the first carriage that came handy, ticketless.

The porter came to the door. "You've got no ticket. Here, give me a shilling, and I'll get it for you. Book to Weymouth?"

"Yes," said Harborde, fumbling in his pocket for the money.

"Now you're all right," the porter exclaimed, returning a couple of minutes later; "here's the ticket and the change. No, thanks; you'll want all you've got. Good-bye, mate, and good luck."

With a bump and a groan the train moved out of the station and ambled along the line running at the back of Chesil Beach at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour. Harborde was one of half a dozen passengers, but there was no one else in his compartment. He sat thinking of all that had happened. He had heard nothing of those at home for many months; they might all be dead. How would he have the courage to go to the door with this possibility? What would he do if Jane told him his mother was dead? He covered his face in his hands at the thought, and sobbed as only a strong man can sob in the corner of a carriage. With a great jerk the train pulled up at the station, and Harborde got out. His fellow-travelers regarded him with curiosity because his friend, the porter, had told every one of them who he was when he examined their tickets, inveighing bitterly the while against the caustic humor of pardoning an innocent man.

Harborde noticed nothing of this. He inquired of a porter the next train on to the junction for Applebury, and then discovered that he was both hungry and faint for want of food. He went out into the slippery, muddy street at the back of the house on the Parade, and at length found a quiet little eating house, where he was served with a meal by a girl who had a pitying eye, after consultation with her superior in command. At 3 o'clock he was again on his way in the train, in the company this time of other fellow creatures, who one and all regarded him with a feeling akin to that with which they would have submitted to the company of a dangerous animal. Harborde noticed it after a time, and putting his hand to his head suddenly made the discovery that his hair was noticeably short. After this he realized that he was a marked man, and no longer wondered why the lady opposite drew her warm plaid dress away from his feet, and the other lady with two children sidled as far from him as possible, and asked the guard to find her seats in another carriage at the next station.

He was innocent, but how could he explain it to them? If they could but know how he had suffered surely they would weep. He hadn't the paper with him; even if he had perhaps they would not believe that he and the Thomas Harborde mentioned in the paragraph were one and the same. Two men got in where the lady with the children got out. They each of them threw him a glance, shrugged their shoulders and then became immersed in their papers.

It was quite dark when Applebury was reached and Harborde, luggageless, speedily passed out of the station without being recognized. There seemed little alteration in the place. Several of the shops—now gay with Christmas goods and finery—in the main street now had large plate-glass windows in place of more countrified fronts, but were otherwise much as fifteen years ago. For a moment he stood confused, staring up and down the street, regarded by the passers-by with curiosity. Then he remembered that he would have to go along the street, past the grocer's whose window projected a yard into the footpath, turn down the by-street, and then again turning take the road leading to his home.

In ten minutes he reached the garden gate. He had run part of the way, and now he could not make up his mind to go up the drive to the door. What if they were all dead? He grew sick at the very idea. There was a light in his mother's room, which was at the front of the house. What if she was ill—perhaps dying? At last his legs carried him up the drive which swept around the little front lawn in a semi-circle. He heard the bell tinkle shrilly at the back of the house. The sound seemed like home. All at once he remembered how, years ago, he banged it with a long-handled broom till it jangled against its fellow on either side.

The door opened. A flood of light streamed out on to the gravel. It was a strange face, and the face sent an icy shock to his heart. Far outside himself he heard a voice he did not recognize as his own asking if Dr. Harborde were in. A year seemed to pass before the servant said: "No," adding, "did you wish to see him particular?"

"Yes."

"He'll be in in half an hour."

"Is—is Mrs. Harborde in? Is she alive?" said the man at the door, throwing the words at her when once his tongue consented to frame them.

"Why, Lor' bless me, yes! Come, none of that."

But it was no use. The man she had just no ' i had suspiciously short hair and a strange, wild-looking face, had pushed past her, thrown open the sitting-room door, stumbled into it and thrown his arms around a sweet-faced old lady who rose in alarm at his sudden entrance.

"My son! my son?" rang out through the house. "Mother! mother!"

The girl stood rooted to the spot, then she ran to Jane, and the two of them came out into the passage. In the sitting-room with its pink-shaded lamp a woman was seated kissing every line on her son's face—every line that the long years had written. And he stroked the hair that still lay thick, though white, in a coil at the back of her head.

Suddenly the man started up.

"Jess?" he asked, huskily.

Some one who had lain, half-stunned with joy, in a wicker chair well out of the range of the lamp-light, came into his vision.

"Jess!" he cried, folding her in his arms whilst the room swam round, "my Jess!"

"Tom!" came the answer.

"But I am old," said he; "so old."

"And I also, with the sadness and loneliness of waiting. But now—now I am young again."

The voice of the elder woman broke the silence after a moment: "For this my son was dead and is alive again."

And they began to be merry.—Black and White.

LUTHER BURBANK, THE PLANT WIZARD.

The Man With Ten Potatoes--What He Has Accomplished Since--Some of His Wonderful Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Creations--The Thornless Cactus.

WHEN Luther Burbank came to California, nearly thirty years ago, he had with him ten Burbank potatoes, the partial result of his youthful study, research and experiment. As a boy, working in his uncle's plow factory, he was of an investigating turn of mind, and his instinctive desire to better the things at hand resulted in the invention of wood-working machinery that was so valuable that he was offered special inducements to remain at the factory. But he had been working among plants, following out the bent inherited through his mother, whose family included famous horticulturists. So he quit his factory work, and turned his attention to the development of plant life. The potato was the first subject of his research, and this he perfected until the Burbank potato was produced. Then, his health failing, he sold all his potatoes but ten, and with them as his plant stock in trade came to California, settling permanently near Santa Rosa.

This was in 1875. Since then, the Burbank potato, which gave him his first fame, has added millions to the wealth of the world. But it was only the beginning of his work. During the generation that Burbank has worked in California, he has originated, developed and placed at the service of the world new and improved plants, fruits, vegetables and grains so numerous that it would be difficult to catalogue them. He has not only bettered what he found at hand, but has originated totally new species, creating, apparently from nothing, but in realty out of hitherto worthless material, plants that had never grown before. He has transformed the Shasta daisy, once almost a weed, into a huge, fragrant flower. He has made the amaryllis, the lily, the clematis, and other flowers, take on new shape and added beauty. He has taken flowers that were beautiful but of disagreeable odor, and made them wonderfully fragrant. And within the last few months he has perfected a flower that, cut from the stem, still retains its lustre, its velvety texture, and its fragrance. One of these flowers, cut months ago, has been hanging in Mr. Burbank's house ever since, and shows no sign of withering. It is expected that this discovery will work a revolution in millinery.

But to make the beautiful things of earth more beautiful has constituted but a small portion of Mr. Burbank's work and research. He has improved almost every variety of fruit, and has placed new ones upon the markets. Wonderful results have been achieved with prunes and plums. By the most persistent endeavor he has brought forth a seedless plum, rich, juicy, palatable; has made skinny, fleshless, sour prunes into huge, fat, sugary ones. He has crossed the plum and the apricot, the result being the "plumcot," a fruit most valuable to commerce, and has given another plum the flavor of the Bartlett pear. The quince, through his work, has been made smooth of skin and palatable in its raw state. Not only has he developed a white blackberry, but has to his credit the first recorded instance of the production of a fixed species by man. This is the primus, offspring of the native California dewberry and the Siberian raspberry. He has worked with the rhubarb until he has secured a plant that will grow here nearly the whole year.

Mr. Burbank's experiments with the walnut have been very interesting. He sought to produce a nut with no tannin, and with a comparatively thin shell. The first trees bore nuts with shells so thin that the birds pecked through them and ate the meat. He began again, and now has achieved his original design—a white-meated walnut and thin shelled, of exquisite flavor.

The last and probably the greatest of Mr. Burbank's achievements is the production of the thornless cactus. Nature gave this desert plant defense against animals, thus permitting it to grow luxuriantly with little danger of molestation. But in rocky, inaccessible places, where animals could not penetrate, the cactus became, in time, through lacking need of defense, comparatively thornless. Mr. Burbank secured some of these plants, and for years has experimented, until he now has a cactus free from prickly surface—smooth, velvety, and as full of juice as the desert variety. It is about half as nutritous as alfalfa, and grows where that grass would not survive for a week. It is estimated that there are one million square miles of desert land in the United States, nearly all of it worthless. Even with irrigation brought to its highest development, not more than one-fifth of this land could be made fertile. But the cactus will grow on every inch of it, and its stem contains both food and water for cattle. It is probable that in time Mr. Burbank's transformation of this plant will result in millions of acres of now waste land being made, if not habitable, at least of immense benefit to mankind.

Mr. Burbank's home is at Santa Rosa, but his chief experiment farm is at Sebastapool, several miles away. No conservatories, no laboratories, no scientific apparatus, are to be seen. The earth is his workshop, and there, backed by infinite patience, knowledge gained by years of experimenting, and, better than knowledge, a nature-lover's intuition, he has achieved results that have made him famous all over the civilized world. The public hears only of his successes, not of the failures that must be endured before success comes. Often hundreds of thousands of plants and trees are grown and destroyed before perfection is reached.—San Francisco Argonaut.

ENGLISH FOR TOURISTS.

Only When an American Travels Does He Realize His Language's Possibilities.

If an American wishes to know what his native tongue is capable of, he should leave his own country and go east or west. Provided he travels far enough in either direction, he will get many new ideas from the literature put forth by persons who cater to English-speaking people. Here, for instance, is a fascinating picture of a Contenental hotel, as its proprietor paints it in English:

"The old hotel, former proprietor, was a great rumbling edifice, quite unsuitedable to the reception of guests, but it is nothing to the modern new one. Attached to this hotel is a repair work-chop for automobiles. From the dining-room terrace the beautiful view can be seen as far as the eye can reach. A large stock of original and charming memories of the town, of proper invention and production. No connection with any inferior shop having the same style. From our own wine-yards we are unique proprietors of these bests vintages."

This reminds a contributor to Tit-Bits of an advertisement he saw a year or two ago in a newspaper of Bern, Switzerland. It ran:

"The —— Hotel is a favorite resort of those who are fond of solitude. Those who are in search of loneliness are, in fact, constantly flocking to this hotel from the fore quarters of the globe."

But this delicious sample of English must yield the palm to the following notices, the first of which was posted in the bedrooms of a large hotel in the Juras, while the other was addressed by the proprietor of an Alpine hotel to his clients:

"Strange gentlemen will to please not dress for dinner, as this costume flutters the hearts of the maid-folk, and no work is accomplished."

"Misters the venerable voyagers are earnestly requested not to take the clothes of the bed to see the sun rise, for the colour changes."

"Though so extensive," begins the advertisement of another Continental hotel, "the establishment entails no stairs ascent, the electrical lift enabling visitors to gain quickly the higher-most apartments or fall down again." So runs the tale of absurdities; but these examples would probably seem less ludicrous if matched, as they easily could be, with a collection of French and German themes perpetrated by our own schoolboys.—Youth's Companion.

Uncle Sam on a Smoke Trail.

Every one who has ever read a sea story written since steam vessels were introduced cannot help having had impressed upon him memories of "the trail of thick black smoke" that revealed the presence of an enemy's cruiser, a blockade runner or a possible rescuer.

The Navy Department has at last begun to take notice of this familiar "trail of black smoke," for, beginning in the spring, all new vessels that are building will have to under go tests to show how much smoke they do emit from their funnels. The amount of smoke a war vessel gives out while under way has come to be recognized as an important factor, for the volume of smoke is largely responsible for the distance at which she can be "picked up" at sea. By measuring the up-pouring smoke additional facts may be gathered as to the efficiency of the furnaces and boilers.

The department's present idea is to take a series of snapshots at stated intervals of a ship while she is steaming on her trial trip, and from these the quantity of smoke may be easily determined. In speaking of this new departure the other day a naval officer questioned the reliability of such a test. Said he:

"All of these trial trips are made with picked coal, to say nothing of picked crews of firemen, who naturally could produce a more even combustion with the selected material at hand than a crew of enlisted firemen could with the stuff the average ship burns at sea."—New York Press.

The Man Who Rules Japan.

The Emperor of Japan is the sun of all authority. Everything in Dai Nippon shines by his light. In the Japanese conception of history he is the living representative of the Gods who made Everlasting Great Japan. Whether it were court nobles of immemorial lineage, heads of military clans, mediaeval governors who governed in the Mikado's name, or the all-powerful Shogun at Kamakura or Yedo, they did but shine by borrowed light. Even the constitution of 1889, which made government representative and progressive, was a gift in the name of its divine ancestors from the Emperor. The whole theory of administration is that the Son of Heaven is the source of all authority, and that prosperity to the nation comes from his divine ancestors through him. The most serious questions which Japanese patriots have to answer, and the most weighty problems they have to solve, centre in this—how to reconcile this ancient theory with the claims of civilization and of Christianity.—William Elliot Griffis, D. D., in Harper's Weekly.

Often persons who pretend to be the most precise in language err the most dreadfully when they forget themselves.

A Bloody Battle.

The most sanguinary of modern battles was probably that of Moskowa, 1812, when, of the 130,000 French 000 were lost, and of the 140,000 sians 60,000.

An Oak of King John's Time.

In the village of Meavy, Dartmoor, England, is an old oak which is flourishing in the reign of King and is still standing, though supported by stout props.

An Old Pay List.

Somebody has unearthed a pay list of the Queen's theater, London, for the week in December, 1867. Henry Irving is down for a sum equivalent to about $12.75. Miss Terry drew $20, Wyndham, now playing in this country, $15, and J. L. Toole $54.

No American Locomotives Used.

No locomotives are built in Turkish states. All of the engines on the railways of Turkey, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia and Greece are imported from Germany, Austria, France, Belgium and England. There are no American built locomotives in the Turkish peninsula.

WISE SERVANTS.

What the Gardeners of Darwin and Huxley Thought of Their Masters.

There is no personage more important and deferentially aware of his importance than the English gardener next to him in privileges, and perhaps of him in sturdy frankness, unless it be the Scotch gardener.

It was Darwin's gardener who, when a friend of the family inquired after the health of the famous man, who had been somewhat ailing, told confidentially that he did not think his master would be better "if he could find something to do."

The patient and minute research in which he saw Darwin engaged struck him as merely a foolish and fussy way of trifling, not worthy to be called an occupation. If, instead of dissecting about the digestive capacity of worthless insectivorous plants, the great man had grown cabbages or raised roses, the gardener's opinion of him would doubtless have been higher.

The gardener of Professor Huxley, with equal unconsciousness of offense, also cast a slur upon his late employer.

Mrs. Huxley, fearful that her husband would be overworked, had inquired if he did not need some assistance.

"No," came the reply; "the pay is not very large, and Mr. Huxley is not as good as another man."

Better than either of these stories is that of the butler in a fine old English family, whose long service had caused him to feel a personal and proprietary interest in the sons and daughters of the house. He could not refrain himself of a sense of responsibility for their manners and conduct, and when at a large dinner-party he noticed one of them, a young girl who had but recently entered society, devoting a amount of attention to her agreeable neighbor on the right obviously to the success of that accorded to the less fascinating gentleman on her other side, his perturbation increased till it could no longer be borne in silence.

Under pretense of passing her salt he managed cleverly to whisper in her ear:

"A little more conversation to the left, miss."—Youth's Companion.

Italy imports every year nearly 12,000,000 tons of coal, almost exclusively from the United Kingdom.

A pig is usually kept in every stable in Persia; it is thought its presence is beneficial to the health of the horses.

THE SIMPLE LIFE

Ways That Are Pleasant and Paths That Are Peace.

It is the simple life that gives length of days, serenity of mind and body, tranquility of soul.

Simple hopes and ambitions, bounded by the desire to do good to one's neighbors, simple pleasures, habits, food and drink.

Men die long before their time because they try to crowd too much into their experiences—they climb too high and fall too hard. A wise woman writes of the good that a simple food has done her:

"I have been using Grape-Nuts for about six months. I began using it sparingly, until I acquired such a liking for it that for the last three months I have depended upon it almost entirely for my diet, eating nothing whatever but Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I believe I can eat it for dinner with fruit and be satisfied without other food, and feel much better and have more strength to do my housework.

"When I began the use of Grape-Nuts I was thin and weak, my nerves were so soft that I was not able to do any work. I weighed only 108 pounds. Nothing that I ate did me any good, I was going down hill rapidly, was nervous and miserable, with no ambition for anything. My condition improved rapidly after I began to eat Grape-Nuts food. It made me feel like a new woman; my muscles got solid, my figure rounded out, my weight increased to 126 pounds in a few weeks, my nerves grew steady and my mind better and clearer. My friends say they haven't seen me look so well in years.

"I consider Grape-Nuts the best food on the market, and shall never cease to eat it to meats and white bread." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

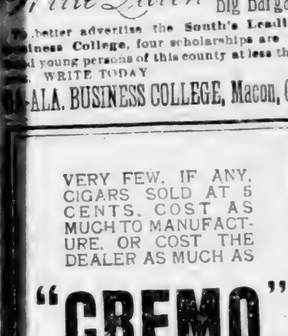
There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the little book "The Road to Wellville."

MERIT IS PROVED

OF A GREAT MEDICINE

Cincinnati Woman Tells How E. Pinkham's Vegetable Completely Cured Her.



Mrs. Sara Wilson

The following is one of thousands which we receive at Pinkham office and go to prove Vegetable Compound must be a great medicine to do what it does.

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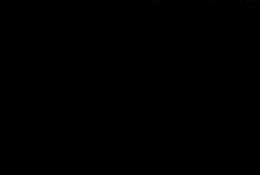

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Thompson's Eye Water

A Bloody Battle.

The most sanguinary of modern ... probably that of Moskowa, ... of the 120,000 French ... lost, and of the 140,000 ...

An Oak of King John's Time

... Duke of Meavy, Dartmoor, ... an old oak which ... in the reign of King John, ... standing, though supported ... props.

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... has unearthed a pay ... of the Queen's theater, London, ... December, 1567. Henry ... known for a sum equivalent ... $1.75. Miss Terry drew ... Wednesday now playing in this ... $... and J. L. Toole $54.

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No locomotives are built in the ... States. All of the engines used ... railways of Turkey, Roumania, ... Servia and Greece are imported ... Germany, Austria, France, ... and England. There are ... American built locomotives in the ... Peninsula.

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Mr. Huxley, fearful that he ... he would, had inquired if he ... considered a success.

No," came the reply; "the plan ... very good, and Mr. Huxley is ... but it was good as another man."

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Mrs Sara Wilson

... Letter is only one of ... which are on file in ... and go to prove ... that Lydia E. Pinkham's ... Compound must be a ... merit, otherwise it ... such marvelous results ... and ailing women.

... months ago I was a great sufferer ... trouble, which caused me ... extreme nervousness and frequent ... from which the doctor ... I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's ... Compound, and within a ... better, and after taking five ... entirely cured. I therefore ... your Compound as a ... It makes the monthly ... without pain; and what ... had such a remedy after so ... to help you. I am pleased ... all suffering women."—Mrs. ... 31 East 3d Street, Cincinnati, O.

If you have suppressed or painful ... weakness of the stomach, ... bloating, leucorrhœa, ... nervous prostration, dizziness, ... backache or the blues, these ... indications of female weakness, ... derangement of the uterus ... trouble. In such cases there ... one tried and true remedy—Lydia ... Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

... advertise the South's Leading ... College, four scholarships are offered ... young persons of this county at less than ... WRITE TODAY

...-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

VERY FEW, IF ANY, CIGARS SOLD AT 5 CENTS, COST AS MUCH TO MANUFACTURER, OR COST THE DEALER AS MUCH AS

"CREMO"

IF THE DEALER TRIES TO SELL YOU SOME OTHER

ASK YOURSELF WHY?

CORN FIELDS ARE GOLD FIELDS

to the farmer who understands how to feed his crops. Fertilizers for Corn should contain at least 7 per cent. actual

Potash

Send for our books—they tell why Potash is as necessary to corn as sun and rain; they're free, if you ask. Write

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York: 93 Nassau Street, or ... Ga.: 24½ South Broad St.

ELECTRIC VEST POCKET LIGHTS

By Mail $1.00.
United Electric Co.
1504 Fourth Avenue
BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA.

500 PER CENT. PROFIT IN NEW ORLEANS LOTS

... investment is spending ... which we offer ... purchasers at low price of $125 ... and secure best growth for ... New electric railway building ... extended, many factories ... in same neighborhood. ... per cent. in one hundred ... GULF LAND COMPANY, ... New Orleans, La.

Emma Stanton

... ky open the whole ... Catalog free

$350 for $12 ... offer stock ... per names ... Los Angeles Cal.

...SCURE FOR ... WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. ... Tastes Good. Use ... by druggists. 25 CTS

...SUMPTION

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

England has one member of Parliament for every 10,200 electors.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

A full-grown elephant can carry three tons on its back.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The coronation robe presented to the Empress of Russia was of fur.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Safety reins for runaway horses are an Austrian's invention.

It is stated that not one bride was over 22 years old in the 346,590 marriages in Japan last year.

DISFIGURED BY ECZEMA

Wonderful Change in a Night—In a Month Face Was Clear as Ever—Another Cure by Cuticura.

"I had eczema on the face for five months, during which time I was in the care of physicians. My face was so disfigured I could not go out, and it was going from bad to worse. A friend recommended Cuticura. The first night after I washed my face with Cuticura Soap, and used Cuticura Ointment and Resolvent it changed wonderfully. From that day I was able to go out, and in a month the treatment had removed all scales and scabs, and my face was as clear as ever. (Signed) T. J. Seth, 317 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Siam exported $15,000,000 of rice in 1903.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

German Railways.

A recent report by the Minister of Public Works shows that the German Government railways employed 569,268 persons last year; the number of locomotives in use was 21,248. The locomotives represented a value of over $240,000,000.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

South America is Awake.

There are 27,800 miles of railway now in full operation in South America, and Argentina has 11,000 of these miles. This is only one sign of what has consistently been done by successive governments in those much-troubled republics.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

The fiber of the pineapple leaf can be made into a fabric as soft as silk.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Taxes are paid by telephone in Hickory County, Mo.

Colors Which Birds Dislike.

Red will worry a turkey cock as much as a bull, but a sparrow will not let it disturb his mind. But if one flirts a blue rag in front of a caged sparrow's eyes he will go frantic with disgust. Sparrows and linnets, too, will refuse food offered them on a piece of blue paper, and dislike the appearance of any one wearing a blue dress. Medium light blue effects them most, and blue serge they scarcely mind at all. Thrushes and blackbirds object to yellow, but will use red or blue dried grasses left about their haunts to build the outer layer of their nests. Yellow grasses they will not use.

Tar-Footed Turkeys.

The turkey market, as it walks into town, is one of the sights of a Grecian city. If the turkeys are brought from a great distance their feet are dipped in tar before starting to make them tough enough for the journey.

A QUICK RECOVERY.

A Prominent Officer of the Rebeccas Writes to Thank Doan's Kidney Pills For It.

Mrs. C. E. Bumgardner, a local officer of the Rebeccas, of Topeka, Kans., Room 10, 812 Kansas avenue, writes: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills during the past year for kidney trouble and kindred ailments. I was suffering from pains in the back and headaches, but found after the use of one box of the remedy that the troubles gradually disappeared, so that before I had finished a second package I was well. I, therefore, heartily endorse your remedy."

(Signed) MRS. C. E. BUMGARDNER.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

HONEST RELUCTANCE.

My dear, when I met you a summer ago,
I found you so dainty, so pretty and sweet,
That long I debated on whether or no
To lay down my hand and my heart at your feet;
But I had got used to a bachelor life,
And you were as lively as lively could be,
So I didn't—I thought you might prove as a wife,
A trifle too jumpy for me.

And now that I've watched you and seen what you are,
I know that your heart is as true as your eyes,
Your spirit as lofty and true as a star,
And gladly, oh, gladly I'd try for the prize;
But my youth has left me alone in a groove,
And yours is so fresh and deliciously new,
That I dare not—I fear that, for life, I should prove
A trifle too stodgy for you.
—London Punch.

Jingles and Jests

"Bigglesworth is a multi-millionaire at last." "How do you know?" "Why, his wife came to church last Sunday wearing an old frock and her last fall's bonnet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Bridget, you must be more careful with your dusting. I declare I could write my name upon the piano." "'Deed, ma'am, it's yersilf has the gran' eddycayshun."—Town and Country.

Miss Grouch—"Yes, he—er—did say something about you." Miss Pechis—"What was it?" Miss Grouch—"O—er—really, I'd rather not tell you." Miss Pechis—"I know you would, but come, don't be so jealous."—Philadelphia Press.

"Does your janitor attempt to show his authority?" "No," answered Mr. Flatts. "He didn't have to show his authority. I started in by giving him to understand that I fully recognized it without any argument."—Washington Star.

He wants no verse:
Underneath the bough;
A good-sized bank book
Is the fashion now.
—Washington Star.

"Do you think that statesmanship is at as high a level as it was in days gone by?" "Much higher," answered Senator Sorghum. "It's true that they knew a little something about government. But look at what some of us know about finance."—Washington Star.

"Next time you're in the armory," said the captain of G company, proudly, "take a look at our room. We've had it repainted and refurnished throughout." "I saw it," replied the major, "and really, sir, your room is better than your company."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Actor—"Look here, old man, I wish you'd lend me five dollars in advance, and take it out of my first week's salary." The Manager—"But, my dear fellow, just supposing, for the sake of argument, that I couldn't pay you your first week's salary—where would I be?"—Life.

Full many a foreign name there is
One can't speak—one must sneeze it!
But as for Limbur-Stirum—why,
I think you'd better cheese it!
—Town Topics.

The young wife buried her head in the sofa pillow and sobbed as if her heart would break. "W—when we were married," she sobbed, "you said that no matter what happened, you would love me still." "Yes," retorted the brutal husband, "but you never are still. That is the reason I don't love you."—Chicago Daily News.

First Suburbanite—"The reincarnation theory is a queer idea." Second Suburbanite—"Very. If it is true, I think that you and I, in some previous state of existence, must have been unscrupulous real estate speculators who tried to beguile people into owning their own homes."—Brooklyn Life.

Coleridge the Soldier.

Subsistence could not, however, be made on the reading and writing of pamphlets, nor the means of livelihood obtained by the most eloquent and entrancing of conversations, and Coleridge, finding himself both forlorn and destitute in London, enlisted as a soldier in the Fifteenth (Elliot's) Life Dragoons.

"On his arrival at the quarters of the regiment," says his friend and biographer, Mr. Gillman, "the General of the district inspected the recruits, and looking hard at Coleridge with a military air inquired, 'What's your name, sir?' 'Comberbach' (the name he had assumed). 'What do you come here for, sir?' as if doubting whether he had any business there. 'Sir,' said Coleridge, 'for what most persons come—to be made a soldier.' 'Do you think,' said the General, 'you can run a Frenchman through the body?' 'I do not know,' replied Coleridge, 'as I have never tried; but I'll let the Frenchman run me through the body before I'll run away.' 'That will do,' said the General, and Coleridge was turned into the ranks."—English House Beautiful.

Not to Be Outdone.

Housekeeper—"Have you any Mocha coffee, Mr. Sands?"

Small Dealer—"Yes, mum."

"Genuine Mocha?"

"Just imported, mum."

"Import it yourself?"

"Oh, yes, mum. I send my order direct to the—the Sultan, mum."

"Humph! How much have you on hand?"

"'Bout sixty pounds, mum."

"You have, eh? Sixty pounds! I read in the paper this very morning that not over fifty pounds of genuine Mocha reached this country annually."

"Yes, mum, that's true. I had ten pounds over from last year."—Tit-Bits.

PE-RU-NA CONQUERS CATARRH THE WORLD OVER.

The Population of the Earth is 1,400,000,000.

One Million Die Annually of Catarrh.

ALL over the world Peruna is known and used for catarrhal diseases. The Peruna Girl has traveled 'round the globe.

Her face is familiar everywhere that civilization reaches.

Universally Praised.

From Africa to Greenland, from Manchuria to Patagonia, the face of the Peruna girl is familiar and the praises of Peruna as a catarrh remedy are heard.

Successful in North and South.

Peruna crossed the Equator several years ago, to find in the Southern Hemisphere the same triumphant success that has marked its career in the Northern Hemisphere.

A Standard.

Peruna is a standard catarrh-remedy the world over.

It cures catarrh by eradicating it from the system.

Permanent Cure.

It obviates the necessity of all local treatment and its relief is of permanent character.

Without a Peer.

No other remedy has so completely dominated the whole earth as Peruna.

In Every Tongue.

In all languages its glowing testimonials are written.

In all climes the demands for Peruna increase.

An Extensive Laboratory.

To supply this remedy to the whole world taxes to the utmost one of the best laboratories in the United States.

A Word From Australia.

Walter H. Woodward, Bomadier Royal Australian Artillery, Hobart, Tasmania, writes:

"I suffered for several years with a distressing condition of the head and throat, caused by continual colds.

"My head and nostrils were stopped up most of the time and there was a discharge, and my sense of smell was affected badly.

"After two weeks' use of Peruna I found this condition quite changed, and so I continued to use this remarkable medicine for over a month.

"I am very glad to say that at the end of that time I was cured and felt in fine health generally, and am pleased to give Peruna my honest endorsement."

From Hawaii.

Prince Jonah Kalanianaole, delegate in Congress from Hawaii, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I can cheerfully recommend your Peruna as a very effective remedy for coughs, colds and catarrhal troubles."

A Cuban Minister.

Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening tonic, and is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—Gonzalo De Quesada.

From All Quarters of the Globe.

We have on file thousands of testimonials like those given above. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast number of grateful letters Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving from all quarters of the globe in behalf of his famous catarrh remedy, Peruna.

Let Common Sense Decide

Do you honestly believe, that coffee sold loose (in bulk), exposed to dust, germs and insects, passing through many hands (some of them not over-clean), "blended," you don't know how or by whom, is fit for your use? Of course you don't. But

LION COFFEE

is another story. The green berries, selected by keen judges at the plantation, are skillfully roasted at our factories, where precautions you would not dream of are taken to secure perfect cleanliness, flavor, strength and uniformity.

From the time the coffee leaves the factory no hand touches it till it is opened in your kitchen,

This has made LION COFFEE the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES.

Millions of American Homes welcome LION COFFEE daily. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity. "Quality survives all opposition."

(Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package.)
(Save your Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Fair hair is greatly disliked in Servia, and no old person is seen with gray hair. All whose hair is other than black dye it.

A NEW CARD TRICK. Five cards held at the tips of fingers instantly disappear; cards immediately produced again from any place performer desires. Full instructions sent by mail for $1. Address, J. H. Vanderhaven, Tavares, Fla.

Am. 12, 1905.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful "Cascarets" for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to "Cascarets" for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."
James McGuire, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 502

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

10,000 Plants for 16c.

More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There's a reason for this.

We own a store 5,000 acres for the production of our **warranted seeds.** In order to induce you to try them, we make you the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages,
2000 Fine Juicy Turnips,
2000 Blanching Celery,
2000 Rich Nutty Lettuce,
1000 Splendid Onions,
1000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing **bushels of brilliant flowers** and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about Flowers, Roses, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps and this notice. Big 116-page catalog alone, 5c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

Count It Up

You'll be surprised how cheaply, how quickly, how easily you can earn valuable premiums by saving the freight car coupons on Good Luck Baking Powder can labels. Get a can to-day and look over the little Premium Booklet you find inside. It tells all about the most liberal premium system in the world—describes and pictures every one of the 56 high-class, valuable articles we offer. Good Luck coupons are worth dollars and cents to you—save them! See the cut below.

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

has revolutionized baking. It is the baking powder of positive purity, of absolute certainty. Healthful, wholesome baking of snowy white, of feathery lightness, of delicious flavor invariably follows its use. On account of its superior leavening power it is ideal for quick baking. It costs you but 10 cents a pound—and it goes farther in quantity than any other. The excellence of Good Luck is shown in the fact that 16,145,114 pounds have been sold during the present year. Insist upon getting Good Luck. If your grocer hasn't it, send us his name and we'll see that you are supplied at once.

This is the coupon on every can.

THE SOUTHERN MFG. CO., Richmond, Va.

WANTED

EVERY ONE TO KNOW THAT I AM

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

High Grade Flour, Feed of all Kinds.

A LARGE LINE OF

Fancy Groceries, Men's Suits, Boy's Suits, Pants and Overalls

Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Farming Tools, Harness, Etc. We Guarantee Prices as Low as the Lowest . . . .

Kind and Courteous Treatment to All

Come and See Me and be Convinced

W. N. HORNSBY

THE BIG STORE — THORSBY, ALA.

How to Catch Health.

By Dr. Lazarus Preston.

WHEN our bodies are in a disordered conditon, changes of temperature cause us to have what we call colds. This means that the body is so clogged with waste material, that is, material it cannot use, that its action is enfeebled; action is warmth, and when the action is feeble we cannot endure cold; the stillest stream of water freezes the quickest. If we enfeeble the action of our bodies by choking all its avenues with more food than it can use, or the kind of food it cannot use, or if we enfeeble the body by putting into it inflaming substances like spices, meat and liquid stimulants, or if we make it weak by over-action, exhausting it as we do in excessive work or play, we shall take cold easily, and suffer more or less severely as the abuse is small or great. Disease cannot enter our bodies except there is something of kin there it has an affinity for. A perfectly healthy body will never catch any disease, for it is a non-conductor of disease; it is a conductor of health only. All over this earth it is the same; the law of magnetism prevails in every created thing; magnetic attraction determines the quality of everything that comes to another.

It is in this way that all diseases are caught; this is the only contagion that exists. A person does not catch smallpox because someone else has it, but because his condition favors it; his condition has an affinity to his surroundings or someone brings conditions that harmonize with his own. It would be a poor plan to take a dangerous posion into the system to neutralize or counteract another posion, and the intelligent minds of today are dicarding such methods as barbarous. Nature always works for us, and if we work against ourselves and nature, the difficulty nature has to save us is painful to us, and the more disorder we create the greater the difficulty. So long as nature is working for us, trying to repair our injury to ourselves, there is pain, but when nature is vanquished, and can do no more, there is no more pain, but death, the dissolution of the body; for action, which is vibration, is what keeps the body in form, and when it ceases the body has nothing to hold it in form and it falls to pieces.

Let us live so that we shall catch health instead of disease; let us make ourselves good conductors of life; if we are now diseased, let us make ourselves good conductors as quickly as possible. If we are so weak and enslaved that we cannot make the effort alone, we can get help from the strong magnetic currents of some other who understands the law of magnetic attraction, and such a one will not only strengthen the magnetic currents of the feeble one, but teach them how to help themselves and be their own conductor.

The Blessing of Work.

By the Rev. T. B. Gregory.

LABOR makes all that we eat and drink taste good to us. Labor gives the sound, refreshing sleep that no opiate can supply. Labor insures the good digestion and rich red blood that no prescription of the apothecary is able to give.

More than this, labor confers the priceless boon of self-respect. The worker is a man—the rest are mere manikins—puppets in an idle play.

Those who do their part of the world's work, thereby advancing the world's progress, have the proud consciousness of being useful.

With no alien feeling do they walk through the world. Upon the varied industries whose united effort is pushing out the frontier of civilization they can look with the consciousness that they are a part of it all, a living, vital part.

To the grandeur, material and moral, which rises more and more imposingly about them, they feel that they are contributors, since it is by their muscle and brain, by their labor of hand and head, that it has all come about.

And is it not a most exhilarating thought! Can the petted, pampered darling, toiling in his luxurious idleness, have the glory of such thought bought for him with all his money?

Let no man bemoan the fact, then, that it is his lot to labor. It would be a piece of supererogation to say that labor is "honorable." Not since the French Revolution has the world thought otherwise.

But labor is more than honorable—it is glorious and blessed. It gives a tinge to the cheek and a glow to the heart. It makes a man manly and self-respecting. It confers the proud consciousness of co-partnership with the advancing world.

Find something to do, then, and do it. Look about you for some useful task to which you may seriously and lovingly dedicate your energies; and be glad and proud of the opportunity of finding one.

Be a man, not a manikin. Be a worker, not a drone. Thus shall you find the only real pleasure—that of knowing that you are doing something toward making the race of mankind wiser, happier and better.—New York American.

Nearly if not quite as demoralizing as the habit of carrying firearms concealed about the person is the influence of the cheap melodramas with which managers of suburban theatres are debasing the taste of their public, declares the Philadelphia Record. Scarce one of these productions wherein the downtrodden hero or the pursued heroine does not draw a pistol on the slightest pretext and display his or her skill in the use of the weapon. The spectacle of virtue triumphant with a 32-calibre "bulldog" revolver oft repeated is well calculated to inculcate the notion in weak minds that wrongs, real or imaginary, may properly be righted by gunpowder and a bullet.

Since some genius discovered about five years ago that the familiar principle by which a full pail of water is swung overhead could be applied to a wheeled vehicle running on an inclined roadway with a kink in it, one sensation has followed another, states the New York Evening Post. First there were little cars running on rails. Then a man practised standing up in the car until he felt confident enough to make the trip on a bicycle. The next year so many men could do it on bicycles that every third-rate circus had one of them. Then, in rapid succession, we believe, came the man who performed the trick on roller skates, and the one who used but a single wheel. A year ago a daring rider took out the top section of the loop entirely, and made a third of the circle with no visible means of support. There never was a better illustration of the psychological principle that a thing which a man would think absolutely impossible, if he had to try it by himself, becomes relatively easy when he knows that some one else has been doing it without mishap.

County Matters To Be Aired.

Knoxville, Tenn.—At the next meeting of the county court it is whispered around that there will be a sensation sprung in court in regard to the conduct of the keeping of the work house and other county matters will be aired.

Conductor Indicted.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The grand jury of Jefferson county has returned an indictment against W. C. Caldwell, conductor Southern railway, for criminal neglect in the death of C. W. Heiskell, who was killed Sept. 24, 1904, in the Newmarket wreck.

KUROPATKIN DISGRACED

Commanding Russian General Peremptorily Called Home.

GEN. LINEVITCH TAKES COMMAND

No Mention of Former Leader's Resignation Made in the Dispatches—Record of the New General—Tie Pass Captured—Trouble Still Spreading in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Russia. — With the Japanese hanging on the heels and flanks of the remnants of the broken, defeated Russian army, General Kuropatkin, the old idol of the private soldier, has been dismissed and disgraced and General Linevitch, commander of the First Army, has been appointed to succeed him in command of all the Russian land and sea forces operating against Japan. The word "disgrace" is written in large letters in the laconic imperial order gazetted, which contains not a single word of praise and also disposes of the rumor that Kuropatkin had asked to be relieved.

The Russian military annals contain no more bitter imperial rebuke. While it was known that the war council had already decided to supplant Kuropatkin after the Mukden disaster, the decision to confer the task of saving the remainder of the army on Linevitch in the very midst of its flight came as a surprise. It transpires that Emperor Nicholas upon the advice of General Dragomiroff and War Minister Sakharoff determined that the step was necessary when it became apparent that Kuropatkin, while concentrating for a stand at Tie Pass, seemed unaware that the Japanese had worked around westward again and practically allowed himself to be surprised. Old reports brought by General Gripenberg regarding Kuropatkin's failing mentality also had influence.

A dispatch from Chang-tu-fu reports that General Kuropatkin has left there for St. Petersburg.

Under the circumstances, therefore, it was considered imperative, in view of the exceedingly perilous position of the army, to turn over its command to Linevitch, who alone had been able to bring off his army in order after the battle of Mukden. His record during the Chinese war had also demonstrated his capacity as a commander.

The task confided to Linevitch of withdrawing what is left of the great army of 350,000 men to Harbin seemed a desperate one.

General Linevitch is in his sixty-sixth year. He saw his first fighting when he was twenty-one years old, took part in the war with Turkey in 1877, and was in command of the Russian troops in the relief of the legation at Pekin in 1900. For his services in China he was congratulated by the Czar.

With the Japanese Left Armies.—The pursuing armies fully occupied Tie Pass at midnight, after a severe fight, the Russians retiring north in confusion after setting fire to the railroad station and supplies.

The successful conclusion of the armies' mission makes the movement the greatest of modern history. The armies covered almost ninety miles in a fortnight, fighting practically every inch of the way.

Home Troubles Spread.

Warsaw.—Reports of the spread of the peasant agitation are coming from nearly every part of the country. In the Government of Pukov bands, ranging from 100 to 500, are marching from village to village and inciting laborers to join in the movement.

A dispatch received here from Lodz says that owing to rumors of an approaching mobilization the workers in the woolen mills there have struck.

The Seventy-fifth Brigade of Artillery has been withdrawn from Lodz, and will be dispatched to Manchuria. It will be replaced by artillery reserves from Nijni Novgorod.

The Government has requisitioned all the horses in this district. The workmen in the big factories here threaten to strike, and some of the men in the smaller factories have already walked out.

ROOSEVELT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Attends Wedding of Niece and Speaks at Two Dinners.

New York City.—President Roosevelt arrived here from Washington, D. C., at 12.53 p. m., going straight to the home of his sister, Mrs. Henry Parish, where he gave his niece, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, away in marriage to his cousin, Frank Delano Roosevelt.

In the evening he spoke at the dinners of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at Delmonico's and the Sons of the American Revolution at the Hotel Astor, returning to Washington at midnight.

KUROPATKIN'S PLEA ACCEPTED.

Grand Duke Nicholas to Take Command in Manchuria.

Paris, France.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Petit Parisien says that General Kuropatkin's resignation has been accepted and that Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch has consented to take chief command in Manchuria.

Killed His Brother.

On unfriendly terms for some time, Charles Hinks shot and killed his brother, Frederick, at Chicago, Ill., and then killed himself.

Asphyxiated by Gas.

Robert Barclay Leeds was asphyxiated at table with his colored cook at Atlantic City, N. J.

Vault of Bank Robbed.

The vault in the bank at Petersburg, Va., was emptied of about $7000 by burglars.

Two Negroes Hanged.

Two negroes were hanged at Richmond, Va.—Edwin Austin for criminal assault, and Peter Danch for murder.

BOULDERS SMASH WALLS

Apartment House in New York City Partly Demolished.

Carelessly Controlled Dynamiting Causes Havoc—No People Killed or Injured.

New York City.—Big boulders, hurled by the force of dynamite, crashed against the rear walls of three flat houses in Lexington avenue, near 101st street, and smashed them in from the foundation to the second floors. The living rooms of the occupants were exposed to view, and there were many narrow escapes from death.

The entire neighborhood was thrown into panic. In the bombarded houses women and children ran to the front windows, screaming for help. Into one of the rear rooms a rock weighing about 400 pounds was hurled with terrific force, fell on a dining room table, smashed it into kindling wood, crashed through the second floor to the first and wrecked the furniture there.

A stove was demolished and started a blaze, which was put out quickly. Jagged rocks weighing from fifty to 100 pounds crashed into other rooms. For all this wrecking, it is said, a contractor, blasing out rock in a lot at the rear of the houses, was responsible.

Frederick Lamura had been blasting for four weeks, and protests had been made against the way he was doing the work, for fragments of stone had broken windows. Still, it is said, he took no precautions to prevent such an accident as that which happened. It is supposed he expected to make short work of what remained of the giant boulder, and put a heavy charge of dynamite into a drilled hole.

The heavy charge was exploded and the earth seemed to rise up all around. Two blocks away two members of Senator Frawley's Miami Club were thrown from their seats in the clubhouse. The force of the concussion close to the rock was terrific. Big sections of the rock torn away by the blast shot straight at the rear walls of Nos. 1593, 1595 and 1597 Lexington avenue. Like eggshells the walls gave way before the fearful force of the missiles. Not a brick stood in position from the foundation to the window ledges of the second floors of the three houses. The sound of crashing glass echoed through the district for several minutes after the roar of the explosion had ceased.

The biggest rock landed in Edward J. Cahill's home, in No. 1593. His wife and children were out. Cahill had just left the rear bedroom when the 400-pound stone tore its way through the wall and wrecked everything in the place. On the same floor lived Julius Neiburg and his family. Luckily all were out. Every bit of furniture in the rear rooms was crushed. The big stone kept on into the apartment of William Crane, then smashed through the floor.

Mrs. Daniel Reardon, on the second floor of No. 1595, had just called her husband and children from the front room to dinner. A stone weighing 100 pounds flew into the dining room and smashed a sideboard and dining table to fragments.

After the hubbub ended it was seen the walls gave signs of collapsing. An emergency force was sent by the Building Department to shore them up. Lamura tried to escape, but was caught by an angry crowd. He would have been beaten only for the police. He was locked up, charged with criminal negligence.

The scene after the blast looked as if that section of Harlem had been under bombardment by a hostile army. Windows were broken for at least a block in every direction.

AN EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN.

Government to Transplant Date Palms From Egypt to Yuma.

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture will establish an experimental garden on the old military reservation in the town of Yuma, Colorado.

Numerous varieties of date palms from Egypt, Algeria and Arabia, also with varieties of seeds and grasses that appear to be particularly adapted to this region will be planted. A corps of agricultural experts have visited the valleys of the Tigris and the Nile and they believe that they can transplant many valuable plants from those regions to the regions of lower Colorado. The pistachio nut is one of the new products they think will be adapted to this trans-cultivation.

MENINGITIS CLOSES SCHOOL.

Twenty-five Out of Twenty-six Philadelphia Cases Fatal.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A ten-year-old Italian child, a pupil at the George W. Nevenger Public School, Sixth and Carpenter streets, in the Italian quarter, was found to have cerebro-spinal meningitis, and the school was closed by order of the Board of Health.

This is the twenty-sixth case of the disease in this city since the first of the year, twenty-five having proved fatal.

RELIEF FOR ANDALUSIA.

Spanish Government Appropriates $400,000—Drought Caused Distress.

Madrid, Spain.—The Government will devote $400,000 to the relief of the distress in Andalusia, caused by the prolonged drought. Disturbances are reported in the provinces of Cordova, Malaga, Seville and Cadiz, which form a portion of Andalusia.

MISSOURI FIGHTS STANDARD.

Proceedings Begun to Oust Oil Trust From the State.

Jefferson City. — Attorney-General Hadley filed an application before Judge Marshall of the State Supreme Court for an order to the Standard Oil Company, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and the Republic Oil Company to appear and give testimony regarding allegations that they are in a combination to control prices and the supply of oil in Missouri.

Thorsby Business D...

A. M. John... Groceries and Delic...

J. J. STAN... GENERAL MERCHANDIS...

MRS. MARY R. RAS... General Merchan...

G. W. Free... SHOES, ETC...

Thorsby Wi... —Co.— Lofthus & Bromberg...

A. HORN... Drugs, Stationery an... Articles. LICENSED PHARM...

A. Malmgr... Watchmaker & J...

E. H. Adam... General Mercha...

W. N. HORN... General Merchan...

J. R. PARNE... General Merchan...

J. L. FOS... Meat Marke...

Mrs. M. E. W... Millinery and No...

The Thorsby... W. C. Michelson...

A Langville &... BLACKSMIT... and HORSESHOE... Dealers in WAGONS and BU...

C. L. Forsm... Brick Yard...

J. BICE... Charcoal Ov...

Serpent worship still sur... dia, and a snake shrine... as much an attraction i... the Malabar Coast as a ... case of a country home in ... States. Serpents are, ho... unobtrusive, and unless ... noiselessly and barefooted ... as Hindoos do, snakebite is ... able contingency.

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VOL III.

ALABAMA STATE E...

Items of Interest Gathered as T... Over the Entire State

Bleaching Test is Successful.

Gadsden, Ala.—The initial test of the new bleachery of the Adams knitting mill proved very successful. About 300 pounds of gauze web for vests was the contents of the first trial bleach, and samples examined by experts show that the work is first class in every respect. J. M. ... ett, of the Nye & Redick Manufacturing Company, who was present, says that the test made in this case is remarkable from the fact that he has never known of so successful a test from the start. In the future the cloth used in the Adams knitting mill will be bleached at the plant.

Glucose Factory.

Montgomery, Ala.—An effort will be made to locate in Montgomery a factory for the manufacture of glucose, starch and kindred products from the yucca plant, and the Commercial and Industrial association is seeking information about it. Those who desire to come here want to engage in an enterprise that will employ at least 100 men and it will be necessary to have four thousand acres planted in the weed to meet the demands of the factory.

Securing Rights of Way.

Huntsville, Ala.—Rights of way for the proposed Nashville and Huntsville Interburban railroad are being secured by agents in the northern part of Madison county, and in Lincoln county, Tennessee. The land owners as a rule are glad enough to grant rights of way through their property, but in Lincoln county some of them want a signed agreement that the road will never pass into the hands of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway.

New Corporations.

Evergreen, Ala.—The Evergreen Realty Company, of Evergreen, Conecuh county, capitalized at $20,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The object of the corporation is to buy, own, sell and lease real estate and to engage in the business of planting, cultivating, growing timber and dealing in fruits, vegetables, etc., and to engage in the business of truck farming, fruit culture, stock raising, horticulture and general farming business in all its forms, to manufacture crates, crate material and boxes and act as agents for others in the sale of the products.

Steamboat Companies Merge.

Gadsden, Ala.—There is no truth in the published report sent out from Rome that the Coosa River Transportation Company, of Gadsden, which owns the steamer Alabama, has sold out to the Georgia and Alabama Steamboat Company, of Rome. The rumor that the two lines have been consolidated into one for mutual benefit and protection, and that the headquarters of the two companies will be in Rome, and that the boats will start on their regular trips from Gadsden instead of Rome, giving Gadsden the boats and making four round trips from Gadsden each week. Captain Moore, of the Gadsden Company, will be in charge of the merger and have his headquarters in this city.

Confederate Monument.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Confederate Veterans and Sailors' monument in Capitol park will be unveiled on April 26, just eleven years after the corner stone of the monument was laid.

Shooting at Adamsville.

Adamsville, Ala.—Isaac Weaver was shot and mortally wounded just as he was leaving a Frisco train at Adamsville Thursday morning. He does not know who shot him or for what cause. He was returning to his home from Birmingham, where he spent the day, when he was shot.

Charges Against Postoffice Officials.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Col. Russell B. Harrison is in receipt of a letter from ... John Hoyt, of Pittsburg, in which Mr. Hoyt says he called the attention of the postoffice department ... ter to the Storey Cotton Company of Philadelphia, who recently ... that no investigation of the ... was made by the department. Mr. Harrison at the request of Mr. Hoyt will forward the correspondence to President Roosevelt. It is said by intimation that some employes of the postoffice department may have been protecting the company from the investigation ... ted for by Mr Hoyt.

WALLS
w York City
Thorsb
Business D
A. M. John
Groceries and Delic
J. J. STAN
GENERAL
MERCHANDIS
MRS. MARY R. RAS
General Merchand
G. W. Freem
SHOES, ETC.
Thorsby Wi
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg,
A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and
Articles.
LICENSED PHARM
A. Malmgre
Watchmaker & Je
E. H. Adam
General Merch
W. N. HORNS
General Merchand
J. R. PARNE
General Merchand
J. L. FOS
Meat Market
Mrs. M. E. W
Millinery and Not
The Thorsby
W. C. Michelson.
A Langville &
BLACKSMITH
and
HORSESHOE
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUG
C. L. Forsn
Brick Yard.
J. BICE
Charcoal Ove

Serpent worship still surv
dia, and a snake shrin
as much an attraction
the Malabar Coast as a
case of a country home in
States. Serpents are, how
unobtrusive, and unless
noiselessly and barefooted
as Hindoos do, snakebite is
able contingency.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL, SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., MARCH 30, 1905. NO. 1

Robt's Judge

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Location Decided Upon.

Anniston, Ala.—The plant of the Southern Electric and Manufacturing Company will be located in South Anniston, near the site of the old Oxford depot, on the Birmingham division of the Southern railway. A plat of eight acres of land has been secured, and work will be started on the buildings within three weeks. Manager W. L. Goodhart is in the city and is making final arrangements for beginning the work. He expects to let the contract for the buildings complete so that the work will start within three weeks.

This company is incorporated under the laws of Deleaware, with a capital of $50,000 and the privilege of increasing it to $100,000. The buildings to be erected are a machine shop and a three-story office building.

Assaulted His Brother-in-Law.

Gadsden, Ala.—Boss Wright made a murderous assault upon his brother-in-law, H. Walter Burns, at his home four miles below Gadsden Wednesday afternoon. Burns came to town and swore out a warrant for Wright.

Wright is said to have been drinking and went to the field where Burns was plowing and drawing his gun fired but Burns knocked the gun up and they clinched, Burns whipping Wright, who then left, but that night again made an assault upon Burns at his home, and was again whipped.

Burns came to town after the warrant, and during his absence Wright knocked down the door of Burn's residence, drove his mother and sister out in the night, threatened to kill them and demolished the furniture. Wright was arrested and brought to Gadsden and jailed. He is a member of a splendid family.

Shooting at Maplesville.

Selma, Ala.—Tom Callen was brought to the city Friday from Maplesville, where he was shot Thursday by Large Long, a negro. The bullet wound is on the right side, a little above the abdomen, and he has slight chance for recovery. Callen says that Long has been trying to take his wife away from him and that he went to see him about it, and that Long shot him before he had a change to open his mouth to him.

New Building.

Montgomery, Ala.—It is understood that at the last meeeting of the state capitol commisssion a definite agreement was reached to build a separate building to the right of the main structure for the supreme court, to cost in the neighborhood of $65,000, and that the balance of the appropriation was to be expended in fixing up the old building as best it would. With the $65,000 for the land and the same amount for the supreme court structure there will be only $20,000 left for the repair work.

Peonage Charge Filed Against Pace.

Montgomery, Ala.—John W. Pace, of Tallapoosa county, has been again charged with holding negroes in peonage and was directed to appear before the United States district commissioner in Montgomery on March 30.

Pace two years ago was convicted of the charge and sentenced to five years' confinement. His appeal in this case is still pending.

District Attorney Reese filed with Judge Jones a petition for a writ of habeas corpus directing Pace to bring two negro boys into the United States court and show why they were restrained of their liberty. Judge Jones granted the writ.

Negro Hanged.

Montgomery, Ala.—George Calhoun, negro, who killed his wife Christmas night of 1903, was hanged shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, the drop being sprung by Sheriff Waller. He was dead in nine minutes. His body was taken care of by his old mother, who will bury it.

Burglary at Republic.

Birmingham, Ala.—J. D. Smith, of Republic, in the western part of the county, reported to the police that burglars entered his residence one day this week and took goods to the amount of about $50. Among the goods taken was a ladies' gold watch valued at $25, chain attached valued at $2, Elk's charm set with elk's teeth, bearing the initials J. B. S. and the number 79, and $15 in money.

Greensboro, Ala.—The citizens of Greensoboro have put $500 in the bank as a standing reward for the conviction of any man guilty of selling liquor in Hale county.

War on Water Company.

Anniston, Ala.—It is proable that the validity of the ordinance forbidding the issuance of a permit to the Anniston Water Supply Company to install meters without the consent of the landlord will be tested. It was announced as the company's intention.

There were several cases against the water company at Friday morning's session of the police court. Excavating the streets without a permit was the charge. It was shown that the company had a permit to excavate on Leighton avenue, issued during the year 1904. The excavations were made during last year on Leighton avenue. This permit was issued before the ordinance claimed to have been violated went into effect. It was further shown that the company had compiled with the law by depositing $50 to guarantee the replacing of the street in good condition.

The cases were dismissed, the city attorney stating that a conviction could not be had under the circumstances.

Reports on Books in Three Counties.

Montgomery, Ala.—Assistant Examiner G. F. Sedberry has reported on the books of the officers of Sumter county, including the following: Judge of Probate P. B. Harmon, Tax Assessor E. M. Shaw, Sheriff C. M. McCain, former Clerk Circuit Court W. C. Jones, ex-Tax Collector P. B. Jarman, ex-Probate Judge W. R. DeLoach, Superintendent of Education R. B. Calloway. All accounts are correctly kept.

Green County——Judge of Probate A. D. Smith, E. C. Meredith, sheriff; G. F. Hardy, tax assessor; F. D. Parham, tax collector; W. A. Gordon, ex-clerk; W. P. Archibald, superintendent of education. All are correct.

Pickens County—Judge of Probate L. C. Hudgins, Tax Collector W. B. Somerville, Sheriff R. B. Burgin, Tax Assessor F. B. Carpenter, ex-Sheriff B. B. Salmon, ex-Clerk J. W. Cox, Superintendent of Education W. H. Story.

Big Suit Filed.

Birmingham, Ala.—In the Chancery Court the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company filed suit against Pauline McClure, Robert Rutledge, Irene Hudson and Thomas Barksdale The complainants prays that the respondents be enjoined from prosecuting a suit which is now pending in the circuit court of Jefferson county against the complainant for the recovery of the southwset quarter of the southwest quarter, Section 11, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 14, all in township 19, range 4, west. The suit, which was instituted by the respondents in the case in the Chancery Court, was filed in the Chancery Court September 13, 1904, and besides asking for the ejectment of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company from the property, $300,000 is asked for the detention of the plaintiffs from possession of the land.

Complainant alleges that unless a temporary injunction is granted that the respondents will prosecute their suit in the Circuit Court to the detriment of the complaining company. A temporary injunction is prayed for, to prohibit the prosecution of the case in the Circuit Court, and further that upon final hearing that the temporary injunction be made permanent and that title to the property in question be vested in the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Was Runaway Marriage.

Gadsden, Ala.—There was a runaway marriage at the county court house at high noon Wednesday, when R. M. Mangun and Miss Mattie Dennis, of Big Wills Valley, escaped the vigilance of their parents and were married by Clerk Forney Hughes, who is making quite a reputation for marrying

A Station for Alabama.

Washington, D. C.—A fully equipped meteorological station to be erected by the government at a cost of $10,000 will be allowed the city of Birmingham if the people through the mayor desire a greatly improved weather station.

Auditor's Report.

Montgomery, Ala.—The report of the state auditor shows that the total receipts for the year ending September 30 last were $3,201,339.71, and disbursements $3,015,689.25, leaving a balance of $1,181,660.19.

Turpentine Industry.

Eufaula, Ala.—The turpentine industry is fast spreading over the county and every forest that is available is being utilized for this purpose. A large farm that will embrace nearly a hundred crops is just being opened at Blue Spring and promises to add much to the commercial welfare of that section.

COTTON REPORT.

Census Report Shows an Increase of Three Million Bales Over Last Crop.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CROP.

Little Left to Be Reported. Alabama Ranks Seventh in List of Cotton Producing States.

Washington, D. C.—The census bureau Tuesday issued a bulletin showing the total crop of cotton ginned for the season of 1904 to be 13,597,782 bales. These figures include linters and count round bales as half bales and the total as equivalent to 13,584,457 bales of 500 pounds. The square bales, 13,103,447; the round bales, 296,161; the sea island bales, 103,317; the linters, 241,942. Total running bales, including linters, 13,597,782. Included in these totals are 192,255 running bales estimated by ginners as remaining to be ginned.

The total crop of running bales for 1903 was 10,399,558. The distribution of the crop of 1904, according to the character of bales and of cotton, was as follows:

Square bales (upland crop) reported from ginneries, 13,103,417.

Round bales (upland crop) reported from ginneries, 293,151.

Bales of sea island cotton reported from ginneries, 104,317.

Bales of linters reported from cotton seed oil mills, 241,942.

The figures for the different states on running bales were:

Alabama, 1,458,966; Arkansas, 883,967; Florida, 86,642; Georgia, 1,960,151; Indian Territory, 476,984; Kansas, 14; Kentucky, 1,922; Louisiana, 1,105,466; Mississippi, 1,738,638; Missouri, 48,447; North Carolina, 743,304; Oklahoma, 341,497; South Carolina, 1,189,134; Tennessee, 316,790; Texas, 3,134,677; Virginia, 17,216.

Market Goes Up.

New Orleans, La.—Though the census bureau report even exceeded the limit fixed by the bears as the estimate of the cotton crop, the local market withstood the effect of the issuance of the report and went up instead of down. At one time both May and July were six points up, and at noon all the months were at an advance of two points. The market was not active, and thirty minutes after it was read the ring was deserted.

New Court House.

Prattville, Ala.—The contract for building the new court house and jail will be let by the county board of revenue on the 17th day of April.

It is estimated that the jail can be built for $12,000 or $15,000 and the court house for $40,000 or $45,000. Both structures are to be as near absolute fire-proof as modern, up-to-date skill can plan and execute.

Peach Crop a Failure.

Athens, Ala.—The peach crop is a complete failure in this section. Not a bloom has been seen in this county so far as heard from this spring, something that was never known here before. The fruit generally will be cut short, and no one expects to see a home grown peach this year. Winter oats are also killed everywhere, but spring sowing is doing fine.

Michigan Man Chased by Mob.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—In the town of Sagara, Abahrab Kapeyski, aged 33 shot and killed Rebecca Finkelstein, aged 30, wife of S. Finkelstein, and then, pursued by an angry mob, hastened to this city and gave himself up to the officers. The killing was the result of a quarrel over money matters.

To Have Street Carnival.

Athens, Ala.—The town is to enjoy the visit of a street carnival, beginning on the 10th of April. The show is coming in the interest of local enterprises, one of which is a library fund and the other the monument fund. Five days will be the time the show is to remain, and a fair share of the proceeds go to these two laudable undertakings.

Anniston Man the Lowest Bidder.

Mobile, Ala.—Bids were opened by United States Engineer Craighill for the construction of three locks by the government on the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers. It will be one of the biggest contracts ever let, and will require two or three years to complete. There were five bids, and P. H. O'Brien, of Anniston, was the lowest bidder.

Virginia Mines at Work.

Bessemer, Ala.—Work has been resumed at Virginia mine, and coal is being gotten out there in daily increasing quantities, with excellent prospect of a normal output within a very few weeks.

The work of cleaning up the debris produced by the disastrous explosion which occurred there a little over a month ago is now about complete, and the repair work has progressed so rapidly that almost the entire mine is now in good shape, in really better shape in some particulars than before the accident.

As yet the coke ovens have not been started, but it is understood that this will be done in the very near future, as the force of coal diggers is rapidly being increased, and there is every prospect of the output reaching normal within a month.

May Open Up New Slope.

Tests are now being made of the outcrop on the opposite side of the coke ovens from the present mine, and it is understood that a slope will be sunk there in the near future. This outcrop is said to be what is known as the "Blue Creek" seam, which is about seven feet in thickness and of good quality. It is beneath the seam now being worked, and the two can be worked at the same time without difficulty.

Altogether the prospect at Virginia is now particularly bright.

Boring for Oil.

Athens, Ala.—New cables for the North Alabama Oil Company, who are sinking a well three miles from town, has arrived, and the work, which was dropped in the winter, will at once be renewed under the direction of the general manager of the company, L. B. Hively, on whose plantation the well is being put down.

The new cable is 2,000 feet in length, and it is proposed to give the section, which evinces every feature of oil, a fair trial before abandoning the enterprise. The company is largely composed of Pennsylvania gentlemen, who have inspected the ground and find that borings indicate oil. Tests are made every few feet and samples of the sand taken at varying depths. They claim all point to a sure find of oil. They are down now several hundred feet, and have encountered but few mishaps.

Big Fire in Heart of Opelika.

cupied by Dr. Roach and two boarders, shortly before before midnight Sunday night in the heart of the city, in which two residences and practically all their contents were burned. One, the property of G. N. Hudmon, valued at $3,000 and insured for $2,100, was occupied by Dr. Roach ond two boarders, one of whom, H. G. Wynne, was badly burned in his endeavor to remove his trunk and effects from the burning building.

Dr. Roach places his loss at $1,500 with $600 insurance. The other building, belonging to C. B. D. Taylor, was occupied by E. W. Jones, whose furniture and household effects he valued at $1,200 and had an insurance of $600. The building was partly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is entirely unknown.

Faunsdale Has a Disastrous Fire.

Uniontown, Ala.—Fire early Monday morning destroyed four business houses and a number of old stables in Faunsdale.

Those burned were Johnson Bros. & Co., Bailey Bros., the old building formerly occupied by the Watkins Mercantile and Banking Company, the old building of Mr. George McKee.

Nothing at present is known as to the origin of the fire or the amount of insurance carried on the burned buildings.

The approximate loss is given at $55,000, with insurance amounting to about one-half of that amount. The losses were divided as follows: G. H. McKee, store, goods and fixtures, $5,000; Max Gilbert, stock, goods and fixtures, $10,000; Rogers Bros., $15,000; W. E. Jackson, saloon, $5,000; Bailey Bros., $20,000.

Battle Flags Returned.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Alabama battle flags, which have been in the hands of the United States war department since they were captured during the war of 1860-65, have been returned to the state. At least so many of them as can be identified have been, the consignment arriving Monday. The arrival of the flags was not anticipated, consequently there was no reception. They came in by express and were taken up to the capitol by a driver of one of the wagons, and sat out in the hall for a long time before any one discovered what they were.

Party at Havana.

Havana, Cuba.—The United States transport Sumner, with the congressional party on board, arrived here from Santiago, Cuba.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 4th St., Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama.

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.
tf. T. M. Driver.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
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THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN.

INCOME AND POSSESSIONS OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Even Mr. Rockefeller's Many Millions Look Small By Comparison—The Emperor's Expenditures Are Almost Incredible.

It was reported from St. Petersburg the other day, on semi-official authority, that the czar had given $100,000,000 from his private treasury to Russia's war fund. If correct, says the Chicago Journal, this is the largest single gift ever made by an individual donor to any cause.

The czar is the richest man on earth. Even Mr. Rockefeller's many millions would look small by comparison.

His expenditures are almost incredible. It is estimated that the magnificent state ball which was given just as the war with Japan broke out cost over $1,000,000.

The czar's gifts to the orthodox church in the course of the year average over $2,500,000.

On the other hand, the church turns over large revenues to him, estimated to exceed the amount which it receives.

With the exception of the shah of Persia, the czar owns a greater fortune in diamonds and precious stones than any man in the world.

The czar is the luckiest man on earth in the matter of "windfalls." His loyal subjects are constantly leaving him large sums of money by will, which are not always accepted.

Delicate diplomacy is required to induce the czar to accept a legacy. As a rule, a wealthy Russian, who desires to leave money to him communicates with some official of the imperial household before he makes his will, and obtains the gracious consent of his majesty to his design.

Even when this has been done, and the man dies, careful investigation is made before the money is accepted, with the object of finding out whether anybody who had a moral claim on the testator will suffer by his disposition of his wealth. If so, the czar orders that the money be delivered to the proper channels.

These legacies, when accepted, are never used by the czar for his private gratification. He regards them as a trust fund, and they have been so regarded by most of his ancestors. This fund is drawn upon for charitable and religious purposes.

Five millions of rubles ($2,500,000) were given from it to relieve the starving peasants during the last terrible famine in Bessarabia.

The czar made liberal donations from it to the last Indian famine relief fund and the aid of the negro peasants of Martinique who suffered by the eruption of Mont Pelee.

"It is impossible to arrive at any exact estimate of the wealth of his imperial majesty," said a high diplomatist, from whom most of the facts set forth in this article were obtained; "but I should think that, on the most conservative estimate, he must be worth, from all sources, far more than $50,000,000 a year.

"This is actual revenue, and does not take into account the huge treasures in specie, bullion, and diamonds which are stored in the vaults of the Peterhof palace, in the citadel at Kronstadt, and elsewhere.

"Although he is undoubtedly the richest man in the world his imperial majesty is a man of the simplest tastes, and his purely personal expenses would probably be easily covered by $50 a day.

"Except when it is necessary to assume the outward show of his exalted rank, he dresses in a suit that you could buy for $25. He dines very simply, except at state dinners; and many stock brokers smoke far more expensive cigars than he does.

"Her imperial majesty the empress is equally simple in her tastes. She has finer diamonds, and more of them, than any other woman; but she does not wear diamonds half a dozen times a year.

"She goes driving in St. Petersburg in a much less showy and less expensive equipage than nine out of ten of those which you may see any day in Hyde Park, and so does the dowager empress."

YARNS OF GHOST SHIPS.

The Superstitious Tar is Filled With Love of Phantom Craft on the Ocean.

Some years ago Blackwood's Magazine contained the story of an officer of a man-of-war who, when at sea, was visited by his sister's ghost. It was afterward ascertained that she died at home just at the time when she appeared to him. After her death the lady paid another visit to her brother in her disembodied form, and shortly after the officer fell overboard and was drowned.

The British Navy cannot boast of a spectre warship, but in Gaspe Bay, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a phantom ship appears at times, supposed to be a troopship, one of a fleet sent out by Queene Anne. She appears to be lit up, and on her bowsprit stands a scarlet-coated officer pointing to the shore with soldiers. Suddenly the lights go out, a mournful scream is heard, and with a lurch the great ship sinks.

There are at least two stories of ghosts appearing on warships that have attained the dignity of being regarded as naval history. Both are declared to be absolutely true. One tells of a ghost that took up its abode in a French prize, the Medee, captured in 1744 by the Dreadnaught, which stuck to the ship until she was wrecked near St. Ives, on the coast of Cornwall. It made its first appearance among the prisoners in the hold when the Medee was on its way to England, in charge of an English prize crew. The Frenchmen were greatly excited, and declared it was the ghost of their boatswain, who had been hanged for murdering his wife, who had followed him to sea. Before Spithead was reached the spectral boatswain showed himself to the English prize crew.

Soon after her arrival at Spithead the Medee was sold to a privateer captain, no other than the famous "Fortunatus" Walker, but even he could not dispel the ill-luck brought by this ghost. While he was cruising in the Channel on the lookout for French prizes, the steadiest and soberest man among his crew came to him and said he had seen a ghost on board, which told him that the ship was doomed. The captain made light of the story, but others saw the wraith of the wicked boatswain, and the whole ship in the end became panic-stricken. A great storm arose, and the ship began to leak. In the midst of the trouble the ghost appeared, and the men, panic-stricken, attempted to seize and escape in the boats. But Fortunatus Walker frustrated their design.

At last the ship reached St. Ives, but she was doomed for a heavy sea drove her bodily on a reef and she broke up. All were saved except three men who had sworn to seeing and speaking to the ghost of the murderous French boatswain.

All ghosts, however, do not bring misfortune to mariners. It was owing to supernatural guidance that Admiral Sir Henry Digby, the grandfather of the present Lord Digby, was enabled to find and capture a prize worth many thousands of pounds, which gained for him the sobriquet of the "Silver Captain." The father of the present Lord Digby used to vouch for the absolute truth of the story.—Globe.

COUNTRY BOY AND CITY BOY.

A Plea for the City Lad and His More Numerous Advantages.

Not the least pressing question raised by the amazing modern concentration of population in the cities is where our good and great men are to come from when there is no longer an overproduction of virtue and and ambition in the country. If the canals have need of all their canal boys, whence the future President? Without the splitting of rails how shall the Union be preserved?

Dr. J. H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York—himself a country boy, and a disciple of virtue and ambition—is doing his best to soothe our fears: "The moral atmosphere, even in such a city as this, is much superior to the moral atmosphere of the average village, East and West. And think of what the boy in this city has in the 640 acres he may call his home. He has the whole history of humanity and the best men in the country within earshot. As far as the comparative health is concerned, I will say that most of the prairie boys I used to know in my youth are now under the sod."

These words may have been colored by the fact that they were addressed to city boys. But there is the tonic of wholesome truth in them. While we are reckoning the farm boys who have become philanthropists, let us not forget that the greed which created Standard Oil was nourished in a barnyard, and that Jay Gould's arrival on Broadway with ten cents and a harmless, necessary mousetrap in his pocket was the symbol of much subsequent setting and baiting of the sublime but very unnecessary mousetrap of frenzied finance.—Saturday Evening Post.

Altruism.

Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, president of the Universal Peace Union, was talking on the topic, peculiarly congenial to him, of kindness. Said he:

"I once knew a remarkably kind boy. He was a great angler. There was a trout stream in his neighborhood that ran through a rich man's estate. Permits to fish the stream could now and then be obtained, and the boy was lucky enough to have a permit.

"One day he was fishing with another boy, when a gamekeeper suddenly darted forth from a thicket. The lad with the permit uttered a cry of fright, dropped his rod, and ran off at top speed. The gamekeeper pursued.

"For about a half mile the gamekeeper was led a swift and difficult chase. Then, worn out, the boy halted. The man seized him by the arm, and said, between pants:

"'Have you a permit to fish on this estate?"

"'Yes, to be sure,' said the boy, quietly.

"'You have? Then show it to me.'

"The boy drew the permit from his pocket. The man examined it and frowned in perplexity and anger.

"'Why did you run when you had this permit?' he asked.

"'To let the other boy get away,' was the reply. 'He didn't have none!'"—Harper's Weekly.

Fifty-two volcanic islands rose from the sea during the last century, and nineteen of them disappeared a short time afterward.

The late Adeline Sergeant published six novels in 1901, seven in 1902 and six in 1903. She wrote about 1,000,000 words in 1902.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. ST. CLAIR HESTER.

Subject: "Church and Family."

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. St. Clair Hester, rector of the Church of the Messiah, preached the fourth sermon in the special series under the auspices of the Men's Guild Sunday. His subject was "The Church and the Family." The text was from Ephesians v:25: "Christ loved the church and gave Himself for it." Mr. Hester said:

It is evident to any one reading the accounts of the life and words of Jesus Christ while on this earth that it was His desire and purpose to found a society to represent Him, to preserve His memory, to make known and carry out His will. His mission was not intended to be meteoric in character—flash across the horizon of man's vision—astonish and puzzle by means of miracles and wonders, and then disappear, leaving the darkness as it was before He came. His coming and being in this world was intended to make and actually did make a difference, a great difference, in the views and hopes and motives and lives of those who came under His influence. And He planned that the moment He inaugurated the work He started, should not come to end when He withdrew from the world, and was no longer present in the flesh to direct and superintend its extension. Furthermore, it was in His mind that His society was not only to continue, but also to grow, to enlarge, until it should be world-wide, until all men should have opportunity to enter its ranks. Therefore it is that we find Him solemnly addressing His disciples and declaring that upon their confessed faith in Him as the Son of God, having power to plan and execute as God, He would build His church and that the gates of hell, the combined powers of evil, should not prevail against it. They have combined against it and attacked it again and again, they are still in bitter opposition to it, but there is no sign of yielding.

St. Paul says: "Christ loved the church." What is the proof, the evidence, that this assertion is true? He founded and established it—a man does not build a house unless he thinks that it will be worth something. He selected and trained and appointed officers to be His successors and as His parting instructions bade them go into all the world and preach His gospel to every creature. He instituted and ordained sacraments as pledges of His love, as continual reminders, as means by which the souls of the faithful might be fed and refreshed. Finally, as St. Paul says, He gave Himself for it; as St. Luke says, He purchased it with His own blood. This is an absolute, conclusive demonstration. Greater love hath no man than this that he lay down his life for his friends, and this is what He did for His church.

Oh, yes, He loved it; of this there are many and infallible proofs. But how about ourselves—our love, yours and mine? It suffers by comparison? Can your feeling for the church of God be described by any such words as love? Is it not the truth that there is indifference, cold, callous indifference, on the part of many and positive disbelief and opposition on the part of many others in their attitude toward the church? Any one of us could name a dozen illustrations of it. We must admit it. Thousands never enter a sacred edifice. Other thousands only occasionally as curiosity or whim moves them. There are some here to-night who, so far as any church connection is concerned, may be described as irregulars and neutrals, onlookers and outsiders.

Let me ask you in all seriousness, can you imagine that this venerable society, established at such a great cost, even the life blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, has no claim on your allegiance? The church is the institution, the organization of Jesus Christ—is it putting it too strong to say that to reject it is to reject Him? People who think or act in this way do not reflect or they do not realize the benefit and blessing Christianity is to a country, or the church to the family. No nation or society of people have ever existed on the face of the earth without some form of religion. Statesmen, sovereigns, empire builders, economists have admitted and recognized its power, its value, have promoted it by every means at their command even when, in some instances, they did not believe in it because they saw the necessity of it as a civilizing, refining and improving conservating element in human society. Now, religion could not live and do its needed work among men without an organization to keep it alive and carry on the activities. You will understand and grant the importance of honesty and honor in our business and industrial life. Dishonesty, if the general rule, would mean the wreck of our whole financial system, the failure of banks, the breach of trusts, the refusal of credit, defalcation and distress. You understand and will grant the desirableness of high character, of personal and social purity, the great benefit of goodness on the heart of citizens of any country or community. We know what it means to have desperadoes, cutthroats, adulterers and thieves the controlling element in a town or city. You understand and grant that it is vital to a people of a state to be able to get justice in the courts, to be protected in their property rights, and vital to the existence of a state that there should be patriotism, industry and fidelity on the part of those who constitute its citizenship. All these things, all these fundamental virtues we need and must have in order to live together in peace and prosperity, the church of God is designed and persistently endeavors to produce. The church is the factory if I may put it that way, whose output is virtue, honesty, purity, kindness, fidelity, principle, impressed and built into the characters of her members, producing these things as well and as abundantly as our commercial factories and mills produce steel billets, cotton cloth or tin plate. In order that these moral necessities may exist and continue to be present and to affect our social, industrial, political and family life there must be an organization to create and train and bring them out. There can be no success without organization. Every success is organized before it is won. The success of the Japanese at the Yalu River and Port Arthur was perfected in equipment, training, supplies before it was accomplished on the field of battle. Our civilization, culture, morality, high sense of honor, public spirit, refinement of taste represent and are the flowering and fruitage of seeds sown broadcast in the churches is Christ's organization. Now no organization can live or do its work without members. If you are in favor of and want to see multiplied these vital virtues and principles for which the church stands are you not duty bound to enter her fold, enlist in her ranks and lend your aid in carrying out her mission?

The church's value to civilization can be shown by a reference to history. Her triumphant march down the ages is the wonder of all history. Feeble as an infant in the land of her birth, she grew and thrived in spite of opposition and bitter persecution, driven into hiding in the catacombs and caves under the earth she emerged at length with doubled strength to take her place with kings on their thrones until to-day she is the mightiest single power on the face of the earth, mightiest because a moral and spiritual power. Though mighty as an army she is harmless as a dove seeking only to help, to improve, to save. For 1900 years she has been indentified with and given impetus if not birth to the greatest movements and most notable reforms for the welfare of the human race.

And next let me ask for what is the family under obligation to the church? She throws the arms of her protection about the divine institution of marriage, making it, and to the extent of her ability, keeping it pure, honorable, indissoluable. She frees and uplifts woman from the bondage and degredation which are accepted as the law of her being in heathen and Oriental lands, and teaches that as wife and mother she is deserving of the best advantages, of especial consideration, of highest reverence and purest affection. She preaches the divineness of childhood, that the wisest and greatest must become as a little child in order to enter into the kingdom of heaven; that the care, the education, the moral training of the rising generation is that first duty of the parent, the chief concern of the state, the vital self-preservation of society. She gives herself earnestly and unreservedly to this cause, declaring that "honor thy father and thy mother" is a divine commandment, that "children obey your parents" is sanctioned by the precept and example of the Perfect Man of the ages. She communicates a spirit and sends forth a cheer that blesses the home and pervades the domestic sphere and harmonizes the hearts of those who form the household.

These things, taken altogether, would seem to be enough to dispose all men to be favorable to this ancient and honorable and useful institution. Jesus Christ established it; had the highest possible idea of its worth; gave His life in proof of it; as an organization it is the greatest producer of goodness and all virtue on the earth; it enters into and sweetens and sanctifies every human relationship; its history prophesies that what it has done in the past it can continue to do in the future, and yet there is bitterness and resentment felt toward it. Why? Because many do not appreciate the reasons just named for thinking highly of it, for joining in with it. Does anyone here to-night share in this dislike? What is there in the church of God you object to? If there be nothing, you are without reason or excuse for being on the outside. If there be some objection, the way to reach and right it is to come in; you cannot touch it on the outside. Do not stand off and accuse and criticise. Come in and do the work for God and man toward which the spirit prompts you. As an official of Jesus Christ's society I extend you an invitation, promise you a cordial welcome from fellow Christians, offer you help to carry out anything good you desire to accomplish and a place for meeting rent free. If you are willing to do anything to improve yourself, to serve God, to help others, you could not have a fairer offer, a more cordial invitation, a better opportunity.

The church and the family—you have no family? then you need the church all the more; come in and be a member of the family of Jesus Christ, the largest, happiest family on earth. You have a family? The church is designed to be in an inseparable part of it, to do a necessary work in it and for it.

A family, but no home? This is the condition of thousands and ten thousands in our streets. Then let the church be your home. There is no home complete without it. It can supply much of the cheer, comfort, affection that belongs to the happiest homes on earth; it can fit us for a home eternal in the heavens.

Our lives are set in the midst of many great dangers, trials, temptations; many remedies, palliations, panaceas are proposed for the evils that confront us, but I believe that the only sure relief for our troubles must originate in the church of God, impelled by what the spirit of God sayeth to the churches. It is not even the gospel, but the church by means of the gospel that is to reform the world.

In view of what Jesus Christ did for His church the inquiry becoming to men is not what can I escape or shirk or find fault with, but, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?"

In view of His demonstration of love, what is the proof in kind He has a right to expect of us? Is it not contained in this saying, "If ye love Me keep My commandments," and this is the fulfilling of them. Come in first yourself and then do what you can to bring others for their good, for your happiness, for the glory of God, in sign of affection for Jesus Christ.

Short Meter Sermons.

Opposition cures apathy.

Faith creates the future.

Fatalism takes all force out of life.

Rusty pipes do not enrich the water of life.

A man may be loud and yet not say much.

Happiness is never gained until it is given.

Manufacturing sorrow is one of the worst of sins.

Not Enough.

Then you think the Judge will be satisfied if you say: "Lord, I had so many names in my visiting book, and so many invitations I could not refuse, that it was impossible for me to attend to those things."—George Macdonald.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 2.

Subject: Jesus, the Good Shepherd, John x., 7-18—Golden Text, John x., 11—Memory Verses, 17, 18—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The shepherd and the sheep (vs. 1-6). In these verses Jesus lays the foundation for the discourse which was to follow. With the external drapery of this parable the hearers of Jesus were perfectly familiar. Theirs was a sheep-growing country; flocks were their main dependence.

II. Christ the door (vs. 7-9). 7. "Then said Jesus." Jesus was talking directly to the men who had excommunicated the former blind man, and the application of His words was to them as spiritual thieves and robbers. They had reviled a poor man instead of protecting him. "Verily, verily." This emphasized the importance of what He was about to say. Jesus now proceeds to explain the illustration He had made use of in verses 1-6. "I am the door." The sheep-folds of the East are mere enclosures surrounded by a wall of loose stones with thorn-bushes upon the top, but usually an effectual barrier against the wolves. There is only one door. "The sheep." True Christians.

8. "Before Me." Those who came pretending to be pastors or guides to the people. The scribes and Pharisees claimed to be instructors of the people; claimed the right to regulate the affairs of religion; whose only aim was to promote themselves and oppress the people. "Thieves and robbers." These false teachers, who rejected Christ and who were devouring the sheep. "Did not hear." Many did hear and follow these false prophets, but "the sheep"—those with true spiritual insight—detected their hypocrisy. 9. "Enter in." Through faith in Christ we enter into the fold—the visible church. "Shall be saved." Safe from the robbers that seek to destroy; safe from false teachers; safe from the sins that would ruin; safe from the troubles, dangers and temptations of life. "Go in and out." We must "go in" to trust, to rest, to think, to pray, before we can "go out" to do effective work for the Lord. "Find pasture." Satisfaction for every need of the soul.

III. The thief and the hireling (vs. 10-13).

10. "Thief." Any opposer of the Gospel. "To steal," etc. False teachers steal the hearts and affections from Christ. Their heresies kill and destroy all spiritual life. "Life—abundantly" (R. V.) Christ is able to give His people abundant life. Many are seeking "more" life; what such need is "life"—the Christ life, the abundant life. 11. See on verses 14, 15. 12. "An hireling." The hireling is the one who labors simply for his wages, with no love or concern for the work. "The wolf." The wolf is the enemy of souls in any of his manifold disguises, such as persecution, heresy, worldly living, or a low standard of morals. 13. "Careth not." To him the welfare of the sheep is nothing; he is chiefly solicitous for his own safety, his own gain and worldly honor.

IV. Christ the good Shepherd (vs. 14-18). 14. "I am the good Shepherd." Jesus, as the good Shepherd, was foretold by God in the prophets. His character was that of a divinely appointed shepherd. His purposes, His teachings, His works, His miracles, His methods of work, all were those which must belong to a good shepherd of God's people. "Know My sheep." In the East in a flock of hundreds each sheep would have and would know its own name. So Christ knows us and loves us as individuals. "Am known of mine." There is a mutual affection between the shepherd and the sheep. There is a mutual affection between the Father and the Son; one is parallel with the other. As the Father knows the Son, so does the Shepherd know the sheep; as the Son knows the Father, so do the sheep know the Shepherd.

15. "Lay down My life." The Oriental shepherd must face storms, hardships and dangers for his sheep; he must find them when lost and must often fight with wild beasts and robbers in protecting them. Our Shepherd gives up His life for us (John 3:16; Titus 2:14; John 4:10). 16. "Other sheep have I." The Gentiles who were soon to be brought into His church. The good Shepherd sweeps the world with His thought. Here is the universal relation of Jesus to sinners of all nations and tongues. "Shall become one flock" (R. V.) One flock not in creed or name, but in what is far more essential—one in Christ. One in heart, one in purpose, one in the service of God and man.

17. "Because I lay down." Not because I have laid it down, as though the love of the Father were caused by the earthly love and sacrifice of Christ, but because I lay it down. That is, because Christ's Spirit is one of self-sacrificing love, manifested by, but not alone embodied in, the incarnation, He is loved by the Father (see Phil. 2:9; Heb. 1:9). "Take it again." His rising from the dead was as necessary as His dying, for by His resurrection He secured the fruits of His death (compare Rom. 4:25). Christ died in order to rise to a more complete life, and to raise men with Him. This purpose evoked the love of the Father (compare 12:32; Phil 2:9; Heb. 1:9). 18. "No man." His death was entirely voluntary. Men killed Him, but He had full power to escape from them had He wished. No one imposed upon Him the duty of leaving Heaven, of coming to the world, suffering and dying. He chose to do it, that He might save men. "Have I received." While He did it voluntarily, it was in accordance with His Father's expressed will. This is the divine law of salvation.

HAITI EXPELS ALL SYRIANS.

Obnoxious to Natives—Reputed to Be Merciless Creditors.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department was informed by Minister Powell in Port au Prince a proclamation has been issued that all Syrians must leave the republic by April 1.

The Syrians are extremely obnoxious to the natives, as they have managed to obtain control of most of the retail business of the country, and are reputed to be merciless creditors.

COMMISSIONER GARFIELD'S R

It Is Found to Be Favorable to the Packers.

The report of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield on the beef industry, after about eight months' investigation in Chicago and, it shows that there has been an amount of exaggeration in the statements that have appeared for time past in regard to the business. This investigation was set foot by a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted March 1 and the ascertained facts after a rigid examination of the methods general conduct of the business contained in a report covering pages. Its figures and tables conclusively show that the popular belief enormous profits made by the packers, such as Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and Nelson Morris & Co., in the exclusive control of the business which many think they exercise really without foundation.

The report made to President Roosevelt by Commissioner Garfield is only the first official statement of the actual conditions of the beef business that has been made, and as all the conclusions arrived at are based, as stated by him, upon data officially obtained there seems to be no reason why the report should not be regarded as reliable and in all respects trustworthy.

This report shows why the prices both cattle and beef advanced to the highest level ever known after the short corn crop of 1901, and states that because of the decrease in number of cattle and also in decreased weights "the high prices of beef which caused so much complaint among consumers at this time were attributable in part to these abnormal cattle prices."

All the figures of the live weight and live cost of all dressed beef cattle are obtained from actual killing records and all information of every kind obtained by the Commissioner was voluntarily and freely offered by the packers, all books of record and papers connected with the business having been placed at his disposal.

To make certain that the results of the investigation should be absolutely accurate, the Commissioner states that a double method of ascertaining the facts was adopted, and, without going into detail here, it is found that the conclusion arrived at shows an average profit of 99 cents per head. The Commissioner says "the close parallelism of the results of the two methods of ascertaining the profits confirms completely the correctness of the general conclusions." It is clearly established that "Western packers do not control more than half of the beef supply of the United States," the conclusion of the Commissioner being that the business done by them amounts to "not 45 per cent." of the total slaughter of the country.

The whole report is extremely interesting and well worthy of careful perusal. As an official report it must be regarded as worthy of confidence and it certainly leads the reader to the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioner when he states that "the centralization of none of these concerns is excessive as compared with its actual investment," and that from this careful and rigid examination of original entries in books and papers to which he had access there was also "indirect evidence that the profits of the packers in their beef business are less than frequently supposed," as shown by a comparison between the total profits and the total amount of sales.

Migratory Whales.

Professor Goldlob has been in the Christian Academy of Sciences results of his investigations in the migrations of whales. These figures hang about the coast of Norway and Finland until the spring is advanced, and then go away on their travels. Some go to the Azores, but they cover these enormous distances in an incredibly short time. Some of them bring back harpoons which bear the names of ships and other evidences of where these migrants have been for their summer holidays.

Biblical Slang.

Many phrases which are looked upon as "slang," have very respectable origins. For instance, "escape by the skin of my teeth" is a sentence used in the 20th verse of the chapter of Job.

Effects of Prosperity.

In the six years of the country's greatest prosperity, from 1897 to 1903, average prices of breadstuffs advanced 65 per cent.; meats, 23.1 per cent.; dairy and garden products, 50 per cent., and clothing 24.1. All these are products of the farmer and stock raiser, who profited more than any other class of the community by these advances. The miner benefited 42.1 per cent. by that advance in the average price of metals. The only decrease in the average prices of commodities in this period was in railway freight rates, which decreased from .798 per ton-mile in 1897 to .763 in 1903, a loss of 4 per cent. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the average increase in the pay of railroad employes in that period was about 8.5 per cent.

Water Over Children's Heads.

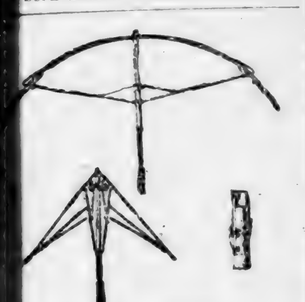
Mobile, Ala.—The weather bureau gives the rainfall of Monday and Tuesday morning at 9.22 inches, the greatest fall since June 26, 1901. 12.76 inches fell in eight and a half hours. Water around Jefferson public school at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning was over the heads of many of the children attending there. The school could not be held. Many bridges were carried away.

In the Public

PRESIDENT OF ARMOUR & CO., AND FIGURE IN THE AMERICAN BE

UMBRELLA FOR POCKET.

e earliest form of umbrella had faculty of folding, but for a long there has been an effort on the of inventors to reduce the bulk he rain shield when folded. This been done in a measure in recent



COLLAPSING UMBRELLA.

gus by making a handle which was chable, and for the purpose of king the umbrella in a trunk or case this device answered.

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COMMISSIONER GARFIELD'S R

It Is Found to Be Favorable to the Packers.

The report of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield on the beef industry, after about eight months' investigation in Chicago and elsewhere, shows that there has been an enormous amount of exaggeration in the statements that have appeared from time to time past in regard to the beef business. This investigation was put through by a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted March 7, and the ascertained facts after a rigid examination of the methods and general conduct of the business contained in a report covering many pages. Its figures and tables conclusively show that the popular belief in enormous profits made by the beef packers, such as Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and Nelson Morris & Co., and in the exclusive control of the business which many think they exercise, is really without foundation.

The report made to President Roosevelt by Commissioner Garfield is mainly the first official statement of the actual conditions of the beef business that has been made, and as all the conclusions arrived at are based, as stated by him, upon data officially obtained, there seems to be no reason why the report should not be regarded as reliable and in all respects trustworthy.

This report shows why the prices of both cattle and beef advanced to the highest level ever known after the short corn crop of 1901, and states that because of the decrease in number of cattle and also in decreased weights "the high prices of beef which caused so much complaint among consumers at this time were attributable wholly to these abnormal cattle prices."

All the figures of the live weight and live cost of all dressed beef cattle were obtained from actual killing records, and all information of every kind obtained by the Commissioner was voluntarily and freely offered by the packers, all books of record and papers connected with the business having been placed at his disposal.

To make certain that the results of the investigation should be absolutely accurate, the Commissioner states that a double method of ascertaining profits was adopted, and, without going into detail here, it is found that the conclusion arrived at shows an average profit of 99 cents per head. The Commissioner says "the close parallelism of the results of the two methods of ascertaining the profits confirms completely the correctness of the general conclusions." It is clearly established that "Western packers do not control more than half of the beef supply of the United States," the conclusion of the Commissioner being that the business done by them amounts to "about 45 per cent." of the total slaughter of the country.

The whole report is extremely interesting and well worthy of careful perusal. As an official report it may be regarded as worthy of confidence, and it certainly leads the reader to the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioner when he states that "the capitalization of none of these concerns is excessive as compared with its actual investment," and that from thorough and rigid examination of original entries in books and papers to which he had access there was also "indirect evidence that the profits of the packers in their beef business are less than frequently supposed," as shown by a comparison between the total profits and the total amount of sales.

Migratory Whales.

Professor Goldlob has been lecturing at the Christian Academy of Science on the results of his investigations into the migrations of whales. These creatures hang about the coast of Norway and Finland until the spring is well advanced, and then go away on their travels. Some go to the Azores, where they cover these enormous distances in an incredibly short time. Some of them bring back harpoons which bear the names of ships and other evidences of where these migrants have been for their summer holidays.

Biblical Slang.

Many phrases which are looked upon as "slang," have very respectable origins. For instance, "escape by the skin of my teeth" is a sentence used in the 20th verse, 19th chapter of Job.

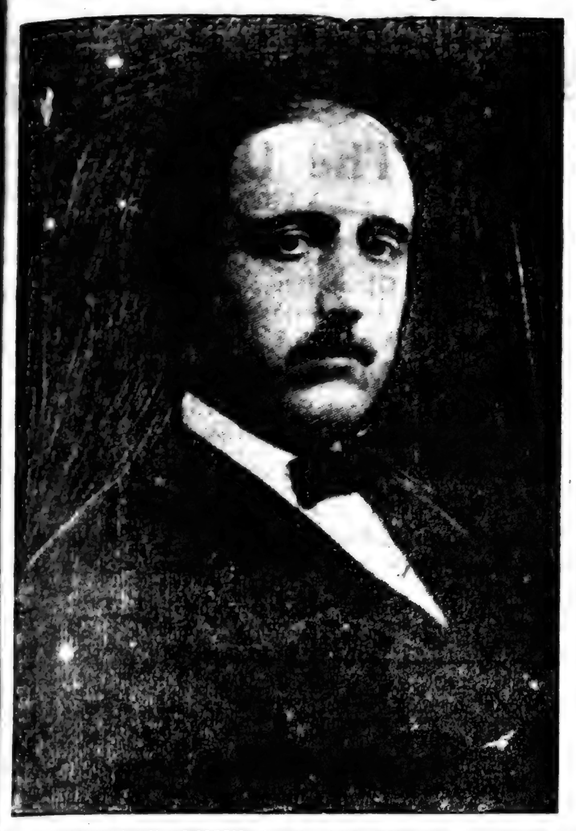
Effects of Prosperity.

In the six years of the country's greatest prosperity, from 1897 to 1903, average prices of breadstuffs advanced 65 per cent.; meats, 23.1 per cent.; dairy and garden products, 50.1 per cent., and clothing 24.1. All these products of the farmer and stockman, who profited more than any other class of the community by these advances. The miner benefited 42.1 per cent by that advance in the average prices of metals. The only decrease in the whole range of prices of commodities in that period was in railway freight rates, which decreased from .798 per ton-mile in 1897 to .763 in 1903, a loss of 4.4 per cent. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows the average increase in the pay of railway employes in that period was a little above 8.5 per cent.

Water Over Children's Heads

Mobile, Ala.—The weather bureau gives the rainfall of Monday and Tuesday morning at 9.22 inches, the greatest fall since June 26, 1900, when 12.76 inches fell in eight and a half hours. Water around Jefferson public school at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning was over the heads of many of the children attending there, and school could not be held. Bridges were carried away.

In the Public Eye.



W PRESIDENT OF ARMOUR & CO., AND THE MOST POWERFUL FIGURE IN THE AMERICAN BEEF TRUST.

UMBRELLA FOR POCKET.

The earliest form of umbrella had a facility of folding, but for a long time there has been an effort on the part of inventors to reduce the bulk of the rain-shield when folded. This has been done in a measure in recent

COLLAPSING UMBRELLA.

designs by making a handle which was detachable, and for the purpose of packing the umbrella in a trunk or valise this device answered.

An umbrella capable of folding in such a space that it can be carried in a hand satchel, or even the pocket, has been more recently made. This is said been arrived at by making the handle, ribs and braces all telescoping. When the umbrella is closed after having been raised the extreme outside section of the ribs close up under themselves, and the braces break or fold so that the cover of the umbrella occupies a much less length than the ordinary umbrella, but the bulk is not increased. When the parts are extended they are held firmly together by the spring bearing of the telescoping pieces.

When the umbrella is raised it differs from others of the ordinary type in only that it is necessary to provide an opening at the points where the elbow in the ribs is formed. These openings are covered with loose flaps, the presence of which are not obtrusive. The collapsing umbrella is especially designed for traveling people.—Philadelphia Record.

An Osteopath Defined.

The following story comes from York Harbor, Maine:

"Say, yer know thet litterary chap thet hed the Furness cottage up on the hill, two years ago last summer—Mark Twain, I b'lieve they called 'im. Gee! ye'd never think ter look at 'im thet he could write brooks!

"Wal, he uster come over ter my house an' set fer hours to a time while I spun yarns an' told 'im abaout York folks an' things. Seemed ter be reel sociable like—liked ter smoke an' talk, an' joke with an old fool like me.

"Wall, one day he comes ter me lookin' kind o' worried like, an' his hair was all ruffled up like he'd been auot in a stiff nor'easter, an' he sez: 'Cap't Brooks, can you tell me if there is an osteopath at the Harbor?' 'Wal,' sez I, 'the' mebbe, but I ain't never ketched one on 'em an' I've been fishin' here nigh onter forty years.' He looked at me kind o' queer, an' then sed he guessed he'd go up ter the drug store an' enquire.

"Wal, I went home an' told the old woman abaout it, an' she sez: 'You big fool, Jed Brooks, 'tain't no fish, 'tis a bird.' So then I went inter the best room an' took daown the cyclopedium my boy Steve hed when he was ter Harvard College, an' I'll be durned if it wan't no fish at all, nor no bird neither, but a new-fangled kind of a doctor!"—Harper's Weekly.

Mukden, an Important Manchurian City, is Situated Close to the Line of Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway

Ancient Wall, Mukden, Manchuria, where furious fighting between the Japanese and the Russians has taken place.
—From Harper's Weekly.

The Manners of a Lady.

Theodore Roosevelt has great admiration for Mrs. La Follette, wife of Wisconsin's Governor. The beginning of this regard dates from an occasion when Mrs. La Follette and he were guests at a reception some time ago. They were standing in one corner engaged in conversation and eating ice cream. He was doing the greater part of the talking and she was an attentive and unwavering listener. Suddenly I discovered," said the president, "that for the last five minutes I had been pouring ice cream down the front of her handsome evening gown. She had known it all the time, but had not indicated it by even the quiver of an eyelash or by the slightest change in the smiling, interested expression upon her face; she had simply been too polite to interrupt me by word or look or move no matter what happened to the gown."—Kansas City Journal.

England's bill for sugar to make into candy is $2,000,000 every week.

Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—House jackets made in surplice style, with contrasting

themisettes, are among the latest shown, and are eminently graceful and attractive. This one is adapted both to general use and to the negligee worn in one's own apartment, and to a wide range of materials, but as illustrated combines pale blue cashmere, trimmed with ribbon banding, with ecru lace. The shawl collar is a feature, and together with the flowing sleeves gives exceedingly graceful lines, while the belt confines the fulness at the waist when the jacket is designed for wear beyond the limit of one's own apartment. The chemisette can, properly, be of any contrasting material and can be omitted when a simpler garment is desired.

The jacket is made with fronts and back and is finished with the big collar at both neck and front edges. The chemisette is separate, and is arranged under the fronts, attached to the right one and hooked over under the left. The sleeves are in one piece each, gathered at their upper edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-half yards twenty-seven, four and three-fourth yards thirty-two, or four and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighth yards of all-over lace for chemisette and sixteen yards of banding to make as illustrated.

Taffeta Coats.

Louis Quinze coats have become a settled fashion. One of the latest designs was built of a soft and delicate shade of canary colored taffeta, on which there was a pompadour garland pattern of silver and pale yellow. This was used on the cuffs, collar, and the best fronts, of which there were two sets, the second being of heavy yellow brocade. A chemisette of creamy lace showed at the throat where the vest opened. The skirt worn with this handsome coat was pale yellow silk veiled with guipure.—Washington Times.

Double Breasted Eton.

Eton coats are among the smartest of all models for the incoming season, and are shown in many variations. This one can be worn rolled open to form revers or closed in double breasted style, and includes the new sleeves that are full at the top and straight at the wrists. In the case of the model the material is pearl gray chiffon broadcloth, the revers and cuffs being of silk and the trimming fancy braid, but all suitings are appropriate.

The Eton is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder, under-arm seams and single darts. The sleeves are made with two pieces each, and are finished with roll-over cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and one-half yards twenty-one, three yards twenty-seven, or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with three-

fourth yards of silk for revers and cuffs, and five yards of braid to make as illustrated.

Amethyst Paillettes.

Lovely shades of violet, a pinky mauve-like sunset tint reflected in sea foam, deep amethyst and lilac are noted in the so-called "amethyst paillettes" which spangle drapery of duchesse lace and of real Mechlin scarf lace. This beautiful foamy drapery is used for the decolletage of a bodice and for the last touch of elegance of a Paris hat intended for those social functions of prime importance where millinery is worn. Amethyst paillettes look lovely on a lavender satin gown, if they are used sparingly and in the right places. Rosettes of gold tissue, simply made, are liked as coiffure adornments. Young girls and matrons both show a preference for these dainty pieces of millinery.

A Turban Hat.

A turban sold for $5 had a crown of gold lace and a brim of black tulle covered with two full box-pleated ruches of emerald green velvet. A cluster of exquisite white roses trimmed one side of the turbans.

A Late Design by May Manton.

TALKS WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

MUD PIES.

Of all the enjoyments under the skies
There's nothing so jolly as making mud pies.
Prepare a nice shingle or short, narrow plank,
Lay it carefully down on a bright, sunny bank.
Take the freshest of earth and the cleanest of sand
And mix them up thoroughly well with your hand;
Add a cupful of water, then stir with a stick—
A little more water if it seems too thick.
Now take up a lump of this beautiful dough,
About just enough for a mud pie you know;
Roll it softly around and give it a pat,
Don't have it too hump and yet not to flat.
Lay it down on the board to bake in the sun—
Then make all the others just like this one.
Then sprinkle white sand over each little cake,
And leave them about fifteen minutes to bake;
And, when they are done, you'll certainly say,
"That's the best fun I've had for many a day."

A WISE SILVER GRAY.

The little silver-gray fox had no looking glass into which to peep in his home on the prairie hillside. And, when he saw himself in the stream when he was drinking, the glimpse was often quickly gone, as one of his mischievous brothers splashed his foot in the water, or tried to push him into a deeper pool. So he had no idea what a beautiful, precious coat he wore.

His wise mother had probably not told him about its worth, for she seemed to have given her romping children all the same words of advice. Perhaps she thought, "It would make him vain to tell him that he is the only silver-gray fox for miles and miles around on the prairies, and vanity might lead him into danger more quickly than anything else."

At least the happy silver gray darted out of one hole or the other which led down to his home with the same air and quickness of his brothers. He played with them with no hint, "I'm worth more than hundreds of young foxes like you!"

But, when the young hunter saw him he knew at a glance what a rare fellow he was, "Come here, Ben," he called to his chum, was was cooking breakfast in the shack. "Here's a genuine silver-gray fox. Father got over $200 for one like him that he trapped out here."

"Oh, no!" he laughed, as Ben quickly clutched at his rifle on the wall. "We'll let him grow all he can. He will be a fine, glossy fellow by the time we are through hoding down this claim. We'll feed him with meat. We'll get him so tame that when I get ready to lay my hands on him there will not be many hairs missing on his fine coat."

And then Jimmy Lane went on still further with his plan for capturing the silver-gray, as the nimble fellow darted away through the prairie grass. His plan seemed to work well in the bright summer days which followed, for all the foxes came to like the pieces of meat which were left where they could easily get them. Their shyness wore off so much that some days they did not run away fast at all when they saw the two young men moving about the prairie. And, when Mother Fox shook her head at them in a warning way, they nodded back as if they understood it all.

"We leave here in a few days," said Jimmy Lane one evening. "And tonight I'll bring out from town that bright dog of Neally's, and in the morning I'll have young silver-gray in yonder box."

The next day all the young foxes were up early for a play in the grass. And when Jimmy Lane saw them run over the little hill toward the coulee, he thrust his big hat into one hole which led down to Mother Fox's home, and then raced to the other hole just as silver-gray came over the hill in sight again.

"If he comes here, I'll have him," laughed Jimmy, as he saw the dog start in hot pursuit of the young fox. "And if he tries to get in where my hat is, it's the same story!"

But to his great wonder the silver-gray seemed to understand the matter as well as he did. He would dash up toward one of the holes, as if he thought his only way of escape lay in reaching that. Then he would suddenly turn and scramble toward the coulee again, while the dog came panting on behind. Then the silver-gray would run toward the other hole, and again escape from the waiting hunter and dog. And at last, when the dog was getting rather tired of this sort of fun, the silver-gray darted up the coulee as if he had had no hard run at all.

"What are you laughing at?" Jimmy Lane cried angrily, as he heard the merriment of his chum at the door of the shack.

"At the good-bye bow of the silver-gray," was answered. "We shall not see him here again. While we have been feeding this whole family of foxes, they have been digging a new hole upon these higher hills." And when Jimmy Lane went there to explore, he found the place, and muttered, "Silver-grays are not so easily caught after all!"—Charles N. Sinnett in The Christian Register.

INTELLIGENT WRENS.

Much has been written of the mind that centres in the brain of a bee or an ant, says Dr. Charles C. Abbott in Lippincott's. The wren, too, has but a trifling brain when we consider its bulk, out from it flows many a suggestive train of thought. The career of the birds nesting in the roof of my porch was much the same year after year, and I will particularize only that of the season just drawn to a close. The first brood came from the nest a few days too soon, and great was the commotion that followed. The young birds were too weak upon the wing to avoid danger. I boldly declare I believe I was appealed to. The parent birds perched on the sill of my study window and sang as they had not done before. The marked differences from their ordinary singing attracted my attention. When I went out of the door their excitement visibly increased. I thought they would actually alight upon me. I saw the trouble and proceeded to remedy it. I caught four of the young birds, all that I could find, and immediately the old birds were more at ease. Placing a ladder against the porch, I carried the nestlings back. Every movement of mine was closely watched. I was followed every step I took, and when I replaced the young birds the parents were within a foot of my hand. Then, such singing! It seemed unmistakable that I was accepted as a veritable friend in need, and so a friend indeed. After this incident the wrens were even more tame.

A few weeks passed, and I was again called upon to render these wrens assistance. The entrance to the nest had become too large for their needs, and a pair of English sparrows had discovered the fact. The rotten wood had so far crumbled away that the latter birds could pass in and out. This they attempted, and a battle royal was begun. The singing of the wrens was noticeably loud, incessant and suggestive of some unusual happening. I was attracted by it and saw the cause of all the trouble at once. Again I seemed to be appealed to. The wrens distinctly flew to me, singing while on the wing, and then darting viciously after the intrudng sparrows. I took a strip of thin wood, bored an inch auger hole in it, and prepared to place it before the old opening to the nest. Setting the ladder again in position, I was now closely followed by the wrens. They clearly comprehended what I was about to do. They did not leave me for an instant. I tracked the bit of wood in front of the nest and added a perching stick. The wrens stood upon the porch roof near by and fairly danced with glee, and before I was again upon the ground and the ladder removed they were passing into and out of the nest without a moment's hesitation, I never heard such exultant singing. It was piercingly shrill.—Philadelphia Record.

A BIT ABOUT BASKET MAKING.

Of the making of baskets there is no end, for the girl of the period has put into Indian weaves all the enthusiasm she formerly brought to bear on her painting and bicycling. Big tray shapes, useful alike for the family mending and the pastebcards of visitors, offer broad surfaces for experimental stitches and designs. One of the kind recently finished is made of stout lapping series of curves along the sides in a foliage green color. But the strong rattan can be manipulated only by fingers to the manner trained. Finer materials are preferred by beginners at the art. The acme of the enthusiastic basket maker's so doing many a girl is obtaining unique and original effects.—

St. Louis is said to have several new millionaires. Probably hotel waiters who served through the Exposition, the Fairmont (W. Va.) Times, opines.

Poland loses no occasion to prove that it has neither forgiven nor forgotten, says the Washington Star.

THE UNION.

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Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

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For the next two weeks we will give The Union, weekly Atlanta Constitution, Farm and Home, and Southern Ruralist of Atlanta—four papers a whole year for only $1.50.

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The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

OUR THIRD YEAR.

THE UNION begins its third year with this issue. We have done well so far, but we want to do better in the future, and will not feel content until we have all our people gathered into THE UNION fold. Those who are not in the ranks of our subscribers should break the chains of an evil habit and come and sun themselves in the light of truth and reason. "Come out from among the unbelievers." Your first duty is to the paper that champions the cause of THE PEOPLE, the paper that stands constantly on guard to help them to get a "square deal." Where would that cause be now but for the aid of THE UNION last year? A rotten political job was scotched if not killed, when this paper was started. Many of you no doubt will recollect what several descendants of Ananias said about THE UNION when it started, "that it would not last three weeks." Well, the result shows that they don't fail short in the practice of that which made their ancestor notorious. Now, brethren, let us gird ourselves for the coming struggle. Don't expect to sit still. The only real quiet place is the grave. And to keep your hands in join the cotton association, and help knock out the cotton speculator, thus keeping yourselves in training to knock out the vote speculators.

THAT OIL MILL.

The editorial in last week's UNION has borne fruit already. Read Mr. W. T. Hand's letter in this paper. He is a practical business man and knows whereof he speaks. Get the oil mill under way and a cotton mill will naturally follow. We also need larger warehouse facilities.

WHY NOT?

Why not Clanton have a Commercial Club, an organized body of the business men of the city, and be prepared to handle the various matters that are necessary to the upbuilding of the city? Clanton must get a move on her if she wants to keep in the procession.

THORSBY.

We spent Friday in Thorsby and were much impressed with the "push" that is apparent there at present. The Commercial Club, which numbers over 20 members, is at the helm now, and bending its best energies to the work of securing new settlers, just working for the general welfare, not to exploit any special schemes. The town has all the evidences of prosperity, its professional men, Doctors Stabler and Junkerman, being in constant touch with every advance made in their professions; the stores have an assortment of goods seldom if ever found outside of large cities; the orchards and vineyards are showing good promise for a bounteous yield of fruit. Over 20 people arrived in Thorsby last week on excursion day from the north, many of whom will locate there at once. G. C. Michelson, mine host of the Thorsby Inn, is crowded with guests. He intends putting up an annex of some 30 rooms to his hotel this summer. Mr. Michelson has a large circle of friends in Chicago and the northwest, who, hearing from him of the delightful climate of central Alabama, are eager to cast in their lot with Thorsby. One of the visitors last week was John Anderson, Publisher of "The Scandinavian," of Chicago, the largest publication in that language in the United States. He expressed himself as much pleased with Thorsby, giving it the preference over anything he had hitherto visited. Our new correspondent at Thorsby is very capable, and will no doubt do the town justice in the future.

LETTER FROM W. T. HAND.

Editor Union:

In connection with several suggestions looking to the establishment of a cotton seed oil mill and fertilizer mixer combined, at some suitable location in Chilton county, and in view of several inquiries on this subject, I wish to say: That it is my opinion that such an industry would be found very convenient to the large number of farmers adjacent to it; not only so, but profitable to the stockholders and surrounding community. There is much to be gained by reason of the close proximity to the raw material, which is at our mill doors. The cost of such plant as would be required would probably approximate $15,000, which amount should be subscribed entirely by home capital. The gin owners should be liberal holders of stock, and erect at each of their ginneries suitable storage rooms for the retention of cotton seed for the mill company. Properly handled, the amount of cash necessary to complete a plant of this kind should not exceed one-quarter the total capital, and if operated by a conservative and efficient manager, should in my opinion meet the deferred installments against the stock for each holder after the second year, taking as a basis a plant of 15 tons daily capacity, and estimating the profit on each ton to be about $7, which figures are the result of my investigation a short time ago. If anything is done along this line, I would be glad to become a stockholder, and lend my aid to the best interest of the enterprise.

W. T. HAND.

LOMAX.

The health of our community is pretty fair barring rumors of smallpox. Our farmers are hard at work again after the rain. We endorse all your Beat Nine correspondent said about good roads. Yes, the more civilized the people, the better roads they have—and another thing follows civilization, and that is stock law and good stock. Stock law just means for every one to look after their own stock, and that gives protection to our crops; under the present situation we haven't much protection. Why can't we have stock law? The people of this community are going to plant less cotton and more corn, etc., something that will do us more good than so much low priced cotton. Let us all raise our own home supplies, and then what cotton we can make after that is done. It don't pay to raise low priced cotton and then buy high priced supplies. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

OBSERVER.

RANDOLPH.

Weather nice. Everybody busy. Miss Willie May Smith has an attack of the mumps. Lots of fertilizer was hauled last week. Howell Martin, who has been in the U. S. volunteer service, has returned home. Thomas McCumber, of Selma, is visiting his family here. Major Howison had a horse killed by the train Thursday night. The Southern R. R. is putting in a new side track just north of town. Commissioner Glasscock and wife and Miss Lizzie Hubbard were in town Tuesday. Mr. Glasscock is one of Chilton's well known officials, a man of the people, and a strong advocate of the people's cause. John Merchant was a welcome visitor Saturday. S. G. Glasscock, one of the true populists of Chilton, was here last week. V. L. Hubbard, of Ashby, was in town Sunday. Vernon is a Chilton boy, now telegraph operator at Ashby. B. F. Rasberry and John Gibbons were in town last week. Tom Cost, of Pleasant Grove, was a welcome caller Saturday. F. J. Fitts and Tax Collector Hubbard were in town Sunday to meet Mrs. W. D. Nix and Miss Lizzie Hubbard, who have been visiting V. L. Hubbard at Ashby. Messrs. Lavender of Centerville, Jeffreys of Selma, E. Bearden and Clark Brantley were visitors last week. Misses Daisy and Jessie Cottingham, of Antioch, were in town Monday. J. C. C. Woolley, of Lawley, was here Monday. Success to THE UNION. Let the great common people rally to its support. We duly appreciate the correspondence in THE UNION, but let us hear from Jamison.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

THORSBY.

The two sections of the fast mail stopped here last Wednesday, bringing a number of visitors and settlers. Among those that registered at the Thorsby Inn were Mrs. H. Michelson, Mrs. W. Michelson, Mrs. J. Olson and Mrs. Anderson. Those that came to settle were Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuchenburg and son, and Mr and Mrs. Riberg and family. Welcome to Thorsby. Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson were here a few days last week on their way to Chicago, many of the Thorsby people were glad to welcome Mr. Anderson, as he is the proprietor of the Scandinavian, a newspaper of Chicago, which has the largest circulation of any Norwegian paper in the United States. The ladies of our town were delighted to have the opportunity of meeting the charming wife of the editor. During last week the following left Thorsby: Messrs. Wright, Bolan, Dudley, Mrs. Johnson and the Watson family. Miss Alma Lefstad entertained the young people at her home on Saturday night, a most enjoyable time was reported by all present. The many friends of Mr. O'Grady, who is connected with the Denison Lumber and Mfg. Co., will be sorry to learn that he is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. We are glad to announce that the Lafollette family that left Thorsby last fall have returned. The Commercial Club is rapidly increasing in membership and is creating a widespread interest among its members in Chicago as well as those in Thorsby. Messrs. S. W. Collins and G. Killgore, of Clanton, spent Sunday with us. The accident that occurred to Mr. Lien on the baseball grounds last Saturday is not as serious as at first feared. His eye sight will not be injured. Rev. P. N. Clarke, superintendent of the Congregational Board of Missions of this State, addressed a large audience at the Normal School Building Sunday morning. Mr. Hutchinson delivered an eloquent sermon at the school house Sunday night. There is a movement on foot to unite all the English-speaking churches of Thorsby into one body. Our hearty good wishes are with the workers for their success. "In unity is strength."

"JUST WE TWO."

Jemison, Ala., March 27, '05.

Editor Union:

A few words concerning our cotton association. I think we are doing good in this part of the county. Here is the report from Vanderslice District: Cotton acreage in 1904, 109; sacks of guano, 94; acreage in 1905, 44; sacks of guano, 42, which I think is a pretty good reduction. Now, about the county fair, having been appointed on the Executive Committee of the S. C. A. in this county, and arranging for a County Fair being one of the duties put on that committee, I'd like to hear from the people on this question through the county papers, as both have expressed a willingness to do all they can to aid the committee in its work. We know it is getting late to prepare to compete for premiums on our main crops. However, if we can get up enough funds to justify us in offering premiums, I think it will be a good thing, so I leave the subject open for discussion by abler minds than mine. Hoping to hear from the people generally, I am respectfully,

J. W. SORRELL.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

We are having pretty weather again. Messrs. J. W. Hays and Frank Eiland made a business trip to Blocton Thursday. We've been working the public roads in this district. J. M. Poole made a trip to Clanton Thursday. Several of the Thorsby brethren attended church at Cedar Grove Sunday. Our school at the Cross Roads closes this week. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Barrett visited relatives in Birmingham and Woodlawn last week. Green Collins, of Calera, visited his son, Richard, Wednesday. J. G. Hayes made a business trip to Clanton Friday. There will be an OLD CLASS CHOIR SINGING at Cedar Grove the second Sunday in April at 2 p. m. Everybody invited.

"NIM ROD."

His Valuable Hand.

Knoxville, Tenn.—J. M. Douglass was awarded a judgment of $10,000 damages against the 'Frisco system by a jury in the circuit court for the loss of a hand. This is the largest judgment rendered in the court this year, and is about on a par with any ever given for personal injuries to the plaintiff in an action.

The telephone had in service four times as many miles of wire as the telegraph and carried fifty-six times as many messages. If the difference be so great at present, what will it be ten years hence?

Collier Abarenda Floated.

Washington, D. C.—A report to the navy department announces that the collier Abarenda, which went ashore on the coast of Florida, has been floated.

Shot Over Card Game.

Mansfield, La.—Handley Williams, son of Mayor Williams, was shot and killed by Douglas Thigpen. The young men had a disagreement over a card game. They belonged to prominent families.

Seven Women Injured.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Two women will probably die and five others are severely injured as the result of a runaway accident at Bellaire. The most seriously injured are Mrs. Shane Bell, wife of the lieutenant of police, of Benwood, and Mrs. John Morris, of Benwood.

The two worst injured were in a carriage, driven by Jacob Duke, returning from a funeral. The horses became frightened at a train, and dashed into a carriage containing the other injured, driven by Robert Brown. The wheels caught and Duke's carriage was thrown over a thirty-foot embankment, the driver escaping injury.

Mexican Minister Dead.

Washington, D. C.—Senor Don Manuel de Aspiroz, Mexico's first ambassador to the United States, died Friday afternoon at the Mexican embassy at 5:10 o'clock, surrounded by members of his family. Although a sick man since last fall, the ambassador's death was due to relapse caused by exposure on inauguration day. Against the advice of his physician, Mr. Aspiroz left his sick room on March 4th last and attended the inaugural ceremonies at the capitol where he came near fainting.

Strikes Are Ended.

Warsaw.—The strike in the coal and iron districts of Sosnovice and Dembrok have ended at last, the workmen have resumed their labors. The peasant agitation continues, but only as a sporadic movement, controlled by socialistic agitators who have been unable thus far to impress the peasants with their view of the necessity of a strike.

M. Maximovitch, the new governor general, has withdrawn the patrols from the schools, being of the opinion that it is undignified to employ soldiers to watch school boys.

Buys Part of Capitol Square.

Montgomery, Ala.—The state has purchased the south half of Capitol square, the price paid being $65,000. The property owners received $63,616, and the other amount was for court costs and attorney's fees. The deeds have been filed. The capitol commission will soon meet, and it is expected improvements will be begun in a short time. The commission had $150,000 at its disposal, but spent $65,666 of it for the property. It is expected that a new building will be erected on the property just bought. It will be for the judicial officers.

Wetumpka's Building Boom.

Wetumpka, Ala.—Mr. W. E. Thomas is having a pretty home built, Humphries & Thomas are having an ice cream parlor fitted up, the market is being improved by a new veranda, the First National bank is having plans drawn and will soon remodel its building. The vacant lot on the street leading west from the court house has been purchased by the city and will be added to the street, thereby widening it and improving its appearance as well as affording greater fire protection.

Commits Suicide in Pool Room.

Memphis, Tenn.—N. Weinburg, a merchant of Osceola, Ark., committed suicide in a local billiard room by drinking carbolic acid. He was dead before the act of his swallowing the poison had been discovered. Weinberg left Osceola last Sunday presumably for St. Louis. A wife and six children survive him. A letter was found on the suicide stating that he was weary of battling with the world.

No Russian Vessels Sunk.

Washington, D. C.—Mr. Griscom, the American minister at Tokio, has reported to the State Department upon the loss of merchant vessels in the Russo-Japanese war. He says that no merchant steamer flying the Russian flag nor any merchant steamer of non-Russian nationality carrying contraband of war has been sunk by the Japanese, whereas, the Russians sent to the bottom nine Japanese steamers and four small sailing ships.

The minister states that no vessel was captured by the Russians, who resorted to sinking the enemy's craft. The Japanese sunk 17 of their own ships for the purpose of blocking Port Arthur, and captured 23 Russian merchant vessels.

Train Wrecked on Frisco.

Memphis, Tenn.—West-bound passenger train No. 204 on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad collided with a car on the siding at Hickory Flat, near New Albany, Miss., and was wrecked. Several persons were badly bruised, but none seriously. The train was running at a high rate of speed when it dashed into the obstruction. The engine, tender and two coaches were derailed. Traffic will be delayed several hours.

Children Burned in House.

Superior, Wis.—Two small children of E. Syring, a farmer living near Brule, set fire to the house in the absence of their parents and burned to death. They had hid under a bed from fear of a whipping for starting the fire.

Jules Verne Dead.

Amiens, France.—Jules Verne, the author, died Friday.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. Republican in Politics and has no equal or rival

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth you must have the Globe-Democrat during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 To-Day and get your best home paper and the Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City, for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.

County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices

110 North 20th Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Woman and Publicity.

The Feminine Display in the Box Circle at the Opera Cited as a Warning.

By Medicus.

THE phase of the woman question discussed by your women advocates and opponents of woman suffrage is interesting and important, but far more important and suggestive is the consequence of publicity in the feminine appearance and character as exhibited in fashionable society; and that effect forces itself the attention of the observer, in New York, at least, far more than any produced by the entrance of women into political activity.

The women of New York who are now most prominent before the public, hardly excepting women of the theatrical stage, are the women of fashionable society. Their pictured faces are as well known to the public of New York and the whole Union as are those of the most popular actresses or singers. As soon as a young girl "comes out" in that society her picture is likely to be published far and wide, and as she grows in years her face becomes familiar in every part of the Union. She becomes a public character or personage, her name as well known as the name of a man conspicuous in political life. She lives and moves in a light of publicity far brighter than that which surrounds any of the women who are seeking political rights.

Now, what is the effect? It may be seen and studied to the best advantage in the box circle at the opera and at the annual horse show, for there the women of fashion are displayed most conspicuously. How do they look?

In the first place, if they have passed the early flush of womanhood, they look overfed and overstimulated. Their faces have taken on hard lines which no cosmetic artifices can conceal. They are likely also to have a fagged appearance. They seem overworked in the social routine. A girl who enters society fresh and glooming and with feminine charm is transformed after a few years of matronhood into a rather gross and hard featured specimen of femininity, with little more genuine vivacity and spontaneity of expression than a "freak" in a dime museum puts on—nothing of "soul," as a priest said with me the other evening remarked.

People whose knowledge of the appearance of these women is derived from "retouched" pictures would be astonished if they saw the actual display in the box circle; for probably nowhere is there to be seen in a public place such a attractive collection of women, so far as concerns the prime essentials of feminine beauty and charm. They are the victims of publicity rather than ornaments. They look as if they had lost in the game of pleasure instead having won its conventional prizes. Their faces and their demeanor bear marks which dissipation writes on the feminine features most surely. They seem artificial creatures bred in a hothouse of overstimulation. They look if they were on parade, as, indeed, they are, with the ease and the indifference to public observation which the habit of such display produces, but their jaded faces express weary dissatisfaction with it all.

Now, is this the penalty which woman must pay for publicity? Does publicity leave to the world any more of the remains of feminine charm than we now see in the box circle at the opera?—New York Sun.

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Term—Third Monday in May.
Term—Fourth Monday in No-

—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Term—Second Monday in
Term—Second Monday in Sep-

ellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
ar—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

County Court.

Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Monday February, first Mon-
il, first Monday June, second
July, second Monday August,
nday November.

County Officers.

of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
urer—W. T. Callen.
—J. M. Morgan.
or—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

District—W. H. Conway.
District—Alex Glasscock.
District—R. P. Kendrick.
District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

rs and clerks are cordially ask-
nd the editor any news regard-
r churches which they would
blished. Also if there are any
these notices please send cor-

ISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd
E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings-
P. D. No. 1.

on—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

nut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason,
day. H. A. Harris, clerk.

y Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman
day. W. M. Wood, clerk.

onia—Rev. G. W. Freeman,
day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman,
day. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
day. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd
J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas
day. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas
day. R. S. Chandler, clerk.
nt Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
day. T. J. Headley, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st
G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor;
before the second Sunday; J.
nathy, clerk, Verbena.

Mount M. E. Church—Rev
roll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song
every 2nd and 4th Sunday af-
. Prayer meeting every Wed-
night.

ATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

n R. A. Chapter, No. 116—
aturday, Clanton.

e Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
rth Saturday, Cooper.

n Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
st Saturday, Clanton.

y Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
st Saturday, Billingsley.

n Lodge, A. F. and A. M.,
—Saturday on or before full
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n Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
urday on or before full moon,

n Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
sday on or before full moon,

I. O. O. F.

n Lodge—First and third Sat-

n Lodge, No. 304—Second and
aturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Jack Camp, No. 190—First and
ndays.

I. O. R. M.

mo Tribe, No. 90—First and
days sleep. Visiting chiefs
invited. E. B. Langston, C.
H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Lodge, of Thorsby—Second
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CLANTON

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Clanton, Ala.

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OLE AGENTS—
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PRINTING CO.
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BIRMINGHAM, AL

Restaurant,
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HAM, ALABAMA.

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nday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

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nday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

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nday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

r Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
nday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

n Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd
. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

ns Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas
nday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

n Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas
nday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

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CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to March 29, 1905, 6,530.
Price on same date, 7 3-8c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,648.
Price same date, 14 1-8c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

C. E. Jones was in Clanton Thursday.

A. H. Collins was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Robert Powell's family have moved to town an dare living on on Sixth street near Mr. Powell's livery barn. By the way, Robert is doing a good business now, his teams are on the go continually. Success to him, he is a good fellow.

G. G. Gray and son Walter, were in town Thursday.

J. M. Grant was in town Thursday.

J. M. Willis was a welcome caller Thursday. Notice the change in his card.

Hermie Whitworth was in Clanton Thursday.

W. T. House was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

J. W. G. Kicker was in town Thursday.

James A. Mims was a pleasant caller Thursday.

Rev. W. M. Woods was in Clanton Saturday and renewed his subscription and got one of those great Advertiser maps of Alabama and the world that surrounds it, but we still have a few left.

R. G. Hall was in town Saturday.

J. L. Easterling was a welcome visitor Saturday.

Charles Reynolds, of Jemison, spent Sunday here visiting his brother, the Judge.

Deputy Sheriff Lee Hayes was in Clanton Thursday, having brought to the jail Lige Long, a negro who shot Tom Callen (also colored) at Maplesville Tuesday of last week, wounding him very seriously.

W. T. Wells, of Mt. Creek, was a pleasant visitor Saturday. He is busy at work on the L. and N.

Joe Burnett, one of the substantial farmers of Beat 9, was a welcome caller Tuesday.

E. A. Knight was in town Tuesday. Berry is suffering with "la grippe," and says it "sticks closer than a brother or a lover."

There is a wedding close at hand at Collins chapel, judging from the "love of a hat" that Mrs. Wishart, the Thorsby milliner, has gotten up. By the way, this lady is doing a great millinery business in Thorsby.

Deputy U. S. Marshal is kept pretty well on the go these days.

It seems we are to lose Captain Hill. is going back to the railroad service. We are sorry to have him go. We need more like him. The Methodist Sunday school will lose a good superintendent and the ware house a good cotton man.

J. P. Van Derveer has been appointed Tax Commissioner for Chilton county.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. G. Mims and Miss F. L. Scott.
A. L. Sammons and Miss E. L. Varden. J. D. Bean and Miss Florence Cleckler.

COLORED.

David Daniels and Mattie Hooks. Will Rush and Elziner Harkins. Jake Stoudemyer and Jennie Lane. John Tyus and Nannie Harwell.

NOTICE!

The Executive Committee of Chilton County S. C. A. is hereby called to meet at Clanton on Saturday, April 8th, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of organizing, and attending to such other business as may come before the body.

tf J. W. SORRELL, Chairman.

NOTICE!

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Collins Chapel Alliance on Friday and Saturday, April 28-29, 1905, the original date having been changed.

ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Secretary and Treasurer.

UP-TO-DATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographer Lyon has spent the past month in the best gallery in the state getting new ideas in Photography. He will keep his CLANTON GALLERY open from the 1ST to the 15TH of each month. tf

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No. 1.

NEW MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. E. Wishart, of Birmingham, has opened a millinery store at Thorsby and is prepared to do the millinery business of this part of our county. This lady has occupied a very responsible position in Loveman, Joseph & Loeb's millinery department for five years, and is a complete mistress of styles and workmanship. Pay her a call and you will be pleased, as her taste, experience and goods will achieve the most satisfactory results.

tf

No. 1580.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF FIRST MEETING.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Middle District of Alabama. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Judson Strock, Bankrupt, Post Office Clanton, County Chilton, Alabama.

The aforesaid party having been adjudged a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1st, 1898, a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt is called at the office of the undersigned Referee, in the United States Court House, Montgomery, Alabama, on the 10th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to make proof of debts and for the election of a Trustee, and such other matters as are necessary and required by the Act of Congress aforesaid.

ASA E. STRATTON,
Referee.

Montgomery, Ala., March 27, 1905.
3-30-05-1t

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County. Chancery Court. 7th District, Northeastern Division.

Pearl Payne, Complainant, vs. Rome Payne, Defendant.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit on file of A. C. Smith, of counsel for Complainant, that the Defendant, Rome Payne, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that his residence is unknown to affiant, and further that in the belief of said affiant, the Defendant, Rome Payne, is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the UNION, a newspaper published in Chilton county, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him the said Rome Payne, to answer, plead or demur to the Bill of Complaint in the above cause on or before the 15th day of April, 1905, and failing so to do within thirty days thereafter, a Decree Pro Confesso may be taken taken against him in said cause.

Witness my hand, this 14th day of March, 1905.

S. A. STEWART,
Register in Chancery.

By:
SMITH & MIDDLETON,
Attorneys for Complainant.
3-15 4t

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Fever. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., March 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on April 29, 1905, viz: Viney Pellam widow of Robert Pellam, H. E. No. 35464, for the Se 1-4 of Se 1-4, Section 33, Tp. 21 n of R 16 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

William Rutland,
D. I. Deramus,
A. H. Hunt,
A. J. Dennis, all of Verbena, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
3-23-05 6t Register.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE PROGRAM,

To Be Held at Thorsby, April 14-15, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Devotional exercises, Rev. P. G. Maness

10:30 a. m.—Welcome address, J. L. Ruffin; response, V. J. Gragg.

11 a. m.—Address to teachers, Robert Jones.

11:30 a. m.—To what extent should the Bible be taught in the public schools? E. Y. McMorries, Miss Nannie O. Shivers.

wffi.of shrdlu un nn

1:30 p. m.—The need of better school buildings, A. E. Davis.

2:30 p. m.—The law in regard to public schools and how to enforce it, B. R. Richardson, J. N. Goss.

3:30 p. m.—The value of pedagogy to the teacher, P. G. Maness, C. J. Elland.

SATURDAY.

9:00 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:30 a. m.—The results of local taxation, Miss Celestra Dunlap, W. B. Speer.

10:30—The teachers' work, Robert Sessions, Miss Mary Lee Maxwell.

11:00 a. m.—Criticisms of the teacher, J. U. Crumpton, J. H. Anderson.

12 noon—Song and adjournment.

R. A. RASCO,
J. W. MOORE,
H. L. DAVIS,
W. O. PERRY,
tf Committee.

Philosophy, in the final analysis, seems to consist of convincing oneself that it is easier, on the whole, not to want things than it is to get them, says Puck.

Arrested for Striking a Boy.

Decatur, Ala.—Jim Gilbert, the negro who struck the 12-year-old son of Mr. Milam in the head with a hatchet last summer, was arrested in Birmingham a few days ago and was brought here by Officer Lem Jones. Saturday he was given a preliminary hearing and was found guilty. In default of a $2,000 bond he was sent to jail.

The boy recovered, but for a while it was thought that he would die. A posse chased Gilbert at the time, and if they had caught him he would probably have been lynched. Gilbert made good his escape and nothing was heard of him until a few days ago, when he was arrested in Birmingham.

Injured at Steel Plant.

Ensley, Ala.—While working around a ladle of hot metal at the steel plant Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock Efther Drake, a well known young man, sustained several bad burns which may prove to be serious injuries. In some manner the hot metal was spilled out, badly burning Mr. Drake on the head and side.

Is Writing Her Biography.

Cleveland, O.—In an interview Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick announced that her autobiography was in preparation and soon would be given to the public. Mrs. Chadwick said she had received a handsome offer from a well-known publisher and that the work would be printed in the original style without alteration.

Lyons Is Hanged.

New Orleans, La.—Lewis Lyons, the murderer of District Attorney J. Ward Guarley, was hanged here. The crime was committed July 20, 1903. The murder was the result of Lyons' belief that the lawyer did not properly handle a damage suit case instituted by him, with the result that he (Lyons) was arrested on a charge of theft.

Weavers at Fall River Strike.

Fall River, Mass.—Two hundred weavers of the Granite Cotton Mills struck Thursday. The corporation operates three large mills and employs about 1,200 hands. The grievance is understood to be the number and method of running looms.

Children Burn to Death.

Superior, Wis.—Two small children of E. Syriang, a farmer living near Brule, set fire to the house in the absence of their parents and burned to death. They had bid under a bed for fear of a whipping for starting the fire.

Company Will Pay Fine.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The Standard Oil Company has accepted judgment and a fine of $100 on one batch of fifty-one indictments recently returned.

Will Raise British Steamer.

Mobile, Ala.—The British schooner Georgiana left here for Roncador Reefs with an expedition for raising the cargo of the British steamer Buckingham, which foundered there with a cargo of railroad supplies in December last. The expedition is in charge of Captain Foster.

Leg Broken By a Jump.

Mobile, Ala.—Louis M. Tisdale, a well-known employe of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, is confined to his home with a broken leg. He fell in jumping from a buggy in Davis avenue.

Birmingham Man Is Arrested.

Montgomery, Ala.—George B. Alexander, of Birmingham, was arrested here charged by the government with opening a letter addressed to Rev. George B. Alexander, of New Orleans, and extracting money therefrom. Alexander secured the letter at the postoffice general delivery window in New Orleans last Monday.

Indian Passes Counterfeit Money.

Montgomery, Ala.—The police have arrested Mark Longsite, alias Longhight, a full blooded Indian on a charge of passing counterfeit money. The accused says he lives in the Indian Territory. The money is in half dollars, and is said to have been passed on a negro merchant.

Workmen Killed By Dynamite.

Wheeling, W. Va.—A quantity of dynamite was accidentally exploded near the camp of Cahill & Parnell, sub-contractors on the Wabash railroad extension at Okonoko, W. Va.

Details can not be ascertained, but it was ascertained that three workmen were killed and two injured.

County Treasurer Acquitted.

Pomeroy, Ohio.—The jury in the noted county treasury robbery case returned a verdict of not guilty against Treasurer T. J. Chase. The trial grows out of the robbery of the county treasury of nearly $15,000 last September in which Chase claimed he was held up by masked men, robbed and locked up in the vault.

26 Killed in a Big Landslide.

Semlin, Hungary—A great landslide occurred here Sunday. A squadron of soldiers who went to the rescue of a buried woman suffered severely, eight of their number being killed, and nineteen injured.

Riot in Riga.

Riga—In a riot here Saturday night one policeman was shot dead and two others wounded.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

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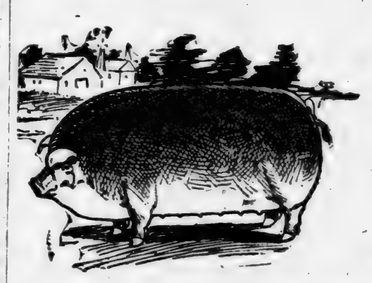

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HE ALWAYS TOLD THE TRUTH.

By Anne E. Woodruff.

He was not very quick to learn,
Nor "promising," 'twas said;
He was not of a brilliant turn,
Nor one to "go ahead;"
Defects—if they must be confessed—
In plenty had the youth
But this one virtue he possessed—
He always told the truth.

In every way he seemed below
The average of boys,
In intellect, and "push," and "go,"
And all that youth enjoys;
But no one ever doubted him,
Because they knew, forsooth—
Yes, even those who flouted him—
He always told the truth.

"Uncouth" and "awkward," how it hurt
When on his ears it fell!
Who could the fact not controvert,
Was sensitive as well.
But one there was who sympathized,
Who knew right well the youth—
His mother this great comfort prized—
He always told the truth.

A slow but steady plodder, he,
Along the path of life;
In business ever seemed to be
Behind-hand in the strife;
But then he won his fellows' trust,
They honored him in sooth—
The man unlearned, but noble, just,
Who always told the truth.

—Ram's Horn.

For the Sake of David.

By Grace Terry.

SON DAVID, it strikes me that you are out a great deal of late. I don't approve of boys of your age being out evenings; it leads to bad company, and bad company leads to all kinds of badness. I hope you don't spend your time at the tavern?"

"Son David," a broad-shouldered six-footer, smiled a little, and colored a great deal at these words, which were delivered with a precision and a solemnity of look and tone that made them doubly impressive.

"There's no occasion for any alarm, father; I keep very good company. And as for the tavern, I haven't set foot in it for six months or more."

About the usual hour, David laid aside his book, and putting on a clean collar and a linen coat, fresh from the hands of Aunt Betsey, sauntered down toward the village. This had been his custom for several weeks past, and the old deacon shook his head with a perplexed and somewhat troubled air.

"I suppose the lad finds it rather dull here," he mused; "the house is lonely."

And, as he recalled the light of a certain bright eye and a sunny smile, what he had thought of doing "for the sake of David" seemed a not unpleasant thing to do for his own.

"I think I'll go and consult Parson Dunlow," thought the deacon, who, like the generality of mankind, having fully made up his mind on the subject, determined to seek advice, not for the purpose of gaining any additional light, but to strengthen and confirm his own opinions.

The worthy deacon bestowed quite as much time upon his toilet before leaving the house as did "Son David." And if a glimpse of the sprinkling of gray in the hair that he brushed so carefully away from his temples made him somewhat doubtful as to the result of his mission, it was but for a moment. Ought not any woman to be proud of the honor of becoming Mrs. Deacon Quimby, wife of one of the most wealthy and influential citizens of the place, even though his hair might be a little frosty and his form not so erect as when he departed on the selfsame errand thirty years before.

In the weekly prayer meetings, of which he took the lead, the deacon often called himself "the chief of sinners," "an unprofitable servant," and the like, confessing and bewailing the depravity of his heart. But, like a great many other self-styled "miserable sinners," he had a tolerably good opinion of himself after all, making the above confession with an air that seemed to say: "If I, Deacon Quimby, a pillar of the church, and a shining example to you all, can say this, what must be the condition of the majority of those around me?"

He found Parson Dunlow in his study, hard at work upon his next Sunday's discourse. But he was used to interruptions, and had a sincere liking for the worthy deacon, who was his right-hand man in every good work; so, laying down his pen, he shook him warmly by the hand and bade him be seated.

But somehow the deacon found it difficult to get out what he came to say—the words seemed to stick in his throat. But at last he managed to stammer:

"I—I have called, parson, to—to see you about my son, David, whose conduct has occasioned me a great deal of uneasiness of late."

"You surprise me, Brother Quimby; I consider him to be an unusually steady and exemplary young man."

"He has been, parson, very steady indeed at home every evening, busy with his book or paper. But now he's out most every night, and sometimes don't return until quite late."

A faint smile flickered around Parson Dunlow's mouth, but it was unobserved by the deacon, who resumed:

"The fact is, the boy wants a mother."

"He wants a wife, you mean," was the parson's inward comment, but he said nothing, for he hadn't filled his sacred office a quarter of a century without learning that some things are better thought than spoken.

"It is a very important step," resumed Deacon Quimby, after waiting vainly for the parson to speak, "and—and as I think of taking to myself another companion for—for the sake of David, I thought I would come and—and consult you about it."

Here the deacon wiped the perspiration from his forehead, betraying so much hesitancy and embarrassment as to quite astonish the good parson, who, to reassure him, said briskly:

"To be sure, Brother Quimby. And a very good idea it is, too, for yourself, and, no doubt, for your son, David. And I shall be very glad to assist you in the matter. There are many very worthy ladies in the church and vicinity, so that you cannot fail to be suited. There's the Widow Bean; her sons are now men grown and quite off her hands. A most excellent and worthy woman is the Widow Bean."

But the deacon did not seem to receive his suggestion with much favor; he shifted one leg uneasily over the other.

"As you say, parson, the Widow Bean is a most excellent and worthy woman; but—but the leadings of Providence don't seem to be in that direction."

"Well, then there is Miss Mary Ann Pease, a member of the church for many years, and an ornament to her sex and profession. Now that her brother is married again, she is quite at liberty, and will make you a very desirable helpmate."

"True, very true, parson; I have the highest respect for Sister Pease. But—but the leadings of Providence don't seem to be in that direction, either."

The good parson looked puzzled, but, honestly desirous of assisting his visitor, he made another effort.

"Brother Jones has a number of daughters, and either of the two eldest would be——"

"Yes, yes, parson," interrupted the deacon, rather impatiently, "I know that very well. But I think that—that, for the sake of David, I had better marry some one younger and more lively, and who would consequently be more of a—sort of companion for him."

A sudden light broke in upon Parson Dunlow's mind.

"Perhaps you have some one already in view, Brother Quimby?"

"Well, yes, parson, I have sought Divine light, and the leadings of Providence seem to be in the direction of your family; in short, toward your daughter, Miss Emma, whose staid and discreet behavior, I am happy to say, would do honor to more mature years."

It was not the first time, in Parson Dunlow's pastoral experience, that he had known people to mistake the leadings of their own hearts for "the leadings of Providence," but if he had any suspicion that this might be the case with the worthy deacon, he prudently kept it to himself. So, without evincing anything of the dismay and consternation at his heart, he said:

"I cannot fail to realize, Brother Quimby, the high compliment of such a desire. But you remember the words of Rebekah's parents under like circumstances: 'We will call the damsel and inquire at her mouth.' I don't know that we can do better than follow their example.

"Willie," he added, going to the window, "run and tell Emma that father wants to see her in his study."

"She's dot company," said the little fellow; "and is doing to dive me a new ball if I'll stay out in the yard."

"No matter," said his father, smiling; "you shall not lose the new ball. So run along."

Miss Emma, though very pleasantly engaged, dutifully obeyed her father's summons. She blushed as her eyes fell upon the deacon, to whom she dropped a pretty, deferential courtesy.

"My daughter," said the parson, gravely, "Deacon Quimby informs me that, for the sake of David, he has concluded to take to himself another wife, and that his choice has fallen upon you. I have ever left such matters to you, but you cannot fail to realize the value of such an offer, and I trust you will give it the consideration it demands."

Emma opened her brown eyes widely at this announcement, and then the long lashes fell over them, and lay quivering upon the rosy cheeks. But, unexpected as was the position in which she found herself placed, her woman's wit did not desert her.

"I should be very happy to become Deacon Quimby's wife, papa," she said, demurely, "if I had not already promised, for the sake of David, to do my best to be a daughter to him."

Deacon Quimby was so accustomed to consider his son as a mere boy that it was some minutes before his mind took in the sense of these words.

"Do you mean to say, Miss Emma," he said, at last, regarding the blushing girl with a bewildered air, "that you are going to marry my son?"

"With your permission, sir," responded Emma, with a smile and glance that would have softened a far harder heart than the deacon's, "I have already obtained that of my father."

Deacon Quimby turned his eyes upon Mr. Dunlow, who had been a quiet but interested listener to this.

"Why, David is nothing but a boy, parson!"

"He is a year older than you were when you married, deacon," was the smiling response.

True; so he was.

"I dare say it does not seem possible," continued the parson. "I can hardly bring myself to realize that it is eighteen years ago since my little girl, here, was laid in my arms; but so it is."

As the good deacon looked at the blooming maiden, and remembered how often he had held her, a smiling babe, in his arms, the conviction was suddenly forced upon him that that he had been making an old fool of himself.

The rather embarrassing silence that followed was pleasantly broken by David's cheery voice and pleasant smile.

"You seem to have quite a family party," he said, pushing open the door.

"So this is where you spend your evenings, young man?" said his father, shaking his finger at him, with an air of mock displeasure. "Ah, I see very plainly that I shall never be able to keep you at home, unless I can persuade Miss Emma to come and live with me. What say you, my dear?"

"That I will come very willingly," returned the smiling and blushing girl, "for the sake of David."—New York Weekly.

A Traveling College.

The farmers in Illinois, as well as those in other States, last year were taught scientific farming by rail. The train consisted of two cars, arranged to allow speakers to make their talks aboard, was a sort of itinerant agricultural college, sowing knowledge at every stop. The project was under the supervision of the University of Illinois, and was fostered by the Burlington on the grounds that the more grain the farmers raise the more there will be to ship over its lines.

The first stop was at Aurora, where Dean W. A. Henry, of the University of Wisconsin, talked a half hour on the way to tell good seed, and the kind of soil it ought to be planted in. Ten minutes was used in inspecting samples of earth and seed aboard the cars. Eleven more stops were made before the train reached Polo for the night. The next day Dean Eugene Davenport, of the University of Illinois, was the speaker, and on the day following Dr. F. H. Hall, State Superintendent of the Farmers' Institute, did the talking. Every town of importance on the Burlington lines in Illinois was visited.

The next trip of the "Seed and Soil Special" will be through Missouri, and then it will visit Iowa, Western Nebraska and Wyoming.—Chicago Tribune.

Twenty-four Messages on One Wire.

The invention of new methods for sending a number of messages simultaneously over the same wire continues, and one of the most recent of these is due to Professor Mercadier of the French High School for Post and Telegraph.

In this method an alternating current is employed whose frequency depends upon a tuning-folk having a certain definite number of vibrations. The current of such an interrupted circuit can be broken by an ordinary key, and signals transmitted over the line wire by an induction transmitter. On the line at the distant station are a number of so-called monotelephones which respond to current of one frequency, and are turned to the forks in the circuits at the sending station.

Thus each particular circuit has its own telephone, which is connected by tubes with the ears of the receiving operator, and responds to the signals made at the sending station. In all, twelve transmission circuits are provided, so that twenty-four messages can be sent over the line simultaneously. A double line, or metallic circuit, is required, but otherwise the apparatus is comparatively simple, and involves merely the adjustment of the tuning-forks and suitable condensers and inductance coils.—Week's Progress.

Children's Love.

Happiness in marriage is a good deal like happiness in work; it goes far deeper than mere gratification. While gratification fades, happiness remains, and becomes, as it were, a part of one's nature. When my wife and I had passed the youthful period of our love, we knew that we had experienced an intensity of happiness that we could never know again; but the great compensation was to know that we had no wish to experience it again, because we had found something stable and better, a happiness associated with our most serious interests, with our responsibilities toward society and toward our children. Moreover, with nearly all intense gratification there is the accompaniment of pain; but the love of children is, in its very nature, an unalloyed delight. With the coming of our children my wife and I knew that we had been given the greatest incentive to good living that human being can have. If children cannot make parents live to lead fine lives, nothing can.—From "The Autobiography of a Married Man." Everybody's Magazine.

The New George.

Johnny was worried about Washington's greatness. He turned to his mother and said: "Washington's all right, but Grant's more like me."

"How is that?"

"Well" (throwing out a diminutive chest), "he could tell a lie when he had to."

"But, Johnny, you never tell lies, do you?"

"Why, mamma, you know I do. You always find me out."

A moment of silence. "Mamma."

"Well, Johnny?"

"When you were a little girl didn't you ever tell a lie?"

Mamma was stumped. Then she answered: "I always tried to tell the truth."

"Well, why don't they celebrate you?"

TESTING COWS.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer inquired if it was practical to weigh and take a sample of each cow's milk night and morning and test same one per month in a herd of ten cows and was replied to as follows:

It is practical to weigh the milk at each milking and this ought to be done. I think milkers will take enough more pains in milking, where they weigh and record the weight of milk each time, to pay well for the time spent in the practice. If a sample of milk is taken from each milking and then a composite test made each week, you certainly know just what each cow is doing. For a breeding herd, where one wishes to dispose of the surplus stock at the highest price, this is entirely practical and necessary. But for the purpose of weeding out the unprofitable cows it is not necessary to go to quite this trouble. If you weigh the milk at each milking, so much the better, but you can weigh one day in a week and estimate the weight for the rest of the time from this and get a close approximation of the yield of milk. Suppose you weigh Thursday of each week and a cow gives in the morning 15.3 pounds and at night 18.7 pounds, or 34 pounds for the day. Now multiply this by 7 and 238 pounds becomes the estimated amount of milk for the week. You will find this accurate enough for weeding out the "star boarders." Look at the record from our experiment station where every making is weighed and take a certain day of the week right along for a year, making the estimate as described above, and you will find that you come very close to the actual number of pounds of milk for the year. I figured this out from the records of the dairy cows at the World's Fair at Chicago and the difference was only a few pounds.

Again, it is quite sufficient for our purpose to weigh every 10th day if preferred, instead of every 7th day, and the figuring is much more easily done. Take the same illustration as before. The cows gives 34 pounds in a day and for 10 days you have 340 pounds, or, simply move the decimal pont one place to the right. The greatest trouble with this, however, is that the milkers forget and do not weight every tenth day. But a bulletin could be posted up in the stable that would show just the date the milk should be weighed and in a little while the habit would become fixed.

As to testing the milk, it is not necessary, for the purpose you name, to take a sample from each milking or for that matter every week. Cows vary but little from day, or from week, in their percentage of butter fat. When a cow is fresh she does not, as a rule, give quite as rich milk as she does farther along in the period of lactation, and when she is nearly dry she gives the richest milk of any portion of the period. Hence, if you test for butter fat when the cow is comparatively fressh, again near the middle of the period of lactation and once more near the close of the period, and then take the average of these tests, you will have a fairly accurate test of the percentage of butter fat the cow yields. There is no question whatever about your being able to pick out the good cows from the poor by means of such a test.

But, as stated above, if you want to make official test or private tests that you can swear by, you must weigh and sample each milking. The average man will not do this, nor is it necessary for all practical purposes. He should, however, know what each cow is doing that he may keep his herd up to the highest degree of efficiency and it can be done with little trouble, as I have indicated.

THE STEER'S RATIONS.

The bunch of steers entering their second winter are no doubt getting along very well now on what pasture is available and eight or nine pounds daily of corn on the stalks, says Farm Field and Fireside. Their ration is fairly well balanced by the pasture, particularly if it is clover in whole or part; and the bulky corn fodder is preparing the animals in the handling of large quantities of feed.

Very soon feeding in the lot will begin in the north. Some thing must take the place of the pasture, something that will help balance a generous corn ration. This will be clover, alfalfa or pea hay, at the rate of about eight pounds per day for a thousand-pound animal. Another change, however, must be made. The fattening period requires concentrates; the corn on stalk ration instead of being increased so that more corn may be fed, is cut down gradually to one-half and snapped or ear corn fed. The word gradually is important; the change to heavy feeding of concentrates when made suddenly only deranges the steer's digestive system. Haste here, as elsewhere, makes waste.

Easier on the steer's mouth than ear or snapped corn are crushed corn and corn and cob meal. Crushing is sufficient and cheaper than shelling plus grinding. Corn and cob meal has an additional advantage over corn meal in being much more easily digested, less likely to founder—on the whole, much more wholesome.

Animals now a year and a half old may be put on full feed by the middle of winter. By June or July they will be ready for market. At a fair price, then, profits may be expected; for the early feeding has been in large part inexpensive roughage, which well balanced and bulky, prepared the animals for the proper handling of the heavy fattening ration. This ration, too, has been made up in important part of moderately priced materials which have successfully balanced the ration.

TROTTING STANDARD.

When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard-bred trotter:

1. The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse and a registered standard trotting mare.

2. A stallion sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2:30 and is the sire of three trotters with records of 2:30 from different mares.

3. A mare whose sire is a registered standard trotting horse, and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2:30 or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2:30.

4. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of two trotters with a record of 2:30.

5. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard trotting horse.

PACING STANDARD.

When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard bred pacer:

1. The progeny of a registered standard pacing horse and a registered standard pacing mare.

2. A stallion sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, and he himself has a pacing record of 2:25, and is the sire of three pacers with records of 2:25, from different mares.

3. A mare whose sire is a registered standard pacing horse and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, provided she herself has a pacing record of 2.25 or is the dam of one pacer with a record of 2:25.

4. A mare bred by a registered standard pacing horse, provided she is the dam of two pacers with records of 2:25.

5. A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard pacing horse.

6. The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse out of a registered standard pacing mare, or of a registered standard pacing horse out of a registered standard trotting mare.

TROTTING AND PACING STANDARD HORSES.

In response to enquiries as to what the rules of the Register Association are we quote below the amended and existing rules as to standard trotting and pacing horses. All animale upon which rank depends must first be registered at the expense of the applicant. If a performer makes the sire or dam standard, it must first be registered.

Let is be observed that the standard itself makes registration a condition and requisite to standard rank.

CLEAN THE HORSE.

To keep a horse in a good healthy condition constant care needs to be exercised in keeping the skin clear and free from scurf and dust. If the pores of the skin are closed, a large quantity of waste matter is retained, which in effect is as unhealthful as if the bowels were closed and the wastes of the system in this way were retained and absorbed.

ABOUT THE CREAM.

The warmer the milk when set, the more complete will be the separation of the cream from the milk at any given lower temperature; and the more rapidly the temperature falls, the more rapid will be the separation of the cream from the milk. Cream rises best when the temperature is falling; very slowly when the temperature is stationary; and little or not at all when the temperature is rising.

FEED THE CATTLE GRAIN.

It may do to market grass cattle from the ranges, but grass cattle should never go to the market from the farm—the farmer cannot afford it. No matter how good the pastures, grain enough should be fed to give solidity and weight

Cane sugar cultivation is making steady progress in Egypt.

TO PROMOTE FROG CU

Secretary Shaw Has His Joke Their Legs "Dressed Pou

The recent increase of th duty on frogs' legs has alre lated a languid but pleasing Although Secretary Shaw authority to revise the change the classification of so as to effect the rate of du by taking frogs' legs out of gory of "unmanufactured ar classing them as "dressed po extracts more money from import the delicacy from the marshes. In the same way wooden legs has been rais them as "household suppl of "manufactures of wood.

An early result of the tection to frog culture is tion, by the Pennsylvania mission, of millions of po spawn of the deep-voi bullfrog. These are charge to farmers in th have marsh lands. Pa the high prices of ordin demand for frogs' legs large and growing. O small cost and little business it should be pro

Probably no produc offers more pleasure than does the rearing o only is he a curious man of science, but he a sonal qualities which at est and often the friends telligent farmer. Loa affirmed that

Of all the funny things
woodland, marsh or
That creep the ground o
the funniest is the fr

This estimate rests n fact that he neither runs but "goes it with a jerk." he is not merely funny, b characteristics is a strong duty. Although "Daniel We champion jumping frog, w titiously filled with birds humped and heaved and honest desire to win the wage

From the earliest pollywo frog is ever the source of information and pleasure. disappearance of the fishlike of the tail, and the equally and mysterious acquisition attached at the anterior and of agile, edible legs, as any taste for the wonders a way frog culture beats the hare fad all hollow. Ph Ledger.

WISE WORDS.

There are some defeats triumphant than victories.

Nothing is so firmly believed we least know.

A wise man never loses any he has himself.—Montaigne.

Fair and softly goes far.

Sing away sorrow, cast away

Are we to mark this day with or a black stone?

Tell me thy company and I thee what thou art.—Cervantes

Look sharp and keep the cel of your eyes.

Quarrels would not last lo fault were only on one side

Help thyself and God will

A merry heart doeth good cine.

Train up a child in the way go; and when he is old he w part from it.

The tree is known by h

Remarkable Tars These

In a recent address before Sailors' Rest, in Devonport, miral Lord Charles Beresf on the subject of "shore le said:

"With regard to leave a which I command, I let the ashore on every available o The result is that the men l me up, and I have no break That is very creditable to the most satisfactory to me. The that I wish to give them all possible in consideration vice, and they amply rew coming off to their ships and other men do their work. has been doing a great deal lower deck, and will do mor goes on."

Poverty of British Bishop

If proof were needed of the of the Bishop of London's that the members of the Bench, notwithstanding their aries, often find it difficult both ends meet, is furnish will of the late Bishop of W which has just been prove Dr. Perowne, who died vanced age of eighty-one, w of Worcester for ten years, that time he drew £50,000 stipend, and yet the most seems to have been able to live up to Micawber's id ing his expenditure just wi come, for the gross value of is returned at no more t which very probably repres more than his life insuran Chronicle.

Pension of Austrian Poor

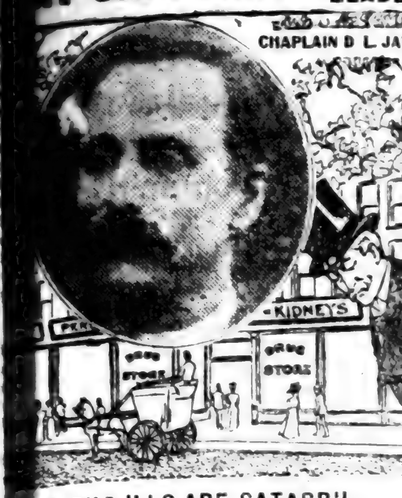
Under the Austrian poor la man sixty years old is entitled sion equal to one-third the which he earned each day du working days.

Going to Extremes.

The craze for old furni reached such a height that has turned his wife out of make room for a Louis XVI. —London Truth.

A statistician says that Fra about 4000 duels a year and Ita

LY CHAPLAIN SEVE BLADD



LF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRH.

nds of People Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It is Catrrah.

David L. Jaycox, Chaplain nda, I. O. G. T., and Chief G. A. R., 865 Broadway, Oak- Cal., writes:

am an old war veteran. I tracted severe bladder and ey trouble. I spent hun- s of dollars and consulted st of doctors, but neither me any good.

eruna has proven the best medi- I ever used. My pains are gone I believe myself to be cured. I well and would not be without a e in time of need for ten times ost."

They have discovered a consumed drug, called consumed all sickness of medicine.

It was not until Peruna came into use, however, that these old soldiers found a remedy that wo

More cases and bladder runs than a bined.

Address Dr. The Hartman Ohio, and he the benefit of All correspondence trial

eds of war veterans have kidney dder trouble.

re drinking water, sleeping ground, and all manner of osure to wet and cold weather, ed catarrh of the kidneys, ladder.

The Secret of Goo

Even the best housekeepers cannot m offee without good material. Dirty, adult ended coffee such as unscrupulous dealer unters won't do. But take the pure, clean

LION COFFEE, the leader of all e coffee that for over a quarter of a cen elcomed in millions of homes—and you w r a king in this way:

HOW TO MAKE GOOD

Use LION COFFEE, because to get best results you must Grind your LION COFFEE rather fine. Use "a tablespo ra for the pot." First mix it with a little cold water, enough d white of an egg (if egg is to be used as a settler), then follo

1st. WITH BOILING WATER. Add boiling w REE MINUTES ONLY. Add a little cold wate nutes to settle. Serve promptly.

2d. WITH COLD WATER. Add your cold w ing it to a boil. Then set aside, add a little co nutes it's ready to serve.

3 (Don't boil it too long.
(Don't let it stand more than ten minu
ONT'S (Don't use water that has been boil

TWO WAYS TO SETTLE COF

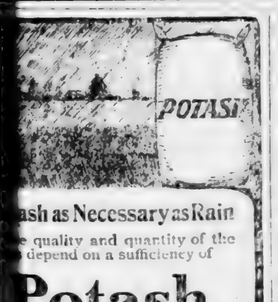
1st. With Eggs. Use part of the white of an egg, mixi FFEE before boiling.

2d. With Cold Water instead of eggs. After boiling add e for eight or ten minutes, then serve through a strainer.

Insist on getting a package of genu epare it according to this recipe and ON COFFEE in future. (Sold only i (Lion-head on every package. (Save these Lion-heads for valuable p

SOLD BY GROCERS EVER

WOOLSON SPI



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Potash

e soil. Fertilizers which are n Potash will never produce factory results.

y farmer should be familiar with the proportions of ingredients that go to the best fertilizers for every kind of We have published a series of books, ing the latest researches on this all- ant subject, which we will send free ask. Write now while you think of

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TO PROMOTE FROG CU

Secretary Shaw Has His Joke Their Legs "Dressed Poul

The recent increase of the duty on frogs' legs has alread... lated a languid but pleading ... Although Secretary Shaw ... authority to revise the ... change the classification of ... so as to effect the rate of duty ... by taking frogs' legs out of ... gory of "unmanufactured arti... classing them as "dressed pou... extracts more money from t... import the delicacy from the ... marshes. In the same way th... wooden legs has been raised ... them as "household supplies" ... of manufactures of wood."

An early result of the ad... tion to frog culture is the ... lish by the Pennsylvania Fi... ...sion of millions of pollyw... ...s of the deep-voiced ... ...ing. The ... offered ... to farmers in the St... ...ds. Pretty ... ordinary m... ...ng in the ... ...Owing ... ...trouble ... ...profitable ... ...ce ... ...ed ... ...ing ... ...ed ... ...ed ... ...ed

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THE BIG STORE THORSBY, ALA.

When War Ceases

How Are We to Handle the Enormously Increasing Population That Will Result.

By George Harvey, Editor of Harper's Weekly.

IT is a very interesting subject—the increasing pressure of population upon the earth's capacity for supporting it—which is discussed in the International Quarterly by Professor N. S. Shaler, who, it may be remembered, occupies the chair of geology in Harvard University. The present number of the earth's inhabitants is computed at 1,600,000,000, and it is likely to increase hereafter, owing to the elimination of pestilence and chronic war, at a rate considerably greater than the average rate at which it has increased during the last three centuries. It is certain, on the other hand, that the quantity of tillable soil upon the earth, as well as the stock of other things necessary for man—such as iron, coal, petroleum, copper and other metals or minerals—is far from boundless. When will the demand threaten to exceed the supply?

Professor Shaler calculates that, as regards the earth's agricultural resources, the soil, which, without any considerable engineering work, could now be put under the plough, would support in tolerable comfort about 4,000,000,000 human beings. He further estimates that by drainage, carried out on the systematic and scientific plan which has been applied to Holland, we could add to the tillable area of the United States rather more than 100,000 square miles.

What we are to do eventually for coal, petroleum and iron is a question less easily answered. We are reminded that in the United Stats today the average annual output of iron is estimated at 400 pounds for every man, woman and child, whereas four centuries ago the needs of men in the most highly civilized country were satisfied with about four pounds a year per capita. If the consumption of iron goes on increasing, where are we to find the ore? As for coal, the exhausting of the mines in England and in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania is within measurable distance, and vast as is the stock of the bituminous combustible in the United States and China, how long would it meet the wants of 4,000,000,000 human beings? For the maintenance of the recent output of petroleum, the discovery of new deposits is recognized as indispensable. If we may judge from experince, it is improbable that any of the oil-yielding districts already drawn upon in North America and Russia will be productive at the close of the 20th century.

How New Yorkers Talk.

By Richard Holbrook.

NO unaffected New Yorker ever has a broad a in words like grass, half, master, nor have several dialects in North England. New Yorkers say "dooty" for duty, "toon" for tune, "noo" for new, "Loocy" for Lucy; so do some Englishmen, as everybody knows who has read Dickens and Thackeray. In England, however, this pronunciation is not that of most gentlemen. And any New Yorker will hear duty, suit, new, etc., rightly—or shall we say differently?—pronounced if he go south of Mason's and Dixon's line. New Yorkers turn two separate vowels into one. Thus real becomes "reel" and duel is almost if not quite "dool." The visiting American girl who says "reel pretty" is one of the stock character of English fiction. • • •

• • • Unlike the Scotchman, and unlike the people of the region just mentioned, the New Yorker never trills or burrs his r's. In New York the letter r has scarcely a perceptible roll, so "here becomes almost heah unless immediately followed by a vowel, as in "here-is," also "formerly" and "formally" have precisely the same sound; yet, queerly enough, our genuine New Yorker will say "I sawr a man." This phenomenon, however, seems to occur only after aw and a. Like some New Englanders, and like some southern Englishmen, New Yorkers of the old stock say w'at, w'ich, w'en, w'ile, w'arf and w'ale for what, which, when, while, wharf and whale; but the schools are apparently driving this pronunciation out. Well bred New Yorkers pronounce pretty distinctly their participles in ing, but the common people turn such words as going, doing, seeing and falling into "go-un," "de-un," "se-un" and "fall'n."—Metropolitan.

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.

tf

The mayor of an Iowa city who at the beginning of the year 1904 announced that every spinster or widow, every bachelor or widower who should receive an offer of marriage within the twelve months and not be wed would be subject to fine of from five to twenty dollars for each offense, has been hoist with his own petard. Being a bachelor he received during the year just ten proposals and to escape the necessity of imposing a fine upon himself he has taken a bride, yet there are those who would say that a man is getting off cheap for a mere matter of two hundred dollars, etc.

Don't write "Burn letter." Burn before sending, admonishes the Boston Transcript.

SCORES BURNED TO DEATH

Fire Follows Boiler Explosion in Shoe Factory at Brockton, Mass.

TWO BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED

Hundreds at Work Near Boiler Room at Time—Four Story Building in Ashes Within an Hour—Engineer Killed at His Post—Whole City Fire Department Called Out.

Brockton, Mass.—A boiler exploded in the R. B. Grover shoe factory here, and was followed by an outbreak of fire in the factory, in which many persons lost their lives and many more were injured. Over two score bodies were recovered, many so terribly burned as to be unrecognizable. A number of dead were women or girls.

Over fifty are known to be dead, less than a score of these having been identified, while over two score were reported among the missing.

David Rockwell, the engineer who was in charge of the boiler which exploded, died from his injuries. He had been detained by the police pending an investigation of the accident.

The explosion took place within an hour after the 600 or more employes at the factory had begun work. It wrecked a section of the building and started a fire which destroyed the ruins and spread to other buildings near by with great swiftness. It was reported that upwards of 200 persons were at work in the departments near the boiler room, and the first indications were hardly one could have escaped.

The factory, a large four-story wooden structure, was in ashes within an hour. The flames extended to several dwelling houses near by, and to the Dahlburg Block, across the street from the factory. These also were consumed and other property was damaged. The money loss is estimated at $200,000.

Two houses were wrecked as the result of the explosion. The boiler was thrown in a northerly direction, and passed through the upper part of the house occupied by David Rockwell, the engineer, practically wrecking the dwelling; and, continuing its flight, fell upon another dwelling, 100 feet further away, demolishing the structure. This house was owned by Mrs. Effie Hood.

The Grover factory was located at the corner of Main and Calmar streets, in the southern outskirts of this city. The building extended 100 feet along Main street and 200 feet to the rear. In the rear of the main building was an L section, and it was in this part of the plant that the explosion and collapse occurred. The boiler was on the ground floor.

The first knowledge of the disaster to outsiders was the roar from the direction of the factory. People living near by looked out, to see a dense pillar of smoke rising from the top of the building. A moment afterward flames started out from the mass of wreckage and quickly crept up and around the rest of the wooden structure, spreading with great rapidity. Most of the persons in this part of the factory escaped, although many were injured in the panic which followed the explosion.

When the employes who were at work in the main section of the plant escaped from the building, they circled quickly around to where the explosion occurred, and there succeeded in rescuing many persons from underneath wreckage who, without assistance, would have been unable to get clear of the heavy timbers, and who would undoubtedly have perished when the flames swept across that part of the plant.

A series of alarms summoned all the fire apparatus in the city to the scene, and aid was also sent from nearby places, mostly shoe manufacturing towns. The firemen experienced great difficulty in fighting the flames, as the Grover factory was of wood, and nearly all the floors were saturated with oil. The flames extended to the Dahlburg Block, a four-story wooden building on the opposite corner of the street, and to a number of wooden dwellings, half a dozen or more of which were destroyed. The Dahlburg Block was also burned.

The Brockton Hospital was notified at once of the disaster, and hurried preparations were made to receive the injured. All the ambulances, police wagons, and many street carriages were sent to the district. All the available physicians and surgeons in the city were sent up in hacks and by trolley.

Mayor Keith, accompanied by Medical Examiner A. E. Paine, stood by the ruins while the fragments of the bodies were being removed. The bones were placed in boxes as fast as they were taken out, and driven to a temporary morgue. The work proceeded slowly, as the ruins were so hot that no one could venture into them.

At the request of Mayor Keith clergymen of all denominations assembled in the Aldermanic chamber at the City Hall for the purpose of arranging for a public service for the victims.

Sultan Honors Raisull.

As an apparent sequel to the Perdicaris case Raisuli has received from the Sultan a letter appointing him governor of a number of important tribes between Tangier and Fez.

Governor Masoredoff Shot.

Governor Masoredoff of Viborg was shot by a Finnish boy fifteen years old.

Fire at Anheuser-Busch Plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—The freight depot of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association located in the center of its immense freight yards in the southern part of the city was totally destroyed by fire Sunday night, together with 17 refrigerator cars, the property of the St. Louis Refrigerating Car Company, of which Adolphus Busch is the president. The total loss is estimated at $125,000.

HUNDREDS MASSACRED

Men, Women and Children Slaughtered at Baku.

Cossacks Aided the Tartars—Victims Shot, Stabbed and Burned to Death—Armenians Unarmed.

Vienna, Austria.—Full reports of the Baku atrocities are published here. The massacres of Kishineff and Gomel were child's play in comparison. Over 1000 Christians, men, women and children, were slaughtered within three days by Mohammedans, amid scenes defying description.

The victims were shot, stabbed or burned to death, their eyes gouged out and otherwise mutilated. All this happened in the presence of the police force, a regiment of infantry and several squadrons of Cossacks and the Governor, Prince Nakashidse, who were unmoved onlookers for three days. The officers and troops amused themselves while the slaughtering was going on.

The whole was arranged by the Government to prevent the political manifestations threatened by the Christian Armenian population. The Mohammedans, who are called in those parts Tartars, were supplied by the Government with revolvers and ammunition and given a free hand.

At the house of Balabek Lalayeff upward of forty persons were burned to death, those trying to escape the flames being instantly killed, soldiers and officers coolly looking on. Lalayeff, with his old wife and nephew, escaped to the cellar, but were found and cruelly tortured, their eyes being pierced.

The military interfered only when resistance was offered by the Christians, and then the Cossacks helped the Mohammedans to beat the Christians. The wells are still full of corpses.

Reuter quotes the Petersburgkiya Viedomosti for the following account of the massacre at Baku: From 6 o'clock in the morning of February 20 and from noon on February 22 a massacre without precedent and quite unexpected took place in the streets and public squares at Baku. The Tartar inhabitants, armed to the teeth, attacked the Armenians, who were unarmed and defenseless, and pitilessly massacred them, without distinction of rank, position, age or sex. The panic was general. All the shops and places of business were at once closed, but the owners of them were shot down.

A sort of torpor, which it is impossible to describe, seemed at first to have taken possession of everybody. There appeared to be nobody to take the defense of the unfortunate people. The soldiers did not attempt to disarm the fanatical murderers, who hunted men like wild beasts, killing them by hundreds. It was in vain that the defenseless inhabitants implored the Governor by telephone to send help. The reply was always the same, "No Cossacks; no guard." It was equivalent to the verdict: "Die, since thou art taken." The bodies of men, women and children and horses were lying in the streets and squares by dozens, by hundreds. There was no one to take them away!

The authorities remained inactive. Blood flowed in streams, and everywhere the criminal apathy of the authorities was the subject of universal indignation. The massacre lasted almost three days.

Toward noon on February 19 a Tartar entered an Armenian church and began to fire on an Armenian soldier. The police officer who was present arrested him, but afterward set him at liberty without disarming him, and shouted to the crowd: "Kill him, or he will kill you all." In saving himself the criminal fired on the crowd, one of whom ran after him and killed him. This seems to have be n the signal. In all no fewer than 10,000 cartridges were expended.

The Armenians were not armed, and any of the young people from Balakhany and the Black Town tengaged in the exploitation of naphtha, and in factories) who had r lvers were disarmed by the guard: posted on the road from Balakhany and the Black Town or were not permitted to enter the town. In a word, the unfortunate Armenians were left to their fate. Peace was only restored on the third day toward noon.

For the most part Armenians were killed, but the stray bullets struck Russians, Georgians and Jews indiscriminately.

A telegram from Erivan (Transcaucasia) says an affray took place between Mohammedans and Armenians there. Some persons were killed.

BANDITS GET $10,000.

Hold Up a Messenger Carrying Money to Standard Oil Refinery.

Berkeley, Cal.—J. E. Daly, an Oakland liveryman, who was acting as a messenger for the Central Bank of Oakland, was held up and robbed of $10,000. He was on his way to the Standard Oil refinery in Point Richmond. There were two highwaymen. Both carried revolvers.

The robbery took place on the roadway between Stege and Point Richmond. The highwayman sprang from a clump of brush at the side of the road and covered Daly and former Deputy Sheriff Roach, who was riding with him. At the point of revolvers Daly and Roach were compelled to get out of the buggy and give up the sack of gold. The robbers tied them to a fence and gagged them. Daly and Roach managed to free themselves and go half a mile to Stege station.

Fire Destroys Lumber Mill.

Orange, Tex.—Fire destroyed the mill of the Orange Lumber Company, and 60,000 feet of lumber, the loss being $75,000, with an insurance of $47,000. The mill will be rebuilt.

Lexington, Ky.—Clem Beachy sold to Brook Curry, Silika, trotter, b. by Moke, dam Silcion, for $2,500. His dam holds the 2-year-old trotting record of 2:13 1-2.

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General Merchandi

J. R. PARNEL

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J. L. FOS

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Mrs. M. E. W

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C. L. Forsm

Brick Yard,

J. BICE

Charcoal Ove

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VOL III.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Current Events Gathered as They Happen.

Arrested for Postoffice Robbery.

Huntsville, Ala.—B[illegible] in charge of Deputy Sher[illegible] fur, were placed on the [illegible] men who cracked [illegible] of [illegible] Selly Station postoff[illegible] sent direct to the home of [illegible] is named Martin.

Both men have been [illegible] charged with postoffice robb[illegible] will be brought here [illegible] trial before a United S[illegible] joiner.

One of the brothers fooled the dogs and after they we[illegible] to his home they turned on him. The [illegible] was followed into a group of men in the vicinity of his home. The authorities are confident they have the right men.

The trail of the robbers was about thirty-six hours old, and in following it the dogs disclosed the place where the stolen letters had been [illegible] rifled.

Arrested for Forgery.

Montgomery, Ala.—C. G. Cone, white, 19 years of age, is under arrest charged with forgery. He is said to have forged several [illegible] the name of his father, who is a local preacher of Bullock county.

The father could not pay the checks, two of which are in the hands of the police. Cone has been running as a news boy between this city and Birmingham.

Dead Baby Found.

Birmingham, Ala.—The dead body of a little white baby, probably two or three days of age, was found by a negro in a drift on Red Mountain, a short distance from the city. The body was found near the old pavilion. The remains of the child were wrapped in decent clothing. In fact, the indications point to a parentage of people above ordinary standing.

The body has been taken to an undertaking establishment, and Coroner Paris will make an investigation to ascertain if there has been foul play. There were no marks of violence on the body of the child.

New Coal Tipple.

Wylam, Ala.—Wylam citizens have patented a coal tipple which it is believed will prove of great value in the coal industry in this state, as well as elsewhere. The patent is owned by Messrs. Connor and Thomas and Dr. Caldwell, and it is claimed that it will not only handle the product of the mines with more ease, but will also save labor in this work. Arrangements are being made to have a new tipple on the patented plan erected in this section in order to demonstrate its worth.

Ensley Makes Big Casting.

Ensley, Ala.—The largest steel casting ever made in the South has been cast at the steel foundry in Ensley, it being a pinion for the mammoth steel plant blooming mill engine, and weighs 32,500 pounds. Hitherto these big castings have been made in the North, but the local plant has been so improved that it can take care of anything in that line required. The foundry is busy on double shift and will break all records of production during the current month. By making these castings in this district a large saving results, both in the work and in the freight.

No Compromise on Taxes.

Montgomery, Ala.—The attempt of the Republic Iron and Steel Company to have the compromise board of the state take up the question of compromising the record fees on a mortgage deed of $10,000,000 has failed. The board would not go into a discussion of it.

Huntsville Good Egg Market.

Huntsville, Ala.—The eggs and poultry business has grown to large proportions during the past year or two in this section. The local market has been bountifully supplied with eggs and two full cars have been shipped to other points from here within the week.

Postoffice Robbed at Kelly.

Huntsville, Ala.—The safe in the postoffice and store of J. W. Power, at Kelly Station, a village eighteen miles northwest of Huntsville, was blown open Thursday night. The robbers secured $80 in stamps and $150 in cash belonging to Power, and left no trace behind them. The safe is a wreck.

The cracksmen did a fine job, and the night watchman of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, stationed a hundred yards away, did not hear the explosion. The robbery was not discovered until this morning. Chattanooga has been asked to send bloodhounds.

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VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., APRIL 6, 1905. NO. 2

ALABAMA NEWS.

Current Events Gathered as They Happen.

Arrested for Postoffice Robbery.

Huntsville, Ala.—Bloodhounds in charge of Deputy Sheriff Boggs, of Decatur, were placed on the track of the men who cracked the safe at the Kelly station postoffice, and the dogs went to the home of two farmers named Martin.

Both men have been arrested charged with postoffice robbery, and will be brought here tomorrow for trial before a United States commissioner.

One of the brothers followed the dogs and after they went to his home they turned on him. The other man was followed into a group of men in the vicinity of his home. The authorities are confident they have the right men.

The trail of the robbers was about thirty-six hours old, and in following it the dogs disclosed the place where the stolen letters had been rifled.

Arrested for Forgery.

Montgomery, Ala.—C. G. Cone, white, 19 years of age, is under arrest charged with forgery. He is said to have forged several times the name of his father, who is a blind preacher of Bullock county.

The father could not pay the checks, two of which are in the hands of the police. One has been running as a news boy between this city and Birmingham.

Dead Baby Found.

Birmingham, Ala.—The dead body of a little white baby, probably two or three days of age, was found by a negro in a drift on Red Mountain, a short distance from the city. The body was found near the old pavilion. The remains of the child were wrapped in decent clothing, in fact, the indications point to a parentage of people above ordinary standing.

The body has been taken to an undertaking establishment, and Coroner Paris will make an investigation to ascertain if there has been foul play. There were no marks of violence on the body of the child.

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A Number of Illicit Stills Are Raided.

Troy, Ala.—Deputy Collector W. F. Russell and Deputy Marshal J. F. Greene, with posse, returned from a successful raid in Houston county. On the 27th they raided an illicit distillery said to belong to Charlie Powell, composed of two complete outfits. A small quantity of beer and of rum was also destroyed. This was near Ardilla, Houston county. On the 28th they raided a distillery said to belong to Harvey Hughes, near Big Creek, in Houston county, and destroyed a complete distillery outfit, together with a quantity of beer and rum. On the same day they raided an illicit distillery said to belong to J. T. Morgan near Cotton wood, in Houston county. A quantity of beer was destroyed at this distillery. Charles Powell was arrested and brought to Troy before United States Commissioner C. S. Tutwiler, pleaded guilty and was bound over to await the action of the next federal grand jury. Warrants have been issued for Harvey Hughes and J. T. Morgan.

Will Take Care of Mobile.

Mobile, Ala.—Col. E. L. Russell, vice-president of the Mobile and Ohio road, says that Mobile is to be well taken care of by the Mobile and Ohio.

"The plans for the distribution of traffic," said Colonel Russell, "have been about completed, and we expect that when they are carried into execution both of our gulf ports will be satisfied. The plan which is decided upon for the export trade which the Mobile and Ohio brings to the gulf ports is that every pound of business which we bring to Mobile which has been handled in the past will be continued to be handled in the future, and more will be added to it. The Munson line will make weekly sailings to our outer ports of Cuba, both from New Orleans and Mobile."

Building Many Sidetracks.

Bessemer, Ala.—The Seaboard Air Line is building a number of long side tracks in this vicinity, which were made necessary by the fight inaugurated upon them some time ago by the Southern, and as a result the Seaboard will soon have as good facilities in this city as any other road here.

A long siding which the Seaboard is building near Woodward is now very nearly completed, and this will enable them to take care of their traffic out of the large Woodward industries. The track building forces will then at once come to this city and lay tracks into the plant of the United States Cast Iron Pipe Compan and into the Bessemer rolling mill, and will enter the Robertstown furnace district over the tracks of the Frisco. The Frisco will also build additional sidings on their property, extending from their freigat station on Sixth or Seventh avenue, this being principally for the accommodation of the Seaboard business.

Grand Incahonee Watts Dead.

Montgomery, Ala.—Hon. Thomas H. Watts, son of the late Governor Watts, died at his home in this city Thursday afternoon after a long illness with rheumatism. The immediate cause of death was rheumatism of the heart. Mr. Watts was great incahonee, the second highest office in the order of the Red Men in the United States. The deceased was assistant secretary of the constitutional convention of 1875 and a member of the recent convention. He was born in Montgomery on August 3, 1853, and was a lawyer all his life.

As Mayor of Montgomery he welcomed the distinguished guests who came to the dedication of the Confederate monument and also welcomed President Cleveland in 1885. His father was governor in 1863-65.

Opelika, Ala.—At Salem this county, two buildings and a stock of dry goods were destroyed by fire. The dry goods was valued at $8,000 and the buildings $2,000. Insurance on building $400; and on stock, $4,000, all the property of H. G. Adams, who recently opened a large dry goods store in this city.

Rural Routes Established.

Washington, D. C.—Alabama rural routes ordered established May 1: Buffalo, Chambers county, route No. 2, population 638, houses, 152; Georgiana, Butler county, route No. 1, population, 798, houses 190; Opp, Covington county, routes Nos. 1 and 2, population 856, houses, 204.

First Strawberries—Truck Farming.

Evergreen, Ala.—The first strawberries of the season have been plucked, and shipping will commence this week. There is a considerable acreage in strawberries this year. There is a greater diversity of truck crops planted this season than ever before in this section. In addition to those mentioned, considerable acreage is given to tomatoes, beans, peas, canteloupes, watermelons, Irish potatoes, cabbage, sweet corn, lettuce, etc. The truckers expect to realize good profits from all these crops.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Alabama Live Stock Association adjourned to meet next year in Selma.

PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY

Monday he Left for the Reunion and to Take a Rest "Under God's Blue Heaven."

HE IS ON THE FINEST TRAIN.

Roosevelt Said, "I Have Left Taft Sitting on the Lid Keeping Down the San Domingo Matter."

Washington, D. C.—With cheers and good wishes resounding at the Pennsylvania station, the president at 9:05 a. m. Monday on a special train started on a trip through the South. Among those at the station were many friends of the president, including Postmaster General Cortelyou and Secretary Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor.

The special train, which is one of the finest the Pennsylvania railroad has ever sent out of Washington, consists of three cars, the president's private car, Rocket, the Pullman sleeper, Forest Island, the combination baggage and buffet car, Viceroy. Attached to the train to be run as far as Baltimore as a buffer was a day coach. The train is handsomely fitted and contains every known appliance to insure the comfort and safety of the passengers. The train was scheduled to leave at 9 o'clock, but it was a minute after that hour when the president arrived at the station. He had been delayed at the white house for a few minutes in signing some important papers. Even after he boarded his car some papers were handed to him for his signature.

Five Minutes Late.

It was just five minutes after the scheduled time of departure when the train drew out of the station. In the party, besides the president, were Secretary William Loeb, Jr., Gen. S. B. L. Young, D. Alexander Lambert, G. B. Fortesque, one of the president's aides; Mr. C. Latta and John L. McGrew, stenographers to the president, H. A. Strohmeyer, photographer and and representatives of the newspapers and press associations.

The trip is being made primarily to enable the president to attend the reunion of his old regiment, the rough riders, which is to be held at San Antonio, Tex., Friday, and to hunt big game in Oklahoma and Colorado. Incidentally the president will deliver notable addresses at several places en route. His first important stop will be at Louisville, Ky., Tuesday morning, where he will be the guest of the city for three hours. He will go from Louisville directly to St. Louis, and thence via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad to San Antonio, stopping at several places on the way, among them Sherman and Dallas, Texas.

A Week's Hunt.

After leaving San Antonio the president will go to Oklahoma for a week's hunt, and then proceed to Colorado to hunt big game in the mountains. Unless it should be necessary on account of unforseen circumstances, to curtail the trip the president will be absent from Washington about two months. Definite plans for the trip after he shall leave Oklahoma have not been made, the purpose of the president being to adjust his plans to the conditions as they may exist at the time. While he expects to be in the wilds of Colorado for a considerable time he will keep in constant touch by means of couriers to the nearest telegraph station with Washington and thus will be enabled to attend to such important matters as may demand his personal attention. Dr. Lambert, who accompanies the president, was his physician in New York, and has hunted throughout the country which the president will visit.

President Jolly.

"I don't exactly say that I need a rest, but I am going to take one in the open, under God's blue heaven," said President Roosevelt, standing on the platform by his special train at the Pennsylvania station and conversing with Congressman Olmstead, in the presence of a great crowd that gathered at the station to meet him. It was suggested to the president that things would go along in a smooth manner, even if he were absent.

"Oh, things will be all right," he said. "I have left Taft sitting on the lid keeping down the San Domingo matter."

Later he said:

"I am going to have an outing. I am going to get away where I won't even think of a fourth-class postmaster."

When the train came in the crowd gave the president a cheer. He stood on the rear platform waving his hand and beaming with good nature. When the train stopped the president stepped from the platform with the remark to a secret service officer: "Pass right along now and if this crowd is not too big I'll shake hands with all of you."

At this there was a rush to shake hands with him. When some little girls were handed up to him he said:

Pleased Children.

"God bless the children," and then turning to Congressman Olmstead, he said: "You know, I believe in these children."

To one man with a button in his coat the president said: "How are you, comrade?"

It was 1:07 as the train moved off. One man proposed three cheers for "Teddy," which were given with a will, and the president laughed heartily at the familiarity. His last remark as the train got up speed was a hearty "So long boys; good-by."

Mine Explosion in Illinois.

Benton, Ill.—Fifty miners were entombed Monday in Thomas Leiter's mine at Zeigler by a terrific explosion of gas, and it is probable that thirty or more of the buried men are dead.

Thus far four bodies have been recovered. The explosion, it is supposed, was due to the fact that the Leiter mines are not worked on Sunday, thus allowing gas to accumulate in the lower workings.

After thirty-five or forty-five miners had descended into the mine Monday to resume work, a loud explosion blew the ground about the mouth of the mine high in the air. One of the steel cages was blown to the surface from the botton of a 500-foot shaft. The shock of the explosion was felt at Benton, twelve miles northeast of Zeigler. A teamster driving along a road half a mile from the mine was covered with falling cinders and debris covered the floor of his wagon an inch deep.

The number of dead is estimated at 34; injured, 8.

Attorney and G. C. Killed by Clerk.

Dallas, Tex.—Frank J. Bell, a prominent attorney of this city, and grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Texas, was shot Monday by R. R. Parker, chief deputy district clerk. Bell died in the afternoon at a local hospital.

The shooting occurred at the district clerk's office in the court house and was the result of a previous quarrel over fees. Parker was seated at his desk when Bell entered and spoke to him. Two shots were fired, both bullets reaching their mark, one passing through the left side of Bell's neck and the other entering his left breast in the region of the heart. Bell sank into a chair and was later removed in an ambulance. Parker awaited the arrival of the sheriff and was taken into custody.

The only witness to the shooting was District Clerk Rawlins, who was in the office at the time.

Was Fatally Injured.

Anniston, Ala.—John Collins, aged 19 years, and a watchman in the Southern railway yards at this place, was knocked from a train by striking a tank at noon Monday and fatally injured, dying in the afternoon at 6 o'clock. Collins had gotten on the train to ride to the yards, when he struck a part of the water tank. He was thrown to the ground and run over by the wheels of the box car. His left arm was cut off and his body badly mangled.

Collins was picked up by the train crew and given medical aid, but after lingering in great agony for six hours he died.

Fell 93 Feet.

Jacksonville, Ala.—While painting the tank at the Ide cotton mills Monday the rope of the swing on which he was suspended, slipped, and Robert Muncher fell to the ground, a distance of 93 feet. While falling Muncher struck several times against the props and the side of the tank.

This broke the force of the fall. His right leg was fractured, his left shoulder blade fractured and he received internal injuries. It is thought he will die.

Tribal Warfare.

Liverpool, Ala.—According to a report brought by the British and African line royal mail steamer Sokoto from West Africa, tribal warfare is now waging in Liberia. Natives of the Picannanyanines tribe on March 13 attacked Cestos, killing sixty men and eighty women. The Cestos natives are organizing a big counter expedition. When the Sokoto sailed, a fierce encounter with much slaughter was expected.

Wreck on the P. C., C. and St. L.

Louisville, Ky.—A freight train on the Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis division of the Pennsylvania ran into a west Broadway car at Fourteenth and Broadway, killing one person and seriously injuring two others.

Sister Mary Anthony, who was killed, lived some years ago in Birmingham, Ala. Her name before taking the veil was Frances Nailer, and she was the daughter of James Nailen, a merchant.

DOMINICAN SETTLEMENT

United States Government to Take Charge of Her Revenues.

NO CHANCE FOR OPPOSITION

President Takes Action After the Hold Up by the Senate—Long Consultation With Cabinet, Senators Lodge and Spooner—In Long Letter Mr. Roosevelt Gives Plans.

Washington, D. C.—The solution of the Santo Domingo difficulty was arrived at by the President, Secretary Taft and Attorney-General Moody. An arrangement has been made whereby, despite the Senate's failure to ratify the treaty the United States will go right ahead taking charge of the little republic's revenues and settling its claims.

Before the Cabinet meeting the President conferred on this matter with Mr. Taft, Mr. Moody and Senators Lodge and Spooner. Then it was taken up at the Cabinet meeting and discussed there. After the Cabinet meeting adjourned Mr. Taft and Mr. Moody remained, and instructions for carrying out the scheme were drawn up.

In the afternoon Mr. Taft took these instructions to Acting Secretary of State Adee in the form of a letter from the President. It reads:

"White House, Washington.

"To the Acting Secretary of State:

"I have carefully considered the following cablegram from Minister Dawson:

"'Under pressure foreign creditors and domestic peril, Dominican Government offers to nominate a citizen of the United States receiver of southern ports pending ratification protocol; four northern ports to be administered under the award. Forty-five per cent, of total shall go to Dominican Government, fifty-five to be deposited in New York for distribution after ratification. Creditors to agree to take no further steps in the meantime, and receiver to have full authority to suspend importers' preferential contracts.

"'Italian, Spanish-German and American creditors, except the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, accept unconditionally; Belgian and French representatives will recommend acceptance. Some modus vivendi absolutely necessary. I am ready, if desired, to start for Washington, D. C., to explain details and modifications to plan obtainable. Whole matter can be held open during my absence.

"'DAWSON.'

"I direct that the Minister express acquiescence in the proposal of the Government of Santo Domingo for the collection and conservation of its revenues pending the action of the United States Senate upon the treaty, to the end that in the meantime no change shall take place in the situation which would render useless its consummation or bring complications into its enforcement.

"The Secretary of War of the United States will present for nomination by the President of the Dominican Republic men to act in the positions referred to, in both the northern and southern ports. The utmost care will, of course, be taken to choose men of capacity and absolute integrity, who, if possible, shall have some knowledge of Spanish.

"All the moneys collected from both the northern and southern ports, not turned over to the Dominican Government, will be deposited in some New York bank to be designated by the Secretary of War, and will there be kept until the Senate has acted. If the action is adverse the money will then be turned over to the Dominican Government. If it is favorable it will be distributed among the creditors in proportion to their just claims under the treaty.

"Meanwhile Mr. Hollender will thoroughly investigate these claims, including the claim of the American Improvement Company, and will report in detail all the information he is able to gather as to the amount actually received by Santo Domingo, the amount of indebtedness nominally incurred, the circumstances so far as they are known under which the various debts were incurred, and so forth.

"This action is rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances of the case. The treaty now before the Senate was concluded with Santo Domingo at Santo Domingo's earnest request repeatedly pressed upon us, and was submitted to the Senate because in my judgment it was our duty to our less fortunate neighbor to respond to her call for aid, inasmuch as we were the only power that could give this aid, and inasmuch as her need for it was very great.

"The treaty is now before the Senate, and has been favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is pending, and final action will undoubtedly be taken when Congress convenes next fall. Meanwhile Santo Domingo has requested that the action above outlined be taken; that is, she desires in this way to maintain the status quo, so that if the treaty is ratified it can be executed.

"With this purpose in view, I direct that the proposed arrangement be approved. It will terminate as soon as the Senate has acted one way or the other.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The Atlanta Journal says that a green doctor makes a fat graveyard.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
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A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
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Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House,
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Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
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N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

L. V. STABLER, M. D
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NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

Two Japanese prisoners were picked up by the Russians in a recent skirmish. One was unhurt, the other mortally wounded. They were brothers, and the one had preferred capture to leaving the other to die alone on the battlefield.

PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
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Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
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Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon, Calera, Ala.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY BISHOP D. A. GOODSELL.

Subject: The Face of Christ.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A very large audience filled the Tabernacle Sunday to listen to Bishop D. A. Goodsell. His subject was "The Face of Christ." The text was from II. Corinthians iv:6: "The glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." Bishop Goodsell said in the course of his sermon:

As you read the Bible both in the Old and New Testaments you are impressed with the great number of times which the word "face" is used. When you travel in Eastern lands you find that this word is used far more often and in many different relations among the Eastern people than we ourselves are accustomed to use it.

This word face is used in reference to a man's whole character I am told, everywhere in the East, and we have a great many traces of it in the Bible; and now when we come to think of it isn't it true that we are accustomed to recognize each other more by the face than by any other one thing. Is it not wonderful that upon the few elements in the face, the forehead, the eyes, nose, mouth and chin there should be such an infinite variety of expression stamped by the great Creator?

There is a general conviction among us that the face will work out the inner character, so that whatever may be the beginning of life when we have lived with ourselves a long time we will be pretty apt to show upon our faces what kind of a person we have lived with. It is impossible for any person to give way to avarice without showing it on their face. If he had an open face once it will change; and so the man who gives way to the forces of passion, whether he gives way to lust or whether he gives way to drink, or whether he gives way to appetite for food, it will show out on his face. We write upon our faces what we live with and no man can wear a mask so completely that those who are wise in these things are not able to read behind the mask.

Now, what one is there among us that has not desired again and again to have lived when the face of Jesus Christ could have been seen. I think there is no devout soul that in his trouble has not said, Oh, that I could look into my Master's face. Oh, that I could," live as the little children did, "have rested my head against His breast and have heard Him say to me as He said to them, 'Suffer them to come.'"

You can scarcely go into a Christian home to-day where Christian education has presided where there is not at least one or more representations of the face of Jesus Christ. I have observed according to our experiences, according to our wants, we fasten upon the representations of Jesus Christ's face that are most satisfying to us, most fitting. So that if we are under deep penitence of sin, we are apt to have the face of the suffering Christ upon the Cross, and if the sorrows of the world have burdened our hearts, we will carry there the face of the thorn-crowned Christ in our homes. If we have dwelt upon Christ in His strength, in His power, in His resistance to evil, in the calm majesty of one who knows he is innocent, we would most likely have the picture of Christ before Pilate. From the days of the Catacombs up to the present time, men have been trying to put Christ's face before humanity, and why? Because all souls in their greater moments, in their spiritual moments, and therefore in their religious moments, would like to have Him brought near by. They would like to have Him made more real.

The best thing is to so carry Jesus Christ in our heart that we shall see Him and behold the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.

The actual picture must remain the same. We may study it, we may understand its history. It is not at all probable that any one is going to see in a moment what it took the artist years to produce, though this may happen. But as we grow spiritually it is possible for us by spiritual sight to behold our Lord, to behold Him more clearly as the years go on.

When we study this one word, the word face, we find that it stands related to three great facts and to none other that I know of, and these three facts are, first, revelation, then inspiration and finally reward. This is exactly what the Apostle means by this text, that he who studies the face of Jesus Christ, he who enlarges his vision by spiritual imagination, will have the revelation of the divine truth come to him. For do we not know that Jesus came to reveal God to us, to reveal God to a world in which the dim eye of sin could but imperfectly see Him. But the trouble is that our eyes see as we are educated to see. I have often noticed while passing along the street that a man is usually interested in the trade he represents. If he was a hatter, he looked at my hat; if he was a tailor he looked at my clothes; if he was a shoemaker he looked at my shoes; if he was a bootblack he looked to see whether they were muddy or not, and so our vision is trained by what we are doing, by what we are thinking. If our eyes are trained only to the things of time, then all the beauty that we see is in the things of time, but by using these as stepping stones to something higher and nobler, then we see by the power of God's revelation that there is a God here in this world, and that He is ruling the world in the interest of Jesus Christ.

I believe that you would have thought yourself victims of fate if you had not been taught by Jesus Christ the doctrine of divine fatherhood. You would have thought perhaps that this world was made by chance if you had not seen Him standing in the stern of the ship and saying to the troubled waves, "Peace, be still." But because He has come, because He has passed through all the phases of our life from infancy to maturity, because He has been tempted, because He submitted to wrong in order that He might do a great and holy work, because He has given the most perfect example of what humanity ought to be under all phases and circumstances, because He is here and was God manifested in the flesh, we, His brethren in the creation, and we, His brethren in the redemption of the cross, know that we are dear to God, for God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son to die for us.

I have to travel a good deal in my work, as you know. Very often I wake early in the morning, and lift the curtain of my sleeping car that I may see where we are, and what the prospects are. Sometimes it is clouded, sometimes it is clear. There are pools in the ditches beside the tracks, or perhaps we are running alongside the lake and I look at the lake and out there I can see things mirrored. It has been a great pleasure to me sometimes to pick out the stars. Why there is Orion and there is Sirius, there is the big dipper and there is Jupiter and there is Venus, the morning star, and there is Mars. I didn't have to look up, I looked down and saw it reflected. And then I would see the round orb of the morn and I could see what phase of the moon was on by looking down as I could by looking above. Then I have seen the wind set the glassy surface into waves, and it would be only belts of broken light. That is the way it is in human society. We are looking down upon the world which reflects human weaknesses, human sin, human passions. There isn't a glassy place to reflect the glory of Christ in. There are all kinds of passions at work and the best that we can see is the ruffled surface of humanity, but I see bars of light that are on the surface, then, when I look up I see the glorious Christ.

Now, finally, the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ is revealed, not only as a revelation, not only for inspiration, but for reward. How full the New Testament is of this idea that the sight of Jesus Christ shall be the reward of the saint and the Old Testament, too: "My eyes shall see the King in His beauty," "We shall be satisfied when we wake in His likeness," "We shall see Him and know Him as He is." How many more passages does your memory bring up out of your religious education that teach this doctrine?

We who are here this morning, if we believe in God we shall not only see those who have gone before, who have been in our homes, but the great ambition of a devoted soul will be gratified—we shall see God.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. According to the measure of our inward purity do we seem to see God here. When we shall, by the washing of regeneration and the renewal of our hearts and the sanctification of our spirit, until we can say the Lord hath made me whiter than snow. We walk with Him, our hand is in His hand and our head is on His bosom. He carries us when we are weak, as a shepherd carries the lamb. He heals our disease. He comforts us in our sorrows. He is in our homes when we are there, in our shops when we are there, in the streets when we are walking, on the sea when we are sailing.

We shall see Christ, not in His humiliation, but in His exaltation; not as a babe in the manger, but as a king of the universe; not as humbled before Pilate, but as ruling all things and judging all things.

I believe in heaven because I believe in God. I do not know where it is, I think that I am convinced that it is a condition rather than a place. This is shown by the parable of Dives and Lazarus, one in paradise and one in hell, yet they could talk across the gulf. That must have been moral rather than physical. But I do not know that if God is everywhere, my soul shall soar through space and find Him everywhere. It may be that heaven is everywhere, as God is everywhere to the devout soul.

Getting at Life's Values.

Things that come easily are not of much value. Vacation time does not often record noteworthy accomplishment. It is when the pressure of life is at its highest, perhaps close to the breaking point, that results usually count for most. That time that we are looking forward to, when this present grinding pressure will be off and we shall have an opportunity to do something, is not likely to record nearly as good work as we are doing under friction and stress. Those particles of carbon might have been nothing more than coal or graphite if consuming heat and enormous pressure had not crystallized them into a diamond. If such a weight is just now upon us, let us rejoice at the opportunity we have for getting at the precious things of life.—S. S. Times.

The Bible.

Alone it has civilized whole nations. It is the one book that can fully lead forth the richest and deepest and sweetest things in man's nature. Read all other books—philosophy, poetry, history, fiction—but if you would refine the judgment, fertilize the reason, wing the imagination, attain unto the finest womanhood or the sturdiest manhood, read this book, reverently and prayerfully, until its truths have dissolved like iron into the blood. If you have no time, make time and read. The book Daniel Webster placed under his pillow when dying is the book all should carry in the hand while living.—Newell D. Hillis.

A Mockery.

To be dishonest during the week, to defraud one's creditors, to rent property for saloons or brothels, to water stock and sell the water to the public, to live in sin and then to go to church on Sunday to worship, or to pretend to worship at home, is mockery. If there is one thing the Bible declares, it is that God abhors such worship. He must be worshiped in truth.—Sunday-School Times.

The Cheeriest Music.

We can set our deeds to the music of a grateful heart, and seek to round our lives into a hymn—the melody of which will be recognized by all who come in contact with us, and the power of which shall not be evanescent, like the voice of the singer, but perennial, like the music of the spheres.—Wm. M. Taylor.

The Key and the Lock.

Let, then, our prayers be "the key that opens the day, and the lock that shuts the night," and also from morning to night our staff and stay in all our labors, enabling us to go cheerfully up to the mount of God.—Canon Farrar.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 9.

Subject: The Raising of Lazarus, John xi., 32-45—Golden Text, John xi., 25—Memory Verses, 33-36—Commentar on the Day's Lesson.

I. The meeting of Jesus and Mary (v. 32). 32. "When Mary was come." Martha first heard that Jesus was coming, and, without notifying Mary, she went to meet Jesus just outside the village. She greeted Him with those words of sorrowful despair—"Lord, if Thou hadst been here my brother had not died." But even then there was a dawn of hope in her heart, from her experience of the power of Jesus. Jesus replied with the assurance that He was "the resurrection and the life," and prepared her for the great work He was about to do. "If Thou hadst been here." These words express the very essence of soul torture at such times. In our affliction we continually echo the if of these sisters, saying to ourselves, if we had not done this, or if we had not done that, or if it had not been for our blunder, or that of our friends, or that of our physician, our beloved would not have died. But read verse 4 of this chapter.

II. Christ's compassion (vs. 33-37). 33. "Groaned in the spirit." This is a strange term and is better rendered by the margin of the Revised Version—"was moved with indignation in the spirit." Jesus was indignant at the hypocritical and sentimental lamentations of His enemies, the Jews, mingling with the heartfelt sorrow of His loving friend Mary. These self-righteous Jews, now weeping and groaning in professional sorrow with Mary were men who would soon be plotting to kill, not only Jesus, but the restored Lazarus (compare chap. 12:10). "Was troubled." "Troubled Himself."—Marg., R. V. Probably the meaning is that He allowed His deep emotion to become evident to bystanders. 34. "Where—laid him." A question addressed to and answered by the sisters.

35. "Jesus wept." Here the blessed Jesus shows Himself to be truly man; and a man, too, who, notwithstanding His amazing dignity and excellence, did not feel it beneath Him to sympathize with the distressed and to weep with those who wept. After this example of our Lord shall we say that it is weakness, folly and sin to weep for the loss of relatives? 36. "How He loved him." A spontaneous testimony from those Jews of the tenderness of the Son of God.

37. "Could not this man." The miracle of the blind man was referred to because it was of recent occurrence, and in the immediate neighborhood, while the two previous miracles of raising the dead (Luke 7:11-17; 8:41-56) were performed in distant Galilee, about one year and a half before. Several leading commentators think that these Jews were unbelieving and now refer to the healing of the blind man in a deriding manner, suggesting that if He could have done that, then He could have kept Lazarus alive, and real love would have prompted Him to do it if He had power.

III. Words of comfort (vs. 38-40). 38. "Again groaning." Because of the unbelief of the Jews. We never find Him in as much grief over His own sufferings as over the sins of men. "Cometh to the grave." Lazarus was, as became his station, not laid in a cemetery, but in his own private tomb in a cave.

39. "Take ye away the stone." That which could be done by human hand she orders to be done. He would have the bystanders see that Lazarus was actually dead. "He sinketh." Seeming to forget what Jesus had said to her when she met Him, Martha now thinks only of the condition of her brother's body and objects. The idea of an immediate resurrection does not seem to have occurred to her.

40. "If thou wouldst believe." So we see that if these sisters had not possessed hearts of faith, a willingness to believe and obey Christ, this miracle could not have taken place. If faith holds Him as the resurrection and the life, then why doubt when He is near? "Glory of God." Such a revelation of God's power as shall disclose His glory.

IV. Lazarus raised to life (vs. 41-45). 41. "Took away the stone." Martha's faith must have rallied and she gave way to Jesus' request. They had accomplished all in their power when the stone was removed. Jesus now began His part. "Lifted up His eyes." An outward expression of the elevation of His mind and to show them who stood by from whence He derived His power. He lifted up His eyes as looking beyond the grave and overlooking the difficulties that arose thence.

42. "Thou hast sent Me." Not to destroy men's lives, but to save them. Moses, to show that God sent him, made the earth open and swallow men up (Num. 16:29, 30), for the law was a dispensation of terror; but Christ proves His mission by raising to life one that was dead. 43. "Loud voice." He did not whisper nor mutter as did the magicians. It was the type of that voice like the sound of many waters (Rev. 1:15), at which all who are in their graves shall come forth (John 5:28; 1 Thess. 4:16). He that wept as a man now spoke as a God. "Lazarus." He calls him by name as we call those by their names whom we would wake out of sleep. This intimates that the same individual person that died shall rise again at the last day. 44. "Bound hand and foot." Probably each limb was separately bound, as was the Egyptian custom. "Loose him." He was a healthy, strong man and no longer needed the bandages and winding sheet. 45. "Many believed." The miracle was convincing.

An Intolerant Religion.

And so down to this present day Christianity is the most intolerant religion on the face of the earth. The other religions will accept toleration, compromise; but Christianity will accept no compromise—no God and Father of us all; one Saviour, one faith, one hope of our calling.—Sermon in Weekly Witness.

Life is a Service.

The great fact is that life is a service; the only question is, "Whom will we serve?"—Faber.

CURIOUS WEEDS AND PLANTS

SOME HAVE A REMARKABLE EFFECT ON THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

The Dry Leaves of Mexican Marihuana Mixed With Tobacco Make the Smoker Wilder Than a Wild Beast—Other Dangerous Plants.

Among the many curious weeds and plants found in the republic of Mexico are some that have remarkable effects on the human system. One of the most peculiar is marihuana, and so dangerous is it that the government had appointed special inspectors to see that the Indian women do not sell this or other dangerous plants in the market.

Marihuana is a weed used by people of the lower class and sometimes by soldiers; but those who make larger use of its are prisoners sentenced to long terms. The use of the weed and its sale, especially in the baracks and prisons, is very severely punished, yet it has many adepts and Indian women cultivate it because they sell it at rather high prices.

The dry leaves of marihuana, alone or mixed with tobacco, make the smoker wilder than a wild beast. It is said that immediately after the first three or four draughts of smoke, smokers begin to feel a slight headache; then they see everything moving round, and finally they lose all control of their mental faculties. They see herds of tigers, lions, devils and unheard-of monsters coming to attack them. They are not afraid at all, but feel themselves brave and strong enough to fight and annihilate so many enemies. Everything, the smokers say, takes the shape of a monster, and men look like devils. They begin to fight, and, of course, everything smashed is a monster "killed." But there are imaginary beings whom the wild man cannot kill, and these are what begin to inspire fear, until the man is panic-stricken and starts to run. Not long ago a man who had smoked a marihuana cigarette attacked and killed a policeman and badly wounded three others; six policemen were needed to disarm him and march him to the police station, where he had to be put into a straight-jacket. Such occurrences are frequent.

People who smoke marihuana finally lose their minds and never recover them, and they die, most of them suddenly.

There are other plants equally, if not more, dangerous, among which is the "tolvache," a kind of loco weed. The seeds of this plant, boiled up and drunk as tea will make a person desperately insane for all his life.

Among some classes of Mexico it is stated that Carlota, the empress of Mexico, lost her mind because she was given tolvache as a refreshment. Empress Carlota was the wife of Emperor Maximilian, who was shot in Queretaro. She lost her mind immediately after her trip from Mexico to Rome, and since then she has been desperately insane. The statement that she lost her mind because she was given tolvache is a most unfounded one; tolvache makes a person lose his or her mind immediately after drinking it, and the empress became insane many days after departure from Mexico.

There is, in the State of Michoacan, another plant the effects of which upon the human organism are very curious. The plant grows wild in some parts of Michoacan, and natives have observed that whenever they traverse a field where were many of such plants they lost all notion of places, and got lost, being unable to reach the place to which they were bound. An investigation was made by savants, and it was found that the smell of the plant in question made momentarily insane persons and animals. The insanity caused by the smell of the plant, however, is only momentary and persons do not lose the control of their faculties at all. They simply lose memory of everything, of even what has happened a few minutes before. For this reason when a person reaches a place where there are many of these plants he forgets where he is going, where the place is and even where he is and what he is doing there. It takes from three to four hours for a person affected by the smell of the plant to recover his consciousness, or rather the full control of his mental faculties. This plant was sent to the St. Louis exposition and commanded considerable attention from savants.

Another very curious plant is the one called 'de las Carreras," in some places where it grows. When a person drinks a brew of the leaves of seeds of the plant, he feels an impulse to run, and will run until he drops dead or exhausted to such an extent that he will die in a few minutes. It is of no use either to tie the legs of a person who has drunk the beverage or to lock him in a room; he will move or struggle all he can until he is as exhausted as if he had run miles and miles.

AN INDIAN'S APPETITE.

Ate Dinner Prepared for Four and Washed it Down Wtih Dishwater.

Captain J. L. Humfreville, in "Twenty Years Among Our Savage Indians," says that wild Indians did not jump to conclusions, but arrived at them by a keen process of reasoning after their own fashion. Their mental resources were naturally limited, but in those practices which their mode of life compelled them to adopt, and on which their existence depended, they were proficient.

All Indians had amusements and pastimes of their own, although the more ignorant the Indian the fewer were his pleasures. Running was a favorite amusement. A match between two Indians, with the judges appointed and everything in readiness, was sure to be interesting. Sometimes the race was for a short distance, probably an eighth of a mile.

A buffalo chase or hunt was not regarded as an amusement. It was more like work forced upon them by the necessity of securing their food and clothing, for upon their success their existence depended. They did not seem to recognize it as a pastime, but often went reluctantly about it as one doing hard work. Neither was the killing of small game sport. It was hard work with them, for they were frequently compelled to dismount and crawl a long distance to get within shooting range.

An amusing illustration of the Indian's abnormal appetite came under my personal experience in the Rocky Mountains. A body of troops were crossing to the Pacific slope, and encamped within a few miles of us. I had been apprised in advance of their coming, and had secured for the officers a pleasant surprise in the way of an abundant supply of fresh meat of the antelope and mountain sheep, and other eatables usually acceptable to soldiers after a weary march. I rode down to the camp shortly before dinner and invited the commanding officer and his staff to dine with us. He replied by inviting me to dine with him and his mess, remarking that he had an abundance of bacon and hominy. I laughingly answered, as I urged my invitation, that I had an Indian in my camp, a Sioux brave, who alone could eat all he had.

"If your Indian can do that," he replied, "I will accept your invitation with pleasure."

I accordingly despatched one of my escort to our camp with instructions to return with Short Ribs, which was the name of the voracious individual referred to. The mess was duly set, and the Indian invited to eat. He needed no pressing, but at once proceeded to clear the table. As the victuals continued to disappear the astonishment of the officers was amusing to behold. Short Ribs soon devoured all the food that had been prepared. I asked if they had anything more left; the officer laughingly answered, "Nothing except a basin of dishwater." This was ordered to be brought in. Short Ribs placed the dish-pan to his lips and drank about a third of its contents, setting down the vessel with a grunt of satisfaction, which indicated that he considered it the proper beverage with which to wash down his enormous meal. The amount of food consumed by him had been prepared for four hungry army officers.

MEASURING WITH THE EYE.

Odd Way a Clerk Has of Telling a Customer's Size in Gloves.

"While I was in a clothing store the other day I noticed a man wad his fist up and throw it down on the counter, and about the same time the fellow behind the counted rushed up to him, carefully rolled his fingers up into the palm of his hand, clinched his fist, and threw it down beside the other man's fist on the counter.

"That was a way the clerk had of measuring the customer's hand for a fit in gloves. "But how can you measure a big fist with a small one?" I asked him after the man had secured his gloves and departed. "I know my number," he said, 'and I can generally tell, almost to the dot, the difference between the size of gloves I wear and the size that will fit some other man. My eye is so trained that I rarely miss it.'

"He was right, and proved it by calling the number of glove which fits my hand by a hurried glance at the hand, folded up, and put beside his on the counter.

"'You see,' he added, 'it is largely a matter of practice, and really means nothing extraordinary about it. Some men, particularly military men, become experts in measuring distance with the eye. Other men are expert in telling the weight of certain articles. The expert shoe dealer could look at a foot and tell the number of shoe that will fit the foot. So clothiers can guess a man's waist and leg measurement by a mere glance, if they really know their business. The eye, in the long run, is more accurate, than the tape we use, in measuring, because the eye will take a more general view of the hand, the foot or the body, while the tape simply gives us the inches one way and another.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Women Golfers in England.

Six American ladies are likely to enter for our next ladies' golf championship at Cromer, which is arranged to come between the amateur competition at Prestwick and the open championship at St. Andrew's. It would be interesting if Mrs. W. J. Travis, encouraged by her husband's triumph over Great Britain, were to try her luck against the ladies. The consistent accuracy of such American players as Mr. Travis must have its effect on their ladies, especially in approaching and putting; and from the news brought home by visitors to the States like Miss Adair and Miss Dod, who has just returned, we shall no doubt have a hard game if their best players visit Cromer.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A bee that works only at night lives in the jungles of India.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

In 1890 the last instance of capital punishment by death took place in Persia.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Dec. 6, 1895.

Copper money in France is to be replaced by aluminum.

Dahlias 20 kinds, $1. H. Burt, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The Aztec Indians of Mexico are famous for their strength.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The life-saving dogs are valued by the police department of Paris.

Who Owns the Railroads?

H. T. Newcomb, of the Columbia Bar, has compiled a showing that 5,174,518 depositors savings banks of six Eastern States directly interested in the ownership of $442,354,086 of stock securities, that insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts own $845,889,038 of steam railroad stocks and bonds, and 74 corporations depend on $47,468,827 of similar securities for a portion of income. Other fiduciary institutions own enough railroad securities to swell such holdings up to more than two and a half dollars, about one-fifth of the entire capital invested in railroad property. These investments represent the savings of the masses, for there are twenty million holders of life insurance policies in the country, and more of fire insurance policies, while even greater number of depositors in banking and trust institutions. These investments are largely in railroad securities.

A Worthy Official.

W. W. Rockhill, appointed United States minister to China, is a prominent Orientalist and traveler. He began his diplomatic career as secretary to the American legation in Japan, and it was then that he became imbued with a desire to make a scientific study of the Chinese questions. He obtained his first essence from Tokio and set out disguised as a high priest, with a native attendants, to reach Lhassa, the forbidden city. He penetrated further into the forbidden country than any white man had done up to that time, and was finally put to flight because one of the provincial officials, learning of his mission, set a price upon his head. As a special commissioner to Peking after the Boxer uprising, he has able to render in an important way to the solution of the delicate problems which grew out of that affair.

Beats the Yankees.

It is stated by a London newspaper that a company has been formed to dig up earth from Palestine in which ages and to import them into the United States, labeled with an affidavit to the effect that the contents are guaranteed to be from the Holy Land.

Will Indict Meat Packers.

Chicago, Ill.—Well authenticated reports that the federal grand jury which is investigating the business methods of the meat packers will return indictments when it convenes Wednesday are prevalent. The report was that the adjournment taken Saturday was really decided upon in order to allow Assistant Attorney General Pagin time to draw up the bills at his leisure, and give due consideration to the mass of testimony gathered since the jury went into session.

CHILDREN AFFECTED

By Mother's Food and Drink.

Many babies have been launched into life with constitutions weakened by disease taken in with their mother's milk. Mothers cannot be too careful as to the food they use while nursing their babes. The experience of a Kansas City mother is a case in point.

"I was a great coffee drinker from a child, and thought I could not start a meal without it. But I found after a time it was doing me harm. For years I had been troubled with dizzy spells before my eyes and palpitation of the heart, to which was added, two years ago, a chronic sour stomach. My baby was born seven months old, and almost from the beginning it suffered from sour stomach. She got no relief taking it from me.

"In my distress I consulted a friend of more experience than mine, who told me to quit coffee, that coffee does not make good milk; I have since ascertained that it really dries up the milk.

"So I quit coffee, and tried in its place at last cocoa. But they did not agree with me. Then I turned to Postum. Coffee with the happiest results. It proved to be the very thing I needed. It not only agreed perfectly with baby and myself, but it increased the quantity of my milk. My husband threw away coffee and used Postum, quite as well of the dyspepsia with which he had been troubled. I no longer suffer from the dizziness, blind spells, pain in my heart or sour stomach. Postum has cured them.

"Now we all drink Postum from my husband to my seven months' old baby. It has proved to be the best health food we have ever used. We would not give up Postum for the best cup of coffee ever drank." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.

NEW IDEA TOILET

York City.—Draped waists [illegible] points at the front and back

TRAPPED BASQUE WAIST

Most and most stylish waist offered. This one is made

LATE DESIGN BY MA

and can be made with the postback, as illustrated, or with a may be liked. The model is of nut brown voile, with the of chiffon velvet, chemisette cuffs of cloth covered taffeta ruche lace insertion applied to diamonds, and is exceedingly ne, but all materials that are ough to drape well are appro- and the chemisette and cuffs any contrasting material. The the front are exceptionally and the high shaped collar the neck most satisfactorily. he sleeves are full at the shoul- ving the broad line, two are of e size.

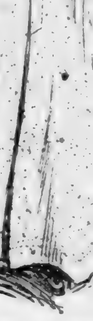
waist is made with the fitted which closes at centre front. lf consists of fronts, backs, ks and under-arm gores, the being laid over onto the side. The chemisette is arranged e lining and closes invisibly. waist is closed at the left of t. When liked the sleeves can ff at elbow length, as shown in ll view.

antity of material required for ium size is four yards twenty- one or two yards

Chic Light Blouse.

ver popular separate blouse more and more elaborate each with the return of the flow- figured silks many are made ese fabrics. For wear with frocks is a white taffeta with e rings. The round yoke and re heavy all-over lace, out- th two narrow bands of Per- broidery in delicate shades, one forming a deep point in finished with a jabot of fine bands of the material also out-

The quaint the medium



The pret recently w in all-over surface an These gow young girls

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

York City.—Draped waists cut
m yokes at the front are among

DRAPED BASQUE WAIST.

most satisfactory de-
offered. This one is especially

one, three and one-half yards twenty-seven, or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with one and one-fourth yards of silk for chemisette and cuffs and nine yards of lace insertion and one-half yard of bias velvet to trim as illustrated.

Gathered Shirt Waists.

Shirt waists made full at the shoulders are among the latest novelties shown and are peculiarly well adapted to the many light weight and soft cotton materials, although they are attractive in silk and in wool. This one allows a choice of yoke or no yoke, and includes sleeves of the very latest cut that are full at both shoulders and wrists. In the case of the model the material is white Persian lawn, the collar and cuffs being of linen, but the model is adapted to all waistings that can be made full with good effect.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as material renders desirable, fronts, backs and yoke, the yoke also being optional. The sleeves are in shirt waist style, with wide cuffs, and there is a turnover collar at the neck that is attached to the neckband by means of buttonholes and studs.

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

made with the pos-
illustrated, or with a
back. The model is
voile, with the
velvet, chemisette
covered taffeta
applied to
is that are
well are appro-
sette and cuffs can
material. The
exceptionally de-
shaped collar
most satisfactorily,
are full at the shoul-
ders and yet are of

made with the fitted
closes at centre front.
of fronts, backs,
arm gores, the
onto the side-
sette is arranged
closes invisibly,
closed at the left of
When liked the sleeves can
length, as shown in

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one or twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide.

Chic Light Blouse.

separate blouse
more elaborate each
return of the flow-
many are made
For wear with
white taffeta with
The round yoke and
all-over lace, out-
narrow bands of Per-
in delicate shades,
deep point in
finished with a jabot of the
of the material also out-

lines the yoke and forms a point on the shoulders. The sleeves are new, all the fullness at top, with smaller puff at elbows and a double flounce of lace as a finish.

An Evening Gown.

The prettiest evening gowns seen recently were of chiffon, which comes in all-over designs, or else with a plain surface and a deep flowered border. These gowns are much affected by young girls and debutantes.

TALKS

OYSTERS AND SPAGHETTI.

A souffle of oysters and spaghetti ought to be appetizing: Cut into tiny pieces three or four ounces of spaghetti and place a layer of it in the bottom of a baking-dish. Give it a sprinkling of pepper and salt and add a few bits of butter; then put in a layer of raw oysters and season. Alternate the layers until the dish is full, sprinkle the top thickly with cracker crumbs and grated cheese and bake a nice brown.

SALMON SOUP.

Salmon soup is still another dish in which that faithful help in many an emergency—a can of salmon—may be used. After removing all the oil, skin and bones from the contents of a small can of salmon, turn it into a saucepan with a tablespoonful of butter and let it become very hot. Then turn in one quart of milk with a little flour to thicken it, stir smooth, add two tablespoonfuls of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper, and when it begins to boil remove from the fire, strain, add a little chopped parsly and serve.

BRAISED CHICKEN.

Wash and peel a large turnip and a large onion, cut them into thin slices, with a little celery, a few sprigs of parsley and a bay leaf. Lay a few slices of fat bacon at the bottom of the pan; place the chicken, trussed for boiling, on it; cover the breast with slices of bacon. Put the vegetables round it with a few bones and one and a half pints of good stock and a little salt and pepper. Cover the pot closely, set it over a slow fire, put red coal on the top and cook slowly. When it is ready keep the meat hot while you strain the gravy and take off the fat; boil up quickly till it thickens.

CANAPES OF ASPARAGUS.

Canned asparagus is appreciated by many. It may be served in various ways. For an entree canapes of asparagus are appetizing. Cut two-inch thick slices of stale bread into rounds with a biscuit cutter. With a smaller cutter mark a circle in the center of each round and scoop the crumbs from it to the depth of an inch. Do this carefully, so that there will be a firm bottom and sides; lay these in a shallow dish and pour over them a cup of milk in which one egg has been thoroughly beaten. This amount of milk will be enough for six canapes; let them stand a moment or two. Then drop into hot fat and brown quickly or set in the oven just long enough to crisp; have ready a pint of asparagus tips; put into a saucepan two ounces of butter and as soon as melted add a tablespoonful of flour; add a half cup of boiling water, let it come to a boil, then put in the asparagus tips, a teaspoonful of fine chopped parsley and the juice of a lemon; fill the canapes with this, arrange on a platter and garnish with parsley, or cress and slices of lemon.

HELPFUL HINTS.

A small teaspoonful of pulverized borax or a teaspoonful of ammonia in a washbowl of tepid water makes a good cleansing bath for the sick.

It is said that thin silk stockings, if worn under the ordinary cotton stockings, will prevent chilblains as well as keep the feet warm.

Lemons are very useful in health and sickness. Hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for an incipient cold. It is also excellent in cases of biliousness. For malaria, the "Roman cure" is prepared by cutting the rind and pulp of a lemon into a pint of water, then boiling until there is only a half pint. One teaspoonful should be taken before each meal. This has cured obstinate cases when turning yellow.

Without care knives not in use soon spoil. Keep them in a box in which sifted quicklime has been placed. The blades should be covered with this, but it must not touch the handles, which should be occasionally exposed to the air to keep them from turning yellow.

When it is necessary to clean windows in damp weather, use a little methylated spirit, and you will polish the windows in half the time, as the spirit evaporates, and dries the superfluous moisture as it goes.

One of the newest and most popular ways to cover a front door panel is with a plain brussels net—white if the woodwork is white; ecru if the woodwork is dark. An insertion of lace is usually sewed on this. Over the panel a thin silk curtain is arranged to draw at night.

All-over lace to be had for draping purposes in all the desirable tints, is much used at present for window hangings where something different is desired. A window seat painted white and cushioned in a rich, old blue corduroy, looks extremely well with this all-over lace of a lighter shade of blue used for the window above.

Violet enameled furniture, with loose cushions of flowered chintz or silk, is on view in exclusive decorators' shops.

Mission styles in furniture, in the characteristic severe designs, are now seen developed in mahogany, but the result is incongruous, to say the least.

Greater New York consumes 1,380,000 quarts of milk a day.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

As Congress has been examining the notion of a whipping post for such husbands in the District of Columbia, as beat their wives; it is pertinent to remark that the day of the whipping post was also the day of the ducking stool for such women as nagged their husbands.

Prof. Bailey, of Cornell University, says that dairying is a kind of manufacturing enterprise. The barn is the factory. Cows are the machines. Hay and silage and concentrated foods are raw materials. The factory should run all the year. The barns must be adapted to the health and comfort of the animals, not merely a place in which to keep them or store them for half a year.

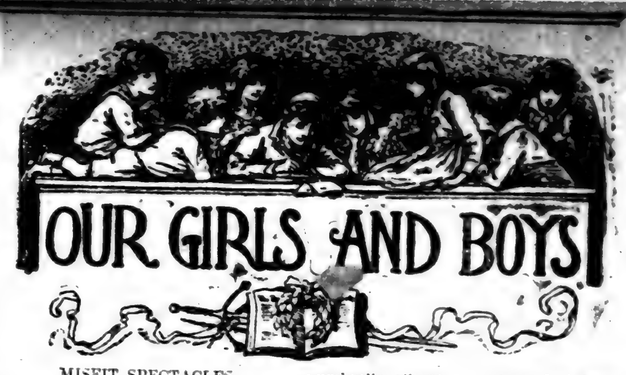
A prominent surgeon of St. Louis takes occasion to confute the popular theory that fruit seeds are the cause of appendicitis. He states that during his nineteen years of experience operating on several hundred cases of the disease, he has found no proof in any case that the cause of the trouble was owing to seeds of fruits. No doubt, the use of certain kinds of fruits has been somewhat reduced by the popular fancy regarding the danger of swallowing the seeds, although leading medical authorities have frequently pronounced the fear groundless, at least so far as concerns the disease of appendicitis.

Maxwell, the irrigation expert, declares that the Government has lost $70,000,000 in the past two years through misuse of the national timber lands. He asserts that the land is going into the possession of sharpers, who obtain it for far less than the timber alone is worth. His remedy is to set apart as forest reserves every acre of public forest land more valuable for timber than for mining or agriculture, and to repeal the timber and stone act, as recommended by the President. At present forest lands are passing into private control at a rapid rate, and like other good things, seem not to be fully appreciated until they are gone.

A writer in Leslie's Weekly thinks that the world is growing better and gives the following reason for so thinking: "A sure indication that the world is growing better is afforded in the change of public sentiment, not only in this country, but in other lands, with reference to the lottery business. Less than half a century ago the lottery device was frequently resorted to in the United States for the purpose of raising money for educational and charitable purposes, and families of the most respectable sort thought nothing of patronizing lotteries for the chances offered in the way of prize dinner sets and other articles for household use. But an enlightened public sentiment, backed up by the law, has done away with all these gambling enterprises, except as they are suffered to exist, under some transparent guise, in church fairs and government land distributions.

There is no place perhaps where at first sight dirt is less avoidable than on the farm, says the Youth's Companion, for the very essence of farm work consists in dealing with the earth, and nearly every farming operation brings the farmer necessarily more or less in contact with the soil. Yet the farmer knows better than most people that what he terms "earth," "soil" and "dirt" do not necessarily mean the same thing, and that there is such a thing as clean earth or clean soil, and on the other hand, soil and earth which are dirty. Of late years bacteriology has shed new light upon these well-known differences, and today science is disposed to restrict the word "dirt" more nearly than formerly to its dictionary meaning, which is "excrement." If this meaning be attached to dirt, then dirty earth is simply earth that has been fouled. On the other hand, clean earth may be really, as it often appears to be, pure and unpolluted; and even garden soil, although frequently manured, may be comparatively clean, for old or rotted manure, as every farmer knows, is very different from that which is fresh.

A woman's club the other day debated the question whether married women should pay their bills. Strange to say, most of the good ladies present were disposed to think that they should not. Even where a woman has no property or earnings of her own to dispose of, it should be a matter of pride with her to pay the debts she incurs in her own person, continues the New York Evening World. To run up accounts at random, leaving it to some one else to settle them when due, is one of the surest ways to cultivate extravagant habits. Thrift is an ornament in every housewife, and the housewife, in spite of all our modern improvements, is the best type of womanhood the world knows. As a matter of fact, the average woman is a shrewder buyer than the average man within her sphere of experience. She knows when she gets her money's worth, and she insists upon having it. Even where she has not learned the value of money by earning it outside the home, she often can teach her helpmate how it is best spent. At any rate, nothing is more certain than that without responsibility she will never learn. The man who relieves his wife of this routine responsibility has no just reason for complaining if her bills are so heavy as to embarrass him.—Evening World.



MISFIT SPECTACLES.

We wondered why the spectacles that help grandpa to read
Would make things, when I put them on, look very queer indeed.
Good reason why his spectacles for me will never do,
For, don't you see, my eyes are brown, while grandpapa's are blue!

—St. Nicholas.

THE MYSTERIOUS PLAYER.

"Molly," mamma called, softly, "don't, dear! Baby's just beginning to get sleepy."

The sharp little patter of trills and scales on the piano kept on, undiminished.

"Molly, stop playing at once!" mamma's voice had the ring of command in it, but the patter of notes still continued. She did not dare to move, for baby's eyes were narrowing drowsily to little blue slits, and they must not fly open again. When at last the noise stopped, they were shut, and baby had landed on Noddle's Island after a long trip on a "choppy" sea.

Molly tiptoed into the room.

"Molly," mamma said, gravely, "didn't you hear me tell you to stop drumming on the piano?"

"Why, I never, mamma!" whispered Molly, surprised. "I haven't been in the music-room a tall!"

"Then it must have been Faith, but it didn't sound like her. She really plays little tunes."

"Faithie's out in the hammock, mamma."

"Why!" mamma said. "And the boys are gone. Who could— Hark!"

The patter of notes again, running up and down the keyboard. Molly's eyes grew big with astonishment.

It was a queer little tuneless jig, with rests and "andantes" and "fortissimos" playing tag through it, and A flats and B sharps stepping on each other's heels.

Then it stopped short. Mamma held out her hand to Molly, and they stole to the music-room door together. No one there. Peter Burr lay curled on the sofa in a doze, not looking at all as if he had just seen a ghost. So the queer little mystery stayed undiscovered until, a day or two after, Molly suddenly stepped right into the middle of it. She was hurrying through the hall when she heard the piano "going" again in the funny way.

"Oh, my!" she thought. "There 'tis playing on itself again—why-ee!"

For she had stopped at the door, and there was Peter Purr playing a tune all to himself! Peter Purr! Who ever would have thought? Molly stood and watched him do it. He leaped from the piano-stool to the keyboard, and whisked lightly back and forth, in great delight at his own music. His soft, padded toes struck the notes gently and made funny trills and quavers. Over and over again the tune played under his feet, and then it came to a sudden end. Peter Purr leaped down to the floor, and before Molly could unscrew the little round "O!" of astonishment her lips made, he was fast asleep on the sofa.—Annie Hamilton Donnell, in Youth's Companion.

A CIGAR-BOX BOAT.

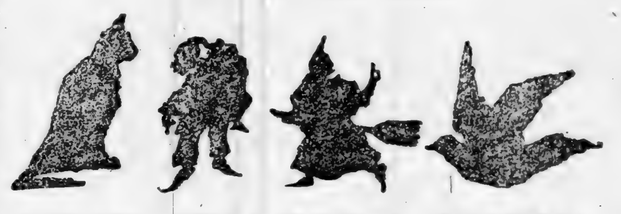
The first thing to be done is to secure a good, strong cigar box and to rip away its lid. Cut two pieces of pasteboard, each the width of the box by one-third of its length, and tack these across the front and back of the opening. This makes a fore and after deck. With a hatchet chop from an umbrella rib two masts a foot long, pushing one through the fore and one through the after deck, and pounding both firmly into the bottom of the cigar box. Take what remains of the umbrella rib, say three inches; lay half of it along the middle of the fore deck, allowing the other half to project; secure it to the pasteboard with sealing wax, and the bowsprit is in position.

Now the cigar box commences to resemble a ship and it is time to begin the propeller. For this purpose, cut from the cover two strips of wood an inch broad, and tack these to the sides of the box just at the bottom, so that five inches stick out at each side of the back of the box. The position of the strips to the box is the position of shafts to a wagon, except that they are behind instead of in front. They must be tacked very strongly. When this is done, run a stout rubber band from the end of one shaft to the end of the other. Cut out of what is left of the cigar-box top a paddle four

A CIGAR BOX BOAT AND PADDLE.

inches long and an inch and a half wide, and the motive power of the boat is ready. You have only to push the paddle between the two sides of the rubber band, midway between the shafts, and turn it round from left to right until the rubber is twisted tight. When you let go of the paddle it will turn rapidly until the elastic is untwisted, and if the boat is in the water the turning will send it ahead. The stronger this apparatus and the tighter the rubber is twisted the farther the boat will go.

What remains to be done is only to make the box water tight and to increase its likeness to a ship. The first task can be accomplished by calking the cracks inside the box and the holes made by the masts with putty or gum. If neither is handy, light a candle and let the tallow drip into the proper places. Run a string from the mainmast to the foremast, and from the foremast to the bowsprit for rigging, and glue a tiny flag to the top of each. Cut portholes along the side of the boat, or paint them there with ink. A spool can be made to look like a donkey engine, a tiny box will serve as a cabin, and the vessel is ready to be floated. If the work is done neatly the craft will be as trim and as serviceable as an iron toy that would cost from $3 to $10 in any of the shops.—New York Evening Mail.



THE SHADOW SHOW

By Charlotte Shields.

"Come, children," says mama, "you surely must know
'Tis time you were ready to come to the show."
Then we scamper up stairs as fast as can be,
For we know just what mama means, you see.
Our bed is the grand stand, the tickets our gowns,
And the actors all come from faraway towns.
The lamp is turned up until it is bright,
And mama takes paper and crumples it tight,
First twisting it this way, then bending it that,
Pulling it out or pressing it flat,
Till the shadows it makes upon the white wall
Are funniest figures, both short and tall.
Here comes an old soldier, so brave and so true;
And then—the old woman that lived in a shoe!
A Chinaman next with a pack on his back,
And shoes with points as sharp as a tack,
And there is a witch very plainly you see,
She surely is after the Chinaman's tea.
And—well, I declare!—there's Tabby, the cat,
Looking as if she were seeing a rat.
"And the bird," mama says, "with its wings outspread,
Is flying home to its tree to bed;
'Tis time for birdies to be in their nest,
And 'tis time for children to lie down and rest."

THE UNION.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The UNION and Yellow Jacket, $1.00

The UNION and Home and Farm $1.00

The UNION and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, $1.25

The UNION and Weekly Atlanta Constitution. $1.50

The UNION and Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat $1.50

The UNION and Saturday News $1.25

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50 tf

OIL AND POPULISM IN KANSAS.

Kansas Republicans Adopt Populist Ideas Against the Trusts.

Populists throughout the country regard with demure interest the modest strides which Kansas is taking in State Socialism.

That Republican State is to own and operate oil refineries to the end that Rockefeller's Trust may not swallow the earth.

* * * * *

Besides the Kansas State refinery, the Republican legislature favors other things which are almost new under the sun.

No trust, corporation or private partnership shall be allowed to sell cheaper in one place than in another in Kansas—freight being deducted.

All over that State the price must be the same.

Maximum freight rates have been established, oil pipe lines have been made common carriers, and the pumping of Kansas gas out of Kansas forbidden.

Is it possible that we Populists are to find ourselves reduced to a state of mere "eminent respectability" by such thoroughgoing revolutionists as the Republicans of Kansas?—Tom Watson, in his Magazine for April.

AN AX NEEDED FOR THE TRUSTS.

The man who believes that the autocratic class in Russia will give up its advantages without a fight is a superficial student of history, just as the man who believes that the dominating trusts and corporations in these United States can be made, by moral suasion, to turn loose, is an idle dreamer who knows nothing of the greed of class rule. No matter under what name it exploits the people, or under what form it exerts its power, or under what particular system of legislation it usurps control and veils its rascalities, to make it turn loose you must beat it in battle or make it afraid.—Tom Watson, in his Magazine for April.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The suggestion of Mr. Jasper N. Dennis as expressed in the following letter is very good, and can easily be accomplished by our people, and it would be an ideal way to celebrate our national birthday.

"Clanton, Ala., April 3, '05.

"Editor Union:

"I wish to suggest through your paper that the S. C. A. hold a county meeting on the 4th of July, 1905, and have in connection a double dinner, i. e., a basket picnic in connection with an up-to-date barbecue. Everybody to be invited to come, with their families. To have the best lecturers possible to address the people on the agricultural needs of the day, and other subjects that are strictly non-political. Why can't we give Clanton the largest gathering of its life, and yet make it profitable? How pleasant it would be to assemble the people of old Chilton in one solid body, all working for the advancement of education in agriculture? Hoping to hear from others on this subject at an early date, I am, respectfully yours,

"J. N. DENNIS."

DELINQUENT TAXES.

The delinquent tax list that appears in this issue is the ONLY authorized list for this county, and is the cause of our being a day behind, this week. Collector Hubbard, in his anxiety to save tax payers as much as possible, always waits till the last minute before he will advertise them, trying to avoid the extra costs that accrue to the delinquents.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The court was in session Monday and Tuesday, and transacted the county business; present Com.'s W. H. Conway, Alex Glasscock, Moses Robinson and R. P. Kendrick, Chairman Judge L. H. Reynolds. The court scrutinizes accounts very closely, and every account must be itemized and sworn to. Lawyer Lyman, representing the M. and O. R. R., was on hand, asking for the return of the money the road paid as bridge tax, but the court refused to allow it. This case is a hold-over from Judge Adams' incumbency.

COUNTY COURT.

County Judge L. H. Reynolds held his regular court on Monday, only two cases, both colored, and charged with vagrancy, plead not guilty, but the court found them guilty by the evidence, and sentenced Will Goodgame to 30 days' hard labor and $100 fine; Reb Easley got off easier, he received $50 fine only. The vagrancy law is a hummer if it is enforced, and would soon clean up Clanton's loungers. "There are others."

THORSEY.

The young people "surprised" Charlie Howard at the home of his parents on Wednesday of last week; from expressions heard, all seemed to enjoy the affair; Mr. Howard left for Chicago Friday morning. H. Chr Grefsing, of Birmingham, was here on business last week. Rev. Hutchinson, whose sermons have been highly appreciated by our people, left for the north Friday. Miss Maud Bosworth left for her home in Portland, Ind., on Saturday, stopping for a few days at Birmingham en route. We all bade her goodbye with regret. Nim Turner has gone to Birmingham for a few days and will then proceed to his home in Ridgeville, Ind. There was a large crowd at the concert Friday night and all pronounced it good. Mrs. A. Horn entertained on Friday afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. Schaefer, of Burkette, Ind. A large number of our Thorsby ladies were present. Mrs. Dr. Nix has returned from her visit to Southern Alabama. Mrs. J. O. Ray spent Tuesday with her relatives here. Len McFarland arrived from Pensacola Tuesday to pay a short visit to his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Alf Tornblom. Len is one of the crew of the U. S. S. Tacoma. Mrs Emma Kerr and Mr. John Talley were married by Rev. C. K Hilland at the parsonage on Saturday night. We all wish them happiness and prosperity. Several picnics were held near our town last Sunday.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met at Clanton on 1st inst., pursuant to call of County Superintendent of Education J. W. Moore. The following business was transacted and being considered of interest to the public, is by order of "Board" submitted for publication: To authorize and empower Supt. J. W. Moore to make monthly payments on contracts of all teachers, upon the presentation of monthly reports properly filled out, and signed by two or more of the District Trustees from each district from which funds are to be paid. Prof. R. A. Rasco was nominated and duly elected president of the Board; (Note.) Superintendent J. W. Moore has been serving as president; the change was made not from any dissatisfaction with Supt. Moore, but because it is not customary for the superintendent to serve as president. A reapportionment of the funds at Ocampo was made. (For explanation communicate with any member of Board.) Eleven children were transferred from District 59 to adjoining district in Shelby Co. Motion to allow contract for a term of four months in summer schools wherever this is best and with approval of State Supt.; carried. Prof. Rasco was elected delegate to the "State Educational Association" to be held in Montgomery, June 7-9.

Moved that all applicants for contracts to teach shall present a written recommendation from the District Trustees of district in which school is to be taught; carried. Board adjourned sine die.

R. A. RASCOE, Chairman.
G. L. SPEER, Secretary.

RANDOLPH.

Many in town Saturday; otherwise things are quiet. Rev. Connell preached to a good congregation at the Baptist church Thursday night. Major Howison carried his last lot of cattle to Selma Monday, making over a hundred head he has fattened for beef the past winter. Y. O. Freeman, of Hubbard, was in town Monday. Prayer service held at Rev. A. J. Lumpkin's Saturday night. Miss Evie Waldrup, of Macedonia, was in town Saturday. Luther Palmer and Dr. Sam Woolley went turkey hunting last week, but failed to hear the turkey. D. H. Hodgins and daughter, Miss Evie, of Pleasant Grove, were in town last week. Mr. and Mrs. Boge Rasberry, of Antioch, were in town Friday. He is an old Chiltonian. T. J. Ward and Z. J. Jones and family spent Sunday in Chilton. We were pleased to read the letter in The Union of last week from beautiful Thorsby. Misses Annie and Maggie MacMillan were in town Monday. Randolph was well represented at Sparks' circus in Maplesville Saturday by Luther Palmer, Dr. Albert Woolley and wife, Marvin Davis, Howard Duke, Morgan Smitherman, Arthur Crawford, Harvey Nix, John T. Weeks and others. Charlie Bearden, of Macedonia, was in town last week. A new bell has been placed in the school house. Rev. D. Z. Merchant and wife were visitors Saturday. W. H. Mahan's family have moved out to their farm west of Mars Hill in Chilton. Henry Veazey was in town last week and carried out a Planet, Jr., plow and a bushel of velvet beans; success to you, Johnnie. E. G. Cofer, a leading merchant of Bessie, was in town Monday. Success to THE UNION, the People's paper.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

BEAT FOUR.

Planting corn is all the go in Beat 4, and you can hear "gee" and "haw" sounding over the hills, and the proud farmer whistles for joy at the thought of 10-cent cotton. Willie Foshee, who's been in Elmore county the past few weeks, spent Sunday with home folks. Miner Littlejohn and his charming bride visited her parents last week. Miss Dovie Smith visited her sister at Lomax last week. Messrs. Arnold Downs and George Driver, of Cooper, are quite frequent visitors at A. Eiland's. J. F. Hayes is all smiles and seems to be in favor of good roads, for he tries to knock the top off those red hills in Beat 9 every Sunday. Mr. Jones, the Photographer from Randolph, was in this community last week. I think all the young men had their "beauty snatched." It sure looked that way to ye writer. Subscribe for THE UNION and get the news.

"LONESOME JOE."

LOMAX.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space to reply to "Observer" of Lomax. It seems he thinks that if we had stock law in Chilton we'd be more civilized. Mr. Observer, don't you know that stock law would cause ill feelings between neighbors who are now friends? What does stock law mean? It means many little children suffering for milk that get a little now, but that supply would be cut off by stock law. I think I've worked in as many stock law counties as "Observer," and I like Chilton best because there is no such law here. I thought but little about stock law until 1897, when I went from Bibb county to York, Ala., and it put me to thinking when I saw those pretty ranges for cattle and none allowed to run out and eat the grass. Why does grass grow? God put it here for some purpose, and cattle, hogs, sheep and goats can eat it, but we can't. We can have good stock, stock law or no stock law—that is left with us. No credit comes to a man for doing what he is forced to do, but give him credit for what he does of his own free will. When the oldest settlers of this county want stock law, I'll give up and hold my peace, but I'll never give back when it is a new comer, for then I've as much right to express my opinion as he has, and he as much as me. Who does the stock law benefit? The man that owns the most land. It does not benefit the renter at all, but if he pays poll tax, why not let him count one in asking for stock law as well as one in voting on it? I guess somebody's stock has been bothering "Observer." Maybe his fence is sorry. I don't know where it is. I've some stock running out, but they won't bother any man's land that has it fenced and keeps his gates shut. If I owned land that wasn't cleared I wouldn't care how many cattle run over it. If I want to live under stock law I'll move to Coosa, Elmore, Dallas, Marengo, or Sumpter, where it may be more civilzed than Chilton. I'll never vote for stock law until the old white-headed settlers want it. They have been here longer than we have, and ought to know what is best for the welfare of the county. As to good roads, we've got reasonably good roads in Chilton. I've worked on the roads in Bibb, Shelby and Jefferson, and on the average we've got as good public roads as any, except Jefferson. Kicking about public roads is mostly done by those that don't work on them. Success to THE UNION.

G. W. JONES.

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It."

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E Watson, of Georgia, has begun the publication of a magazine?

You know who Mr. Watson is? He's the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of Tom Watson's Magazine was published Feb. 25. It is $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128-page magazine in America if you fail to subscribe. Now we will send you the magazine and THE UNION, your best county paper, for $1.50 per year for both. Don't delay with your subscriptions, but send them in at once. tf

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County. Chancery Court. 7th District, Northeastern Division.

Pearl Payne, Complainant, vs. Rome Payne, Defendant.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit on file of A. C. Smith, of counsel for Complainant, that the Defendant, Rome Payne, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that his residence is unknown to affiant, and further that in the belief of said affiant, the Defendant, Rome Payne, is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the UNION, a newspaper published in Chilton county, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him the said Rome Payne, to answer, plead or demur to the Bill of Complaint in the above cause on or before the 15th day of April, 1905, and failing so to do within thirty days thereafter, a Decree Pro Confesso may be taken taken against him in said cause.

Witness my hand, this 14th day of March, 1905.

S. A. STEWART,
Register in Chancery.

By:
SMITH & MIDDLETON,
Attorneys for Complainant.

3-15 4t

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Fever. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., March 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on April 29, 1905, viz: Viney Pellam widow of Robert Pellam, H. E. No. 35464, for the Se 1-4 of Se 1-4, Section 32, Tp. 21 n of R 16 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

William Ratland,
D. I. Deramus,
A. H. Hunt,
A. J. Dennis, all of Verbena, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

3-23-05 6t

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE PROGRAM,

To Be Held at Thorsby, April 14-15, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Devotional exercises, Rev. P. G. Maness

10:30 a. m.—Welcome address, J. L. Ruffin; response, V. J. Gragg.

11 a. m.—Address to teachers, Robert Jones.

11:30 a. m.—To what extent should the Bible be taught in the public schools? E. Y. McMorries, Miss Nannie O. Shivers.

wfii of shrdlu un nn

1:30 p. m.—The need of better school buildings, A. E. Davis.

2:30 p. m.—The law in regard to public schools and how to enforce it, B. R. Richardson, J. N. Goss.

3:30 p. m.—The value of pedagogy to the teacher, P. G. Maness, C. J. Eiland.

SATURDAY.

9:00 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:30 a. m.—The results of local taxation, Miss Celestra Dunlap, W. B. Speer.

10:30—The teachers' work, Robert Sessions, Miss Mary Lee Maxwell.

11:00 a. m.—Criticisms of the teacher, J. U. Crumpton, J. H. Anderson.

12 noon—Song and adjournment.

R. A. RASCO,
J. W. MOORE,
H. L. DAVIS,
W. O. PERRY,
Committee.

tf

NOTICE!

The Executive Committee of Chilton County S. C. A. is hereby called to meet at Clanton on Saturday, April 8th, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of organizing, and attending to such other business as may come before the body.

tf J. W. SORRELL, Chairman.

NOTICE!

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Collins Chapel Alliance on Friday and Saturday, April 28-29, 1905, the original date having been changed.

ALEX G. DAKE.
tf Secretary and Treasurer.

UP-TO-DATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographer Lyon has spent the past month in the best gallery in the state getting new ideas in Photography. He will keep his CLANTON GALLERY open from the 1ST to the 15TH of each month. tf

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf. T. M. Driver.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. Ave & 7th St,

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes

FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch

Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.

Full particulars furnished upon application to WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

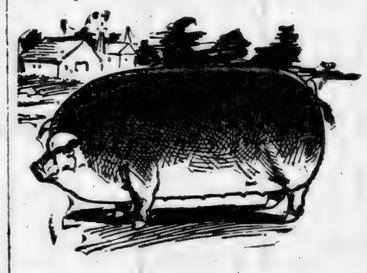
Thorsby, Alabama.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs 50c. Packing for ship 10c extra.



PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Ala.

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly

LOCAL AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.
Term—Third Monday in May.
Term—Fourth Monday in November.

L. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
Term—Second Monday in March.
Term—Second Monday in September.

Judge—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.
First Monday in each month.

County Commissioners' Court.
First Monday February, first Monday, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.
Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Clerk—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Treasurer—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
1st District—W. H. Conway.
2nd District—Alex Glasscock.
3rd District—R. P. Kendrick.
4th District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding churches which they would like published. Also if there are any changes in these notices please send correspondence.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Mount Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley, R. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Mount Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman 4th Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

Mount Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 5th Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Pleasant Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk.

Antioch Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Mount Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Verbena Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Clanton—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; meets before the second Sunday; J. Weathby, clerk, Verbena.

Liberty Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—1st Saturday, Clanton.

Verbena Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 404—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 304—First Saturday, Clanton.

Calera Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 307—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Chilman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 504—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Thorsby Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 504—Saturday on or before full moon, Thorsby.

Maplesville Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 504—Wednesday on or before full moon, Maplesville.

I. O. O. F.

Clanton Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Verbena Lodge, No. 304— Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Camp Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Chilton Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R. J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Verbena Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON ...

Total receipts ...
Price on same ...
Total receipts ...
Price same ...

LOCAL ...

J. M. Deason ... day.

The daily ... Clanton R. F. ... tinued.

James M. ... is at work ... lishing touches ... residence, which ... house in our ...

Carey Hull ... Miss Naomi ... Carey ...

J. E. ... Sunday ...

T. J. ... Nat ... county, ... Winston.

John H. ... last. He ... church building ... nearly ... Number ... Spencer ...

At the ... Events at The ... McConnaughey ... Need of Better ... How to Get ... If you want ... you are ... possible ... the average ...

Prosperity ... Circuit Court ... Tuesday ... the ... rest the ... on in the ... hope the ...

Mrs. ... very ill at ... Verbena ... ful of a ...

Application ... for carrier ... last week ... C. L. ... Shaw and ... Jemison ...

W. M. ... Monday ... H. P. ... Wednesday ... Esther, ... the doctor ... C. W. ... for Wednesday ... The ... concert ... Judge ... night. ... wide open ... pie were ... for the ... very helpful ... member ... spirit that ...

MA ...

John ... Johnson ... from ... Mimes ... Watseh ...

Sam ... John ...

BIG STORE, Cor. Ave 7th St.

Head of The Procession.

Clothing, Hats, Shoes

RNITURE,

BURIAL NECESSITIES.

MULLINS,

Alabama

Specialty..

her.

e Reliable.

made to Wear.

OT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

ceries, Flour and Fee

Tobacco and Snuff.

ment Full and Complete.

W. SMITH.

ding Clanton, Alaba

al Insurance Associatio

of Alabama.

PECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

ople and for the People.

County Branch

d February 3rd, 1900.

WALLACE C. EDLER,
Sec'y.-Treas.

Dwellings, Outbuildings and Co

ck against Loss by Fire, Wind

Cheapest, Safest and Most

surance Known to Man.

6-100 of 1 percent.

hed upon application to

ACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala

Prevents Fevers

S FURNISH PURE WATE

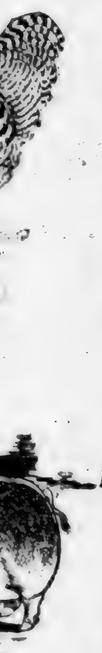
water or no charge mad

Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

ama.

WOODLAW FARM.



Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh egg 50c. Packing for ship 10c extra.

PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices b you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,

Maplesville, Ala

Practical Watchm and Optician

Eyes Correct Fitted

Mail orders promptly

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.
Term—Third Monday in May.
Term—Fourth Monday in No-

—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
Te—Second Monday in
Term—Second Monday in Sep
ellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
er—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

County Court.
Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
Monday February, first Mon-
first Monday June, second
July second Monday August,
day November.

County Officers.
of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
urer—W. T. Callen.
—J. M. Morgan
or—J. O. Middleton.
ssessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
District—W. H. Conway.
District—Alex Glasscock.
District—R. P. Kendrick.
District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
R. Dail Cabiness.

State Senator.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

rs and clerks are cordially ask-
nd the editor any news regard-
r churches which they would
If there are any
n these notices please send cor-

ISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd
E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings-
D. Ng[illegible]

n—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
Sundays. W. J. Mullins, clerk.

nut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason,
nday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

ty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman
nday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

delein—Rev. G. W. Freeman,
nday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman,
nday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

r Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
nday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

n Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd
J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

ns Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas
nday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

n Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas
nday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

sant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
nday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st
G. W. Gothard, clerk.

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before the second Sunday; J.
rnathy, clerk, Verbena.

Mount M. E. Church—Rev
pastor 2nd Sunday. Song
every 2nd and 4th Sunday af-
Prayer meeting every Wed-
night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

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on R. A. Chapter, No. 116—
Saturday, Clanton.

de Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
ourth Saturday, Cooper.

ton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
irst Saturday, Clanton.

Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
irst Saturday, Billingsley.

man Lodge, A. F. and A. M.,
d—Saturday on or before full
Marbury.

Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
Saturday on or before full moon,
on.

ton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
Tuesday on or before full moon,
on.

I. O. O. F.

Lodge—First and third Sat-

ton Lodge No. 304— Second and
Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

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Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

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Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs
lly invited. E. B. Langston, C.
J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

eka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second
ourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to April 5, '05, 6,592.
Price on same date, 7 3-4c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,648.
Price same date, 13 3-8c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

I. M. Deason was in Clanton Thursday.

The daily weather reports on the Clanton R. F. D. routes are discontinued.

James M. Moore, THE PAINTER, is at work in Verbena putting the finishing touches to H. B. Oliver's new residence, which is called the finest house in our county.

Carey Hubbard, wife and daughter, Miss Naomi, were in Clanton Friday. Carey says W. B. Hubbard is quite sick with pneumonia.

J. E. Littlejohn was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

T. J. Dupree has moved from Clanton to Natural Bridge in Winston county, where he will operate a grist mill. We are sorry to lose him, but he is in good republican company in Winston.

John H. Glass was in Clanton Friday. He says that the Methodist church building at Mount Pleasant is nearly completed, and they expect to organize the Sunday school the second Sunday in April. May success attend their efforts.

Anderson Baker, Sr., was in Clanton Monday.

J. M. Grant, who represents Beat 10 on the Executive Committee of the Cotton Association, was in Clanton Monday. He reports having organized the Corinth District last week. Nine members to start with, and many more in proespect. Mr. Grant also took the oath of office as Deputy Tax Collector before Judge Reynolds.

Joseph Glasscock, of Jemison, was a pleasant visitor Monday.

T. J. and Monroe Hubbard were in Clanton this week closing up the tax year.

D.S. Robinson had a bad loss last week, 8 bales of cotton burned and a buggy. The cause of the fire is not known, but the building was quite a distance from the dwelling.

J. H. Popwell was in Clanton Monday.

Judge Reynolds has a new horse (Kentucky bred) and it is a beauty and a fine mover.

Mrs. M. E. Varner died Tuesday morning in childbirth. The infant is living. The deceased resided in Bethel community, Beat 10.

C. N. Kicker was in Clanton Tuesday. He says his mother (Mrs. J. W. Kicker) has recovered from her recent illness.

At the Teachers' Institute that meets at Thorsby April 14-15, Mrs. McConaughey will speak on "The Need of Better School Buildings and How to Get Them."

If you want a good position, or if you want a home, read the notice of Marbury Lumber Company in this issue.

Rev. A. C. Swindall filled his regular appointment in Clanton Sunday. It is announced that Rev. Dr. Montague, President of Howard College and a divine of national reputation, will preach at Clanton Baptist church on the morning of the third Sunday in this month. Every one that can should take advantage of the opportunity to hear this noted preacher. If possible he will preach at Verbena in the evening.

Probate Clerk H. I. Honeycutt and Circuit Clerk Sam W. Collins left Tuesday evening for Florida, where they will enjoy a week's fishing and rest themselves after their arduous toil in their respective offices. We hope the fish will bite well.

Mrs. S. E. Johnson, who has been very ill at her parents' residence, near Verbena, is reported better, and hopeful of a speedy recovery.

Applicants for positionas rural letter carrier were examined at Clanton last week. F. J. Fitts, J. H. Thomas, C. L. Langston, Jim Cobb, Henry Shaw and —. —. Gentry tried from Jemison; and James Hayes from Maplesville. Their percentages will be sent here from Washington later.

W. M. Moore was a pleasant visitor Monday.

H. B. Roper was in Clanton Monday.

John Mims No. 1 was in town Monday and says S. D. No. 29 organized the cotton asssociation last week.

M. F. Lett was in Clanton Monday.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Goodgame left here for Montgomery Monday morning. They keep Frank on the go pretty much all the time.

T. S. Martin was in town Wednesday.

J. N. Williams was in Clanton Wednesday.

Rev. B. H. Vickers was in town Wednesday with his daughter, Miss Esther, who is still under the care of the doctor.

M. C. Williams was a pleasant visitor Wednesday.

The "Ladies Aid" of the Methodist church gave an entertainment at Judge Reynolds' residence Tuesday night. The judge threw his house wide open and some seventy-odd people were there, and the "collection" for the "Aid" was quite large. It is very helpful to a church to have as a member one with the high public spirit that Judge Reynolds displays.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Talley and Miss Emma Kerr; Johnson Shaw and Miss Zenie Atchison; S. R. Billingsley and Miss Norah Mims; R. A. Davis and Miss Hattie Watson.

Colored.

Sam Williams and Milly Shepard; John Wilson and Lizzie Whitman.

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a good paying position, write

The Marbury Lumber Co.,
Marbury, Ala.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

The State of Alabama,
Chilton County.

The tax collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. The persons named below or owners unknown are reported as delinquent, and the following real estate is reported as assessed to them, to-wit.

BEAT NO. 1.

Cahaba Timber Mining and M. F. G. Co., or Owner Unknown: The S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 and the E. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 36, T. 24, R. 15. Tax and costs, $5.44.

BEAT NO. 2.

Jennie S. Edler: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4, Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Tax and costs, $4.54.

Mrs. L. C. Latham: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 3, T 23, R 12. Tax and costs, $4.49.

W. B. Strong: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 21, T 24, R 12. Tax and costs, $3.96.

BEAT NO. 3.

W. E. Edwards: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 23, R 13. Tax and costs, $3.06.

Mary Jackson: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 4, T. 22, R 12. Tax and costs, $4.19.

BEAT NO. 4.

Cahaba Timber Mining and M. F. G. Co: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 34, T 21, R 13. Tax and costs, $4.18.

Estate of Mrs. Lettie Maddox: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 32, T 22, R 15. Tax and costs, $3.13.

Samuel M. Pickler: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4, Sec. 35, T 24, R 14; and the E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 31, T 21, R 17; and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 20, R 12; and the W. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 8, T 22, R 16. Tax and costs, $41.05.

The Southern Mineral Land Co., or Owner Unknown: All of Sec. 15, T 24, R 12; and the N. E. 1-4 of Sec 21, T 24, R 12; and the N. 1-2 of Sec 22, T 24, R 12. Tax and costs, $24.07.

The Magnetic Ore Co., or owner unknown: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 16; and the N. 1-2 and the E 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 23, R 15; and the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 23, R 15; and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 23, R 15. Tax and costs, $33.75.

BEAT NO. 5.

S. H. Glen: The S. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E 1-4 of Sec. 1, T 20, R 16; and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 20, R 16; and the N. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 20, R 16. Tax and costs, $10.84.

BEAT NO. 6.

J. M. Askins: The S 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 14. Tax and costs, $3.96.

BEAT NO. 7.

James Broadnax: The S. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 21, R 12. Tax and costs, $3.56.

Frank Fuller: One house and lot in Ridersville, Alabama, known as the Frank Fuller residence. Tax and costs, $4.58.

BEAT NO. 8.

John V. Coe: The E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 22, T 20, R 13, and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 23, T. 20, R 13. Tax and costs, $6.93.

Mrs. C. Paul: The N. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 16, T. 20, R 11. Tax and costs, $7.02.

W. J. Stoudermire: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 18, T 21, R 11; and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 21, R 11. Tax and costs, $4.44.

H. B. & G. B. Shearer: The N. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 20, R 12. Tax and costs, $6.79.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. Amtoft: The N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 8, T. 22, R 14. Tax and costs, $2.86.

Mrs. Claura I. E. Collins: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Tax and costs, $2.96.

Paul C. Goetch: The N. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Tax and costs, $3.03.

John Peterson: The N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 5, T 22, R 14. Tax and costs, $2.74.

R. C. Reinertson: The S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Tax and costs, $2.90.

This is to notify you to appear before the Probate Court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing Monday, the 8th day of May, 1905, and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you, and for fees and costs. After decree is granted in each of the above cases, additional costs in the way of tax commissioners' fees will be added and collected. This 5th day of April, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
tf Judge of Probate.

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a synopsis of a ruling of the United States supreme court in important cases regarding newspaper subscription:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to their former address, subscribers are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of that time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber is responsible until an express notice with payment and all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such a newspaper publisher can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.—Ex.

tf

NOTICE!

The Black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No. 1.

NEW MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. E. Wishart, of Birmingham, has opened a millinery store at Thorsby and is prepared to do the millinery business of this part of our county. This lady has occupied a very responsible position in Loveman, Joseph & Loeb's millinery department for five years, and is a complete mistress of styles and workmanship. Pay her a call and you will be pleased, as her taste, experience and goods will achieve the most satisfactory results.

tf

Women are said to make excellent postmasters. Kind of know how to look after the males, as it were, comments the New York Mail.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The postage rates are becoming one of the burning questions in Italy.

Corrected figures show that the Tobacco Trust made $52,000,000 last year.

There is reported to be a marked increase in wages in Japan since the beginning of the war.

The Japanese Parliament has passed a bill denying the right of mining in Japan to foreigners.

Sweden and Norway are the only countries where practically every grown man can read and write.

In St. Louis, Mo., a servant broke $12 worth of dishes to obtain satisfaction for $3 worth of wages, and the Judge fined her $25.

A London dealer in such wares last year received from India the skins of 6000 birds of paradise to adorn the hats of the feather-wearing British women.

The president of the Automobile Syndicate estimates that about 100,000 persons (including 20,000 chauffeurs) are employed in the French automobile industry.

Experiments are being made in Charlottenberg, near Berlin, with a device for lighting and extinguishing all the street lamps simultaneously from the gas works.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts has unveiled in the Central Synagogue, London, a memorial to the Jewish soldiers who fell in the British army in the South African campaign.

On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Schiller (May 9, 1905), the Swiss Government intends to give every pupil in the public schools a copy of that poet's play, "William Tell."

According to a decision rendered the other day by the Supreme Court of the United States, the various boards of health of the State of Massachusetts have the right to enforce compulsory vaccination to prevent the spread of smallpox.

Quality of Thinking.

Real character is not outward conduct, but quality of thinking. The teaching of the Great Exemplar on this point was positive, but the world has ignored its scientific exactness.—Henry Wood.

Two Thoughts.

Consecration is obedience plus love.

Genuine goodness is the most unconscious of itself: "Lord, when saw we Thee an hungered?"—From Sermon by Frank Crane in Union Church, Worcester, Mass.

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Truth Put to the Test.

Jerry had been taught that it was a sin to lie, so of course he never meant to lie. Whenever he did stretch the truth, which occasionally happened in spite of his good intentions, he did so merely through the exuberance of his lively imagination. One day, just as Jerry perpetrated one of his whoppers, the recently mended heel of his shoe came off. His mother noticed both the accident and the lapse from truthfulness.

"There," she said, severely, "see what happened to you as a result of your wickedness. Hereafter, whenever you tell a falsehood something terrible will happen to you."

"Will my boot heel always come off?" asked Jerry.

"Quite likely. If it isn't that, it will be something equally bad."

For several days after that Jerry talked but little, and what few statements he did make were carefully weighed beforehand. One day upon his return from school he became less cauticus and entertained the family with the account of an incident that had enlivened his trip home. The story seemed quite plausible, and nobody would have even thought of doubting his veracity had not Jerry, after looking at the heel of his shoe, exclaimed triumphantly:

"There! It didn't come off that time! Better look at yours, mama."—New York Press.

Opera in the Golden Age.

The singers of the golden age sang with a totally different purpose from that of the singers of today, and to that purpose their style was adapted. They were singers pure and simple. They had to contend with no obstacles of textual significance. No strange and ear-testing intervals confronted them. The orchestra never obtruded a vigorous independence of utterance upon their ears. And, above all, they were not called upon to unite with the graces of song the interpretative functions of the actor.—W. J. Henderson, in the Atlantic Monthly.

According to the St. James's Gazette is it now "smart" to be superstitious. Hence English society would regret to see an English princess married to an Alfonzo XIII.

Dies on Day of Trial.

Lockhart, Tex.—S. M. Nixon, a prominent politician and lawyer, died Monday of apoplexy induced by nervous collapse. His trial on the charge of murdering R. W. Malone and Capt. J. L. Veasy at Luling in a street fight, a year ago, was set for trial Monday. On the dockets were two suits for $50,000 each filed by the widows of the dead men, growing out of the killing.

Alabama Postmasters.

Washington, D. C.—Postmasters appointed: Gumpound, Winston county, Lee R. Revis; Magnolia Springs, Baldwin county, Wilson A. McCreary; Seloca, Jefferson county, Luther P. Rogers; Sewickly, Lawrence county, James M. Byars; Steen, Wilcox county, Annie P. Tomey. Rural free delivery route No. 2 ordered established May 1 at Ethelsville, Pickens county, serving 436 people and 104 houses.

The Morning Light.

De way wuz rough and de night wuz long,
En de black storm howl eroun',
But mawnin' come wid a sweet, sweet song,
En de light shine down—shine down!

En 'twuz fare-you-well—
De lonesome night,
De worl' done roll
Ter de mawnin' light!

De thorn spring up in de fiel' er wheat
En kiver de harves' groun',
But we gone right on, er de gyardens
En kiver de harves' groun'.
En de light shine down——shine down!

Den 'twuz fare-you-well—
De lonesome night,
De worl' done roll
Ter de mawnin' light!

—Atlanta Constitution.

ONLY A PRIVATE SOLDIER

By MONTE KEENE

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The old woman laid down the paper carefully upon the table and pushed back the cheap spectacles upon her forehead. She looked dazed and shot a glance of pitiful appeal at Mrs. Henderson, who had run in from the room across the hall, to show her the sad news. First Mrs. Henderson had read it to her and she had reached for the paper in a dazed sort of way, as though unable to comprehend the due purport of the other's words. She had put on her cracked old glasses and painfully spelled out the brief line pointed out to her. It was a laborious undertaking for there had been but little time for learning even to read and write in Jane Bradley's hard and pinched life. Finally, however, she had conquered the line. It was only a little line in agate type in a list of dead cabled from Santiago.

JOHN BRADLEY, 37th Infantry; yellow fever.

That was all—only that one little line—but the spelling out of it swept every gleam of hope from the joyless life of the reader. She made no sound and Mrs. Henderson, who had been expecting half with hope and half with fear an outbreak of sorrow, felt both disappointed and relieved.

No outbreak! No there was no outbreak. But that moment if dull Mrs. Henderson had but known it she saw the breaking of a human heart. The old woman, bent and shriveled and worn and faded out was as still as a summer day. Only the fading of the last suggestion of light in her dull gray eyes told of the terrible weight of ice and lead that settled upon the poor old crushed heart. Presently the thin, wrinkled face dropped into the tired, worn fingers and the tears trickled down onto the faded calico gown. Mrs. Henderson gulped spasmodically feeling in some inadequate manner the pathetic tragedy of the moment and quietly slipped back to her own troubles in Number 59.

Her going or staying were of small moment to the old woman in her great sorrow. The overburdened old mind held for a lifetime to sodden things had been released for a brief moment by the awful catastrophe which had overtaken her and this newly clarified mind was filled with a great panorama.

She could not realize at first the dreadful import of the brief line. Johnnie dead—her Johnnie, her only boy, and the image of her husband, dead these many years. It could not be true. Johnnie, ah, how graphically the picture arose before her of the happiest days of her life—really her only happy days, when little Johnnie was playing at her knee and filling her starved heart with his childish prattle, even while she still toiled—but with new energy and new hope

Only that one little line.

and new courage. And she remembered how the childish prattle had nerved her for the fearful struggle which had followed and never since had ceased.

The awful nightmare of her husband's death and the narrow margin by which she saved his body from a grave in the potter's field rose before her and her heart warmed as she remembered the comfort and courage it had been to her in those dark hours of unyielding grind and sickening worry and merciless self-sacrifice, to hold the little man-child to her bosom and feel his warm arms about her neck.

To be sure he had not always treated her right—at least so said all her little world, and perforce she had been compelled to admit to herself sometimes that it did seem so. He had been wild and fallen into bad company and instead of being the help she had so fondly counted on his escapades had cost her all her little savings. To be sure neighbors had told her that he was a graceless ne'er-do-well scamp, and that she was a fool to slave for him. To be sure sometimes she herself had thought a little bitterly of him, when ill, weary

The tears and the sobs ceased.

and heartsick, he had failed to give her a helping hand or even to come to her with a word of cheer.

But she had reasoned in her great mother heart that the boy had been bereft of a father's care and that the great necessity that always had confronted her had made it impossible to give him the attention she should and would have done. So if he was a little wild was it not her fault and the fault of fortune rather than his.

Anyway she loved him with all the passionate violence of a starved nature and never once did she lose her abiding faith that he would come back to her and be her staff and comfort.

It was a sorry trial, indeed, when he joined the army after the call for troops at the sinking of the Maine, that never once had he come to her. Never once had she seen him in the uniform of his country. Never did poet or painter have vision half so fair as her dreams of Johnnie in his regimentals. For many nights sleep did not visit her ragged cot. The swelling of her heart with the pride of the thought that Johnnie, her Johnnie, was a soldier and a hero forbade sleep and threatened her very life. But the days passed and although the post where Johnnie had enlisted and where he was stationed was near at hand he never came to see her and never had she seen him in his uniform. She had seen many regiments march through the streets on the way to Cuba and as she gazed upon the soldiers so straight and tall and noble she had imagined how brave Johnnie must look and she had wished, ah so ardently, that she might see him in the garb of his country's defenders. But he had marched away without so much as coming to see her or even to write her and with the same sigh of resignation into which all her air-castles had vanished she had taken up her hum-drum life of toil again.

But still the germ of hope had survived in her old heart. He was young and wild. After the war he would steady down and would come back to her and be her comfort and joy. She had clung to that idea with an intensity which stopped little short of mania. That hope was all that enabled her frail body to hang over the wash-tub by day and her trembling fingers to ply the needle by night, all that had enabled her dim eyes to see the work before her, all that kept the fires of life burning within her on the scant food and little sleep she allowed herself.

But now it was all over. That brief epigrammatic notice of his death struck her to the heart as keenly as ever did the loss of the most model boy to loving mother. Johnnie was dead. There was nothing more to work for, to sacrifice for, to hope for, to live for. Through her blinding tears she did not see the form of a man clothed in the Khaki uniform in Cuba, but a pretty blue-eyed boy in dresses. And in her ears rang the prattle of a childish voice. Johnnie was dead; dead and buried in a foreign soil, where she could not have even the poor comfort of mourning over his grave.

The paper dropped from her lap. She leaned forward heavily and her head dropped onto her arm, which rested on the table. The tears and the sobs ceased.

Presently good neighborly Mrs. Henderson came in with a cup of tea and a bit of toast and a cheery word to comfort the stricken mother. Mrs. Bradley did not stir and when the neighbor placed her hand with rough gentleness on her head it was cold and stiff. The tray dropped to the floor and Mrs. Henderson started back with a frightened look and hastily crossed herself.

Mrs. Bradley's earthly trials and struggles were over.

EACH OF THEM LONG LIVED.

Two Friends Have Reason for Fighting the Destroying Angel.

Twenty-seven years ago a friend of the Chicago manager of one of the great life insurance companies of the country took out a policy with the manager. It was an endowment policy, maturing in fifteen years, and as the policy was handed over to the applicant the manager took occasion to remark to his friend that he had made a good investment.

"O yes," replied the friend, quizzically; "the policy is all right. You won't be here to pay it, but I have no fear that I won't get the money."

"I will be here," returned the manager; "I'll hand the stuff out to you in person."

And he did; and when the friend had received his money he took out another policy.

"Of course you won't be here when I come for this one, but I guess it'll be all right," remarked the friend for the second time.

"I'll be here again, Johnny on the spot," reiterated the manager, grimly. "I'll see that you get it—you or your heirs."

Twelve of those years are gone by and every few days the two men meet. The friend is a railroad man and is with the same road that he worked for when he took out the first policy, twenty-seven years ago. The manager is with the same company which issued that same first policy.

"And John is just stubborn enough to be there at the window when I go in for that money in 1907,' says the railroad man.

Napoleon's War Horses.

Napoleon used many horses in his various campaigns, and if we are to believe in the accuracy of Meissonier and other painters who have depicted stirring incidents in the life of the Emperor the steeds were always white.

When in the field Napoleon spent most of his time in the saddle. He was a more impressive figure there than on foot.

History does not record that he had any favorite war charger, and fails even to tell us anything about the horse that bore him on the fateful field of Waterloo. Sloane's history of the emperor says of the closing incidents of that day:

"Throughout the famous charge of his devoted men Napoleon rode hither and thither, from Rossomme to Belle Alliance." And then, at the very last: "Napoleon had become an object of pity—his eyes set, his frame collapsed, his great head rolling in a drowsy stupor, Monthyon and Bertrand set him as best they could upon a horse and, one on each side, supported him as they rode."

But the horse that played this big part in history goes nameless.

Why, Indeed?

Frederick S. Tallmadge, president of the New York Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, at a recent dinner of the society, talked about children's questions.

"Children's questions," he said, "are always curious, always interesting. I have no sympathy with those who consider them a bore. Indeed, I have more than once seen the ingenious and simple question of a child electrify a whole roomful of languid people, as a cannon shot would do.

"Such a question I once heard asked in a crowded parlor by a little boy of 7 years—a charming little fellow in a blue velvet suit.

"'Mamma,' he piped, in his high, clear voice, that was audible to the remotest corner, 'mamma, tell me, why does papa always scold nurse when you're there, and play hide-and-seek with her when you're away?"

Spread of Electric Power.

The fololwing list of the world's water-power electricity plants shows the aggregate power so obtained in the respective countries: United States of America, 527,467 horsepower; Canada, 228,225 horsepower; Mexico, 18,470 horsepower; Venezuela, 1,200 horsepower; Brazil, 800 horsepower; Japan, 3,450 horsepower; Switzerland, 133,302 horsepower; France, 161,342 horsepower; Germany, 81,077 horsepower; Austria, 16,000 horsepower; Sweden, 71,000 horsepower; Russia, 10,000 horsepower; Italy, 210,000 horsepower; India, 7,050 horsepower; South Africa, 2,100 horsepower; Great Britain, 11,906 horsepower.—London Engineer.

London Likes "Bedelia."

Reporting Sousa's first concerts of his new season in London, the Mail says: "The audience liked a new composition of Mr. Sousa's entitled 'At the King's Court,' but they went into shouts of delight over a rendition of 'Bedelia.'"

ONLY WAY TO GET IT.

Woman Had to Take Lawyer Along With Her Damages.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, widow of the famous general, lives in Charlotte, N. C., and the other day a Charlotte lawyer said of her:

"Mrs. Jackson has great talent in persiflage and raillery, and she likes much to air her skill in this direction at the expense of doctors and lawyers. She said to me one day:

"'A friend of mine—a Virginia woman—sued a railroad company last year for $50,000 damages, and last week the case was decided in her favor. She got the money in toto. She got every cent of it. It is all lying to her credit in the bank at this moment.'

"Mrs. Jackson paused and smiled.

"'You think it is incredible,' she said, 'that the woman should have gotten all those thousands. You think that her lawyer, in sending her a check for the money would have deducted $30,000 or $35,000 for his share. Well, the woman got all the money. The lawyer didn't get a cent. She got it all. She got it in the only way.'

"'What way was that?' said I.

"'She married the lawyer,' said Mrs. Jackson."

Up and Down With the Bishop.

Bishop Dudley of Kentucky was much addicted to sport, especially liking to hunt and fish. Once, when on a shooting trip, the bishop chanced to fall in with an old mountaineer, who, according to Representative Ollie James, took a great fancy to his new acquaintance, whom he did not in the least suspect was a bishop. When Bishop Dudley was preparing for his return home he invited the old man to visit Louisville, so that he might hear him preach.

"Preach?" gasped the old mountaineer. "What, you preach! Kin you preach as well as you kin shoot?"

"Much better," responded the bishop, smilingly. "Be sure and come some Sunday. I'll see that you get a good seat in front."

The old man availed himself of the invitation thus extended. At the conclusion of the service he quickly sought out his friend, the bishop, and grasped him by the hand.

"Mr. Bishop," he cried enthusiastically, "I don't know much about your creeds and dogmatics, but I riz and sot with you every time!"

Watching Bees at Work.

Glass hives for the observation of bees at work have been in use for many years, and recently ants' nests have been on view at the Crystal Palace, London; now, a firm in London has actually put on sale a contrivance called "The Lubbock Formicarium," which is really a portable ant's nest, which can be moved anywhere without trouble or inconvenience, and which, it is claimed, will last for upward of six years with ordinary care. The species selected is the small yellow ant, Formica flava, and the nest is inclosed in a frame ten inches square, resembling a picture frame, except that it must, of course, be laid flat and the cover must be kept over it except when the ants are under observation. The nest contains ants in their various stages, and some of the other insects which are associated with or without a queen, and accompanied by full directions as to management. This novelty has attracted much attention and visitors show much interest in the exhibition.

Lost Faith in America.

Joe Grim, the Italian fighter with the iron jaw, was recently drawn for jury duty over in Philadelphia. He had made arrangements to fight Hugo Kelly of Chicago, and there was money in the bout. Joe went to court and said to the judge:

"Excusa me! Means lotto da mon, judge!"

"Are you naturalized?" asked the court.

"Sure! Good American me!" replied the pugilist.

"Nothing doing, then!" remarked the judge. "If you go West to fight you'll go to jail for life when you come back!"

"Mean shame!" cried Joe. "I needa da mon. Wife, she needa da mon. Me, greatest prize fighter in Little Italy loosa da mon. I go to my manag, Mike da Costell. He is a politish. He say sure I'll fix it right. Now he do nothing. Say he go to jail, too. I go myself to all the politish. They givea me da smile. If I go fighta da Kell I go to pris. If I don't fighta da Kell I loosa da mon. America fine country!" And Joe left the court room in tears.

True Greatness.

How sad that all great things are sad—
That greatness knows not to be glad.
The boundless, spouseless, fearful sea
Pursues the moon incessantly;
And Cæsar childless lives and dies,
The thunder-torn Sequoia tree
In solemn isolation cries
Sad chorus with the homeless wind
Above the clouds, above his kind,
Above his bastioned peak, above
All sign or sound or sense of love.
How mateless, desolate, and drear
His lorn, long seven thousand year!
My comrades, lovers, dare to be
More truly great than Cæsar; he
Who hewed three hundred towns apart,
Yet never truly touched one heart.
The tearful, lorn, complaining sea
The very moon looks down upon.
Then changes—as a saber drawn;
The great Sequoia lords as lone
As God upon that fabled throne.
No, no! True greatness, glory, fame,
Is his who claims nor place nor name,
But loves and lives content, complete,
With baby owers at his feet.
—Joaquin Miller, in Success.

Development of Butter Industry.

In 1898 the butter hauled over the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, was 400,000 pounds. Last year it was nearly 14,000,000, the gain coming wholly from developments of creameries along that railroad.

Women are more truthful than men, but occasionally you meet a woman who says she doesn't want to get married.

Chant of the Vultures

We are circling glad of the battle: we rejoice in the smell of the smoke.
Fight on in the hell of the trenches; we publish your fame with a croak!
Ye will lie in dim heaps when the sunset blows cold on the reddening sand;
Yet fight, for the dead will have wages—a death-clutch of dust in the hand.
Ye have given us banquet, O Kings, and still do we clamor for more;
Vast, vast is our hunger, as vast as the sea-hunger gnawing the shore.

'Tis well ye are swift with your signals—the blaze of the banners, the blare
Of the bugles, the boom of battalions, the cannon-breath hot on the air.
It is for our hunger ye hurry, it is for our feast ye are met;
Be sure we will never forget you, O servants that never forget!
For we are the Spirits of Battle, the peerage of greed we defend,
Our lineage rose from the Night, and we go without fellow or friend.

We were, ere our servant Sesostris spread over the Asian lands
The smoke of the blood of the peoples, the ashes he blew from his brands.
We circled in revel for ages above the Assyrian stream,
While Babylon builded her beauty and faded to dust and to dream.

We scattered our laughter o[n] and Troy was a word an[d]
The glory of Carthage was [a]
grandeur of Rome was [a]

And we blasoned the name of [T]
he harried his herd of [h]
And the host of his hordes [w]
dragon with radiant [h]
And we slid down the wind u[p]
when the steps of the [c]
passed.

When the Bastile bloomed into [a]
the heavens went by on [a]
We hung over Austerlitz che[ss]
armies was a valiant cr[y]
We, scented through Kings at th[e]
and croaked our applaus[e]
skies.

O Kings, ye have catered t[o]
have chosen to feed us [a]
The joy of the world and h[is]
hope of the world and [i]
O Kings, ye are diligent l[o]
laurel your names with [a]
For ye are the stuff of our [d]
ye are the strength of [a]
Then spur on the Fast in the [c]
Give up the day at it's [b]
We tell all the words of th[e]
publish the theme with.
—Edwin Markham in Collier's W[k]

Trouble in German Afri

For many months past Germany has been struggling with a native uprising in German Southwest Africa. The kaiser's soldiers, instead of making their difficulties less, seem to be stirring up more trouble all the time until now there is a little uneasiness in portions of South Africa outside the German possessions. White men are asking themselves, "If the other black nations should take up the cause of the Hereros and the Hottentots, then what?" The rebels as a race are warlike. They immensely outnumber the whites. If they were equally well armed and well organized there might be, it is feared, some sort of a replica of the Indian mutiny. One who is familiar with the situation says: "It would be simply suicidal for either the English or the Dutch colonist to become associated with the German officials in their indiscreet proclamation of war to the death against the Hereros and other revolted tribes."

It has been found difficult to name the exact cause of the uprising. One report is that the Herero nation became deeply in debt to wily German traders, to whom they were compelled to turn over great herds of cattle and large tracts of land. Finally were so impoverished that recourse was to take up arms drive the white men out. It is said to have come when man officers shot one of the in cold blood. While the were planning their revenge tentots of the southern end colony took up arms and began ing the settlers. While the of the province was putting rebellion the Hereros took a of the opportunity and began fierce campaign.

Germany has poured mon men into the district until the ure expended now reaches into the millions. The territ volved is as large as the st Texas, New York and Con and it is as arid in some dis the Nevada desert. The hea man troops find themselves embarrassed in their effort t their fleet opponents. The population is about 200,000, not more than 4,000 are wh As usual in such wars tales barbarity are reported. Mas tures and other fiendish acts the list.—Chicago News.

Unearthed an Aztec Sto

If the mate of the ancient Aztec sacrificial stone unearthed last week by workmen excavating for the foundations of the new national theater is not found, it will be one of the few times that this has happened, for antiquarians say that these monoliths usually are found in pairs. In anticipation of finding a second stone, the one exhumed has not been removed to the museum, and archeologists are eagerly awaiting the completion of the excavations to ascertain whether or not the mate will be discovered. It is said that the stones are never far apart, but some forty feet have been dug from the spot where the first was found without upturning the other.

In appearance the ancient stone is not unlike the one in the National museum. It is circular with a diameter of nearly four feet and stands fully two feet and a half high. Around it are sculptured figures of serpents intermixed with crude misrepresentations of fantastic birds and reptiles, the whole being so closely interwoven and done by such unskilled hands or clumsy tools that the figures are unrecognizable except on close examination. The top is hollowed out to a depth of seven or eight inches, ally tapering down from the r the corrugations and cracked bear evidences of extreme h ing been applied at some time the top, and extending down o is a crack, apparently caused but time has filled in the in with dirt and particles of cru stone. In places the surface ped, but the pieces lost are no enough to mar the external ance of the monolith. There hieroglyphics on the stone if t nificance of the serpents and r be excepted.

By those who have examin relic of a past age, it is not but what the workmen have up a genuine Aztec sacrificial Of its age, nothing can be learn cept that it probably belonged same dynasty which used such to torture prisoners captured tle and sacrificed to appease th worshiped by the peoples of th The stone will be left where it the excavations have demon whether or not its mate is neighborhood and then will be to the National museum.—W Herald.

Rhodes Scholars Do W

Writing from Oxford, a correspondent says that the "Rhodians," as the Rhodes scholars have already been dubbed, are winning golden opinions. "They are nothing," says he, "if not thorough. The work they have to do they set about doing no less thoroughly than they set about their play; and even this they are inclined to make into a task. Your typical Rhodian has come to Oxford deeply sensible of the munificence of his benefactor. He has come to learn whatever Oxford may have to offer, and learn it he will. Their work is their work, and their play their play. The one must not, and, so far as I can see, does not, interfere with the other. Into all athletic pursuits the Rhodes scholars are entering with the keenest zest, and recent events bid fair to show that English athletes must look to their laurels.

"Already have Rhodians been chosen to represent their alma mater at cross-country running and Rugby f and the coveted blue and half-b worn by two of the newcomers plan of distributing the s among the various colleges h vented anything much in the cliques. A certain amount of c ness there is bound to be; nor a bad thing, and the su Thanksgiving dinner held in testified to the spirit of unity exclusiveness in which the R have taken up their abode in

"I do not know whether t stant stream of Rhodians will years' time bring about a per change in Oxford undergradua and thought. But anyhow thi is certain. Oxford wants ne in its social, sporting, acade educational life, and the influx undergraduates, which has co ed under such happy auspices. much to bring about a rehab in these matters, which is necessary than desirable."

Six Sayings to Rememb

Out of a large number of quotations selected by its readers the Woman's Home Companion prints the following as the six most helpful mottoes. They are worth remembering:

"There is something better than making a living; making a life."

"Our success in life depends upon our will to do."

"It is never too late to be what you might have been."

"Great principles are in small actions. If we fail in our present circumstances to live nobly, we need not imagine we should have done better on a grander scale. Develop great character in simple duties and in inconspicuous trials."

"To be of good cheer in case appointment; exercise greater toward the erring and make a lowance for the opinions of whose views differ from mi smile more and frown less."

"To be honest; to be kind; a little and to spend a little make upon the whole a family for his presence; to renounce that shall be necessary, and embittered; to keep a few and these without capitulation all, on the same grim condi keep friends with himself—he task for all that a man has tude and delicacy."

W TWO BEAUTIFUL W
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MRS. MABLE BRADFORD

. Mable Bradford, E Church street, Bar
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the ills of women. I have heard it
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—Mable Bradford.

nds of Women Cured Every
by Correspondence—This is
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For You Without Charge.

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presented here. We have thousands
from grateful friends who tell the
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Truths that Strike

Your grocer is honest and—if he cares
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LION COFFE
ALL PACKAGE
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LION COFFEE
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In each package of LION COFFEE
ound of Pure Coffee. Insist upon g
on head on every package.)
(Save the Lion-heads for valuable pre
SOLD BY GROCERS EVER
WOOLSON SPI

was first used in surgical op
in 1846.

Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum
n is Nature's great remedy. Cures
olds, Croup and Consumption, and
and lung troubles. At druggists,
nd $1.00 per bottle.

The Ruling Passion," Etc.
arl of Southesk, who died re
was very proud of a pictur
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When he was dying he was
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by this epigrammatic advice
n long ago by his father: "Be
but do not forget to be a
ve the oppressed and remem
the only religion worth living
for is justice."

ARD TRICK. Five cards held at
the tips of fingers instantly disappear;
stantly produced again from any place
desired. Full instructions sent by mail for
J. H. Vandershaven, Tavares, Fla.

SOUL'S CURE FOR
URES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.
Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Thompson's Eye Water

Pe-ru-na

Kidney Pills
and felt no b
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I had suffere
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For sale
cents. Foste

W TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED PELVIC CATARRH BY AID OF PE-RU-NA.

male Weakness Is Usually Pelvic Catarrh. Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Mrs. Lizzie Redding, 3134 B Clifton Place, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"I found after trying many different medicines to restore me to health, that Peruna was the only thing which could be depended upon. I began taking it when I was in a decline, induced by female weakness and overwrought nerves.

"I began to feel stronger during the first week I took Peruna and my health improved daily until now I an in perfect health and enjoy life as I never did before."---Lizzie Redding.

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the [illegible] are peculiarly woman's e of a confidential character. Female s was not understood for many

Hartman deserves the credit of hav-ablished on a plan of such character. He has made catarrh and catarrhal diseases, including pelvic catarrh, a life long study.

Peruna cures catarrh, whether of the pelvic organs or any other organ of the human body.

Pe-ru-na, a Natural Beautifier.

Peruna produces clean, mucous membranes, the basis of facial symmetry and a perfect complexion.

The women have not been slow to discover that a course of Peruna will do more toward restoring youthful beauty than all the devices known to science.

Many a girl has regained her faded beauty, many a matron has lengthened the days of her comely appearance by using Peruna.

In Peruna these women find a prompt and permanent cure.

Thousands of testimonials to this effect are received by Dr. Hartman every year. The good that Peruna has accomplished in this class of cases can scarcely be overestimated.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

Truths that Strike Home

Your grocer is honest and—if he cares to do so—can tell you that he knows very little about the **bulk** coffee he sells you. How *can* he know, where it originally came from, how it was blended—**or with what**—or when roasted? If you buy your coffee loose by the pound, how *can* you expect purity and uniform quality?

LION COFFEE, the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES, is of necessity uniform in quality, strength and flavor. For OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, LION COFFEE has been the standard coffee in millions of homes.

LION COFFEE is carefully packed at our factories, and until opened in your home, has no chance of being adulterated, or of coming in contact with dust, dirt, germs, or unclean hands.

In each package of LION COFFEE you get **one full** pound of Pure Coffee. Insist upon getting the genuine. (Save the Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Canadian Statistics.

The land area of Canada is 2,316,684,071 acres, and the water area 80,483,222 acres, making a total of 2,397,293 acres, which is exclusive of Hudson bay, Ungava bay, the Bay of Fundy, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and all other tidal waters, excepting that portion of the river St. Lawrence between Point de Monts in Saguenay county, and the foot of Lake St. Peter in Quebec county.

Of this total acreage the land occupied amounts to only about one-fourteenth, or 63,422,338 acres, of which 63,334,815 acres is in farms and 87,523 acres in lots. Of the total occupied the large amount of 57,522,441 acres is owned and only 5,899,891 acres is leased. More than one-half of the land occupied is, however, unimproved, the totals being, land improved 30,166,033 acres, land unimproved 33,256,305 acres; of the latter 16,791,835 acres is in forest. The land in field crops amounts to 19,763,740 acres; in pasture, 11,275,556 acres; in orchards, 354,545 acres; in vegetables and small fruits, 116,517 acres; in vineyards, 5,600 acres; in nurseries, 1,561 acres, and in forest plantations, 3,821 acres.

Sex in Bones.

The sex of bones has been much discussed by anatomists and anthropologists. Dr. Brinton some time ago stated his belief that, with the exception of the pelvis, sex could not be determined from an examination of the bones. That is to say, if a given arm or leg bone or rib or skull or all of the bones of a skeleton except the pelvis are found, the sex of the individual cannot be decided with any certainty. Dr. Thomas Dwight, of the Harvard Medical school, who has recently been investigating the subject, agrees with Dr. Brinton's conclusions in the main, but adds that when the fresh bones with the front cartilages in place are obtainable, sex can be determined with some certainty. In the male the heads of the femur (thigh bone) and the humerus (upper arm) are regularly larger than in the female, and this is probably true of the other joints. By careful examination of these articulations the sex can be ascertained in a large number of cases. With old skeletons this test is of course not available.

Oil and Acetyline Lamps.

Oil and acetyline lamps have been depended on chiefly for motor vehicles on account of the great weight of the accumulators hitherto necessary for feeding electric lamps. Dr. Auer, the inventor of the incandescent gas mantle, seems to have overcome the difficulty in a new electric lamp, which has been brought to a commercial stage through a long process of evolution. Tests are claimed to show a marvelous power as compared with other lamps. Two pocket accumulators, the smallest made serve to feed an 8-volt Auer lamp, and this is said to give a magnificent light for a motor car. The weight of the small cells is trifling. The new lamp is much like the ordinary incandescent lamp in appearance, its superior qualities being attributable to the use of certain materials—such as the rare oxides ceria and thoria—employed in the incandescent gas mantle.

Has Abolished the Jury.

That ancient bulwark of Anglo-Saxon justice, the grand jury, is to be abolished in Minnesota. A constitutional amendment for that purpose received 121,000 majority at the recent election. Minnesota is the first place in the Anglo-Saxon world to do away with the time-honored institution.

The Frith of Froth bridge is 8,296 feet long.

Infant Mortality.

Infant mortality is reported to be greater in Prussia than in any other country except Russia. The deaths the first year are 6 to 7 per cent in Sweden, 15 in France and 23.6 in Prussia.

RESTORED HIS HAIR

Scalp Humor Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment After All Else Failed.

"I was troubled with a severe scalp humor and loss of hair that gave me a great deal of annoyance. After unsuccessful efforts with many remedies and so-called hair tonics, a friend induced me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The humor was cured in a short time, my hair was restored as healthy as ever, and I can gladly say I have since been entirely free from any further annoyance. I shall always use Cuticura Soap, and I keep the Ointment on hand to use as a dressing for the hair and scalp. (Signed) Fred'k Busche, 213 East 57th St., N. Y. City."

Of the 136,561 freight cars ordered for American railroads last year 35,000 were or steel construction.

They Compromised.

"Will you be my wife, Guenivere?"

"No, Charles. I think far too much of you for that. I still want your friendship. Let me be your stenographer. That is the only way in which I can submit to man's dictation."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

(SEAL.)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Would Shock Her.

"Papa, what would you say if Mr. Fenthertop should ask your permission to marry me?"

"Put your fingers in your ears, my daughter, and I will rehearse a few of the remarks I shall probably make if he ever does."—Chicago Tribune.

Radium Rays.

Both Rontgen and radium rays have given Dr. Koernicke a marked action on plants. Seedlings were retarded and eventually ceased growing, but in some cases revived, after an interval. Germination of bean and turnip seeds was accelerated at first, beans ceasing to develop after a time.

Bismarck Monuments.

At the present moment there are 194 monuments in Germany that have been completed to Prince Bismarck, while forty-four others are in process of construction or are planned.

OPERATION AVOIDED

EXPERIENCE OF MISS MERKLEY

She Was Told That an Operation Was Inevitable. How She Escaped It

When a physician tells a woman suffering with ovarian or womb trouble that an operation is necessary, the very thought of the knife and the operating table strikes terror to her heart, and our hospitals are full of women coming for ovarian or womb operations.

There are cases where an operation is the only resource, but when one considers the great number of cases of ovarian and womb trouble cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after physicians have advised operations, no woman should submit to one without first trying the Vegetable Compound and writing Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is free.

Miss Margret Merkley of 275 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Loss of strength, extreme nervousness shooting pains through the pelvic organs, bearing down pains and cramps compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor, after making an examination, said I had ovarian trouble and ulceration and advised an operation. To this I strongly objected and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The ulceration quickly healed, all the bad symptoms disappeared and I am once more strong, vigorous and well."

Ovarian and womb troubles are steadily on the increase among women. If the monthly periods are very painful, or too frequent and excessive—if you have pain or swelling low down in the left side, bearing down pains, leucorrhœa, don't neglect yourself: try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Write Quick FOR A **Big Bargain**

To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y.

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

500 PER CENT. PROFIT IN NEW ORLEANS LOTS

United States Government is spending $16,000,000 on New Naval Station, adjoining which we offer 100 Lots, to first 100 purchasers at low price of $250 each. Send $5 to-day and secure best unsold lot. Balance $5 monthly. New electric railway building through property. $50,000 viaduct, many factories and improvements building in same neighborhood. Their completion will advance price five hundred per cent. MEXICAN GULF LAND COMPANY, 909 Hib. Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Bryant & Stratton

Business, Shorthand and Telegraphy College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole year. Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES

To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash.

Tomatoes, melons, cabbage, turnips, lettuce—in fact, all vegetables remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

Potash

liberally by the use of fertilizers containing *not less than* 10 per cent. actual Potash. Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking. Write now.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau Street, or
Atlanta, Ga.—22½ South Broad St.

Am. 14, 1905.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

YOUR FEET

Will give you best service in proper **Shoes.** Ask your dealer to fit your feet with shoes which will give you **Comfort, Style** and **Longest Wear.** The **Right Shoe** for all sorts of wear will be found in

"ALWAYS JUST CORRECT"

CLOVER BRAND SHOES

If your particular dealer really means to give you **YOUR MONEY'S WORTH** *he will sell you* **CLOVER BRAND.** *Buy a pair of* **"AMIGO" SHOES** *today*

Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.

LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Get Premiums with Your Baking Powder

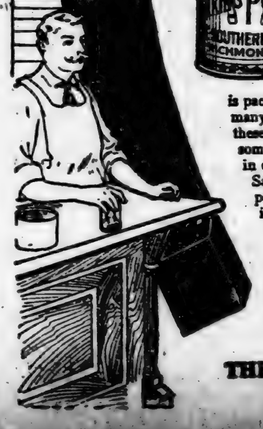
Buy Good Luck Baking Powder and get the beautiful premiums we are offering absolutely *free.* Good Luck is unquestionably the *purest* baking powder possible to manufacture. Bread made with it is light, white, wholesome and nutritious. It keeps longer and better than other baking powders and raises the batter quickest and very thoroughly. Good Luck is only 10c a pound. By giving the best at the lowest cost Good Luck is now being shipped in car load and train load lots to all parts of the country. It is the idea of getting these beautiful presents free, in addition to the high quality and low price, that makes this a remarkable premium offer

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

is packed in 6 oz. and 1 lb. cans. The coupons necessary to get the many useful gifts, are printed *on the label* of each can. Cut out these coupons. Save them. A few of them will get you a handsome *free* premium. For details read the little book to be found in every can. Don't forget to ask for Good Luck next time. Save worry, save money, and last but not least save the coupons and get the beautiful gifts. If your grocer doesn't sell it, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

This is the coupon found on every can.

THE SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING CO.
RICHMOND, VA.



Thompson's Eye Water

CONSUMPTION FIGURE FOR 25 CTS. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Quick Sure. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Was [illegible] used in surgical op-[illegible]

[illegible] Remedy of Sweet Gum [illegible] Cures [illegible] and Consumption, and [illegible] bottles. At druggists, [illegible] per bottle.

The Ruling Passion," Etc.

Earl of Southesk, who died re-was very proud of a pictur-ed of Highland cattle he When he was dying he was, esire carried in a coach to a and the cattle were paraded that he might see them once

e Russian Priest, Gapon.

Gapon, the Russian priest such a prominent figure just said to be guided in great by this epigrammatic advice m long ago by his father: "Be but do not forget to be a ve the oppressed and remem-the only religion worth living s for is justice."

ARD TRICK. Five cards held at the top of [illegible] instantly disappear; entirely [illegible] again from any place desire. Full instructions sent by mail or J. H. Vanderhaven, Tavares, Fla.

Long-Lived Lawsuit.

A lawsuit between the families of the Count de Torres-Cabrera and the Marquis Siana, which has occupied successive courts for 388 years, it has been officially announced, will be decided finally by the Madrid Court of Cassation in January, 1907.

Speeches by Gramophone.

To the native population of India Lord Curzon is sending a message in the form of a gramophone record, with a translation of his words into the provincial dialects.

THE STRAIN OF WORK.

Best of Backs Give Out Under the Burden of Daily Toil.

Lieutenant George G. Warren, of No. 3 Chemical, Washington, D. C., says: "It's an honest fact that Doan's Kidney Pills did me a great lot of good, and if it were not true I would not recommend them. It was the strain of lifting that brought on kidney trouble and weakened my back, but since using Doan's Kidney Pills I have lifted 600 pounds and felt no bad effects. I have not felt the trouble come back since, although I had suffered for five or six years, and other remedies had not helped me at all."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED

EVERY ONE TO KNOW THAT I AM

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

High Grade Flour, Feed of all Kinds.

A LARGE LINE OF

Fancy Groceries, Men's Suits, Boy's Suits, Pants and Overalls

Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Farming Tools, Harness, Etc. We Guarantee Prices as Low as the Lowest . . . .

Kind and Courteous Treatment to All

Come and See Me and be Convinced

W. N. HORNSBY

THE BIG STORE THORSBY, ALA.

Our Girls

By Harriet Lane Wallace.

MUCH has been said in regard to the education and training of our boys, but very little has been said on the subject of —Our Girls.

When a boy reaches the years of manhood, he is given the choice of some trade or profession. Not so with our girls; they are immediately launched into society when they reach the age of womanhood, and she who fails to secure an "eligible match" drifts into a confirmed spinster, becomes utterly dependent on some relative, or that most indulgent of relatives, "a rich papa."

And why not give our girls a trade or profession? Why not teach them that grand lesson of life—"Work and Independence?"

Life is a wheel of fortune. The dainty daughters of fashion may one day exchange places with the tired daughters of toil. Wealth, fame and fortune may fade like a summer dream.

Mothers, do not be proud of your daughters' snowy hands; better far are the hardened hands of toil—better are the tired feet of the working girl than those that rest on silken cushions.

ments; instead of sending them to a fashionable dressmaker. There is plenty ments; instead of sending them to a fashionable dressmakr. There is plenty of work that can only be done by a woman's hand. Fie upon you, mothers! Are we going to let our sex drift into utter dependence? Are we always to look to the "lords of creation" for our support?

No—emphatically, no! Teach the girls to work, to rely upon themselves, and we will find that in place of the languid, idle daughters of wealth, fond mothers, true wives, noble, whole-souled women will spring from Our Girls.

You, dear, kind papas, remember that fortune is capricious; that among the "bulls and bears" of Wall Street you may become a pauper. Then teach your daughters to become workers, that they may each say before the world, "I am independent, and have become so by my own exertions."—New York Weekly.

Intelligent Mercy

How the Head Works With the Heart in Modern Charity.

By Henry van Dyke.

WITH the increase of money devoted to charity comes always of using it for the real benefit of mankind. Reckless almsgiving is recognized as an amiable but idiotic form of self-indulgence. The penny dropped into the beggar's hat gives place to an inquiry into the beggar's condition. This costs more, but it is worth more. Waste in money given is no more virtuous than waste in money earned. Schools of philanthropy are established to study and teach the economy of generosity. Asylums are investigated and supervised. Relief funds are entrusted to responsible committees, who keep books and render accounts. Men and women are trying to take the head into partnership with the heart in beneficence. A rich father and mother lose their child by scarlet fever; they give a million dollars to endow an institution for the study and prevention of infectious diseases.

An excursion steamboat is burned in New York harbor and a thousand people, most of them poor, lose their lives; within two weeks $125,000 is given for relief; it is not thrown away with open hands, but administered by a committee with as much care as they would bestow on their own affairs; every dollar is accounted for and a balance of $17,000 it left, to meet future calls, or to be devoted to some kindred purpose. These are illustrations of intelligent mercy.—Everybody's Magazine.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Tong Shin Ye has been appointed Chinese Ambassador to England.

Senator Monefee, of the Oklahoma Legislature, spent most of his boyhood days among Indians.

Charles H. Treat has just been confirmed as Assistant United States Treasurer at New York.

United States Senator-elect George S. Nixon, of Nevada, was a telegraph operator twenty-six years ago.

"President Roosevelt," writes Walter Wellman, "is the most versatile man we have had in the White House in recent years."

Rear-Admiral Silas Wright Terry, who has been placed on the retired list on account of age, served on various vessels during the Civil War.

It is said in Washington, D. C., that some time in the coming summer this country will be visited by Somdech Shah Chulalongkorn, King of Siam.

Former President Steyn, of South Africa, who is now in Paris, is still paralyzed in the hands, and can not keep his eyes open long without pain.

In 1830 John Jacob Astor was the only man in New York who was worth $1,000,000. Now the entire Astor estate is rapidly approaching the billion-dollar mark.

The engagement is announced of Count von Alexander Haizfeidt-Trachenberg, attache to the German Legation at Tokio, to a Japanese girl, a daughter of Viscount Aoki.

The grave at Pirbright of the late Sir Henry M. Stanley is soon to be marked by a monolith twelve feet long, four feet wide, two feet six inches in thickness and weighing six tons.

Senor De Cologan, the newly appointed Spanish Minister to Washington, D. C., is the scion of an old Irish family, whose heads removed into Spain after the battle of the Boyne and became naturalized Spanish subjects.

English travelers are coming over in increasing numbers every year, and if the distances were as short or expenses as little as travelling on the continent we should get more of them remarks the Baltimore Herald. What has contributed as much as anything else toward compeling compliments from the English, who are slow to admit good things in other people, is the knowledge that the American men and women can take care of themselves anywhere and under almost any conditions. They like our independence, which, as sensible Americans themselves admit, is often made to appear unattractive, and they like our honesty and courage. Said an observant Englishman: "It is easy to look down upon the American, but the serious trouble is to get him to look up to you."

EMPEROR AT TANGIERS

Has a Busy Day and Makes a Flying Visit to Gibraltar Also.

FEARED AN ANARCHIST PLOT.

Every Precaution Was Taken In Morocco—Emperor Remained Two Hours.

Gibraltar—The steamer Hamburg, with Emperor William on board, arrived at her moorings here at 6 p. m. As she entered the harbor the British Mediterranean fleet hoisted the ensign, the blue jackets manned the ship and the war vessel fired a royal salute. This was followed by a salute from the batteries. The fleet and the land stations were dressed with bunting in honor of the imperial visitor. The governor, Field Marshal Sir George Stuart White and his staff, immediately went on board the Hamburg and welcomed his majesty.

Owing to the lateness of his arrival here Emperor William decided to omit the drive through the town which had been arranged for. At 8 o'clock attired in a British field marshal's uniform, the Emperor landed and was received by Major Agnew and the German consul. He inspected the guards of honor, the Yorkshire infantry, and the Munster fusileers, which were drawn up at the convent, the official residence of the commander-in-chief where Governor White gave a dinner party to present guests in honor of the Emperor with a garden party, and reception afterwards. Meanwhile the German consul gave a dinner to a lareg party from the Hamburg.

Collides With British Warship.

Gibraltar—The German cruiser Prinz Friedrich Karl, escorting the Hamburg American liner Hamburg with Emperor William on board, collided with the British battleship Prince George in going alongside the new Mole here. The damage was slight.

Flying Visit to Tangier.

Tangier—Emperor William, of Germany, paid a flying visit to Tangier, remaining barely two hours on shore. The elaborate programme for his reception and his entertainment was much changed, the Emperor confining himself to a visit to the German legation, where he received deputations of Germans in Morocco. The changed plans caused much comment and disappointment. The Emperor had been expected to land about 8 o'clock, but this was detained about three hours.

Meanwhile Count Tatternbach-Ashold, former German minister to Morocco, returned to Hamburg before the Emperor landed. It was officially explained that the reason for this procedure was the roughness of the sea, but after the departure of the Hamburg it was stated on good authority that Emperor William, having heard that there was a possibility of an anti-French demonstration on the occasion of his visit, desired to avoid such an incident.

Every Precaution Was Taken.

Another report which, however, has not received official confirmation, but is generally accepted, states that the German legation was informed that an anarchist plot had been discovered, and advised that the Emperor be dissuaded from landing. Count Tattenbach-Ashold visited the German legation and interviewed the Moorish authorities, and afterwards notified his majesty that every precaution had been taken, but advised that the programme be confined to a visit to the legation.

Notwithstanding the shortness of his majesty's stay in Tangier, the occasion will certainly be marked as one of the most brilliant and picturesque in the history of this pretty seaport. The Moors exhibited unwonted enthusiasm, and no untoward incident occurred. His majesty appeared to thoroughly enjoy his visit.

William Had an Object.

London, England.—According to some special dispatches from Tangier, Emperor William, in the course of his speech at the German legation, said:

"There is no prepondering influence in Morocco. Germany must enjoy the same rights of other powers. We guarantee that the sovereignty of Morocco shall be maintained."

This rather defiant version is probably a too free translation of the Emperor's words, but it serves as a peg upon which London newspapers hang further querilous editorial observations and criticisms as to the meaning of the visit.

The Times' Tangier correspondent says:

"It is impossible to deny that the Emperor's visit, which the world wished to consider as that of an imperial tourist, has been an immense political demonstration. Nobody who saw Tangier, today garlanded with flowers and be-flagged until the very houses were scarcely distinguishable, could doubt that such expenditure and trouble meant more than merely a courteous welcome."

Remains Laid to Rest.

Lexington, Va.—The remains of Miss Mildred Lee, youngest daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, were Friday placed in a crypt of the Lee mausoleum at Washington and Lee university. The other members of the family buried there are her father, mother and one sister, Miss Agnes Lee. Funeral services were held in R. E. Hill Episcopal church at 11 o'clock, conducted by the rector, Dr. Robert J. McBride. Eight students of Washington and Lee university acted as pallbearers. The remains were escorted from the church to the mausoleum on the university campus by the corps of Virginia Military institute cadets and a large concourse of sympathizing relatives and friends. The floral tributes for Confederate organizations of various sections of the south were numerous and elaborate.

Three Killed in a Fray.

Collinsville, Ill.—In a three-cornered shooting affray here Mrs. John Berta and Barney Vosall were killed and John Berta, husband of the women, was slightly wounded. Berta was released from custody on the coroner's jury verdict of justifiable homicide. Berta owns a saloon, and Mrs. Berta was in the place when Vosall entered and began a quarrel with her. Vosall drew a revolver and began shooting at her. She also seized a revolver and returned the fire. Just as Mrs. Berta fell dead with a bullet through her brain Berta rushed in, attracted by the shooting, and was slightly wounded by a bullet from Vosall. Berta shot Vosall dead.

To Test Validity of Bonds.

Topeka, Kan.—The validity of the Standard Oil refinery bonds, will be tested. This was decided at a conference in which Governor Hoch, Treasurer Kelly, Warden Jewett, Attorney General Colman and Assistant State Auditor Nation participated. This was the day set by Treasurer Kelly and Warden Jewett to open the bids for the $210,000 worth of bonds. There were eight bids from bankers and bond brokers in various parts of the country, including New York, Boston, Topeka and Wichita. Seven of the bidders wanted the entire issue.

Killed by Old Shotgun.

Memphis, Tenn.—Mrs. Nellie Burris, wife of Robert Burriss, a well-known farmer, has been instantly killed by the accidental explosion of a shotgun while crossing a field in the suburbs of Eureka Springs, Ark.

A small child that was accompanying her mother dragged the shotgun back to the house and reported that her parent had fallen asleep. Search was made, which resulted in the finding of Mrs. Burris' body.

Fire in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La.—A fierce fire in the building at 124 Chartres street, occupied by Kahn, Brunner & Co., hats and millinery, threatened the big Godchaux building on Canal street Thursday. Repeated alarms brought out the full department, however, and checked the spread of the blaze. The Kahn, Brunner & Co. building was badly damaged and the stock destroyed.

Five Thousand Steers Sold.

Kansas City, Mo.—Five thousand head of half-bred Herford and Mexican steers, two and three years old, were sold by John Pinnell, agent of the T. O. (Riverside) ranch, state of Chihuahua, Mexico, to the Empire State Cattle Company. William H. Sheehan and J. D. Carr, of South Dakota, at $14 per head, one of the largest sales of the year. The cattle will be shipped to Evarts, S. D.

Thousands Held as Prisoners.

Berlin.—Dr. Steuben, director of the colonial office, replying to a question in the Reichstag today, said that 4,903 men, women and children were so far prisoners in concentration camps in German southwest Africa. The government, he added, had no intention as reported of disarming the Ovambos, who had attacked and destroyed Portuguese column.

Propose to Build New Road.

Tapma, Fla.—R. C. Caples and William F. McCombs, Jr., of New York, arrived here tonight to secure terminal facilities for the railroad which they and their associates, New York capitalists, propose building from Tampa to Tallahassee. They will apply for a charter for the proposed road next week.

Burglars Enter Store.

Anniston, Ala.—The store of E. B. Davis at Rock Springs was entered by burglars and the safe blown open, but little of value was secured beyond some merchandise.

Nineteen Hanged With Same Rope.

Fort Worth, Tex.—B. H. Young, colored, was hanged at Waxahatchie Friday for the murder of Alburtis Moore. One hundred and fifty persons were present in the stockade when the hanging occurred, and 250 outside. Young is the nineteenth man hanged with the rope which was especially made for Former Sheriff Stewart, of Johnson county, for the execution of John B. Shaw in 1898.

May Cause Another Rate War.

Liverpool, Eng.—There are rumors of fresh friction between the Cunard and the other steamship lines tending to lead to another rate war.

Three Killed.

Huntington, W. Va.—On Sandstone creek, in Mingo county, a boiler in a small saw mill owned by Walter Farrell blew up, killing three men and injuring two others.

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VOL. III.

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VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., APRIL 13, 1905 NO. 3

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Thought to Be Murdered.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—What seems to be one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in this vicinity happened here Thursday night, in which A. J. Lindgren was the unfortunate victim.

Mr. Lindgren failed to return home Thursday night, and as a result of an early search for him in the morning his horse and buggy were found down near the river bridge. Here was also found his hat, coat and pocketbook, the latter being empty. It seems that he had carried a friend of his across the river about dark, and the supposition is that on his return he was attacked on the bridge and murdered. Mr. Lindgren's body has not been found as yet, and it is thought that it was thrown into the river. His coat, when discovered, had several bullet holes in it, and one or two slight blood stains were visible.

One theory is that a negro, who had just been convicted of a theft from Mr. Lindgren and who has the reputation of being a bad character, waylaid him in a spirit of revenge. This theory is supported in the report that this negro has disappeared. The general belief is, however, that robbery was the motive of the attack, as it is understood that Mr. Lindgren had a considerable sum of money about him.

Freight Wreck Occurs.

Selma, Ala.—Freight train No. 67 on the Southern was wrecked on the long approach of the bridge over the Tombigbee river just east of Demopolis. It is thought that an axle on one of the box cars broke and caused the break in the bridge, through which seven freight cars went. It was also reported that a negro was killed, but the report cannot be confirmed. The traffic of the road was interrupted for several hours and the mail train from Meridian had to be carried around by Akron, but it is thought that the bridge will be repaired so that west-bound trains can go over it this afternoon.

Officer is Arrested.

Huntsville, Ala.—Deputy Sheriff McClelland, of Houston, Tex., was arrested here late Thursday night on a charge of attempted kidnapping, after he had arrested Will Vining, a young painter of this city. The Texas officer came here yesterday with a warrant for Ed Vining, who is wanted in Houston for burglary.

Will Vining was taken up and the visiting officer claimed that he is the man. Requisition papers had been secured in advance and Deputy McClelland was making arrangements to leave with his prisoner when the relatives of Vining got together and applied for a writ of habeas corpus. McClelland made another attempt to catch a train out of Huntsville. Constable Ward balked his game by arresting him on a warrant charging kidnapping. McClelland stated that he was acting on legal advice and would willingly go to jail if necessary, but as a courtesy to his office he was allowed to spend the night under guard in the office of Sheriff Rodgers.

Hurt in Mines.

Birmingham, Ala.—Walter Page, employed at the Raymond ore mines, twelve miles south of the city, escaped death by a miracle. A car of ore got loose on the incline and dashed back into the mine. Page was in the way, but managed to step aside as the car passed. The car was smashed to pieces at the end of the journey and Page was covered with ore. One of his ribs was broken and he was otherwise painfully injured, though not fatally.

Serious Accident.

Troy, Ala.—A young man by the name of Jim Brooks, who works at the veneering factory here, met with a very serious accident. The machinery that he was managing got clogged, and in trying to unclog it with his foot he had his foot so badly mangled that it was necessary to amputate it.

Snow at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Ala.—About 1:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon the thermometer at this place suddenly fell from 55 degrees to 46 degrees and the Jacksonville populace was surprised by the fall of large flakes of snow, accompanied by a heavy rain.

Immediately after the snow fell the temperature rose, the sun shone, and the weather is now normal.

Mining Company Incorporated.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The Tuscaloosa Mining Company, of Oakman, has filed a notice of its incorporation, with a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators are J. DeB. Hooper, G. B. Hooper and Belle H. Collier.

Robbed and Thrown in the River.

Lanett, Ala.—Will Gaines, the son of a prominent farmer living near here, was held up and robbed by an unknown negro.

The young man was out on his father's farm, and his first knowledge of the negro's presence was when he was halted an covered with a pistol The negro was masked.

After relieving young Gaines of his knife and watch the negro blindfolded him and led him to the bank of the Chattahoochee river.

Before the young man was aware of his whereabouts he was pushed off the bank into the river. He was almost drowned before he could remove the bandage from his eyes and get out of the water.

Searching parties have been out all day, and two negroes are now under arrest. Both of them were relieved of guns by the posse, and they will be held pending further developments.

Mayor and Aldermen Appointed.

Courtland, Ala.—The governor has appointed a mayor and four aldermen for the town of Courtland, which does not have to be done with any other town in the state. The act by which this duty is placed upon the executive was passed by the legislature of 1900. The officers named were C. M. Sherrod, mayor; R. H. Tweedy, A. F. Rebman, E. V. Chardavoyne and R. N. Harris, Jr., aldermen.

Opera House for Decatur.

Decatur, Ala.—Work will soon start on the new $20,000 opera house in New Decatur, almost all the money subscribed having been paid in. The building will be of brick and stone of modern design, and the stage will be on the ground floor. At the present time the Decaturs have no opera house at all, and a play house is badly needed for the amusement loving public.

Call on Admiral Schley.

Mobile, Ala.—The members of the Raphael Semms camp, United Confederate Veterans, clad in their uniform of gray and carrying an old battle flag recently returned to them by the action of congress, called on Admiral and Mrs. Schley and paid their respects. In behalf of the camp Hon. O. J. Semms, son of Admiral Semms, presented the admiral with a magnificent thirty-second degree Masonic jewel.

Hunting for Indian Relics.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—A party of members of the Philadelphia Academy of Science are now engaged in a general exploration of the numerous Indian mounds down at Moundville, Ala. This party, which travels about in a private steamboat, "The Gopher," is making an extensive tour of the country, but have perhaps been more successful in their finds of Indian relics here at Moundville than most anywhere else, as this was once quite a celebrated Indian settlement. Mr. James A. Anderson, one of the officers of the Alabama geological survey, has been down once or twice to aid the party in determining on the best mounds to extensively explore, Mr. Anderson being quite familiar with this field of relics.

Survivors of Shiloh.

Birmingham, Ala.—Survivors of the battle of Shiloh, which was fought on April 6 and 7, 1862, met Thursday in the city hall and recited experiences of the great conflict. Both Federal and Confederate veterans gathered, and a number of interesting speeches were made. Capt. Thomas W. Huffman presided at the meeting. An organization will be perfected in Alabama of survivors of the battle.

Negro Captured Near Opelika.

Opelika, Ala.—Ned Thurman, a negro, supposed to be the one who blindfolded, bound and robbed Willie Gaines, a white citizen, and afterwards threw him into the river near West Point, was captured near Opelika and taken to Blanton.

Judge Appointed.

Enterprise, Ala.—H. H. Blackman, a lawyer of Enterprise, was yesterday named by Governor Jelks as judge of the Coffee county court to succeed Hon. J. F. Sanders, who sent his resignation to the executive department several days ago.

Still in Critical Condition.

Anniston, Ala.—Barclay Muncher, who was badly hurt by falling from a high tank at Jacksonville, is still in a critical condition, but there has been a slight improvement. At times he has been conscious. The chances of recovery are against him. Mr. Muncher lives in Chattanooga and is a painter by trade. He was painting when he fell a distance of ninety-six feet.

Fatally Crushed by Cars.

Birmingham, Ala.—Charles Grayson, colored, while coupling cars on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in the yards here was crushed so badly that death followed an hour later.

HOUSES BLOWN UP

A Little Girl Killed by the Woeful Dynamiter While Asleep. Others Injured.

NO CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS.

One Dies from Injuries, Others in a Serious Condition.—Explosion Heard for Miles Around.

Blossburg, Ala.—Dynamiters badly damaged two houses occupied by non-union miners working for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at this place at midnight Monday night, and as a result one little white girl, aged ten or twelve years, was killed and two others were severely wounded, while several other people were more or less shocked.

The houses blown up were occupied by a family named Alexander, white, and William Cato, colored.

The dynamite in both instances was placed on the front porches of the residences.

Children Were Asleep.

The children of Alexander, three in number, were sleeping in the front portion of the house and consequently received the worst injury. The eldest girl was horribly mangled about the limbs and died from the injuries received.

The explosion at the Cato house did not do much damage. The noise produced by the explosions was very loud and was heard for miles around. The entire neighborhood was startled and Superintendent S. J. Rutledge, who is in charge of the Tennessee Company's mines at this point, at once began an investigation.

There is no positive evidence as yet as to who did the dastardly deed, but the county authorities are assisting Superintendent Rutledge in investigating the affair.

Talk of Lynching.

Blossburg, Ala.—Union miners at this place Tuesday morning offered their services in hunting down the perpetrators of the horrible deed of dynamiting the residences of John Alexander, white, and William Cato, colored. There is much talk as to lynching in case the guilty parties are caught, but there is absolutely no clue.

Four bloodhounds were brought over this morning from Pratt City and other points and an effort will be made to get some sort of a trace of the guilty parties.

The little girl who met death was between 11 and 12 years of age. She lived half an hour after receiving the injuries. One of her sisters was hurt in the forehead, but this afternoon it was not believed that her would will prove serious.

The other little child who was thought at first to be seriously hurt, was not injured much beyond a bad shaking up. Alexander was not hurt.

Packed in Pipe.

At the Cato house the dynamite was packed in a piece of pipe, which caused a much larger explosion than would have occurred had the dynamite been placed loose. The damage done was not so very great, either. No one in Cato's house was hurt.

Alexander moved here with his family about two months ago. Very little can be stated as to who he is.

There is no work at the mines in this district today, and much excitement prevails. The non-union men are frightened.

The union miners deplore the affair and openly state that they will assist in ferreting out the dastardly perpetrator.

Want Deputy Sheriffs for Further Protection.

Brookside, Ala.—There is more or less excitement here over the report from Blossburg that two houses were dynamited by unknown parties shortly after midnight last night.

The houses dynamited were occupied by non-union miners named Alexander, white, and William Cato, colored. One of the daughters of Alexander was killed and another injured severely. None of the members of Cato's family was hurt.

The affair has caused consternation in the Blossburg group of mines. The dynamiting took place in the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's quarters, but the excitement has spread to the Sloss-Sheffield Company's quarters and deputy sheriffs will be asked for from the city for further protection.

Killed by Lightning.

Vicksburg, Miss.—During a heavy thunder storm Monday William M. Alverson, twenty-two years of age, son of a well to do farmer, was instantly killed by lightning. The horse on which Alverson was riding at the time was also killed.

Drank Pearline.

Ensley, Ala.—Dr. Cunningham Monday held a post mortem examination on the body of Michael Walsh, who was found dead in his room on Avenue E, and decided the deceased came to his death by drinking a quantity of pearline. From papers found among the effects of the deceased it was learned that he had been a member of the Irish constabulary for fifteen years, but was discharged on April 3, 1904, for permanent disability from nervous debility and prostration. For the past year he has wandered over the world, coming to Ensley some few months ago. Nothing can be learned of any of his kindred.

Japs Ordered to Depart.

Marysville, Cal.—All the Japanese miners at Browns Valley, a small mining town twenty miles east of Marysville, have been summarily ordered to leave camp. A few of them went there recently to work on the dumps at the mines, but the white people objected to their presence and a committee waited on them with the firm request that they depart immediately which they did.

To Cancel Papers.

Houston, Tex.—Federal District Attorney McElmore has been instructed by Agent Van Dusen of the immigration bureau to take such steps as may be necessary to cancel the naturalization papers hitherto issued to Japanese of Houston and Galveston. The instructions go into specific detail and name a number of those who have declared intentions to become Americans.

Van Dusen specifically declares that the Japanese may not be naturalized. Attorney McElmore has referred the matter to the attorney general for a ruling before taking any steps.

Overseer Murdered.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Stewart Champion was assassinated Monday night about 8 o'clock while seated at his home on the Jed Strong plantation about four miles from town. Two negroes named John Carpenter and Bob Robinson, who have worked on the plantation, has been arrested, suspected of committing the dastardly deed.

The assassin shot Champion through a window while he was seated in a room holding a young baby in his arms. The load of squirrel shot shattered his right leg at the knee, from which he bled to death before medical aid reached him.

Champion's wife was putting some wood on the fire when the shot was fired and the blood spurted six feet, falling on her dress.

Girl Was Assaulted.

Bristol, Tenn.—A special says: Lochie Bunton, a white girl 14 years old, was criminally assaulted by three white men, well known in that section, last Friday in the woods, three miles from Butler, Tenn.

The men are said to have been drinking. Their victim is unconscious and the men are hiding in the mountains and defying arrest. The men are said to have overtaken the girl on the road while driving through the mountains and compelled her to get into the hack and ride with them. After taking the girl in they are said to have left the road and committed the crime. A posse headed by a well known and desperate mountain character, Nat Cardon, have been on the trail of the men since Sunday morning.

Two Prominent Citizens Dead.

Montgomery, Ala.—Two prominent Montgomery citizens died Monday afternoon. James P. Bullock, president of the Bullock Shoe Company, passed away after an illness of eight days.

Augustus Uhlfelder, state manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, dropped dead of heart disease in the company's building in New York. Mr. Uhlfelder was a prominent figure in business circles here for many years.

Found Beside Track.

Jasper, Ala.—The dead body of W. T. Dennis was found on the Frisco railroad track two miles west of Horse Creek Tuesday morning by a crew of the road. The unfortunate man's neck was broken when he was picked up by the crew and it is supposed that he fell from a fast moving train.

Four Children Burned.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—The home of George T. Maul, on West Baltimore street, was entirely destroyed by fire and four of his children were burned to death. The parents with a fifth child had barely time to escape from the burning building. The charred bodies of the four children have been recovered.

Alabama Postmasters.

Washington, D. C.—Postmasters appointed: Little River, Baldwin county, Montgomery Cole; Oxmcor, Jefferson county, Josephus B. Moss; Scotia, Montgomery county, Mary F. Raoul.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
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Office, Adams' Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

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NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
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The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
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Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
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Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old	

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.
A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon, Calera, Ala.

Mother—My daughter, you should not call your younger brother "the kid." A kid, you know, is a young goat.

Daughter—Yes, mother, that's just it—Willie is always butting in.—Cornell Widow.

GROWN OLD TOGETHER.

They say they are going to shoot you, Old Billy, but don't you fret.
For the fellow who dares to meddle with you must reckon with me, you bet;
You're a poor old horse, Old Billy, and you aren't worth much, it is true,
But you've been a faithful friend to me, and I'll see you safely through.

Shoot Old Billy? I guess not! Though you may be old and gray,
By the self-same stretch of mercy they'll be shooting me some day.
I haven't much love for the fellows who follow the shooting team,
If they had more pity for horses and dogs, they'd have more love for man.

That's right, Old Bill, I like it, your muzzle against my face,
We've had rattling times together, and once we won the race.
Do you remember it, Billy, the fop that we downed that day,
And the way he swore, that an old farm horse should show his heels the way?

Well, Billy, we're both great sinners, for we've both grown old, you know;
And we've only a little farther a-down the road to go;
So we'll fare along together till the Master calls us home
To the Happy Home Land stables, and our feet forget to roam.

They tell us that horses have no souls, and they all declare it true;
That shows how little they know, Old Boy, and it proves that they don't know you.
Well, well, 'tis a mighty question, and quite beyond me ken
But the more I know of horses like you, the less I brag about men.

You've been a good horse, Old Fellow, steady and brave and true;
You have given us faithful service done all that a horse could do.
You have earned your keep, you shall have it, so live as long as you can
For justice is justice, and right is right, whether it's a horse or man.

—Tit-Bits.

The Girl Who Laughed.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A girl was gathering roses in the yard as Morris Gurnee went by to his work. He was a carpenter and joiner, working in Mr. Mills' employ, and this girl who was gathering roses was Mr. Mills' daughter, Fleece. They called her Fleece because her hair was so fine, and thick, and blond, and curling when she was a child—like a little lamb's wool. It was put up now in a graceful knot at the back of her head, but was still all of a fleece over her brow and about the shell-like ears.

"Good morning," said Morris, looking at her with admiring eyes.

"Good morning—here's a rose for you," she answered, and laughed.

That laugh! She was always laughing—giggling, the spiteful girls said. Just a little bubble and ripple of a sound, that she closed every remark with, whether grave or gay. It was a sweet, musical sound, and yet it always made Morris uncomfortable. He felt as if she were laughing at him. He was glad enough of the rose—she threw it at him over the yard fence, and he caught it dexterously in his left hand, and almost involuntarily lifted it to his lips.

Then Fleece laughed again, and ran up the path.

Morris walked on with the rose in his hand, and love in his heart. Oh, yes, he did love her, but what was the use of it? If he told her she would laugh at him. She was not deep enough to understand a love like his—she was nothing but a pretty, shallow, laughing creature, as full of fun and frolic as a kitten.

But he kept the rose all day long in the pocket of his coat. When the sun grew too warm and he threw the coat aside on a pile of lumber, he remembered to take out the rose and put it in his blouse. There his mother found it that night, when she took the blouse to sew up a rent in the sleeve.

"What old flower is this?" she asked. "Shall I throw it in the wood box?"

Morris was lying stretched upon a lounge, reading a morning paper. Handsome enough he looked to please any girl's fancy in his bright dressing gown and slippers, one arm under his dark, fine head, the other holding the paper in an easy, graceful way. But the paper dropped, and the dark cheek flushed hotly at this sudden question his mother had put.

"No," he said, "give it to me. I—I want to keep it, mother."

The mother handed him the flower, and stitched away in silence for a moment. Then she said:

"Is it the love token of some girl, Morris? I think you might tell your mother if it is. I am getting old and weary, my boy, and very willing to resign my duties into younger hands. We have a cozy home here, and a good enough one for any girl. If you bring a good wife home, Morris, no one will give her a heartier welcome than your mother."

"It was no love token, mother," Morris said, gravely. "Only a rose that Fleece Mills tossed me as I passed by this morning."

"Fleece Mills is a vain, pretty, giggling girl, Morris," said the mother, not lifting her eyes to her son's face. "She has never known a care or sorrow, and looks upon life as a good joke, and nothing more. She is not like our neighbor's daughter, Jane Smith."

"Not at all like her," answered Morris, quietly, with his hand shading his eyes from the lamplight. "Jane always looks on the serious side of things, and I never saw her more than smile, and she always seems sorry for having done that."

"Jane is a good girl," said Mrs. Gurnee, quickly, "and a very conscientious girl. Modest, earnest, proper in her behavior and viewing life in its true sense. She would not be petting young men with roses. Yet she cares more for you, Morris, than Fleece Mills does, or ever can; and Jane is a pretty girl, Morris—pretty enough to please any man's taste."

"Yes, I think she is pretty," answered Morris, as if he had just thought of it for the first time, which was true.

"And she would make a good wife, Morris."

But Morris had no answer to this. He arose, presently, and went to his room, and lay there thinking, thinking. His mother was growing old, he was receiving a good salary, his home was paid for, and he was twenty-six years old. It would be better all around if he should bring home a wife.

Jane Smith was a pretty and a good girl, and he believed she cared for him, or would grow to if he asked her. She was too prudent, too sedate, too regardful of the "proprieties," to allow herself to care for any man until asked. His mother liked her; why not end the matter by asking Jane to be his wife? But Fleece—oh, Fleece! laughing Fleece, Fleece, Fleece! and saying the name over softly again and again, he fell asleep and dreamed he stood before the altar, plighting his vows to Jane Smith; and just as he was about to utter "I will," which would bind him forever to her, Fleece Mills pelted him in the mouth with a blood-red rose, and then stood and laughed at his silence-confusion.

He overtook Jane Smith the next morning as he was going to his work, and walked a few squares with her. She was pretty, with such soft black hair and dusky eyes, and she actually smiled at him once. They passed Mr. Mills', and Fleece was watering a hanging basket in the open window, and looked and said "Good morning," and then laughed.

"What a giggling girl Fleece Mills is!" said Jane, gravely. "She seems to think life was made for laughter. I wonder if she ever has a serious thought?"

But their ways separated here, and Morris was spared a reply. Ah, well, Jane was right—his mother was right—Fleece was a light, vain girl, a human butterfly, and he was a fool to think of her. He would think of her no more.

He saw a good deal of Jane Smith for a few weeks after that, and quite made up his mind to please his mother and asking Jane to be his wife, when an accident occurred. He fell from a scaffolding, and was carried home a helpless mass of broken bones and bruises. His mother fainted at the sight of her son borne by four strong men.

Neighbors crowded in to render assistance. Jane Smith came to the door.

"Is that you, Jane?" she called. "Oh, come in. They tell me he is not dead, only hurt and bruised. I am glad you have come to be with me."

But Jane shook her head.

"You have plenty to help you, I see," she said, "and if I stay, people will talk. They will say I was bold to thrust myself in the way when I was not needed. I must not forget my dignity or sex, you know. I will come every few hours and inquire how he is, and if you need help, send for me. I shall pray for his recovery, dear Mrs. Gurnee."

She was turning to go, when some one rushed past her into the room.

It was Fleece Mills, all wrapped in a white shawl, her face white, her blue eyes dilated. She looked like a vision. Unmindful of the presence of any third party, she sprang to the side of Mrs. Gurnee, and put her arms about her, the tears flowing down her cheeks.

"Oh," she cried, "I am so sorry for you—so sorry. Tell me, is he dead—will he die? I have heard such cruel tales, a dozen different ones, on my way here."

"No; he lives; he is terribly injured, but he will get well; they tell me so."

Then Fleece arose, and the old gladness came back to her face, as she said:

"I am so glad—so glad! Thank Heaven!"

And then she laughed.

Morris, surrounded by physicians and attendants in the next room, heard the laugh.

"Who is that?" he cried, in a clear, strong voice. "Who laughed?"

"It was I—Fleece Mills," she said, and went toward the door.

"Come here," he responded. "I want you. I must go through a painful operation; my shoulder is dislocated, and my limbs broken in two places. I am internally injured also, and I may not live through it all. Come and touch my hand before you go."

"But I am not going, Morris," she said, bending over him. "I came to stay, to comfort your mother, and to be with you while you need my care. If you will let me, I will stay here while they are setting your limb. I will hold your hands, and if you look right in my eyes, I think you can endure it."

"But, my dear young lady," interposed the head physician, "it will be trying to strong nerves. We have forbidden his mother the room, and if you faint or scream, it will unnerve the patient and prove fatal."

"I shall not faint or scream," she said quietly.

"But," persisted the physician, "you do not know the ordeal. We dare not administer chloroform because of his internal troubles, and he may show such agony that you cannot endure it."

"He needs me, and I shall remain," she said. "You need not fear for me."

"God bless you!" whispered Morris, and clung to her hands.

It was a terrible hour, but Fleece Mills did not wince or waver. She stood at her post, white as death, but smiling bravely, and touching the sufferer's brow with tender, cool hands, and speaking to him in low, soothing tones when the pain grew most intense. And he never once took his eyes from her face.

"You have been very courageous, and have helped us perform a most dangerous operation," said the physician, when the last bandage was adjusted, the last bruise bathed. "The young man will live. The only fear was that he had not vitality enough to carry him through the operation. Now that he has endured it so well, he will recover."

And again Fleece laughed—a ripple that filled all the room and brought a smile to the white face of the sufferer.

"God bless that laugh!" he said, feebly. "Now go and rest, Fleece."

And as soon as Fleece was outside the door she fainted dead away. Only a swoon, however, which she recovered from readily, and was soon at her post again.

"How heartless of that girl to laugh in the house of suffering," said Jane Smith. "How bold of her to thrust herself upon them in such a way. I wonder what Mrs. Gurnee thinks of her. I know Morris must be disgusted."

But Morris' conversation with his fair nurse a few days later did not savor of disgust.

"I have loved you so hopelessly for a whole year," he said.

"Why didn't you tell me so?" she asked.

"Because I feared you would laugh at me. You were always laughing at me."

Here Fleece rippled into a laugh again.

"There, I knew you would," said Morris; "it is just as I expected."

"But I was not laughing at your love for me," she said, "only at the idea that you would think I would laugh," and she laughed more than ever, and Morris joined her.

"You men are so blind," she added. "I have loved you two years, and tried to make you see it. At last I threw a blood-red rose in bloom at you, and thought surely you knew that meant love. But only the next day I saw you passing by with pretty, black-eyed Jane Smith, and I nearly died of jealousy."

"But I did not dream you would love a poor carpenter," he said.

"My father was a poor carpenter," she answered, proudly, and then added, softly and reverently, "and so was the dear Savior, my Master. Why should I be ashamed to have my—my—husband a carpenter?"

And she buried her blushing face in his bosom.

Morris recovered in an incredibly short space of time from his hurts and broken bones, and in a very brief time thereafter the bells rang forth his wedding chimes.

"Of all the girls out of the whole world," said Mrs. Gurnee, "you have chosen the best one for a wife and for a daughter to me."

It is said that Fleece laughed just after the clergyman pronounced them man and wife, but I don't know how true it is. But certain it is that the laugh Morris used to so object to has become the sweetest sound on earth to him.—New York Weekly.

A DENVERITE IN BERLIN.

Prussian Police and Matrimonial Adventures of Albert Adams.

An American gentleman named Albert Adams, said to hail from Denver City, has been attracting the attention of the Berlin police. A short time ago Adams arrived in Berlin, where he at once put himself into communication with a matrimonial agency with several rich ladies on its books, anxious to enter the state of wedlock. Adams, although a man of prepossessing appearance, had far more substantial advantages, among these being several gold mines, of which he claimed possession, an annual income of 175,000 marks, and a colossal ranch, over whose illimitable fields 15,000 to 16,000 wild horses careered. Among the ladies on the books of the matrimonial agency was a widow who most fascinated the enterprising Adams. She was wealthy, a lover of adventure, and had no objection to be mistress of the Colorado ranch. Adams and the widow were engaged, and together they visited the latter's relatives, who would not understand why Adams never possessed any pocket money. In Hamburg he induced his trusting fiancee to sell 20,000 marks' worth of shares and to send the proceeds to his London address. When the relatives heard of this they felt it their duty to acquaint the police, with the result that the owner of the Colorado gold mines was arrested at the railway station just as he and his friend were about to proceed to London to be married. The police have discovered, among other things, that Adams occupied an abject room in one of the poorest quarters of the city. They have also secured the widow's 20,000 marks.—London Telegraph.

Ill Luck Averted.

"My dear," said Mrs. Spenders, by way of preliminary, "would you consider an opal unlucky?"

"I would if I got a bill for one and had to pay it," began her husband, sternly.

"Oh!" she interrupted, "I'm so glad I ordered a diamond instead."—Catholic Standard.

FARM AND GARDEN

ABOUT SOIL.

The investigation of the physical characteristics of soils deals chiefly with the classification of soils according to the amounts of particles of various sizes which constitute the soil. In order to secure uniformity of classification and description a conventional table of sizes has been adopted by the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, and the soils are described in the terms of this table. Thus all material above two millimetres (about 1-12 of an inch) are classed as gravel and stone; from one millimetre to one-half millimetre, or about the size of clover seed, the grains are called coarse sand; from one-half to one-quarter millimetre the grains are classed as medium sand; from one-quarter to one-tenth millimetre as fine sand; from one-tenth to five one-hundredth millimetre as very fine sand. So far all grains are readily distinguishable by the eye as separate fragments of various minerals, and a little knowledge of the appearance of different minerals enables one to identify the grains as belonging to one or more of a half dozen common rock and soil forming minerals. The next two grades, silt (5-100 to 5-1000) and clay (smaller than 5-1000 millimetre) are impalpable powders when dry, and their mineral composition can be made out only under a high power microscope by a person skilled in the recognition of material in small fragments.

Pure silt when moist is not gritty, like the different grades of sand, or plastic and cohesive like the extremely minute particles of clay.

The various grades of sand usually make up the skeleton or framework of the majority of soils. They render a soil more or less open or porous, depending both on the size of the sand grains and their relative proportions in the total mass. The silt renders a soil solid and somewhat compact making it particularly adhesive even when wet. The clay, if present in proportions above 10 to 15 per cent, renders a soil waxy and adhesive when wet and either granular and cloddy when dry or else solid and impervious.

The gradation of soils according to the size of the component grains is a classification according to the soil texture. It is the common classification of the practical farmer, and the mechanical analysis, and standard sizes of grains are merely used in order that the terms used in one locality may be more widely intelligible. Thus soil made up of large grains, possessing an open, porous structure, draining freely and working easily, is, by common acceptation, a sand. But one locality might consider a given sand as coarse, while in a different locality it would be estimated as only medium. Similarly soils locally known as clays frequently find their place in a wider classification as clay loams or heavy loams. A county abounding in clay soil might give rise to a local classification of lighter lands as sands, when they actually deserve to be called sandy loams.

The physical properties of soils depend not only on the texture of the soil, the size of the component grains, but also upon the structure of the soil—that is, the arrangement of the soil particles in space, the title, as it is frequently called. Thus a clay soil may be granulated and loamy, easy to till, well drained and well aired, or it may be so puddled and mixed that it forms a slimy, plastic mass when wet and dries to a consistency of concrete. In both cases the mechanical analysis might show almost identical texture, but mere inspection would show a vast difference in the arrangement of soil grains, the structure. The first soil would be seen to consist of a lot of clay pebbles or grains, each made up of thousands of much more minute individual grains. Each compound grain is in itself minutely porous; while between it and its surrounding granules large pore spaces exist. The second soil is made up of a mass of minute grains so evenly distributed that no large pore spaces intervene, and only the most minute openings exist in the soil. The first soil is in good condition, suited to crop production, easy to till, productive. The second is quite often barren and unproductive. With the same chemical composition and the same texture, but with such a difference in structure, the first soil forms a fertile, productive field; the second forms a barren waste fit only to support weeds or to furnish clay for brickmaking.—Tribune Farmer.

GET THE CALF STARTED RIGHT.

It is worth while to get the calf started right. Everything depends upon it, so it will not lose a day in gaining.

I would select a high grade Shorthorn or Hereford calf, bred from a registered bull of the beef type. Feed the cow corn and cob meal with bran mixed, and a little oil meal, with all the clover hay the cow wants. The cow should be milked while the calf is young, as she will give more milk than the calf will take at first. As soon as the calf will take all the milk, let it have it. Continue to feed the cow all she will eat clean. The calf will soon learn to eat. It should be fed some grain just as soon as it can be encouraged to eat. A mixture consisting of one-half whole oats, one-quarter bran, and one-quarter shelled corn is very satisfactory for a young calf receiving milk. The whole grain is always fresh, while the ground grain is sometimes tainted and musty. Grain feeding before weaning not only saves milk, but it lessens the shrinkage which is likely to follow. I think no single food is more satisfactory to supplement milk for a growing calf than whole oats.

When the calf is six months old, it should be weaned. Continue to feed well of the mixture mentioned above. Give it access to salt and fresh water. This feed and care should continue until the calf is about 10 months old, when it should weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, and will be a fine beef animal.—M. A. in Indiana Farmer.

DRAINING THE WET SPOTS.

The business man is constantly going through his factory or store looking for places where there is a leak or where he can utilize space or material to better advantage than before. It seems almost impossible to induce farmers to work along similar lines, yet there are hundreds of farms through the country that need just this attention. We are all familiar with the man who will scatter his operations over many acres far from his home and barns when right close by there may be a few acres which would yield him enormous returns if properly prepared.

The low spots which might be made exceedingly fertile are most often neglected. Frequently a few furrows struck just right will provide all the drainage necessary to make a place for celery which would bring in large returns. Instead of reclaiming this valuable strip of ground the average farmer with many acres either pays no attention to it or turns the swine on it to wallow. Possibly such a strip of ground has remained uncultivated for years, and is practically virgin soil, needing only a little time and expense to make it very valuable. A good time now to plan out what to do with such places in early spring. —Indianapolis News.

INDIGESTION IN SWINE.

One of the symptoms of indigestion in swine is their great desire to eat dirt, particularly if it be found in rather dry lumps. The way the average hog is fed is enough to make it a chronic dyspeptic, and there is little use in giving medicine to a hog that is suffering from indigestion. Begin at the root of the trouble and furnish variety in the food. See that there is some green matter in the shape of vegetables fed daily; in the season when it can be reached give the swine some old sod to gnaw at. Put considerable salt in the food; the eating of the dry dirt is an indication of the craving for salt. Try some dried blood meal in the slop and also mix lime water with the slop from time to time. A fair amount of variety, coupled with considerable green food, will do more to keep the digestive organs in good condition than anything else.—Indianapolis News.

CHAR THE CORN.

Once or twice a week char a few ears of corn in the fire and feed to the fowls. They relish it and it helps to keep them in good condition. It takes the place of charcoal to a certain extent, which all poultrymen know is excellent for fowls.

Slippery Seats and Love.

"Have you ever noticed how slippery those cane covered seats in some of the trolley cars are?" asked a friend of mine today. "The carpet-covered seats and the wooden ones are all right, but those cane-covered affairs certainly keep you a guessing. The minute you sit down you put out your hand, almost instinctively, to keep from slipping off. If you are sitting next to a pretty girl you will surely drift toward her, and she, poor thing, cannot avoid you. I was going up to Troy last night and a young couple got on the car near the Union Station. Of course they wanted to sit as close to each other as possible, but they had a great deal of trouble in doing so. He kept slipping toward the motorman and she kept sliding toward the conductor. Every few minutes he would "move forward" to regain his seat by her side. She blushed every time he attempted to drift back to her and the passengers had a great deal of amusement at their expense. They had taken their seat near the center of the car when they go on, but by the time we got to Watervliet they were both down in the corner near the conductor."—Albany Journal.

Prof. William Smart, the political economist, says that if British wealth were divided equally each person would receive $195.48 a year, or $3.62 a week.

The construction of a municipal telephone system in Hull, Eng., has brought about a speedy reduction in rates.

Byron and Napoleon.

The more I think of Byron more clear it becomes to me that is, first, second and third, a figure. He was the child of a loose marriage, that constant ... luce armies of discordant ... His upbringing was tragic; ... riage was tragic; his love ... tragic; his death, which at ... thought only tragic-farce. ... tragedy. Byron and Napoleon temporaries, were the analogous complements of each other. ... the passive tragedy of the ... tive temperament as poet; ... pression; Napoleon is the ac... edy of the imaginative temperament as warrior and world-conquering deeds. Byron invested in an abortive attempt at ... Greece; Napoleon, as the ... abortive attempt at expressing dictated memoirs) in St. H...

Cremation in Germany.

Statistics for the German ... show a further increase in the number of cremations, there having been cremated 1,281 bodies in ... 1,074 bodies in 1903, an increase of 19 per cent and double the number cremated in 1901. The Government ... had 701 incinerations; Hamburg, 189; Mainz, 158; ... 155; Offenbach, 123, Mannheim, 56, and Karlsruhe, 50. Of the bodies cremated, 598 were those of males and 472 females; 1,050 were Evangelical, 142 of the Catholic faith, 44 were free thinkers and 37 were of other religious views.

Illiterate Russians.

Nearly one-half of the men in the Russian army are unable to read and write. In the German army the percentage is only 0.07.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. R. H. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Dixie ... Pensacola, Fla., is 250 ft. ...

Ladies Can Wear Shoes One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Skeletons are now being sold for $1.15.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Fair-headed people have the best ...

Jamaica Ginger Pills cured me of ... my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Hinks, Maple St., Norwalk, N.Y., Feb. 1.

Eggs are current coin in Mexico, Donegal and Leitrim, Ireland.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Pumps were invented in ... 1425.

The Peabody Fund.

To the sum of $2,000,000 ... George Peabody between 1867 and 1872, out of which the Peabody Buildings for the poor were erected in London, there has since been added $4,793,255, received for rent and interest, making the total fund, according to a report just issued, $7,... As more money comes in more buildings are erected.

The Eternal Feminine.

Grandfather, doing some carpenter work, and finding he needed some screws, sent little Mary to the hardware store to get some for him. When she got there she could not remember the word "screw." At last she said, "Grandpa wants some nails with rings on."—Life.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Toby's" Avatar.

Johnson was compiling the dictionary.

"Yes," he explained, "I'm trying to collect a few words for the circus letters."

Starting with "aggregation," he ... ed for polysyllables.

An Old Prisoner.

James McCardle, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., who will be 100 years old in June next, has since 1852 been receiving a pension as a British soldier of 6 pence a day (or little more than a quarter) for disability.

The Present Rate Law.

The duties of the present Interstate Commerce Commission are to correct all discriminations in railroad rates. If it finds that an unjust rate is in effect, the railroad is notified. If it declines to change it, the Commission may bring suit in Court and if the Court decides in favor of the Commission's finding, the railroad must obey, or its officers may be brought up for contempt of Court and summarily dealt with.

Women in France may wear trousers in public by paying a yearly tax of 50 francs for the privilege.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Toby's" Avatar.

Johnson was compiling the dictionary.

"Yes," he explained, "I'm trying to collect a few words for the circus letters."

Starting with "aggregation," he ... ed for polysyllables.

An Old Prisoner.

James McCardle, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., who will be 100 years old in June next, has since 1852 been receiving a pension as a British soldier of 6 pence a day (or little more than a quarter) for disability.

The Present Rate Law.

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Women in France may wear trousers in public by paying a yearly tax of 50 francs for the privilege.

O. THOMPSON MAKES ... TO CORRESPONDENT

Birmingham, Ala., March ... 1906

Mr. W. E. ...

Evening Star, Washington, D. ...

I have just read your ... the President ... shington Star and other papers ... cannot withhold ... my indignation at the vile and ... statements made by you ... me personally in ... on and it is manifest ... a purpose on your ... your charges ... made.

Why you should ... baseless statements ... uttered upon your ... ter lend the base use ... through which I discovered and ... to be generated and ...

You make the statement ... the facts, impressing ... belief that you personally ... matters you state, and ... no less evidence thereof, than ... your zeal in the role you have ... med without any regard ... rity.

You are personally a stranger to ... and if you were ever informed ... as to the propriety of ... pointment or qualification of any ... pointee recommended by the ... dent's Referees" in Alabama the same ... unknown to me. Even if true, the ... matters about which you have written ... cannot be personally known to you ... You are not a citizen or resident of ... Alabama, and it is unreasonable to ... suppose your concern about the ap... pointments to office in Alabama is important ... founded upon any personal interest ... you have in such, nor is it general ... any interest you have in the ... al welfare of the people of Alabama ... otherwise, you would have made ... aint to the President, proved your ... and obtained judgement of ... mnation against the referees. ... such action on your part a dispos... tion or purpose to serve and promote ... the public welfare by your arraign... ment of myself as one of the "Presi... dent's referees," is not a part of the ... spiration of your libel, but it must ... be its incubation and existence in ... service of some personal and ... able cause or incentive.

An honorable gentleman, who loves ... truth for truth's sake, and who will ... not lend himself to bear false witness ... against his neighbor; a brave man, ... with a lofty and chivalrous spirit, who ... will not hire out his words and anger, ... and intensify falsehood as he is paid ... for it, is always prepared and will ... furnish the true source from which ... he gathers the material with which he ... hails the character of his fellow ... man.

Now to relieve you to some extent ... of embarrassment in this behalf, will ... you permit me to inquire of you ... whether or not your source of information is derived from a defeated ... candidate for political leadership in ... the republican party of this state, or ... some one of his satellites, and who ... is not so much concerned about the ... propriety of appointments in Alabama as they are mortified and ... animated by their own disappointments in seeking power and political ... preferment in this state? If you are a ... just and honorable man you will read... ily give the source ... your information ... in this matter, and thus show ... your confidence has been betrayed ... that you have been misled and im... posed upon by some designing and ... unscrupulous man or men.

This is the only way of escape open ... to you to avoid the stigma of being ... a slanderer, and without which ... you must receive the condemnation ... of all gentlemen.

I now direct your attention to the ... following replies to your charges ... which I shall treat seriatim.

SLANDER NO. 1.

You charge that the present referees ... of Alabama upon whom President ... Roosevelt depends for advice in the ... matters of patronage are "said" to be ... honorable men, but now have reduced ... the voting strength of the party to ... 25,000 at the recent election in Nov... ember.

It is unfair to compare the republican vote of 1904 in Alabama with ... that cast in 1900. Because by the go... ing into effect in 1901 of the new constitution of the state, 177,000 colored voters of the state out of a colored voting population of 181,000 were disfranchised. Perhaps there are at present but 3,000 registered colored voters in the state. The decrease in the republican vote in Alabama, about which you write, and for which you assign us as responsible, is due alone solely to the operation of the new constitution.

If it was not your purpose to unjustly discredit the President's advisers in Alabama why did you not compare the vote of the two elections occurring under the provisions of the new constitution? You must know it to be a fact that the opposition to the democratic party after the adoption of the new constitution in 1902 was less than 25,000, and that the opposition vote in 1904, under the "new ref-

Byron and Napoleon.

The more I think of Byron the more clear it becomes to me that ... first, second and third, a ... figure. He was the child of a ... marriage, that constant source ... armies of discordant nat... his upspringing was tragic; his ... was tragic, his loves ... his death, which at first ... was tragic-farce, is ... Byron and Napoleon, ... the analogues ... of each other. Byron ... of the times ... as poet, using ... Napoleon is the active ... of the imaginative temperam... world conqueror, ... Byron inevitably ... of action ... inevitably in ... at expression ... St. Helena.

Conversion in Germany.

... during the German emp... in the ... are having ... in 1901 ... increase of ... number ... The Gothic cremat... Hamburg, ... Heidelberg, ... Mannheim, ... and Darmstadt 46, ... were ma... were of ... Catholic, ... were Fr... of uncle's crimi...

Illiterate Russians.

... of the soldiers ... are unable to re... in the German army t... only 0.07.

Beware Sham.

... Allen's For... ... Don't ... Lobelia Expe... J. Colby, Al...

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, all throat and lung troubles. At druggists 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

... were invented in the ...

The Peabody Fund.

To the sum of $... left ... George Peabody between 1862 ... Institute which the Peabody bu... ... for the poor were erected ... Lon... ... have since been ad... $1,2... ... received for rent and ... first, making the total fund, acc... ... annual report issued, $7,293.... ... more money comes in more bu...

The Eternal Feminine.

Grandfather, doing some carpent... work and finding he needed so... screws, sent little Mary to the ha... ware store to get some for him. Wh... she got there she could not remem... the word "screw." At last she st... "Grandpa wants some nails with ru...

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Native Wrens.

... the dict... ... trying ... for the circus ... ... "combination," he h... ... ies.

An Old Prisoner.

James McCardle, of Jamaica Pl... Mass., who will be 100 years old ... June next, has since 1852 been d... a pension as a British soldier ... (about a day (or little more than ... a quarter) for disability.

The Present Rate Law.

The duties of the present Interst... Commerce Commission are to cor... discriminations in railroad ra... It finds that an unjust rate ... fixes the railroad is notified. If it ... claims to change it, the Commission ... bring suit in Court and if the Court ... cides in favor of the Commission's ... finding, the railroad must obey, ... others may be brought up for ... tempt of Court and summarily d... with.

Women in France may wear t... gers in public by paying a yearly ... of 50 francs for the privilege.

J. O. THOMPSON MAKES REPLY TO CORRESPONDENT W. E. CURTIS

...ham, Ala., March 24, 1905.
Mr. W. E. Curtis, Correspondent Evening Star, Washington, D. C.:

I have just read your "arraignment ... the President's referees" in the Washington Star and other papers. ... cannot withhold the expression ... my indignation at the vile and libelous statements made by you. You ... me personally in your communication and it is manifest if there was ... a purpose on your part to injure ... charges would never have ... been made.

Why you should make such false ... statements can only be ... your evident desire to ... pervert and mis-state ... pertaining to the current ... administration of politi... Alabama, and become ... of a malicious libel, for ... purpose unknown to me. ... gentlemen who are al... ed by lofty motives never ... the role you assume, and ... themselves to be a conduit ... which falsehood and slander ... generated and published.

You make the statements as positive facts, impressing the reader with the belief that you personally know the matters you state, and without ... evidence thereof, thus betraying your zeal in the role you have assumed without any regard for ve...

You are personally a stranger to ... as you were ever informed or ... as to the propriety of any ... or qualification of any ap... recommended by the "Presi... referees" in Alabama the same ... unknown to me. Even if true, the ... about which you have written ... personally known to you. ... are not a citizen or resident of ... and it is unreasonable to ... your concern about the ap... to office in Alabama is ... upon any personal interest ... nor is it generated ... nor have you have in the general welfare of the people of Alabama, ... you would have made com... to the President, proved your ... obtained judgement of con... demnation against the referees. With... action on your part a disposition ... purpose to serve and promote ... welfare by your arraign... of myself as one of the "Presi... referees," is not a part of the ... of your libel, but it must ... to the accusation and existence in ... of some personal and ig... or incentive.

An honorable gentleman, who loves ... truth's sake, and who will ... himself to hear false witness ... his neighbor; a brave man, ... and chivalrous spirit, who ... will not hire out his words and anger, ... ready falsehood as he is paid ... is always prepared and will ... the true source from which ... the material with which he ... the character of his fellow ...

Now to believe you to some extent ... embarrassment in this behalf, will ... permit me to inquire of you ... whether or not your source of information is derived from a defeated ... for political leadership in ... republican party of this state, or ... of his satellites, and who ... concerned about the ... of appointments in Ala... mortified and ... by their own disappoint... seeking to cover and political ... in this state? If you are a ... honorable man you will read... the source of your informa... in this matter, and thus show ... confidence has been betrayed, ... been misled and im... by some designing and ... men.

... way of escape open ... brand of falsifier ... without which ... denunciation ... gentlemen.

I now direct your attention to the ... your charges ... slander.

SLANDER NO. 1.

... that the present referees ... upon whom President ... depends for advice in mat... are "said" to be ... have reduced ... strength of the party to ... the recent election in No...

It is unfair to compare the republican vote of 1904 in Alabama with ... cast in 1900. Because by the going into effect in 1901 of the new constitution of the state, 177,000 colored voters of the state out of a colored voting population of 181,000 were disfranchised. Perhaps there are at present but 3,000 registered colored voters in the state. The decrease in the republican vote in Alabama, about which you write, and for which you arraign us as responsible, is due alone and solely to the operation of the new constitution.

If it was not your purpose to unjustly discredit the President's advisers in Alabama why did you not compare the vote of the two elections occurring under the provisions of the new constitution? You must know it to be a fact that the opposition to the democratic party after the adoption of the new constitution in 1902 was ... than 25,000, and that the opposition vote in 1904, under the "new reform order of things" was more than 25,000, thus showing an increase in the opposition vote, since I have been chairman of the republican committee.

Taking into consideration the fact that there are over 232,000 white persons of voting age in Alabama and fully 200,000 registered white voters in the state, is there not sufficient concern why democratic advisers should employ their time in fortifying and strengthening the following of that party which polled only 79,000 votes for Parker, instead of criticising the leadership of the republican party in this state which succeeded in polling nearly 25,000 votes for Roosevelt, and caused a great number of voters to decline to vote the democratic ticket.

A great majority of the white persons of voting age in Alabama refrained from acting with the democratic party, and a larger number of these voters would have acted with the republicans but for the misrepresentation and abuse of the republican President and of the republican party indulged in by partisan newspapers and politicians who are seeking to direct republican affairs, and to meddle in republican politics.

SLANDER NO. 2.

You state the following as facts:

"The chairman of the board, who is also chairman of the republican state committee, is J. O. Thompson, of Tuskegee, whose brother was recently the democratic member of Congress from that district. Another brother has been a leader in the populist party. Mr. Thompson is a man of good standing and family, but is no more competent to judge of the qualifications of candidates for office than any one of the 22,000 republicans who voted for Roosevelt at the last election. He assigned himself to the most important office in the state, that of collector of internal revenue, and has thirty-five deputies traveling through Alabama at the expense of the government, and drawing government salaries, in keeping up the organization he has formed."

It is true that I had a brother who was a democratic member of Congress, but it is utterly untrue that I ever had a brother who was a leader in the populist party. It is ludicrously, not to say, meanly false, to say that "as chairman I assigned myself the most important office in the state," because at the time I was appointed collector of internal revenue I was neither chairman nor referee. That I have my deputies traveling through Alabama at the expense of the government to keep up the organization I have formed, is absolutely slanderous for such state of affairs would be impossible, with my office ranking as it does as high as any in the United States, and agents of the department continually traveling over the state and overlooking the work of my deputies. In refutation of this slander, reference is made to the department at Washington, and to any fair-minded truthful man in Alabama republican or democrat.

SLANDER NO. 3.

Your statement that my associate, Mr. Charles H. Scott, is "no more disinterested nor better qualified than Mr. Thompson," is a gratuitous statement on your part, without a semblance of fact to sustain it.

Had you wanted to know the facts and if you had been as diligent in getting at the truth as you were in trying to serve some partisan end against the referees, you could have ascertained that Captain Scott is a man of wealth and standing, a southerner, a native of Montgomery, Ala., who has not asked office under the administration, nor is he going to do so. You could also have learned from those who no doubt inspired your libel, as to Captain Scott's ability, that his prowess was well known from the manner in which he emasculated them in their efforts to defeat him for national committeeman, by placing in his stead a man of open hostility to the President as well as to republican principles. You could also have learned that a very prominent position was offered one of Captain Scott's brothers who declined the same, and that no member of his family is an office holder, or expects to be, and that the work he has done in the upbuilding of the party in Alabama has been of the most unselfish nature.

SLANDER NO. 4.

You refer to a third referee "who is not working in harmony with his confreres, and who is causing them a great deal of trouble." It is well known in Alabama as well as elsewhere, that there is no third referee.

SLANDERER NO. 5.

You state that "upon the recommendation of Scott and Thompson the President recently appointed a postmaster at the town of Dothan, a thriving place of about 5,000 people, a political henchman of Thompson's, who lived 193 miles away. The citizens of the place were not consulted and very few had ever known or heard of the appointee. He did not pretend to become a citizen of Dothan, but went there simply to hold the office, and expects to return to his former residence when his term is out."

In answer to this will say that Mr. Trammell, who we recommended for appointment at Dothan, moved there a long time before there was a vacancy in the office. He came to us with a petition signed by something like seventy-five per cent of the patrons of the office, including county and city officials, democrats, bankers, lawyers, merchants farmers, mechanics, etc., all asking for his appointment. He also furnished us with a certificate signed by the democratic probate judge that he was a qualified voter at that place. His appointment was held up; numerous charges were filed against him, probably by the same men who are now furnishing you with your information. Numerous investigations followed by the department and Trammell's appointment followed after he had been completely exonerated by the agents of the government. The papers in this case are on file in Washington and I presume you will have no trouble in seeing them if you are as anxious to clear up these charges as you were to make them.

SLANDER NO. 6.

You state "That the previous postmaster at Dothan whom Trammell succeeded was also appointed upon the recommendation of Scott and Thompson, and was killed by the sheriff of the county as he was attempting to escape from the consequences of a seduction." In answer to that I wish to say that neither Mr. Scott nor I had anything on earth to do with the appointment of Mr. Millican, the former postmaster at Dothan, but he was recommended by our predecessors in the party organization. An investigation of the records of the postoffice department will disclose these facts.

SLANDER NO. 7.

You refer to the appointment of Jere Dennis, whom you designate as a deputy in the internal revenue service at Birmingham, as postmaster at Marion, Perry county, Alabama. If you would refer to the files of the postoffice department at Washington, you will find among those asking the appointment of Mr. Dennis, the name of your friend, W. F. Aldrich, before his removal as referee. They will also show that he was not endorsed until he had furnished us with the backing of the patrons of the office. Probably 90 per cent signed his petition. They were preachers, lawyers, school teachers, bankers, merchants, farmers and all classes of citizens of Marion. Dennis was never in any way connected with the internal revenue service in Alabama, and he was a resident of Marion long prior to the vacancy.

SLANDER NO. 8.

You refer to the appointment of a man named Barnes as postmaster at Andalusia, against whom you allege a fraud order has only recently been issued by the postmaster general, and who had been charged with using the mails for unlawful purposes. You say he was also charged with assault and that still the President appointed him.

In regard to his case I will say that Mr. Barnes was, at the time of his appointment as postmaster at Andalusia, a deputy United States marshal at Montgomery, but at the same time residing at Andalusia. He came to us backed by the petition of the patrons of the office, and we have never yet heard, save from your statement, that there had been a fraud order issued against him by the postoffice department. We hardly believe this could be true, for if it had been undoubtedly it would have been called to the attention of the United States marshal under whom he was serving, and by the court officers for whom he served papers, and it is hardly possible that they would have permitted him to remain in office under the circumstances.

In regard to the other charge will say that I am informed that the patrons of the Andalusia office are now petitioning the President to retain Mr. Barnes in the office, which is a complete vindication of the charge, for knowing the temperament of the people of that intelligent community I can say for them that they would not tolerate any man in office resting under such a charge.

The records of the country and also the actions and statements of disinterested officials severely and directly contradict your statements and show them to be false and libelous, and which falsities you could easily have ascertained, and which an honorable, truthful, fair-minded and impartial gentleman would have ascertained before indulging in the role of scandal-monger, generating and publishing libelous publications against his fellow man. In view of such facts is it not an act of audacity and impudence on your part to claim for yourself honor and truth, and expect honorable men to hold you in esteem and respect?

Will you tell the public whether the wines and viands of some Alabama host so infatuated and exhilarated you, or was it some more ulterior purpose which so beclouded all sense of honor, truth and justice, that you have become a scandal-monger, incubating falsehoods and giving them currency through the columns o the metropolitan press? The facts herein stated justify the question, and a sense of truth, justice and honor demands your answer.

JOSEPH O. THOMPSON.

Dispatch Discredited.

London, England.—A news agency dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the report published on Saturday that a new international loan of $100,000,000 would shortly be issued is now discredited.

INJURED THE PARTY

Work of Republican Leaders in Alabama. Selection of Officials.

THE PRESIDENT CENSURED FOR UNWISE APPOINTMENTS.

It is Claimed That the State Referees Have Urged Action That Has Made the Chief Executive Unpopular.

BY WM. E. CURTIS.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star and Chicago Record-Herald.

Montgomery, Ala., March 18, 1905.

Since the suppression of the negro vote, twenty years or more ago, the republican party of Alabama has been a limited monopoly, making considerable agitation and attracting considerable attention at national conventions and when there has been federal patronage to bestow, but without any voting power. It has been divided into two or more factions by the struggles for leadership, the chairman of the state committee usually being recognized by the President as the chieftain and highest authority. Hence, in the absence of senators and representatives in congress to consult, the President usually has been governed by the advice of the state chairman, and the latter has exercised autocratic power in directing the organization and has selected the men to fill the federal offices. During recent years this authority and responsibility in Alabama, as in other southern states without republican representation in congress, has been intrusted to a committee of prominent republican politicians known as referees. These referees have been recognized by the President, as they have been selected by him as the most competent republicans in the state to advise him concerning appointments; and ever since the beginning of the first McKinley administration they have practically distributed the patronage. Their recommendations have usually been final with the president. They have taken the best offices themselves, as a rule, and in order to perpetuate their power and influence have assigned the next best to their most useful lieutenants, regardless of residence or qualifications. The natural consequence is a compact and effective organization, which has been able to control state and county conventions and select the delegates to national conventions.

Clashing of Interests.

For obvious reasons it has been contrary to the personal interests of these leaders to increase the numerical strength of the party, and they are accused of trying to prevent the election of republican representatives and other officials who might interfere with their distribution of the patronage. They have not wanted any more republicans. Although the party is very small, it is altogether too large. There are not enough offices to go around, and the lack of them has caused factional strife and rivalries between aspirants. That is the reason why the republican party in Alabama—and the same is true in other southern states—has been growing smaller and smaller every year. Men of character and influence who believe in republican principles have been kept out and even driven out of the organization.

The present referees in Alabama, upon whom President Roosevelt depends for advice in matters of patronage, are said to be honorable men, but they have reduced the voting strength of the party to 22,000 at the recent election in November. The chairman of the board, who is also chairman of the republican state committee, is J. O. Thompson, of Tuskegee, whose brother was recently the democratic member of Congress from that district. Another brother has been a leader in the populist party. Mr. Thompson is a man of good standing and of good family, but is no more competent to judge of the qualifications of candidates for office than any one of the 22,000 republicans who voted for Roosevelt at the last election. He assigned himself to the most important office in the state, that of collector of internal revenue, and has thirty-five deputies traveling through Alabama at the expense of the government and drawing government salaries, keeping up the organization he has formed.

His associate is a real estate dealer of Montgomery, Charles H. Scott—also a very agreeable gentleman, but no more disinterested and no better qualified than Mr. Thompson.

The third referee, who is not working in harmony with his colleagues and is causing them a great deal of trouble, is Mr. Aldrich, of Montevallo, the only republican representative from Alabama in the House of Representatives for several years. Mr. Aldrich is a man of character, wealth, ability and unquestioned integrity. He owns large coal deposits and is interested in various commercial and industrial enterprises. Everybody agrees that by reason of his disinterestedness he is qualified to advise the President concerning appointments, and everybody outside of their organization agrees that the other two men are not.

Some Illustrations.

This may be demonstrated by a few illustrations. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Scott the President recently appointed as postmaster at the town of Dothan, a thriving place of about 5,000 people, a political henchman of Thompson's who lived 193 miles away. The citizens of the place were not consulted, and very few, if any, had ever known or heard of the appointee. He did not pretend to become a citizen of Dothan, but went there simply to hold the office and expects to return to his former residence when his term is out. But that is not the worst. The appointee had just been acquitted of murder. He shot an enemy on the street, but escaped conviction on a plea of self-defense, and it was not agreeable for him to remain at his home.

The previous postmaster at Dothan, whom he succeeded and who was also appointed upon the recommendation of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Scott, was killed by the sheriff of the county while attempting to escape from the consequences of a seduction.

President Roosevelt was not allowed to know any of these circumstances.

Marion, Perry county, is an educational center, with a college and several other schools for young women and men. It is one of the most cultivated communities in the state and does not lack material in either party for postmaster, yet Jerry Dennis, a deputy in the internal revenue office at Birmingham, was brought across the state to fill that office because Messrs. Thompson and Scott wanted a man there who could be depended upon to keep up the organization.

Andalusia is the center of the turpentine trade, a growing town of 2,500 population, with plenty of citizens qualified to fill the office of postmaster. Yet these referees imported a man named Barnes, against whom a fraud order had only recently been issued by the Postmaster General at Washington, and who had been charged with using the mails for unlawful purposes. He was also charged with assault upon his stepdaughter. And yet the President appointed him. Dozens of similar cases might be cited to show the manner in which he has been deceived by the referees in their efforts to secure an organization that will perpetuate their power.

The President's Confidence Shaken.

There is reason to believe, however, that the President's confidence in Messrs. Thompson and Scott is not so strong as it formerly was, because Mr. Aldrich, the other referee, in opposition to these and several other recommendations, has endeavored to convince the President that he is being deceived and betrayed.

The strongest sign in that direction is an order issued by the President about a month ago prohibiting office holders from taking part in political affairs, and requiring them to resign from state and local committees. Twenty-eight of the thirty-five members of the republican state committee are office holders, and about ten of them—all postmasters—have already resigned from the committee. The other members show no signs of doing so, and Mr. Thompson still sticks.

One of his friends explained to me that it is not practicable, or even possible, for him to resign, and that the President does not intend that he should do so. As chairman of the state committee he is responsible for the well-being of that organization, and if he dropped out the whole thing would go to pieces, a catastrophe which the President would be the last to provoke. Therefore it is understood that Mr. Thompson shall continue to exercise his triplicate authority as referee, chairman of the state committee and collector of the internal revenue until the next state convention, when his successor will be duly elected.

But it is quite certain that if the President ever learns the truth about Mr. Thompson and the mischief his policy has caused that gentleman will be relieved of some of his responsibilities. Such men as he have made the republican party disreputable, and the unpopularity of the President in this state is due almost entirely to the appointments he has made upon the recommendations of these referees.

A Southern Man's View.

I have questioned several prominent citizens on that subject. Jeff M. Falkner, general counsel for the Louisville and Nashville railroad in Alabama, said: "McKinley was very popular in the south; altogether the most popular President we have had since the war. If he had lived he would have built up a great following in this section. Our people believed that he was sincere in his friendship for and interest in them. It is undoubtedly true that he appointed more negroes to office than Roosevelt, but they were mostly decent men, while Roosevelt's selections have not always been such. Many of Roosevelt's appointments have been scandalous, and while we may admire his dash, they have destroyed confidence in his judgment and his honesty. No President can be honest and sincere in his regard for a people who selects such men to represent his administration in office as Roosevelt has done. He has shown very little sense and we are afraid of him. He is liable to break out like measles at any time."

Mr. Falkner suggested that the President was doing Booker Washington a good deal of harm and weakening the latter's influence by consulting him concerning appointments in Alabama, because people hold Washington responsible for several bad ones with which he has had nothing to do. He says that every time Washington goes to the White House the fact is telegraphed all over the country, and the natural inference is that he is there either voluntarily or by invitation to confer concerning the patronage of this state.

It is also alleged that Mr. Thompson, of the board of referees, who resides at Tuskegee, is using Mr. Washington as a tool. People say that when Thompson feels that his influence is not strong enough to land his favorite he suggests that the President confer with Washington, and before the latter starts for the capital endeavors to convince him that his candidate is the best man.

Illiterate Russians.

Nearly one-half of the soldiers in the Russian army are unable to read and write. In the German army the percentage is only 0.07.

PASS IT ON.

If the Man Under You Does Good Work, Tell Him So.

"You're great little wife, and I don't know what I would do without you." As he spoke he put his arms about her and kissed her, and she forgot all the care in that moment. And, forgetting all, she sang as she washed the dishes, and sang as she made the beds, and the song was heard next door, and a woman there caught the refrain, and sang also, and two homes were happier because he had told her that sweet old story, the story of the love of a husband for a wife. As she sang the butcher boy who called for the order heard it and went out whistling on his journey, and the world heard the whistle, and one man, hearing it, thought: "Here is a lad who loves his work, a lad happy and contented."

And because she sang her heart was mellowed, and she swept about the back door the cool air kissed her on each cheek, and she thought of a poor old woman she knew, and a little basket went over to that home, with a quarter for a crate or two of wood.

So because he kissed her and praised her the song came, and the influence went out and out.

Pass on the praise.

A word, as you make a rift in the cloud; smile, and you may create a new resolve; a grasp of the hand, and you may repossess a soul from hell.

Does your clerk do well?

Pass on the praise.

Tell him that you are pleased, and he will appreciate it more than a raise. A good clerk does not work for his salary alone.

Teacher, if the child is good, tell him about it; if he is better, tell him again; thus, you see, good, better, best.

Pass on the praise now. Pass it on in the home. Don't go to the grave and call, "Mother." Don't plead: "Hear me, mother. You were a good mother, and smoothed away many a rugged path for me."

Those ears cannot hear that glad admission. Those eyes cannot see the light of earnestness in yours. Those hands may not return the embraces you now wish to give.

Pass on the praise today.—Argenta Hustler.

An Acceptance Card.

The editor takes pleasure in stating that your story, entitled "The Buzz of the Buzzard," is accepted for the "Surething Magazine." The acceptance of an article, however, does not necessarily imply that it possesses merit. Any one of a number of reasons may lead to its acceptance—such, for instance, as a specious timeliness, the fact that it will exactly fit an empty space, any kind of notoriety attached to the writer's name, the possession by the magazine of a useless illustration, purchased by mistake, which, in an emergency, can be made to misillustrate some of its incidents, or even temporary aberration on the part of the editor. The absence of criticism is kindly asked to be excused, owing to the vast number of manuscripts which the editor daily returns without reading at all. Check in payment for your story will, in all probability, be sent you some day; meanwhile, the editor would counsel the beautiful virtue of patience.—Life.

A Mechanical Paradox.

Our dummy engine has done some good work during the past week or 10 days. On a rough estimation the whistle has made 31,000 miles, and the actual mileage made by the engine was about 1000 miles. One would judge by that the whistle was far ahead of the engine, but it is still on the engine.—Woodruff (Ark.) Free Press.

A girl who has worked in a restaurant at Colorado Springs for a number of years has just come into a tidy little legacy of $2,000,000 from a distant English relative.

Byron and Napoleon.

The more I think of Byron ... more clear it becomes to me th... first, second and third, a ... figure. He was the child of a ... marriage, that constant sour... ... armies of discordant nat... ... upbringing was tragic; h... ... was taught his loves ... ... hot youth, which at firs... ... mere tragic farce, is a... ... Byron and Napoleon, ... were the analogues ... ... each other. Byro... ... ... post, using ... ... Napoleon as the active ... ... the unobservative temperam... ... ... Byron mechanically ... ...

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

THE UNION and Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION and Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION and Dixie Home	1.00
THE UNION and Saturday News	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Age-Herald	1.25
THE UNION and Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
THE UNION and Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
THE UNION and Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION and Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

ROBBERY AS A STEADY JOB.

On the night of February 24th John W. Johnston was arrested in the postoffice at Thorsby, which he had entered for the purpose of robbery by Postmaster J. Bice and several men who were in ambush inside. Joe Gabbard, who had given Mr. Bice the tip about the fellow in advance, below tells what Johnson told him (Gabbard) while Johnson was trying to get Gabbard to join him. The account is given as Postmaster Bice wrote it down at Gabbard's dictation, and while there is a more or less palpable romancing in the tale, still it may give a clue to the perpetrator of some robberies in the places named. The projected attempt on the Marbury's is coming pretty close home, and the facts could no doubt be easily ascertained as to whether he worked there or not, and also about the man he claims to have robbed in Montgomery. According to this statement, it would be a Godsend if the U. S. court would put him away for a good long term, and thus protect property and maybe life. "He first told me about a robbery in Oklahoma or Kansas City. He said he rode 120 miles and back, had 3 horses stationed on the road; held up a restaurant man and got $600. He was arrested, but proved he was 120 miles away that night and so got clear of the charge. He said that he left his home because he shot a man; put 14 buckshot in him. He then worked a while for the Kansas City Coal and Coke Co., and while there said he got $1,200 worth of diamonds and jewelry; said he went from there to St. Louis, and while there took up with a show and came south as far as Montgomery, and came from there to Marbury and went to work; he panned to rob Mrs. Marbury of her jewelry and also the store of money, but the reason he did not carry out his plan was that a man there sold out (as he and his wife had parted) and as he (Johnston) thought that the fellow had about $900, Johnston went to Montgomery with him and got him drunk and robbed him of $40, which was all that he could find on the fellow. As Johnston's partner had left him he had to get another, so went to Birmingham and from there to Thorsby, where he got work at the planing mill. He was there about ten days when he revealed his secrets to me. He told me that just down the road there was $5,000 that could be got by just going and getting it; told his plans to get it and where it was at; said we could buy tickets to Clanton and get off there, and catch the first freight train for Marbury, get there after dark and watch the bookkeeper until the last man went in and then we could hold him up and get the money, buck and gag him, and then go to the dwelling house and get in and chloroform the family, and take what money, jewelry and diamonds they had; and then we make our way back to Thorsby before daylight and be ready to go to work as usual; that did not work so well with me, so he proposed to rob the postoffice at Thorsby; said he could watch until $1,200 or $1,400 was there, and it could be easily got, for if he could not catch on to the combination of the safe we could easily blow it open by using nitro-glycerine extracted from dynamite. He said he could get 1-2 pint of the stuff from 4 pounds of dynathem; he did get one suit of clothes, and he did not intend to pay for them when he could get them so easy without; he said he would bring me two suits, but I told him I did not want them; he did get one suit o fclothes, a pair of shoes, 3 or 4 pairs of gloves, and I don't know how many suits of underwear and one razor; he said there wasn't any money in the drawer to fool with; he also planned to rob the drug and jewelry store, for he wanted to make some presents, and sell the rest. I would not help him; I always had some excuse, but I was watching all the time to get the law on him; while he was watching to get a chance at the postoffice he asked me to watch also, as he wanted to get in there when no one was sleeping there. After I got his plan I told Mr. Bice, so I agreed to partner with Johnston in robbing the postoffice in order to catch him, so I carried out Johnston's plan with my own also, to catch him; he told me that when he would steal jewelry or things like that he would go way off to sell it; he said he and two others held up an express train and robbed it of $5,000, but did not tell me the name of the place; as near as I could find out his range was in Oklahoma and Kansas. He also said he and a couple of others tackled a bank safe, but that he stepped on something that lighted up the whole place and they had to skip without anything."

ACTUAL COTTON RECEIPTS.

The following are the REAL figures as to the number of bales of cotton received in Clanton up to Wednesday, April 12th, 1905, for this cotton season; the figures are taken from the books of the L. and N. R. R. and the cotton ware house:

Received and shipped by R. R.	6,573
In ware house	264
Total receipts	6,837

THE UNION gets its figures in the only way in which to make an impartial, correct report. Last year at this time the receipts were 6,648, so you see if there was so much larger crop in 1904 than in 1903, that some farmers are holding their cotton. STAND FIRM, HOLD your COTTON and REDUCE your ACREAGE, and the fight is won. Reading Daniel J. Sully's letter in this paper. You know he has stood by you in the past, and is willing to help you again, if YOU WILL try to HELP YOURSELVES.

TO THE COTTON GROWERS OF THE SOUTH.

If you wish to win your battle and obtain a fair price for your cotton you must reduce your acreage very considerably. You have surprised the world by the manner in which you have held your cotton. Surprise it again by cutting down your cotton acreage. Do not be led astray by the present steadiness of prices. Three causes have contributed to bring about this rise of more than a cent a pound. First, the urgent demand arising from an unprecedented consumption. Second, your courage and wisdom in making the buyer meet your terms. Third, the belief that you would cut your acreage to such an extent that the supplies from this crop and the growth of 1905-6 would make a commercial crop no larger than the world needs. The first two causes lose their force the moment it is known that there is a prospect for a moderately large crop next year. Even if the mills take 12,000,000 bales during the current season, this would leave a carry-over of 1,500,000 bales. Hence the necessity of a smaller crop this year. Do not let any rise in prices between now and the end of the planting season deter you from reducing your acreage. Such an advance would be merely anticipating that you were making the decrease which your friends have advised you to make. If the June report of the Government shows that you have failed to make sufficient reduction the only persons who would be gainers by the advance would be the speculators who sell out their futures at a profit. The price of the cotton you produce will be regulated by the actual, not the expected, reduction. In this matter of acreage reduction bear in mind three suggestions: Don't depend on your neighbor to do the reducing. Don't rely on bad weather to cut down the size of the crop. Don't put a large acreage into cotton simply because it is too late to plant corn or other diversified crops. It would be far better to let part of your land lie idle than to run the risk of raising a crop so large as to make possible another period of low-priced cotton. I am making this appeal to you because I regard the next few weeks as critical to the South and because I believe that every man who is interested in the welfare of the South should urge the importance of a reduced acreage.

DANIEL J. SULLY.

No. 43 Exchange Place, New York City, April 7, 1905. tf

EASTER EGG HUNT.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church of Clanton will give an Easter egg hunt on Saturday, April 22d. The hunt will begin at 4 p. m. on the lot at the west side of Mr. Crit Jones' residence on Second avenue. Entrance fee for hunters, 5 cents. Everybody invited to come, especially the children.

AGAINST STOCK LAW.

Mr. Editor:

Allow me a little space to congratulate G. W. Jones for his opinion on stock law in Chilton county. I say "hurrah" for G. W. Jones, and for all citizens of Chilton who believe in freedom, and in building fences and keeping gates shut. I'll bet ten cents that Mr. Jones don't stand back when his fence begins to decay, but splits more rails and repairs it, instead of paying a surveyor to run out a whole section of land in order to get one string of fence, as some have done in this part of Chilton Co. May God and the Probate Judge stir up the pure minds of the people to let stock law and their neighbors' fencing alone, and if they need a fence go to work and build one. This is what I call the People's Party business, is what I voted last, and what I vote now. Goodby, Mr. Editor. Kiss Mr. G. W. Jones for me, a liner of Beat 1 and 2.

Z. S. AVERY.

THORSBY.

Seventeen of our people went to Pensacola on Saturday's excursion. Though all looked tired on their return, they seemed to have enjoyed the trip. Mr. Haggerty left here Saturday with the intention of spending the remainder of his visit south at Pensacola, but returned with the excursionists on Monday. We welcome him back. The following left Thorsby for different parts of the north on Sunday: Mrs. Jesame, Oliver Jeseme, Miss Nora Jeseme, Mrs. Stubrud and son and Mr. and Mrs. Talley. Mrs. Flowers and daughter have gone to live with the former's son at Cottondale, Ala. Many of us will miss them. The Misses Mary and Petra Olson left for North Dakota Monday. Mr. Warnick and family, who spent some days here visiting relatives and friends, have returned to their home in Powderly, Ala. The many friends of Mr. J. Williams will be sorry to learn of the painful and serious accident that occurred to him Saturday. In jumping from a runaway he broke and dislocated his right ankle. Dr. Stabler is attending him and latest reports are that he is resting quite easy. We all wish him a speedy recovery. Mr. Deni, of Shelby, was a pleasant visitor here Sunday. Mesdames H. Michelson, W. Michelson, J. Olson and Anderson, who have been guests at the Thorsby inn for several weeks, left for Chicago on the 11th inst. The Literary Club entertained a large number of their friends at the beautiful home of Miss Kirkby in honor of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. White on Friday. Miss Kirkby played several fine instrumental pieces during the evening. A guessing game in which Mrs. G. Michelson was awarded the first prize was enjoyed by all. Dainty refreshments were served during the evening. Mr. C. H. White and family left yesterday for Marshall, Minn. We will welcome their return to us. Friends of Mrs. J. Robinson will be glad to hear that she is up and about again after her illness of several weeks. The frost of last Thursday night killed many of the grapes in this locality. Ed Snyder and wife, of Prattville, are visiting relatives here.

"TWO OF US."

BEAT 9 ITEMS.

More pretty weather, but the night of the 7th we had one of the hardest freezes for April since 1900. R. W. Scott and J. R. Collins made a trip to Clanton Saturday. J. P. Barrett and son, Charlie, were in Montevallo Thursday. In this vicinity, some of those who joined the cotton association have sold their cotton, while others who did not join are holding theirs. On one farm here that had 80 acres in cotton last year and used 63 sacks of guano, this year has only 30 acres with 30 sacks of guano; how is that? Thomas Childress took a pleasure trip to Pensacola Saturday. Farmers are about finished planting corn, and are putting their cotton ground in shape. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collins went to Clanton Tuesday to lay in spring supplies.

NIM ROD.

LOMAX.

Cotton planting starts this week, if the weather is favorable. J. J. Culp was in our town Saturday. J. H. Jackson's saw mill is doing a good business. Just a few words in reply to Mr. G. W. Jones' letter in last week's UNION. I was glad to hear from him on the stock law question and accord him the right to his opinion, the same as I to mine. I don't say that stock law makes us any more civilized, but that stock law follows civilization. In regard to ill feelings between neighbors, I've known of a great deal more ill feelings where there was no stock law than I ever knew where there was stock law, caused by stock trespassing. I know by experience of stock law. I lived in the stock law counties many years, part of that time as a renter and with a large family of children, but I had plenty of milk and butter most of the time. But not so here. I find milk an dbutter a scarce article, though people could do better here than many places where they have stock law, as it is more productive here. Mr. Jones should shrdluun tive here. Mr. Jones referred to the pretty ranges of York, Ala., but did not say how they were here. Isn't it a fact that Mr. Jones has got every foot of his land fenced, also his neighbors? Mr. Jones lives about 3 miles from Clanton, and isn't it a fact that the road is fenced from his house to Clanton with the exception of a few hundred yards? I've often heard of the lane that never turns, and this one reminds me of it. Wouldn't it be better to prepare a few acres for our cattle and hogs, and do away with this long lane which is so expensive? One acre of prepared pasture to the cow is sufficient, then the man that has 40 acres and two cows would only have to fence 2 acres where he's now fencing 40, and would get better results. Would it not be economy to have stock law? Civilization has pushed its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific and stock law has followed from the Atlantic to the Coosa river, and has crossed that river in many places and went on, and will soon cross it here and do away with long lanes and "blue john" milk. And we'll have better steak, richer milk and butter, and more of it. I think it's cheaper for me to wait for the coming of stock law than to move to it. Let's hear from some one else who lives on that long lane. With best wishes to all and success to THE UNION and its many readers, I am, respectfully, "OBSERVER."

DIXIE TIMES.

Everybody is planting corn and bedding for cotton, but all have laid out less ground for cotton than ever before. About stock law we don't need it, though we do need good stock. I think the Lomax boys are off their "casip" about stock law, for I live close to the stock law here and it gives us a lot of trouble with stock, and I don't want any stock law in mine, but let the majority rule. Mr. Gandy, of Billingsley, was here Sunday. J. C. Barrett and sister and Miss Alice Culp went to Alpine church Sunday. R. L. Barrett has built one and a half miles of straight fence the past winter. Miss Nanny Harris and sister and Tom Gragg were visitors to Miss Ida Barrett Sunday. It's a long time since we've heard anything from "Sunshine" and would like to have her come again through our paper. Tom Kemp was a visitor to Mr. Blount's family last week. Walter Grimes, of Birmingham, was in Stanton Sunday. F. D. Moore and wife and William Weaver were visitors to the Barrett family last week. With love to THE UNION and its readers,

"WASH BOY."

NOTICE!

The Rev. T. E. Pinegar, of Sterling, Ala., has been appointed to organize Chilton county in behalf of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, and will be here about April 14th.

BEAT FOUR.

Everything is quiet in this part of the world. Talk on stock law is heard on every side. We are sorry to say that Wiley Foshee is very sick at the home of his son Fate, but hope he will soon be better. Several of our young people attended the singing at Cedar Grove Sunday and reported a nice time. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Littlejohn visited her parents in beat 3 Sunday. We're glad to welcome Elbert Littlejohn in our midst again and hope he'll remain with us. One of our boys lost his hat last week. We don't know why he lost it, but a pretty girl was just behind him, and we expect he wanted an excuse to go back. Alfred M. * * * * * * comes over in Beat 4 every Sunday for his health. We wish him success. With best wishes for the readers of THE UNION. We'll come again next week.

"LONESOME JOE."

RANDOLPH.

Rev. Harrison filled his appointment at the Methodist church Sunday night. Rev. Connell, of Stanton, is expected to preach at the Baptist church next Sunday. Prof. T. J. Martin visited his old home in Chilton Saturday. F. J. Fitts, of Hubbard, was here Saturday "en route" to Selma. J. D. Glasscock and family were in town last week. Mr. G. is one of the true and tried Populists of Chilton, a brother of Commissioner Glasscock. John T. Weeks was out hunting last week near Thomas' Mill on Six Mile. He reports seeing one deer. George Coe killed a catamount in that locality several weeks ago. Misses Sallie, Pearl and Celestia Crumpton, of Macedonia, were here Monday. Mr. Gardner, of Rock Run, was in town Monday. Frank Sailer and family, of Sylacauga, have moved into the Cole house. There was some hail west of town Friday night. In considering Chilton's officials, while we can freely praise them all, we are forcibly impressed with Commissioner W. H. Conway. He is devoted to his people, self-sacrificing, public spirited, true to his convictions, honest and brave; the county should congratulate itself in having such a wide-awake Commissioner as Mr. Conway. Come again, all ye correspondents of THE UNION. Success to the People's paper.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

LIBERTY HILL.

Wiley Foshee and his son Fate are sick with "La Grippe." Mrs. John Littlejohn is still on the sick list. Mrs. R. C. Riggins is improving. Little Esther Vickers is getting along fairly well. Rev. Harmon, of Tallassee, preached an excellent sermon here Sunday last to an attentive congregation. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cooper and son, Stanley, visited C. C. Swint's family Saturday and Sunday. Elbert Littlejohn and Frank Hays went to Pensacola on the excursion Saturday. They returned Monday and report a nice time. Mr. and Mrs. Felix Eiland, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Culpepper, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Littlejohn, have been visiting their sick father, Wiley Foshee. Miss Bertha Wilkerson visited her aunt, Mrs. Dock Ayers, Saturday and Sunday. Lee T. Vickers was a visitor at Dock Ayers' Sunday. I see C. C. Swint is planting cotton. Say, brother, don't plant over your agreement. Corn is doing well. Every one says they've a fine stand, and intend to work their corn m up-to-date style. Good wishes to our people and its many readers.

"BROWN EYES."

Judge Reynolds spent Tuesday and Wednesday at Montgomery and Demopolis.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes & FURNITURE,

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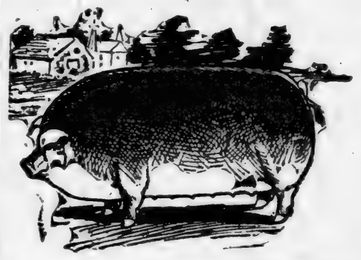

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PAUL CALAME,

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Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

...g Term—Third Monday in May.
... Term—Fourth Monday in No-
...r.
...—L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...itor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
...k—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

...ng Term—Second Monday in
...
... Term—Second Monday in Sep-
...r.
...ancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
...egister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

County Court.

...t Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

...ond Monday February, first Mon-
... April, first Monday June, second
... July, second Monday August,
... Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

...rst District—W. H. Conway.
...cond District—Alex Glasscock.
...rd District—R. P. Kendrick.
...urth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

...n. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

...stors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

...eth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley, R. F. D. No. 1.

...Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

...Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

...Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 1st Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

...Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 1st Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

...New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 1st Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

...Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

...Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

...Collins Chapel Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

...Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

...Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

...Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

...Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Friday before the second Sunday; J. ...Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

...Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. ... Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song ...rvice every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

...Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—3rd Saturday, Clanton.

...Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

...Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—First Saturday, Clanton.

...Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—First Saturday, Billingsley.

...Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

...Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

...Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

...Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

...Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and Fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

...Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and 3rd Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

...Geronermo Tribe, No. 30—First and 3rd Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

...Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

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The Head of The Procession.—

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SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

People and for the People.

n County Branch

zed February 3rd, 1900.

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First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

econd Monday February, first Mon-
April, first Monday June, second
day July, second Monday August,
Monday November.

County Officers.

dge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
reasurer—W. T. Callen.
heriff—J. M. Morgan.
olicitor—J. O. Middleton.
ax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
ax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

irst District—W. H. Conway.
econd District—Alex Glasscock.
hird District—R. P. Kendrick.
ourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

rof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

on. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

astors and clerks are cordially ask-
to send the editor any news regard-
their churches which they would
e published. Also if there are any
ors in these notices please send cor-
ions

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

outh Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd
unday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings-
y, R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
nd 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason,
Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman,
Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman,
Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman,
Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd
unday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collirene Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas
Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st
unday G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor;
unday before the second Sunday; J.
Abercrombie, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev.
. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song
ervice every 2nd and 4th Sunday af-
noons. Prayer meeting every Wed-
esday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—
rd Saturday, Clanton.

Amarde Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
—First Saturday, Clanton.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Soloman Lodge, A. F. and A. M.,
304 Saturday on or before full
on, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
Saturday on or before full moon,
elsen.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
—Tuesday on or before full moon,
anton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Sat-
days.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304— Second and
rth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and
rd Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronemo Tribe, No. 90—First and
rd Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs
rdially invited. E. B. Langston, C.
R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second
d fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to April 12, '05, 6,837.
Price on same date, 7 3-8c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,648.
Price same date, 13 3-8c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A great stock of Easter Hats just received by Madame M. E. Wishart, the Thorsby milliner. Ladies, you can't afford to miss this opportunity to see real style.

T. K. Littleton was in Clanton Friday.

'Squire J. S. Dennis was a pleasant visitor Friday.

G. C. Ensign, one of the proprietors of the Twin Tree Lumber Co. at Maplesville, and Hon. J. F. Thompson, of Centerville, solicitor for the 4th circuit, were in Clanton Friday.

L. B. Pounds was in Clanton Saturday.

The Misses Berdita and Jennie Eiland and brother Clarence were visitors here Saturday.

Bud Culp and mother were in town Saturday.

M. L. Bates was in Clanton Saturday.

'Squire J. J. McDowell was a pleasant visitor Saturday. The 'squire complains about the dropping off in marriages in his district. It does please him to marry a couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Kelley's infant died last week and was buried at Cedar Grove.

J. E. McDowell was in Clanton Saturday.

B. F. Massey was in town Saturday.

J. F. Hayes and Elbert Littlejohn returned Monday from an excursion to Pensacola. From what they say, they had the "time of their lives," took in the U. S. Navy, and in fact everything in sight. Frank says there aren't any red hills about Pensacola, such as he usually sees Sundays.

Madison Bean and wife, the Misses Mary and Ida Bean and Bertha Littleton were visitors in Clanton Monday.

C. O. Gray was in town Monday.

Gus Marcus, R. F. Bates and H. M. Mahan were in Clanton Monday. Mr. Marcus now lives near Longview in Shelby county, having bought a beautiful place there. He took The Advertiser map home with him. Gus knows a good thing when he sees it.

C. W. Reynolds, of Jemison, lost his home and part of his furniture by fire last week. Prof. R. E. Sessions, who boards with Charley, lost some of his effects. Mr. Reynolds, like a wise man, carried insurance—$600 on the house and $200 on the furniture—which will give him a start again.

W. G. Culp was in Clanton Monday.

Chas. Eastlund, the carpenter, is at work at Dr. Hayes' new office, having got in some lumber.

Henry Honeycutt and Sam Collins returned from McDavid, Fla., Saturday. They said the fish did not bite very well, but that their outing was very good all the same. Sam says there are some mighty pretty girls in that region, and he wasn't much disappointed at not catching fish.

"United States Deputy Marshal J. F. Goodgame and Deputy Collector W. W. Battle raided a still in the northern portion of Chilton county yesterday and captured a whole outfit with Joe Willis, a white man, who is charged with running it.

"It was a copper still of 65 gallons capacity. Willis was brought before Commissioner Elmore today and bound over under a $300 bond, which he made.

"This is the first still captured in this portion of that county in two years and Mr. Goodgame and Mr. Battle are to be congratulated.

"Mr. Goodgame is making a good

Squire A. F. Childress, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hayes and family, all of beat 9, were in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collins were in Clanton Tuesday.

A. D. Massey was in town Wednesday.

Fonda Culp went to Montgomery Wednesday to visit U. S. Commissioner Elmore. He was accompanied by U. S. Deputy Marshal J. F. Goodgame and several friends.

Don't forget that Dr. Montague, President of Howard college, will preach at the Clanton Baptist church on the third Sunday.

Everybody should hear Mrs. McConaughey at the Teachers' Institute in Thorsby April 14-15, on the subject of "Better School Buildings."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Eastlund and Miss Hosie Price. J. K. Driver and Mrs. Becky Connell. J. T. Allen and Miss Norma Scroggins. T. A. Carden and Miss Minnie Martin

MACEDONIA.

Editor Union:

In your last issue I notice one correspondent of my doctrine on stock law, and I want to say "hurrah" for him. He says "when the old settlers want stock law" he will be resigned to their will. It's not the old residents that want this sad fate put on us. I'll tell you what one old man said to me on the subject, that he had several orphan grandchildren to raise, and half of their support came from the range, by cattle, hogs and sheep, and if this was taken from him he'd be obliged to suffer. I know in some sections that some men have fenced all their land and are not helping to keep up the range. Judge Denson, Richardson and others say that we have one of the noblest counties in the state. Was it made so by stock law? I say no, it has been made so by being FREE, so let's STAY FREE. I've some good friends who think the time has come to imprison this county, but those will be to blame who will force this on the people of Chilton. I don't criticise any one for their opinion, but want to discuss any subject with respect. Readers of the banner know that I've been sorely criticised on other subjects, and I see in a certain program that it is to be carried further in a public meeting. Now, those who think such a law will help us, stop and think it over again. With respects to all.

S. E. WALDRUP.

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a good paying position, write

The Marbury Lumber Co.,
Marbury, Ala

BEAT ONE.

Spring time is here upon us with all its flowers and showers; the showers are hindering the farmers in their planting work. Several of our neighbors took a couple of days' outing last week on the Coosa river hunting and fishing. B. M. Gentry was one of our welcome visitors last Friday. We're glad to say Mrs. Joseph Littleton is much improved in health. Fayette Vines and family, of Thorsby, visited relatives here recently. Rev. Art Foshee filled his regular appointment at the new church on first Sunday. J. M. Robinson lost a fine mule last week. News being out, I'll close and try to do better when I write again.

"SNOW BALL."

ROCKY MOUNT.

The Chilton County Musical Convention will meet with the Rocky Mount class (2 miles east of Jemison) in a special session the 5th Sunday in April. Bring your "Singing for Joy" song books and a whole lot of good things to eat, and spend the day and have a good time.

tf "ONE OF THE BOYS."

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County. Chancery Court. 7th District, Northeastern Division.

G. A. Zimmerman, Complainant, vs. C. A. Zimmerman, Defendant.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit on file of J. Osmond Middleton, of counsel for Complainant, that the Defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that her residence is, to affiant, unknown, and further that in the belief of said affiant, the Defendant, C. A. Zimmerman, is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in THE UNION, a newspaper published in Clanton, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said C. A. Zimmerman, to answer, plead or demur to the Bill of Complaint in the above cause on or before the 12th day of May, 1905, and failing so to do within thirty days thereafter a Decree Pro Confesso may be taken against her in said cause.

Witness my hand, this 11th day of April, 1905.

S. A. STEWART,
Register in Chancery.

By:
SMITH & MIDDLETON,
Attorneys for Complainant.
4-13-05 4t

NOTICE!

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Collins Chapel Alliance on Friday and Saturday, April 28-29, 1905, the original date having been changed.

ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Secretary and Treasurer.

UP-TO-DATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographer Lyon has spent the past month in the best gallery in the state getting new ideas in Photography. He will keep his CLANTON GALLERY open from the 1ST to the 15TH of each month. tf

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.
tf. T. M. Driver.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

The State of Alabama,
Chilton County.

The tax collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. The persons named below or owners unknown are reported as delinquent, and the following real estate is reported as assessed to them, to-wit.

BEAT NO. 1.

Cahaba Timber Mining and M. F. G. Co., or Owner Unknown: The S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 and the E. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 36, T. 24, R. 15. Tax and costs, $5.44.

BEAT NO. 2.

Jennie S. Edler: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4, Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Tax and costs, $4.54.

Mrs. L. C. Latham: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 3, T 23, R 12. Tax and costs, $4.49.

W. B. Strong: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 21, T 24, R 12. Tax and costs, $3.96.

BEAT NO. 3.

W. E. Edwards: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 23, R 13. Tax and costs, $3.06.

Mary Jackson: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 4, T. 22, R 12. Tax and costs, $4.19.

BEAT NO. 4.

Cahaba Timber Mining and M. F. G. Co.: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 34, T 21, R 13. Tax and costs, $4.18.

Samuel M. Pickler: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4, Sec. 35, T 24, R 14; and the E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 31, T 21, R 17; and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 20, R 12; and the W. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 8, T 22, R 16. Tax and costs, $41.05.

The Southern Mineral Land Co., or Owner Unknown: All of Sec. 15, T 24, R 12; and the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 21, T 24, R 12; and the N. 1-2 of Sec 22, T 24, R 12. Tax and costs, $24.07.

The Magnetic Ore Co., or owner unknown: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 16; and the N. 1-2 and the E 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 23, R 15; and the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 23, R 15; and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 23, R 15. Tax and costs, $33.75.

BEAT NO. 5.

S. H. Glen: The S. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E 1-4 of Sec. 1, T 20, R 16; and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 20, R 16; and the N. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 20, R 16. Tax and costs, $10.84.

BEAT NO. 6.

J. M. Askins: The S 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 14. Tax and costs, $3.96.

BEAT NO. 7.

James Broadnax: The S. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 21, R 12. Tax and costs, $3.56.

Frank Fuller: One house and lot in Ridersville, Alabama, known as the Frank Fuller residence. Tax and costs, $4.58.

BEAT NO. 8.

John V. Coe: The E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 22, T 20, R 13, and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 23, T. 20, R 13. Tax and costs, $6.93.

Mrs. C. Paul: The N. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 16. T. 20, R 11. Tax and costs, $7.02.

W. J. Stoudermire: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 18, T 21, R 11; and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 21, R 11. Tax and costs, $4.44.

H. B. & G. B. Shearer: The N. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 20, R 12. Tax and costs, $6.79.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. Amtoft: The N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 8, T. 22, R 14. Tax and costs, $2.86.

Mrs. Claura I. E. Collins: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Tax and costs, $2.96.

Paul C. Goetch: The N. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Tax and costs, $3.03.

John Peterson: The N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 5, T 22, R 14. Tax and costs, $2.74.

R. C. Reinertson: The S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Tax and costs, $2.90.

This is to notify you to appear before the Probate Court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing Monday, the 8th day of May, 1905, and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you, and for fees and costs. After the decree is granted in each of the above cases, additional costs in the way of tax commissioners' fees will be added and collected. This 5th day of April, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLS,
tf Judge of Probate.

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No 1.

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The Union

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There is Nothing : : : That Will Endure

By President Eliot, of Harvard.

I HAVE often wondered if our civilization will leave anything to the archaeologist of 2000 years hence to study. You have studied materials that have endured under the earth for 3000 years. I have found it difficult to find any such durable things in our buildings, arts and great manufactures.

Do we make any vases that record, as the Greek vases, our costumes, arts, religion, etc.? None. It may be that ours are not worth recording. Instead we attempt to put the records of 2000 years ago on our vases, much to the confusion of the archaeologists 2000 years hence.

Across the river there is a structure of concrete durable in spite of the frost of winter and the heat of summer. Will it stand?: What will be the ruins of the Stadium 2000 years hence, or will the structure of steel and concrete stand?

All the products of our trade and commerce are the temporary. Our stone walls are mere veneers of three or four inches thick backed up by bricks. If you examine the producers of our great industries, they are perishable in a high degree and all are becoming more so.

The old books of Germany will last, but ours will not, for the paper will rot or dry in a short period hence. Where, then, shall we find material for the archaeologist 2000 years hence?

There is only one thing that will last—our subways. There are our chances. The Brooklyn Bridge, which is the foremost of our engineering structures, needs constant care.

I trust that out of your labors as they penetrate the minds of our people will come worthier arts and buildings to record our civilization to the future.

Ship Sinks at Wharf.

New Orleans.—The Southern Pacific steamship Louisiana, Captain Whitney, partially capsized toward the shore side and then sank at her wharf The ship arrived from Havana and was to have sailed for the same port. She was formerly in the New York and New Orleans trade and had recently been extensively rebuilt. It is expected that the vessel can be raised. No lives were lost. The cause of the accident has not been learned.

Norfolk, Va.—Daniels Knowles, 75 years of age, one of the few survivors of those who fought on the Confederate ram Merrimac in the fight with the Monitor in Hampton Roads during the civil war, is dead. He was a veteran of two wars, having served in the United States navy during the Mexican war. On the Merrimac during the Hampton Roads fight he was a gun captain and commanded the big Dahlgren gun crew during the two days' fight.

HUNGRY TIME.

When I was getting better,
And they propped me up in bed,
Oh, didn't I feel hungry!
But I knew the doctor'd said,
He can't have much to eat yet;
So I thought of things instead.

I thought of basket picnics,
And of mince and apple pie;
Of sandwiches and doughnuts,
And the tarts I used to buy.
I seemed to taste them, almost,
Such a hungry boy was I.

My mother'd sit and read me
Any story I'd pick out,
I guess you know already
What the stories were about.
I'd listen and imagine;
And it helped me do without.

But oh, I want to tell you
That there's nothing you can make,
In thinking or in stories,
In a dream or when awake,
That for tastes as splendid
As the first real slice of cake!

—Arthur H. Folwell in Youth's Companion.

MR. AND MRS. BUSHY TAIL.

It was a clear, cold January morning, and Mr. Bushy-Tail was sitting at the door of his house. Such a queer house it was—spreading below, bearing the marks of frequent attacks from Mr. Woodpecker, who often passed that way. Bushy-Tail had labored long to fashion his house, and to stock it with a winter supply for himself and his dear wife. His patient little jaws had often ached with the heavy loads he had brought to the mellow old tree. Mr. Jack Frost had come in autumn and opened the prickly burs. Uncle Wind had shaken the leafless boughs, when Mr. and Mrs. Bushy-Tail, eyes snapping and plumes waving, had gathered in the harvest. Now they could play with a clear conscience, and Bushy-Tail's heart leaped for joy as he hopped to the ground. His brisk little wife followed him, and the two scampered away for a morning frolic over the crisp snow.

Down the woodland path came a sturdy little figure, well enveloped in overcoat, cap and tippet. With one hand he carried slate and books closely strapped together; with the other he swung the dinner-pail. This was Billy Black on his way to school. As he passed Bushy-Tail's house his merry whistle ceased, and his bright black eyes took on a look of cunning. Cautiously he approached the tree, climbed to one of the lower branches and peeped in at the open door. Quickly he drew off his mitten and thrust his hand into the opening, carefully groping about until he found the apartment sought for—the storeroom. Then it was surprising how fast the little hand went in empty and came out full, till a cry from old Aunty Bushy-Tail, awakened from her comfortable nap by this intrusion, cut short all further operations. For the old aunty still had sharp teeth, and Billy knew this to his sorrow. So he quickly withdrew his hand and hurried on his way to school.

It was an unlucky morning for him. The columns of figures refused to be added, and the letters in the spelling lesson danced about and made faces at him. One thought cheered him—the contents of his dinner-pail, sandwiches, apple pie, doughnuts and cheese. He could hardly wait for the clock to strike twelve, and when the teacher sent him to the next house on an errand, just as he was going to open the pail, he could have cried for disappointment. But there was no use complaining, so with a mumbled "Yes'um," he started on his way.

It was late when he came back, and he was hungrier than ever—half-starved, he said. He pulled off the cover to his pail before he pulled off his red mittens, but oh, what a terrible surprise! The dinner was gone. In an instant he understood it all, and a howl of rage and despair sounded through the deserted room, followed by the angry wail, "Teacher, the boys have stole my dinner!" It was no use to try to comfort him; for he must live through the afternoon, ever conscious of a big, aching void, and then run two miles before he could have even a piece of bread and butter.

Soon the bell rang and the boys emerged from coasting on the hill back of the schoolhouse. Billy took his geograph, and tried to study. Strangely enough, the lesson described how the small furbearing animals of New England gather their winter supplies. He threw down the book and opened his grammar. O dear! The first sentence to be diagramed was, "The squirrels gather their store of nuts for the long, cold winter." Billy hid his face behind his book. Through his shame and hunger this thought came to him: "If it is so hard for a fellow to lose his dinner, what must it be to go without your dinner all winter long?"

Four o'clock came at last, and a resolute little fellow was once more ready to face the cold. He was hungry, but he did not complain or try to find out and punish the thief who had invaded his dinner-pail. He only ran as fast as he could over the crackling snow to the wood path which led to his home. The thought of the steaming supper waiting for him, and then of another supper, and of the joy that it would bring.

The theft had been discovered. When old aunty sounded the alarm, Mr. and Mrs. Bushy-Tail scampered home, but only to find the empty storehouse. Shrill notes of anger rent the air, but only for a short time. The Bushy-Tails are noted for their courage, and it's no use to cry for spilled milk. They soon stopped wailing and started out in quest of food, for now they must fight famine. But little remained for them, only a few scattered, frozen buds, so with heavy hearts and light loads they wended their way homeward and entered the dor of their dwelling. O joy! The floor was piled high with beautiful beechnuts, from which old aunty was already taking her supper. A little brown hand had been suddenly thrust into the living-room, and as suddenly withdrawn. This time it entered full and left empty, and the process was repeated until the last beechnut was taken from Billy's pocket.

The Bushy-Tails never knew the history of the matter. They only knew that the lost was found. They danced about and chattered their joy to each other, for they were very happy, and as Billy sat down to a good, warm supper he was as happy as they.—Elizabeth Perley in Youth's Companion.

THE CIVILIZED SQUIRREL.

Whether or not it will presently be necessary to put steam heat into the squirrel houses in the trees of Central Park, New York, is an interesting question. These popular little animals are now so thoroughly pampered by the public that they have abandoned their old self-dependent habits. They no longer sleep a great part of the winter away, as is natural to them in this latitude. As their usual partial dependence upon a state of semi-torpor to protect them from the effects of the cold is broken up, it may be that they suffer a good deal from the temperature of such nights as these.

To determine whether all the public pampering of the park squirrels is good for them, or whether they are being cut off in their prime by a not sufficiently simple life, the park authorities are going to take a census of the little animals and keep track of them. The squirrels are certainly getting peanuts by the bushel. Some of them have grown so critical that they refuse to accept single nuts, and insist upon having access to the bag in order that they may make their choice. Others scorn peanuts altogether and search the pockets for candy and other dainties.

They have grown tame even beyond squirrel precedent. Experience has made some of them shy of children, and especially of boys of about the age of twelve, but elderly gentlemen of benevolent appearance have been seen decorated with as many as five squirrels at once. It will certainly be surprising if the squirrel census should indicate that present conditions are unfavorable to them, for they swarm in apparently increasing numbers, and are all plump and lustrous.

That is an impression that squirrels are hurtful to tree vegetation and destructive to birds. In their wild state they certainly are, for they nip off buds in winter and ravage birds' nests in spring. But our park squirrels are so well fed that they have little occasion to engage in either of these forms of depredation.—New York Mail.

To Live Long.

The latest food craze is curdled milk of a special kind, prepared on a Bulgarian recipe. It is the new remedy against growing old.

The substance is called yaghurt, and can now be obtained in tins in Paris. It is supposed to be fatal to all the hostile bacteria in the intestines, while friendly microbes thrive upon it.

Yaghurt looks very like ordinary cream cheese gone bad, and tastes similarly. People who wish to live to a hundred breakfast off yaghurt exclusively, but many who have tried it prefer to die young.—New York Globe.

To have a pretty home, avoid glaring contrasts of color.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is now known that laziness is a disease, but we have not noticed that more than 4,000 patents have been taken out on medicines to cure it.

King Leopold of Belgium has given up his automobile. If he gives up all his bad habits Europe will be shy a monarch, observes the Jacksonville Times-Union.

An Austrian inventor has compressed 300,000 newspapers and built a small but perfectly seaworthy yacht with the material thus obtained. What would American say if their dailies were as dry as that, asks the Boston Transcript.

A peculiar fact is that 1905 began on Sunday and will end on Sunday, and therefore has fifty-three Sundays. This will not occur again in 11n years, declares the Leesburg (Va.) Washingtonian.

Don't lose sight of the fact that those who do not work are fed, clothed and housed by those who do work; that they ride in flowery beds of ease, upon the backs of those who toil, and that the worse than useless breed is rapidly increasing, says the Stockton Advocate.

A whole cooked rhinoceros was served at the dinner of the Canadian Camp in this city, says the New York Evening Sun. A course of welsh rabbits and lobster Newburg ought to be a good preparation on the part of the guests for the strenuous evening.

There is so much idle money in the world, remarks Town Topics, that China's offer to pay indemnities to date in gold is unacceptable to bankers and brokers, who prefer payment by instalments, with their usual commissionrs and perquisites.

The moment a man reaches the stage where he thinks more of his dinner than he does of his duty, more of his coat than he does of his character, more of his standing in "society" than he does of doing his plain duty as a man and citizen—that moment he ceases to be a factor in the preservation of the State, declares the Rev. T. B. Gregory.

It is through a government examination that entry must be made to a civil service position, and there is nothing short of a mania in France for drawing a public salary, states the Indianapolis News. The result has been the most uniform and stereotyped system of training that youths were ever subjected to. There are nearly 400,000 paid officials under the French government. For every voter one person holds some sort of a public office.

Just what are the force and scope of electricity as a factor in the world of transportation is a problem that men engaged in the business are studying with care, and as yet without definite conclusion. The opinion of a well known railroad man advanced in The Indianapolis News recently was that it would soon usurp the place of steam as a motor for short distances, or, rather, he cited this as the opinion of electrical engineers.

The imports of tropical and subtropical products into the United States reached in 1904 the large value of $465,000,000, states the Louisville Courier Journal. In round numbers, we imported $114,000,000 worth of sugar, $88,000,000 worth of coffee, $33,000,000 of flores; of tropical fruit $25,000,000, of tobacco $23,000,000; of tea $17,000,000. The per capita importation of such products has risen from $3.63 in 1870 to $5.69 in 1904. Some grief is expressed in these large and increasing importations but we are obliged to import something to pay for our exports, as we prefer not to give them away.

Keep on the right side of your hired man, advises the Indianapolis News. Treat him well so long as he is in your employ, and if he does not deserve good treatment, or respond to it do not keep him. A good hired man will appreciate good usage and kind favors and pay for them by the extra amount and better quality of his services. It is courtesy to treat all men decently. In the case of your hired man, it is also policy and economy. Be liberal with him, not only at the table, but give him occasionally a spare day for amusement and recreation. Any intelligent hired man will work harder and perform his labor better when he feels that his employers appreciate well doing.

The Society of Physical Research has $5,000 in hand and asks for $25,000 more "to explore the soul." It would be worth as many millions to ascertain definitely whether man has a soul. Before organizing an expedition to search the unknowable, why not expend the money in exploring the body? inquires Town Topics. The questions whether and why and how disease are hereditary have never been answered satisfactorily. Scientists have not yet explained why nature provides a vermiform appendix, except for the pecuniary benefit of surgeons. Of what use are the almond-shaped tonsils on each side of the throat, except to be cut out to prevent inflammation? There are a hundred puzzles from tip to toe of the human anatomy to be solved before the exploration of something we are not sure we posses is in order.

USES FOR HOT WATER.

Although beauty doctors do not sing the praises of hot water treatment for the toilet, here are many ways in which this in invaluable. To drink a bowl of it every night is splendid for the digestion and warrants a good sleep and clear complexion. A bag of hot water at one's feet when one has a cold; to the back when it aches and to the nape of the neck when one has a headache or feels sleepless is one of the best remedies.

When the eyes become inflamed a douche of hot water gives them strength and restfulness, and when the feet are tired a good soaking in hot water is one of the best of remedies. Steam the face with it once a week for the complexion, bathe the cheeks in it when a color is wanted. Cold sores, fever blisters and pimples bathed in very hot water drys them up in short order, and it but not least the hot water bag is indispensable to the household pains and aches which visit every human being, and the hat water bag is a cure for all.

CHEESECLOTH THE HOUSEWIFE'S HELP.

A careful housewife can attain wonders with a bolt of cheesecloth. She can transform summer ugliness in a home to a dream of color beauty. For instance, the woman who has to stay in town the greater part of the summer and does not wish her house to become a prey to dust and flies, will wrap up her pictures and bric-a-brac with newspapers, or at best with dingy old covers; anything for protection. Now, with a very small amount of trouble and expense, cheesecloth wrappings will answer the same purpose, and yet add beauty to the rooms instead of ugliness.

Small china and glass ornaments strewn around the drawing room or sitting room may be put away in some convenient closet while the larger pieces and the picture may be entirely covered with cheesecloth, the softness of which makes it easy to handle, and yet it will give ample protection against dirt and flies.

I remember seeing last summer a perfectly charming room that a friend of mine had converted from a rather stiff parlor. Matting took the place of heavy rugs, and pretty white art ticking, with a pink rose design, covered the furniture. Every picture, mirror, and large ornament either of china or bronze, was entirely wrapped in pale pink cheesecloth. Curtains of the same material and color (reaching to the sills), adorned the windows, and were tied back with pink ribbons. The effect was simply delightful. The same woman had made her dining room equally attractive to using yellow cheesecloth in it, and one of the upstairs rooms was covered with sky-blue.

The whole color scheme was carried out in its coverings, and these invariably toned in with the wall paper. Her house was in this way well taken care of, but instead of being made ugly, was quite "a thing of beauty," and she laughingly said it would be "a joy forever," as next year it would be the same old story; the cheesecloth would wash, and even if it faded a little, would still retain its delicate color—at all events, it was a vast improvement upon newspapers and similar wrappings.—Amy D'Arcy Wetmore, in Woman's Work.

RECIPES.

Candied Brazil Nuts—Put a c of water in a saucepan over the add three cupfuls of granulate gar, and let it boil gently till it ens when a little is dropped in water; flavor with extract of le Take a nut meat in a pair of s tons or a pair of confectioners' t Set the saucepan where the syru keep hot, but not boil; dip th meat into the syrup. Wave it g back and forth till cool, then lay buttered paper. Continue this cess till all the nut meats are ca It is a slow process, as only or be dipped at a time, and often meat has to be dipped the s time. All sorts of nuts may b died in this way, but Brazil nut English walnuts are best. T nice work to teach the children

Shrimps a la Creole—Shrim prepared in the chafing dish make licious supper dish. Chop hal small onion and a clove of garlic and fry in two ounces of butter. Put in a can of shrimps and cook fifteen minutes over the hot water pan, adding half a pint of canned tomatoes, a few tablespoonfuls of French peas, season with salt and red pepper.

Nut Pralines—Pralines are delicious; as a rule they are made with hickory nuts, but they are better with English walnuts. Take two cupfuls of hickory nut or English walnut meats, two cupfuls of light brown sugar, a small saltspoonful of cream of tartar, half a cupful of water, and a saltspoonful of extract of vanilla. Put the water, sugar and cream of tartar together in an enamelled saucepan over a slow fire. Stir gently till the sugar is dissolved, then boil till it spins a thread when dropped from a spoon. Lift the saucepan from the fire, add the nuts and vanilla, and stir until thick as cream and a little sugary; then drop in little pats on buttered paper or places well butter-

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. DR. H. C. SWENTZEL.

Subject: The Divinity of Christianity.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—For the first of a series of sermons on "The Religion of Jesus Christ," the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, Clinton avenue, near Fulton street, preached Sunday on "The Divinity of Christianity." The text was from I Timothy i:11: "The Glorious Gospel of the Blessed God." Dr. Swentzel said in the course of his sermon:

Christianity shows the credentials of divinity. It is not a set of doctrines and principles which men or even the best of them have invented, but it professes to come directly from the infinite Jehovah Himself. It is not simply one among the world's religions.

It stands alone and is unique in the manner and method of its origin. It was not whispered into the ear of a seer by the Almighty; it is not the result of visions; it is not the product of learning and piety. It comes directly from the infinite God, who actually adopted human nature in order that He might talk with mankind face to face. It is immeasurably more divine than the religion of Moses and the prophets because it was delivered personally by the incarnate Lord Himself. The themes of which He treats are of such tremendous moment that any solution of them ought to be carefully scrutinized. Who and what is God? Who and what is man? What is the true ideal for the present? What is the outlook for the future? What of immortality and heaven? To these interrogatories the Lord speaks with tones of infallibility which popes and synods have not dared to initiate or even to claim. The author of the Sermon on the Mount was the eternal Son of God and His religion is nothing less than "the glorious gospel of the blessed God."

To say that Jesus of Nazareth is a divine Being is not synonymous with the error which calls Him a divine man. There have been many divine men—men who had a mission and a message from the Most High, men who were called to lead humanity to better and nobler things; sons of men who were filled with God's spirit, and counted not their life dear if it were spent in His service, prophets of reform, prophets of liberty, prophets of philosophy or literature or art. In the hall of fame stand the images of the vast army of divine souls who have been the champions of God's cause and the captains of His hosts in every clime. In a far loftier sense, in a literal sense which warrants no jugglery of words and no legerdemain of metaphysics, was Jesus Christ, God's Son, His only Son. The Christian Scriptures propose this sublime truth which should be hailed with universal acclaim. It is constantly assumed in the four gospels, even as it was by Himself, that, though He was born of the Virgin Mary, He was still, in the later language of the Nicene Creed, "God of God, Light of Light, Very God of Very God."

In one way or another Our Lord declared His divinity time and again. He made Himself God's equal with such plainness that even His enemies could not mistake it. They accused Him of sacrilege so strongly that they wrung from Him the well-remembered reply: "Say ye to Him whom the Father hath sanctified and sent into the world, Thou blasphemer, because I said I am the Son of God?" It is true that He loved to speak of Himself as "the Son of Man," but that title really was His assertion of deity. He might have been a son of man without being a divine personage, but He could not be truly the son of man unless He were, more than all, the Son of God. It is no wonder than when the people beheld His moral perfection and saw His works and listened to the truths as they seemed to come from the mouth of God, they asked, "Who is this Son of Man?" The record of the memorable interview, which has often been conspicuous in the church's regard, should not lightly be put aside. The Lord said to His disciples, "Whom do men say that I, the Son of Man, am? Whom say ye that I am?" Then

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it He be heard aright He will stimulate thought and investigation. Better than ourselves did He know that the real advancement of the multitudes is in harmony with His plans and that the period of the finest piety will be a time of the greatest enlightenment. The divinity of Christ should not be treated as a brutum fulmen. Rather is it a truth—a fact—which should steady and hold Christian people amid the growth of ideas and the struggle of theories. Whatever truths may be discovered, whatever thinkers may say or print, whatever conclusions may ensue in the intellectual world, the Christian religion is forever true, because it is nothing less than "the glorious gospel of the blessed God."

It is on this basis that the honest doubter may take his stand. Doubts are not necessarily sinful. People who never think will never doubt. It could scarcely be expected that Christianity would not cause intellectual disturbances. It has to do largely with mysteries incomprehensible and unfathomable. It presents doctrines which it is not always easy to reconcile even with the best ideals of good men. Ordinarily people training for such exalted conceptions as are presented of Mary. We are so[illegible] things, circumstances [illegible] our time and energy to [illegible] pations; we live in a w[illegible] and the constant tend[illegible] that the only things [illegible] while are the things w[illegible] There are doubts which [illegible] pride and conceit; there [illegible] who are convinced that [illegible] break away from a [illegible] was instituted [illegible] there are those who are [illegible] sundel that they know [illegible] much for them to [illegible] Gospel of Bet[illegible] Holy Sepul[illegible] ives. Of course they [illegible] form—they say that [illegible] the Son of God. To [illegible] the Lord's day may [illegible] refuge, this safe [illegible] storms. When doubts [illegible] we should do our best [illegible] them, we should remember in the [illegible] of contradictions and [illegible] against the [illegible] of Christianity and [illegible] mistake because He [illegible] God.

Christianity [illegible] divinity of the [illegible] cause of this divinity it [illegible] has endured thus long [illegible] and connections and [illegible] survive until the end of [illegible] the many forms of [illegible] ater is that it has [illegible] powers of darkness and [illegible] the day in every [illegible] field. From the outset [illegible] been made to banish it [illegible] of the earth. More than [illegible] appeared that "the glorious [illegible] the Blessed God" might [illegible] obliterated; but somehow [illegible] battle the banners of the [illegible] waved in triumph and [illegible] won.

Does any one inquire [illegible] outcome? does any [illegible] "Watchman, what of the [illegible] answer is Victory, a better [illegible] dom, a nobler Church, a [illegible] Let the winds blow and [illegible] roar; let the powers of [illegible] do their worst; let the [illegible] achievements of the future [illegible] thousandfold the knowledge [illegible] quests of the past. Christ [illegible] abide with ever increasing [illegible] it is founded on a rock, [illegible] is the incarnate Son of God.

Justice Reigns Supreme.

In this God's world, with [illegible] whirling eddies and mad [illegible] where men and nations [illegible] without law, and judgment [illegible] just thing is sternly [illegible] think that there is, there [illegible] tice?

It is what the fool hath [illegible] heart. It is what the wise [illegible] were wise because they [illegible] knew forever not to be [illegible] again, there is nothing [illegible] One strong thing I find [illegible] the just thing, the true [illegible] friend, if thou hadst all [illegible] of Woolwich trumpling [illegible] support of an unjust [illegible] finite bonfires visible [illegible] of thee to blaze centuries [illegible] victory on behalf of [illegible] thee to call hail, to sing [illegible] baton and say, "In God's [illegible] —Thomas Carlyle.

The Hidden Sin.

A majestic tree fell at its [illegible] on a calm evening, when [illegible] scarcely a breath of air [illegible] had withstood a century of [illegible] now was broken off by [illegible]

The secret was disclosed [illegible] ing. A boy's hatchet had [illegible] into it when it was a [illegible] The wound had been grown [illegible] hidden away under [illegible] but it had never healed [illegible] heart of the tree it [illegible] decay, ever eating [illegible] deeper into the trunk, until [illegible] tree was rotted through and [illegible] own weight when [illegible] its best.

So do many live and [illegible] to be at their supreme [illegible] sin or fault of [illegible] wounding and obsessing [illegible] the heart.—Dr. J. R. M[illegible]

God's Double Purpose.

God manifestly has a [illegible] in view in bestowing [illegible] an individual, namely, the [illegible] individual and the larger [illegible] benefits that others may [illegible] through the individual. T[illegible] He said, "Blessing I will [illegible] and multiplying I will [illegible]

It is an experimental [illegible] are enriched in the best [illegible] parting them to others. [illegible] graces are enriched by [illegible] into gracious ways of [illegible] that character is improved [illegible] of character building [illegible] truth more securely and [illegible] in us by teaching it to [illegible] up one's gifts and [illegible] impoverish and darken [illegible] —Examiner.

Be In Earnest.

There are many [illegible] make for accomplishment [illegible] greatest of these is earn[illegible]

Enthusiasm is the [illegible] the steady glow. It [illegible] which shines through [illegible] simplest deeds and plainest [illegible]

Earnestness impresses [illegible] is powerless. If you [illegible] ideas will develop, plans [illegible] will suggest themselves [illegible] will follow.

No one can work earnestly [illegible] is a downright belief in [illegible] for which he is working, [illegible] to back it against the world [illegible] and Adapted.

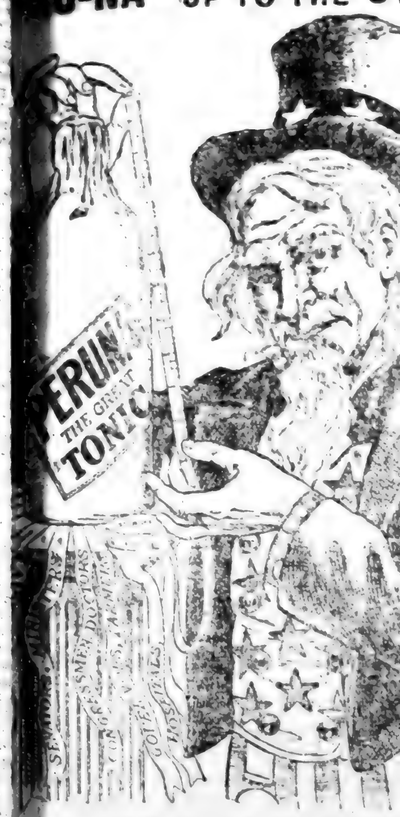
The Way of Freedom.

If you will let Him walk [illegible] in your streets and sit [illegible] your offices and be with [illegible] homes and teach you in your [illegible] and abide with you as [illegible] Presence in your hearts [illegible] shall know what freedom [illegible] while you own yourselves [illegible] men, know you are the sons [illegible] Phillips Brooks.

Sacrifice.

The candle is consumed by [illegible] flame, but its exhaustion [illegible] to the world. So is he who [illegible] self on the altar of a noble [illegible] fice.—United Presbyterian.

U-NA MEASURES UP TO THE ST[illegible]



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Mrs. S[illegible]
street [illegible]
dead of the [illegible]

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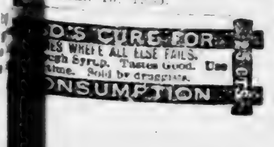

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...FFICIALS.

...Circuit ... Term—Third Monday in May.
...Term—Fourth Monday in No...

...S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...W. B. Bowl..., Dadeville.
...Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

...ring Term—Second Monday in ...
...Term—Second Monday in Sep...
...W. W. Whitesides.
...S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.

...st Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

...second Monday February, first Mon...
...April, first Monday June, second ...
...and Monday August, ...
...November.

County Officers.

...dge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
...easurer—W. T. Callen.
...heriff—J. M. Morgan.
...licitor—J. O. Middleton.
...x Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...y Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

...st District—W. H. Conway.
...cond District—Alex Glasscock.
...rd District—R. P. Kendrick.
...urth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

...of J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

...R. D. ... Calera.

State Senator.

...n W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

...tors and clerks are cordially ask...
...send the editor any news regard...
...their churches which they would ...
...publish. Also if there are any ...
...on the notices please send cor...

MISSIONARY BAPTIST.

...Rev. J. E. Moo... 3rd ...
...E. B. Popwell, clerk, Bl... ...
...P. O. No. 1.

...A. C. Swindall, ...
...W. I. Mullins, clerk.

...Rev. T. J. Deason, ...
...H. A. Harris, clerk.

...Rev. S. Smitherman
...W. M. Wood, clerk.

...Rev. G. W. Freeman.
...H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

...Rev. S. Smitherman, ...
...W. M. Pierce, clerk.

...Rev. A. L. Foshee, ...
...J. J. McDowell, clerk.

...Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd ...
...J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

...Rev. J. H. Thomas
...J. W. Littleton, clerk.

...Rev. J. H. Thomas
...R. S. Chandler, clerk.

...Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...
...T. J. Headley, clerk.

...Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st ...
...G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

...Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; ...
...the second Sunday; J. ...
...clerk, Verbena.

...M. E. Church—Rev. ... pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song ... every 2nd and 4th Sunday af... ... meeting every Wed...

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

...nton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—... Saturday, Clanton.

...A. F. and A. M., No. ... Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

...A. F. and A. M., No. ... First Saturday, Clanton.

...A. F. and A. M., No. ... First Saturday, Billingsley.

...A. F. and A. M., ... Saturday on or before full ...

...A. F. and A. M., No. ... Saturday on or before full moon, ...

...A. F. and A. M., No. ... Tuesday on or before full moon, ...

I. O. O. F.

...ison Lodge—First and third Sat...

...nton Lodge, No. 394—Second and ... Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

...ck Jack Camp, No. 190—First and ... Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

...onermo Tribe, No. 90—First and ... Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs ...ally invited. E. B. Langston, C. ...; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

...reka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second ...ourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to April 12, '05, 6,837.
Price on same date, 7 3-8c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,648.
Price same date, 13 3-8c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A great stock of Easter Hats just received by Madame M. E. Wishart, the Thorsby milliner. Ladies, you can't afford to miss this opportunity to see real style.

T. K. Littleton was in Clanton Friday.

'Squire J. S. Dennis was a pleasant visitor Friday.

G. C. Ensign, one of the proprietors of the Twin Tree Lumber Co. at Maplesville, and Hon. J. F. Thompson, of Centerville, solicitor for the 4th circuit, were in Clanton Friday.

L. B. Pounds was in Clanton Saturday.

The Misses Berdita and Jennie Eiland and brother Clarence were visitors here Saturday.

Bud Culp and mother were in town Saturday.

M. L. Bates was in Clanton Saturday.

'Squire J. J. McDowell was a pleasant visitor Saturday. The 'squire complains about the dropping off in marriages in his district. It does please him to marry a couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Kelley's infant died last week and was buried at Cedar Grove.

J. E. McDowell was in Clanton Saturday.

B. F. Massey was in town Saturday.

J. F. Hayes and Elbert Littlejohn returned Monday from an excursion to Pensacola. From what they say, they had the "time of their lives," took in the U. S. Navy, and in fact everything in sight. Frank says there aren't any red hills about Pensacola, such as he usually sees Sundays.

Madison Bean and wife, the Misses Mary and Ida Bean and Bertha Littleton were visitors in Clanton Monday.

C. C. Gray was in town Monday.

Gus Marcus, R. F. Bates and H. M. Mahan were in Clanton Monday. Mr. Marcus now lives near Longview in Shelby county, having bought a beautiful place there. He took The Advertiser map home with him. Gus knows a good thing when he sees it.

C. W. Reynolds, of Jemison, lost his home and part of his furniture by fire last week. Prof. R. E. Sessions, who boards with Charley, lost some of his effects. Mr. Reynolds, like a wise man, carried insurance—$600 on the house and $200 on the furniture—which will give him a start again.

W. G. Culp was in Clanton Monday.

Chas. Eastlund, the carpenter, is at work at Dr. Hayes' new office, having got in some lumber.

Henry Honeycutt and Sam Collins returned from McDavid, Fla., Saturday. They said the fish did not bite very well, but that their outing was very good all the same. Sam says there are some mighty pretty girls in that region, and he wasn't much disappointed at not catching fish.

"United States Deputy Marshal J. F. Goodgame and Deputy Collector W. W. Battle raided a still in the northern portion of Chilton county yesterday and captured a whole outfit with Joe Willis, a white man, who is charged with running it.

"It was a copper still of 65 gallons capacity. Willis was brought before Commissioner Elmore today and bound over under a $300 bond, which he made.

"This is the first still captured in this portion of that county in two years and Mr. Goodgame and Mr. Battle are to be congratulated.

"Mr. Goodgame is making a good deputy marshal."—Montgomery Journal of Monday.

Reese Gibson had his preliminary trial before 'Squire Langston, of Jemison, Monday, charged with attempt to murder his wife, and was bound over to the grand jury in $500. 'Squire Langston deputized Grady Reynolds to bring him to Clanton and turn him over to the sheriff. When the accommodation reached Thorsby, Gibson said he wanted a drink, and walking up to the end of the car he made a dash through the door and ran. Grady, nothing daunted, put after him and after quite a chase overhauled him and took him back to the train, which Conductor Brooks had kindly held, and brought his prisoner to Clanton and lodged him in jail. It shows good nerve on Grady's part. He is only sixteen years old and as many people think Gibson is not right in his mind, it required courage for a boy to tackle him. Hurrah for Grady.

'Squire A. F. Childress, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hayes and family, all of beat 9, were in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collins were in Clanton Tuesday.

A. D. Massey was in town Wednesday.

Fonda Culp went to Montgomery Wednesday to visit U. S. Commissioner Elmore. He was accompanied by U. S. Deputy Marshal J. F. Goodgame and several friends.

Don't forget that Dr. Montague, President of Howard college, will preach at the Clanton Baptist church on the third Sunday.

Everybody should hear Mrs. McConaughey at the Teachers' Institute in Thorsby April 14-15, on the subject of "Better School Buildings."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Eastlund and Miss Hosie Price. J. K. Driver and Mrs. Becky Connell. J. T. Allen and Miss Norma Scroggins. T. A. Carden and Miss Minnie Martin

MACEDONIA.

Editor Union:

In your last issue I notice one correspondent of my doctrine on stock law, and I want to say "hurrah" for him. He says "when the old settlers want stock law" he will be resigned to their will. It's not the old residents that want this sad fate put on us. I'll tell you what one old man said to me on the subject, that he had several orphan grandchildren to raise, and half of their support came from the range, by cattle, hogs and sheep, and if this was taken from him he'd be obliged to suffer. I know in some sections that some men have fenced all their land and are not helping to keep up the range. Judge Denson, Richardson and others say that we have one of the noblest counties in the state. Was it made so by stock law? I say no, it has been made so by being FREE, so let's STAY FREE. I've some good friends who think the time has come to imprison this county, but those will be to blame who will force this on the people of Chilton. I don't criticise any one for their opinion, but want to discuss any subject with respect. Readers of the banner know that I've been sorely criticised on other subjects, and I see in a certain program that it is to be carried further in a public meeting. Now, those who think such a law will help us, stop and think it over again. With respects to all.

S. E. WALDRUP.

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a good paying position, write
The Marbury Lumber Co.,
Marbury, Ala

BEAT ONE.

Spring time is here upon us with all its flowers and showers; the showers are hindering the farmers in their planting work. Several of our neighbors took a couple of days' outing last week on the Coosa river hunting and fishing. B. M. Gentry was one of our welcome visitors last Friday. We're glad to say Mrs. Joseph Littleton is much improved in health. Fayette Vines and family, of Thorsby, visited relatives here recently. Rev. Art Foshee filled his regular appointment at the new church on first Sunday. J. M. Robinson lost a fine mule last week. News being out, I'll close and try to do better when I write again.

"SNOW BALL."

ROCKY MOUNT.

The Chilton County Musical Convention will meet with the Rocky Mount class (2 miles east of Jemison) in a special session the 5th Sunday in April. Bring your "Singing for Joy" song books and a whole lot of good things to eat, and spend the day and have a good time.

tf "ONE OF THE BOYS."

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County. Chancery Court. 7th District, Northeastern Division.

G. A. Zimmerman, Complainant, vs. C. A. Zimmerman, Defendant.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit on file of J. Osmond Middleton, of counsel for Complainant, that the Defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that her residence is, to affiant, unknown, and further that in the belief of said affiant, the Defendant, C. A. Zimmerman, is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in THE UNION, a newspaper published in Clanton, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said C. A. Zimmerman, to answer, plead or demur to the Bill of Complaint in the above cause on or before the 12th day of May, 1905, and failing so to do within thirty days thereafter a Decree Pro Confesso may be taken against her in said cause.

Witness my hand, this 11th day of April, 1905.

S. A. STEWART,
Register in Chancery.

By:
SMITH & MIDDLETON,
Attorneys for Complainant.
4-13-05 4t

NOTICE!

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Collins Chapel Alliance on Friday and Saturday, April 28-29, 1905, the original date having been changed.

ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Secretary and Treasurer.

UP-TO-DATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographer Lyon has spent the past month in the best gallery in the state getting new ideas in Photography. He will keep his CLANTON GALLERY open from the 1ST to the 15TH of each month. tf

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.
tf. T. M. Driver.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

The State of Alabama,
Chilton County.

The tax collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. The persons named below or owners unknown are reported as delinquent, and the following real estate is reported as assessed to them, to-wit.

BEAT NO. 1.

Cahaba Timber Mining and M. F. G. Co., or Owner Unknown: The S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 and the E. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 36, T. 24, R. 15. Tax and costs, $5.44.

BEAT NO. 2.

Jennie S. Edler: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4, Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Tax and costs, $4.54.

Mrs. L. C. Latham: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 3, T 23, R 12. Tax and costs, $4.49.

W. B. Strong: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 21, T 24, R 12. Tax and costs, $3.96.

BEAT NO. 3.

W. E. Edwards: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 23, R 13. Tax and costs, $3.06.

Mary Jackson: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 4, T. 22, R 12. Tax and costs, $4.19.

BEAT NO. 4.

Cahaba Timber Mining and M. F. G. Co.: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 34, T 21, R 13. Tax and costs, $4.18.

Samuel M. Pickler: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4, Sec. 35, T 24, R 14; and the E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 31, T 21, R 17; and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 20, R 12; and the W. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 8, T 22, R 16. Tax and costs, $41.05.

The Southern Mineral Land Co., or Owner Unknown: All of Sec. 15, T 24, R 12; and the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 21, T 24, R 12; and the N. 1-2 of Sec 22, T 24, R 12. Tax and costs, $24.07.

The Magnetic Ore Co., or owner unknown: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 16; and the N. 1-2 and the E 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 23, R 15; and the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 23 R 15; and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 23, R 15. Tax and costs, $33.75.

BEAT NO. 5.

S. H. Glen: The S. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E 1-4 of Sec. 1, T 20, R 16; and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 20, R 16; and the N. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 20, R 16. Tax and costs, $10.84.

BEAT NO. 6.

J. M. Askins: The S 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 14. Tax and costs, $3.96.

BEAT NO. 7.

James Broadnax: The S. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 21, R 12. Tax and costs, $3.56.

Frank Fuller: One house and lot in Ridersville, Alabama, known as the Frank Fuller residence. Tax and costs, $4.58.

BEAT NO. 8.

John V. Coe: The E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 22, T 20, R 13, and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 23, T. 20, R 13. Tax and costs, $6.93.

Mrs. C. Paul: The N. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 16, T. 20, R 11. Tax and costs, $7.02.

W. J. Stoudermire: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 18, T 21, R 11; and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 21, R 11. Tax and costs, $4.44.

H. B. & G. B. Shearer: The N. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 20, R 12. Tax and costs, $6.79.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. Amtoft: The N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 8, T. 22, R 14. Tax and costs, $2.86.

Mrs. Claura I. E. Collins: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Tax and costs, $2.96.

Paul C. Goetch: The N. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Tax and costs, $3.03.

John Peterson: The N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 5, T 22, R 14. Tax and costs, $2.74.

R. C. Reinertson: The S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Tax and costs, $2.90.

This is to notify you to appear before the Probate Court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing Monday, the 8th day of May, 1905, and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you, and for fees and costs. After the decree is granted in each of the above cases, additional costs in the way of tax commissioners' fees will be added and collected. This 5th day of April, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLS,
tf Judge of Probate.

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No 1.

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There is Nothing That Will Endure

By President Eliot, of Harvard.

I HAVE often wondered if our civilization will leave anything to the archaeologist of 2000 years hence to study. You have studied materials that have endured under the earth for 3000 years. I have found it difficult to find any such durable things in our buildings, arts and great manufactures.

Do we make any vases that record, as the Greek vases, our costumes, arts, religion, etc.? None. It may be that ours are not worth recording. Instead we attempt to put the records of 2000 years ago on our vases, much to the confusion of the archaeologists 2000 years hence.

Across the river there is a structure of concrete durable in spite of the frost of winter and the heat of summer. Will it stand?: What will be the ruins of the Stadium 2000 years hence, or will the structure of steel and concrete stand?

All the products of our trade and commerce are the temporary. Our stone walls are mere veneers of three or four inches thick backed up by bricks. If you examine the producers of our great industries, they are perishable in a high degree and all are becoming more so.

The old books of Germany will last, but ours will not, for the paper will rot or dry in a short period hence. Where, then, shall we find material for the archaeologist 2000 years hence?

There is only one thing that will last—our subways. There are our chances. The Brooklyn Bridge, which is the foremost of our engineering structures, needs constant care.

I trust that out of your labors as they penetrate the minds of our people will come worthier arts and buildings to record our civilization to the future.

Ship Sinks at Wharf.

New Orleans.—The Southern Pacific steamship Louisiana, Captain Whitney, partially capsized toward the shore side and then sank at her wharf. The ship arrived from Havana and was to have sailed for the same port. She was formerly in the New York and New Orleans trade and had recently been extensively rebuilt. It is expected that the vessel can be raised. No lives were lost. The cause of the accident has not been learned.

Norfolk, Va.—Daniels Knowles, 75 years of age, one of the few survivors of those who fought on the Confederate ram Merrimac in the fight with the Monitor in Hampton Roads during the civil war, is dead. He was a veteran of two wars, having served in the United States navy during the Mexican war. On the Merrimac during the Hampton Roads fight he was a gun captain and commanded the big Dahlgren gun crew during the two days' fight.

HUNGRY TIME.

When I was getting better,
And they propped me up in bed,
Oh, didn't I feel hungry!
But I knew the doctor'd said,
He can't have much to eat yet;
So I thought of things instead.

I thought of basket picnics,
And of mince and apple pie;
Of sandwiches and doughnuts,
And the tarts I used to buy.
I seemed to taste them, almost,
Such a hungry boy was I.

My mother'd sit and read me
Any story I'd pick out;
I guess you know already
What the stories were about.
I'd listen and—imagine;
And it helped me do without.

But oh, I want to tell you
That there's nothing you can take,
In thinking or in stories,
In a dream or when awake,
That ever tastes as splendid
As the first real slice of cake!
—Arthur H. Folwell in Youth's Companion.

MR. AND MRS. BUSHY-TAIL.

It was a clear, cold January morning, and Mr. Bushy-Tail was sitting at the door of his house. Such a queer house it was—spreading below, bearing the marks of frequent attacks from Mr. Woodpecker, who often passed that way. Bushy-Tail had labored long to fashion his house, and to stock it with a winter supply for himself and his dear wife. His patient little jaws had often ached with the heavy loads he had brought to the hollow old tree. Mr. Jack Frost had come in autumn and opened the prickly burs, Uncle Wind had shaken the leafless boughs, when Mr. and Mrs. Bushy-Tail, eyes snapping and plumes waving, had gathered in the harvest. Now they could play with a clear conscience, and Bushy-Tail's heart leaped for joy as he hopped to the ground. His brisk little wife followed him, and the two scampered away for a morning frolic over the crisp snow.

Down the woodland path came a sturdy little figure, well enveloped in overcoat, cap and tippet. With one hand he carried slate and books closely strapped together; with the other he swung the dinner-pail. This was Billy Black on his way to school. As he passed Bushy-Tail's house his merry whistle ceased, and his bright black eyes took on a look of cunning. Cautiously he approached the tree, climbed to one of the lower branches and peeped in at the open door. Quickly he drew off his mitten and thrust his hand into the opening, carefully groping about until he found the apartment sought for—the storeroom. Then it was surprising how fast the little hand went in empty and came out full, till a cry from old Aunty Bushy-Tail, awakened from her comfortable nap by this intrusion, cut short all further operations. For the old aunty still had sharp teeth, and Billy knew this to his sorrow. So he quickly withdrew his hand and hurried on his way to school.

It was an unlucky morning for him. The columns of figures refused to be added, and the letters in the spelling lesson danced about and made faces at him. One thought cheered him—the contents of his dinner-pail; sandwiches, apple pie, doughnuts and cheese. He could hardly wait for the clock to strike twelve, and when the teacher sent him to the next house on an errand, just as he was going to open the pail, he could have cried for disappointment. But there was no use complaining, so with a mumbled "Yes'um," he started on his way.

It was late when he came back, and he was hungrier than ever—half-starved, he said. He pulled off the cover to his pail before he pulled off his red mittens, but oh, what a terrible surprise! The dinner was gone. In an instant he understood it all, and a howl of rage and despair sounded through the deserted room, followed by the angry wail, "Teacher, the boys have stole my dinner!" It was no use to try to comfort him; for he must live through the afternoon, ever conscious of a big, aching void, and then run two miles before he could have even a piece of bread and butter.

Soon the bell rang and the boys trooped in from coasting on the hill back of the schoolhouse. Billy took his geography and tried to study. Strangely enough, the lesson described how the small fur-bearing animals of New England gather their winter supplies. He threw down the book and opened his grammar. O dear! The first sentence to be diagramed was, "The squirrels gather their store of nuts for the long, cold winter." Billy hid his face behind his book. Through his shame and hunger this thought came to him: "If it is so hard for a fellow to lose his dinner, what must it be to go without your dinner all winter long?"

Four o'clock came at last, and a resolute little fellow was once more ready to face the cold. He was hungry, but he did not complain or try to find out and punish the thief who had invaded his dinner-pail. He only ran as fast as he could over the crackling snow to the wood path which led to his home. The thought of the steaming supper waiting for him, and then of another supper, and of the joy that it would bring.

The theft had been discovered. When old aunty sounded the alarm, Mr. and Mrs. Bushy-Tail scampered home, but only to find the empty storehouse. Shrill notes of anger rent the air, but only for a short time. The Bushy-Tails are noted for their courage, and it's no use to cry for spilled milk. They soon stopped wailing and started out in quest of food, for now they must fight famine. But little remained for them, only a few scattered, frozen buds, so with heavy hearts and light loads they wended their way homeward and entered the door of their dwelling. O joy! The floor was piled high with beautiful beechnuts, from which old aunty was already taking her supper. A little brown hand had been suddenly thrust into the living-room, and as suddenly withdrawn. This time it entered full and left empty, and the process was repeated until the last beechnut was taken from Billy's pocket.

The Bushy-Tails never knew the history of the matter. They only knew that the lost was found. They danced about and chattered their joy to each other, for they were very happy, and as Billy sat down to a good, warm supper he was as happy as they.—Elizabeth Perley in Youth's Companion.

THE CIVILIZED SQUIRREL.

Whether or not it will presently be necessary to put steam heat into the squirrel houses in the trees of Central Park, New York, is an interesting question. These popular little animals are now so thoroughly pampered by the public that they have abandoned their old self-dependent habits. They no longer sleep a great part of the winter away, as is natural to them in this latitude. As their usual partial dependence upon a state of semi-torpor to protect them from the effects of the cold is broken up, it may be that they suffer a good deal from the temperature of such nights as these.

To determine whether all the public pampering of the park squirrels is good for them, or whether they are being cut off in their prime by a not sufficiently simple life, the park authorities are going to take a census of the little animals and keep track of them. The squirrels are certainly getting peanuts by the bushel. Some of them have grown so critical that they refuse to accept single nuts, and insist upon having access to the bag in order that they may make their choice. Others scorn peanuts altogether and search the pockets for candy and other dainties.

They have grown tame even beyond squirrel precedent. Experience has made some of them shy of children, and especially of boys of about the age of twelve, but elderly gentlemen of benevolent appearance have been seen decorated with as many as five squirrels at once. It will certainly be surprising if the squirrel census should indicate that present conditions are unfavorable to them, for they swarm in apparently increasing numbers, and are all plump and lustrous.

That is an impression that squirrels are hurtful to tree vegetation and destructive to birds. In their wild state they certainly are, for they nip off buds in winter and ravage birds' nests in spring. But our park squirrels are so well fed that they have little occasion to engage in either of these forms of depredation.—New York Mail.

To Live Long.

The latest food craze is curdled milk of a special kind, prepared on a Bulgarian recipe. It is the new remedy against growing old.

The substance is called yaghurt, and can now be obtained in tins in Paris. It is supposed to be fatal to all the hostile bacteria in the intestines, while friendly microbes thrive upon it.

Yaghurt looks very like ordinary cream cheese gone bad, and tastes similiarly. People who wish to live to a hundred breakfast off yaghurt exclusively, but many who have tried it prefer to die young.—New York Globe.

To have a pretty home, avoid glaring contrasts of color.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is now known that laziness is a disease, but we have not noticed that more than 4,000 patents have been taken out on medicines to cure it.

King Leopold of Belgium has given up his automobile. If he gives up all his bad habits Europe will be shy a monarch, observes the Jacksonville Times-Union.

An Austrian inventor has compressed 300,000 newspapers and built a small but perfectly seaworthy yacht with the material thus obtained. What would American say if their dailies were as dry as that, asks the Boston Transcript.

A peculiar fact is that 1905 began on Sunday and will end on Sunday, and therefore has fifty-three Sundays. This will not occur again in 110 years, declares the Leesburg (Va.) Washingtonian.

Don't lose sight of the fact that those who do not work are fed, clothed and housed by those who do work; that they ride on flowery beds of ease, upon the backs of those who toil, and that the worse than useless breed is rapidly increasing, says the Stockton Advocate.

A whole cooked rhinoceros was served at the dinner of the Canadian Camp in this city, says the New York Evening Sun. A course of welsh rabbits and lobster Newburg ought to be a good preparation on the part of the guests for the strenuous evening.

There is so much idle money in the world, remarks Town Topics, that China's offer to pay indemnities to date in gold is unacceptable to bankers and brokers, who prefer payment by instalments, with their usual commissions and perquisites.

The moment a man reaches the stage where he thinks more of his dinner than he does of his duty, more of his coat than he does of his character, more of his standing in "society" than he does of doing his plain duty as a man and citizen—that moment he ceases to be a factor in the preservation of the State, declares the Rev. T. B. Gregory.

It is through a government examination that entry must be made to a civil service position, and there is nothing short of a mania in France for drawing a public salary, states the Indianapolis News. The result has been the most uniform and stereotyped system of training that youths were ever subjected to. There are nearly 400,000 paid officials under the French government. For every voter one person holds some sort of a public office.

Just what are the force and scope of electricity as a factor in the world of transportation is a problem that men engaged in the business are studying with care, and as yet without definite conclusion. The opinion of a well known railroad man advanced in The Indianapolis News recently was that it would soon usurp the place of steam as a motor for short distances, or, rather, he cited this as the opinion of electrical engineers.

The imports of tropical and subtropical products into the United States reached in 1904 the large value of $465,000,000, states the Louisville Courier Journal. In round numbers, we imported $114,000,000 worth of sugar, $88,000,000 worth of coffee, $33,000,000 of fibres; of tropical fruit $25,000,000, of tobacco $23,000,000, of tea $17,000,000. The per capita importation of such products has risen from $3.63 in 1870 to $5.69 in 1904. Some grief is expressed in these large and increasing importations but we are obliged to import something to pay for our exports, as we prefer not to give them away.

Keep on the right side of your hired man, advises the Indianapolis News. Treat him well so long as he is in your employ, and if he does not deserve good treatment, or respond to it do not keep him. A good hired man will appreciate good usage and kind favors and pay for them by the extra amount and better quality of his services. It is courtesy to treat all men decently. In the case of your hired man, it is also policy and economy. Be liberal with him, not only at the table, but give him occasionally a spare day for amusement and recreation. Any intelligent hired man will work harder and perform his labor better when he feels that his employers appreciate well doing.

The Society of Physical Research has $5,000 in hand and asks for $25,000 more "to explore the soul." It would be worth as many millions to ascertain definitely whether man has a soul. Before organizing an expedition to search the unknowable, why not expend the money in exploring the body? inquires Town Topics The questions whether and why and how disease are hereditary have never been answered satisfactorily. Scientists have not yet explained why nature provides a vermiform appendix, except for the pecuniary benefit of surgeons. Of what use are the almond-shaped tonsils on each side of the throat, except to be cut out to prevent inflammation? There are a hundred puzzles from tip to toe of the human anatomy to be solved before the exploration of something we are not sure we posses is in order.

USES FOR HOT WATER.

Although beauty doctors do not sing the praises of hot water treatment for the toilet, here are many ways in which this in invaluable. To drink a bowl of it every night is splendid for the digestion and warrants a good sleep and clear complexion. A bag of hot water at one's feet when one has a cold; to the back when it aches and to the nape of the neck when one has a headache or feels sleepless is one of the best remedies.

When the eyes become inflamed a douche of hot water gives them strength and restfulness, and when the feet are tired a good soaking in hot water is one of the best of remedies. Steam the face with it once a week for the complexion, bathe the cheeks in it when a color is wanted. Cold sores, fever blisters and pimples bathed in very hot water drys them up in short order, and it but not least the hot water bag is indispensable to the household pains and aches which visit every human being, and the hat water bag is a cure for all.

CHEESECLOTH THE HOUSE-WIFE'S HELP.

A careful housewife can attain wonders with a bolt of cheesecloth. She can transform summer ugliness in a home to a dream of color beauty. For instance, the woman who has to stay in town the greater part of the summer and does not wish her house to become a prey to dust and flies, will wrap up her pictures and bric-a-brac with newspapers, or at best with dingy old covers; anything for protection. Now, with a very small amount of trouble and expense, cheesecloth wrappings will answer the same purpose, and yet add beauty to the rooms instead of ugliness.

Small china and glass ornaments strewn around the drawing room or sitting room may be put away in some convenient closet while the larger pieces and the picture may be entirely covered with cheesecloth, the softness of which makes it easy to handle, and yet it will give ample protection against dirt and flies.

I remember seeing last summer a perfectly charming room that a friend of mine had converted from a rather stiff parlor. Matting took the place of heavy rugs, and pretty white art ticking, with a pink rose design, covered the furniture. Every picture, mirror, and large ornament either of china or bronze, was entirely wrapped in pale pink cheesecloth. Curtains of the same material and color (reaching to the sills), adorned the windows, and were tied back with pink ribbons. The effect was simply delightful. The same woman had made her dining room equally attractive to using yellow cheesecloth in it, and one of the upstairs rooms was covered with sky-blue.

The whole color scheme was carried out in its coverings, and these invariably toned in with the wall paper. Her house was in this way well taken care of, but instead of being made ugly, was quite "a thing of beauty," and she laughingly said it would be "a joy forever," as next year it would be the same old story; the cheesecloth would wash, and even if it faded a little, would still retain its delicate color—at all events, it was a vast improvement upon newspapers and similar wrappings.—Amy D'Arcy Wetmore, in Woman's Work.

RECIPES.

Candied Brazil Nuts—Put a cupful of water in a saucepan over the fire, add three cupfuls of granulated sugar, and let it boil gently till it hardens when a little is dropped in cold water; flavor with extract of lemon. Take a nut meat in a pair of sugar tons or a pair of confectioners' tongs. Set the saucepan where the syrup will keep hot, but not boil; dip the nut meat into the syrup. Wave it gently back and forth till cool, then lay it on buttered paper. Continue this process till all the nut meats are candied. It is a slow process, as only one can be dipped at a time, and often each meat has to be dipped the second time. All sorts of nuts may be candied in this way, but Brazil nuts and English walnuts are best. This is nice work to teach the children to do.

Shrimps a la Creole—Shrimps prepared in the chafing dish make a delicious supper dish. Chop half of a small onion and a clove of garlic and fry in two ounces of butter. Put in a can of shrimps and cook fifteen minutes over the hot water pan, adding half a pint of canned tomatoes, a few tablespoonfuls of French peas, season with salt and red pepper.

Nut Pralines—Pralines are delicious; as a rule they are made with hickory nuts, but they are better with English walnuts. Take two cupfuls of hickory nut or English walnut meats, two cupfuls of light brown sugar, a small saltspoonful of cream of tartar, half a cupful of water, and a saltspoonful of extract of vanilla. Put the water, sugar and cream of tartar together in an enamelled saucepan over a slow fire. Stir gently till the sugar is dissolved, then boil till it spins a thread when dropped from a spoon. Lift the saucepan from the fire, add the nuts and vanilla, and stir until thick as cream and a little sugary; then drop in little pats on buttered paper or places well butter-

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. DR. H. C. SWENTZEL.

Subject: The Divinity of Christianity.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—For the first of a series of sermons on "The Religion of Jesus Christ," the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, Clinton avenue, near Fulton street, preached Sunday on "The Divinity of Christianity." The text was from I Timothy 1:11: "The Glorious Gospel of the Blessed God." Dr. Swentzel said in the course of his sermon:

Christianity shows the credentials of divinity. It is not a set of doctrines and principles which men or even the best of them have invented, but it professes to come directly from the infinite Jehovah Himself. It is not simply one among the world's religions.

It stands alone and is unique in the manner and method of its origin. It was not whispered into the ear of a seer by the Almighty; it is not the result of visions; it is not the product of learning and piety. It comes directly from the infinite God, who actually adopted human nature in order that He might talk with mankind face to face. It is immeasurably more divine than the religion of Moses and the prophets because it was delivered personally by the incarnate Lord Himself. The themes of which He treats are of such tremendous moment that any solution of them ought to be carefully scrutinized. Who and what is God? Who and what is man? What is the true ideal for the present? What is the outlook for the future? What of immortality and heaven? To these interrogatories the Lord speaks with tones of infallibility which popes and synods have not dared to initiate or even to claim. The author of the Sermon on the Mount was the eternal Son of God and His religion is nothing less than "the glorious gospel of the blessed God."

To say that Jesus of Nazareth is a divine Being is not synonymous with the error which calls Him a divine man. There have been many divine men—men who had a mission and a message from the Most High, men who were called to lead humanity to better and nobler things; sons of men who were filled with God's spirit, and counted not their life dear if it were spent in His service, prophets of reform, prophets of liberty, prophets of philosophy or literature or art. In the hall of fame stand the images of the vast army of divine souls who have been the champions of God's cause and the captains of His hosts in every clime. In a far loftier sense, in a literal sense which warrants no jugglery of words and no legerdemain of metaphysics, was Jesus Christ God's Son, His only Son. The Christian Scriptures propose this sublime truth which should be hailed with universal acclaim. It is constantly assumed in the four gospels, even as it was by Himself, that, though He was born of the Virgin Mary, He was still, in the later language of the Nicene Creed, "God of God, Light of Light, Very God of Very God."

In one way or another Our Lord declared His divinity time and again. He made Himself God's equal with such plainness that even His enemies could not mistake it. They accused Him of sacrilege so strongly that they wrung from Him the well-remembered reply: "Say ye to Him whom the Father hath sanctified and sent into the world, Thou blasphemer, because I said I am the Son of God?" It is true that He loved to speak of Himself as "the Son of Man," but that title really was His assertion of deity. He might have been a son of man without being a divine personage, but He could not be truly the son of man unless He were, more than all, the Son of God. It is no wonder than when the people beheld His moral perfection and saw His works and listened to the truths as they seemed to come from the mouth of God, they asked, "Who is this Son of Man?" The record of the memorable interview, which has often been conspicuous in the church's regard, should not lightly be put aside. The Lord said to His disciples, "Whom do men say that I, the Son of Man, am? Whom say ye that I am?" Then it was that Simon Peter made the great confession, "Thou are the Christ, the Son of the living God." In advance of His birth the archangel gave this assurance to the Virgin Mother, "That holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God." And when the end came and Jesus had breathed out His life on the Calvary cross, the words of the Roman Centurion were a fitting finale for the record of His mortal career, "Truly this man was the Son of God."

The divinity of the Founder of Christianity justifies the certitude of His disciples. This absolute certitude should be appreciated. We should willingly take the Lord at His word. And yet He does not demand that the disciples shall enslave themselves—He who came to make them free, to give them "the liberty of the glory of the children of God." That liberty is surely not a dead letter. The Divine Master would not put shackles on the human intellect. He does not discourage the conservatism which disdains to consider the present or to look for a golden age in the future. If He be heard aright He will stimulate thought and investigation. Better than ourselves did He know that the real advancement of the multitudes is in harmony with His plans and that the period of the finest piety will be a time of the greatest enlightenment. The divinity of Christ should not be treated as a brutum fulmen. Rather is it a truth—a fact—which should steady and hold Christian people amid the growth of ideas and the struggle of theories. Whatever truths may be discovered, whatever thinkers may say or print, whatever conclusions may ensue in the intellectual world, the Christian religion is forever true, because it is nothing less than "the glorious gospel of the blessed God."

It is on this basis that the honest doubter may take his stand. Doubts are not necessarily sinful. People who never think will never doubt. It could scarcely be expected that Christianity would not cause intellectual disturbances. It has to do largely with mysteries incomprehensible and unfathomable. It presents doctrines which it is not always easy to reconcile even with the best ideals of good men. [illegible] trained [illegible] ceptions [illegible] presented by [illegible] of Mary [illegible] schooled [illegible] things, [illegible] ces assign[illegible] our time [illegible] endeavor to temp[illegible] pations; [illegible] live [illegible] a world of [illegible] and the [illegible] constant tendency is [illegible] that the [illegible] ly things that are [illegible] while are [illegible] e things which [illegible] There are [illegible] ubts which proceed [illegible] pride and [illegible] onceit; there are [illegible] who are convinced that it is [illegible] break away from a religion [illegible] was instituted nearly 2000 [illegible] there are those who are seriously [illegible] suaded that they know [illegible] much for them [illegible] consent to [illegible] Gospel of Bethlehem and Calvary [illegible] Holy Sepulchre and the Mount [illegible] ives. Of course they deny [illegible] form—they say that Jesus was [illegible] the Son of God. To us who [illegible] the Lord's divinity there is [illegible] refuge, this safe hiding place [illegible] storms. When doubts arise [illegible] we should do our best to dispel [illegible] them, we should remember [illegible] ment in the face of mysteries [illegible] contradictions and of alleged [illegible] against the intellect that [illegible] of Christianity would have [illegible] mistake because He was [illegible] God.

Christianity is [illegible] divinity of the Founder, and [illegible] cause of this divinity that [illegible] has endured thus long and [illegible] and connections and progress [illegible] survive until the end of time [illegible] the many tokens of its heavenly [illegible] acter is that it has confronted [illegible] powers of darkness and has [illegible] the day in every struggle and [illegible] field. From the outset an effort [illegible] been made to banish it from [illegible] of the earth. More than once [illegible] appeared that "the glorious Gospel [illegible] the Blessed God" might possibly [illegible] obliterated; but somehow after [illegible] battle the banners of the cross [illegible] waved in triumph and God's truth [illegible] won.

Does any one inquire respecting [illegible] outcome? does any one [illegible] "Watchman, what of the night?" [illegible] answer is Victory, a better [illegible] dom, a nobler Church, a purer [illegible] Let the winds blow and the [illegible] roar; let the powers of evil [illegible] do their worst; let the advance [illegible] achievements of the future surpass [illegible] thousandfold the knowledge and [illegible] quests of the past. Christianity [illegible] abide with ever increasing glory [illegible] it is founded upon a rock, and that [illegible] is the incarnate Son of God.

Justice Reigns Supreme.

In this God's-world, with its whirling eddies and mad foam, where men and nations perish without law, and judgment for a thing is sternly delayed, do we think that there is, therefore, no justice?

It is what the fool hath said in his heart. It is what the wise, in all ages, were wise because they denied and knew forever not to be. I affirm again, there is nothing else but justice. One strong thing I find here and there, the just thing, the true thing, the friend, if thou hadst all the [illegible] of Woolwich trundling at thy [illegible] support of an unjust thing, [illegible] finite bonfires visibly waiting [illegible] of thee to blaze centuries long [illegible] victory on behalf of it, I would [illegible] thee to call halt, to fling down [illegible] baton and say, "In God's name [illegible]"—Thomas Carlyle.

The Hidden Sin.

A majestic tree fell at its prime on a calm evening, when the [illegible] scarcely a breath of air stirring. [illegible] had withstood a century of storms [illegible] now was broken off by a zephyr.

The secret was disclosed at last [illegible] ing. A boy's hatchet had been [illegible] into it when it was a tender [illegible] The wound had been grown over [illegible] hidden away under exuberant [illegible] but it had never healed. There [illegible] heart of the tree it stayed, a [illegible] decay, ever eating a little farther [illegible] deeper into the trunk, until at [illegible] tree was rotted through and [illegible] own weight when it seemed [illegible] its best.

So do many lives fall when they [illegible] to be at their strongest because [illegible] sin or fault of youth has [illegible] wounding and consequent weakening [illegible] the heart.—Dr. J. H. Miller.

God's Double Purpose.

God manifestly has a double [illegible] in view in bestowing blessings [illegible] an individual, namely, the good [illegible] individual and the larger and [illegible] benefits that others may [illegible] through the individual. To Abraham [illegible] He said, "Blessing I will bless [illegible] and multiplying I will multiply [illegible]

It is an experimental fact that [illegible] are enriched in the best things [illegible] parting them to others. So [illegible] graces are enriched by leading [illegible] into gracious ways of living. [illegible] that character is improved by [illegible] of character building in others [illegible] truth more securely and deeply [illegible] in us by teaching it to others. [illegible] up one's gifts and hide one's [illegible] impoverish and darken one's own [illegible] —Examiner.

Be in Earnest.

There are many human [illegible] make for accomplishment, [illegible] greatest of these is earnestness.

Enthusiasm is the flash; earnestness [illegible] the steady glow. It is that [illegible] which shines through and glorifies [illegible] simplest deeds and plainest [illegible]

Earnestness improves where [illegible] is powerless. If you are in earnest [illegible] ideas will develop, plans and methods [illegible] will suggest themselves and success [illegible] will follow.

No one can work earnestly who [illegible] is a downright believer in the [illegible] for which he is working, and willing [illegible] to back it against the world.—Selected and Adapted.

The Way of Freedom.

If you will let Him walk [illegible] in your streets and sit with [illegible] your offices and be with you [illegible] homes and teach you in your [illegible] and abide with you as the [illegible] Presence in your hearts, you [illegible] shall know what freedom [illegible] while you own yourselves the [illegible] men, know you are the sons of [illegible] Phillips Brooks.

Sacrifice.

The candle is consumed by [illegible] flame, but its exhaustion gives [illegible] to the world. So is he who [illegible] self on the altar of a noble [illegible] fice.—United Presbyterian.

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BEST FOR THE
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RANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, [illegible]
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CARETS today, for you will never get well and stay [illegible]
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Franklin invented the light-[illegible]od at the age of 46.
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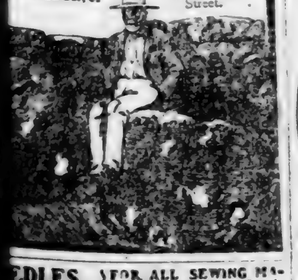
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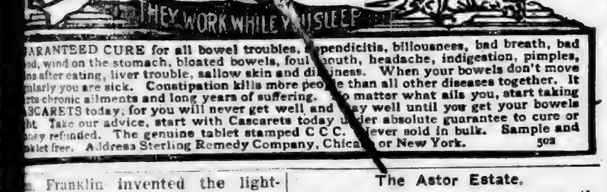

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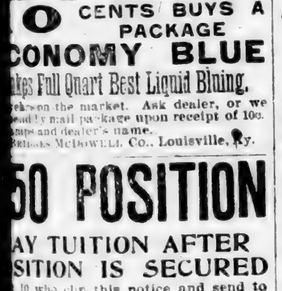
...of 25 members on Board of Direc-
...and TWENTY Colleges in THIR-
...N states to back every claim it
...es Established SIXTEEN years.
...and send this notice to-day.

Potash
...is necessary for cotton to produce
...high yields and good fibre.
...Write for our valuable books on
...fertilization; they contain informa-
...tion that means *dollars* to the
...farmer. Sent free on request.
...Write now while you think of it
...to the
GERMAN KALI WORKS
...New York— Atlanta, Ga.—
...229 Nassau St., er 22½ So. Broad
...Street.


NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS
FOR ALL SEWING MACHINE. Standard Goods Only. Free trial. Write to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Am. 15, 1905.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WIT *and* HUMOR *of* THE DAY

Little Ferdie.

There once was a laddie named Ferdie,
So talkative, earnest and wordy,
Each scolding he got
Was as if it were not;
Of no scolding a syllable heard he.
—New York Mail.

The Third Floor.

Lady (in department store)—"Have you some candelabra?"

Clerk—"Yes, ma'am, but the canned goods are on the third floor."—Cornell Widow.

Plumage Birds.

Mr. Wise—"What did you do at your Audubon Club to-day?"

Mrs. Wise—"We passed a resolution condemning cuckoo clocks."—San Francisco Call.

Suggesting a Clew.

Teacher (at waifs' mission)—"Who wrote the Epistle to the Romans?"

Swipsey de Bootblack—"Wasn't dere no name signed to it, ma'am?"—Chicago Tribune.

At the Concert.

Angeline—"Doesn't she sing beautifully?"

Grace—"Sings well enough, but see how her dress hangs! Isn't a sight?"—Boston Transcript.

Couldn't Lose It.

Hix—"How did that old millionaire make his money?"

Dix—"He invented a suspender buckle that turned into a night latch key."—Detroit Free Press.

The Beginning of Knowledge.

"You really don't believe, then, that a man is ever too old to learn?"

"Certainly not. I've known men to get married at the age of seventy-five or more."—Philadelphia Press.

The Transmitter.

Lillian—"Wasn't it sweet of your husband to send you a kiss by wire?"

Mabelle—"I haven't decided yet. I am suspicious that telegraph operator was a woman."—Detroit Free Press.

All Things Come.

"It took you an awfully long time to pull that fellow's tooth," said the assistant.

"Yes," answered the dentist, grimly, "he married the girl I loved."—Detroit Tribune.

A Hot One.

Judge Knox (in the courtroom)—"I've lost my hat."

Attorney—"That's nothing. I lost a suit here yesterday."—New York Press.

Removed the Cause.

Miss Black—"You weren't looking at all well when I saw you the other day; are you better now?"

Mrs. Black—"Yes, the dressmaker 'phoned that the bill she sent me the other day was meant for somebody else."—Detroit Free Press.

As They Heard Him.

D'Auber—"I was certainly tickled at what Crittick said about me."

Knox—"Why, what was that?"

D'Auber—"You heard him. He said I was a deft colorist."

Knox—"I understood him to say 'daft.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Paying For Gas.

"What is a retainer, pop?"

"A retainer, my son, is the money people pay us lawyers before we do any work."

"Oh, I see. It's like those pay gas meters. The people have to pay the money before they get any gas!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Shines When Abroad.

Deacon Jones—"You must be very happy in your family since your husband became converted. I never saw a more zealous convert; he actually makes a business of religion."

Mrs. Grimes—"Yes, I suppose that is the reason we don't see much change in him at the house. He never was a man to bring his business home."—Boston Transcript.

The Penalty of Greatness.

"Yes," said the railroad president, "I suppose I am a bigger man than the President of the United States, and am probably looked up to on a par with the King of England or the Emperor Germany, but being great has its penalty."

"What particular penalties do you refer to?" he was asked.

"Well, I just had a sample of them. As I was about to enter the office I slipped and dropped my cane. A man sprang forward and picked it up and restored it, and when I bowed my thanks he stepped back and said:

"'That's all right as far as it goes, Mr. President, but, you see, I am looking for a deadhead pass to San Francisco!'"—Chicago News.

The Astor Estate.

In 1830 John Jacob Astor was the only man in New York who was worth $1,000,000. Now the entire Astor estate is rapidly approaching the billion dollar mark.

BABY ONE SOLID SORE

Could Not Shut Eyes to Sleep—Forty Boils on Head—Spent $100 on Doctors—Baby Grew Worse—Cured by Cuticura For $5.

"A scab formed on my baby's face, spreading until it completely covered her from head to foot, followed by boils, having forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. Then her skin started to dry up and it became so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep. One month's treatment with Cuticura Soap and Ointment made a complete cure. Doctors and medicines had cost over $100, with baby growing worse. Then we spent less than $5 for Cuticura and cured her. (Signed) Mrs. G. H. Tucker, Jr., 335 Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis."

Large oil wells have been discovered in the northern part of Roumania, and petroleum is now being exported to many parts of Europe, where it takes the place of American and Russian petroleum.

Many Own Land.

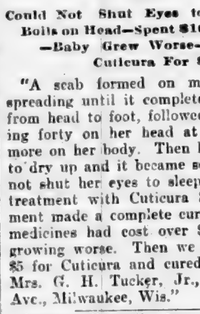
In Denmark there are 224,000 rural landowners. More than half have not more than one acre, 96,000 have less than four acres, and only 2,000 have more. The small landowners mainly occupy themselves with the egg and fowl industry.

South Africa exports about $26,000,000 worth of diamonds to London every year.

THOUGHT SHE WOULD DIE.

Mrs. S. W. Marine, of Colorado Springs Began to Fear the Worst—Doan's Kidney Pills Saved Her.

Mrs. Sarah Marine, of 428 St. Urain street, Colorado Springs, Col., President of the Glen Eyrie Club, writes:



"I suffered for three years with severe backache. The doctors told me my kidneys were affected and prescribed medicines for me, but I found that it was only a waste of time and money to take them, and began to fear that I would never get well. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. Within a week after I began using them I was so much better that I decided to keep up the treatment, and when I had used a little over two boxes I was entirely well. I have now enjoyed the best of health for more than four months, and words can but poorly express my gratitude."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

STOP! WOMEN,

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with woman's diseases covers a great many years.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation:

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Following we publish two letters from a woman who accepted this invitation. Note the result.

First letter.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For eight years I have suffered something terrible every month with my periods. The pains are excruciating and I can hardly stand them. My doctor says I have ovarian and womb trouble, and I must go through an operation if I want to get well. I do not want to submit to it if I can possibly help it. Please tell me what to do. I hope you can relieve me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 50th and E. Capitol Sts., Benning P. O., Washington, D. C.

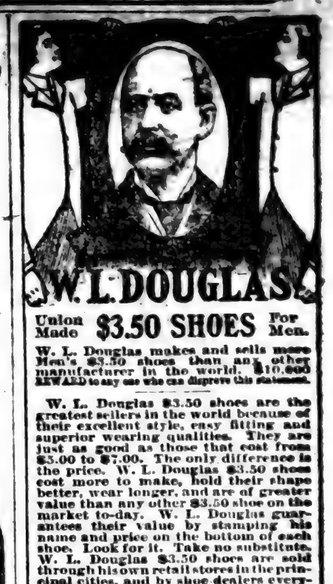
Second letter.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"After following carefully your advice, and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am very anxious to send you my testimonial, that others may know their value and what you have done for me.

"As you know, I wrote you that my doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I then wrote you, telling you my ailments. I followed your advice and am entirely well. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I owe my life to you and to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wish every suffering woman would read this testimonial and realize the value of writing to you and your remedy."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 50th and E. Capitol Streets, Benning P. O., Washington, D. C.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women whose testimony is so unquestionable, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.



Union Made $3.50 SHOES For Men.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. $10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost from $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

EQUAL $5.00 SHOES.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for years, and consider them equal to any $5.00 shoe now on the market. They have given entire satisfaction."—Wm. H. Anderson, Real Estate Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.

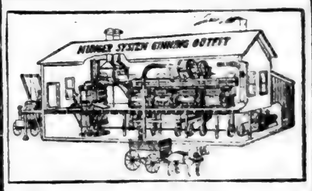
W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest patent leather produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear Brassy.

W. L. Douglas has the largest shoe mail order business in the world. No trouble to get a fit by mail. 25 cents extra prepays delivery.

If you desire further information, write for Illustrated Catalogue of Spring Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



You want only the best

Cotton Gin Machinery

Ask any experienced Ginner about

Pratt, Eagle, Smith Winship, Munger

We would like to show you what thousands of life long customers say. Write for catalog and testimonial booklet.

Continental Gin Co

Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga. Birmingham, Ala. Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Tex.

Conviction Follows Trial

When buying loose coffee or anything your grocer happens to have in his bin, **how do you know what you are getting?** Some queer stories about coffee that is sold in bulk, could be told, if the people who handle it (grocers), cared to speak out.

Could any amount of mere talk have persuaded millions of housekeepers to use

Lion Coffee,

the leader of all package coffees for over a quarter of a century, if they had not found it superior to all other brands in

Purity, Strength, Flavor and Uniformity?

This popular success of LION COFFEE can be due only to inherent merit. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity.

If the verdict of MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS does not convince you of the merits of LION COFFEE, it costs you but a trifle to buy a package. It is the easiest way to convince yourself, and to make you a PERMANENT PURCHASER.

LION COFFEE is sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages, and reaches you as pure and clean as when it left our factory.
Lion-head on every package.
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE
WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

TRADE MARK. CRAB ORCHARD WATER

IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Dyspepsia
Sick Headache
Constipation...

Stimulates the Liver, cures Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Irregularities of the Bowels.

A NATURAL product, prepared by concentration; a genuine natural water.

Crab Orchard Water Co., Louisville, Ky.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN,
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY

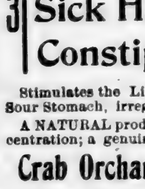
Reliable Frick Engines. Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

500 PER CENT. PROFIT IN NEW ORLEANS LOTS

United States Government is spending $30,000,000 on New Naval Station, adjoining which we offer 100 Lots to first 100 purchasers at low price of $165 each. Send $5 to-day and secure best unsold lot. Balance $5 monthly. New electric railway traverses through property. $600,000 viaduct, many factories and improvements building in same neighborhood. Their completion will advance price five hundred per cent. MEXICAN GULF LAND COMPANY, 500 Hib. Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.



Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

VINCHESTER

'NEW RIVAL" BLACK POWDER SHELLS.

It's the thoroughly modern and scientific system of loading and the use of only the best materials which make Winchester Factory Loaded "New Rival" Shells give better pattern, penetration and more uniform results generally than any other shells. The special paper and the Winchester patent corrugated head used in making "New Rival" shells give them strength to withstand reloading.

BE SURE TO GET WINCHESTER MAKE OF SHELLS.

"IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC."

THE GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL ANIMAL TONIC AND REGULATOR for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Thirteen years in successful use. Sold by 20,000 dealers in 38 states. Saves grain, promotes life, health and vigor, makes stock raising profitable. Invaluable to Stock Owners. Natures remedy, composed of life giving roots, herbs and barks, no mineral poisons. Horses do more work. Cows give more milk. Hogs fatten quicker. Pigs grow faster. Cures and prevents disease. If your dealer does not keep it we will send prepaid by express a 10lb package of the famous MAGIC STOCK FOOD on receipt of $1.00 in stamps or currency. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Free copy of valuable book on Stock and Poultry sent on application. Poultry raising can be made pleasant and profitable by using MAGIC POULTRY FOOD. 10lb package for $1.00 express paid. Address MAGIC FOOD CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give positive results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Ill.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE PROGRAM.

To Be Held at Thorsby, April 14-15, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Devotional exercises, Rev. P. G. Maness

10:30 a. m.—Welcome address, J. L. Rubb; response, V. J. Gragg.

11 a. m.—Address to teachers, Robert Jones.

11:30 a. m.—To what extent should the Bible be taught in the public schools? E. Y. McMorries, Miss Nannie O. Shivers.

wm.of ahrdlu un nn

1:30 p. m.—The need of better school buildings, A. E. Davis.

2:30 p. m.—The law in regard to public schools and how to enforce it, B. R. Richardson, J. N. Goss.

3:30 p. m.—The value of pedagogy to the teacher, P. G. Maness, C. J. Eiland.

SATURDAY.

9:00 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:30 a. m.—The results of local taxation, Miss Celestra Dunlap, W. B. Speer.

10:30—The teachers' work, Robert Sessions, Miss Mary Lee Maxwell.

11:00 a. m.—Criticisms of the teacher, J. U. Crumpton, J. H. Anderson.

12 noon—Song and adjournment.

R. A. RASCO.
J. W. MOORE.
H. L. DAVIS.
W. O. PERRY,
Committee.

tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Fever. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., March 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on April 29, 1905, viz: Viney Pellam widow of Robert Pellam, H. E. No. 35464, for the Se 1-4 of Se 1-4, Section 33, Tp. 21 n of R 16 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

William Rutland,
D. I. Deramus,
A. H. Hunt,
A. J. Dennis, all of Verbena, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

3-23-05 6t

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It."

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E Watson, of Georgia, has begun the publication of a magazine?

You know who Mr. Watson is? He's the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of Tom Watson's Magazine was published Feb. 25. It is $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128-page magazine in America if you fail to subscribe. Now we will send you the magazine and THE UNION, your best county paper, for $1.50 per year for both. Don't delay with your subscriptions, but send them in at once. tf

NOTICE!

The Executive Committee of Chilton County S. C. A. is hereby called to meet at Clanton on Saturday, April 8th, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of organizing, and attending to such other business as may come before the body.

tf J. W. SORRELL, Chairman.

NEW MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. E. Wishart, of Birmingham, has opened a millinery store at Thorsby and is prepared to do the millinery business of this part of our county. This lady has occupied a very responsible position in Loveman, Joseph & Loeb's millinery department for five years, and is a complete mistress of styles and workmanship. Pay her a call and you will be pleased, as her taste, experience and goods will achieve the most satisfactory results. tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50. tf

M. Rouvier, the new French Premier, is a dangerous man about whom to prophesy, says the London Globe. When he was a young man he left the Marseilles bank in which he was a clerk, his employer telling him that he would never get on in banking or finance. Since that famous valediction he has been five times Minister of Finance and President of one of the most successful banks in France. Not a bad record for a man who was declared to "have no head for figures."

MUST CONSENT

An Interview with a Jap of High Position, Who Expects an Indemnity.

BARON SUYEMATSU SPEAKS.

Mikado Decides on No Peace Because of Unwillingness to Skin Bear Before it is Shot.

London, England.—Baron Suyematsu, formerly Japanese minister of the interior, has written an interesting and significant article for The Outlook, under the heading, "War and Indemnity—the Japanese Claim."

The whole trend of the article is intended to show that Japan will carry on the war until Russia consents to pay indemnity. The Baron says:

"A canon of the Japanese Bushido is 'one should not unsheath the sword unless in case of absolute necessity, nor restore it to its sheath unless one is totally overcome or has secured equitable satisfaction for one's cause.' This is our ideal in internat tercourse. The sword of Japan is drawn, and the aim for which it was unsheathed has scarcely been attained. We want a peace which will secure tranquillity in the far east for at least a generation or two.

Was Caprice With Russia.

"The world should know that in the present war Japan staked her very existence, whereas with the enemy it was a mere war of caprice. Why, then, in case of defeat, should not Russia be made responsible in equitable accordance with the nature of the affair? I believe, therefore, that in case of the adversary asking for peace, the satisfaction which she will have to make to Japan should include making good the material loss of Japan; in other words, indemnity."

Baron Suyematsu says further:

"Japan has not formulated definite terms of peace, because she might be accused of skinning the bear before it is shot. We have, however, outlined our idea."

The article argues out the righteousness of Japan's position in demanding indemnity as a basic condition and controverts the idea which he says, he finds prevalent outside of Japan, that Japan is willing to make peace at any price. "Some say," the Baron continues, "that for humanity's sake an armistice should be concluded with a view to negotiating peace.

"It is all very well to talk of humanity, but no injustice must be perpetrated in the name of humanity. If a proposition arising out of the question of humanity gives more advantage to one more than another of the contending parties, it can not be justice."

Baron Suyematsu treats sarcastically the special plea that Russia should be allowed to "save her face," and compares Japan to a dwarf fighting a giant, and says:

Glad Bubble Is Pricked.

"The public at large seems to have gauged the relative value of Russia and Japan. They are glad that the large bubble which had been causing a nightmare to so many people for so long a time has been pricked. They have seen that it was no use to suppress Japan's movements by the combined force of western powers. Yet there seems for the instant in the air a sort of compassion for our adversary. This idea arising out of some psychological instability is inconsistent."

The Baron refers to the announcement of St. Petersburg early in the war that an enormous indemnity would be demanded, and that the terms would be dictated in Tokio. "We are far from assuming such an attitude," the writer says, "but we believe that justice ought to be done us. No mere sentiment shall be allowed to decide the merits of the cause."

In conclusion Baron Suyematsu says:

"Some say that Japan might be induced to forego a claim for indemnity, provided England and America gave good assurance for future peace. We appreciate, of course, the general sentiment of England and America. We are anxious to maintain the best friendship with these two countries, more particularly than other countries. We should, therefore, be very sorry if we were to be told that we should forego, on account of that friendship, any claim to what we deem just to demand."

Anniversary of Greek Independence.

Canea, Island of Crete—This being the anniversary of Greek independence revolutionists and liberals held demonstrations in different towns of the island in favor with the union with Greece.

Twenty Injured.

Kingsley, Kans.—Twenty or more passengers were injured, but none killed by a collision of the Chicago express and California limited train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad at 10 o'clock Monday night. Both trains were eastbound. No 8, the Chicago express, was standing at the station when No 4, the limited, crashed into it at high speed.

New Railway Examination System.

Cincinnati, O.—The Queen and Crescent is putting its engine men and trainmen through severe tests in the interest of safer, better and more expeditious service. The management has quietly put into effect a system of "surprise tests," which are calculated to awaken engineers to their responsibilities.

In a circular letter addressed to engineers previous to the inauguration of the "surprise tests," the engine men were advised to follow printed rules to the letter, and not to rely on "customary practice" in cases of doubt.

The circular was headed "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Safety." The company started in on its secret tests. Engine men never knew when a red light would be turned against them or when they would be placed in a position to choose between their own discretion and the letter of printed rules.

The campaign of "surprise tests" not only included the use of semaphore signals, but whistle signals of all sorts, placing of rear-end flagmen, torpedo tests, burning fuse tests and all kinds of safety signals.

The time and places for the tests were kept secret. Engine men and trainmen did not know when a trainmaster, a road foreman, a superintendent or train rule examiner was standing behind the glare of a red light or in the shadow of a section house.

A train rule examiner is a new functionary. The Queen and Crescent has appointed one for every division. The manner in which their duties are arranged is illustrated in the case of an engineer who unwisely followed what he thought was "customary practice" instead of plainly printed rules. When this engineer failed in the surprise test he was notified to appear before the train rule examiner. The latter subjected him to a rigid examination on his knowledge of the rules.

The engineer passed a high average and the record was certified to the Superintendent. The latter looked it over, saw that the engineer could quote the rules correctly, and, therefore, was correct in assuming that the engineer's failure at the "surprise test" was entirely due to carelessness.

It became the duty of the Superintendent to decide what disciplinary measures were necessary.

Since the "surprise tests" were inaugurated the discipline of the engine men has greatly improved. General Manager W. A. Garrett said yesterday he was much gratified by results.

In order to ineffaceably impress upon every engineer the fact that speed is not the first consideration the management of the company has given orders that the words "Safety Before Speed" shall be stenciled in bright letters in the cab of every locomotive where the eyes of the engineer will constantly see them.

A feature of the new system is placing every engineer on record as to his views. When the original circulars were sent out, engineers were asked to write their views as to whether they thought that the record of a certain Chicago line could be equaled. This record showed 590 "surprise tests" in one month without a single failure on the part of the engine men subjected to the sudden surprises. In every case the Q. and C. engine men expressed the belief that they could reach that record, and now the company is holding them to this view.

An official of the company said yesterday that the percentage of failures in the last month's tests was very small and that the system of checking the men up unexpectedly and under conditions which arise daily was having a beneficial effect.

Young Woman Receives Hero Medal.

Des Moines, Ia.—For her heroism in saving the life of a companion skater from drowning last winter, Miss Lavina Steele, assistant state librarian, is in receipt of a Carnegie medal for her brave rescue. George Hill, a young man with whom Miss Steele was skating, broke through the ice and was immersed in ten or twelve feet of freezing water. After a desperate struggle in which her own life was in peril Miss Steel dragged him from his position and saved his life.

Barn Fired by Incendiary.

Hamilton, Ala.—Some incendiary set fire to the barn of George Palmer, who lives eight miles north of Hamilton, and burned two horses, 200 bushels of corn and six bales of cotton. When Palmer discovered the fire it was impossible to save any of the contents of the barn. Four of the six bales of cotton belonged to a Mr. Harper, the father-in-law of Palmer.

Negro Hanged in Arkansas.

Texarkana, Ark.—Elias Powell, colored, was hanged here for the murder of J. M. Gardner, a white farmer, five years ago. The execution was witnessed by twenty-five, the maximum limit under the Arkansas law.

L. and N. Ditched Near Lynnville.

Decatur, Ala.—Louisville and Nashville passenger train No. 1, southbound, was wrecked near Lynnville, Tenn., fifty-nine miles north of here at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning. The engine, baggage, mail and express cars were ditched. No one is reported hurt, except the mail agent. He is not seriously injured.

Hydrogen was discovered by Henry Cavendish at the age of 53.

JAPS AGAIN PRESS NORTH

After Several Sharp Skirmishes Oyama Drives Russians On.

LOSSES HAVE BEEN HEAVY

Czar's Cavalry Has Been Engaged in the Defense—Japanese Forming a Chain of Supply Stations in Their Rear—Togo Reported—Riots in Baltic Provinces.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria.—Rapidly increasing activity by the Japanese against points on the road to Kirin betrayed a movement in force in that direction on the part of at least one of Marshal Oyama's armies. The column using Kaiyuan as a base was operating vigorously over a long stretch of the military road northeast of that place, and has captured several points of minor but undoubted importance in the past few days. A half brigade of infantry with two squadrons of dragoons attacked the Russian garrison twenty-six miles northeast of Kaiyuan, in Aishenkao, and after a sharp fight, in which the losses on both sides were heavy in proportion to the numbers of troops engaged, the Japs drove the Russians northward.

Hot pursuit of the retiring Russians was made by the Japanese cavalry, but it ceased when the retreating forces had drawn six miles from Aishenkao. The dragoons retired on their infantry and the Japs hastened to fortify the position. It was evident Marshal Oyama intended establishing a chain of fortifications along the Kirin road, for he has pursued the same policy with every town and village northeast of Kaiyuan taken recently. The successful turning movement against the Russian left in the battle of Mienhuachieh at night gave the Mikado's troops a decided advantage in position. It appeared impracticable at this stage of the marshal's general move for General Linevitch to check him to any valuable extent.

There seemed to be little doubt Oyama had dispatched a cavalry column with flying artillery for a rapid movement north through Manchuria toward Tsitsihar. It was evident, too, the Marshal was massing large bodies of his troops for an important move, and it was the belief of military experts here that he intended to force the fighting on a much larger scale than at present in the immediate future. He has hampered the Russian commander terribly by the destruction of stores at Hussital, Kaiyuan and Changtu, as well as at other places, and the Czar's soldiers have been suffering keenly from shortage of provisions and forage.

General Linevitch has been relying largely largely on his Cossack cavalry and horse batteries for defense of the army from the attacks of Japanese raiders. Mistchenko's Cossacks have been the most active command in the Russian army, and their losses of late have been severe. They engaged in a brisk skirmish with the advance guard of the Japanese centre, retiring with several killed and many wounded after drawing the enemy's heavier field artillery fire.

Togo's Fleet Off Mindanao.

Chicago, Ill.—A special to the Daily News from Batavia, Java, says: "Admiral Togo's fleet was sighted south of the island of Mindanao, the southernmost of the Philippine group."

Riots in Baltic Provinces.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Reports of peasant uprisings in the Baltic provinces, especially in Lithuania and Courland, continue to be extremely disquieting. At Werra, where a regiment of Cossacks fired on a mob which had complete possession of the town, the rioters were dispersed, but the latter broke up into smaller bands, which terrorized the neighboring land owners. Similar incidents occurred at other places. The smaller bands drive off cattle, burn barns and fodder and help themselves to grain and provisions. Dispatches from dozens of places tell of panic produced by the depredations of roving bands of peasants.

FROM FACTORY TO PALACE.

J. G. Phelps Stokes to Take Poor Jewish Girl as Bride.

New York City.—The engagement of J. G. Phelps Stokes, member of an old and very wealthy New York family, to Miss Rose Harriet Pastor, a young Jewess, who until two weeks ago was a special writer on the Jewish Daily News, and prior to that worked in a Cleveland cigar factory, has been announced. The date for the wedding has not been definitely settled, but the event will take place some time in July.

On July 13, 1902, Miss Pastor was assigned by the city editor of the Jewish Daily News to interview Mr. Stokes, who was then as now a resident worker in the University Settlement in Rivington street.

Miss Pastor is twenty-five years old. She was born at Augustove, Russia. When twelve years of age she came to America with her parents and drifted to Cleveland, Ohio. It was after years of hardship and by dint of hard work she finally obtained a position on the journal referred to.

Her forthcoming marriage has created a great stir among her friends and the "Fifth Avenue" society circles.

Killed by Earthquake.

Four hundred Indian soldiers were killed by the earthquake at Dharmsala, India.

Czar Not at Review.

Contrary to his usual custom, the Czar failed to review the parade of the Horse Guards on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception in St. Petersburg, Russia, but extraordinary precautions were taken by the police to prevent an outbreak.

President at San Antonio.

President Roosevelt arrived at San Antonio, Texas, to attend the Rough Riders' reunion, after speaking at Austin, Waco and other places in the State.

RENEWS CONTROVERSY

Rev. Dr. Gladden Again Attacks Rockefeller Methods.

Talks of Monte Carlo and Lotteries—S. C. T. Dodd, Solicitor For Standard Oil, Replies.

Boston, Mass.—The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, has broken forth again in violent invective against the acceptance of the $100,000 Rockefeller gift, which has already been partly spent by the American Board of Foreign Missions. In an article which will appear in the current number of the Congregationalist over his signature Dr. Gladden prints extracts from letters he had received. The article says:

"The Prince of Monte Carlo has never been convicted of crime, and is said to be a cultivated, benevolent gentleman. Would they (the members of the American board prudential committee) accept $100,000 from him for foreign missions, or from the Louisiana Lottery in the days of its prime, when it fleeced its victims under sanction of the State?

"No public utterance of mine has ever brought me a tithe of the responses which have been pouring in on me for the last week. The voices are at least twenty to one in support of the position I have taken. I must beg the brethren who disagree with me to understand that they are dealing with a force whose strength they cannot afford to despise.

"There are those who seem to say that all money, no matter how wickedly obtained, not only may, but must be accepted when offered in aid of religion or charity. It would seem, then, that if, standing in my church door, I see a man knocked down and robbed in the street and the footpad brings me part of the money I must take it. It will go just as far in 'doing good' as any other money and I have no right to refuse it."

Standard Oil Attorney Replies.

New York City.—S. C. T. Dodd, chief solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, made a statement with reference to the recent discussion as to the acceptance of a gift of $100,000 offered by John D. Rockefeller for missionary work. Mr. Dodd said that the accusation that Mr. Rockefeller made his money dishonestly "if false, is vile, and being made by ministers in the pretended interest of morality, is doubly vile."

Mr. Dodd said also that the Standard Oil Company does not own a share of stock in a railroad company, does not control any railroad company, and that since the enactment of the Interstate Commerce law, has not received lower rates than other shippers by rebates, arrangements, devices or plans of any character.

With reference to gas and copper enterprises Mr. Dodd says that neither the Standard Oil Company nor Mr. Rockefeller has any connection or interest, directly or indirectly, with those companies or with their organization.

ROOSEVELT AT SAN ANTONIO.

Greets His Rough Riders, Making Speech at Fair Grounds.

San Antonio, Texas.—At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, became Colonel Teddy Roosevelt, the idolized commander of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders, and "hail fellow well met," with his old comrades at the fair grounds.

At 9.30 o'clock in the morning a Citizens' Committee of San Antonio met President Roosevelt and his party at his private car, in which he had enjoyed a good night's rest, and escorted him to Fort Sam Houston, where he reviewed the National troops. Returning to the city the President was driven to the speakers' stand, directly before the battle-scarred Alamo, where he delivered an address. Immediately afterward he joined his comrades at the fair grounds, the original mustering-in place of the regiment.

The city was a blaze of bunting and flags, and even the sombre old Alamo, the shrine of Texas, had not escaped, but was gayly festooned.

Rough Riders were everywhere and the city was theirs. All days the railroads poured thousands into the city, and the reception accorded the President was boundless in its enthusiasm.

TAFT HEAD OF GOVERNMENT.

Has Taken Over the Foreign Affairs of the Nation.

Washington, D. C. — The unusual sight was witnessed of foreign diplomats going to the War Department instead of to the State Department to conduct business. Secretary of War Taft entered upon his duties as head of the Nation's foreign affairs as soon as the President went away, although Mr. Loomis retains the title of Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Taft is now at the head of the Government, so far as Washington is concerned. His most important conference in his capacity as head of the State Department was with Minister Takahira, of Japan. Mr. Takahira talked to Secretary Taft of the general situation in the East and of the peace outlook, but not with the idea of making any proposals or requests. His visit, it was understood, was for the purpose of acquainting Mr. Taft with the situation as Japan views it, and of getting in touch with the Secretary.

BALLOON CROSSES CHANNEL.

Jacques Faure Reaches Calais From Folkestone in Four Hours.

Calais, France.—Jacques Faure's balloon, which left Folkestone, England, at 11 p. m., made a successful passage of the Channel, landing near Calais at 3 o'clock the next morning.

The balloon encountered a severe storm, but was not injured, and its three occupants were in good health and spirits when they landed.

Thorsby Business Directory

Commercial Club OF THORSBY

DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to persons who desire to locate in the South

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise

G. W. Freeman
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Thorsby Wine Co.
Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

A. Malmgren
Watchmaker & Jeweler

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise
Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N. HORNSBY
General Merchandise

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wishart
Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS and HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

VOL. II.

ROOSEVELT SHOOTS BEAR

Six Hundred Pound Bruin the First Day.

NO FOOLHARDY RISKS

Executive Arrives at New Castle, Makes Speech and Immediately Starts For Camp Twenty Miles Away Protest Against Caged Animals Be-Hunted.

New Castle, Col.—President Roosevelt with his usual luck, killed his bear before he got to his camp the first day. The Presidential party went to the hunting grounds, and after fifteen miles out the dogs struck a trail and the President insisted on following after bruin.

Within a half hour the dogs had overtaken the bear. The President dismounted and, after waiting in order to avoid hitting the dogs, pumped several shots into the badly fagged beast, killing him.

It was a cinnamon bear, weighing about 600 pounds. Goff skinned the animal and the party finally succeeded in reaching camp about five o'clock in the evening. The day was sunshiny and pleasant.

A parade had been planned at New Castle, but it did not take place. It had been arranged to form a procession led by a miners' brass band, a wild bear and the President's party in the rear. This pageant was to march through the village street and into the hills, where the bear was to be turned loose and given a start of several minutes.

The New State Humane Society broke up these plans on the ground that the bear should be allowed to return to the village and harm no one, as it had been caged so long that it was vicious. After the Humane Society had interfered the captors of the bear tried to sell it to the President's guides, but they said they would rather keep their game wild, as domesticated animals had no attractions for them.

Soon after the party started from New Castle for an easy canter over the hills to the permanent camp, which is situated on East Divide Creek, on Charles Goff's ranch, twenty-three miles southwest of New Castle. There is about a foot of snow in that region, but bear tracks were seen there.

Before starting the President announced that he was not going to struggle hand to hand with a grizzly bear or wrestle any mountain lions with his hands. He said he did not expect to get a large amount of game, and would feel satisfied if he should get a bear during the whole hunt. His new hunting rifle was exhibited with much pride as a protection he would confidently keep between himself and danger.

The President and his hunting party left New Castle at ten minutes to 9 o'clock in the morning and waited more than two hours for an official train that had been sent to Redstone. It had been intended that the Special Government should be established while the President was away in the mountains hunting bear and game.

The President shook hands with most of the 400 citizens of New Castle after he had been introduced by Mayor Frank H. Norris.

The party was photographed, the President made a brief address, shook hands with the train crew and looked over the specially decorated locomotive that drew his train from Colorado Springs.

The run to New Castle was pleasant. Many bonfires lighted the way during the night and inhabitants of the towns along the railroad stayed up until far into the morning to cheer the President as he passed. Getting up early, the hunting and breakfast of fresh mountain trout, while all viewed from the car windows the magnificent scenery along the Colorado Midland Railroad.

Just Basalt the first car of the special train hit a rock that had slid down to the edge of the track. The only damage done was the knocking off a cap of the rear truck of the baggage car.

When the train arrived in New Castle the President, dressed in his shooting suit of heavy tan duck, greeted the people from the rear platform. He was cheered wildly. After a speech of welcome and conventionalities had been observed the President gave personal supervision to his hunting outfit, carefully sheathed his knife and felt its sharp edge, unlimbered his gun and saw that it was in fine working order and climbed over the horse that had been saddled for his ride to camp. The horse is white, weighing about eleven hundred pounds, and is about fourteen and one-half hands high. It is said to be one of the surest-footed mountain horses in Colorado, but it is not noted for speed.

Frank Goff, Jake Borah and Brick Pomeroy, guides in mountain costumes, assisted themselves in arranging for the hunt. In addition to the President's personal party, which was composed of himself, Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, and P. B. Stewart, of Colorado Springs, ten men rode to the hunting camp. Five men were already at the camp with everything ready for the comfort of the party.

Czar Refuses Petition.

Emperor at his palace in Tsarskoe-Selo refused the Russian people a petition for reforms in the government, but promised to take up the matter when the state of the country permitted.

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Ala.
Phillips Bridge
The Way to Freedom.
Sacrifice.
The candle is consumed by
flame, but its exp
to the world. So is he who
self on the altar of noble
and fidelity.—United Presbyterian.

RU-NA MEASURES UP TO THE STANDARD.

UNCLE SAM "A High Standard is Required of Any Catarrh Remedy That Has Been Endorsed by so Many Trustworthy and Prominent People."

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

...all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad ...ed bowels, tongue coat, headache, indigestion, pimples, ...ll waste and dizziness. When your bowels don't move ...ation kills more people than all other diseases together. It ...ours of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking ...Cascarets and stay well until you get your bowels ...work. Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or ...your money back. 10 C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and ...booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

...CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE
...NOMY BLUE
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...O POSITION
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...TION IS SECURED
...DRAUGHON'S
...TICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
...Nashville, Atlanta, Little Rock
...COURSE BY MAIL FREE

Potash

...SEWING MA...
...Standard Goods
...Free Catal. sent to
...BUTLER
...CO., 913 Locust
...LOUIS, MO.

...OS CURE FOR...
...Use
...ONSUMPTION

The Astor Estate.

In 1850 John Jacob Astor was the ...man in New York who was worth ... Now the entire Astor es... is certainly approaching the billion ... mark.

BABY ONE SOLID SORE

Could Not Shut Eyes to Sleep—Forty Boils on Head—Spent $100 on Doctors—Baby Grew Worse—Cured by Cuticura For $5.

"A scab formed on my baby's face, ...and it completely covered her ... She had 7 sores, having ... on her head at one time, and ... on her body. Then her skin started ... up and was so bad she could ... shut her eyes to sleep. One month's ... with Cuticura Soap and Oint... made a complete cure. Doctors and ... bills had cost over $100, with baby ... worse. Then we spent less than ... Cuticura and cured her. (Signed) ... H. Tucker, Jr., 235 Greenfield ... Milwaukee, Wis."

...large oil wells have been discov... in the northern part of Roumania. ... petroleum is now being exported ... many parts of Europe, where it ... to take place of American and Rus... petroleum.

Many Own Land.

In Denmark there are 224,000 rural ...owners. More than half have not ... than one acre; 96,000 have less ... four acres, and only 2,000 have ... The small landowners mainly ... themselves with the egg and ... industry.

South Africa exports about $26,000,... worth of diamonds to London ... year.

THOUGHT SHE WOULD DIE.

Mrs. S. W. Marine, of Colorado Springs Began to Fear the Worst—Doan's Kidney Pills Saved Her.

Mrs. Sarah Marine, of 428 St. Vrain Street, Colorado Springs, Col., President of the Glen Eyrie Club, writes:

"I suffered for three years with severe backache. The doctors told me my kidneys were affected and prescribed medicines for me, but I found that it was only a waste of time and money to take them, and began to fear that I would never get well. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. Within a week after I began using them I was so much better that I decided to keep up the treatment, and when I had used a little over two boxes I was entirely well. I have now enjoyed the best of health for more than four months, and words can but poorly express my gratitude."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIT *and* HUMOR *of* THE DAY

Little Ferdie.

There once was a lad the named Ferdie,
So talkative, earnest and wordy,
Each scolding he got
Was as if it were not
Of no scolding a sy'able heard he.
—New York Mail.

The Third Floor.

Lady (in department store)—"Have you some canned salmon?"

Clerk—"Yes, ma'am, but the canned goods are on the third floor."—Cornell Widow.

Plumage Birds.

Mr. Wise—"What did you do at your Audubon Club today?"

Mrs. Wise—"We passed a resolution condemning cuckoo clocks."—San Francisco Call.

Suggesting a Clew.

Tex. Ingot (at waifs' mission)—"Who wrote the Epistle to the Romans?"

Swipsey de Bootblack—"Wasn't dere no name signed to it, ma'am?"—Chicago Tribune.

At the Concert.

Augusta—"Doesn't she sing beautifully?"

Grace—"Sings well enough, but see how her dress hangs! Isn't it sight?"—Boston Transcript.

Couldn't Lose It.

Hix—"How did that old millionaire make his money?"

Dix—"He invented a suspender buckle that turned into a night latch key."—Detroit Free Press.

The Beginning of Knowledge.

"You really don't believe, then, that a man is ever too old to learn?"

"Certainly not. I've known men to get married at the age of seventy-five or more."—Philadelphia Press.

The Transmitter.

Lillian—"Wasn't it sweet of your Lusband to send you a kiss by wire?"

Mabelle—"I haven't received it yet. I am suspicious that the telegraph operator was a woman."—Detroit Free Press.

All Things Come.

"You look very unhappy for a time to find that fellow's tooth," said the assistant.

"Yes," answered the dentist, grimly, "he married the girl I loved."—Detroit Tribune.

A Hot One.

Judge Knox (in the courtroom)—"I've lost my hat."

Attorney—"That's nothing. I lost a suit here yesterday."—New York Press.

Removed the Cause.

Miss Black—"You weren't looking at all well when I saw you the other day; are you better now?"

Mrs. Black—"Yes, the dressmaker 'phoned that the bill she sent me the other day was meant for somebody else."—Detroit Free Press.

As They Heard Him.

D'Auber—"I was certainly tickled at what Critick said about me."

Knox—"Why, what was that?"

D'Auber—"You heard him. He said I was a deft colorist."

Knox—"I understood him to say 'daft.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Paying For Gas.

"What is a retainer, pop?"

"A retainer, my son, is the money people pay us lawyers before we do any work."

"Oh, I see. It's like those pay gas meters. The people have to pay the money before they get any gas!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Shines When Abroad.

Deacon Jones—"You must be very happy in your family since your husband became converted. I never saw a more zealous convert; he actually makes a business of religion."

Mrs. Grimes—"Yes, I suppose that is the reason we don't see much change in him at the house. He never was a man to bring his business home."—Boston Transcript.

The Penalty of Greatness.

"Yes," said the railroad president, "I suppose I am a bigger man than the President of the United States, and am probably looked up to on a par with the King of England or the Emperor Germany, but being great has its penalty."

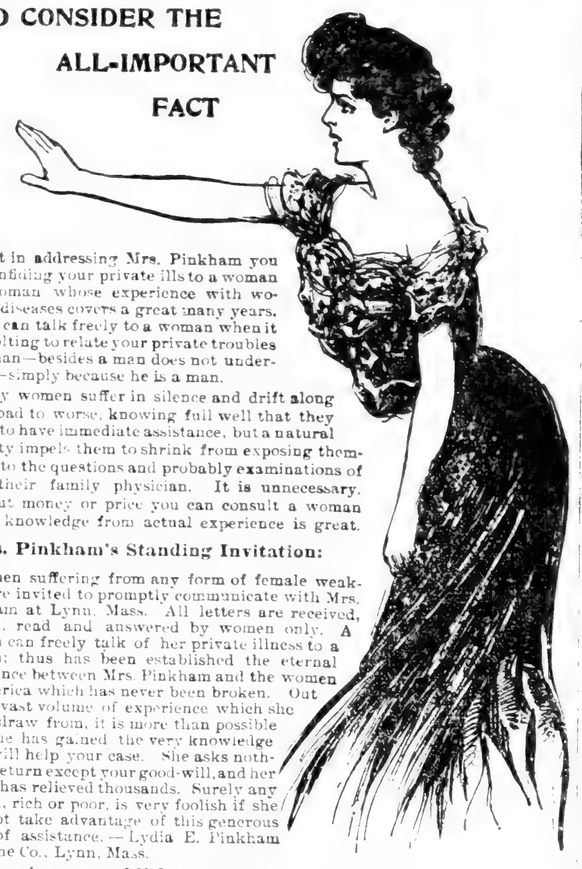
"What particular penalties do you refer to?" he was asked.

"Well, I just had a sample of them. As I was about to enter the office I slipped and dropped my cane. A man sprang forward and picked it up and restored it, and when I bowed my thanks he stepped back and said:

"'That's all right as far as it goes, Mr. President, but, you see, I am looking for a deadhead pass to San Francisco!'"—Chicago News.

STOP! WOMEN,

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with woman's diseases covers a great many years.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation:

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Following we publish two letters from a woman who accepted this invitation. Note the result.

First letter.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For eight years I have suffered something terrible every month with my periods. The pains are excruciating and I can hardly stand them. My doctor says I have ovarian and womb trouble, and I must go through an operation if I want to get well. I do not want to submit to it if I can possibly help it. Please tell me what to do. I hope you can relieve me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 50th and E. Capitol Sts., Benning P. O., Washington, D. C.

Second letter.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"After following carefully your advice, and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am very anxious to send you my testimonial, that others may know their value and what you have done for me.

"As you know, I wrote you that my doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I then wrote you, telling you my ailments. I followed your advice and am entirely well. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I owe my life to you and to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wish every suffering woman would read this testimonial and realize the value of writing to you and your remedy."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 50th and E. Capitol Streets, Benning P. O., Washington, D. C.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women whose testimony is so unquestionable, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

Conviction Follows Trial

When buying loose coffee or anything your grocer happens to have in his bin, **how do you know what you are getting?** Some queer stories about coffee that is sold in bulk, could be told, if the people who handle it (grocers), cared to speak out.

Could any amount of mere talk have persuaded millions of housekeepers to use

Lion Coffee,

the leader of all package coffees for over a quarter of a century, if they had not found it superior to all other brands in

Purity, Strength, Flavor and Uniformity?

This popular success of LION COFFEE can be due only to inherent merit. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity.

If the verdict of MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS does not convince you of the merits of LION COFFEE, it costs you but a trifle to buy a package. It is the easiest way to convince yourself, and to make you a PERMANENT PURCHASER.

LION COFFEE is sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages, and reaches you as pure and clean as when it left our factory.
Lion-head on every package.
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE
WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

WINCHESTER

'NEW RIVAL" BLACK POWDER SHELLS.

It's the thoroughly modern and scientific system of loading and the use of only the best materials which make Winchester Factory Loaded "New Rival" Shells give better pattern, penetration and more uniform results generally than any other shells. The special paper and the Winchester patent corrugated head used in making "New Rival" shells give them strength to withstand reloading.

BE SURE TO GET WINCHESTER MAKE OF SHELLS.

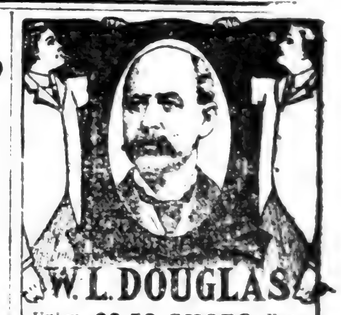
"IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC."

THE GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL ANIMAL TONIC AND REGULATOR for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Thirteen years in successful use. Sold by 20 000 dealers in 33 states. Saves grain, promotes life, health and vigor, makes stock raising profitable. Invaluable to Stock Owners. Natures remedy, composed of life giving roots, herbs and barks, no mineral poisons. Horses do more work. Cows give more milk. Hogs fatten quicker. Pigs grow faster. Cures and prevents disease. If your dealer does not keep it we will send prepaid by express a 10lb package of the famous MAGIC STOCK FOOD on receipt of $1.00 in stamps or currency. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Free copy of valuable book on Stock and Poultry sent on application. Poultry raising can be made pleasant and profitable by using MAGIC POULTRY FOOD. 10lb package for $1.00 express paid. Address MAGIC FOOD CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Ill.



W. L. DOUGLAS

Union Made **$3.50 SHOES** For Men.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. $10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost from $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

EQUAL $5.00 SHOES.

...for Style
...for Comfort
...for Service
...for Fit
...for Wear
...for Value
...for Best Leather

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.

...for Style
...for Comfort
...for Fit
...for Wear

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear Brassy.

...for Style
...for Comfort
...for Fit
...for Wear

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W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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Pratt, Eagle, Smith Winship, Munger

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TRADE MARK. **CRAB ORCHARD WATER**

IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR

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Stimulates the Liver, cures Bilious... Sour Stomach, irregularities of the Bowels. A NATURAL product, prepared by concentration; a genuine natural water.

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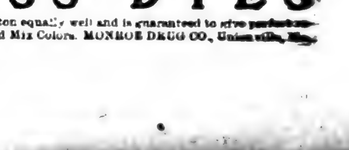
MACHINERY
Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.



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Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

500 PER CENT. PROFIT IN NEW ORLEANS LOTS

United States Government is spending $20,000,000 on New Naval Station, adjoining which we offer 10c Lots to first buyers at low price of $10 each. Send $5 to-day and secure best unsold lot. Balance $5 monthly. New electric railway building through property. $8,000 viaduct, many factories and improvements building in same neighborhood. Their completion will advance prices five hundred per cent. MEXICAN GULF LAND COMPANY, 806 Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Dropsy CURED Given Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 20 to 40 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE PROGRAM.

To Be Held at Thorsby, April 14-15, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Devotional exercises, Rev P. G. Maness

10:30 a. m.—Welcome address, J. L. Ruffin; response, V. J. Gragg.

11 a. m.—Address to teachers, Robert Jones.

11:30 a. m.—To what extent should the Bible be taught in the public schools? E. Y. McMorries, Miss Nannie Q. Shivers.

wffl.of shrdlu un nn

1:30 p. m.—The need of better school buildings, A. E. Davis.

2:30 p. m.—The law in regard to public schools and how to enforce it, B. R. Richardson, J. N. Goss.

3:30 p. m.—The value of pedagogy to the teacher, P. G. Maness, C. J. Eiland

SATURDAY.

9:00 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:30 a. m.—The results of local taxation, Miss Celestra Dunlap, W. B. Speer.

10:30—The teachers' work, Robert Sessions, Miss Mary Lee Maxwell.

11:00 a. m.—Criticisms of the teacher, J. U. Crumpton, J. H. Anderson.

12 noon—Song and adjournment.

R. A. RASCO.
J. W. MOORE.
H. L. DAVIS.
W. O. PERRY,
tf Committee.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken and cures Constipation, Heart-Burn Vertigo Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Fever. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera Ala tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., March 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on April 29, 1905, viz: Viney Pellam widow of Robert Pellam, H E. No. 25461, for the S½ of S½ of S½ Section 33, Tp. 21 S of R 16 E

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

William Rutland,
D. L. Dramus,
A. H. Hunt,
A. J. Dennis, all of Verbena, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
3-23-05 6t Register.

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It."

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E Watson, of Georgia, has begun the publication of a magazine?

You know who Mr. Watson is? He's the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of Tom Watson's Magazine was published Feb. 25. It is $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128-page magazine in America if you fail to subscribe. Now we will send you the magazine and THE UNION, your best county paper, for $1.50 per year for both. Don't delay with your subscriptions, but send them in at once. tf

NOTICE!

The Executive Committee of Chilton County S. C. A. is hereby called to meet at Clanton on Saturday, April 8th, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of organizing, and attending to such other business as may come before the body.

tf J. W. SORRELL, Chairman.

NEW MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. E. Wishart, of Birmingham has opened a millinery store at Thorsby and is prepared to do the millinery business of this part of our county. This lady has occupied a very responsible position in Loveman Joseph & Loeb's millinery department for five years, and is a complete mistress of styles and workmanship. Pay her a call and you will be pleased, as her taste, experience and goods will achieve the most satisfactory results.

tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

M. Rouvier, the new French Premier, is a dangerous man about whom to prophesy, says the London Globe. When he was a young man he left the Marseilles bank in which he was a clerk, his employer telling him that he would never get on in banking or finance. Since that famous valedictionhe has been five times Minister of Finance and President of one of the most successful banks in France. Not a bad record for a man who was declared to "have no head for figures."

MUST CONSENT

An Interview with a Jap of High Position. Who Expects an Indemnity.

BARON SUYEMATSU SPEAKS.

Mikado Decides on No Peace Because of Unwillingness to Skin Bear Before it is Shot.

London, England.—Baron Suyematsu, formerly Japanese minister of the interior, has written an interesting and significant article for The Outlook, under the heading, "War and Indemnity—the Japanese Claim."

The whole trend of the article is intended to show that Japan will carry on the war until Russia consents to pay indemnity. The Baron says:

"A canon of the Japanese Bushido is 'one should not unsheath the sword unless in case of absolute necessity, nor restore it to its sheath unless one is totally overcome or has secured equitable satisfaction for one's cause.' This is our ideal in internal tercourse. The sword of Japan is drawn, and the aim for which it was unsheathed has scarcely been attained. We want a peace which will secure tranquillity in the far east for at least a generation or two.

Was Caprice With Russia.

"The world should know that in the present war Japan staked her very existence, whereas with the enemy it was a mere war of caprice. Why, then, in case of defeat, should not Russia be made responsible in equitable accordance with the nature of the affair? I believe, therefore, that in case of the adversary asking for peace, the satisfaction which she will have to make to Japan should include making good the material loss of Japan; in other words, indemnity."

Baron Suyematsu says further:

"Japan has not formulated definite terms of peace, because she might be accused of skinning the bear before it is shot. We have, however, outlined our ideas."

The article argues out the righteousness of Japan's position in demanding indemnity as a basic condition and controverts the idea which he says, he finds prevalent outside of Japan, that Japan is willing to make peace at any price. "Some say," the Baron continues, "that for humanity's sake an armistice should be concluded with a view to negotiating peace.

"It is all very well to talk of humanity, but no injustice must be perpetrated in the name of humanity. If a proposition arising out of the question of humanity gives more advantage to one more than another of the contending parties, it can not be justice."

Baron Suyematsu treats sarcastically the special plea that Russia should be allowed to "save her face," and compares Japan to a dwarf fighting a giant, and says:

Glad Bubble Is Pricked.

"The public at large seems to have gauged the relative value of Russia and Japan. They are glad that the large bubble which had been causing a nightmare to so many people for so long a time has been pricked. They have seen that it was no use to suppress Japan's movements by the combined force of western powers. Yet there seems for the instant in the air a sort of compassion for our adversary. This idea arising out of some psychological instability is inconsistent."

The Baron refers to the announcement of St. Petersburg early in the war that an enormous indemnity would be demanded, and that the terms would be dictated in Tokio. "We are far from assuming such an attitude," the writer says, "but we believe that justice ought to be done us. No mere sentiment shall be allowed to decide the merits of the cause."

In conclusion Baron Suyematsu says:

"Some say that Japan might be induced to forego a claim for indemnity, provided England and America gave good assurance for future peace. We appreciate, of course, the general sentiment of England and America. We are anxious to maintain the best friendship with these two countries, more particularly than other countries. We should, therefore, be very sorry if we were to be told that we should forego, on account of that friendship, any claim to what we deem just to demand."

Anniversary of Greek Independence.

Canea, Island of Crete—This being the anniversary of Greek independence revolutionists and liberals held demonstrations in different towns of the island in favor with the union with Greece

Twenty Injured.

Kingsley, Kans.—Twenty or more passengers were injured, but none killed by a collision of the Chicago express and California limited train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad at 10 o'clock Monday night. Both trains were eastbound. No 8, the Chicago express, was standing at the station when No 4, the limited, crashed into it at high speed.

New Railway Examination System.

Cincinnati, O.—The Queen and Crescent is putting its engine men and trainmen through severe tests in the interest of safer, better and more expeditious service. The management has quietly put into effect a system of "surprise tests," which are calculated to awaken engineers to their responsibilities.

In a circular letter addressed to engineers previous to the inauguration of the "surprise tests," the engine men were advised to follow printed rules to the letter, and not to rely on "customary practice" in cases of doubt.

The circular was headed "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Safety." The company started in on its secret tests. Engine men never knew when a red light would be turned against them or when they would be placed in a position to choose between their own discretion and the letter of printed rules.

The campaign of "surprise tests" not only included the use of semaphore signals, but whistle signals of all sorts, placing of rear-end flagmen, torpedo tests, burning fuse tests and all kinds of safety signals.

The time and places for the tests were kept secret. Engine men and trainmen did not know when a trainmaster, a road foreman, a superintendent or train rule examiner was standing behind the glare of a red light or in the shadow of a section house.

A train rule examiner is a new functionary. The Queen and Crescent has appointed one for every division. The manner in which their duties are arranged is illustrated in the case of an engineer who unwisely followed what he thought was "customary practice" instead of plainly printed rules. When this engineer failed in the surprise test he was notified to appear before the train rule examiner. The latter subjected him to a rigid examination on his knowledge of the rules.

The engineer passed a high average and the record was certified to the Superintendent. The latter looked it over, saw that the engineer could quote the rules correctly, and, therefore, was correct in assuming that the engineer's failure at the "surprise test" was entirely due to carelessness.

It became the duty of the Superintendent to decide what disciplinary measures were necessary.

Since the "surprise tests" were inaugurated the discipline of the engine men has greatly improved. General Manager W. A. Garrett said yesterday he was much gratified by results.

In order to ineffaceably impress upon every engineer the fact that speed is not the first consideration the management of the company has given orders that the words "Safety Before Speed" shall be stenciled in bright letters in the cab of every locomotive where the eyes of the engineer will constantly see them.

A feature of the new system is placing every engineer on record as to his views. When the original circulars were sent out, engineers were asked to write their views as to whether they thought that the record of a certain Chicago line could be equaled. This record showed 590 "surprise tests" in one month without a single failure on the part of the engine men subjected to the sudden surprises. In every case the Q. and C. engine men expressed the belief that they could reach that record, and now the company is holding them to this view.

An official of the company said yesterday that the percentage of failures in the last month's tests was very small and that the system of checking the men up unexpectedly and under conditions which arise daily was having a beneficial effect.

Young Woman Receives Hero Medal.

Des Moines, Ia.—For her heroism in saving the life of a companion skater from drowning last winter, Miss Lavina Steele, assistant state librarian, is in receipt of a Carnegie medal for her brave rescue. George Hill, a young man with whom Miss Steele was skating, broke through the ice and was immersed in ten or twelve feet of freezing water. After a desperate struggle in which her own life was in peril Miss Steel dragged him from his position and saved his life.

Barn Fired by Incendiary.

Hamilton, Ala.—Some incendiary set fire to the barn of George Palmer, who lives eight miles north of Hamilton, and burned two horses, 200 bushels of corn and six bales of cotton. When Palmer discovered the fire it was impossible to save any of the contents of the barn. Four of the six bales of cotton belonged to a Mr. Harper, the father-in-law of Palmer.

Negro Hanged in Arkansas.

Texarkana, Ark.—Elias Powell, colored, was hanged here for the murder of J. M. Gardner, a white farmer, five years ago. The execution was witnessed by twenty-five, the maximum limit under the Arkansas law.

L. and N. Ditched Near Lynnville.

Decatur, Ala.—Louisville and Nashville passenger train No. 1, southbound, was wrecked near Lynnville, Tenn., fifty-nine miles north of here at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning. The engine, baggage, mail and express cars were ditched. No one is reported hurt, except the mail agent. He is not seriously injured.

Hydrogen was discovered by Henry Cavendish at the age of 53.

JAPS AGAIN PRESS NORTH

After Several Sharp Skirmishes Oyama Drives Russians On.

LOSSES HAVE BEEN HEAVY

Czar's Cavalry Has Been Engaged in the Defense—Japanese Forming a Chain of Supply Stations in Their Rear—Togo Reported—Riots in Baltic Provinces.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria.—Rapidly increasing activity by the Japanese against points on the road to Kirin betrayed a movement in force in that direction on the part of at least one of Marshal Oyama's armies. The column using Kaiyuan as a base was operating vigorously over a long stretch of the military road northeast of that place, and has captured several points of minor but undoubted importance in the past few days. A half brigade of infantry with two squadrons of dragoons attacked the Russian garrison twenty-six miles northeast of Kaiyuan, in Aishenkao, and after a sharp fight, in which the losses on both sides were heavy in proportion to the numbers of troops engaged, the Japs drove the Russians northward.

Hot pursuit of the retiring Russians was made by the Japanese cavalry, but it ceased when the retreating forces had drawn six miles from Aishenkao. The dragoons retired on their infantry and the Japs hastened to fortify the position. It was evident Marshal Oyama intended establishing a chain of fortifications along the Kirin road, for he has pursued the same policy with every town and village northeast of Kaiyuan taken recently. The successful turning movement against the Russian left in the battle of Mienhuachieh at night gave the Mikado's troops a decided advantage in position. It appeared impracticable at this stage of the marshal's general move for General Linevitch to check him to any valuable extent.

There seemed to be little doubt Oyama had dispatched a cavalry column with flying artillery for a rapid movement north through Manchuria toward Tsitsihar. It was evident, too, the Marshal was massing large bodies of his troops for an important move, and it was the belief of military experts here that he intended to force the fighting on a much larger scale than at present in the immediate future. He has hampered the Russian commander terribly by the destruction of stores at Hussitai, Kaiyuan and Changtu, as well as at other places, and the Czar's soldiers have been suffering keenly from shortage of provisions and forage.

General Linevitch has been relying largely largely on his Cossack cavalry and horse batteries for defense of the army from the attacks of Japanese raiders. Mistchenko's Cossacks have been the most active command in the Russian army, and their losses of late have been severe. They engaged in a brisk skirmish with the advance guard of the Japanese centre, retiring with several killed and many wounded after drawing the enemy's heavier field artillery fire.

Togo's Fleet Off Mindanao.

Chicago, Ill.—A special to the Daily News from Batavia, Java, says: "Admiral Togo's fleet was sighted south of the island of Mindanao, the southernmost of the Philippine group."

Riots in Baltic Provinces.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Reports of peasant uprisings in the Baltic provinces, especially in Lithuania and Courland, continue to be extremely disquieting. At Werra, where a regiment of Cossacks fired on a mob which had complete possession of the town, the rioters were dispersed, but the latter broke up into smaller bands, which terrorized the neighboring land owners. Similar incidents occurred at other places. The smaller bands drive off cattle, burn barns and fodder and help themselves to grain and provisions. Dispatches from dozens of places tell of panic produced by the depredations of roving bands of peasants.

FROM FACTORY TO PALACE.

J. G. Phelps Stokes to Take Poor Jewish Girl as Bride.

New York City.—The engagement of J. G. Phelps Stokes, member of an old and very wealthy New York family, to Miss Rose Harriet Pastor, a young Jewess, who until two weeks ago was a special writer on the Jewish Daily News, and prior to that worked in a Cleveland cigar factory, has been announced. The date for the wedding has not been definitely settled, but the event will take place some time in July.

On July 13, 1902, Miss Pastor was assigned by the city editor of the Jewish Daily News to interview Mr. Stokes, who was then as now a resident worker in the University Settlement in Rivington street.

Miss Pastor is twenty-five years old. She was born at Augustove, Russia. When twelve years of age she came to America with her parents and drifted to Cleveland, Ohio. It was after years of hardship and by dint of hard work she finally obtained a position on the journal referred to.

Her forthcoming marriage has created a great stir among her friends and the "Fifth Avenue" society circles.

Killed by Earthquake.

Four hundred Indian soldiers were killed by the earthquake at Dharmsala, India.

Czar Not at Review.

Contrary to his usual custom, the Czar failed to review the parade of the Horse Guards on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception in St. Petersburg, Russia, but extraordinary precautions were taken by the police to prevent an outbreak.

President at San Antonio.

President Roosevelt arrived at San Antonio, Texas, to attend the Rough Riders' reunion, after speaking at Austin, Waco and other places in the State.

RENEWS CONTROVERSY

Rev. Dr. Gladden Again Attacks Rockefeller Methods.

Talks of Monte Carlo and Lotteries—S. C. T. Dodd, Solicitor For Standard Oil, Replies.

Boston, Mass.—The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, has broken forth again in violent invective against the acceptance of the $100,000 Rockefeller gift, which has already been partly spent by the American Board of Foreign Missions. In an article which will appear in the current number of the Congregationalist over his signature Dr. Gladden prints extracts from letters he had received. The article says:

"The Prince of Monte Carlo has never been convicted of crime, and is said to be a cultivated, benevolent gentleman. Would they (the members of the American board prudential committee) accept $100,000 from him for foreign missions, or from the Louisiana Lottery in the days of its prime, when it fleeced its victims under sanction of the State?

"No public utterance of mine has ever brought me a tithe of the responses which have been pouring in on me for the last week. The voices are at least twenty to one in support of the position I have taken. I must beg the brethren who disagree with me to understand that they are dealing with a force whose strength they cannot afford to despise.

"There are those who seem to say that all money, no matter how wickedly obtained, not only may, but must be accepted when offered in aid of religion or charity. It would seem, then, that if, standing in my church door, I see a man knocked down and robbed in the street and the footpad brings me part of the money I must take it. It will go just as far in 'doing good' as any other money and I have no right to refuse it."

Standard Oil Attorney Replies.

New York City.—S. C. T. Dodd, chief solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, made a statement with reference to the recent discussion as to the acceptance of a gift of $100,000 offered by John D. Rockefeller for missionary work. Mr. Dodd said that the accusation that Mr. Rockefeller made his money dishonestly "if false, is vile, and being made by ministers in the pretended interest of morality, is doubly vile."

Mr. Dodd said also that the Standard Oil Company does not own a share of stock in a railroad company, does not control any railroad company, and that since the enactment of the Interstate Commerce law, has not received lower rates than other shippers by rebates, arrangements, devices or plans of any character.

With reference to gas and copper enterprises Mr. Dodd says that neither the Standard Oil Company nor Mr. Rockefeller has any connection or interest, directly or indirectly, with those companies or with their organization.

ROOSEVELT AT SAN ANTONIO.

Greets His Rough Riders, Making Speech at Fair Grounds.

San Antonio, Texas.—At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, became Colonel Teddy Roosevelt, the idolized commander of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders, and "hail fellow well met," with his old comrades at the fair grounds.

At 9:30 o'clock in the morning a Citizens' Committee of San Antonio met President Roosevelt and his party at his private car, in which he had enjoyed a good night's rest, and escorted him to Fort Sam Houston, where he reviewed the National troops. Returning to the city the President was driven to the speakers' stand, directly before the battle-scarred Alamo, where he delivered an address. Immediately afterward he joined his comrades at the fair grounds, the original mustering-in place of the regiment.

The city was a blaze of bunting and flags, and even the sombre old Alamo, the shrine of Texas, had not escaped, but was gayly festooned.

Rough Riders were everywhere and the city was theirs. All days the railroads poured thousands into the city, and the reception accorded the President was boundless in its enthusiasm.

TAFT HEAD OF GOVERNMENT.

Has Taken Over the Foreign Affairs of the Nation.

Washington, D. C. — The unusual sight was witnessed of foreign diplomats going to the War Department instead of to the State Department to conduct business. Secretary of War Taft entered upon his duties as head of the Nation's foreign affairs as soon as the President went away, although Mr. Loomis retains the title of Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Taft is now at the head of the Government, so far as Washington is concerned. His most important conference in his capacity as head of the State Department was with Minister Takahira, of Japan. Mr. Takahira talked to Secretary Taft of the general situation in the East and of the peace outlook, but not with the idea of making any proposals or requests. His visit, it was understood, was for the purpose of acquainting Mr. Taft with the situation as Japan views it, and of getting in touch with the Secretary.

BALLOON CROSSES CHANNEL.

Jacques Faure Reaches Calais From Folkestone in Four Hours.

Calais, France.—Jacques Faure's balloon, which left Folkestone, England, at 11 p. m., made a successful passage of the Channel, landing near Calais at 3 o'clock the next morning.

The balloon encountered a severe storm, but was not injured, and its three occupants were in good health and spirits when they landed.

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T

VOL III.

SEVELT SHOOTS BEAR ANOTH

a Six Hundred Pound Bruin the First Day.

ES NO FOOLHARDY RISKS

Executive Arrives at New Castle, Makes Speech and Immediately Starts For Camp Twenty Miles Away Protest Against Caged Animals Before Hunted.

e State Humane S
plans on the ground that
t return to the village and harm
ren, as it had been caged so long
it was vicious. After the Humane
ty had interfered the captors of
bear tried to sell it to the Presi
's guides, but they said they would
their game wild, as domesticated
als had no attractions for the
ident.

noon the party started from New
le at an easy canter over the hills
e permanent camp, which is situ
at East Divide Creek, on Charles
y's ranch, twenty-three miles
west of New Castle. There is
t a foot of snow in that region,
bear tracks were seen there.

fore starting the President an
ced that he was not going to strug
and to hand with a grizzly bear
rangle any mountain lions with
hands. He said he did not expect
g a large amount of game, and
d feel satisfied if he should get
bear during the whole hunt. His
firing rifle was exhibited with
pride as a protection he would
antly keep between himself and
er.

President and his hunting party
ed New Castle at ten minutes to
o'clock in the morning and waited
than two hours for an official
that had been sent to Redstone,
re it had been intended that the
of Government should be estab
d while the President was away
e mountains hunting bear and
game.

President shook hands with most
e 400 citizens of New Castle after
had been introduced by Mayor
ge H. Norris.

party was photographed, the
dent made a brief address, shook
s with the train crew and looked
the specially decorated locomotive
drew his train from Colorado
gs.

run to New Castle was pleasant.
bonfires lighted the way during
ght and inhabitants of the towns
the railroad stayed up until far
the morning to cheer the President
passed. Getting up early, the
had breakfast of fresh mountain
while all viewed from the car
ows the magnificent scenery
the Colorado Midland Railroad.
r Basalt the first car of the spe
train hit a rock that had slid
to the edge of the track. The
damage done was the knocking
f a cap of the rear truck of the
iceroy.

en the train arrived in New Castle
President, dressed in his shooting
es of heavy tan duck, greeted the
e from the rear platform. He
cheered wildly. After a speech
made and conventionalities had
observed the President gave per
supervision to his hunting outfit.
unsheathed his knife and felt its
edge, unlimbered his gun and saw
it was in fine working order and
d over the horse that had been
ed for his ride to camp. The
al is white, weighing about eleven
red pounds, and is about fourteen
one-half hands high. It is said to
e of the surest-footed mountain
ers in Colorado, but it is not
for speed.

n Goff, Jake Borah and Brick P.
, guides in mountain costumes,
d themselves in arranging for the
In addition to the President's
nal party, which was composed
nscif, Dr. Alexander Lambert, of
York, and P. B. Stewart, of Colo
springs, ten men rode to the hunt
mp. Five men were already at
mp with everything ready for
omfort of the party.

Czar Refuses Petition.

Emperor at his palace in
oe-Selo refused the Russian
y's petition for reforms in the
h, but promised to take up the
ion when the state of the country
itted.

BULL GO

Suarez, Tw
Fe

Cap Ma
matador
was gored
a bull fight
himself the
Suarez fin
continued
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VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., APRIL 20, 1905 NO. 4

OSEVELT SHOOTS BEAR

s a Six Hundred Pound Bruin the First Day.

KES NO FOOLHARDY RISKS

f Executive Arrives at New Castle, ol. Makes Speech and Immediately Starts For Camp Twenty Miles Away —Protest Against Caged Animals Be- ng Hunted.

ew Castle, Col.—President Roose- with his usual luck, killed his bear before he got to his camp other day. The Presidential party ted to the hunting grounds, and miles out the dogs struck and the President insisted after bruin.

half hour the dogs had bear. The President dis- and after waiting in order the dogs, pumped sev- the badly fagged bear.

cinnamon bear, weighing pounds. Coff skinned the the party finally succeed- camp about five o'clock The day was sunshiny

parade had been planned at New but it did not take place. It been arranged to form a process- led by a miners' brass band, a bear and the President's party horseback. This pageant was to through the village streets and the hills where the bear was to turned loose and given a start of

State Humane Society broke up on the ground that the bear to the village and harm dren, as it had been caged so long it was vicious. After the Humane ety had interfered the captors of bear tried to sell it to the Presi- 's guides, but they said they would their game wild, as domesticated mals had no attractions for the sident.

t noon the party started from New e at an easy canter over the hills the permanent camp, which is situ- d at East Divide Creek, on Charles ney's ranch, twenty-three miles thwest of New Castle. There is ot a foot of snow in that region. bear tracks were seen there.

efore starting the President an- ced that he was not going to strug- hand to hand with a grizzly bear strangle any mountain lions with e hands. He said he did not expect ag a large amount of game, and uld feel satisfied if he should get bear during the whole hunt. His d hring rifle was exhibited with at pride as a protection he would stantly keep between himself and

President and his hunting party ched New Castle at ten minutes to o'clock in the morning and waited e than two hours for an official l had been sent to Redstone. had been intended that the Government should be estab- d where the President was away the mountains hunting bear and game.

shook hands with most the 100 citizens of New Castle after had been introduced by Mayor ge H. Norris.

e party was photographed, the sident made a brief address, shook ds with the train crew and looked the specially decorated locomotive drew his train from Colorado gs.

e run to New Castle was pleasant. camp fires lighted the way during t and inhabitants of the towns g the railroad stayed up until far the morning to cheer the President he passed. Getting up early, the y had breakfast of fresh mountain t, while all viewed from the car lows the magnificent scenery g the Colorado Midland Railroad. ear Basalt the first car of the spe- train hit a rock that had slid to the edge of the track. The damage done was the knocking of a cap of the rear truck of the Viceroy.

hen the train arrived in New Castle President, dressed in his shooting ts of heavy tan duck, greeted the ple from the rear platform. He cheered wildly. After a speech ings and conventionalities had n observed the President gave per- supervision to his hunting outfit. examined his knife and felt its edge, unjumbered his gun and saw it was in fine working order and ed over the horse that had been ted for his ride to camp. The al is white, weighing about eleven dred pounds, and is about fourteen one-half hands high. It is said to one of the surest-footed mountain bers in Colorado, but it is not ed for speed.

hn Goff, Jake Borah and Brick P. lls, guides in mountain costumes, ed themselves in arranging for the

In addition to the President's onal party, which was composed Ainsworth, Dr. Alexander Lambert, of York, and P. B. Stewart, of Colo- o Springs, ten men rode to the hunt- ng camp. Five men were already at camp with everything ready for comfort of the party.

Czar Refuses Petition.

e Emperor at his palace in rskoe Selo refused the Russian ers's petition for reforms in the rch, but promised to take up the stion when the state of the country mitted.

ANOTHER PANAMA PLAN

New Proposition Made the Govern- ment by Linden W. Bates.

Prominent Engineer Asserts His Method Will Save Time and Millions in Money.

Washington, D. C.—Two big boxes were delivered at the White House a day or two before President Roosevelt departed for the West by Colonel Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department. When opened they were found to contain beautiful models of relief maps of the Panama Canal. President Roosevelt, Cabinet Ministers and other callers examined the maps with great interest, as also have Chairman Shonts, Chief Engineer Wallace and the members of the new Panama Canal Commission.

These models present in graphic form an entirely new project for solving the physical problem at Panama, and this project was deemed so promising that for its consideration President Roosevelt ordered the creation of a board of consulting engineers, composed of the most eminent professional men to be found in the world. During the coming autumn it is expected the board of engineers will assemble in this city and probably go to the Isthmus to make a thorough investigation and decide upon the plan to be adopted.

The new project is the work of Lindon W. Bates, the eminent hydraulic engineer. Mr. Bates is an American, but most of his work has been done abroad. As a youth he had valuable experience in building mountain railways in the West. He executed an important contract on the Chicago drainage canal. There he invented and built a hydraulic dredge which has revolutionized dredging throughout the world. He built monster dredges for the Mississippi River Commission. The Belgian Government invited him to prepare plans for the enlarged harbor at Antwerp. He carried out important dredging work for the Russian Government on the Volga. He prepared plans for the Indian Government for improving the river at Calcutta, one of the most difficult pieces of engineering in the world. He devised plans for similar work at Adelaide and other ports in Australia for the Australian Government; also for the improvement of the St. Lawrence for the Dominion Government, and many more in various countries.

Last year he visited the Isthmus and made a careful study of the Panama problem. The result is the present project, which is entirely new and differs materially from any previous plan.

The principal feature of Mr. Bates' scheme is the creation of lakes out of the swamps near the terminals of the canal, which will not only obviate the necessity for most of the excavation in those places always of the most unhealthy character, but will also enable greater speed through the lakes than in the canal banks, reducing the time across the Isthmus from thirteen hours, estimated by a sea level canal, to eight and a half or nine hours. These lakes he proposes to form by the construction of barrages between the hills so as to impound the waters of the Chagres River, which are to be diverted partly toward the Atlantic and partly toward the Pacific. The lakes are to be fitted with spillways to discharge surplus waters, such as floods from the Chagres, into both oceans. Twenty-six miles of the distance across the Isthmus would by this plan be through the lakes. Either two or four locks would be necessary, and Mr. Bates figures the canal could be completed by 1913, as against 1915-16, for a sea level canal. The cost of the canal completed would be $145,000,000, whereas the sea level project will cost $230,000,000.

BULL GORES FAMOUS MATADOR.

Suarez, Twice Wounded, Regains His Feet and Fights Back.

Cap Martin, France.—The famous matador of Seville, Antonio Suarez, was gored in the face in the course of a bull fight here. Before he recovered himself the bull gored him in the back. Suarez finally regained his feet and continued the fight with blood streaming from his wounds.

The throng of spectators, in frenzied admiration of the matador, rose and cheered and shouted. Women threw rings, bracelets and purses to him, while the men threw coins. The usual revolting cruelty was displayed, although it was arranged that the bulls should not be killed.

STEAMER HELD BY ICE.

The Sagamore a Prisoner to Bergs For Sixteen Hours.

Boston, Mass. — The Warren Line steamship Sagamore, which arrived at Boston from Liverpool, reported having been imprisoned for sixteen hours by icebergs on the Grand Banks. When the vessel reached the banks a dense fog prevailed, and when this lifted she was found to be surrounded by great masses of ice, which towered high above her. Captain Fenton ordered the engines stopped, and sixteen hours had passed before the steamer could pick her way through the icebergs.

For New School of Arts.

Announcement was made of plans for a great school of fine arts, in New York City, to be called the Academy of Design of Columbia, and to absorb the present academy under university auspices, with the co-operation of the Museum of Art.

MORE REFORMS PROMISED

Russian Authorities Making Concessions to Czar's Subjects.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT

General Linevitch Active With Cavalry Skirmish Movements—Tells of Rout of Jap Forces—Governamental Insurance For Russian Subjects and Shorter Working Hours For Laborers.

Tokio, Japan.—It was reported that the main force of the Russians, which retired in the direction of Hsingking, has reached Kirin. The rear guard, which was estimated at 12,000 men, continued in the vicinity of Harlung Cheng, closely in touch with the Japanese vanguard. The main force, which retired from Kaiyuan, over the Kirin road, was reported at Kirin with a rear guard of 8000 men, at Itsuchow, Haklusu, and at Sulipao, keeping in touch with the Japanese forces.

The following official announcement was made:

"Our force advancing eastward via the Fushun and Hailung road encountered and defeated the enemy on the morning of the 12th at Erhhoulu, seven miles east of Yingpan. The enemy's strength was one regiment of infantry, six squadrons of cavalry, and four guns. Our force then occupied Tsangshih, about nineteen miles east of Yingpan. The enemy in retreating toward Hailung fought at every step."

Prince Charles Anton Hohenzollern, representative of the Emperor of Germany with the Japanese armies at the front, will leave for home Sunday next.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Russian troops have successfully raided the railroad in the direction of Kaiyuan (about twenty miles north of Tie Pass), Manchuria. A dispatch from General Linevitch to Emperor Nicholas, says:

"Our cavalry destroyed the railroad and wires near Yakutzu, and between Kaiyuan and Changtu, and cut the telegraph line near Kaiyuan."

More Reforms Promised.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—In receiving a delegation of workmen from Moscow, Finance Minister Kokovsoff gave notice to the workmen of Russia that a Government commission was formulating legislation to remedy the greater part of their grievances, including State insurance against sickness, accident and age, and for shortening the hours of labor, abolishing the prohibition of unions and criminal punishment for strikes, and for the establishment of an industrial court in which employers and employes shall be represented.

This interview with the Minister of Finance, lasting an hour and a half, is another indication of the general conciliatory spirit of the Government. The evident desire to cure, wherever possible, the maladies of the empire was manifested by the peasant commission, the Finnish and Polish concessions, and the establishment of the Bouligan commission.

The Government throughout takes the stand that all these reforms are too great to be lightly or hastily handled, and that premature and ill-considered legislation would be worse than none at all. It appeals to the dissatisfied to give their rulers a full and fair chance to accomplish the legislation they demand.

Developments, however, all point to a crisis in the present agitation among the workmen of the cities and the peasants in the country on May Day, and appeals are pouring in from all quarters of Russia for military protection.

The St. Petersburg workmen are preparing a great demonstration. Arms and bombs in large quantities have been smuggled in, and bloodshed on a large scale is feared. Wealthy persons who ordinarily go to villas on the islands of the Neva or to neighboring country places this year are going abroad.

The Government has taken few special measures to meet the situation, evidently relying on the troops and police to guard the capital.

The news received from the interior is alarming, especially from the Baltic Provinces, where the entire population is in a state of intense excitement. The cities are being flooded with revolutionary proclamations calling on the people to rise on May Day. The criminal classes are taking advantage of the situation to pillage and plunder, while in the country the landlords are powerless to cope with the peasants, and demand the stationing of troops at every station.

BROOKLYN WOMAN FOUND.

Mrs. E. W. Weaver Suffering From Dementia in Pennsylvania.

Lancaster, Penn.—Mrs. E. W. Weaver, the wife of a teacher in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) High School, was found suffering from dementia on the road outside of the Lancaster County Hospital.

Mrs. Weaver had been visiting at the home of her father, L. C. Oberlin, at Norwood, near this city. While sitting on the porch at the Oberlin house she started for a walk in the yard. She was apparently in excellent health. That was the last seen of her until the other night, although searching parties had scoured the country for her.

She was taken to the home of her parents. She was unable to tell where she had been, but is supposed to have been wandering about the country.

ENGLAND HONORS CHOATE

Greatest Gathering of Kind in History of Inns of Court.

Banquet by Famous London Bar Association Given Our Retiring Ambassador.

London, England. — "Farewell, rejoice! He goes back to his home with his duty well and nobly done, taking the universal respect and admiration of a kindred nation and his own."

Thus concluded Lord Chancellor Halsbury's tribute at parting with American Ambassador Choate, who recently was uniquely distinguished by election as a member of the Middle Temple, who was honored by the greatest gathering of the kind of the bench and bar in the history of the Inns of court.

The Attorney-General, Sir R. B. Finlay, seconded the toast, saying:

"This is no ordinary occasion. Never has a worthier man occupied the post of Ambassador to Great Britain, and none has carried away deeper affection. Never was there a more welcome guest at the Inns than this consummate advocate, great diplomatist and genial man of the world."

The assembly was an extraordinary one in character, and numbered nearly 400 members of the bench and bar, including almost every leading Justice and barrister in England. Mr. Choate sat between Lord Halsbury and Lord Macnaghten, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. Ranged on both sides were the venerable Privy Councilors, each wearing his decorations and orders.

Other notable personages present were Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice; Sir Richard Henn Collins, Master of the Rolls; Viscounts Knutsford and Llandaff, Lords James of Hereford and Dunboyne, H. H. Asquith, formerly Home Secretary, and all the members of the American Embassy.

The great dining hall of the Middle Temple is a vast oaken chamber, its high roof supported by heavy beams, the sides of the walls panelled with insets of coats of arms, its windows of stained glass. At one end of the hall is Watt's masterpiece of fresco, "Legislation," representing lawmakers from the time of Moses.

At the other end is a screened musicians' gallery, ornamented with carved life-sized figures. It was occupied by a few select women guests, not dining, but simply looking on. On high movable pedestals huge roasts were carved before the guests by the Inns carver perched above the assembly.

The entire scene had a strange, but delightful, Old World air. As the guests took their places they remained standing until the Lord Chancellor had pronounced grace, "Benedictus, benedictam."

The first toast was drunk after the simple words, "The King." The second, pronounced by the Lord Chancellor, was "The President, the great Magistrate of a great Nation."

Mr. Choate arose, looking somewhat pale after his recent illness. He was greeted with prolonged but dignified applause. He spoke at considerable length, addressing the assembly as "Brothers all." He said in part:

"Words cannot express my gratitude for this unique and overwhelming honor. For an American lawyer to be the guest of the bench and bar of England on an occasion graced by the applauding presence of so many of their most distinguished members overcomes him with a sense of his own unworthiness. I can only suppose that in my person and over my head you intend an unexampled honor to the country I represent. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart. I am especially grateful to my friend, the Lord Chancellor."

Mr. Choate paid tributes to his personal friends, Lord Chancellor Halsbury and Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, and said that the new diplomacy to which the Lord Chancellor had said he belonged had made his task here easy.

The men with whom he had had to deal at the Foreign Office, the late Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne, were both of that school, saying what they meant and meaning what they said. He had always found them anxious to maintain the friendliest relations, always willing to meet America half way, and never with a card up their sleeves.

His task had been easy because there were Queen Victoria and King Edward on one side and President McKinley and President Roosevelt on the other. The English people and Americans were ever determined to be friends.

MAYOR DUNNE CALLS DARROW.

Mine Workers' Counsel Has Charge of Chicago Traction Litigation.

Chicago, Ill.—Mayor Dunne took the first step in the direction of shaping his municipal ownership campaign by placing Clarence S. Darrow in charge of all traction litigation. Mr. Darrow was counsel for the United Mine Workers before the arbitration board appointed by President Roosevelt.

GREEKS SLAY 30 ALBANIANS.

Burn a Village—Many Persons Wounded and Captured.

Salonika.—A Greek band attacked and burned an Albanian village near Klissura.

Thirty persons were killed and many more were wounded and captured.

BRITISH BUDGET ISSUED

Shows a Surplus For Second Time Since Boer War.

Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reads Statement Before the House.

London, England.—For the first time since the war, with the exception of one year, the British budget, read to the Commons, showed a surplus. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was greeted with an outburst of enthusiasm by a crowded house when he announced that the revenue of the year just closed exceeded his estimate by almost $15,000,000, showing that the trade of the country had turned the corner, and whereas a year ago there was a heavy deficit there had now been established something more than an equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure.

Although 1904 began badly, a bountiful crop of cotton had revived the Lancashire industries, shipbuilding showed signs of recovery and the iron and steel industries had slightly improved. Nevertheless, while the country was on the path of moderate but steady recovery it could not be said that 1904-05 had been wholly satisfactory from the viewpoint of commerce and finance. There had been much pauperism and distress.

In analyzing the items of revenue the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the sugar duty promised to prove an expanding revenue, and tea fell short of the estimates, mostly during the last quarter of the year, so, perhaps, this was attributable to holding shipments on the chance of a reduction in the duty. The export of coal marked a record, but the decline in the excise duties on spirits, which began in 1900, continued. The consumption of beer and spirits was less in 1904 than in any of the preceding fifteen years. In fact, said Mr. Chamberlain, the habits of the people are changing, and this must be taken into account in considering the financial situation. The majority of the people are finding other employment for the money they used to spend in public houses. Outdoor recreation and excursions are becoming more popular.

Turning to the expenditure of 1904-05 Mr. Chamberlain said it had been below the estimates, and the actual realized surplus for the year was $7,070,000. The national debt had been reduced by $37,790,000, and at the close of the year stood at $3,775,360,000.

Dealing with the finances of the new year, Mr. Chamberlain estimated the expenditure for 1905-06 at $705,160,000, and the revenues on the existing basis of taxation at $720,020,000, leaving a surplus of $14,860,000. The surplus at his disposal from last year, Mr. Chamberlain said, was small, but he had no doubt regarding what had the first claim on the country's resources. The first thing to do was to restore the national credit.

He proposed that $5,000,000 should be added to the fixed debt charge to create a sinking fund for the $50,000,000 in treasury bonds falling due in December, and which he proposed to reissue as new bonds for ten years with the condition that one-tenth be drawn and repaid each year.

Mr. Chamberlain regretted that he was unable to relieve the income taxpayer, as the cost of reducing the tax by two cents would be $11,100,000, and he had not the necessary money. He proposed to take off on July 1 the extra duty of four cents per pound put on tea last year.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House, congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on the clearness of his statement and his provisions in regard to the national debt.

FIVE DROWNED IN HUDSON.

Fisherman Who Started to Take Men Across in Skiff Loses Life.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—James Malloy, a fisherman, of Barrytown, started across the Hudson River in a rowboat at that place at night with six men, and before he reached the other shore the boat capsized and Malloy and four of the men were drowned.

The men whom Malloy started to take across the river were bound for Ulster Landing, directly opposite Barrytown. The little steamer that was to have conveyed them across the river had departed, and, as there were no large boats in the water, Malloy offered to take them to their destination in his skiff. The men accepted the invitation and all six got in the little skiff. A strong flood tide was running and a heavy wind from the north made the river exceptionally rough. When the boat was about two-thirds across the river persons on the Barrytown shore heard cries for help. Two young men, sons of Nathan Griffin, of Ulster Landing, put out in a rowboat and succeeded in rescuing two of the men, who were found clinging to the keel of the overturned skiff.

KILLED AT INITIATION.

Pistol Used Was Supposed to Contain Only Blank Cartridges.

Little Rock, Ark.—While Ebenezer Runyan was being initiated by the local lodge of a secret order at Felsenthal, Ark., he was shot and instantly killed. Charles Filler was officiating, and was using a revolver which, in some way, had been loaded, although it was supposed to contain only blank cartridges. The bullet entered Runyan's brain.

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Naval auto-boats promise to add new terrors to war.

A Battle With Polar Bears

By Arthur P. Silver.

A curious story told by a veteran whaler. How the whaling crew went in search of a whale they had killed, only to find the carcass in possession of a dozen ferocious Polar bears! The battle royal that ensued was a most exciting affair.

IN the pursuit of the arduous calling of Arctic whaling the crews of whaling ships are often called upon to face extraordinary hazards. Seldom, however, after killing their whale, are they obliged to wrest their booty from a troop of ravenous Polar bears, angrily disputing possession of their prize. The thrilling story of such an unparalleled encounter was narrated to me under the following circumstances:

It was a lovely evening in June when we swung clear of Port-aux-Basques Harbor, and, catching a light land breeze, steered northwards towards the coasts of Labrador. Our craft was a smart Nova Scotia-built schooner of about a hundred and fifty tons, and our crew were picked from a settlement of the nearest modern representatives of the old Norsemen—the sturdy fishing folk of the iron-bound coasts of Newfoundland. I was peculiarly attracted by the first mate, Harry Jewer, a man still in the prime of life, with hard-bitten, weather-roughened features, yet with a merry twinkle in his eye that bespoke a happy Hibernian temperament and a capacity for facing with equal cheerfulness the sunshine and the storm of an adventurous career. His face was tanned like leather with being so often set against the blinding glare of sunshine from illimitable glistening fields of drifting ice, and deeply scarred and seamed by repeated scourgings of fierce winds armed with stinging ice fragments, which smite like the knotted cords of cruel whips.

Notwithstanding this hard and perilous mode of life his character had been fashioned into a hearty admiration of this awful beauty, grandeur and terror of the great Arctic solitude. Like many others of his class, he was captivated by the fascinating glamor which the Arctic casts like a spell upon those who have once penetrated its mysteries. An opportunity came to listen to the tale of his varied exploits when suddenly one afternoon the wind grew light, and we ran into a heavy smoke-like bank of grey fog which obscured all around us. When at length we emerged there was no breath of wind. The sun beat down on a sea motionless and becalmed.

At this moment, to my great delight, Harry, pulling at his blackened clay pipe, tainting the balmy sea air with pungent odors, seated himself at my side and told me the following tale of a strange adventure that befell him in the Far North:

It was in Lancaster Sound, on board the good ship Aurora, that I found myself in the summer of 1896. We were after "right" whales, and had already taken five on this voyage. While nearly all our casks were full to bursting with oil, we had room to stow away the blubber of yet another carcass. This the crew were anxious to accomplish as speedily as possible, for after a nightless period, the sun was now beginning to dip each day below the horizon for a few hours at a stretch, and cool fitful northwesters were giving warning of the approach of winter. If only we could secure our booty and turn our course to the south, "with the Newfoundland girls pulling at the tow-rope," as the saying is in the fo'c'sle, everyone would be happy. For although the seafarer, wherever you find him, cannot remain content ashore for long, one of the greatest of all the pleasures of his calling is the return home with a pocket full of coin after a successful voyage.

A good Greenland or Arctic "right" whale is worth a lot of money. "Right" whales are those producing whalebone, and a good specimen is worth at least six hundred to seven hundred pounds. There are other large whales which we let alone—the "finners" or rorquals, and even the giant "blue whales," as the biggest of them are not worth one-tenth part of the value of the "right" whale. Of late these valuable prizes, as well as the "sperm" whale, are getting scarce, but in those days they were abundant. Each man was sure to come home with a snug little sum to his credit, what with wages and his share of the "bounty," as the men's narrow percentage of interest in the net profits is termed.

"There she blows!" All hearts fairly throbbed for joy as the look-out from the "crow's nest" cheerily shouted the glad news of an enormous "right" whale sighted against the sun in the offing. Blithely the ropes sang out through the tackle-blocks while the men took their places, and as the little flotilla of boats darted away with alacrity from the black sides of the great ship, like so many arrows shot from a bow, a strange gleam came into the men's eyes, and their bronzed faces relaxed in a smile as if they already anticipated their triumph.

They made towards a spot where at intervals of from ten to fifteen minutes a white column of spray was seen to shoot high in the air from the extremity of a black rolling mass which glittered in the sun's rays like wet indiarubber. My boat led, and all hands gave me a cheer when I threw the harpoon, which with a heavy thud embedded itself deeply behind the huge central fin of the mighty whale. Those were the "good old days" of whaling, before the craft was made comparatively easy by modern methods; before the days of the fast steamship armed with the fatal "harpoon gun."

After the stroke the whale suddenly headed away from the boats, sent up an enormous jet of water and blood some twenty feet in the air, lashed the water into foam with a terrible flurry of his gigantic tail, and then suddenly dipped beneath the surface of the ocean. To such a vast depth did he plunge in his agony of pain and fright that two boats were compelled to join their lines to ours; and three times he dived, staying under nearly twenty minutes on each occasion, before we could get near enough to lance him in a vital part. Unfortunately, as he sped away he drew on the boats towards a large field of ice known to be in the vicinity before it was actually sighted, because of the extraordinary coldness pervading the atmosphere.

As the custom is with a wounded whale, he made to get under the ice in hot haste. The only chance for success was to finish him before he disappeared beneath the floe. He would have to come up once more to breathe before he could dive beneath the ice-floor, and we got ready to dispatch him. Soon the line began to grow slack, and up, up he came with startling speed. For a few minutes there was an awful flurry on the surface, while our boat became entirely obscured by the flying spume. The creature had been pierced with lances until the water was reddened with blood, yet so padded with fat was he after his summer's gorging on herrings that the lances failed to reach a vital organ. To our great chagrin he dived under the ice, and, as the boats could now no longer follow him beyound the edge of the ice-field, the order was reluctantly given to cut the line, abandon the prize, and return to the ship. Very keen was the disappointment of the men. Here was a fine whale "gone to the deuce!" Gone, too, cut clean away from the grasp of the men, was half a ton of good whalebone. However, there was a feeling pervading the fo'c'sle all that evening that I would not yet give up, but would organize a search party, and each one hoped that he might be one of those chosen to go out to try and retrieve the lost booty.

On the morning following, after thinking the matter over, I decided that the whale must be dead, as the lances had been driven well home, and had drawn so much blood. Thereupon I picked out six of the best men on board to help me hunt for the carcass. Two rifles were stowed in the boat, and enough biscuit to last the seven of us for a couple of days.

All day the men rowed hard, while I swept the sea with my glasses. The vast ice-floe had slowly drifted southward, and it was a long time ere we came up with it, which we did towards nightfall. In the clear water behind its wake we made out an island of black rock fringed with a wide tawny sand beach, and soon we sighted something unusual on a yellow bar that ran far out from the island among the beating waves. Presently, to our great joy, it revealed itself as the stranded body of the dead whale.

The men were delighted at the prospect of recovering the valuable whalebone, for here was prize enough even if it became necessary to abandon the blubber.

That night we camped in a sheltered cove of the island, and needing no rocking, for we were tired out after our long pull. What was our astonishment next morning when we found our prize in possession of a company of Polar bears! There were a round dozen of them—not to speak of a couple of yearling cubs which kept close to their dams—all fighting, snarling and tearing at the flesh of the whale. It was evident that a pitched battle would be necessary to decide whether the carcass belonged to us who had killed the whale or to the bears who were now in full possession. Bigger than grizzlies, at times raising to their full height as dancing bears are trained to do, the monsters before us bore out the reputation of Lancaster Sound for its extremely large breed of bears, noted for their ravenous propensities and extreme daring and ferocity.

It was at the ebb of the tide—dead low water—when we decided to make our attack. The boat was brought round and headed towards the sand-spit where lay the stranded body of the whale. The feeding bears had apparently scented battle from afar, for two of the biggest took to the water and swam far out towards the boat. These became an easy prey, for they were dispatched while swimming alongside; but there still remained ten, and of these ten, five were indeed formidable monsters. Seeing the fate of their companions, the remainder of those which had entered the water returned to the beach. Five lined up in front of the whale, while the other five, including the two she-bears with their cubs, fell to the rear of the carcass—exactly like a fighting corps held in reserve. The receding tide had left a broad border of shelving sand, so that when our party landed we were still some sixty yards from the front squad of bears.

A trusted shot at one end of the line and myself at the other were armed each with a rifle and had fifty rounds of ball cartridge between us. The other men were equipped with long whalers' lances. I opened the conflict by dropping on my right knee and taking deliberate aim at the largest bear. There was a moment's pause. Then came the sharp report of the rifle followed by an angry roar, and through the smoke, the bear, only slightly wounded, made a rush at us. The spearmen promptly fell back, but the other rifleman knelt down with great coolness and discharged his gun at the furious animal. Again, however, the wound was not fatal. Springing to his feet the man made a lunge at the infuriated bear with his empty gun, but with a swift blow the great brute sent the rifle flying in the air, and with another laid low the unfortunate sailor. The forepaws of the bear were laid on the shoulders of the prostrate man, and the hind feet were being brought to bear with repeated efforts to rip his tough tarpaulin jacket, when, carried away by my excitement, I rushed up and, with the muzzle of my gun held almost at the ear of the savage beast, literally blew its head to fragments. Unmindful of a few hurts and a stream of blood trickling from his face and neck, the fallen man, to our amazement, jumped to his feet and, apparently half-crazed by his recent mauling, performed something very like a war-dance on the dead body of his late assailant.

The bears now appeared to be somewhat cowed by the death of their comrades. The reserve line was weakened by the desertion of the two she-bears with their cubs, and the four monsters in the front rank did not seem much inclined to take the aggressive.

All wild beasts, however, will usually forget their fear of man on three occasions: at mating time, when their young are in danger, and when their food is threatened. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to keep blazing away at the front guard until all were wounded. Finally, I ordered an advance of my little force, whereupon the disconcerted animals suddenly broke and fled, carrying away the rear line in their retreat. The bears were utterly routed.

We were now kept busy for hours in skinning the slain bears and in cutting out the whalebone from the jaws of the prize. Then, well satisfied with our work, we loaded down the boat with our spoils and proceeded on our way to rejoin the ship. But our perils were not yet over. A breeze sprang up which rapidly developed into a gale, accompanied by blinding sleet and snow showers, until our position grew hazardous in the extreme. Great white-capped waves broke over the heavy-laden boat, and we were kept incessantly occupied baling out the water.

Nevertheless we rowed on doggedly for hours, until at length our wrists grew swollen, and it really seemed as if out of the peril of the bears we had rushed into a greater danger still. Fainter and fainter grew our hopes of safety, as the gale rose and the billows rushed past madly, driven to fury by the scourging blasts.

Suddenly, through a rift in the driving storm-clouds the awful form of a towering iceberg was seen, rearing its glistening columns against the dull greyness of the snow-darkened sky. The weather-side of the iceberg received the full shock of the long, grey-green rollers as they swung up and broke again and again over its shelving icy strand, while the steep ice-side, sinking sheer into the ocean depths, kept the water there as calm as some landlocked harbor. Quickly we seized the proffered opportunity. By herculean efforts the boat was brought up against the full force of opposing wind and tide, and safely steered to the ice-side of the iceberg. Then the ice anchor was got out and she was made fast to the giant berg. The next danger which confronted us was that in the long wait we might perish of cold. There was coffee aboard and fresh water, but how were we to manage for fuel and cooking utensils? I thought for a moment, and then ordered the men to pare off wood shavings from the thwarts, flooring and gunwale of the boat until we collected a good-sized parcel of fuel. For a stove we perforated the bottom of a large kettle, hanging a smaller one over the fire. Soon we were able to pass round a draught of steaming hot coffee, which wonderfully cheered our spirits. This was repeated towards the break of day. Then the storm gradually subsided, and we knew that the danger was over. Once more we steered our course to the ship, and finally arrived safely with the rich prize of the whalebone which had cost us so much labor and peril.

Some of the rest of the crew were anxious to be allowed to visit the derelict carcass for another bear hunt, but the captain was known to hold white bears in high respect, and it surprised nobody when he announced his immediate intention of proceeding homewards. And so the ship's course was set towards the Straits of Belleisle, where, like a jagged tooth gnawing at the Arctic current, the Island of Newfoundland rears its rocky bastions out of the cold, ice-laden seas.

The snow-white skin of one of the biggest of the bears now decorates the little front parlor of my cabin, and furnishes an excuse for a frequent revival of the story of the battle between a boat's crew and a dozen Polar bears.—The Wide World Magazine.

Fighting Seasickness.

There is one place in a ship where the voyager may be at rest. This writer discovered it during a mid-Atlantic storm, when he went down to the bathroom, tumbled into a warm sea bath and floated. The vessel was performing the most amazing antics, but the water in the bath kept its usual gravity and the bather floated with a smile upon its bosom.—London Chronicle.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. F. F. SHANNON.

Subject: The Thousandfold Man.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sunday morning, in Grace M. E. Church, the pastor, the Rev. Frederick F. Shannon, had for his subject "The Thousandfold Man." The text was from Joshua xxiii:10: "One man of you shall chase a thousand: for the Lord your God, He it is that fighteth for you, as He spake unto you." Mr. Shannon said:

World building is not so interesting as man building. Some philosophers held that tasks are interesting in proportion as they are difficult to perform. If this be good logic, then swinging worlds into space must take secondary rank to building a man in time. We have no intimation that God had any trouble stringing planets along the path of His power. Yet the centuries unite in the verdict that God has had much trouble in producing the divine style of manhood. Therefore, it is safe to conclude that God never undertook a vaster plan than to build a man. Worlds play out His purposes in the harmony of gravitation. They spell out His plans in the law of obedience. But man ofttimes thwarts those purposes and destroys those plans by setting his own will over against the will of God. Thus he wanders, a kind of lost human pleiad, through the space called time, always and ever coming to himself, but never wholly arrived.

Yet man is God's human world—greater than any star-world twinkling in space, because he thinks, loves, feels and wills. Now, some men exercise these functions more largely than their fellows. Then we label them with that ancient degree called greatness. After conferring the degree, we spend the rest of our lives musing over what such men did when they got together. They may have been great thinkers, great fighters, great talkers, great writers, or great friends. But in the last analysis, the greatness men adore is the adoration great men have given to God. This is why we never tire of studying the friendship of Moses and Joshua. They are two links in the golden chain which moors this old world to the throne of God. Napoleon said that history is a fable about which men are agreed. Rather say history is a stream flowing out from the Eternal Heart. Sitting along its shores, like deathless sentinels, are the men God raised up for handing His name and truth down the ages.

Our text asks for a consideration of the thousandfold man, and the reason for his multiplied power. "One man of you shall chase a thousand!" More startling words could hardly knock at the door of the human intellect. They are too vast in their outranging meaning to be easily comprehended. Naturally enough, the mind asks for a second consideration of them. But a second reading fails to rob them of their significance. Really big things don't grow less on second sight. Like St. Peter's, their bigness only helps the mind expand to a more capable appreciation of their true dimensions. It is so with men, and it is so with the great objects in nature. Just so a great sentence like this, pregnant with large thought, is not stripped of its treasure by a second or third reading. It is a thought centre round which the mind may revolve with increasing profit.

Strictly speaking, then, what is meant by one man chasing a thousand? Does it mean that one man, by his physical prowess, can drive a thousand men before him? You wonder at the folly of such a question. Still some people are so fond of measuring life and men by the yardstick of physical bulk that its absurdity may mock them into a better view. Physical things never did run smoothly on a spiritual track; and they never will, because it is impossible. The thousandfold man, according to Joshua, is the man in league with God, housing God's purposes and co-operating with God's plans, awaiting God's signals and answering God's voices, watching God's strides in history and hearing God's truth, dropped in golden numbers, from "the harp of God's eternal years." He is the man with his feet on the earth, his head among the stars, and his heart located in heaven, because heaven is located in his heart. He is the son of yesterday, the man of to-day, the heif of to-morrow—grateful for yesterday's goodness, inspired by to-day's blessings, and rejoicing in to-morrow's hopes. And he is all this because he is in league with God, and knows it; because he is in love with God, and feels it; because he is living in obedience to God, and wills it.

Moreover, the thousandfold man is the man God waits for. It has ever been "one man of you" who has opened the largest doors of opportunity and achievement in the history of the world. One man and God—they are absolutely unconquerable. Grasping the tangled threads of history, they have tied them into one solid knot of divine purpose. And that purpose for ever stands the pledge of a better world and a nobler race. Do you wonder that even God can afford to wait for such a man? Then let your wonder give away before this mighty fact: God has to wait, so long as the world remains constituted as it is, for a man to come forward and say, "Here am I—use me." God answers back, "I have to use you, because I haven't anything else to use." When a man comes out like that from the littleness of self into the largeness of God, that moment he stands forth in God's universe a thousandfold man! Chasing a thousand becomes the business of his life. Chasing a thousand temptations, chasing a thousand sins, chasing a thousand civic wrongs, chasing a thousand social evils! But does he stop there? Never! Chasing a thousand lost men toward God, chasing them into fellowship with Jesus Christ, chasing them up from their haunts of sin toward the splendor touched peaks of a pure and radiant manhood! That is the mission of the thousandfold man. And in these days the mission is crying as with the lips of God. Where is the man?

Furthermore, if history teaches one lesson it is this—God has His waits and pauses. And for what? Why, for some man to lay hold of His purposes and carry them out. God has been waiting, and still waits, for men in the everyday walks of life to be true to Him. O, men, that means you and that means me! God calls a few men to carry on great reforms. He calls all men to carry on a reform within their own lives. And it is the man who will do this in God's way, and in the spirit of Jesus Christ, that becomes the thousandfold man. He is the determining factor in this world's progress toward universal righteousness. He holds the balance of power which will usher in the millennial dawn. Gone forever the man fearing spirit. Gone forever that stolid indifference. Gone forever that fast shut pocketbook. He lives for God. He talks for God. He gives for God.

Consider, also, one of the two reasons for the multiplied power of the thousandfold man: "For the Lord your God, He it is that fighteth for you." Any man is braver for the battle if he knows that God is his champion. He may have been ready to show the white flag, leave the field in defeat, steal away in disgrace. Then let him lay vital hold of the truth that God is fighting for him. Instantly every ingredient of cowardice will vanish from his nature. Something akin to omnipotence begins to play along the nerve of his arm. The soul's battlesongs of victory began to swell the rising harmonies in his heart. Championed by God, he knows that, though the worlds may fall, he shall not meet with defeat. Camping along the path of his destiny is the Sleepless General, who holds the stars in His hand, and the interests of His child in His heart. What magnificent music for the soul to hear, as we go out to life's battle: "For the Lord your God, He it is that fighteth for you."

Let us give the truth its proper setting in our lives. We hear so much o finen fighting God's battles. And we rejoice that this is so. But let not the lesser truth obscure the greater—that God is fighting our battles. And do we not sometimes get so busy fighting God's battles that we forget that God is fighting our battles, which is of much more importance. It may be that God could get along without our reinforcements, after all. But if God's troops fail to come up, a spiritual Waterloo awaits us for certain. Let us make room for this neglected truth in our creed. It will make us better soldiers of the cross. It is one of the silent forces which builds the thousandfold man.

But some man says, "How does God fight for me? I want to know." God is not in the habit of doing things as man does them. Therefore, it is safe to conclude that God does not fight for us after the manner of men. His methods are not man's methods, and His weapons are not carnal weapons. Briefly, here are a few battlefields where God has fought for you: On the Judean plains shepherds are watching their flocks by night. Suddenly the heavens are musical with choirs of singing angels. Then one great golden star, as if driven out of its course by the finger of God to signal the shepherds, trembles above the manger. Coming to the spot, they find the babe wrapped in swadling clothes. That was the beginning of God's greatest battle for you—and the battlefield was a manger! But that Babe increased in stature and wisdom. He reached the highest type of manhood known to man or God. Great as a teacher, He was greater as a man. Great as a man, He was greater as a God, for in Him the fullness of Godhead made its home. For the first time, man was taught by a Life how to live his own life. God fought for you in the incarnation of His Son. God fought for you in the mysterious agony of Gethsemane. God fought for you in the blood-red suffering of Calvary. God fought for you in the darkness of the tomb. God fought for you on Mount Olivet, when Christ was taken up, the glory of His ascending body throwing a shining splendor over the track yours will go. In countless ways, the Lord your God, He it is that fighteth for you! He fights for you in the blessings He rains upon you day by day. In your home, in your business, in your society, in every privilege you enjoy, God fights for you. God's battlefields are smokeless, but they are victorious!

We discover the second reason for the multiplied power of the thousandfold man in the last clause of my text: "As He spake unto you." It is Joshua's way of telling us that God always keeps His engagements. "O," says some one, "he is talking about God's promises now—and they are old." Yes, let us admit the promises are old. But in growing old they have kept their youth. What sturdy youngsters they are! We can't afford to rule them out on account of age. Most of the best things in this world are old. The sun is old, the stars are old, the ocean is old, the mountain is old, love is old, music is old, father is old, mother is old, our dearest friends are old. But we are not ashamed of them on that account. So God's promises are old. But they have grown old so gracefully that we ought to be proud to walk life's pathway, keeping step to their mighty music. What would we do without them? Certainly this world would be a very lonely place, if the old promises didn't now and then steal into our hearts and hush their fears. A man's spiritual exchequer is worth something when he knows it is backed by promises as changeless as God Himself. "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." That promise alone is enough to make a man a spiritual millionaire. But, remember there are over 33,000 in God's Word that sing the same tune. The thousandfold man makes much of the old promises, because they have made much of him.

Sermonettes.

God keeps a reward for the man who who does right.

It is a lopsided religion that leaves the coachman at the curb.

The best evidence of your own salvation is your interest in that of others.

When God takes our hand He asks us to take the hand of another.

There is no comfort in Repose when its head is pillowed on an aching heart.

The circumference of influence depends upon the man at the centre of the circle.

By the prayerful study of the Scriptures comes the knowledge of the divine will.

Many a parent has entered the gates of pearl because the hand of a little child was on the latch.—United Presbyterian.

THE SUNDAY S

INTERNATIONAL LESSON C FOR APRIL 23

Subject: The Entr... salem, John xii.... Matt. xxi., 9—M... Commentary on the Day's...

I. The triumphal pro... 12:36. 12. "The next ... the supper. This was ... commonly called Palm S... people." Vast crowds ... at the Passover. In the ... a census was taken and ... tained that there were 2... present at this feast. "J... Jesus and His disciples ... and went to Bethpha... lage between Bethany ... Here they stopped ... two of His disciples to ... colt on which he rode ... When this was produced ... toward Jerusalem. There ... from Galilee who knew ... ally, and great numbers ... tracted to Bethany, ... recent resurrection of ... "Branches of palm tree... a demonstration of the ... palm and other boughs ... triumphal procession." ... "And cast... Confusion ... coats, we get the idea. ... Some took off their ou... the harness and boots, ... as a kind of sadnic; ... garments in the way, a ... to a king (2 Kings 9:13) ... ered leaves and twigs ... "Hosanna." Hosanna is ... into Greek letters of the ... we pray" (Psa. 118:25). ... shout of, "Salvation! ... "King cometh." Jesus ... peated King over the ... 39), and is accepted by ...

14. "As it is written." ... 15. "Fear not." There ... for fear. The King is ... His people. "Daughter of ... church; God's true Is... on colt." Here was t... humility over pride and w... eur, of poverty over affl... meekness and gentleness o... malice. The horse and ... were suggestive of war, ... the symbol of peace. Wh... in sight of Jerusalem, w... shouted Jesus wept over ... saw its sins and the sorro... lation which were so soo... upon it. 16. "Understood ... was the events themselves ... ring that were dark to t... were not seen in their tru... magnifying, as a prefigura... ing, of a suffering Messiah. ... then remembered." The ... the disciples was corrected ... once. What they did not ... now, they understood when ... rection and ascension had ...

II. The cause of Christ's ... (vs. 17-19). 17. "The p... The repeated references to ... of Lazarus greatly strength... tor'ic evidence of the mir... are quite inconsistent with ... either (a) a misunderstan... deliberate fraud. 18. "Fo... "This" is emphatic; other ... made but little impression, ... had convinced even Christ's ... 19. "The world." An ... form of expression also in ... great popularity.

III. Greeks seeking Jes... 22:8, 20. "Certain Greeks." ... inal word "Hellenes" mean... of Greek nationality, born ... the Greek race. "To worshi... Greeks were proselytes to t... religion (Exod. 20:10, etc.... Philip." It is not known ... should come to Philip first ... was because they had some ... quaintance with him. "We ... Jesus." Not merely to see ... but we would speak with H... taught by Him. It should ... sire of every heart to see ... "Andrew and Philip." Her... to God is this union, when ... ters of the gospel agree and ... gether to bring souls to Ch...

IV. Jesus teaches the w... (vs. 23-26).

23. "Jesus answered—t... Lord spake primarily to t... and secondarily to His disc... the meaning of His impen... (2) of the necessity of fait... Him in it, (3) of the blessi... thereto. "The hour." ... "Should be glorified." The ... come when the old prophesi... 3: 60:3) are to be fulfilled. ... siah's kingdom is to be set ... whole earth, and Christ is t... place on the right hand of ... "And die." The seed must ... der to liberate the life-germ ... it to become fruitful. Chri... to complete His redemptive ...

25. "Loveth His life." ... translated life is often tran... as in verse 25. The mean... he who makes the pleasur... and rewards of this life his ... cern, and sacrifices his ri... and integrity in order to o... "shall lose it"—shall lose it ... even the earthly rewards th... to gain, and shall lose his ... nally. "That hateth his li... other hand, he who sacri... necessary, all worldly ... Christ's sake and the gos... 8:35), "shall keep it"—shal... nal life.

26. "Serve Me." Christ ... in a twofold sense: He inst... and appoints them their ... who wishes to serve Christ ... come a disciple to be taug... servant to obey. "Let him f... Let him act out the above ... as Christ had done and wa... do. This is Christ's answe... quest of the Greeks. Christ ... follow the methods and ... Christ. "Where I am." In ...

Order From Japan.

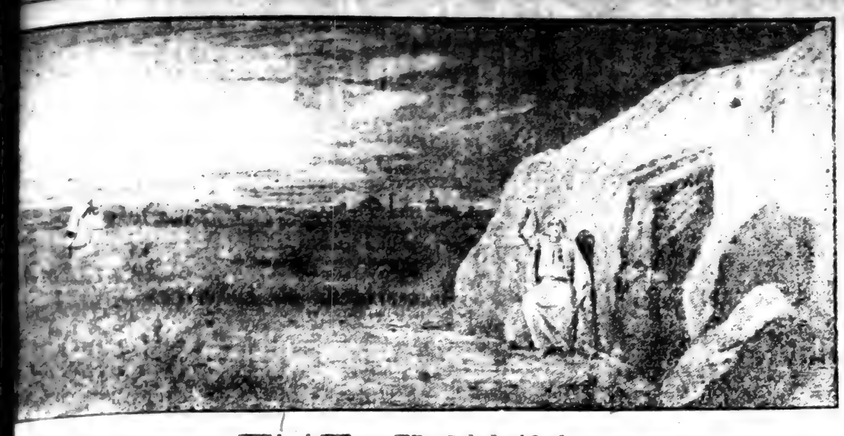
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The ... government has ordered 5... stocks from a manufacture...

Of all the generals in th... peace or in war, the greate... eral Amnesty. He doesn't c... the field of action until the ... erals have had their fling. ... he does come he makes all ... down their arms, conclude... Louis Republic.

looking toward Gilbert, who ... drawn a chair up close to her ... ted himself in it, answered. ... w can a poor old body like me ... the church, which is a full ... e away? (Why, it is as much ... go to creep across the room." ... n't you ride?" asked Gilbert. ... without a horse," answered Mrs. ...

... is so," said Gilbert. "And it ... mean shame, it is, that even ... ere are so many horses in the ... re is not of 'em to take you ... ch."

... won't talk about that now," ... Ames. I shouldn't have ... bout this, but you see you ..., and I am afraid that you ... thinking that P don't half ap... what you have brought, but ..., I do. What an angel your



THE DAWN.

BY ANNIE H. WOODRUFF.

...n the dreaming
...ay fade away;
... to joy and
...coming day;
...ed night,
...s of the night.

When breaks the dawn of hope, the saddened soul
The future seams through gay, rose-tinted beams;
Away its burdens, sorrows swiftly roll,
And bright and best the gift of being seems;
Before that sun life's ills all fade away,
And leave the spirit free, and glad, and gay.

When breaks the dawn of love, the guilty heart—
Revealed—unlovely, desp'rate and undone—
Beholds its dark, vile denizens depart,
Before that glorious, life-giving sun;
Rejoicing that a dear Redeemer's love
Hath power to lift it for His courts above.

...on the Resurrection born,
...hath turned to glorious day,
...s of earth arise new-morn—

Joint heirs with Him who washed their sins away;
The shadows that have dimmed so long—so long!
Shall vanish at the first glad burst of song.

—Ram's Horn.

AN EASTER SURPRISE

BY ALICE MAY DOUGLAS

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

...I have bought you ...you want most ...anything." With these ...Gilbert placed the ...he had brought ...chair by the couch where ...was lying, removed his ...quite out of breath, went ...cook stove from which the ...long, fresh was supplied ...

...gray hair upon the ...and removing ...said, "God ...bless you, ...dearest Easter ...

...those frosted cakes and pies ...things are what you wanted ...anything, are they?" observed Gilbert, with a look of tenderness in his roguish black eyes.

...was somewhat perplexed. She ...to tell her young ...who had so often cheered the ...of her life with such pleasant ...from his mother as the ...That she did want what he ...ought very, very much was a ...indeed, but for the help that she ...received from Gilbert's mother, ...could not be able to live without ...upon the city for help, and ...deliberate fraud. 18. "This ...morning she was wondering ...had food enough in the house ...for over the morrow. It would ...if she had not, for the morrow ...is Easter Sunday. But, still, ...really want Dan's welcome food ...

...the world? ...did not. She ...thing that ...more ... whole ...now? ...of the ...was ...Philip," it is not known ...should come to Philip first ...was because they had some ...with him. "We ... Not merely to see ... but we would speak with Him ...taught by Him. It should be ...use of every heart to see Christ ...," said Philip." How ...could it be thus unless, when ...lives of the gospel agree and ...gether to bring souls to Christ ...thing else in the ...national church ...Sunday in ...Easter. I was ...on this day ...and want to his reward above. ...seldom that I miss ...church, no matter ...you go this year?"

...k into the basket ...And just taken

...toward Gilbert, who ...climbed up close to her ...himself in it, answered, ...old body like me ...which is a full ...Why, it is as much ...across the room." ...asked Gilbert. ...horse," answered Mrs.

...is so," said Gilbert. "And it ...is a shame, it is, that even ...so many horses in the ...not of 'em to take you ...

...won't talk about that now," ... Ames. I shouldn't have ...this, but you see you ... I am afraid that you ...thinking that I don't half appreciate what you have brought, but ...I do. What an angel your mother is to remember me in this way."

"If she is an angel," said Gilbert, "I guess I will be getting home to her before she flies away."

"Will you take the basket back?" asked Mrs. Ames.

"I might as well," answered Gilbert. Then he began to help Mrs. Ames unpack it.

All the way home Gilbert was trying to discover some plan by which to get Mrs. Ames to church upon the next day. "I never heard her say before that she wanted anything," he mused, "and now that she has spoken her mind, it is too bad I cannot get the thing she wants. It is funny, too, that one who wants to go to church so much can't get there, while there are so many who could go, but you can't get 'em to."

On reaching home Gilbert carried the basket into the kitchen, and then went for his rake to finish up the spring cleaning he was giving the lawn. As he stepped into the stable for the rake he saw something which surprised him very much. You will never be able to guess what it was, so I will tell you. It was a little black pony, standing as contentedly in the stall as if that had always been her stall, while near by was a little basket wagon, which Gilbert was certain belonged to the pony, and of course both pony and wagon belonged to him, for he was the only child in the family.

He rushed up to the pony, patted her, threw his arms about her neck, and said, "Oh, you little dear thing, where did you come from, and what is your name?"

The pony tried to answer him in pony talk as best she could, but as long as Gilbert had never had a pony before, he could not quite understand this. So back into the house he ran, right into his mother's sewing room, almost into her arms.

"Oh, mother, where did she come from? Do tell me quick," he shouted, evidently forgetting his low home tones.

"What?" asked his mother.

"Why, the pony."

"Grandpa sent it to you," replied the mother. "How do you like it?"

"Like it!" exclaimed Gilbert, "why no one could have given me a single thing that I would like half so well. Don't you want a ride right off?"

"I think I will wait a few days, thank you," said Mrs. Dennis.

"But I can't wait," said Gilbert, so back to the stable he went, and soon had the pony harnessed to the wagon. He had learned how to harness a horse when he was on Uncle Fred's farm last summer, and he now had no trouble in harnessing "his own horse," as he had already begun to call his pony. He then drove out of the stable, along the road in front of the window where his mother was, so that she could see him.

She nodded to him pleasantly and waved her hand, and he gathered the reins in one hand so that he could wave back. Then he drove down the street.

And where did he go? Ah, he went to the first place he had thought of going when he had first realized that he had a pony of his own, and that was to call upon Mrs. Ames.

She did not live far off, but it took him a long, long time to reach her house. Why did it? Simply because he met so many boys and girls he knew, and he must keep stopping and telling all where he got the pony. After awhile he met Will White, his chum, and gave him a ride, allowing him to drive a part of the way.

When he reached Mrs. Ames' home he saw her at the window eating one of the apples he had just carried her. "Here, Will, hold the reins," he said, as he stopped his pony in front of the house; "I have an errand here."

Mrs. Ames, who had seen him coming, met him at the door.

"Here's the conveyance that is to take you to church to-morrow," he said, pointing toward his new present.

"Why! why! why!" was all that Mrs. Ames could say, but when she noticed that Gilbert was waiting for her answer, she said, "at ten o'clock."

Then she went back into the house to see if her Sunday clothes needed any mending, and Gilbert and Will drove off, choosing the longest way home for the sake of the ride.

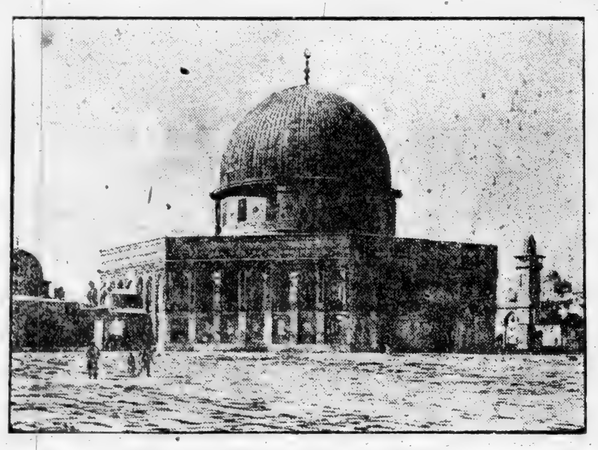
Gilbert drove up again in front of the little white house the next morning. The wagon was so low that Mrs. Ames, in spite of her lameness, could get into it with out much trouble.

Gilbert took the longest way to the church, so that his passenger could enjoy the balmy spring air.

"It is so nice to be out of doors again," she said, "and this is the first time I've been out since fall."

At the church door Gilbert left Mrs. Ames in care of the sexton, telling him to take her up in front, since she was hard of hearing. Then he drove back home, to walk to church with the rest of the family.

It was a beautiful Easter service. Everything went to make it so; the floral decorations, the music and the sweet story of the Resurrection the preacher told in so simple yet so impressive a manner. All present enjoyed the service, but none more than did Mrs. Ames and Gilbert, she, because this was her first day at church for a whole year, and Gilbert because he had been able to bring her there; then the fact that there was a pony all his own in the stable at home, added not a little to his enjoyment, and he could not help thinking of this all the time, even if it was Sunday—yes, and Easter Sunday.—Observer.



MOSQUE OF OMAR---City of Jeruselem.

The Easter Birth.

Again the flower shoot cleaves the clod;
Again the grass-spear greens the sod;
Again buds dot the willow rod.

The sap released within the tree
Is like a prisoned bird set free,
And mounteth upward buoyantly.

Once more at purple evening dream
The tender-voiced, enamored stream
Unto the rush renews its theme.

How packed with meaning this new birth
Of all the growing things on earth—
Life springing after death and dirth!

Thou, soul, that still dost darkly grope,
Hath not this, in its vernal scope,
Some radiant resurrection hope.

"The Tomb Closed by a Stone."

We know that the door of the Lord's tomb was closed by a stone rolled before the opening. Such a stone was lately found.

In a garden about a mile north of the city there was seen a little hollow. A spade was used to deepen this hollow, and a tomb was found, into which the earth had been falling.

The stone of this door was rounded on the edges so that it would roll, and on the nearly at front of it was something written. This writing is what is called Cufic, but on one has been able to read it.

The tomb was cut out of the rock, and we must go down a few steps to enter. So Peter and John and Mary are all said to have "stooped down and looked into the sepulcher."

The floor was so cut that there was a seat left on the side, and in the middle a table was left about six feet by three feet, and rising two feet above the floor. On this the body would be laid, rolled in linen with fragrant herbs, and on the seat the friends would sit when they made daily visits. After a time the body would be placed in a cavity, and then the cavity would be closed with masonry.

Somewhat like this must have been the tomb of Joseph in his garden, and on some such table the body of the Lord was laid. The stone was then put in place, and was sealed by a cord fastened with wax to the stone and the wall. Then all was still until the Divine saying was fulfilled: "After two days will He revive us; in the third day He will raise us up, and we shall live in His sight."

This was the victory of life over death, of good over evil. So did our Lord show that He is "the resurrection and the life."—Youth's Companion.

Jingles.

I.

I've hunted all around about
Among the garden rows;
And looked in every corner,
But what do you suppose?
Though I've asked everybody,
Not anybody knows
In what part of the garden
The Easter egg plant grows.

II.

Little hen, speckled hen,
Eastertide has come again;
Do me a favor now, I beg,
Lay me a pretty Easter egg.

III.

The little white rabbits, so they say,
Lay bright-colored eggs on Easter Day;
Green and purple and red and blue,
I've seen the eggs, so I know 'tis true!

At Easter-Tide.

Music and crowds, and day a perfect flower
A-blossom from its calyx, night;
And we two, captives of the witching hour,
Lulled in its leash of song and light.

Before the altar, like the morn's white soul,
The lilies breathe their fragrant prayer;
And all the air is quick with dreams they toll
From April's fancy-haunted lair.

Dim hopes and thrills, too vague for word of tongue,
And strange insistent moods of gloom,
As if some strain that Persian Omar sun
Were prisoned in their sweet perfume.

Or were our souls at some far Eastertide,
Of which to-day is still a part,
Before the altar folded side by side
Within one lily's golden heart?

—John Dahl White.

Lord of Life.

Most glorious Lord of Life! that on this day
Didst make Thy triumph over death and sin,
And, having harrowed hell, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win;
This joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin;
And that we, for whom Thou didst sin,
May live forever in felicity!
And that Thy love, we, weighing worthily,
May likewise love Thee for the same again;
And for Thy sake, that all like dear didst buy,
With love may one another entertain.
So let us love, dear love, like as we ought:
Love is the lesson which the Lord us taught.

—Edmund Spenser.

Those Easter Belles.

Those Easter belles, those Easter belles,
Full half of them are wicked sells
That never hear, nor heed the chime
Of church bells—save at Easter time.

Those howling swells, those howling swells,
Now turning out, in swift pell mells,
Are hastening, bent on nothing else,
But flirting with those Easter belles.

Those Easter belles, those Easter belles,
How many a lie the poet tells
Who his reluctant muse compels
To sing your praises—Easter belles!

—Madeline Bridges, in Life.

EASTER BONNETS.

I went to walk on Easter Day,
In my new Easter bonnet,
And every Daffy by the way
Had one like mine upon it,

EVERY DAFFY HAD ONE, TOO!

With big wide frills and ribbons gay!
Nurse said 'twas very silly
'Cause I was 'fraid they all would say
I copied Daffy Dill!

—E. S. T., in Little Folks.

TALKS WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE LAND OF THE STORY BOOKS.

At evening, when the lamp is lit,
Around the fire my parents sit,
They sit at home, and talk and sing,
And do not play at anything.

Now, with my little gun, I crawl
All in the dark along the wall,
And follow round the forest track
Away behind the sofa back.

There, in the night, where none can spy,
All in my hunter's camp I lie,
And play at books that I have read
Till it is time to go to bed.

These are the hills, these are the woods,
These are my starry solitudes,
And there the river, by whose brink
The roaring lions come to drink.

I see the others far away,
As if in firelit camp they lay,
And I, like to an Indian scout,
Around their party prowled about.

So when my nurse comes in for me,
Home I return across the sea,
And go to bed with backward looks
At my dear Land of Story Books.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

THE BOY WHO DARES.

When I was a boy in my native town there was a boy in the same town who would "never take a dare," and who was always daring to do all sorts of foolhardy things on his own account. I remember that he used to dare to stand on the railroad track until the engine was almost upon him, and he would dare to climb out on the branches of the tallest trees. He would dare to walk on the tops of high walls of unfinished buildings. He would dare to do even sillier things than those I have mentioned, for I remember that once, when the other boys dared him to do it, he walked the entire length of the main street of the town wearing an enormously large hoopskirt, while he had a tin pan on his head for a hat.

Of course, a boy like this would dare to do things that were not only silly, but he would dare do things that were wrong and that were a source of annoyance and trouble to others. One day he dared bring a dead mouse to school and throw it over on the girls' side of the room during the session of the school. Of course, there was a wild scramble for the top of their seats on the part of the girls, who did not know that the mouse was dead. This threw the school into an uproar, and the boy who threw the mouse dared to tell a lie and declare that some one else threw it. The proof against him was overwhelming and he received the whipping he deserved.

I have never known one of these "never take a dare" boys to do anything really brave and heroic. Standing on a railroad track until the train is almost upon one is not the act of a brave nor of a sensible boy. It is not proof of either physical or moral courage. The man or the boy who rushes in front of an advancing train to save a little child from death is a real hero, because the deed is inspired by a desire to save another at the risk of one's own life; but to deliberately place one's life in jeopardy merely to "take up a dare" is as silly a deed as a boy can perform.

The boy who dares to do a thing of this kind will some time dare to smoke and drink, and he is quite sure to be a boy who has such full confidence in his ability to take care of himself that he will go where he pleases and do as he pleases with impunity. It is doing the boy who dares to do anything and everything no injustice to say that he is a fool, but unfortunately for him he belongs to the class of fools of whom it has been written that "the follies of the fool are known to the world, but are hidden from himself."

The boy who rushes into danger merely "to show off," or because he will not "take a dare," is not nearly so wise or brave as the boy who, seeing danger, does not overlook nor rush into it unless it is necessary to do so.

"A valiant man
Ought not to undergo or tempt a danger,
But worthily, and by selected ways;
He undertakes by reason, not by chance."

—J. L. Harbour, in the American Boy.

RANDOLPH AMONG THE BOYS.

The celebrated John Randolph, when at the zenith of his power as a leading member of Congress had three wards (nephews) at the school of the Rev. Drury Lacy, Prince Edward County, Virginia, and used to be a frequent visitor there.

It was Lacy's custom to hear his boys recite their Latin and Greek grammar lessons before breakfast, and Randolph was known, more than once, to come from Bizarre (two miles) and enter the schoolhouse by sun-up. At nine o'clock the schoolhouse was formally opened, when the boys read verses in the Bible until the chapter or portion was finished. Randolph always seemed highly pleased at this exercise, read his verse in turn, and with Lacy sometimes would ask questions. On one occasion, while reading one of the books of the Pentateuch, he stopped a lad with the question:

"Tom Miller, can you tell me who was Moses' father?"

"Jethro, sir," was the prompt answer.

"Why, you little dog, Jethro was his father-in-law!"

Then putting the question to four or five others by name, not one of whom could answer, he berated them soundly for their carelessness and inattention in reading, saying:

"When you were reading last week William Cook read the verse containing the name of Moses' father, and have you forgotten it already?"

Just then a young man caught the name, and unable to repeat the verse of the Bible, repeated a part of a line from Milton: "The potent rod of Amram's son," etc.

"Ah," said Randolph, "that is the way you learn your Bible—get it out of other books, what little you know of it," and with an excessively solemn manner and tone added: "And so it is with us all, and a terrible proof of our deep depravity it is, that we can relish and remember anything better than 'The Book.'"

This utterance, simple as it was, filled every one with awe, and made him feel guilty, while at the same time it imparted a reverence for the Bible which was never felt before, and which, from one mind at least, was never effaced. Randolph was so well pleased with the young man who quoted from his favorite author, however, that in a short time—as soon, perhaps as he could get it from Richmond—he presented him with a beautiful copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with a suitable inscription in his own elegant handwriting.—New York Mail.

THE DOG AND THE BONE.

I have sometimes seen a dog bury in the ground a bone for which he did not seem to have any present need. I have always understood that he did this on the principle which actuates a provident man to lay up something "for a rainy day." This may be, though I have never known a dog to dig up the bone afterward; yet some persons tell me they have known him to do this. I should think the dog must be hard pressed by famine that would attempt to gnaw a bone covered with clay and dirt, as this bone must be after being buried in the ground. If the dog hides it away through any such provident foresight as this, it must be the slight remnant, a mere adumbration, of a former instinct of his race. He does not pursue this practice in the steady, methodical way in which an ant or a bee or a squirrel lays up a stock of food against a time of need. With him it is only a fitful and rare occurrence. His long domestication and the ages through which he has received his food from the hand of his master, have obliterated largely the sense of this necessity from his mind, if he may be supposed to have a mind.

The fox, when he has had the good fortune to capture several fowls at the same time, will, it is said, secrete such as he has no present need for under a bush or behind a log. I remember that in Rowland Robinson's pleasant book, "Sam Lovell's Boy," a young fox is represented as doing this. "He began burying the leg of a lamb in the loose earth, but desisted when he saw that the eyes of all his mates were upon him, then unearthed the half buried treasure and sought a new hiding place. I do not understand that the wolf has this food hiding instinct. Gilbert White, of Selborne, says in his quaint way that he had "some acquaintance with a tame brown owl," which, when full, hid, like a dog, what he could not eat.

"The origin of most of our domestic animals," says Darwin, "will probably forever remain vague. But I may be state," he continues, "that, looking to the domestic dogs of the whole world, I have, after a laborious collection of all known facts, come to the conclusion that several wild species of Canidæ have been tamed, and that their blood, in some cases mingled together, flows in the veins of our domestic breeds." He mentions a dog whose great-grandfather was a wolf, and this dog still betrayed its wild ancestry in the fact that it never approached its master in straight line when called. But which species of the Canidæ from which the dog may have descended has the food hiding instinct or habit I have nowhere seen stated.—Forest and Stream.

THE SUNDAY SC...

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...ays Ch...
...SRY Ver...
Commentary on the Day's L...

...original proce...
...the next day ...
...would be ...
...and Palm Sunday ...
...crowds were ...
...In the time ...
...and it w...
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...ge, a w...
...Bethany And J...
...disciples to bring ...
...to ride into J...
...ered He ...
...There w...
...know Jesus ...
...wonders had ...
...to Bethany, excited ...
...resurrection of Laz...
...branches of palm trees." ...
...shouting of their joy ...
...and waved branches ...
...success and ...
...Considering the ...
...we get the following ...
...look off their outer ...
...and bound it on ...
...of sadness; others ...
...the way, a mark ...
...(Luke 9:33); othe...
...and twigs and ...
...He seems in a re...
...streets of the world ...
(Psa. 118:25). It w...
...of salvation! Sa...
...Jesus Christ ...
...King over the church ...
...is accepted by the ...
...Scripture is written." In Z...
...coming." There is ...
...The King is able ...
..."Daughter of Sion ...
...God's true Israel. ...
...Here was the tra...
...lowly pride and worldly ...
...pomp of poverty over affluence ...
...and ease over ...
...The horse and the ...
...of war, the ...
...and removing ...
...peace. When ...
...Jerusalem, which ...
...had wept over the ...
...the sorrows a...
...Were so soon ...
...Understood ...
...those themselves had ...
...If were dark to them ...
...so soon in their true li...
...as a prefigurative ...
...a suffering Messiah, ...
...The ignor...
...corrected ...
...What they did not ...
...understood when ...
...accession had take...
...The cause of Christ's ...
...17 Psa. 17. "The peo...
...The repeated references to the ...
...of Lazarus greatly strengthen ...
...the miracle ...
...are quite inconsistent with the ...
...either of a misunderstanding ...
...deliberate fraud. 18. "This ...
..."This" is emphatic; other mira...
...had little impression, but ...
...last convinced even Christ's ...
19. "The world." An exa...
...form of expression sho...ing ...
...pejoratively.
III. Greeks seeking Jesus ...
22-30. "Certain Greeks." T...
...word "Hellenes" means ...
...of Greek nationality, born G...
...the Greek race. "To worship ...
...Christ were proselytes to the ...
...religion (Acts 2:10, etc.). ...
Philip." It is not known w...
...should come to Philip first ...
...was because they had some ...
...with him. "We w...
...Jesus." Not merely to see H...
...but we would speak with Him ...
...taught by Him. It should be ...
...use of every heart to see Chr...
..."Sir, we would see Philip." How ...
...could it be thus unless, when th...
...lives of the gospel agree and ...
...gether to bring souls to Christ ...
IV. Jesus teaches the way ...
(Vv. 23-26).
...answered them ...
Lord spake primarily to the ...
and secondarily to His disciples ...
the meaning of His impending ...
of the necessity of faithf...
Psa. 8:5, 6) of the blessing ...
Hellenic. "The hour." T...
"Should be glorified." The ...
come when the old prophesies ...
3, 60:3) are to be fulfilled. ...
...kingdom is to be set u...
...place on the right hand of ...
"And die." The seed must ...
...die to liberate the life-germ ...
...to become fruitful. Christ ...
...to complete His redemptive ...
25. "Loveth His life." T...
...translated life is often transla...
...as in verse 27. The meaning ...
...he who makes the pleasures ...
...of this life his ...
...sacrifices his right ...
...in order to obt...
...shall lose in ...
...eternity. Rewards that ...
...and shall lose his ...
...But he who sacrifi...
...all worldly ...
Christ's sake and the gospe...
...shall keep it"—shall ...
...nal life.
26. "Serve Me." Christ is ...
...in a twofold sense: He instru...
...and appoints them their w...
...he wishes to serve Christ ...
...come a disciple to be taug...
...servant to obey. "Let him fo...
...let him act out the above ...
...as Christ had done and was ...
...do. This is Christ's answer ...
...quest of the Greeks. Christ ...
...follow the methods and ex...
Christ. "Where I am." In ...

Order From Japan.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The ...government has ordered 5... stocks from a manufacture...

Of all the generals in th... peace or in war, the greate... eral Amnesty. He doesn't e... the field of action until the ... erals have had their fling, ... he does come he makes all ... down their arms, concludes ... Louis Republic.

THE UNION.

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All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

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We have a number of complaints from our subscribers about the way they get their mail (and the way they don't get it also). Now, if any one of our people have any complaints to make come to our office, and put them in shape for the Washington authorities. "Uncle Sam" pays Postmasters and Carriers to attend to that business, and if they think it is too much work to do the thing properly, let them resign and others can try it. We urgently ask our subscribers to report to us any DELAY or NON-DELIVERY of the Union or any of the papers it clubs with. Don't delay, but do it now.

CLANTON.

Well, here I come. I've got my crop planted, so thought I'd drop you a hint or two, but I'm not going to waste the ammunition I've saved for the next campaign, but just scatter a few shots. It looks like the fall of the year to see so much cotton on the streets, and my what sick folks. Well, it's enough to make a fellow sick to hold cotton and then sell it for 7 cents when he could have sold it for 10. I'm like the sanctified folks, I believe the Lord will take care of his own, but I expect the most of us will be afraid to risk him next time that cotton is 10 cents. The cotton growers' association is moving on, and I predict great things for it in the future, but you must keep politics out, and whenever a candidate puts his head up you must take it off, but you know this people are hard to fool, and it will take more than a little washing soap and blarney to represent them in the Legislature. Old farmers, keep your eyes skinned, and what you don't see, I'll tell you, and all I'll charge you is the best office in the county that you have to fill next time. I can't decide which office I want. I look at the sheriff's office mighty wishful one time, but there is Mr. Morgan; he'll be mighty disappointed if he don't get it, but I reckon disappointments are fair in politics, and so I may decide to take the sheriff's office. And then I look at the office of representative, but I can't tell a lie and I'd be no good there, and then there is Mr. A. C. Smith, he's getting mighty popular with the people, and many of them seem to want him to run for the Legislature on our ticket, and do you know I'd like to see all good men line up for him the next battle, and let those so-called republicans that work for the democratic ring, and carry it all the information they can during a campaign, go hang. It's enough to make any man blush for shame to know what passed between these so-called Republicans and the Democratic clique last campaign, it will all come out some time. I know a good deal about it, and I'm a poor hand to keep such secrets. Here's what I mean: Let the Populists and true Republicans and good democrats line up together, and then let the bogus republicans and the court house ring get out in the open on the other side, under their true colors, and then we'll have pure politics. If I wanted a Federal office I'd call myself a republican and work for the democratic ring, get all the news I could from true republicans and carry it to the ring of demmies, that's the way it was done the last campaign; but "all's well that ends well." Let me drop a hint to all of you that want to elect our ticket next time, to get up behind our paper, THE UNION, don't you know that the democrats are doing all they can for the banner, trying all they know how to reinstate Criton with our people, and at the same time trying to get them to drop THE UNION? They talk against Mr. Edler and run him down, etc., but THE UNION represents our people, and even if I didn't like the editor I'd take the paper that WORKS for US. Keep your eyes open, old farmers, and let's push our paper and get ready for the next campaign, for I don't want to take any risk, and I've told you I'll be in it somewhere, I'm like Hobson, "I'm looking over the field." Well, don't the democrats make you sick slobbering over Roosevelt? Aren't they the greatest set of hypocrites you ever saw? Just read some of their papers before election and now. It's enough to make one sick and disgusted, but it shows that there is nothing to the democratic party. All they can do is to criticise and object to what others do. But ain't it wonderful how they can "holler nigger" during a campaign and drive their crowd together like frightened sheep. At present you might take a fine tooth comb and rake Chilton over and you'd hardly find a democrat, but when the bosses get out and holler "nigger" they'll come out of the bushes. It looks like as if another fishing trip or two to Florida, we may lose one, if not two, of our clerks, but we hope for the best. Well, goodby, brethren, and don't forget what I've said about the Legislature. Traveling in foreign countries didn't bring the coveted honor. Say that word honor makes me think of an old farmer over in Coosa some years ago. He had accumulated a good pile of THIS WORLD'S goods, so he says "wife, we've got money enough now, let's get some honors," so he started and went to all the people's meetings and gave them lots of good advice, but the people said "too late." I'll meet you at court next month if I'm up with my crop and the Lord is willing.

JUST A VOTER.

RANDOLPH.

Cold weather. Some of our farmers have cotton up. Prof. Martin's school closed Friday night with a concert. A large crowd attended. Everything carried out well and was a success. Miss Sallie Crumpton, of Macedonia, has a position at the Randolph Hotel. Louis Meroney, of Selma, came up Saturday night on a visit to his mother. Walter LeNoir and wife were in town Saturday. Pastor S. Smitherman, of Briarfield, was a welcome visitor last week. Mr. McCormick and Miss Ervin, of Decatur, have been visiting Mr. J. C. Harrison. Miss Pearl Meroney went home with her brother Sunday to Selma. Misses Selma Patterson and Rena Wright and J. W. Wright, Jr., visited the family of Z. J. Jones Friday night. Among our visitors the past week we noticed F. J. Fitts, Fonny Williams and J. L. Palmer. Mrs. P. M. McKerall left for Birmingham last week on a visit to her mother. Clerk Sam W. Collins is a model for the young men of Chilton. He is a Populist of the true ring, a young man of the people, TRUE to the great common people that elected him; Chilton should appreciate her Clerk.

Read THE UNION and get the news.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

BEAT FOUR.

Everybody and his family are planting cotton, and corn is looking well, even if it is wintry weather. Wiley Foshee is still very sick, but his son is doing fairly well. Rev. A. L. Foshee preached a very interesting sermon at Liberty Hill Sunday to a large congregation. Alfred Maddox, of Pleasant Grove, attended preaching at Liberty Sunday. Miss Lillie Mims visited her sister Sunday. G. G. went to see his best girl last Sunday and seemed pleased with his visit. F. H. was seen strolling along the sunny lane Sunday with a broad smile on his face. His companion was merry, and Madame Rumor says "wedding bells will soon be ringing." Hurrah for G. W. Jones and Z. S. Avery and all of us. We hear that some are planning to catch "Old Lonesome Joe" and hold him till h's recognized; they'll have to hustle if they trap him. Ta! ta! Catch me if you can.

LONESOME JOE.

AGAINST STOCK LAW.

Editor Union:

A few words to "Observer." Don't you have some cows that you have to keep up, to keep them out of the field? You surely don't want cows kept up that neither jump nor tear down fences, and bother nothing but the grass God put here for them. I've never owned a "Blue John" cow. I reckon what you call "blue john milk" has had the cream skimmed off. Good readers, don't it look like "Observer" could have plenty of milk and butter here if he would just prepare him two acres of land? It seems like he has tried it or seen it tried before he came here. It may be that it costs too much to prepare those two acres. I left Chilton in March, 1904, went to Elmore Co. They've stock law there and I tell you I couldn't buy milk and butter more than half the time I was at Prattville Junction. Allie Long, a man that worked for me, he didn't own a cow, but he had one hog, and he put a collar on it and used to stake it out where it could get some grass. The cows there, some were common and some were good stock. The common stock belonged to poor men and the fine ones to rich men. Mr. Scott owned more cows than any man I knew of. As regards beef, it sold there at 6 and 7 cents, and here it sells at 5 and 6; that shows that beef would be higher here if we had stock law. I was raised on Coosa river and my father raised a great many hogs, which cost him but little, as they would be on the range till fall, and then he would turn them into the pea field and then they were worth double the money they had cost him. I was on Mulberry last winter, where I saw lots of fine fat hogs, and I'm satisfied they cost their owners but little. We've but little range from here to Clanton on the "long lane." Must we get stock law here, and then fence against other beats that don't want it? To get the benefits of our own pastures we would have to fence as much as we do now, is the way I look at it. A little more about Elmore. While I was working there the station agent asked me to go in a potato patch where one of his hogs had rooted up a few hills, and the owner of the patch wanted $1.00 for damages. I've been here near 5 years and have never been called on to assess damages for stock trespassing. What is the matter with J. S. J. at Coopers? Success to THE UNION and "Observer."

G. W. JONES.

KALONAH.

Our cotton association meets the 3d Saturday in each month, so last Saturday we met and elected D. W. Killingsworth as our delegate to attend the meeting at Clanton the 1st Saturday in May. Well, G. W. Jones is my man after his piece in last week's paper. He is just right about stock law. Some say they are tired of making fences. Tell me what better will stock law make it for them, for it will take a better fence to keep stock in than to keep them out. We don't need any stock law in District 55. What would the man do that doesn't own land, rent it and pay a dollar a month for each head of stock he owns? And then feed them into the bargain. Never, if we can help it. W. J. Reliford and R. B. Price were visitors of John Patton here last night. Bless THE UNION and Mr. Jones.

"LITTLE BILL."

THORSBY.

Mrs. Simonton and children left for Arkansas last week. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Peck, who have been pleasant visitors at the Thorsby Inn for some months, left for their Chicago home on the 12th. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow left for Indiana last week. Mr. Carlson, who has been visiting his father here, has returned to his northern home. Mr. Dennis, of Marion, spent last Wednesday with us. Mrs. Davidson, of Chicago, is visiting her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Amundson. Miss Susie Horn, who has been sick for several days, is improving. Mr. and Mrs. Schive, of Illiopolis, Ill., have come to make their home with us. We welcome them, and wish Mr. Schive success in the jewelry business. The frost of Sunday night did considerable damage in this locality; old Jack Frost doesn't receive a warm welcome when he visits Thorsby. THE UNION Sunday School one and all to their Easter entertainment, to be given at the College Hall on Sunday night. Mr. A. L. Wambem and family left for St. Ausgor, Iowa, on the 17th. We deeply regret saying goodby, but hope to see them here again. Miss Nannie O. Shivers has returned to her Montevallo home. The attendance at the Teachers' Institute held here Friday and Saturday was not large, but very interesting. The reception given in honor of the teachers and visitors was enjoyed by all. The paper read by Mrs. Conaughey, of Montevallo, was highly appreciated by those in attendance.

"TWO OF US."

BEAT FOUR.

A few words in reply to "Observer" about stock law. I don't see where he got his idea that stock law follows civilization. There wouldn't be any trespassing of stock if he would keep his fences up and gates shut. What is grass for if not for stock to eat? God put it here for that purpose. Who does the stock law benefit? Why, the man that owns the most land. It don't benefit the renter. "Observer" says "one acre of prepared pasture was sufficient for one cow," but he did not say for how long. It would take a cow but a few weeks to eat all that was on the one acre. So he wouldn't get any better, nor as good, results as he does now without stock law. Stock law won't pass over here so long as there are so many people like Brothers Jones, Avery, me and others. I think that "Observer" would be glad to get "blue john" milk if he had stock law. He says it's cheaper for him to wait here for stock law than to move to it. I've always found it a good idea when I wanted anything to go to it, and not wait for it to come to me. So let "Observer" fence off an acre for each of his cows and keep them there and feed them on corn cobs if he thinks he can get more milk that way. I've plenty to do without roping my hogs and carrying them to the oaks to feed on acorns, as we'd have to do if we had stock law. So, if he wants stock law let him move to a county where they have it and not bother us people that were born and raised here and don't want it. I endorse all that Brothers Jones and Avery say. I don't believe those that want stock law know what it is. It will only keep the lazy man from splitting rails and building fences, and not only that; it will keep the little children of many poor men from having milk and butter with their bread. In the name of the most Holy One, what will become of the poor renter and widow women? There are widowed ladies living in this community without one to help them, but with the aid of their cows and pigs they make an honest living. Stock laws make enemies of good friends. Communities that are at peace now will speak evil of each other. Stock law means simply this: No stock for the poor man. With best wishes to the Union and its many readers,

"SCHOOL BOY."

MARS HILL.

I see so many nice articles in your paper that it entices me to write again. Of course I'm glad to see so many expressing their opinion on the different questions, more especially on stock law, for that certainly is a warm subject, and wherever two or more men get together they argue on stock law. I wish I knew enough about it to express myself in the arguments, but all I know is by reading after it. My belief is that we need something to better our country communities, and if stock law will do it, let's have it, and the sooner the better. I've never lived in a stock law country, so I've no experience, but it does seem to me that we could fence against our own stock better, easier and with less expense than we can against everybody's stock. As "Observer" says about ill feelings, I don't think stock law will increase them much, for we've got them now and will have them until the "millenium" comes. Some say, "Oh! there would be people who would run around nights and turn your stock out and lead them into their fields just to get you into it for damages." Well, I say if that be the case, let's have the law and run such people out of the country.

A nice rain has fallen after some pretty weather and everything is growing.

J. D. Scott and family were pleasant visitors Sunday. Mr. Scott is a son of our neighbor, O. P. Scott. A "sing" was given in honor of David on Sunday night at C. L. Langston's, and we certainly had a nice time, especially us young folks.

D. W. Scott and son, Morgan, and A. J. Scott and son, Columbus, went to Montevallo Friday, and D. W. brought back a new $47 Studebaker wagon, but he had to sell a bale of cotton for 7 1-4 cents.

M. L. Scott is up with his work and goes fishing day and night.

Success to the Union and its readers. "DAD'S PLOW BOY."

MARS HILL.

People of this section are doing nicely. The Farmers' Alliance met Saturday afternoon, but having no urgent business on hand soon adjourned. Some of our singers here were at the singing at Mount Moriah. Miss Fannie Johnson, of Jemison, was a pleasant visitor here Sunday. The Scotland Ball players are moving slow at present, but intend to hustle when the weather warms up. Armon Scott, of Randolph, visited friends and relatives here Saturday. D. W. Scott says that his new wagon has banished his blue feelings.

"WHISTLING RUFUS."

MACEDONIA.

There will be religious services at the Waldrup school house, near this place, on the fifth Sunday and Saturday before (April 29-30) conducted by Mr. B. H. Barton, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Barton is a young man, an able and fluent speaker. All are invited to attend. The services will be strictly undenominational. He is traveling under the auspices of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Allegheny, Pa. Very respectfully,

tf W. R.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

AS I READ THE BIBLE.

By Rev. Job Reynolds.

Justification is a change of state, a new standing before God; repentance is a change of mind, a new mind about God; regeneration is a change of nature, a new heart from God; conversion is a change of life, a new life for God; adoption is a change of family, a new relationship toward God; sanctification is a new condition with God; glorification is sanctification completed. The light of Heaven is the face of Jesus; the joy of Heaven is the presence of Jesus; the melody of Heaven is the name of Jesus; the theme of Heaven is the work of Jesus; the fullness of Heaven is Jesus himself. The word itself is a lamp to guide and direct us; medicine to heal us; a sword to defend us; a fire to inflame us; water to cleanse us; salt to season us; milk to nourish us, and a key to unlock Heaven. That is what the Bible is to us, and a good deal more if we would only live it. May God help us to live right.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. Ave 7th S

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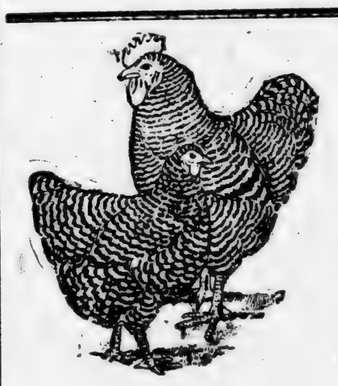

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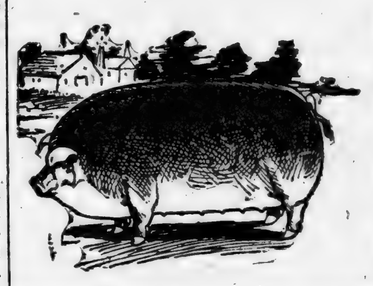

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FOR SALE.

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Clanton, - - - Alab

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.

Term—Third Monday in Ma
Term—Fourth Monday in No

—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
ator—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

—Second Monday in
Term—Second Monday in Sep

Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

County Court.

Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

nd Monday February, first Mon
April, first Monday June, second
July, second Monday August,
Monday November.

County Officers.

ge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
asurer—W. T. Calloway.
riff—J. M. Morgan.
Editor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

District—W. H. Conway.
nd District—Alex Glasscock.
rd District—R. P. Kendrick.
th District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

tors and clerks are cordially ask send the editor any news regard their churches which they would published. Also if there are any in these notices please send cor ns.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

h-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd y. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings F. D. No. 1.

nton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

tnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, unday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

erty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman unday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

edonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman unday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

w Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

lar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee unday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

ion Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ay. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton

llins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

ion Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

easant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

rs Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st ay. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

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cky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song ice every 2nd and 4th Sunday af oons. Prayer meeting every Wed ny night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

nton R. A. Chapter, No. 116— d Saturday, Clanton.

eaude Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

nton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Clanton.

ntury Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Billingsley.

zeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 534—Saturday on or before full n, Marbury.

mison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Saturday on or before full moon, son.

nton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Tuesday on or before full moon, ton.

I. O. O. F.

mison Lodge—First and third Sat ys.

nton Lodge, No. 304— Second and h Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

ack Jack Camp, No. 190—First and Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

mo Tribe, No. 90—First and Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs ally invited. E. B. Langston, C. J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

reka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second fourth Saturdays.

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acedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 4th Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

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Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 334—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Tuesday on or before full moon, Clanton.

I. O. O. F.

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L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to April 19, '05, 7,048.
Price on same date, 7 1-8c.
Total receipts same week, '04, 6,648.
Price same date, 13 3-8c.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

The therometer at Clanton Station showed 32 degrees on Sunday night, and 35 on Monday night. Pretty cool for the last half of April.

A. L. Collins was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

R. A. Hancock was in Clanton Thursday. He is having a bad time with a carbuncle.

H. N. Martin was in town Thursday.

W. Q. Childress was a pleasant visitor Friday.

S. S. Scott was in Clanton Thursday.

J. E. and W. C. Robinson were in town Thursday.

J. W. McDowell was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

W. R. Taylor was in Clanton Saturday.

Mrs. I. R. Lindsey and Coke Sharbutt and wife were visitors in Clanton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ward were in town Saturday.

Terrell Ward, of Jemison, who has been visiting J. P. Crumpton, went home Saturday. Mr. Ward says his brother, who has been soldiering in the Philippines, will soon be at home.

C. C. Swint was in Clanton Saturday.

R. A. Smith was in town Saturday.

R. W. Foshee, M. L. Giles, G. L. Giles and T. W. Atchley were in town Saturday.

H. I. Honeycutt spent Sunday at his father's in Beat 3.

M. F. Lett was in Clanton Saturday.

J. M. Curlee was in town Saturday. He says he is holding onto his cotton.

H. C. Martin, of Jemison, was in Clanton Saturday.

W. H. Bean was a pleasant visitor Monday.

"Buck" Arledge was a welcome caller Monday.

Rev. B. H. Vickers was in town Monday, bringing his daughter, Esther, who is improving slowly. The little one has been sick ten months.

Miss Zella Mims left Saturday for Jacksonville, Ala., where she will attend school. Her grandfather, Assessor A. C. Mims, accompanied her as far as Calera.

R. A. Miller was in Clanton Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Robbins were in town Tuesday.

W. H. Cleckler was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

'Squire J. N. Dennis was in Clanton Tuesday.

Two of Thorsby's brightest and prettiest girls, the Misses Anna Howard and Carol Olson, were visitors to Clanton Tuesday.

Asst. U. S. District Attorney J. Sternfield, of Montgomery, was in Clanton on business Tuesday. Mr. Sternfield is a very genial gentleman and very successful in his profession.

President Montague, of Howard college, preached in the Baptist church Sunday, giving the large congregation an exceedingly able, scholarly discourse. After the sermon he made an appeal for funds for his college, and received pledges for several hundred dollars. W. I. Mullins, E. M. Pinckard and Tipton Mullins gave $50 each; Mrs. E. A. Mullins, Mrs. C. V. Heath and Joseph Johnson, $25 apiece, and numerous smaller sums, making a nice total for Clanton, showing that people who give hundreds for higher education could very easily be induced to give thousands for the cause of absolutely necessary education at their doors.

F. M. Foshee, at present with A. Stein, of Calera, was in Clanton Monday.

There was a small blaze in Clanton Tuesday afternoon, E. H. Foshee's stable being destroyed by fire. A horse was saved, but the feed, etc., was lost.

Henry Carter was given up by his bondsmen Tuesday and is now in jail at Montgomery. He is charged with perjury by the U. S.

Joe Burnett was in Clanton Wednesday.

Tillman Adams was taken to Montgomery on Wednesday by Dep. Marshal J. F. Goodgame to answer to a charge of selling liquor without a license.

The Postoffice Inspector in charge of Rural routes came to Clanton Wednesday to investigate a proposed new route from there. 'Squire J. N. Dennis will take him over the ground.

Wiley Foshee was in Clanton Wednesday. He has had a hard spell of sickness, but is on the mend now.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Robert Gore and Miss Mary Bean.
Treadwell Smith and Miss Effie Gentry.

COLORED.

Dave King and Pearl Aldridge.

EASTER EGG HUNT.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church of Clanton will give an Easter egg hunt on Saturday, April 22d. The hunt will begin at 4 p. m. on the lot at the west side of Mr. Crit Jones' residence on Second avenue. Entrance fee for hunters, 5 cents. Everybody invited to come, especially the children.

tf

BEAT 9 SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION,

To Be Held at New Salem Church, Sunday, April 30th, Commencing at 9:30 a. m.

PROGRAM.

9:30 a. m. Devotional service by the President.

10 a. m. Should an Unconverted Person be Allowed to Teach in the Sunday School?—F. Eiland.

10:30 a. m. How Can We Get Young Men Interested in the Sunday School?—Willie Sorrell.

11 a. m. What is the Relation of the Church to the Sunday School?—J. W. Hayes.

11:30 a. m. How Can We Secure Lesson Study on the Part of the Scholars?—Daniel Merchant.

12:00 Adjournment for dinner.

1:30 p. m. The Sunday School as an Educational Force—Prof. R. A. Rasco.

2 p. m. Sabbath Desecration; Its Effects on the Sunday School.—J. J. Stanley.

2:30 p. m. How Can We Make Our Work so Helpful to the Churches That it Will be Recognized by all as Necessary?—Miss Anna Howard.

3 p. m. How to Teach a Temperance Lesson—Mrs. John Winslow.

Short discussions on all subjects will be allowed. Exercises to be interspersed with music and song.

A cordial invitation is extended to all. Come with your baskets well filled with good things. Let us spend the day together in doing good.

J. BICE, President.

MINUTES OF CHILTON COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE HELD AT THORSBY APRIL 14-15, 1905.

Institute called to order by Supt. J. W. Moore.

Devotional. Reading scripture and prayer with songs.

Welcome Address—Prof. J. L. Ruffin.

"To What Extent Should the Bible be Taught in the Public Schools?"—Miss Nannie O. Shivers. Discussed by Supt. J. W. Moore and Prof. Robert Sessions.

Enrollment of teachers.

Noon.

Afternoon session opened with song.

"Need of Better School Buildings"—A. E. Davis.

Solo.

"School Improvements"—Mrs. J. L. McConaughy. Discussed by Miss Shivers and others, with the view of organizing School Improvement Associations. Unanimous vote of interest in the movement taken.

"The Teacher's Work"—Sketch of life of Thomas Arnold—Prof. R. E. Sessions.

Adjournment.

SESSION OF 15TH.

Institute opened at 10 a. m. with song and prayer by Prof. R. A. Rasco.

Informal discussion of "School Improvement Association."

"Results of Local Taxation"—W. B. Speers. Discussed by Mr. E. H. Parrish and Profs. Ruffin, Rasco and Moore. Motion requesting the County Board to keep the matter of local taxation before the people was carried.

"Work of the Teacher"—Miss Mary Lee Maxwell.

Talk by Miss E. M. Haley.

Following resolution offered by Prof. Sessions was adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the teachers of Chilton County Institute, do hereby tender our thanks to Mrs. J. L. McConaughy for her presence and work of inspiration among us in our session at Thorsby April 14-15.

"Resolved 2, That we declare ourselves in harmony with the great work of organizing "School Improvement Associations" in which she is engaged.

Resolved 3, That we, by reason of appreciation of the great importance of this work, do all in our power to establish such organization in our respective fields of labor."

Committee on resolutions made following report:

"Resolved, That we, the teachers of Chilton county, assembled in an Institute at Thorsby, hereby desire to express our thanks and appreciation to the people of Thorsby for the kindness and hospitality extended us while in their midst; and especially do we wish to tender our thanks to Prof. Ruffin and Misses Gerrold and Shivers for their efforts in entertaining the teachers and visitors at the dormitory last evening.

"Respectfully submitted,
"W. B. SPEER,
"A. L. GRANT,
"MISS MARY L. MAXWELL,
"Committee."

Resolutions adopted unanimously.

Song and adjournment. The following teachers were enrolled, viz.: J. H Anderson, C. M. Baker, A. E. Davis, E. W. Miller, J. W. Moore, J. L. Ruffin, W. B. Speer, R. E. Sessions, R. A. Dickinson, A. L. Grant, R. A. Rasco, G. B. Wheeler, Mrs. J. L. McConaughy, Misses Hattie Garner, Maud Gerrold, Mary F. Jackson, E. M. Haley, Mary Lee Maxwell, Della Wambem, Nannie O. Jackson, Ella Williams.

A. E. DAVIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No 1.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

The State of Alabama,
Chilton County.

The tax collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. The persons named below or owners unknown are reported as delinquent, and the following real estate is reported as assessed to them, to-wit.

BEAT NO. 1.

Cahaba Timber Mining and M. F. G. Co., or Owner Unknown: The S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 and the E. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 36, T. 24, R. 15. Tax and costs, $5.44.

BEAT NO. 2.

Jennie S. Edler: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4, Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Tax and costs, $4.54.

Mrs. L. C. Latham: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 3, T 23, R 12. Tax and costs, $4.49.

W. B. Strong: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 21, T 24, R 12. Tax and costs, $3.96.

BEAT NO. 3.

W. E. Edwards: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 23, R 13. Tax and costs, $3.06.

Mary Jackson: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 4, T. 22, R 12. Tax and costs, $4.19.

BEAT NO. 4.

Cahaba Timber Mining and M. F. G. Co.: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 34, T 21, R 13. Tax and costs, $4.18.

Samuel M. Pickler: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4, Sec. 35, T 24, R 14; and the E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 31, T 21, R 17; and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 20, R 12; and the W. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 8, T 22, R 16. Tax and costs, $41.05.

The Southern Mineral Land Co., or Owner Unknown: All of Sec. 15, T 24, R 12; and the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 21, T 24, R 12; and the N. 1-2 of Sec 22, T 24, R 12. Tax and costs, $24.07.

The Magnetic Ore Co., or owner unknown: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 16; and the N. 1-2 and the E 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 23, R 15; and the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 23, R 15; and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 23, R 15. Tax and costs, $33.75.

BEAT NO. 5.

S. H. Glen: The S. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E 1-4 of Sec. 1, T 20, R 16; and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 20, R 16; and the N. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 20, R 16. Tax and costs, $10.84.

BEAT NO. 6.

J. M. Askins: The S 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 14. Tax and costs, $3.96.

BEAT NO. 7.

James Broadnax: The S. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 21, R 12. Tax and costs, $3.56.

Frank Fuller: One house and lot in Ridersville, Alabama, known as the Frank Fuller residence. Tax and costs, $4.58.

BEAT NO. 8.

John V. Coe: The E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 22, T 20, R 13, and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 23, T. 20, R 13. Tax and costs, $6.93.

Mrs. C. Paul: The N. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 16, T. 20, R 11. Tax and costs, $7.02.

W. J. Stoudermire: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 18, T 21, R 11; and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 21, R 11. Tax and costs, $4.44.

H. B. & G. B. Shearer: The N. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 20, R 12. Tax and costs, $6.79.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. Amtoft: The N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 8, T. 22, R 14. Tax and costs, $2.86.

Mrs. Claura I. E. Collins: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Tax and costs, $2.96.

Paul C. Goetch: The N. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Tax and costs, $3.03.

John Peterson: The N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 5, T 22, R 14. Tax and costs, $2.74.

R. C. Reinertson: The S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Tax and costs, $2.90.

This is to notify you to appear before the Probate Court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing Monday, the 8th day of May, 1905, and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you, and for fees and costs. After the decree is granted in each of the above cases, additional costs in the way of tax commissioners' fees will be added and collected. This 5th day of April, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLS,
tf Judge of Probate.

A good neighbor is one who isn't too neighborly.

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf. T. M. Driver.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly,** eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper and the **Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City,** both for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

1011 First Ave., **BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

TO THE COTTON GROWERS OF THE SOUTH.

If you wish to win your battle and obtain a fair price for your cotton you must reduce your acreage very considerably. You have surprised the world by the manner in which you have held your cotton. Surprise it again by cutting down your cotton acreage. Do not be led astray by the present steadiness of prices. Three causes have contributed to bring about this rise of more than a cent a pound. First, the urgent demand arising from an unprecedented consumption. Second, your courage and wisdom in making the buyer meet your terms. Third, the belief that you would cut your acreage to such an extent that the supplies from this crop and the growth of 1905-6 would make a commercial crop no larger than the world needs. The first two causes lose their force the moment it is known that there is a prospect for a moderately large crop next year. Even if the mills take 12,000,000 bales during the current season, this would leave a carry-over of 1,500,000 bales. Hence the necessity of a smaller crop this year. Do not let any rise in prices between now and the end of the planting season deter you from reducing your acreage. Such an advance would be merely anticipating that you were making the decrease which your friends have advised you to make. If the June report of the Government shows that you have failed to make sufficient reduction the only persons who would be gainers by the advance would be the speculators who sell out their futures at a profit. The price of the cotton you produce will be regulated by the actual, not the expected, reduction. In this matter of acreage reduction bear in mind three suggestions: Don't depend on your neighbor to do the reducing. Don't rely on bad weather to cut down the size of the crop. Don't put a large acreage into cotton simply because it is too late to plant corn or other diversified crops. It would be far better to let part of your land lie idle than to run the risk of raising a crop so large as to make possible another period of low-priced cotton. I am making this appeal to you because I regard the next few weeks as critical to the South, and because I believe that every man who is interested in the welfare of the South should urge the importance of a reduced acreage.

DANIEL J. SULLY,
No. 43 Exchange Place, New York City, April 7, 1905. tf

ROCKY MOUNT.

The Chilton County Musical Convention will meet with the Rocky Mount class (2 miles east of Jemison) in a special session the 5th Sunday in April. Bring your "Singing for Joy" song books and a whole lot of good things to eat, and spend the day and have a good time.

tf "ONE OF THE BOYS."

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County. Chancery Court. 7th District, Northeastern Division.

G. A. Zimmerman, Complainant, vs. C. A. Zimmerman, Defendant.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit on file of J. Osmond Middleton, of counsel for Complainant, that the Defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that her residence is, to affiant, unknown, and further that in the belief of said affiant, the Defendant, C. A. Zimmerman, is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in THE UNION, a newspaper published in Clanton, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said C. A. Zimmerman, to answer, plead or demur to the Bill of Complaint in the above cause on or before the 12th day of May, 1905, and failing so to do within thirty days thereafter a Decree Pro Confesso may be taken against her in said cause.

Witness my hand, this 11th day of April, 1905.

S. A. STEWART,
Register in Chancery.

By:
SMITH & MIDDLETON,
Attorneys for Complainant.
4-13-05 4t

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
March 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on April 29, 1905, viz: Viney Pellam widow of Robert Pellam, H. E. No. 35464, for the Se 1-4 of Se 1-4, Section 33, Tp. 21 n of R 16 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

William Rutland,
D. I. Deramus,
A. H. Hunt,
A. J. Dennis, all of Verbena, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
3-23-05 6t Register.

Australia's Gain.

It is estimated by the Commonwealth statistician that since 1892 the population of Australia has gained 27,558 by new arrivals and lost 29,000 by departures.

YOUR SHOE MONEY

Will go farther and last longer if you *Insist* upon having the *Right* kind of *Shoes.* Your dealer will sell you the

"ALWAYS JUST CORRECT"

CLOVER BRAND SHOES

If you ask him for them; if he hasn't got them, they're worth waiting for until he gets them.

The RIGHT SHOES *for* ALL SORTS *of* WEAR

You can pay as little or as much as you want to. For the most for your money, buy *"Rigeur."*

Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.

LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

A Strange Bird.

A strange bird caught by Mr. Hawkins at Monroe, Conn., proves to be of the class of swimming birds, one name for which is the diver. They go in flocks and contrary to the usual custom of migrating birds, come North in September and go South in the spring.

Children Dying.

At this season of the year, when warm days follow cool nights and the eating of fruit and vegetables affecting the stomach, bowels, etc., we hear of so many children dying. Give them Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial, the great specific for all bowel troubles and children teething.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c bottle.

An Old Love Letter.

The oldest love letters were found recently. They were written by a Babylonian gentleman about 2,200 years before Christ, and were sent to a woman in Sapparra. It is surprising to find that, barring a slight quaintness of diction, they might have been written yesterday. One of these letters is addressed to the writer's "little sheep" and it is declared that "you alone are my life. I could spend eternity in the light of your eyes."

Dyspepsia of Women

ABSOLUTELY NEEDLESS AGONY

Caused by Uterine Disorders and Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by a derangement of the female organism, and which, while it causes a disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has peculiar uterine-tonic effects also.

As proof of this theory we call attention to the case of Mrs. Maggie Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y., who was completely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after everything else had failed. She writes:

"For two years I suffered with dyspepsia which so degenerated my entire system that I was unable to attend to my daily duties. I felt weak and nervous, and nothing that I ate tasted good and it caused a disturbance in my stomach. I tried different dyspepsia cures, but nothing seemed to help me. I was advised to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and was happily surprised to find that it acted like a fine tonic, and in a few days I began to enjoy and properly digest my food. My recovery was rapid, and in five weeks I was a well woman. I have recommended it to many suffering women."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement or has such a record of cures of female troubles, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE
ECONOMY BLUE
Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing

15 years on the market. Ask dealer, or we will send by mail, package upon receipt of 10c in stamps and your dealer's name.
Bringers Mfg. Co., Louisville, Ky.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES Standard Goods Only. Free catalogue to Dealers. BLEELOCK MFG. CO. 915 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

500 PER CENT. PROFIT IN NEW ORLEANS LOTS

United States Government is spending millions on New Naval Station, adjoining which we offer 100 lots to first purchasers at low price of $125 each. Send $5 today and secure first choice. Balance 50 monthly. New electric railway and all through property. Sewers, streets, many trees and improvements, according to state height-board. Their completion will make these lots **five hundred per cent.** MEXICAN GULF LAND COMPANY, 59 Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Hydrogen was discovered by Henry Cavendish at the age of 53.

A Heavy Fine.

Under the Elkins law any railroad company which pays rebates in any form, or any shipper who accepts them, is liable to a fine of from $1000 to $20,000 upon conviction. It also prohibits the carrying of freight at less than the published tariffs. The Interstate Commerce Commission is empowered to detect and prosecute violators of this statute. President Knapp, of the commission, states that since this law was passed rebate paying has been as rare as forgery.

French Printing Trade Exhibition.

Following British precedent of 1904, an international exhibition of printing, papermaking, journalism, engraving and all graphic arts is to be held in Paris in 1906. It is to be the largest show of the kind ever held. Paper manufacturing and wood pulp making will, it is stated, be shown in operation.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Nickle's Worth of Jumps.

"A small boy came into my store the other day," remarked the druggist, "and asked for five cents' worth of 'jumps.' Now what do you suppose he wanted?"

When everybody gave it up the druggist told them what the boy had been sent for was hops.—New York Press.

The cost of the British expedition into Tibet was $4,063,750, all of which Tibet will have to pay.

Wasp Expert.

Studying wasps for scientific purposes is the recreation of Miss Wilhelmina Enteman, who is at present investigating the conditions of their life in California. Though biological investigations have had her attention for only five years, Miss Enteman has studied wasps from childhood, and has traveled extensively in making her investigations. She thinks them a much maligned insect, and finds them vastly interesting, insisting that they are as industrious as bees and as wise as ants. Wasps possess the sharpest eyes of any insect, she has ascertained, and while possessed of a vast amount of curiosity, they are no more quarrelsome than other little animals. During the years of her study, Miss Enteman has very seldom been stung while handling the fiery little midgets, though moving them from tiny wire cages and feeding them on the tip of her finger.

HONEST CONFESSION.

A Doctor's Talk on Food.

There are no fairer set of men on earth than the doctors, and when they find they have been in error they are usually apt to make honest and manly confession of the fact.

A case in point is that of an eminent practitioner, one of the good old school, who lives in Texas. His plain, unvarnished tale needs no dressing up:

"I had always had an intense prejudice, which I can now see was unwarrantable and unreasonable, against all muchly advertised foods. Hence, I never read a line of the many 'ads.' of Grape-Nuts, nor tested the food till last winter.

"While in Corpus Christi for my health, and visiting my youngest son, who has four of the ruddiest, healthiest little boys I ever saw, I ate my first dish of Grape-Nuts food for supper with my little grandsons. I became exceedingly fond of it and have eaten a package of it every week since, and find it a delicious, refreshing and strengthening food, leaving no ill effects whatever, causing no eructations (with which I was formerly much troubled), no sense of fullness, nausea, nor distress of stomach in any way.

"There is no other food that agrees with me so well, or sits as lightly or pleasantly upon my stomach as this does. I am stronger and more active since I began the use of Grape-Nuts than I have been for ten years, and am no longer troubled with nausea and indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"The Good Old Times."

According to one of the old English chronicles, royalty, in 1234, had nothing for a bed but a stack of straw. Even in the days of Queen Elizabeth at least half of the population of London slept on boards. Blocks of wood served as pillows. The sleeping chambers of the queen were daily strewn with fresh rushes. Henry VI., immediately on arising, tossed off a cup of wine. Tea, coffee and chocolate were, of course, unheard of at that time. Sugar was to be had only in drug stores, and then by the ounce. These were the good old times.

The Crown Prince's Salary.

In the British civil service estimates for 1905-06 is an item for $100,000, "as a grant to the Prince and Princess of Wales in aid of the expenses they may incur on the occasion of their visit to India. The expense of the voyage to and from India is provided for in the navy estimates. The Prince of Wales draws annually from British taxpayers $100,000. The Princess receives $50,000 a year.

New System of Telegraphy.

Germany has a new system of quick telegraphy, by which signs can be transmitted at the rate of 2,000 a minute. It has been successfully tried between Berlin and Koenigsberg, a distance of 500 miles.

Gold Inspected by Roentgen Rays.

The interior of a piece of gold bearing quartz was inspected recently with the Roentgen rays in an Oregon town, and veins of gold are said to have been as plainly visible as if they had been on the surface.

Chinese Harvest.

All Chinese fruits are picked green and ripened off the plant. The Chinese farmer is too anxious to sell his crop or too much afraid of thieves to wait until the fruit is properly ripened.

Historic St. Helena.

Longwood, Bonaparte's house in St. Helena, is now a barn. The room in which he died is a stable. On the site of his former grave is a machine for grinding corn.

Australia's Gain.

It is estimated by the Commonwealth statistician that since 1892 the population of Australia has gained 27,558 by new arrivals and lost 29,000 by departures.

A Town of Men Only.

On the borders between China and Russia, in Asia, is a good sized town known as Marianatchin, which is inhabited exclusively by men. An old law forbids women to live there.

The name of Mother Goose's husband was Isaac Goose, and her rhymes were first printed by her son-in-law, Thomas Fleet, a printer, in Boston.

The capital invested in electric lines of the United States, including street railways, is $2,167,634,000.

ALL BROKEN DOWN.

No Sleep—No Appetite—Just a Continual Backache.

Joseph McCauley, of 144 Sholto street, Chicago, Sachem of Tecumseh Lodge, says: "Two years ago my health was completely broken down. My back ached and was so lame that at times I was hardly able to dress myself. I lost my appetite and was unable to sleep. There seemed to be no relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. Four boxes of this remedy effected a complete and permanent cure. If suffering humanity knew the value of Doan's Kidney Pills they would use nothing else, as it is the only positive cure I know."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

California Building.

California's building at the Lewis and Clark exposition is in the form of a Greek cross, each wing being a reproduction of an old Spanish mission.

A Cracked Bell.

A bell, which was rescued red hot from a burning church at Hopkins, Mo., cracked just like the old Liberty bell when cold water was thrown upon it.

No Hebrew House of Worship.

In Spain Hebrews are not permitted to erect and maintain houses of worship. They have no civil rights and exist in the kingdom only as aliens.

A Japanese Custom.

Japanese mothers do not kiss their children, though they may press their lips to the forehead or cheeks of a very young baby.

A French Invention.

A peculiar method of charging cloth with electricity, in order to furnish heat to the wearer, has been invented by a French engineer.

The queen of Holland has given 500,000 francs for the erection of a hospital for crippled children at The Hague.

The total number of passengers carried by electric lines each year in the United States is 5,830,000.

The strikes reported in Canada during 1904 involved a loss of 671,227 working days.

FARM AND GARDEN

BUYING CLOVER SEED.

The increased attention being given to the growing of clover upon farms where the hay is fed upon the farm renders the purchase of clover seed an important matter. This is one of the earliest seeds to be sown in the spring and therefore the purchase of the seed is one of the things needing early attention. It is well to take time by the forelock, says Practical Farmer, and get your clover seed on hand ready for sowing. And right here we would like to warn those who have to buy clover seed that low priced seed is always the most costly. Not only most costly in the actual amount paid for the clover seed that is gotten, but costly in the seeding of your fields with all manner of four weeds, for a very low price for clover seed means poorly cleaned seed. If one gets, for instance, clover seed for $5 a bushel, when recleaned seed is selling for $7 or more, the recleaned seed is always the lowest in price of the pure seeds that are in the bushel, and, being clean, do not provide for filling your land with weeds. The best way to buy clover seed is to start early and get samples from the dealers. Examine these samples closely and sort out all impurities in the shape of weed seeds and trash, and then compare the samples. Get seeds that are clear of weed seeds, if you have to pay double price for them. We are frequently called upon to advise how to get rid of broad-leaf plaintain and narrow-leaf plantain, two weeds that have gotten spread more through clover seed than in any other way. We know farms so infested with the narrow-leaf plantain that it is almost impossible to grow clover on them now, the weed having gotten complete possession of the ground. When you find a real clean sample of seed buy it at whatever the price may be as compared with badly cleaned seed, and get a guarantee from the dealer that the seed shall come up to the sample. We will never get rid of oxeye daisy, plantain and wild carrot until we quit sowing the seed in clover. Then, too, of recent years the creeping yellow clover has spread over the country through unscrupulous dealers who have imported the seed in immense quantities for the purpose of adulterating red clover seed. You will need a magnifying glass to distinguish the various weed seeds and adulterations, and it will pay to learn the various seeds and their appearance. Then buy your clover seed from first class men who have made a reputation for good seed, and who are not going to sacrifice it, and do not expect to get the best seed except at the best price, for it is the worst sort of extravagance to buy low priced seed, especially of clover and grass.

PROFIT FROM FALL PIGS.

Last fall I had about seventy-five pigs come the last of September and the first of October. I let these pigs follow the sows for about eight weeks and while they were with the sows I used slop freely, also fed corn. When I took them from the sows I used oats and shorts and a little corn ground made into a warm slop. They had a good warm place and a good run on about four acres of rye. I took the very best care of them I could, but they did not seem to grow. They were hearty, ate well and were given bedding about twice a week so as to keep them clean and dry and did everything I could, but must say I made a failure on that lot of fall pigs. I suppose if a man had a few and used milk he could make them pay a little better. But I find that the cost of fall pigs is too great to make me any money and I think the readers of this article will agree with me.

On the other hand, I have had fine luck with spring pigs. I had twenty sows farrow about two hundred pigs, and at the last count I had 175 head of good, thrifty shotes, about one hundred of them weighing about 180 pounds, the balance around 140 pounds. I think if a man tries to raise a great many hogs he better have them come in the spring. He will have enough fall pigs out of his spring litters to keep him busy through the winter, and in the spring they will go out and make a good hog in a little while.

I expect to breed thirty sows for spring farrow commencing to pig about April 20 to May 20. I aim to have all my sows come in as near together as possible. I used two boars and hand bread all my sows, so I always get good litters. I expect some of your older hog raisers can, no doubt, tell me a great deal more than I know about raising hogs, as I am young in the business, but I am doing fairly well at it—J. P. Fletcher in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

GROWING CARROTS FOR STOCK FEED.

For several years we have been raising carrots on a rather small scale, feeding them to both horses and cattle with good results; and we know that their value when properly used is far in excess of what the analysis would seem to indicate. The food value of one carrot is very small indeed; but one carrot a day will go far toward keeping a horse in a thrifty condition. For milk cows, too, they are excellent, keeping up the appetite, toning up the digestive organs and increasing the flow of milk. They will be found especially valuable to the farmer who has who has only dry feed for his cows during the winter. They should be sown thickly in rows only far enough apart to permit of cultivation with horses as soon as the ground is thoroughly warm. A rich, loose, loamy soil is the best, and there is little danger of its being too rich. If it can be well manured a month or so before planting—the fall before is still better—and the manure thoroughly mixed with the soil, it will go far toward assuring a good yield. If manure is not available a generous quantity of fertilizer can be profitably used. The following formula is recommended: Nitrogen 3 per cent, available phosphoric acid 8 per cent, potash 5 per cent, at the rate of 500 or 600 pounds per acre. It is well to use plenty of seed so as to insure a good stand. Two or three pounds are said to be sufficient for an acre. Three or four ounces will plant a patch large enough for a trial. After the plants have come up well they should be thinned out to three or four inches apart. It is sometimes necessary to make two thinnings. The thinning and the first cultivation are likely to be rather tedious, as the young plants are very delicate. After they get started cultivation is comparatively easy, all that is necessary being to keep the weeds down and the top of the soil loose and mellow.—The Epitomist.

HAIRY VETCH.

Hairy vetch is one of the plants which has responded most energetically and vigorously to the nitro culture treatment. I would advise you in this connection to write to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the bulletin on experiments in "soil inoculation" recently issued by Dr. Moore. Wherever I have tried it the vetch has done well without soil or seed inoculation, but Dr. Moore's experiments have apparently demonstrated that it will grow much more vigorously when so treated. It is one of the best of all leguminous crops to fertilize poor soils. The only objection to it is that seed is very expensive. Now, I cannot tell you whether alfalfa would follow vetch healthfully and normally without additional treatment with nicro organisms. I imagine not, but it would be a very simple matter to treat the seed, and this you could do in the case of both vetch and alfalfa by securing a package of the suitable bacteria from the Bureau of Plant Industry. A crop of vetch turned under would be an excellent preparation for a seeding of alfalfa. If you sow spring wheat in your young orchard, then, by all means, leave a strip of at least three feet on each side of your apple tree rows, this strip to be cultivated throughout the forepart of the season. If you can seed it with a leguminous crop in midsummer or a little later then I think you are putting your young trees into excellent shape for winter. Hairy vetch is one of the best orchard cover plant one may use.—Tribune Farmer.

POULTRY PRODUCTS.

There are few industries less likely to suffer by competition, or that offer a fairer return for well selfdirected labor, than the raising of poultry on a moderate scale. Eggs and chickens will ever be in demand. The young and the old, the rich and the poor, appreciate and enjoy them; our restaurants and hotels are seldom fully supplied, and our large city markets usually take all they can get and then are not fully supplied. A small area of land well formed, properly equipped with a warm poultry house and stocked with carefully selected fowls, will most surely be a source of continuous profit. Of course this profit will greatly depend upon the cost of food and the care and attention given them. I always feed a variety of food to my poultry; corn, wheat and oats with plenty of green food, will surely increase the laying as well as the fattening of our poultry.—Louis Campbell in Poultry Products.

BRREAKING THE COLT.

The breaking of a colt is oftentimes done in a vicious and brutal manner which often ruins the animal for life. It is good policy to catch and handle them when quite young, all the time quietly and gently teaching them to lead. The colt will never forget this kind treatment in his earlier days, and when he is being broken to harness a colt handled in this manner will be far less troublesome.

Caesar was murdered at 56. Grant was only 43 when the Civil War ended.

Napoleon and Wellington were the same age at Waterloo, only 46.

SCIENCE & MECHAN

The French Government has recommended an appropriation of $ for the International Congress for the International Congress on Tuberculosis, to be held shortly in

A dispatch from Cheshire that at Neshal, North ... recently, a mass of rock slipped Leonard and Lake ... A wave ... twenty feet high ... rest, the fall swept the ... laborers ... carrying away ... dogs ...

Edward Dowse ... plumbing of the ... was ... improved ... cock which ... waste of water ... slight ... of the ... tained ... applied ... demonstrated.

The ... Physicians ... Boston ... "goose step" ... man and ... Thanksgiving ... ject, in which ... portion of this ... for numerous kick and foot ... among the troops ... the sores on ... consequence of ... to this antiquated ...

The silk production of ... 1903 is estimated at 59,897,0... avoirdupois, not including consumption on ... amount of which is difficult to ... mate. China still leads in ... try. Its exports of silk ... 14,016,000 pounds, as against ... 000 pounds exported by Japan, Turkestan and India ... ported 1,980,000 pounds. ... Italy is far in the lead in ... tion, the amount for 1903 being ... 000 pounds. Turkey in Asia ... press together produced ... pounds, France 1,023,000 pounds, other European countries ... 2,651,000 pounds.

In 1873 a great ... named Dimonys, was discovered ... the Peruvian Andes. But ... specimen was found, and this ... preserved in the Berlin Museum. ... spring Doctor Goeldi of Para ... covered the Dinonys in the ... of Brazil. Its natural habitat ... supposed to be the almost ... regions lying among the foothills ... the Andes, between Brazil, Bolivia ... Peru. The animal is described ... minding one of an immense ... advanced in development ... bear. It is about two feet long, ... a bushy tail nine inches long ... and has a waddling gait. Its ... ter is "a combination of a ... movements and style one could ... It seems well provided for, ... but "knows ... haste." Doctor Goeldi keeps ... and her young ones in a cage.

Tale of a Russian Shell.

The offending battery at St. ... burg which fired ... shell ... for Palace Square ... recalled an anecdote of another ... sian battery. It was at the ... Warsaw, where a Russian ... dered the battery ... on a certain point. Nothing ... this, and the Muscovite ... artillery ... impossible ... manded. "I ... orderly. "Consider ... Your shells are ... you expect?" retorted the officer. ... won't explode. See for yourself." ... took up a shell, fitched the ... held it out to the Marshal, ... with his hands behind him ... result. If the shell had ... men would have been blown to ... But the match went out, and the ... shal remarked simply: "You ... right."—London Chronicle.

Rickrack Daisies.

Rickrack is white cotton braid ... in points, and of very much use ... for sewing into elaborate designs ... a coarse lace.

Now one of the charming ... dresses for misses shows a ... of daisies on appliqués, which ... ing but our old friend rickrack ... are fifteen points to each ... daisies, which means that ... fifteen points have been ... thread and drawn ... crochet motif that ... of the daisies.

A liberal sprinkling of ... on the blouse and on the ... front panel of the skirt ... it into a handsome dress. ... whose mamma cannot afford ... dress for her can easily ... herself and put ... on a ... would otherwise be plain.

Could Not Agree.

It was at one ... Dante Gabriel Rossetti, ... William and Swinburne and ... Meredith should live together ... certain house. Meredith ... see Dante Gabriel Rossetti ... fast and changed his plans. ... himself tells the story: "It ... noon," he says. "Rossetti ... risen, though it was an exquisite ... On the breakfast table, on a ... rested five thick slabs of bacon ... which five rigid eggs had ... to death. Presently Rossetti ... in his dressing gown, with ... down at heel, and devoured the ... repast like an ogre." That ... too much for Meredith—and he ... ficed three months' rent rather ... it repeated.—Kansas City Journal.

NOSE ... THE PROFILE

... woman ...
... and the ...
... to a per...
... the ...
... some ...
... Side face ...
... is pretty ...
... nose ...
... a ...
... unshapely ...
... front ...

... crooked ...
... the face ...
... is pert ...
... woman ...
... short ...
... grow ...

... There ...
... that ...
... woman ...
... unfortunately ...
... in ...
... her nose.

... must ... The ...
... the ... a ...
... out actually ...
... or off she will be, speaking from ...
... standpoint of her complexion.

... vegetarian complexion is a ... not to be forgotten by those ... have observed ... If you doubt ... there is such a thing, you can ... sure yourself by attending a ... tarian banquet. The women ... be ever so plain, but they are ... filled by a clear and even brilliant complexion.—Health.

NEW CONCEITS IN CUSHION TOPS

... effect of lace may always be ... to the one color room by the ... duction of a sofa pillow of some ... ant or positive coloring, for the ... room, the blue or porcelain ... pillow, for the ivory-tinted room ... arlet pillow, and for the blue ... a bronze cashmere or the sun... of a golden yellow pillow ... are artistic touches.

... distinctive feature which the ... lings in this ... too pro... ... housekeeping, in the use of ... lasses ... ribbons ... the heavy rope cord around ... edge. The bigger the tassels the ... in vogue the pillow, and ... h, together with the cords, they ... be had in all colors, black, ... best frame for ... spreading flowers which form ... centers.

... entire goat or calf-skin, either ... ed or untanned, ... and is held ... to the pillow by ... er strings run through eyelet ... in the seam and interlaced ... the pillow's satin back. Burnt ... ont and painting a ... ed ... a background for the ... features of ... of the full bloom of a California ... poppy, and not infrequently ... of country life with the hay... ers, the lovemakers and the fun... ers are shown.

... girl who has blistered her ... and the hands of her friends ... to get sufficient needles from ... knotty pine boughs to bring an ... of the woods to her city home, ... find large and small oblongs in ... coarsest of linen pine crash, dec... ... in green and brown with pine ... and needles. The fronds ... be first soaked into a close ... cheese cloth bog. On a dark, ... day a whiff of their fresh ... ness will recall the pleasure of ... steep mountain climb in search ... balsam.—Newark Advertiser.

...HING OF THE NURSERY.

... nursery should be the sun... pleasantest room in the house. ... sible let it occupy the south... corner and be arranged con... tly and furnished simply. Fin... e soft or hard wood floor in oil ... use rugs. These should be ... n daily to free them from dust. ... the floor frequently.

THE NOSE AND THE PROFILE.

[illegible] a study of [illegible] says: The [illegible]pe of your nose [illegible] You can look over [illegible]nd hardly see a [illegible]n when the side [illegible]ffect is apt to be [illegible] view.

[illegible]graceful looked at [illegible] become ugly [illegible]n looked at from [illegible] is actually one-

[illegible]used by bury- the face in the pillow. As the [illegible]nclined, and [illegible] begins as a little [illegible]er face buried [illegible] a pug nose, or

[illegible] fashion now for the [illegible] nasally. But the [illegible] do not turn up [illegible]d to let well [illegible] is a great dif- [illegible] nose that is [illegible] tip tilted and [illegible] tortured until, it

[illegible] were taken in child- [illegible]ained there would [illegible] ugly noses. The [illegible] of a soft cartilage [illegible] can be bent this

[illegible] lump which in time [illegible] prominent Roman [illegible] if treated in [illegible] it can be per- [illegible] less aggressive [illegible] massaged daily and [illegible] with the finger tips [illegible] down from its proud and

[illegible] with the nose is [illegible] There are few noses [illegible] ought to look. [illegible] highly colored.

[illegible] of this is poor [illegible] can be remedied in [illegible] all of which [illegible] the same time. [illegible] the clothing, [illegible] Tight collars and [illegible] the circulation [illegible] very red.

[illegible] must be observ- [illegible] woman eats the [illegible] food, and plenty of it [illegible] to blush at the tip [illegible] breath. The near- [illegible] a vegetarian diet, [illegible] embracing it, the [illegible] will be, speaking from [illegible] standpoint of her complexion.

[illegible] vegetarian complexion is a [illegible] to be forgotten by those [illegible] observed it. If you doubt [illegible] there is such a thing, you can [illegible] yourself by attending a [illegible] banquet. The women [illegible] be ever so plain, but they are [illegible] by a clear and even bril- [illegible] complexion.—Health.

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[illegible] distinctive feature which the [illegible] shows in this never too plen- [illegible] finishing, is the use of [illegible] diagonal ends to [illegible] the heavy rope cord around [illegible] The bigger the tassels the [illegible] to make the pillow, and [illegible] together with the cords, they [illegible] in all colors, black forms [illegible] for the artistic heads [illegible] flowers which form

[illegible] or calfskin, either [illegible] cushioned, forms a novel [illegible] to the pillow by [illegible] run through eyelet [illegible] and interlaced [illegible] pillow's satin back. Burn- [illegible] and paint brush make the [illegible] a background for the [illegible] of high-checked In- [illegible] the room of a Califor- [illegible] and not infrequently [illegible] country life with the hay- [illegible] lovemakers and the fun- [illegible] shown.

[illegible] who has blistered her [illegible] the hands of her friends [illegible] sufficient needles from [illegible] pine boughs to bring an [illegible] of the woods to her city home, [illegible] large and small oblongs in [illegible] of linen pine crash, dec- [illegible] in green and brown with pine [illegible] and needles. The fronds [illegible] be first sewed into a close [illegible] cloth bog. On a dark, [illegible] day a whiff of their fresh [illegible] will recall the pleasure of [illegible] mountain climb in search [illegible] balsam.—Newark Advertiser.

[illegible]HING OF THE NURSERY.

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Let the furniture be of light wood, and durably made. Have shades, not drapery curtains at the windows, which should open easily from top and bottom. Give each child a separate bed, and use a crib for the baby until old enough for a single bed. The baby's sleep will be sweeter and more quiet, and mother's rest more refreshing. Hang a few bright pictures on the wall; though cheap, see that they are good; arrange low book shelves, and have a closet where the children may learn to keep their playthings in order.

Let each child have its own shelf or cupboard, but teach unselfishness and regard for others' rights, while respecting his own.

Keep in a little closet, out of the children's way, a bandage roll, a little lint; plaster for cuts, a pair of scissors, a sponge, castile soap, sweet oil, listerine, camphor, arnica, vaseline, some simple salve and some liniment. When needed they will be at hand. Children require a great deal of fresh air, sunlight and sleep. Cold weather should not prevent young infants from being taken outdoors in the late morning and early afternoon. In very cold weather, wrap it well and give it the air in the sunny part of the day. In warm weather it should be brought in before the change of the evening air is felt.—Newark Advertiser.

STYLES IN BUCKLES.

The hallmark of the smart bodice or coat, whether fur or cloth, is the buckle which adorns it. The immense vogue of rosettes, high girdles, directoire hats, and fancy shoes has brought with it an unprecedented use of buckles, from the tiniest clasp to huge plastrons of filigree and enamel which nearly encircle the waist.

Truly wonderful in brilliancy and beauty of design is the endless variety of this telling finish to a woman's get-up. Cut steel and jet buckles are in high favor, while the white metal is delicately tinted in all the soft shades. Metal or leather buckles are set off by marquis stones, which show the same color as the belt or ribbon.

Rhinestones, emeralds and rubies are employed in profusion as studding for miniature reproductions of animals and tiny chips in green, purple, red, blue and yellow sprinkle hand-buckles of Egyptian filigree. The girl who is fortunate enough to have an old cameo, large or small, cannot use it to better advantage than as the center of a buckle showing the wing design. Mosaics are also employed in the same way.

Peculiarly suited to the very broad metal buckles are the popular design of Egyptian wings or the spreading bat wings These curve gracefully from the middle, both back and front, nearly encircling the waist, and are remarkably stunning in gunmetal inlaid with an occasional tiny rhinestone.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

NEW STYLES AND OLD FASHIONS.

Novelty in this season's fashions is perhaps the keynote to its extravagance and elegance. New ideas are coming forth every day, and they are all beautiful in the extreme. The new theatre scarfs made of chiffon and crepe de chine are among the latest and they are embroidered in beautiful style, with all sorts of flowers and quaint designs. Inside of the evening cloak they give a decidedly soft finish.

Suits of tan broadcloth with dark velvet collars, are quite the thing for spring days, and although they have been worn considerably they are indeed popular.

Artificial flowers are worn on many of the dainty frocks for afternoon and evening functions, and they make attractive decorations.

Quills are much in favor again. They make plain hats extremely smart and give a touch of chicness to the shape.

Bunches of velvet violets nestle among the lace trimmings of the new and latest hats.

HOUSEHOLD WORK PROMOTES FIGURE.

The fountain of youth today is largely to be had in exercise and the will, with plenty of fresh air. Before going to sleep a few exercises should be gone through with open windows, inhaling the good fresh air. A stepladder to run up and down is a great incentive to health; wind exercises, hip exercises, rotary motions, all keep the body lithesome, and prevent stoutness. Then diet has to be considered; too much liquid should never be taken with meals; too much meat is bad. There is nothing beter for the figure than household work. It takes a great deal to persuade an ordinary woman that it is continuing these things that make a success of it, not starting them and then leaving them to fate.—Washington Times.

Of course, the veil must match the costume, no matter what the shade of the gown.

When such lace is used, very effective models are turned out.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

What is in a man is more potent than what is about him.

There's a world of difference between faith and credulity.

People who live at a rattling pace usually have many loose joints.

A man is not called upon to prove his faith in Divine Providence by his personal improvidence.

The church that runs behind on the preacher's salary is not likely to run ahead on spiritual power.

The Kingdom of God can rule in my heart because it asks something of me as well as gives something to me. —W. Charter Pigott.

Not what has happened to myself today, but what has happened to others through me, that should be my thought.—Frederick Deering Blake.

No doubt many who have gone wrong on earth will be higher in heaven than those who have forgotten charity in denouncing them.—Woman's Life.

The spirit of God is your companion. Most exalted of all beings, He abides with you on the footing of a friend, to teach, persuade, purify and bless.—George Bowen.

I am glad to think that I am not bound to make the world go right; I am bound to discover and to do, with cheerful heart, the work that God appoints.—Jean Ingelow.

COFFIN PLATES AS ORNAMENTS.

Cheerful Customs of the Good Old Times in Maine.

In New England, 100 years ago, it was by no means uncommon for people to provide their coffins long before their death and keep the same in their houses, where they could see them every day. It was perhaps a custom having the same purpose and significance as the skeleton at the feasts of the ancient Greeks, to remind the living in their hours of levity of the seriousness of life and the certainty of death.

This was not the idea, however, of a man named Lindsey, whom people now living in Leeds may remember, or at least have heard of. He built his own coffin many years before he died, and used to keep it in a chamber of his house. He used it generally to keep beans in. It was a very fine coffin, made of mahogany and nicely finished and polished. Mr. Lindsey made it with his own hands, and gave as reason that if he left the task of providing him with a coffin to his sons it would be just like them to put him in a hemlock one, and "send him through hell snapping." Perhaps the boys did not relish the implication. At any rate, they did not like to have the coffin about the house, and took it away one night and threw it into the river. It was found several miles below, considerably broken and battered as it went over the rips, and old Lindsey heard about it, drove down and got it, and was finally buried in it.

Another queer custom that prevailed in this section of Maine down to a comparatively recent date was that of removing the plate from the coffin after the funeral and just before the body was lowered into the grave, and keeping it in the best room in the house among the ornaments and bric-a-brac. The writer saw one of these gruesome exhibits on the mantel of a Lincolnville parlor not more than 25 years ago, and we shouldn't be surprised if quite a number of them could be found in the old houses throughout Maine.—Bangor News.

No Monopoly of Brains.

One of the many hopeful signs of the times is the apparent decay of the breed of so-called great men—these mighty personalities that in former times stood out like a solitary tree in a vast prairie. The reason for it, of course, is the distinction of all those old-time monopolies of brains which stunted all human beings except a few who, by chance rather than by superiority of fibre, grew and developed. There are thousands, literally thousands, of men now living who, if they had lived a century or so ago and had done a work similar to that which they are doing without any very sonorous fanfare upon the trumpets of fame, would have been the talk of the world and the main topic of history. And how many of the so-called great achievements of so-called great statesmen, soldiers and thinkers of former times, would be impossible today, because those achievements depended chiefly upon the ignorance and incapacity of the overwhelming mass of the men of their day!

Truly, this is the age of opportunity.—Saturday Evening Post.

Another French Pretender.

Pretenders abound in Paris, finding it an agreeable ante-chamber to the throne of this or some other country. I had the honor of a presentation the other evening to Prince Charles of Bourbon, said by some to be the grandson of Louis XVII., whom vulgar historians made to die in his prison of the Temple at the age of 11. This was obviously too young for the purposes of succession, but the Prince says that the boy who died was a substituted youth, weak and scrofulous, and that his grandfather only ceased to be in 1845. The Pretender has certainly a most remarkable resemblance to the features of the Sixteenth Louis. I asked him if a ministerial crisis was not favorable to his cause. "Yes," he said, "in a general way, certainly," but his eyes did not flash as I expected Pretender's eyes to do. And he explained the reason of his resignation. "I await the signal of the people of France; it is for them to decide the hour."—London Pall Mall Gazette.

QUEEN OF ACTRESSES PRAISES PE-RU-NA.

MISS JULIA MARLOWE
Heartily Approves of Peruna For the Nerves.

IN a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., Miss Julia Marlowe, of New York City, writes the following:

"I am glad to write my endorsement of the great remedy, Peruna, as a nerve tonic. I do so most heartily."—Julia Marlowe.

Nervousness is very common among women. This condition is due to anemic nerve centres. The nerve centres are the reservoirs of nervous vitality. These centres become bloodless for want of proper nutrition.

This is especially true in the spring season. Every spring a host of invalids are produced as the direct result of weak nerves.

This can be easily obviated by using Peruna. Peruna strikes at the root of the difficulty by correcting the digestion.

Digestion furnishes nutrition for the nerve centres. Properly digested food furnishes these reservoirs of life with vitality which leads to strong, steady nerves and thus nourishes life.

Peruna is in great favor among women, especially those who have vocations that are trying to the nerves.

Buy a bottle of Peruna to-day. If you do not receive all the benefits from Peruna that you expected, write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are no less than 540 agricultural societies scattered over Servia.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Asparagus is said to be the oldest plant used for food.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Immigration into Canada is increasing rapidly.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Soda water is now prescribed for hunger.

Paris is to have a special kind of street light to indicate the whereabouts of branch postoffices.

NO TONGUE CAN TELL

How I Suffered With Itching and Bleeding Eczema Until Cured by Cuticura.

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with a terribly painful, itching and bleeding eczema, my body and face being covered with sores. Never in my life did I experience such awful suffering, and I longed for death, which I felt was near. I had tried doctors and medicines without success, but my mother insisted that I try Cuticura. I felt better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment, and was soon entirely well. (Signed) Mrs. A. Etson, Bellevue, Mich."

Large Families.

It is from Russia that the record families of modern times have come. In 1757 the Empress Catherine gave audience to a peasant woman who had fifty-seven children, all living. A Moscow moujik pensioned by the czar in 1782 had eighty-two children, all of whom had survived.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

GA.-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

Bryant & Stratton Business, Shorthand and Telegraphy College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole year. Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

WORMS

"I write to let you know how I appreciate your Cascarets. I commenced taking them last November and took two ten cent boxes and passed a tape-worm 16 ft. long. Then I commenced taking them again and Wednesday, April 6th, I passed another tape worm 20 ft. long and over a thousand small worms. Previous to my taking Cascarets I didn't know I had a tape-worm. I always had a small appetite."
Wm. F. Brown, 154 Franklin St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

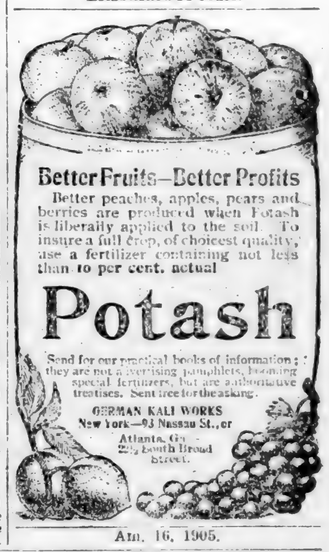
Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 990
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Kills 'em Quick

Magic Death Powder

NOT A POISON but a remarkable discovery which is very effective in causing stupefaction and death to all kind of Insects infesting Poultry, Animals, Plants and Houses. Put up in a box ingeniously arranged for conveniently dusting or blowing the powder where wanted. Send 25c to MAGIC FOOD CO., Chattanooga, Tenn., and get a box by mail. A beautiful picture, in colors, suitable for framing, given FREE with each order during the next 30 days. Rid your Chickens of Lice, Pet Animals of Fleas, etc. Your House of Red Bugs, Flies and Mosquitoes by the use of MAGIC DEATH POWDER. Address
MAGIC FOOD CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Established 14 Years.



Better Fruits—Better Profits

Better peaches, apples, pears and berries are produced when Potash is liberally applied to the soil. To insure a full crop, of choicest quality, use a fertilizer containing not less than 10 per cent. actual

Potash

Send for our practical books of information; they are not advertising pamphlets, treating special fertilizers, but are exhaustive treatises. Sent free for the asking.
GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau St., or
Atlanta, Ga.
2½ South Broad Street.

Am. 16, 1905.

Say Plainly to Your Grocer

That you want LION COFFEE always, and he, being a square man, will not try to sell you anything else. You may not care for our opinion, but

What About the United Judgment of Millions

of housekeepers who have used LION COFFEE for **over a quarter of a century?**
Is there any *stronger proof of merit*, than the

Confidence of the People

and ever increasing popularity? LION COFFEE is carefully selected at the plantation, shipped direct to our various factories, where it is skillfully roasted and carefully packed in sealed packages—unlike loose coffee, which is exposed to germs, dust, insects, etc. LION COFFEE reaches you as pure and clean as when it left the factory. Sold only in 1 lb. packages.

Lion-head on every package.
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

GOOD LUCK

Free Premiums

To further introduce Good Luck Baking Powder, we are offering valuable premiums **free** to all users. On the label of every can will be found a coupon. Cut out these coupons and save them. The little gift book inside each can illustrates the many articles and tells how to get them **free.** Besides these valuable premiums, you get a superior baking powder and it costs you but 10c per pound can.

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

possesses excellent leavening qualities. It is powerful in generating gas, therefore makes exceedingly light bakings. Its positive purity assures you of good baking results. Through these superior qualities Good Luck Baking powder has reached the largest sale of any baking powder in the world. Carloads and trainloads are shipped to all sections of the country. This tremendous sale makes it possible for us to sell it at the little price of 10c per pound can. Insist upon having Good Luck Baking Powder and get a superior article at a moderate price.

THE SOUTHERN MFG. CO.
Richmond, Va.

BAKING POWDER

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a good paying position, write

The Marbury Lumber Co.,
Marbury, Ala

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

For the Spring Term, 1905, of Chilton County Circuit Court.

J. M. Merchant, Beat 7; C. R. Letcher, Beat 7; Joseph Cox, Beat 1; John Crumpton, Beat 3; J. W. Littlejohn, Beat 4; D. M. Martin, Beat 8; Robert Milford, Beat 6; Joel Friday, Beat 8; A. L. Foshee, Beat 4; J. N. Glasscock, Beat 1; J. L. Smith, Beat 2; A. T. Hathcock, Beat 6; W. E. Thomas, Beat 2; A. F. Mims, Beat 9; L. Moore, Beat 10; Sam Pate, Beat 9; William Veazey, Beat 3; Albert Gore, Beat 11; Charley Robinson, Beat 5; Charley Foshee, Beat 6.

FOR PETIT JURY.

First Week.

J. P. Merchant, Beat 7; F. M. Moore, Beat 8; C. C. Crumpton, Beat 2; R. W. Ward, Beat 4; Monroe Ramsey, Beat 7; J. W. Edwards, Beat 4; Charley Littlejohn, Beat 7; J. R. Martin, Beat 9; Lincoln Collins, Beat 9; N. A. Kicker, Beat 4; J. M. Bean, Beat 9; P. T. Hinkle, Beat 4; E. M. Giles Beat 4; Jack Grooms, Beat 7; J. R. Thomas, Beat 10; John A. Collins, Beat 9; H. M. Mahan, Beat 1; Wash. Wilson, Beat 10; R. Calloway, Beat 7; T. J. Cook, Beat 2; P. C. Smith, Beat 9; S. E. Bruce, Beat 4; J. C. Veazey, Beat 3; J. M. Potts, Beat 4; Secar Harris, Beat 8; W. R. Pate, Beat 9; W. G. J. Dorminy, Beat 1; John Edwards, Beat 6; Charley Shaw, Beat 2; John Ramsey, Beat 8; Albert Wilson, Beat 6; R. T. Busbee, Beat 2; C. C. Cost, Beat 3; S. S. Scott, Beat 5; Gus Marcus, Beat 11.

Second Week.

B. F. Nummey, Beat 6; J. M. Huff, Beat 8; Thomas McCormick, Beat 7; G. C. Kemp, Beat 7; S. H. Driver, Beat 1; E. N. Wilson, Beat 10; J. T. Cooley, Beat 4; D. S. Robinson, Beat 10; J. F. Anderson, Beat 8; W. R. Lowery, Beat 2; H. W. Giles, Beat 8; M. P. Chandler; Henry Splann, Beat 2; D. F. Jacks, Beat 10; W. A. Pool, Beat 6; W. D. Z. Foshee Beat 4; S. B. McCary, Beat 7; H. W. Varden, Beat 3; J. P. Cost, Jr., Beat 2; W. F. Deshazo, Beat 3; W. F. Maddox, Beat 9; R. J. Williams, Beat 3; J. C. Gaylor, Beat 5; A. C. Atcherson, Beat 7; William Bearden, Beat 7; B. F. Calfee, Beat 3; J. L. Burnett, Beat 11; B. L. Martin, Beat 1; John Cobb, Beat 2; James Huett, Beat 6; A. Horn, Beat 9; R. C. Middlebrook, Beat 1; R. H. Bean, Beat 9; H. A. J. Harris, Beat 10; S. E. Waldrup, Beat 3.

NOTES.

This court bids fair to be a big one. Clerk Collins has issued about 450 subpoenas for witnesses so far. Every one expects the grand jury to do its full duty.

RAID IN CHILTON.

Officers Capture Two Big Stills and Arrest White Man.

United States Deputy Marshal J. F. Goodgame and Deputy Internal Revenue Collectors E. N. Winters and W. W. Battle raided two large stills at daylight yesterday morning in the northern part of Chilton county. They stayed up all night on the work, and succeeded in capturing and destroying two big copper stills, 2,200 gallons of beer, 46 fermenters and a large amount of other paraphernalia used in the distilleries.

Joe Curtis, a white man, was captured near the still and was immediately arrested on a charge of illicit distilling. He was arrested and brought to Montgomery and this morning taken before United States Commissioner John A. Elmore. The preliminary hearing of Curtis was set for Monday, May 1st, and the defendant was released on a temporary bond of $500.

Last June Mr. Goodgame was appointed a deputy. He has been doing excellent work in Chilton county and the territory near by. It is said that he has brought in more cases from this district than has ever been known before.—Montgomery Journal.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership hitherto existing between A. A. Jackson and J. P. Robinson, under the firm name of Jackson & Robinson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. P. Robinson retiring from the business, which will be carried on by A. A. Jackson, who assumes all indebtedness of the late firm, and to whom all notes and accounts due the late firm must be paid.

A. A. JACKSON.
J. P. ROBINSON.

Lomax, Ala., April 6, 1905. tf

Of all the generals in the world, in peace or in war, the greatest is General Amnesty. He doesn't come upon the field of action until the other generals have had their fling, but when he does come he makes all men lay down their arms, concludes the St. Louis Republic.

Rural Routes Established.

Washington, D. C.—Rural routes ordered established May 15: Centerville, Bibb county, route 3, population 550, houses 135; Inverness, Bullock county, route one, population 500 houses 125; Moulton, Lawrence county, route one, population 600, houses 148; Vincent, Shelby county, route two, population 453, houses 108; Leighton, Colbert county, route one, population 550, houses 126; Prattville, Autauga county, route one, population 580, houses 138; Seale, Russell county route one, population 751, houses 167.

Rural carriers appointed: Hillsboro route, Robert H. Pitt carrier, Joseph Terry substitute; Somerville, route 1, Fred M. Swift carrier, Clifton B. Lewis substitute.

Mangled By Coreans.

Versailles, Ky.—Dr. Wiley H. Forsythe, formerly of Versailles, who is in Korea as a medical missionary, was recently attacked by a band of Corean rebels, according to advices received here and horribly wounded.

Dr. Forcythe was called into the interior to attend a Corean gentleman who had been shot by robbers. He stopped for the night at the village of Mankao. During the night the house was broken into by the rebels and Forcythe, being unarmed, was at their of his ears severed and he received mercy. His skull was fractured, one other dangerous wounds. Dr. Forcythe went to Corea last year.

Carrie Nation Sentenced.

Wichita, Kans.—In the district court here Carrie Nation, Myra McHenry and Mrs. Lucy Wilhoit were found guilty of destroying property and sentenced by Judge Wilson. Mrs. Nation was fined $500 and given four months in jail; Mrs. McHenry two months and a fine of $150, and Mrs Wilhoit twenty-five days in jail and a fine of $150.

Sentence was suspended pending good behavior. The offense was committed September 30th last when the three women broke the windows of a wholesale liquor house. The women voluntarily surrendered some time ago.

Only Two Persons Hurt.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Only two persons were injured in the derailment of north-bound passenger train No. 12 on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad near Hardee station. The injured are James DeCoureney, the express messenger, and Adelaide Smith, a negress.

The ditching of the train was caused by the opening of a switch leading to a spur track. The train was running forty-eight miles an hour at the time. Both engineer and fireman escaped.

Terrific Explosion Near Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn.—At a late hour Thursday night a heavy detonation was heard here, accompanied by a shaking of houses, that suggested an earthquake. Investigation showed that 5,000 pounds of dynamite and 600 kegs of powder had exploded at Baker's Station, seventeen miles northeast of here, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, where a tunnel is being constructed. Half an acre of ground was torn up where the explosive was stored. It is not known if any lives were lost.

In Spain Hebrews are not permitted to erect and maintain houses of worship. They have no civil rights and exist in the kingdom only as aliens.

Alabama Postmasters Appointed.

Washington, D. C.—Postmasters appointed: Bush, Barbour county, Florie R. Bush; Clear Creek, Chilton county, John W. Hawkins; River View, Chambers county, Manly M. Hunt. Mrs. Ollie P. Crews has been appointed postmaster at Helberger, Perry county, vice William F. Moore, resigned.

The first iron discovered in America was in Virginia.

NOTICE!

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Collins Chapel Alliance on Friday and Saturday, April 28-29, 1905, the original date having been changed.

ALEX G. DAKE.
tf Secretary and Treasurer.

UP-TO-DATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographer Lyon has spent the past month in the best gallery in the state getting new ideas in Photography. He will keep his CLANTON GALLERY open from the 1ST to the 15TH of each month. tf

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It."

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E Watson, of Georgia, has begun the publication of a magazine?

You know who Mr. Watson is? He's the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of Tom Watson's Magazine was published Feb. 25. It is $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128-page magazine in America if you fail to subscribe. Now we will send you the magazine and THE UNION, your best county paper, for $1.50 per year for both. Don't delay with your subscriptions, but send them in at once. tf

STATE HAPPENINGS

Of General and Local Interest as They Occur.

Both Found Dead.

Gadsden, Ala.—Two miners, Bob Heald, white, and Horace Williams, a negro, were found dead in the ore mines of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company in Attalla about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, and their death is a mystery.

Two shifts are worked at the mines. Some time after midnight the air became foul and the fifteen miners came up from the lower entry, which is three-quarters of a mile from the opening. After the men came up Bob Heald, who operated the pump, said he was going down to see what was the trouble, and the negro volunteered to go with him.

The men were gone so long the waiting miners became alarmed, and one of the number volunteered to go down and see what was the trouble. When he reached the entry where was located the pump the negro Williams was found lying flat on his back, barely breathing, while Heald sat bolt upright against the pump, cold in death.

Will Have New Park.

Gadsden, Ala.—The city council appointed a committee to meet with the Daughters of the Confederacy and ascertain just what their views were on the turning into a park of the land owned by the city overlooking Coosa river.

The Daughters have proposed to put out shrubbery and keep the park in order if the city will lay out walks, drives, etc., and place a fountain in the park. The Daughters also obligate themselves to erect a monument to the memory of Emma Sansom in the park. The work of converting the lot into a park will be commenced at once and pushed to an early completion, and Riverside Park will soon be a reality.

Branch of Brenau College Secured.

Eufaula, Ala.—The deal has been consummated whereby the Union Female College has been leased for a period of ten years to President Van Hoose, of the Brenau College, of Gainesville, Ga. The papers have been signed and Prof. Van Hoose has returned home to make preparations to move here and begin the work of some needed improvements. When these are completed the professor will at once enter upon the work of canvassing for the institution. Citizens are highly elated over the prospects of having one of the finest institutions in this section of the State, and it is believed that it will prove a fortune to the city to have the influence and cooperation of so able an educator.

Injured in Foundry Explosion.

Ensley, Ala.—An explosion of hot metal in the foundry at the steel plant resulted in three well-known steel workers being injured. None of the men were seriously hurt, and it is thought that they will be able to resume their duties in a few days.

The injured are: Alderman E. J. Owen, who received slight injuries; W. Palmer, the foreman of the foundry, who was badly burned on the face, arms and hands, and N. F. Riddle, the craneman, who was painfully hurt by being knocked off of a crane. Mr. Palmer, who was the worse hurt of any of the men, was carried to the Cunningham Hospital for treatment.

Superintendent Shook Hurt.

Ensley, Ala.—J. W. Shook, superintendent of the furnaces for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, was painfully, but not seriously, injured by being struck by a piece of flying steel. Mr. Shook was standing near where the lumps of steel from the steel plant were being broken up, preparatory to remelting, when a piece struck him on the shoulder, inflicting a very painful injury.

National Bank Established.

Evergreen, Ala.—The First National Bank of Evergreen, Ala., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of $25,000. A. R. Jones is president; Lawrence Wild, vice-president; C. E. Baker, cashier.

Wedding Causes Sensation.

Florence, Ala.—A marriage which caused a decided sensation occurred here at the court house. The principals were Mr. John C. Wilson, the son of a prominent wholesale groceryman of this city, and Miss Louise Ross, of Sheffield. The bride is the daughter of Frederick Ross, at one time a prominent official of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad.

Schley Leaves Mobile.

Mobile, Ala.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, who has been in attendance upon the Masonic convention and who has been the recipient of many social courtesies during his stay in Mobile, has left for Washington.

Slayer of Professor Hardy Captured.

Selma, Ala.—Information received here from Camden, Wilcox county, says that a deputy sheriff in Waco, Tex., has wired Sheriff Albritton that Will Ptomey, who shot Prof. Claude Hardy at Pineapple, had been arrested there.

The shooting of Professor Hardy caused a sensation in Wilcox county, and posses scoured the woods for many days in search of the negro.

Two New Corporations.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Leeds Improvement Company, with a capital stock of $80,000 and offices at Birmingham, has filed a notice of its incorporation with the secretary of state. The incorporators are W. J. Cameron, J. B. Elliott, G. R. Harsh, A. W. Smith, D. T. Smith, E. N. Tutwiler and E. F. Enslen.

The Brighton Water Works Company, of Brighton, also filed a notice of its incorporation with the secretary of state, having a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators are J. A. Eastis, S. Stewart and J. H. Farr.

Postoffice Employe Arrested.

Birmingham, Ala.—Charles Ellis, a young man employed in the general delivery at the Birmingham postoffice, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, it being alleged that he appropriated a letter containing three $1 bills, mailed at Haleysville, Ala., to James L. Grosvenor, Birmingham.

A preliminary trial was given before United States Commissioner Birch and the defendant was held to bail in the sum of $300 to appear before the grand jury. The defendant has a large acquaintance.

$400 Reward Offered.

Montgomery, Ala.—Governor Jelks has offered a reward of $400 for the capture and delivery to the sheriff of Cullman county of John Williams, the white man who shot and almost instantly killed State Senator Robert L. Hipp near Joppa Tuesday afternoon.

The governor was in conference over the long distance telephone with a representative citizen of Cullman. He had the matter of a reward in this consideration, however, before he was interviewed by any one.

Steamboats Busy.

Gadsden, Ala.—The steamboats on the Coosa are now doing good business, and all of them are kept busy. The steamer Wagnon arrived from Rome with a large cargo of miscellaneous freight and 125 bales of cotton She loaded 400 sacks of guano and returned at once to Rome. The steamer Alabama brought in eighty-five bales of cotton the same day and a raft of logs and several barges filled with lumber, and returned below with several hundred sacks of guano.

Two Men Are Shot Near Tallassee.

Dadeville, Ala.—Reports have reached here of a shooting affray which occurred twenty miles from here, near Tallassee.

James Weldon and his son, Reed, were shot by Dolphus Golden and both fatally wounded. The elder Weldon was shot in the back and his son in the side with a shotgun. The Weldons were unarmed. Deputies have seen sent to arrest Golden. The shooting was the result of past differences.

To Have Telephone Exchange.

Jacksonville, Ala.—J. L. Brown, manager of the Anniston office of the Southern Bell Telephone exchange, was in this city and plans were perfected by which Jacksonville will have a local telephone office at an early date.

Thus far Manager Brown has succeeded in placing thirty phones, and as soon as he secures a few more orders, he says, he will return to this city to put in the fixtures at the Jacksonville office.

Anniston Troops Inspected.

Anniston, Ala.—The Calhoun Rifles were inspected in their armory at Oxford Thursday night by Capt. J. C. Goodfellow, U. S. A., and Gen. W. W. Brandon, adjutant-general of the state. The inspection was most creditable, and the inspection officers paid the company, officers and men, high compliments on their good showing.

Sheriff of Choctaw.

Montgomery, Ala.—W. D. Wilcox, of Butler, has been appointed sheriff of Choctaw county by Governor Jelks to succeed A. B. Cook, whose resignation was sent in a few days ago.

To Regulate Sale of Morphine.

Union Springs, Ala.—The city council has passed an ordinance to regulate the sale of cocaine, morphine and other kindred drugs. This became necessary since so many negroes are becoming addicted to the habit.

Furnace Relighted.

Pratt City, Ala.—No. 3 furnace of the Republic Iron and Steel Company at Thomas was relighted and the first run of iron made. This plant has been closed down for the past several weeks, during which time the furnace has been relined from bottom to top and repaired in many ways.

All three of the furnaces and the three batteries of coke ovens are in blast at Thomas, and the indications are that all former records will be broken during the coming months.

The only handicap that the company is now confronted with at Thomas is the scarcity of labor. It is stated that the company is in need of about 200 men to work around the furnaces, coke

Prosperity in Athens.

Athens, Ala.—Athens is soon to have a large and profitable industry. The Hollon-Blow Stave Company has secured a splendid location here and will at once erect a $20,000 stave finishing mill, which will give a large number of laborers employment at good wages.

A cracker and candy factory will soon be added to the other industries of Athens, and will be managed by Mr. Henry Christensen.

Moonshiners Captured.

Scottsboro, Ala.—A big wildcat raid was made Friday, and three mountain moonshiners captured red-handed and landed in the county jail. Messrs. Roote, deputy collector, and Henry Arnold, a deputy United States marshal, received information several days ago that a large moonshine still was in operation. They found a large fifty-gallon copper wildcat still in full blast and caught Bill Lyman, John Lyman and Bill Peak red-handed.

The latter were nervy and in the place of trying to make their escape showed fight. One of the Lymans made for his shot gun, a Colt's 45-calibre, but it hung somehow in the scabbard and Deputy Marshal Henry Arnold got the drop on him, and after disarming him took charge of his pistol.

Besides capturing the fifty-gallon still in operation, they also got a brand new still of sixty-gallon capacity, just set up preparatory to making a run, together with fifty gallons of beer, mash and singlings and sixteen gallons of the pure "mountain dew."

The copper worm and the two stills were taken in charge by the revenue officers, together with the prisoners.

The prisoners are all young men and do not look the desperate men that the mountain "wildcatter" usually are.

Cement Bluffs Sold.

Montgomery, Ala.—The governor has sold to C. S. Batchelder of Salt Lake City and J. W. McIntyre of St. Louis rights to mine cement at Oven's Bluff forty miles above Mobile, on the Alabama river on lands owned by the state for $15,000.

Several capitalists of the west have gone into the company which is to mine cement by a new process with a capital of one million dollars. The mines will be located on deep water to Mobile all the year round and it will be possible to float the product into Mobile for very little freight. It has always been hard to get a uniform cement, but with the new process and the Alabama product, it will be easy. Several Alabama men are in the scheme. The idea will be to get to work in time to catch the Panama trade. Part of the money to the state has been paid over.

Mr. Batchelder is a cement expert with a wide knowledge of the business.

Another Act Smashed.

Montgomery, Ala.—The supreme court of Alabama has declared unconstitutional the act of the last legislature attempting to repeal an act of the legislature of 1899 which established the county court of Morgan county. The case in which the decision was rendered was that of the state of Alabama ex rel. Massey Wilson, attorney-general, vs. D. W. Speake, judge of the Eighth judicial circuit.

A mandamus was issued directed to Judge Speake compelling him to restore to the docket of the county court a certain case in question.

Bank for New Market.

Huntsville, Ala.—The New Market Banking and Trust Company has been incorporated under the laws of Alabama to engage in the banking business at New Market, Ala. The officers W. E. Rodgers, J. W. Cochran, T. C. Yarbrough, vice-president, and T. C. Wesson, cashier. The capital stock is $10,000, and is held by a majority of the leading business men of the village. W. F. Yarbrough, J. M. Payne, W. E. Dodgers, J. W. Cochran, T. C. Wesson, L. P. Esslinger, J. O. Orman, A. J. Wilson and Thomas Wilson have been elected directors.

Wounded by Brother.

Mobile, Ala.—Dr. W. F. Cobb, a prominent physician of Barlow Bend, was brought to this city Friday night on the 10:55 Southern train seriously wounded by a gunshot wound in the face which was accidentally done by his brother. He was taken to an infirmary. His condition is considered precarious.

Another Gretna Green Wedding.

Dadeville, Ala.—Wesley Partridge and Miss Annie Partridge, well-known young people of Dadeville, were married at the county court house in Columbus, Ga. It was a Gretna Green affair.

An Old Lady Injured.

Centerville, Ala.—Friday Mrs. Rachael Owens, one of the oldest citizens of this section, sustained severe injuries from a fall. On account of her advanced age it was at first thought that her wounds were fatal, but the physician now says that she will recover.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The contract has been let with J. T. Heflin to bore a well at the intersection of Cotton and Greensboro streets, between the court house and the McLester Hotel, and the work will be commenced within a few days. The contract calls for a well eight inches in diameter and 1,000 feet deep, if necessary to go that far.

Governor Refuses Bond Bids.

Montgomery, Ala.—Governor Jelks has refused to accept any of the bids opened April 4th for the issue of $8,000,000 of refunding bonds to take the place of bonds coming due within the next fifteen months. He says that the number of bids at prices large enough to justify the state in selling were too small to be counted as covering the situation and he has, therefore, decided to sell none at all.

Thorsby

Business Direct

Commercial
OF THORSBY
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information furnished to
who desire to locate in the

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Groceries and Delicat

J. J. STANL
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE

MRS. MARY R. RASB
General Merchandi

G. W. Freem
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks
and Cigars.

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—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, P

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Articles.
LICENSED PHARMA

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E. H. Adams
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Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N. HORNS
General Merchandi

J. R. PARNEL
General Merchandi

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market

Mrs. M. E. Wi
Millinery and Noti

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Good Beds and Me

A Langville &
BLACKSMITH
and
HORSESHOER
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUG

C. L. Forsm
Brick Yar

J. BICE
Charcoal Ove

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VOL. III.

GENERAL STATE

Current News Garnered as It
the Plant of Report

Raid on "Moonshiners."

Ala.—J. O. Thompson
Ala.—J. C. Montgomery
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more illicit distilling going on
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county line than there has
twenty years.

Boy Had Narrow Escape.

, Ala.—A small boy living near
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Preacher Retails Liquor.

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of Clanton, Ala., a regularly
minister of the Methodist
as bound over to the federal
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nder a bond of $200 on the
retailing liquor without a

Building a Boat.

lis, Ala.—Mr. Alex Sledge is
power boat built, the frame
is already completed. The
going on at the waterworks
when completed it will be
wing service. It will be pro-
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rts More Coke Ovens.

ham, Ala.—The Woodward
pany has blown in another
coke ovens of more than
s coke oven plant at Dolo-
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The company is now in a po-
furnish all its own needs for
furnaces to be supplied at-
t. The new furnaces, the
of the Woodward Company,
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causing a loss of $15,000,
well covered by insurance.

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Thorsby
Business Directo

Commercial Cl
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELI... information furnished to ... who desire to locate in the ...

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Groceries and Delicate...

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBE
General Merchandi...

G. W. Freema
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, T... and Cigars.

Thorsby Wine
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Pr...

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and T... Articles.
LICENSED PHARMAC...

A. Malmgren
Watchmaker & Jew...

E. H. Adams
General Merchan...
Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N. HORNSB...
General Merchandi...

J. R. PARNEL...
General Merchandi...

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wi...
Millinery and Notio...

The Thorsby ...
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A Langville & ...
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUG...

C. L. Forsm...
Brick Yar...

J. BICE
Charcoal Oven...

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EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., APRIL 27, 1905 NO. 5

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

Current News Garnered as It Falls From the Plant of Report.

Raid on "Moonshiners."

...Thompson, col... accompanied ... Montgomery, V. S. ... R. A. Smith, W. S. ... and City Marshal ... raid on an illicit ... Mill, in Winston ... a forty-gallon ... Cantrell was ... by Deputy Montgom... raiding party. ... arraigned before United States ...sioner Shields and pleaded ... the charge of operating an ... He was placed under bond ... before the United States ... in May, bond being ... Collector Thompson and ... party are still in ... diligent search ... It is reported that ... distilling going on ... north of the ... than there has ...

Boy Had Narrow Escape.

...Ala.—A small boy living near ... was the Willipus... ... the big steam street roller ... is rolling the newly ... street ... near meeting ... Engineer Wood ... the machine straight ... not paying attention to the ... he had occasion to reverse ... engine. ... sudden stopping of the machine ... the little boy, who was stealing ... from his perch and his cries as ... rolling machine reached him lead to ... of the engine just in time ... it crushing the little form ... mass. Warning has ... given by the authorities for ... to keep their children off the ... and it is hoped that here... trouble will be had.

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$5,000 Fire in Montgomery.

...mery, Ala.—Fire gutted the ... Gerson & Co., and Steagall ... causing a loss of $15,000, ... well covered by insurance.

Poll Tax Report.

Montgomery, Ala.—The reports of the tax collectors of the state for the year shows that the total collections of poll taxes for the year 1904 have been $62,750. Of this amount $2,447 is credited to 1903, $1,309 to 1902, and $499 to 1901. Those counties which have the largest amounts in 1904 taxes are given as follows: Blount, $1,172; Clay, $1,109; Cullman, $1,700; Etowah, $1,167; Houston, $1,017; Jefferson, $4,763; Madison, $1,220; Marion, $1,110; Marshall, $1,657; Mobile, $1,510; Montgomery, $1,657; Morgan, $1,405; Pike, $1,019; Randolph, $1,222; Shelby, $1,089; St. Clair, $1,040; Tallapoosa, $1,093; Tuscaloosa, $1,123; Walker, $1,430. The smallest comes from Russell county, which pays $153, while Macon pays only $223, and Greene $248. It is shown that for the year 1904, therefore, the taxes of this class collected amounted to $58,945.

The collections for the year 1903 were the first under the new lay by which a man may leave off his tax and disfranchise himself. These ran back to cover 1901. They were, for that year, $132,663, divided as follows: 1903, $118,726.50; 1902, $11,347.50; 1901, $2,589.

For 1902 the total collections were $101,819, and so far in the fiscal year of 1905 they have been $90,275.81.

Wreck on the Mobile & Ohio.

Mobile, Ala.—Thursday afternoon while trying a new engine just overhauled in the Whistler shops of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, five miles north of Mobile, the engine ran into an open switch, and while going at full speed ran into a string of box cars on a siding. The impact threw Engineer Jack Meade out, and he was caught under the front of the tender and his right leg cut off at the hip, in addition to numerous other injuries, from which he died. Those injured were:

Thomas Kohl, leg broken and lost two fingers.

Richard Kelley, right leg broken, right arm broken, badly bruised about the body.

Charles Spicer, knocked senseless; recovered.

Arthur Sanders, colored, badly bruised about face and head.

To Hang for Murder.

Guntersville, Ala.—Bob Watts was convicted in the circuit court of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung. The crime for which Watts is to be hung was the killing of Jack Winkle, a Confederate soldier, on January 11, 1905.

Watts hid behind a large tree on the public road which Winkle was to pass late in the evening from work, and as Winkle passed he shot him in the back with a .38-calibre Martin rifle. The purpose was to secure money which Watts supposed Winkle carried. Winkle was mortally wounded but his cries brought help and Watts fled.

Watts had purposely on the same day dug a hole near the road at this place which was supposed to be Winkle's grave.

Postoffice Appointments.

Washington, D. C.—Forest E. McVay appointed postmaster at Winn, Clarke county, vice Joseph Cravey, resigned. Rural routes ordered established May 15: Caledonia, Wilcox county, route 1, population 421, houses 100; Crossville, DeKalb county, route 1, population 433, houses 103; Killen, Lauderdale county, route 1, population 500, houses 121. Waterloo, Lauderdale county, serving 550 people and 140 houses.

Leg Broken by a Log.

Scottsboro, Ala.—Andy Wilhelms, a young farmer living near town, while loading logs had the misfortune to get his leg broken by a chain breaking and throwing a huge log on him, crushing both bones in his leg.

Contracts for Convicts.

Montgomery, Ala.—The state board of convict inspectors has leased 150 state convicts, males, to the Henderson Boyd Lumber Company for service at Richburg for $30 a month each.

Under the terms of the contract the state will feed and care for the prisoners and guard them.

This is regarded by state officials as an exceptionally good contract for the state.

Automobile Accident.

Gadsden, Ala.—Joe W. Hammond and his automobile fell down an embankment Thursday and Mr. Hammond was painfully injured, making a narrow escape from death.

Court House to Remain.

Edwardsville, Ala.—Captain Sedberry, state examiner, who was sent up from Montgomery to examine the petition for the removal of the court house from Edwardsville to Heflin, has been here examining the papers. Thursday was the day for the trial, and after examining the petition it was found that 196 had withdrawn and about 400 were unqualified. There being only 875 on the petition asking for the removal, this left only 275 of the 1,445 asking for the removal.

They then adjourned until Friday morning at 8 o'clock. The leaders came up from Heflin and had a meeting with their lawyers, and Friday they withdrew the petition, thus closing a strong fight, which in all probability settles the question for the future, as the new jail is to be commenced at once, the contract already being let, which calls for the completion by October, 1905.

White Man Kills an Old Negro.

Gadsden, Ala.—Pink Jones, white, aged about 30, shot and killed Fayette Jelks, colored, aged 65, near Attalla about 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Jones had threatened to kill W. S. Hathaway on sight, and had lain in wait for him as he came along the trail coming from his work at the furnace. Jones and the negro were together when Hathaway came upon them. Jones commenced cursing Hathaway and threatening to kill him. Hathaway told him he was unarmed. Jones then cursed the negro and without a word of warning emptied the contents of his gun into the negro's left breast, causing instant death. Jones escaped. The negro Jelks was an herb doctor, old and inoffensive. Jones has a bad reputation.

Tragedy Near Mobile.

Mobile, Ala.—Friday night Frank Joulian, proprietor of a road house on Bay Shell road, was called to his door and asked if he had wine. He replied, "No, but we have beer," and then turned to re-enter the house, when he was shot, supposedly by John Ellis, a contractor, formerly of Indian Territory, but who has been a resident of Mobile for some months.

Ellis was accompanied by Earle Rosselle in a single buggy. Another couple was also accompanying them—John Morris, alias Robert Mohr, and Della Howard.

The shooting is the sequel of a personal encounter some weeks ago between Ellis and Joulian in a saloon in this city, in which Ellis was worsted. All parties were arrested. Ellis was slated for shooting with intent to murder and the other three as witnesses.

Joulian was taken to the City Infirmary, and the chief of police at 1 a. m. was called upon to take his dying statement.

Coffee County Raid.

Troy, Ala.—Deputy Collector E. N. Winters and Deputy Marshals A. B. Colquitt and A. J. Collier came to Troy Friday morning from a raid in Coffee county. Willie Houston and Willie Arrington were brought before United States Commissioner Tutwiler by Deputy Marshal Collier, charged with illicit distilling, and were committed to jail in default of bail. Deputy Marshal Colquitt brought W. H. Stone before United States Commissioner Tutwiler, and he pleaded guilty and was bound over to await the action of the next federal grand jury under $200 bond. Two illicit distilleries were destroyed by the officers near Roeton on the 19th inst., one of them belonging to Hurston and Arrington and the other to W. H. Stone.

Decatur, Ala.—Sheriff J. H. Wiggins silently slipped away to Birmingham Thursday afternoon and during the night took from the Jefferson county jail John Collier and Harvey Smith, the two negroes who have been under arrest there for some time, charged with the murder of Miss Belle Bloodworth.

Three Burned to Death.

Greensburg, Pa.—By the explosion of a bottle of gasoline in the home of John E. Kunkle three children of the family were burned to death and a fourth so fearfully injured that her recovery is a matter of doubt.

Demopolis, Ala.—Demopolis is trying to secure the Alabama, Pensacola and Western railway. The Commercial club is considering a proposition from R. D. Patterson in this connection. A double track road from Memphis to Pensacola is proposed. This city is asked to give $20,000 in cash, depot facilities, etc.

Windham Taken to His Home.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Rev. Sam H. Windham, the insane man who went into a room with the Rev. Sam Jones, the evangelist, Friday and threatened to kill him, was taken to his home in Ozark, Ala., late in the afternoon. He had little to say except to thank the jailers for their kindness to him.

FRANCE FORCES RUSSIA

Rojestvensky's Fleet Ordered to Leave Kamranh Bay.

ADMIRAL TOGO IN READINESS

Japanese Commander Lies in Wait For the Czar's Armada—France Not Strong Enough to Force Her Neutrality, But Sends Urgent Message to St. Petersburg.

Tokio, Japan.—France has informed this Government that it has taken all necessary measures to prevent the Russian Baltic fleet from remaining any longer in French territorial waters. It has been assumed here that this effort by France is in the form of a message to St. Petersburg requesting the departure of the hostile squadron from Kamranh Bay immediately. The warships of France in the China Sea, it has been recognized here, are not powerful enough to enforce neutrality.

Two cruisers, a gunboat and five torpedo boats constitute the French navy on the coast of Annam, and Tokio understands that the French Ministry has not the physical power at this time to enforce its sovereignty. A formal request to Russia, however, if made, as is intimated by cable here, would bring the situation to a crisis. Should Rojestvensky decline to sail from Kamranh and Callao bays and thus defy the power of France, there would be no reason why Japan should not attack the Russian fleet in the harbors of French Indo-China.

The Tokio Government had directly requested that France observe neutrality, and was wholly satisfied with the intimation from M. Delcasse that Russia has been informed her hostile fleet has remained too long in the harbors of Annam. The Japanese Foreign Department sent to Paris direct proof that several battleships and cruisers had been for three days well within the three-mile limit. M. Delcasse was courteously told that the French officials in the Province of Annam could confirm this statement by cable.

This message to France was followed by one to London identical in character, but it was understood that Baron Hyashi requested the English Admiralty Department to send its British China squadron to the coast of Annam, so that plain observance might be had of the breach of neutrality should the Russian squadron continue to remain in French territorial waters. The insistence of Japan that the Russian squadron must depart has aroused great enthusiasm in Tokio, not because of the diplomatic phase of the subject, but because it made certain the belief that Admiral Togo was ready to strike, and simply wanted to force the Russian ships out into the China Sea.

Once Rojestvensky was forced to sail from Kamranh and Callao bays, the sea fight could not be long delayed. He could go southeast, of course, to one of the Philippine Island ports, where, however, he would be permitted to remain only a short time. He could go northeast to Hong Kong, a British port, where strict neutrality also would be observed. From either a Philippine or British port he would be at once reported to the Japanese navy, and on his departure would be subject at once to attack.

It was unofficially reported here that Rojestvensky has sailed with all his ships on a course southeast, which would bring him between the Paracels Islands and the Philippines. This rumor came from responsible officials in the Imperial Navy Department, but could not be confirmed.

Asked directly the question whether Rojestvensky's squadron had departed from Kamranh Bay, Baron Kosako answered by saying the ships were in the harbor at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Paris, France.—As a result of communications between the governments in Paris and St. Petersburg, the Russian Minister of Marine forwarded urgent orders to Admiral Rojestvensky to rigorously respect the neutrality of French waters. This was a precautionary measure. In addition special instructions have been sent to the Governor-General of Indo-China, M. Beau, and Foreign Minister Delcasse instructed the French Minister at Tokio to give the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs assurance that it was France's purpose to preserve strict neutrality, these being similar to the assurances given to Dr. Motono, the Japanese Minister in Paris.

THROUGH BURNING BRIDGE.

Mail Section of Chicago-Florida Express on the Southern Wrecked.

Rome, Ga.—A part of the first section of the northbound Chicago-Florida express on the Southern Railway was wrecked in a burning trestle six and a half miles from Rome. No one was killed, but several of the crew were injured. The section carried only baggage and express and mail cars. The engine passed over the burning bridge, but the two cars following went into the burning structure. The damage is reported to be heavy.

ROJESTVENSKY CUTS CABLE.

Repeats Dewey's Famous Action at Battle of Manila Bay.

London, England.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Singapore learns that Russian agents have cut the cable between Foochow and Formosa.

PERISH IN CONVENT FIRE

Four Bedridden Old Women and Nine Girls Among Victims.

Other Sisters in Quebec Institution Brave Death to Save Children Until Overcome by Smoke.

Montreal, Quebec.—Fourteen lives were lost in a fire which early in the morning destroyed the little convent of St. Anne, in the village of St. Genevieve. Sister Marie Adjeteur, music mistress of the convent, sacrificed her life in attempting to rescue the young girl pupils, nine of whom perished with four aged women.

Sister Marie Robertine and Sister Marie Therese of Jesus were badly burned. All of the old women who were lost in the fire were too feeble to leave their beds, and were burned to death without being able to help themselves.

The flames started in the quarter of the convent used as a home for aged women of the village, and spread with such rapidity that there was little time for anybody to escape. The brave sisters dashed through the halls risking death to save their charges. The children who perished were penned in the dormitory and had been overcome by smoke when the sisters forced their way to the rescue. Sister Marie Adjeteur was found in the centre of the group of bodies of the nine pupils on the second floor of the building. The other two sisters were found in the halls by volunteer firemen of the village and were carried out almost dead.

The convent was a branch of the Order of the Sisters of St. Anne of Lachine, and was built many years ago. Its gray stone walls and massive construction made it an interesting place to visitors to the little village of St. Genevieve. The village is in the parish of Jacques Cartier County, on Reviere des Prairies, three miles from Beaconsfield and five miles from Pointe Claire. When the fire broke out shortly after midnight the inmates of the convent were sleeping. On the first floor was the hospice for old women, one of whom gave the first alarm.

The flames spread from floor to floor with unaccountable rapidity, for the building was supposed to be constructed in such a way that it would resist fire. The dormitory on the second floor had thirty girl pupils, in ages from eight to eighteen years. The sisters' sleeping rooms were on the same floor. Frightful excitement followed the alarm. The flames spread to the dormitory before the children could reach the halls. The little ones were huddled at one of the windows when the sisters broke into the room. In terror they shrieked to the latter to save them.

Many times the sisters ran back and forth to the dormitory, rescuing children until the flames drove out all but Sisters Marie Adjeteur, Marie Therese and Marie Robertine, who plunged into the furnace to save the nine little ones. Sister Marie Adjeteur had the group of nine about her when, overcome by smoke, she dropped and perished with them. The other two sisters groped their way out of the dormitory, but fell in the hall.

Bucket brigades were formed by villagers, but their efforts were unavailing. Attempts were made to connect by telephone with St. Claire, but for some reason the town could not be raised, and the hope of summoning aid from Montreal had to be abandoned. The convent burned until there was nothing left but its picturesque stone walls, which stand blackened and gaunt. The bodies of the fourteen were recovered by men who risked their lives to get them.

NAVY DISPLAY FOR PAUL JONES.

Squadron of Warships to Bring His Body to the United States.

Paris, France.—The State Department has advised Ambassador Porter that an American squadron will be sent to take the body of Paul Jones to the United States, probably in June. It is expected that the French Government will participate in an imposing funeral pageant when the body leaves Paris. Detailed plans have not yet been made, but it probably will take place just before the Franch national holiday, July 14. Large forces of French soldiers and sailors will form the escort.

The following cable messages have been exchanged:

"Admiral Dewey to Ambassador Porter:

"'Cordial congratulations upon the wonderful results of your search.—George Dewey, Admiral United States Navy.'"

"Ambassador Porter to Admiral Dewey:

"'Happy to receive congratulations concerning the father of the American Navy from his most illustrious successor.'"

COLLEGE BUILDING BURNED.

Vanderbilt University Suffers Loss of $200,000—Water Supply Inadequate.

Nashville, Tenn.—The main building of Vanderbilt University, the leading educational institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at $200,000.

Owing to an inadequate water supply and a strong wind the structure could not be saved. Flying sparks ignited several small residences and stables on Hayes and Church streets, several blocks away, and these burned despite the efforts of the firemen. The origin of the flames in the university is not known.

Vanderbilt University was founded in 1875 by Commodore Vanderbilt.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

L. V. STABLER, M. D
Physician & Surgeon
Office Over Horn's Drug Store
Thorsby, Alabama

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama.

PURE GOODS
The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Spring
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.
Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old	

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon, Calera, Ala.

F. M. Foshee, of Clanton, is with the above house and would be pleased to have all Chilton county people call on him.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

PRETTY THINGS TO WEAR

New York City.—Blouse jackets made with postillion effects are among the latest the season has to offer and are exceedingly chic and fashionable. This one is made in box pleats that give exceptionally good lines to the figure, and

BLOUSE JACKET.

is shown in chiffon broadcloth with vest and cuffs of velvet, revers and turnover cuffs of heavy lace, a combination that always is satisfactory and effective. The design, however, is appropriate for all seasonable suitings, and when velvet is too heavy, silk or any contrasting material that may be preferred can be substituted. The postillion with basque extension is separate and can be used or omitted as preferred.

The jacket consists of the fitted lining, fronts, back, vest and revers, which are stitched to the fronts, their under edges being extended to give the stole effect. Both fronts and back are box-pleated and are joined to the belt. The sleeves are arranged over linings, which are faced to form the cuffs, and are full above the elbows, with roll-over flare cuffs that give an exceedingly smart touch, but which can be reversed, as shown in the small view, whenever preferred. The postillion and basque are attached to the belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one, four and one-half yards twenty-seven, or two and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, with one and three-fourth yards of all-over lace and one and one-half yards of velvet to make as illustrated, and two and one-half yards of silk for lining.

This is Silk Year.

This is a silk year, and ribbons of great beauty are used lavishly on the new hats. As a rule they are of the softest and most pliable silks, and are put on, not in stiff bows, but folded and crushed into rosettes. Several tones of a color are used in these rosettes, giving a flower-like effect.

Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist.

Dainty waists made of fine lawns and tucked in lingerie style are among the most attractive of the season and are shown in many variations. This one is eminently simple and can be laundered with ease at the same time that it is smart and attractive. As illustrated, the material is Persian lawn, the tie and belt being of pale blue, but the waist is adapted both to similar thin materials and to all those suited to tucks, whether of silk, wool or cotton. The sleeves are quite novel and are tucked at the wrists where they are joined to the straight cuffs.

The waist is made with fronts and back, the back being plain, simply being drawn down in gathers at the waist line, while the fronts are tucked at the shoulders and are finished with a regulation box pleat. The sleeves are in shirt waist style, finished with openings which are cut beneath the tucks and finished invisibly. The collar consists of the stock and the tie, which are made complete and finished at the centre back.

A Late Design by May Manton.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and seven-eighth yards twenty-one, three and

three-fourth yards twenty-seven, or two yards forty-four inches wide, with one-fourth yard of bias silk for tie.

Again the Shirt Waist.

Evidently the shirt waist suit is to be as good as ever. It is certainly trim and smart and positively distinguished as compared with skirt and waists totally unrelated to each other. In white lawn there are dainty affairs as fetching as they will be suitable. Fine tucks, Valenciennes lace, embroidery and French knots are noted in the decoration of these crisp suits. There are cape-yoke effects and there are straight up-and-down effects. The skirts show only enough trimming to keep them in countenance with the waist.

Cloth Skirts.

Cloth skirts are this season worn with velvet jackets. This is a new idea and one which bids fair to be decidedly popular. This jacket, however, to be in good style, must be one cut with basques and to be quite elaborately trimmed. The skirt is of broadcloth, matching exactly the color of the jacket.

SAGE DROVE BARGAIN IN LOAD OF HAY

The Economical Millionaire Made Neighbor Pay For Ride in Work of Hired Man.

Russell Sage has not squandered very much on clothes and personal luxuries during his long life, still he has spent some pretty large sums on horses, his love of which has amounted almost to a passion. Some time ago he paid $10,000 for a team of trotters for use at his country place on Long Island, and the first time he was to drive them he asked Frank Tilford, who was a neighbor of his, to go with him. How Uncle Russell made the rotund Tilford pay for his outing is still told with great glee throughout the countryside.

After driving a little way a team was seen approaching drawing a load of salt hay out from the meadows along the shore. Immediately said Sage:

"I am paying too much money for bedding for my horses. Now we'll see what this man wants for his load of hay."

So the stranger was stopped and the aged financier began negotiations.

"What do you want for that load of hay?"

"Five dollars," was the reply.

"Five dollars?" said Sage; "why it is not worth a cent more than three. It does not cost you anything; all you have to do is to cut it."

"Well," replied the farmer, "it takes a good half a day's work and the use of my horses and wagon."

But Sage would not pay $5, so a compromise was made on $4 for the load delivered.

"Where shall I leave it?" said the farmer.

"At Frank Tilford's," said Uncle Russell, and turning to Tilford, as they drove on, he said:

"You see, Frank, if he knew that hay was for Russell Sage he would not let it go for less than $7. And by the way, when he leaves it at your place, just let your man bring it over to my barn."

WISE WORDS.

Joy is not in things, it is in us.—Rev. Charles Wagner.

Formal creeds are but cloaks for man's spiritual ignorance.

The anguish of longing is preferable to the fullness of satiety.

The intellectual culture which sterilizes the heart is a crime against nature.

Industrious wisdom often prevents what lazy folks think inevitable.—Simmons.

Bar the lobby—the bane of every legislative body!—Governor Mickey, of Nebraska.

Our civic progress depends largely on the provisions of education.—Mayor McClellan, of New York.

Nature has decreed that nothing fraught with life shall escape the bitterness of nature's strife.

Many a man's reputation would not know his character if they met on the same street.—Elbert Hubbard.

I prefer a less great name in military annals to having 30,000 lives on my conscience.—General Stoessel.

Fate never wounds more deeply the generous heart than when a blockhead's insult points the dart.—Johnson.

To make knowledge valuable, you must have the cheerfulness of wisdom. Goodness smiles to the last.—Emerson.

Of all the cants in this canting world, though the cant of hypocrites may be the worst, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting.—Sterne.

The liar generally passes his time boasting of his hatred of liars, thinking thereby to cover his own defects; but he neither hoodwinks others or himself.—Lavator.

In a London Restaurant.

The old farmer had dined well, as befitted a son of the soil when in London on a visit, but to the waiter's surprise he evinced a tendency to depart without bestowing a tip on the man who had supplied his wants.

He fussed about the old gentleman, and cast his "you-aren't-going-to-forget-me" stare on him, but to no purpose. Then he determined that severe measures would have to be adopted.

"Perhaps you are not aware, sir," said he, "that the waiters here receive no wages. Ahem!"

"Then," said the old farmer, "the more fules you to work for naething, when I wad gie ye half a crown a week and your meat tae fricht craws!" —Tit-Bits.

Test of Friendship.

There is no truer test of friendship than one which will understand the silences which often fall between people. You are sitting with a friend, talking interestingly, suddenly the conversation lags, stops altogether, and the two of you sit silent, possibly for half an hour, without a word being spoken. And yet neither misses anything, the calm content and serenity of spirit which pervade all the surroundings prove the sympathy which exists that makes understanding complete. That is the real friendship which respects moods and demands nothing which it is not willing to bestow in return.

German Religious Statistics.

A recent study of the confessional statistics in Germany is the subject of detailed analysis in the Tablet, according to which there were in 1900 in the empire 35,131,104 Protestants and 20,231,141 Roman Catholics. Besides these the census recorded 203,793 "other Christians," 35,000 Old Catholics and 586,833 Jews—not quite so many as in New York City.—Churchman.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY DEAN F. K. SANDERS, OF YALE UNIVERSITY.

Subject: The Most Beautiful Book.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—In the absence of Dr. A. J. Lyman, the pastor, the pulpit of South Congregational Church was occupied Sunday by Dean F. K. Sanders, D. D., the head of the Divinity School of Yale University. He took for his subject "The Most Beautiful Book in the World," and said:

My theme rests on the authority of one renowned for his literary knowledge, Renan, who is deservedly famous as a student of literature and of the Bible. He declared that the gospel of Luke was the most beautiful book in the world. No one can, of course, test this statement who is not familiar with the gospel. To the superficial reader it is only one of the stories of the life of Jesus. The skill, the power, the pathos and the sympathy of the writer become clearer with every rereading of the book. An early tradition spoke of Luke the painter, and said he had painted a portrait of the Virgin. That tradition, whether true or not, was not very far from right. It may be said that he gave us, in a fashion, the most beautiful picture of Mary of Nazareth; it stands out before us with lively distinctness. Everything goes to show that Luke was a Greek, familiar with the best literature of his day, a keen observer and careful investigator. He seems to have had unusual opportunity for observing and describing the life and personality of the Lord. Among other things he gives evidence of possessing the true historic spirit. You will notice how he is interested in tracing the Lord's active ministry from place to place. The story is told in an orderly fashion that helps us to arrange the facts far better than the other gospels could. You will notice also that Luke is fond of following up the physical and moral growth of our Lord. He is also careful to connect his story with the history of the time—with Roman and Syrian history. He is careful to place the life of Jesus in its larger environment and to show what Jesus was in relation to the world about him, and we shall see why it was that that point of view laid such hold upon him. This was natural to a cultured Greek, and it was necessary if his purpose was to influence his cultured countrymen.

What is it, we may ask, that constitutes a beautiful book, and does this third gospel possess those attributes in a supreme degree? It would seem to me that a beautiful book ought to have in the first place a noble conception, which in some way awakens and dominates the soul, and it ought to have a skillful, but simple plan of development rightly grasped and enjoyed. There must be good taste and right judgment in the choice of the material which enables us to grasp details and to see the gradual unfolding which the writer would set forth. And there should be felicitous expression of everything which the writer seeks to set forth. These are the fundamentals of a beautiful book.

First, in its beautiful conception. The theme is the active life of Jesus, and it is far more than that; it is the broad life which He lived with others. Luke loses no chance to show how outsiders sought opportunities to come in contact with Jesus and always evoked a response. We see His parents, disciples, friends and casual acquaintances with entire directness, and yet it was not Jesus the man that Luke tells about, but the Lord Jesus. Luke never forgets that those to whom he refers are now the risen Lord and the apostles of the church. A famous critic said: "Luke ever spares the twelve, especially Peter." He omits many little details even regarding our Lord, such as the agony in the garden, and many about the apostles, especially Peter, which are given in Matthew and Mark. Why? Apparently because he did not think it was worth while. He was studying the work of the Lord in reverent fashion. It was not his purpose to simply put down facts, but to show those facts which would bring out the explanation of the fact that Jesus was the risen Lord of humanity, and that the twelve were the "glorious company of the apostles." It was not even just that, but to show Jesus in all His power, and greatness, and holiness, and grace, the friend of all who were in any kind of need, the Saviour of human kind, the one power to whom the whole world ought to bow. That seems something like the thought that was in the mind of Luke.

But to go to the plan of development. It is extremely simple. Mark's gospel consists of a series of scenes which bring out the life of Jesus with startling realism. Luke and Matthew are not like that. Luke seeks to give the historical association, a plain and simple view of the development of the life, and it is unique in its simplicity. He has two chapters devoted to the infancy and boyhood of Jesus, and in the last two verses he shows the thirty years of growth of Jesus. Then two chapters serve to bring us to the point when, in full maturity, and with absolute command over Himself and His purposes, He was ready for the work which opened before Him. So three or four chapters give us the preparation for this public ministry, tell us of John the Baptist, how Jesus came to him, the details of the baptism and temptation; then follows the genealogy, and we are prepared for the actual story of the active work of Jesus. Then comes the story of His ministry, from Galilee to Jerusalem, and then the last week in Jerusalem, the Passion, and lastly the resurrection and ascension, easy to follow and comprehensive. Luke adds six out of twenty miracles and eighteen out of twenty-three parables and a great deal of choice material.

In the third place is the exquisite taste and sympathy. Luke's gospel is a universal gospel. He emphasizes the fact that the ministry of Christ was for all. Dante called Luke the writer of the story of the gentleness of Christ. He alone tells the stories of the good Samaritan, the prodigal son, the great supper, the Pharisee and the publican, the dinner in the house of Simon, and, lastly, the story of the repentant robber. All is a part of his great theme. Nor was it accidental that Luke shows us so many types of women and gives them honor, a strange thing in his day. His remarkable delineation of Mary, **the mother of Jesus, with her strong, deep womanliness, gentle, trustful and pure, resolute and self-controlled; how is it done? Just a word here and there. Truly we call his the gospel of womanhood, but it is only a part of that broader vision of the true purposes of Jesus and His work.**

Perhaps the most direct proof of the quality of Luke's gospel is in its charm of expression. Where can you find anything more exquisite than the story of the birth at Bethlehem, or of the scene in the synagogue at Nazareth, or than the pathetic story of the widow's son, or of the woman "that was a sinner?" We should need to take a whole book to make such profound impressions. The stories of Mary and Martha and of Zacheus of that walk to Emmaus—how impossible to read it without having our hearts burn within us also! Luke was truly a portrait painter. An ancient legend said Luke was the founder of Christian art.

Now the last and finest test of perfection is unity. Passages in the book of Luke are like gems in a royal crown. The book is a tribute of a reverent disciple to the Lord Christ, showing His relationship to man and striving to convey the impression of His personality. As if Luke should say: "Cannot you see that He embodied the universal ideal of a perfectly God-like life; that He over-passed human possibility and gave in His life the evidence of being divine?" To be appreciated the book must be constantly and reverently read until it is fixed in the memory. Then it will do its constructive work in our souls. It will encourage us, that gospel of Luke, to let the whole Bible have its right of way in our lives, and it will suggest the way in which the Bible can become, in our hearts, the source of genuine and constant upbuilding.

The Pulpit Vitalized.

Pulpit power, which for a time seemed to be on the wane, is returning, and it is largely because the preaching is less of a literary character, less of finished essays and topical discussions, semi-secular. It is now more vitalized and energized with the Spirit's power. Those who heard some of our most famous preachers ten years ago would scarcely believe they were the same men speaking if heard to-day. Dr. Gunsaulus, who used to deliver those polished sermons in Plymouth Church, Chicago, ten years ago, could not hold the great audience in the down-town auditorium which he addresses now if he used those old-time sermons, or better ones of the same order. Something seemed to come into this fine man's life a few years ago which admonished him that nothing but the power of God could make a sermon great, and he has been preaching great sermons since that day. Dr. Hillis used to charm a literary audience in Central Music Hall with an essay which glittered like a newly cut stone from the hands of a lapidary, but if reports are true, that is not the kind of sermons that Dr. Hillis is preaching now. Indeed, he himself is quoted recently as saying that oratorical pulpit flights are the bane of preaching, and that clergy and laity shared an equal responsibility in the saving of souls. "The preacher," said Dr. Hillis, "must not treat on topical subjects Sunday after Sunday, but must preach the gospel of Jesus Christ. The church is not the preacher's field; it is his force, and it is the man who has not crossed the church's threshold for years upon whom you have a claim." It is that possibility which makes a preacher's work inspiring, but also tremendously responsible. What Sabbath may he not have among his hearers a soul that is hungering and thirsting for the bread and the water of life? What an infinite crime to give him a stone, or quite as bad, a handful of artificial flowers."

Be Good For Something.

The highest virtue consists of more than merely being good. It is being good for something; and good for something not to one's self alone, but to others and to God. That negative, self-complacent virtue which is only a strict abstention from evil, is of a quality far inferior to the virtue which suppresses evil or helps another to resist it. Virtue, in the old Latin sense, is synonymous with valor. It implies not only an espousal, but a championship, and, if necessary, a fight. Virtue is not only being good, but doing good, and the better we are the more we ought to do. We believe in these words of R. R. Bowker:

"It is bad for the ignorant and the vicious to do ill. It is worse for the educated and honest to do nothing."

Disloyalty.

When a Christian is at peace with any sin in his own life, when he is reconciled to any evil habit, or becomes indifferent to anything in his own character which renders him unlike Christ, he is disloyal to his Master. In like manner, when a citizen of the Kingdom of God is at peace with any sin of society, becomes reconciled to any evil habits of the community or indifferent to anything that is inconsistent with the full coming of God's Kingdom on earth, he is disloyal to the kingdom.—Josiah Strong, D. D.

Open the Doors.

You close your doors and brood over your own miseries and the wrongs people have done you; whereas, if you would but open those doors, you might come out into the light of God's truth, and see that His heart is as clear as sunlight toward you. If you would but let Him teach you, you would find your perplexities melt away like the snow in the spring till you could hardly believe you ever felt them.—George Macdonald.

Christ Walks on Our Feet.

Christ would still seek the lost, but He must do it now on our feet: He would still minister, but He must do it with our hands; He would still warm and comfort and encourage and instruct, but He must do it with our lips. If we refuse to perform these offices for Him, what right have we to call ourselves members of His body in vital union with Him?—Josiah Strong.

A Wonderful Light.

If you are willing to choose the seeming darkness of faith instead of the illumination of reason, wonderful light will break upon you from the Word of God.—A. J. Gordon.

THE SUNDAY SCH

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM FOR APRIL 30.

Subject: Jesus Washing the Feet, John xiii., 1-14—Gold Gal. v., 13—Memory Verses, Commentary on the Day's L

I. At the supper table "The Passover." This was three great Jewish feasts called the feast of "unlea because only unleavened allowed. "Hour was com approaching agony and de was no uncertainty wi perfectly did He work that He knew when He the close of His earthly part unto the Father passion and ascension this departure, as taking one hour. "His own." H "Which were in the world." to continue longer in its difficulties. "Loved unto end." 1. To the intermo love (margin of R. V.). 2 without end.

2. "Supper being ended the meal having begun had already reclined. It Luke's account that as t reclining couches as the ancient custom required explained the washing feet by Jesus a rebuke on humility and pride now put." Judas formed days before this, on the what happened at the hou the leper; see Matt. 26:14 knowing." This verse is s unclouded perception of H the Father, the commission from Him, and His approac to Him, possessed His so incarnation Jesus came t His death and resurr to God. Christ came fro bring God to us. He went to bring us to God.

II. Jesus washes the d vs. 4, 5).

4. "Riseth from supper ter they had taken their pl table. The washing steps place before the singu His garments." His ou cloak which would incom leaving the tunic, which w dinary dress of a servant "Himself." The girding readiness for service. To to complete the full dress or slave. A bold condesc Master, who was about glory, and the aspiring d were too lofty to wash feet, and were anxious stations in life. 5. "Beg We have a very expressive meaning of this action. that it was performed to ample of humility, or eve tration. It was simply menial service that ought to done by the disciples, but w refused or neglected to do. arose and performed the se vice Himself. No wonder conscience-smitten disciples amazed, and that Peter felt i must not wash his feet.

III. A conversation wi 6-11). 6. "Then cometh it was Peter's turn to be Lord, dost Thou." Dost Thou of God, the Messiah, perform ble office of a servant for Peter had often seen the h his Lord, but never as in th and he recoiled with an un sense of shame and astonish other disciples seem to have Jesus to wash their feet in s attire. The loaves packed them, mingled them, and sent them for to the Mount of Olives, and t afterward Ebenezer and his were on their way to join the s

[illegible] Five [illegible] them than other lozenges, Sabina," he said, 14: a still clearer understand the crucifixion; better s tecost; a full knowledge Jesus did for His own was in eternity.

8. "Shalt never." Not nity shalt Thou wash my Thee not." With the he of which this is only a p wilt not submit to this [illegible] to that. "No part with M 1. The first condition of was submission to Christ. washing was a symbol of cleansing, and so Peter Christ's words (v. 9). "N only." He goes from o the other. 10. "He that Bathed; for it was the Jews to bathe twice, themselves for the pas "Ye are clean." You are sincere. Jesus did not re hearts were cleansed from that did not take place "But not all." This which only Judas could

IV. Christ teaches hu 14). 12. "Know ye done." Consider what I the meaning and signific That He intended His di the spiritual meaning of t seen from what follows. 13 and Lord." One who has whose example should be and whose commands o "If I then." The Master nity, authority or power by descending love. He was tr in that He stooped to m ble work when others refus "Ye also ought." The servan greater than his master, and do well to imitate Me. If has entered your understandi all strife for position, and o in service to each other.

The Field of Sports

The Highlanders won from 9 to 1.

The New York Giants defe umbus by a score of 9 to 4.

Four balloons held a race f land across the channel to F

The Giants easily defeated City Eastern League team a Ground.

The Highlanders disposed Newark nine at Americus Park.

The Napier boats were firs ond respectively in the 100 race at Monaco.

PRAYER FOR THE NATIO

[illegible]tion's God, enthroned [illegible]
[illegible] Thou the prayer we [illegible]
[illegible]Thou our land in Thy [illegible]
[illegible]ugh all the days that [illegible]

[illegible]e foes [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

THE SUNDAY SCH

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMM
FOR APRIL 30.

Subject: Jesus Washing the Disc
Feet, John xiii. 1-14. Golden
Gal. v., 13—Memory Verses, 12
Commentary on the Day's Le

PRAYER FOR THE NATION.

[illegible] above,
[illegible] we raise to Thee;
[illegible] great love
[illegible] that are to be.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] God,
[illegible] endless toil,
[illegible]
[illegible] Rome of old

We pray not for our land's increase;
Nor ask to wield the tyrant's rod;
We pray that wickedness shall cease;
We pray for righteousness, O God!

Keep Thou our hands from all taint free;
Keep Thou our hearts sincere and pure;
Keep Thou our eyes upraised to Thee;
Keep Thou our feet steadfast and sure.

Our nation's God, enthroned above,
Hear Thou the prayer we raise to Thee;
Keep Thou our land in Thy great love
Through all the days that are to be.

—Thomas Curtis Clark.

AN HONEST HOUSEMAID.

* * * * * * *

BY THEODORE DAHLE.

EBENEZER MORGAN, [illegible], was a striking
[illegible]. He was large, he
[illegible] and he was con-
[illegible]nal, and he knew
[illegible] and beef them any
[illegible]nteresting city. He
[illegible] million invested in
[illegible] a million in railway
[illegible], half a million in
[illegible]nough money at his
[illegible]m, on demand, with
[illegible] of this life.

[illegible] was that he had
[illegible] of loss of memory.
[illegible] would set out for
[illegible]get where it happened
[illegible]mbered that it was
[illegible]nd when he set out
[illegible]d forget his name
[illegible]way, and in trying
[illegible]ame he ceased to
[illegible]ived. These were
[illegible]sets of his absent-
[illegible] were others.

[illegible]erved to his daugh-
[illegible] in a putty con-
[illegible]You kin pack up for
[illegible]he sos I've got ter
[illegible]'s a machin' order.
[illegible]e starts 'fm New
[illegible]we kin catch that.
[illegible]th' upper deck."

[illegible]poppa," exclaimed
[illegible].
[illegible]t's what I ordered,
[illegible] of it but you kin
[illegible]ebec war really th'

[illegible] ready, poppa. I
[illegible]go on.'
[illegible] around to th' stores
[illegible]k six trunks of fe-
[illegible]d by th' day after
[illegible]t. Now I'll jest
[illegible] pork deal with
[illegible]n we'll git to New

[illegible]'s only daughter
[illegible]ontrol one. When her
[illegible] set on a thing she
[illegible]use to oppose him;
[illegible]ong wanted to go to
[illegible]e went to the
[illegible] trunkfuls of
[illegible]ings packed them,
[illegible] set them for-
[illegible] Castle, and two
[illegible]er and his
[illegible]way to join the

[illegible] them thar
[illegible]Sabina," he said,
[illegible]away.
[illegible]," she answered.
[illegible]e said, and they

[illegible] few moments
[illegible] boat cast her
[illegible]s going out of
[illegible]father followed

[illegible] with Me." Be
[illegible] disc
[illegible] captain on
[illegible] to Christ
[illegible] you stop
[illegible] was a symbol of
[illegible]Peter und
[illegible] one ex
[illegible] deaf.
[illegible]ng paper?" de-
[illegible]."
"I've been fussin' [illegible]
[illegible]Skew, an',
[illegible] my um-

[illegible] soothing-
[illegible] when you
[illegible] which

[illegible] lost you
[illegible]began. Mebbe

* * *

[illegible]. They put
[illegible]. It was prob-
[illegible]ost Americans
[illegible]They saw the
[illegible]d Ebenezer never
[illegible] even himself.
[illegible]stors he went out
[illegible]s back again—
[illegible]s he regarded

[illegible] morning at
[illegible]long after th'
[illegible]g some di'-
[illegible]ools. I reckin you
[illegible]em."
[illegible]Sabina, grate-
[illegible]to think on it.
[illegible]ary true korrector."
[illegible]xpansive smile and
[illegible] fumbling in
[illegible]l from a wallet
[illegible] notes. "Here's
[illegible]," he went on,
"I ain't counted
[illegible] nuf' enough.
[illegible]" Sabina put
[illegible]

[illegible] shopping in
[illegible] and Oxford
[illegible] all sorts of
[illegible] necklets, and all
[illegible] all sorts of hats,
[illegible]sons, and what not.
[illegible]two hundred-guinea
[illegible] it was a weather
[illegible] a musical box and a
[illegible] one.

"Anybody likely to git this watch, Mr. Jeweler, do you think, if I leave it about?" he asked.

The jeweler laughed.

"I don't exactly understand, sir."

"No, I guess you won't. I've lost four 'bout this size an' quality in six months, an' I'm beginnin' ter think they kin jump. I ain't got the mem'ry I had. I winds' em up carefully, and then slips 'em off the swivel an' uses 'em fr a letter weight, an' then goes out an' does a deal with Jabe Skew or somebody, an' when I cum back I ag'in or swopped it fer a bale of cotton, don't know whether I've picked it up or giv' it in change fer a ten-dollar bill. I figure you don't sell anchors, do you? No, I guessed you wouldn't. Good-day."

When he and Sabina had reached the street, he turned back into the shop.

"Say, Mr. Jeweler," he said, "I don't happen ter hav tuk too little discount fer cash off thet thar bill, do I?"

"No, sir," was the reply. "Your memory seems excellent in that way."

"Thank you! I'm glad I've kip all right up to now."

They came back laden with as many parcels as they could conveniently carry, and several were delivered after they arrived at the hotel. The following day he sat in the room, examining the jewelry and some of the other parcels, while Sabina was out buying picture post cards. It was cold, and he had ordered a fire, by which he sat while he looked at the heap of purchases on his knees. Suddenly he was moved to put some more coal on the fire. He rose from his chair, laid the jewelry on the floor, scooped out the coal from the scuttle, threw it on the fire, and then shoveled up the jewelry and deposited it among the coal. Then he set out to find Sabina in the Strand, but turned into the Charing Cross railway station, booked to Paris and boarded the Dover train within two minutes of its departure. All the rest of that day and night Sabina wept copiously, and next morning she was just going out to inform the police that her millionaire father was missing, when a telegram arrived from Paris.

"Just remembered I am in Paris, Hotel Loudres," it said. "Come at once. EBENEZER."

Sabina placed everything she could find in her trunks, too troubled and alarmed to examine what went in and what was left out, locked them, paid the bill, and posted to Paris.

Half an hour afterward Arabella, the chambermaid, was busy in the forsaken rooms.

"Them there Americans do fly off!" she said, as she cleaned up the fireplace. In due course she looked at the coal scuttle, and saw a number of small packages and boxes. When she opened them, with wide-staring eyes, you could have knocked her down with her duster. Nobody being in the room to do anything of the sort, she sat on the hearthrug and counted one beautiful gold chronometer, two diamond bracelets, six jeweled rings of various sorts, one diamond pendant necklet, four pairs of jeweled earrings, six wondrous brooches, one pair of jeweled opera glasses, and sundry smaller articles too numerous to mention.

"They would set me up for life!" exclaimed Arabella, her eyes glittering back at the diamonds. "It's about the valuablest coal scuttle I've ever seen."

Being an honest girl, she took the jewelry to the hotel manager and told her story.

The manager, generally a quiet man, who thought he had long ago ceased to be surprised at anything, gave a long, low whistle.

"Not less than five thousand pounds' worth! Thank you! They will come back for those, and you shall be rewarded," he said.

The manager was prescient. A few hours later he received a telegram:

"Parcels left on hatrack important. Hold till our return.

"EBENEZER MORGAN."

"Hatrack!" exclaimed the manager, laughing till his sides shook.

Half an hour afterward came another telegram:

"Father doubtful. If not on hatrack, try coal scuttle.

"SABINA MORGAN."

"She's hit it!" said the manager, who was still chuckling.

* * * * * * * *

"So you're the gal that found the jewlry," said Ebenezer, who had returned to the Elysium. "Consarn me! I calc'late y' putty considerable honest. What's y' name?"

"Arabella Jenkins, sir."

"Waal, Priscilla——"

"Arabella, father," corrected Sabina, smiling her apologies at the girl.

"Pardon me, Rebecca; I never war no guns on names. Now, luk y'ere. We live in Chicago, me an' my daughter, an' you kin bet Chicago is th' greatest town on 'arth.' Waal, I allus calc'late ter git my daughter a honest female f'm Yarrup t' do her hair an' sich like. There ain't nobody honest in Chicago outside ourselves, you-kin reckonon thet, an'——"

"Yes," interrupted Sabina, "and we'll give you eighty pounds a year."

"Yaas," Ebenezer went on, "she'll give y' eighty pounds a year. Money ain't no object. I reckin I kin put my name to 'bout ten million dollars. Belinda, an' thar ain't more'n about a few on us Evin' kin do thet."

Arabella stood stupefied, without speech, or the means of speech.

Ebenezer proceeded:

"Mebbe y' don't think eighty pounds adekate. I'll make it ninety pounds if y'll come an' be as honest as y' can, an' do my daughter's hair, an' sich. There's enough jewelry left round our house in Chicago to tempt th' honestest female breathin'. I'r all I knaw, if y' come y' will find my gold chronometer in th' washin'. Now, if——"

"But, sir," faltered Arabella, "I was going to be married."

"To who?" demanded Ebenezer.

"To a policeman, sir, when I can afford it," said Arabella.

"All right. I reckin thet p'liceman'll keep. We're arter somebody honest. Th' jew'lry that gets lost in our house amounts to a fortune. Say, Sabina, kin we afford one hundred pounds? Tell y' what, Amarilla, w'll give y' one hundred pounds."

"I'll come," said Arabella.

"Thet's right," exclaimed Ebenezer. "You'll enj'y it. Shake!"

* * * * * * * *

One day while out shopping Arabella met Ebenezer.

"Guess I'll walk aside of you," he said.

"I was just going some errands for Miss Morgan, sir," she remarked.

"All right; you kin do them arter. I happened ter wander across a pars'n yesterday," he went on, "an' he give me a tickit, an' I said to him thet when I war passin' his church some day this week I'd give him a call, an' y' may as well come in, kase, you see, I ain't no hand at——"

Arabella understood and went in.

A fortnight later a member of the Metropolitan Police Force received this letter:

"Dere Sir—You will be surprised to here from me so soon. My name is Mrs. Ebenezer Morgan, and you can get married to somebody else if you want to. I relees you from your engajement. Enklosed plese find order for two-and-six as a smole token of my esteme. Yours trudly,

"MRS. EBENEZER MORGAN."

—New York Weekly.

Changes in Wheat Belt.

Vermont was once the granary of New York City. It now produces only one bushel of wheat to more than 200 in Minnesota, the banner State.

Rochester was once known as the "flour city." Now it is called the "flower city." But New York still raises as much wheat as Wisconsin. Maryland produces more than either, Texas nearly twice as much and Pennsylvania three times as much. Only eight States surpass Pennsylvania in wheat raising.

Kansas produces nearly as much wheat as both the Dakotas, which are much more often mentioned as wheat States.

Only a trifle more than half of the wheat crop grows west of the Mississippi. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio still produce 80,000,000 bushels, which is more than any far Western State, and over one-eighth of the whole crop.

Little Delaware raises more wheat than all New England. Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina raise 35,000,000 bushels.

New York is the second flour-milling centre in the United States, though far behind Minneapolis, which can grind 82,000 barrels a day to New York's 14,000.—Chicago Chronicle.

About St. Patrick.

His baptismal name is said to have been Sucat.

Little is known of him.

He was born in Nemthur.

Nemthur, Scotland, is now Dumbarton.

He was born in 396 and died in 469.

His father was the deacon Calpurnius.

In 411 Patrick was captured by the Picts and sold into Ireland as a slave.

After six years he escaped this slavery and devoted himself to the conversion of Ireland.

Then he prepared for the priesthood, entering upon his mission about 425.

It was in the year 441 that he was consecrated a Bishop.

Of his writings there were his confessions and an epistle.

One prominent authority says that the only thing actually known of him is that he existed.

And not a word as to his greatest deed of effectually fixing matters so the sons of the Emerald Isle cannot see snakes!—Philadelphia Record.

Courtships in Shakespeare's England.

In Shakespeare's England courtship was not the prolonged and romantic affair it is now. The young folks did not make and unmake engagements as they pleased without consulting their parents. The etiquette of betrothal was almost as formal and as rigid as that of marriage is to-day. It consisted of three observances—the joining of hands, a kiss, and interchange of rings, all in the presence of witnesses, and usually in church. The man had to promise under oath to "take this woman whose name is N. to wife within forty days." It is needless to say that under such circumstances—engagements never lasting as much as six weeks, partners usually chosen by the parents, marriages at the age of fourteen and honeymoon trips unknown—there was much less opportunity than there is now for the development of romantic love.—Henry T. Finck, in Harper's Magazine.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

The Farmer's Axioms.

The dictionary says: "Axiom, a self-evident truth." The definition applies to the following from the Southern Cultivator:

1—The first requisite of good farming is good soil.

2—The best way to procure and retain a rich soil is by deep and fine tillage. No particle shonld be larger than a pea.

3—Another most important factor in good farming is thorough preparation of soil before planting. It can not be done after the seed are in the ground.

4—Fineness and depth constitute the mechanical condition of the soil; and this is of far greater importance than its natural character, whether of clay, of loam, or of sand.

5—Rotation is the only method that will make both the land and the owner rich.

6—Don't cultivate to kill weeds and grass, but to work the land so thoroughly that weeds and grass can not grow.

7—Farming is an art, and he who produces the most from a given area is the best artisan.

8—While fixed rules of agriculture can not always be laid down, certain principles are fixed and remain the same forever. Practices are conditional, as the time of planting and crops to be planted; but preparation of the soil and the method of planting are principles and are applicable to all localities.

9—Certain principles must be thoroughly understood; the four most important ones are—enriching the soil, deep tillage, manuring and rotation.

10—The successful farmer is one who adds wealth to his pocket, and wealth to his soil at the same time.

11—Live stock farming, dairying, grain, hay or cotton farming must all be followed by such a system that no matter how much one sells, the soil is not robbed of more than is returned to it.

12—Vegetable matter is the best form in which manure can be applied to the soil.

13—One acre well fixed and rightly manured is better than four ill prepared.

14—Plants do not live upon the soil, but they live in it, and can only grow upon the soluble food it contains.

15—The feeding roots of any plant are delicate white fibers, so small as rarely to be seen with the naked eye, hence the importance of keeping the soil fine and moist.

16—Killing grass is not the main object of cultivation; it is the conserving of moisture, by preventing capillary attraction from wasting it upon the air.

17—"There is more in the man than there is in the land." The spirit of the man working upon the land can work wonderful changes.

18—Heat, water and manure is the trinity it takes to make vegetation grow.

19—The farmer should drive the food raised on his place to market on foot. In other words, he should feed to cattle and sell the cattle, retaining all the manure for his soil.

20—Put all the money you clear back into the soil until you get up to the very highest state of fertility that can be attained.

21—Keep your tools under shelter; shelter is cheaper than buying new tools.

22—Have good barns for all cattle; they can live on much less feed during the winter when properly sheltered from the cold and rain.

23—Good tools are much cheaper than labor; the farmer who does not use improved machinery is placed at great disadvantage.

24—Save your money — the more money you save the more force you can expend at the right time.

Fertility in Ton of Cotton Seed.

By giving the fertilizing constituents contained in cottonseed the same valuation that was assigned them in unmixed fertilizing materials during the past year, one ton of cottonseed will be worth $13.15 commercially, as a fertilizing substance. This amount represents the value of reserve plant food material that is taken from the farm in every ton of seed sold. If seed are sold then cottonseed meal or some other suitable nitrogenous fertilizing material should be returned to the soil in order to maintain the supply of plant food. A nitrogenous material is advised, because over eighty-three per cent. of the value of cottonseed is due to their content of nitrogen. However, the best way, because in most instances the cheapest, to return to the soil the equivalent of nitrogen removed in the seed is by the growth of some leguminous crop, such as cowpeas, vetch, alfalfa, soy and velvet beans, all the clovers, etc. When the whole plants or the vines only of these legumes are returned to the soil either directly or after their passage through the bodies of animals, an average good crop will restore to the soil as much or more nitrogen than was removed in the seed of the previous cotton crop. The growth of vetch and bur clover in rotation with cotton following cotton or corn is treated at some length in a bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, issued in July, 1904, hence this phase of the subject will not be taken up here. The mineral fertilizing constituents — phosphoric acid and potash—in a ton of cottonseed are worth $2.24, when valued according to the price paid for them in unmixed fertilizers during the past year. This amount of the mineral fertilizing constituents, of course, should be returned each year to the soil in some suitable available form.—Progressive Farmer.

Judicious Plowing and Harrowing.

The most of our Southern soils—especially those of clayey formation— can be handled better in the winter than in the spring. It gives the air and frost a longer time to work on the particles; in other words, there is a longer time for unavailable plant food to be changed into the available form. Sandy soils and those that easily leach by the spring and winter rains, perhaps can better be plowed in the spring. They readily dry off in the spring and planting is never materially delayed. When spring comes, and the frost is gone and the soil is dry, then comes the use of the disc and spring tooth harrows. But do not hurry. It will take another frost to remedy the evil done by plowing or harrowing a wet soil. A crop is often materially lessened by this injudicious rush to plow or to cultivate. A soil that has been plowed during the winter is usually compacted and hardened by spring time. In this case a replowing in the spring is advisable. We have increased the yield as much as twenty-five per cent. by an extra spring plowing. But when this intensive plowing is neither necessary nor advisable, the disc or spring tooth harrow, or both, will not only cut up and level and fine, but put the soil in thorough preparation for planting. When a dry spring comes, and the soil is dry and hard, let the roller be used in connection with the above mentioned tools so as to thoroughly prepare the soil. The clods and lumps must be gotten rid of. If they must exist, have them at the top of the soil, but not in the soil. Here is where diligent tillage comes in, and here is where cultivation of corn has its greatest value—before the corn is planted.—Progressive Farmer.

To Prevent Damage by Cut Worms.

I send you a plan or contrivance for preventing cutworms from cutting cabbage plants. It is this: Take a piece of moderately stiff paper (any kind will do) about five inches square (5x5). Fold this twice (making a small square) and cut a small tip from folded corner. Unfold and cut from one side, following the crease to notch in centre made by cutting folded corner. To make it look more uniform while the paper is folded as above stated, pass scissors in a curve around cutting off corners. This, too, makes it look better. When this is done, and a little dirt moved from around the stem of plant, open slit to receive stem; draw the paper till the stem has reached the notch. Then draw one edge of the slit over the other till the paper assumes a funnel shape and the notch fits snugly around stem of plant. To hold it in this position draw a little dirt up around the paper, being careful to not get it too high that Mr. Worm may walk over, and sprinkle a little dirt on the inside to keep paper from being misplaced by the wind. Since the worm does his work just above the surface, it is very important that the paper be a little below the surface. This plan, of course, gives some trouble, but a hand can place the paper about as fast as setting the plant, and if properly done there will be no loss of plants by the worms cutting them, and the little extra work is nothing compared to the loss and worry that is often experienced by gardeners.—Florida Agriculturist.

Test Your Seed Corn.

As a rule, the Southern farmer is not sufficiently careful with his selection of his seed for the next crop. A test for germination should be made; ordinarily, there is scarcely a farmer in a hundred that tests his seed corn so as to know what per cent. will germinate. Half crops and failures are often from this one trouble alone.

Let me suggest that the reader try a little different method this year. Get a sample, say, a hundred grains of seed corn, and then plant in a tomato can or box or even fold the grains in a cloth and lay the same in a shallow pan where it will be kept warm and moist somewhere in the living room of the house, and in a few days' time the experimenter can see for himself how many of the grains have germinated. This will give full information in reference to the quantity of seed to plant on each acre. — Progressive Farmer.

Wreck; 100 Cattle Killed.

Dallas, Tex.—At Bruceville, McClellan county, about twenty miles south of Caco, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, a stock train crashed into a fast freight train, overturning the engine of the stock train and crushing beneath it H. C. Sanders, fireman, of Smithville, killing him instantly. Several other trainmen were slightly injured. Several cattle cars were badly damaged, about 100 head of stock killed and as many more badly maimed.

Mobile, Ala.—The Italian ambassador, Mayor des Planches, was hospitably entertained Friday by the Italian vice consul, John Ivulich. During the day he visited the agricultural district. That night a smoker was held in his honor at the Commercial Club, attended by leading citizens.

Many practical talks setting forth the advantages of this part of the country for the Italian immigrant were made, and the ambassador made happy replies, first in English and then in Italian.

LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

A black bear with pink eyes has recently been killed in Pennsylvania by a party of hunters. It is not known whether the bear is a freak or an example of some new species.

A Japanese porter at San Francisco saved $30 during the past two months, and last week he borrowed $1, and so sent $40 to Japan for the war fund. This is an example of Japanese spirit.

A novel sight was seen in St. Margaret's Church, Lowestoft, England, recently, when a thanksgiving service was held for the good harvest of the sea. The walls were draped with fishermen's nets, life buoys were placed in the pulpit and chancel, and even cured herrings appeared among the "decorations."

There is a hospital for diseased fishes at Vienna University, where the pathology of fish is studied. Here are some of the "cases:" A carp is being treated for an inflammation resembling appendicitis; ten others are suffering from smallpox; a porpoise from the Adriatic with inflammation of the lungs; a trout with cataract in both eyes, and another with dropsy.

Serpent worship still survives in India, and a snake shrine is said to be as much an attraction in a house on the Malabar coast as a garden in a country home in the United States. Serpents are, however, most unobtrusive, and unless one walks noiselessly and barefooted in the dark, as Hindoos do, snakebite is an improbable contingency.

The worst thing that can happen to a man in Siam is to get into debt, from which there is never any escape, owing to the exorbitant interest charged. Once in debt there is no appeal, the debtor being stripped of his clothes and compelled to work in fetters, generally for the rest of his life, to pay the interest. Drunkards are not permitted to give evidence in the law courts of Siam. The Buddhist priests, clad in yellow robes, are to be seen everywhere in Bangkok, and it is quite common for young men to enter the priesthood, which affords them an easy and luxurious existence, owing to the liberality of the populace toward any one sanctioned to the service of Buddha.

In Russian cities, according to an English traveler, the taking of a cab is a matter of bargaining, for though there is a printed tariff somewhere, the cabman cannot read it. If you know the distance you walk along the cab rank calling out your destination and your price—about a quarter of what you would pay in London and a tenth of the New York demand. When you have passed the last cab you will hear a clatter behind, and a driver will implore you to step in. If you do not know the distance you ask the fare; divide the answer by four and walk on. Curses! Invocation of saints! Drivers raise their arms to heaven in horrors. Walk calmly on, and there is a race to pick you up. Nor is there ever a dispute at the end.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

In One City the Affectionate Are Weak; in Another, Strong.

"If Tom is nine, attends school in New York and kisses Flossie," says the Chicago Chronicle, "he will be classed with the feeble-minded. But if Tom is nine, attends school in Chicago and kisses Flossie, he may be reprimanded, but neither his sanity nor his taste will be questioned. And that is one difference between New York and Chicago.

"In New York if Tom walks by the side of the desk of Flossie, with her flaxen curls and laughing eyes, and does not glance at her, he is immediately classed among the boys of promise. And in Chicago if Tom passes by the side of Flossie, with her flaxen curls and laughing eyes, and does not glance at her, he is classed among those who lack discernment."

The Chronicle is moved by the recently reported remark of Dr. Brann, physician to the New York School Board, that "affection in a superabundant proportion is a sure sign of feeble-mindedness," and that the child needs watching who "rushes into a room and throws his arms about the teacher, declaring his most violent love for her."

Truant Officer Bodine, of Chicago, has also something to say: "As a truant officer I have seen many children between the ages of seven and fourteen, and have rare opportunities of studying them. Always have I discovered that when they were healthy they possessed much spirit, which must exhaust itself in some manner. Some choose play, some affection, some temper. Never did I suspect, however, as I gazed upon the display of affection that I was gazing upon the proof of insanity."

A Physiological Discovery.

Little Mildred had had a nightmare, and was telling the family about it the next morning.

"When I woke up," she said, "I was still scared, and my heart was beating a tattoo——"

Here her elder sister interrupted. "How could your heart beat a tattoo?" she asked sarcastically.

"I guess it could do it on the drums of my ears, couldn't it?" demanded Mildred indignantly.—Youth's Companion.

The present fashion of shoes was introduced into England in 1633.

The Field of Sports.

The Highlanders won from M
9 to 1

The New York Giants defe
unions by a score of 9 to 4.

Four balk-line held a race fr
land across the channel to Fr

The Giants easily defeated the
City Eastern League team at
Oriental

The Highlanders disposed of
Newark [illegible] at American
Park

The Napier boats were first
and respectively in the 100
race at Monaco.

THE UNION.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST. . . .

The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
The Union Saturday News	1.25
The Union And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
The Union And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of U. S. and World	1.50
The Union And Twice-a-week Globe Democrat	1.50
The Union And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
The Union And Tri-weekly Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire to club with us call on us and get full list.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, our able county superintendent of education, has presented THE UNION with a little book of which contains the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Board of Education for Chilton county. It ought to be in the hands of every Trustee, Teacher and patron of our schools and Professor Moore says he will mail one to any person asking for it and enclosing a two cent stamp for postage, as long as the supply holds out.

THORSBY.

Gen. I are looking bright in Thorsby now, while the main fruit promises to be rather light in quantity, the quality will be excellent. They are making a good thing out of strawberries. Mr. Feist has a number of acres in this luscious fruit and has been shipping to Birmingham for the last two or three weeks. He gets ahead of Cullman; others are setting out large lots of strawberries. The Thorsby Real Estate Company was incorporated last week. The object of the company is to deal in real estate and to promote immigration to Thorsby and vicinity. The incorporators are M. J. Soberg, M. J. Barrett, Gust. Berlin, John A. Carlson, C. F. Carlson, John Newstrom, S. E. Norton, I. V. Stabler, E. N. Dyrhood, G. C. Michelson, and G. H. Gerald. The officers are M. J. Barrett, Pres.; M. J. Soberg, Vice Pres.; G. H. Gerald, Secretary, G. C. Michelson, Treasurer. The day of the real estate speculator and liar is past. He has retired to a back seat, and prospective settlers are no longer kept under guard until they buy or leave. Many new people are coming to Thorsby; one of the latest arrivals is Mr. Olaf Schive, who comes from Hiopolis, Ill., and is well thought of at his old home, as the following article clipped from the State Center Record, a newspaper published at Hiopolos, shows: "Olaf Schive, our amiable jeweler, who has been in business here for the past 12 years, leaves next Tuesday for Thorsby, Ala., where he and his wife will make their future home. Mr. and Mrs. Schive have made many friends during their residence here who deeply regret their decision to leave, but all unite in wishing them abundant success in their new home."

The policy of Chinese officials is getting to be more and more: "China for the Chinese."

The importance of good lights in the evening is not generally appreciated. A poor light is very trying and injurious to the eyes. We can remember when one tallow candle was the usual light for a family at night and if two were burning at one time it was considered great extravagance. The following from the Inland Farmer is very good: "If we were to name the greatest achievements of the closing days of the last century, we would unhesitatingly place the perfection of the lamp among the first."

A hundred years ago there was a very decided feeling in this country that princes and dukes and earls were a bad lot, both as to those then existing and as to those who were going to exist. That opinion at that time was both reasonable and just, the Hartford (Conn.) Courant opines. To enlarge General Hawley's memorable phrase, each generation must be judged by the light that it has; and that was exactly the light in which those early generations of freemen on this continent worked.

When the women see the heroine in the hero's arms on the stage; when they read in the last chapter of a book that the hero and heroine are embracing, how they applaud! But when they see the man next door kiss his wife good-by before starting for work, observes the Atchison (Kan.) Globe, how they laugh and wonder "how long it will last."

A man who gave the British the worst licking they ever "toted," whipping 12,000 veterans of Waterloo in one-half hour with 6000 raw troops, killing 2000 British, and losing but eight men himself. A man who had the courage to defy the whole banking system of the United States when opposed to the welfare of the common people. That man was General Andrew Jackson.

Jules Verne in his stories sought to anticipate science and "the long results of time," and in not a few notable instances he succeeded. His story of "Around the World in Eighty Days" seemed almost incredible a quarter of a century ago, but the fictitious record no longer seems wonderful, now that the actual record has made eighty days rather slow going for the world encircler. His "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" has also been realized in good part, and in many other cases facts have caught up to his fiction. Possibly they will yet catch up to some more, predicts the New York Tribune.

While we are inclined to criticise English railroads with much freedom, they have a record in one respect which our own railroad managers must look upon with respect. The gross earnings of the English roads never showed an unfavorable fluctuation, as compared with a previous year, of over one and one-half per cent. With all the talk of poor railway management, of decadent industries, and of the economic evils of war, it is confusing to find that the commercial development of Great Britain, measured by her gross railroad traffic, presents an almost unbroken record of advance. Net earnings, however, have been badly cut into by the rise in wages and by the higher cost of fuel, concludes Frank A. Vanderlip, in Scribner's.

Whenever anyone is released from jail or penitentiary after a long sentence, we read that while he was in poor or down-right bad health when he entered he comes out as hearty as a brick. Yet almost without exception jails and penitentiaries are insanitary, sunless places, with no facilities for precautions usually taken by those who wish to get or keep healthy. The mystery lies in two words, says the Washington Star, regularity and diet. The first is perhaps the more important. Clock-like regularity; everything done on the second, and on the same second every day; a recognition of the fact that the body is a machine. Then, as a supplement to this, a simple diet—plain, not too varied—enough to eat, but not too much.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams contributes to Harper's Weekly an article on "Electricity in Modern Life." He does not believe that electricity is any more marvelous than some other natural forces—heat or gravitation, for example. Not only may electricity be felt, but it may be generated through other forms of energy; "it may be stored away and measured; it may be conducted at will through tortuous channels, or obstructed in its flight by the intervention of non-conductors. But gravitation submits to no such restrictions. It eludes all our senses, and it absolutely disregards all barriers;" moreover, "no man has the slightest inkling as to what gravitation is. * * * There is nothing unique, nothing preternaturally marvelous about the phenomena of electricity."

The talk of society in Washington is on a higher plane than in any other city, because the proportion of clever men and women is very much greater there, and the distinguished men of this and other countries are the chief food for thought and sentiment in drawing rooms and at dinner tables; and, among lesser things, I was struck with the fact that everybody is good-looking, the old men stately, the young men handsome, the women both. It is the only city where every man takes off his hat when a woman enters an elevator, continues the Delineator. Every newspaper costs a cent more than its price. Whenever there is a piece of ground that is unoccupied, Washington plants trees and shrubs on it and not dead walls. And lastly, as I look over the beautiful Capital City, I think with a thrill of Daniel Webster's motto: "I was born an American, I will live an American, I will die an American."

LOMAX.

Rev. Joe Gibson preached here Sunday. Elder Redd will preach here on the 5th Sunday and Saturday, in place of Elder W. Lively. There will also be singing on the 5th Sunday beginning at 8 o'clock. Reuben Jackson has a new boarder—it's a girl. A. A. Jackson has a late arrival at his house—a girl also; Mr. Jackson is not a believer in "race suicide," for he now has ten children, equally divided as to sex. James Barrett was a visitor at Mr. Jackson's Sunday. Now a few words in reply to Mr. Jones and others. I always did love to shoot when ammunition and game was plentiful. Yes, I've some cows that I keep up so that they won't be tempted to go into a field, and make ill feelings with my neighbors. I've got the cows in a small patch, and the fence in some places is not over 3 feet high, so if they were very mischievous they would get out. I know my fence is not good, but it is an average one. I haven't the timber to build a good fence, and this is the case with others. Last winter I paid 10 cents per hundred for old field pines to make 8 foot rails just to fence against other people's stock. As to what will become of the poor renter, I hink he will be better off than he is now, for the Landlord can and will give him a better chance than he has now, as the farm will not be so expensive when so much fencing doesn't have to be kept up. I know of two renters who are very close neighbors to Mr. Jones. They both know by experience about stock law, and they are now in favor of it. I also know ten others that live within a mile of Mr. Jones that own small tracts of land and have lived in stock law and know what it is by experience, and they are in favor of stock law. Can Mr. Jones or "School Boy" point out 12 persons within one mile of them who know what stock law is by experience, and who oppose it now? Unless they can I claim the head mark. I'd like to hear some one on the opposite side discuss the matter from an economical standpoint. I claim that to have stock law would be economy for all classes. Always look at things from the standpoint of economy and you'll be crowned with success. Hurrah for "Dad's Plow Boy." With best wishes to Mr. Jones and other opponents and The Union and the cause it stands for.

"OBSERVER."

CENTER HILL.

Everythiig is doing well in this section at the present writing. The spring sunshine is appreciated by all with the attendant flowers. Some of our neighbors are in poor health, but we hope they will soon be well again. W. C. Martin has received his new buggy, so look out, girls; there is a chance for a ride. A good deal of corn and little cotton being planted here, we're glad to say, and hope other sections are doing the same; "charity begins at home." Let's raise what we want to eat, and then cotton for a surplus. If this first attempt misses the waste basket, I may come again. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

"SUBSCRIBER."

COOPER.

Everything is doing well in this section is planted and ready to plow, and most of the cotton is planted. I see where "Observer" has got his shovel in where there is no dirt, about stock law. I say stock law is not a good thing. I lived in Autauga county last year under stock law and made a crop there, and about 3 days in each week was law suits. Who did it benefit? The lawyers. Who did it hurt? The prosecutors. I knew one man that the hogs got in his crop. He went to the owner and asked him to put up his hogs, and the man said they were not his hogs; next day the hogs got in and ruined two acres of watermelons, and my friend he killed the hogs; then the owner "came out of the bushes" and claimed the hogs. One sued for damage to his crop, the other sued him for killing his stock, and it cost them about $35 apiece. Who got the money, the man that was damaged? No. Any one that has lived under stock law knows that it keeps up strife among neighbors. "Observer" must be forgetful. Now, Mr. Observer, I want to know who you are. Stick your face from behind the door and let me take a peep at it. Four of my closest neighbors run from stock law; my nearest neighbor just quit his home in Chambers county and come over here and bought land. If the "hot place" is any worse than stock law I'm going to try hard to keep away from it. We had an election here in Beat 10 last year, and we beat stock law by 7 to 1, so Mr. Observer, if you want stock law, you'll have to move to it, for if you live to be as old as Methuselah you'll never see stock law in this county.

Respectfully.

J. S. JONES.

Motion Against Pleadings.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A motion has been filed in the supreme court by Attorney General Hadley to strike out the pleadings filed by the Standard Oil Company to his information alleging combination to control the supply and price of oils in this state.

Camp Selects Delegates.

Knoxville.—Joe Johnson Confederate camp in Union met and selected Charles H. Smith and John Miller as delegates to the Louisville reunion and Derby L. Donahew and Alex Monroe as alternates. Resolutions of respect were passed on the death of Gen. W. B. Date and Col. James E. Carter.

WHERE NEW FOODS FOR MANKIND ORIGINATE

Every Week, From Somewhere, a Vegetable, or a Fruit, or a Nut is Added to the World's Bill of Fare.

Man will eat 200 or 300 more foods in the year 2000 than he eats now, said a chemist. A movement is on foot among the world's governments to increase the varieties of our foods, and every week a new vegetable or fruit or nut is added to the international bill of fare. It is by a study of the food of savages that we get our new foods. Savages eat many things we regard as weeds of poisons, but which we can refine.

That is how we got our new delicacies in the past. Egg plant and tomatoes, for instance, we had never thought of eating till certain Peruvian savages showed us the way. Oats, barley and rye originated from weeds that grew on the shores of the Mediterranean. The buckwheat came from a wild Siberian plant. Melons, cucumbers, horseradish and onions were weeds of the East. The pumpkin was regarded as a poison for a long time, and with no little fear did some adventurous person of the past test it as a food.

Turning to the foods of our future, we find that the Klamath Indians alone eat forty kinds of vegetables that are unknown to us. Scientists are testing these vegetables, and are finding them to be palatable and nutritious.

Among them is the wichpi, which grows on the margins of the Western lakes. Its stems contain a white pith that, eaten raw, is as sweet and pleasant as a lump of milk chocolate. Then there is the kotsonoka, or goose foot. The goose foot bears in August small black seeds. These seeds the Klamaths roast, grind and make into cakes and gruel. The wokas, or yellow water lily, is the Klamaths' staple food. It is made into bread and into porridge.—Week's Progress.

Description of General Bell.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the Denver jurist, at a recent address to a civic body in this city, was trying to give a fitting description of Adjutant-General Bell, the head of the military government in the Cripple Creek district in Colorado a year ago. The Judge said he did not want to use any harsh terms, and, besides, the subject was a difficult one to handle and give exactly the right shade to the description.

So finally, after making some general comment, he said that he believed the incident of a Scotchman he had met in Victor one day would give his hearers a very clear idea of the man.

"I met this man on the street one day," said the Judge, "at the time of the military control, and I asked him what he thought of General Bell. The man pulled my ear close to him and whispered this interesting tale:

"'I was up yesterday morning at dawn. The sun was just coming up and the moon and stars were just getting dim. Over there on the peak of Straw Mountain I saw General Bell sitting. He had a sword in his hand 100 feet long. He watched the sun a while and looked over at the planets.

"'All of a sudden he waved his sword around his head and bellowed, so that the mountain rang and reverberated with the tones. He shouted:

"'"Sun, moon, and stars! Right about face! Forward, march!"'

"Then, the man said, he watched the sun come up and the stars and moon go down, smiled to himself and went back to his quarters."—Chicago Chronicle.

Just For Show.

An Easterner on his way to California was delayed by the floods in Kansas, and was obliged to spend the night in a humble hotel—the best in the town. The bill of fare at dinner time was not very elaborate, but the traveler noticed with joy that at the bottom of the card, printed with pen and ink, was a startling variety of pies.

He liked pies, and here were custard, lemon, squash, rhubarb, Washington, chocolate, mince, apple and berry pies, and several other varieties. He called the waitress to him.

"Please get me some rhubarb pie," said he.

"I'm afraid we haven't got any rhubarb pie," she drawled.

He took another glance at the list. "Well, get me some squash pie, please."

"We haven't got that, either."

"Berry pie?"

"No."

"Lemon pie?"

"No."

"Chocolate pie?"

"I'm sorry, we——"

"Well, what on earth are they all written down here for? On to-day's bill of fare, too?"

"Well, I'll tell you," said the girl, apolgetically. "That list is always written down there for show when we have mince pie, because when we have mince pie no one asks for anything else."—Youth's Companion.

Kept the Rough Rider at Home.

J. H. Mizner, who resides here, was one of President Roosevelt's famous Rough Riders. Two years ago, when the President visited Vallejo and Mare Island, Mizner was one of the four Rough Rider aides to the President. He sent the following telegram to the President on inauguration day:

"Sorry cannot be with you; children teething. Congratulations."

Since the President was here Mizner became the happy father of twin boys, and the President is aware of this fact, which gave him much pleasure. The President wired his thanks for the kind congratulations of his former Rough Rider, and said that the excuse for non-attendance was good.—Vallejo Correspondence, Sacramento Bee.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St,

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. — Alabama

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

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By the People and for the People.

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W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind, Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.

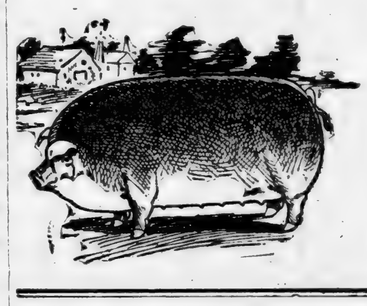
Full particulars furnished upon application to WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



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Duroc Jersey Hogs.

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Good Meals at Reasonable Prices

110 North 20th Street,

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J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. [illegible]
Sheriff—J. M. Merrell.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Moss.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. J. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Lapsley, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; 3rd Sunday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 420—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 737—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 421—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 422—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and Fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and 3rd Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Peronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and 3rd Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

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Best on Earth."
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Prevents Fevers.
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Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 630—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 633—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 687—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Boyett Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible] Saturday on or before full moon, Boyett.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible] Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible] Thursday on or before full moon, Stanton.

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L. M. P. A.

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CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to April 26, '05 ...7,151
Price on same date 6 3-4
Total receipts same week 1904...6,648
Price same date 13 1-2

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

Judge Reynolds and wife and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Reynolds, visited Montgomery Friday, returning Saturday.

G. N. Foshee was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

The traffic in flowers and huckleberries at McDavid, Fla., is on the boom, some of our Clanton people have contracted for large quantities.

W. D. Z. Foshee and son, Howard, were pleasant visitors Saturday.

J. H. Burkhalter was a welcome caller Saturday.

W. E. Littlejohn was in Clanton Saturday.

P. K. Villadsen, the furniture manufacturer of Thorsby, was in town Saturday.

W. B. Hubbard and wife visited Clanton Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Littlejohn was in town Saturday.

Lum Smith, wife and the Misses Nola and Mabel Smith were in Clanton Saturday.

G. W. Foshee and wife were in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Littlejohn were in Clanton Saturday.

Misses Callie and Dovie Smith were in town Saturday.

Rev. W. P. Lowery and wife were in Clanton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cary Hubbard, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Gibbons, of Beat 3, were in town Saturday.

J. H. Thompson was a vicitor here Saturday.

A. A. Jackson, of Lomax, was a pleasant visitor Monday.

There was a large congregation at the Methodist church Sunday, both morning and evening. The church was prettily decorated with flowers, etc. The Easter song service at night was very good. It is a great pleasure to hear Mrs. Chandler, the organist.

Rev. Joe Gibson was in town Tuesday.

Judge R. M. Honeycutt, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Honeycutt and family spent Monday and Tuesday at Birmingham.

Attorney A. C. Smith spent Tuesday in Thorsby attending to legal business.

Attorney J. Osmond Middleton went to Birmingham Wednesday on business, and will be absent several days.

The Hon. Julius Sternfeld, of Montgomery, assistant United States district attorney, spent Tuesday in our town, and the law-breakers are trembling in their shoes.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Pate Cleckler and Miss Mary Cleckler; W. C. Gothard and Miss Berthenia Headley.

Colored.

Alex Lykes and Anna Hall.

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or in saw mill or planing mill, write

The Marbury Lumber Co.,
Marbury, Ala.

MACEDONIA.

There will be religious services at the Waldrup school house, near this place, on the fifth Sunday and Saturday before (April 29-30) conducted by Mr. B. H. Barton, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Barton is a young man, an able and fluent speaker. All are invited to attend. The services will be strictly undenominational. He is traveling under the auspices of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Allegheny, Pa. Very respectfully,

W. R.

tf

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership hitherto existing between A. A. Jackson and J. P. Robinson, under the firm name of Jackson & Robinson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. P. Robinson retiring from the business, which will be carried on by A. A. Jackson, who assumes all indebtedness of the late firm, and to whom all notes and accounts due the late firm must be paid.

A. A. JACKSON.
J. P. ROBINSON.

Lomax, Ala., April 6, 1905. tf

BESSIE.

Everything is moving nicely in this section. I'm in sympathy with a neighbor of mine who ordered a pair of bellows. He went to Jemison to get them, expecting to find some one with a wagon who would carry them for him, but couldn't find any one going out his way. Finally Ike Edwards said he would bring them as far as his road went, and then Mr. Leach shouldered his bellows and toted them the rest of the way. They weighed 70 pounds and are mighty unhandy to tote. He made the trip all right, but looked mighty wearied.

"LONE STAR."

THORSBY LETTER.

Mr. George Kilgore, of Clanton, was a visitor here on the 18th. The Ray family left for Andalusia last week. Mr. Robinson spent a few days with his family last week. Mr. J. P. Johnston, who has been a resident of Thorsby for five years, left for his former home in Iowa. Mr. Sundell has purchased the Johnson residence and has taken possession of it. Mr. Schive has purchased the old Faegre vineyard from Mr. Sarber. He will erect a beautiful new residence in the near future. We are glad to welcome Miss Erickson to Thorsby, who has come to make her home with her father. Mrs. Dr. Nix left for her new home in Samford on Saturday last. Although she was among us for a short time, we were very sorry to see her leave. Mr. John Hawkins, who has been a pleasant visitor at the Neal home during the winter months, has returned to his northern home. Railroad officials have been in town taking measurements for a new depot. They are also speaking of making a park just east of the side track. The Easter entertainment given by the Union Sunday school was a grand success. The hall was crowded with a very attentive audience. Friends from Jemison and Clanton were with us. Mr. Wagner, of Montgomery, spent Monday in Thorsby with Mr. Phalin. Mr. Johnson is entertaining friends from the north. Mr. Feast is making daily shipments of strawberries. This week Mr. S. E. Norton will complete setting out sixteen acres in strawberries. Many other parties are engaged in the same industry. Mrs. A. Horn and Miss Anna Howard left on Tuesday to attend the State Sunday School Convention in Birmingham. They are delegates from the Union Sunday school. Although the heavy hail not long ago severely injured the fruit, growers are still looking forward to quite a fair crop. Mr. Annudson's daughter, Mrs. Davidson, who has been a welcome visitor from Chicago, returned home on Tuesday, much to the regret of her parents and friends. Miss Maud Gerald and Miss Pearl Pettis were sent as delegates to the Sunday School convention in Birmingham.

"TWO OF US."

RANDOLPH.

Cotton comes in, and while the price is no better, still Randolph has an enormous trade. Mrs. L. V. Hubbard, of Ashby, was in town last week. Quint Meroney, of Birmingham, came down Sunday on a visit to his mother Mrs. McKerall returned from a visit to Birmingham last week. Mrs. J. L. Thomas and children visited here Sunday en route to Active. A number of our young people attended the Baptist rally at Antioch Sunday. J. P. Gentry, the popular merchant of Bessie, was in town last week en route to Selma. Willie Merchant and family were in town Saturday. D. H. Hodgens and children, of Pleasant Grove, were visitors last week. Come again, Mr. H. Mrs. J. F. Armstrong and daughter, Miss Dora, were in town last week. Mr. and Mrs. Boge Rasberry, of Antioch, passed through here last week on their way to visit relatives near Thorsby. G. W. Hodgens, one of the true friends of reform in Chilton, was here Saturday. By the way, THE UNION is "all right" with so much interesting correspondence. It is OUR paper, so we must all back it up. It would have pleased all Chilton populists if they could have heard a cerain minister of Bibb eulogizing Chilton, particularly beat 9, and in advance of Bibb. So let the people rule in their own way, support their own paper, do their own thinking, and energy will continue to prevail. Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Waldrup were visitors Monday. Luther Palmer has very much improved the P. O. building by adding a new front Porch. Health to THE UNION and its readers.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

LETTER FROM W. H. CONWAY.

Editor Union:

I've been asked to say a few words in your paper about cotton seed oil mill, guano mixer and ware house, all connected. I think it would be a good investment for Chilton county. It will cost about $17,000 to equip them. There is a good dividend for the stockholders and it builds up the community in which it is built. It encourages stock raising and stock feeding for profit. It makes a home market for cotton seed and country produce. We need to build up home markets, a start of this kind would bring a yarn mill. Now, farmers, we could take stock and pay for it in cotton seed. Every farmer in our county should take stock in an enterprise of this kind. I suggest that each district have a meeting on May 3rd at 7 p. m. and discuss the above subject and elect two delegates to meet with the county association on May 6th at Clanton. I will invite a good speaker to meet with us on that day. Thanking you for past favors I remain yours for better times,

W. H. CONWAY.

Jemison, Ala., R. F. D. No. 2.

Ship To Be Sold.

Norfolk, Va.—It is announced that the Italian bark Baltimore of Castlemore, Italy, which was libeled by the United States court here yesterday by Vincent Cacacce, of Portsmouth, Va., will not give bond, but will shortly be sold under the libel proceedings here.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

The State of Alabama,
Chilton County.

The tax collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. The persons named below or owners unknown are reported as delinquent, and the following real estate is reported as assessed to them, to-wit.

BEAT NO. 1.

Cahaba Timber Mining and M. F. G. Co., or Owner Unknown: The S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 and the E. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 36, T. 24, R. 15. Tax and costs, $5.44.

BEAT NO. 2.

Jennie S. Edler: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4, Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Tax and costs, $4.54.

Mrs. L. C. Latham: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 3, T 23, R 12. Tax and costs, $4.49.

W. B. Strong: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 21, T 24, R 12. Tax and costs, $3.96.

BEAT NO. 3.

W. E. Edwards: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 23, R 13. Tax and costs, $3.06.

Mary Jackson: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 4, T. 22, R 12. Tax and costs, $4.19.

BEAT NO. 4.

Cahaba Timber Mining and M. F. G. Co.: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 34, T 21, R 13. Tax and costs, $4.18.

Samuel M. Pickler: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4, Sec. 35, T 24, R 14; and the E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 31, T 21, R 17; and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 20, R 12; and the W. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 8, T 22, R 16. Tax and costs, $41.05.

The Southern Mineral Land Co., or Owner Unknown: All of Sec. 15, T 24, R 12; and the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 21, T 24, R 12; and the N. 1-2 of Sec 22, T 24, R 12. Tax and costs, $24.07.

The Magnetic Ore Co., or owner unknown: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 16; and the N. 1-2 and the E 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 23, R 15; and the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 23, R 15; and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 23, R 15. Tax and costs, $33.75.

BEAT NO. 5.

S. H. Glen: The S. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E 1-4 of Sec. 1, T 20, R 16; and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 20, R 16; and the N. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 20, R 16. Tax and costs, $10.84.

BEAT NO. 6.

J. M. Askins: The S 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 14. Tax and costs, $3.96.

BEAT NO. 7.

James Broadnax: The S. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 21, R 12. Tax and costs, $3.56.

Frank Fuller: One house and lot in Ridersville, Alabama, known as the Frank Fuller residence. Tax and costs, $4.58.

BEAT NO. 8.

John V. Coe: The E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 22, T 20, R 13, and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 23, T. 20, R 13. Tax and costs, $6.93.

Mrs. C. Paul: The N. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 16, T. 20, R 11. Tax and costs, $7.02.

W. J. Stoudermire: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 18, T 21, R 11; and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 21, R 11. Tax and costs, $4.44.

H. B. & G. B. Shearer: The N. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 20, R 12. Tax and costs, $6.79.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. Amtoft: The N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 8, T. 22, R 14. Tax and costs, $2.86.

Mrs. Claura I. E. Collins: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Tax and costs, $2.96.

Paul C. Goetch: The N. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Tax and costs, $3.03.

John Peterson: The N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 5, T 22, R 14. Tax and costs, $2.74.

R. C. Reinertson: The S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Tax and costs, $2.90.

This is to notify you to appear before the Probate Court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing Monday, the 8th day of May, 1905, and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you, and for fees and costs. After the decree is granted in each of the above cases, additional costs in the way of tax commissioners' fees will be added and collected. This 5th day of April, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
tf Judge of Probate.

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf. T. M. Driver.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

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ROCKY MOUNT.

The Chilton County Musical Convention will meet with the Rocky Mount class (2 miles east of Jemison) in a special session the 5th Sunday in April. Bring your "Singing for Joy" song books and a whole lot of good things to eat, and spend the day and have a good time.

tf "ONE OF THE BOYS."

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It."

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E Watson, of Georgia, has begun the publication of a magazine?

You know who Mr. Watson is? He's the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of Tom Watson's Magazine was published Feb. 25. It is $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128-page magazine in America if you fail to subscribe. Now we will send you the magazine and THE UNION, your best county paper, for $1.50 per year for both. Don't delay with your subscriptions, but send them in at once. tf

NOTICE!

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Collins Chapel Alliance on Friday and Saturday, April 28-29, 1905, the original date having been changed.

ALEX G. DAKE.
tf Secretary and Treasurer.

UP-TO-DATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographer Lyon has spent the past month in the best gallery in the state getting new ideas in Photography. He will keep his CLANTON GALLERY open from the 1ST to the 15TH of each month. tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No 1.

Sixteen thousand Russian immigrants reached this country in December, but not many Japs, notes the New York World.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County. Chancery Court. 7th District, Northeastern Division.

G. A. Zimmerman, Complainant, vs. C. A. Zimmerman, Defendant.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit on file of J. Osmond Middleton, of counsel for Complainant, that the Defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that her residence is, to affiant, unknown, and further that in the belief of said affiant, the Defendant, C. A. Zimmerman, is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in THE UNION, a newspaper published in Clanton, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said C. A. Zimmerman, to answer, plead or demur to the Bill of Complaint in the above cause on or before the 12th day of May, 1905, and failing so to do within thirty days thereafter a Decree Pro Confesso may be taken against her in said cause.

Witness my hand, this 11th day of April, 1905.

S. A. STEWART,
Register in Chancery.

By:
SMITH & MIDDLETON,
Attorneys for Complainant.
4-13-05 4t

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
March 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on April 29, 1905, viz: Viney Pellam widow of Robert Pellam, H. E. No. 35464, for the Se 1-4 of Se 1-4, Section 33, Tp. 21 n of R 16 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

William Rutland,
D. I. Deramus,
A. H. Hunt,
A. J. Dennis, all of Verbena, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
3-23-05 6t Register.

The speed of a wild duck is above ninety miles an hour.

The King of Spain has been fined in Madrid for overspeeding his automobile. Good for Spanish justice!

A Song of Worry

What's the use to sit an' worry if you
[illegible] thought to win"
Kick the worry out the winder—let the
[illegible] shine in!
Time ain't stagnant—
He's a flyin'
W'y, livin' is half a sin!

What's the use? There ain't a reason,
[illegible] shadder of a rhyme,
When the world rolls on in music, an' the
[illegible] keepin' time!
Time ain't cryin'—
He's a flyin',
An' you're on the wings of Time!

Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution

A MAID IN A FOG

BY SARAH LINDSAY COLEMAN

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

The rain had broken into the plans of the pleasure-seekers. It had forced them to the shelter of the cabins at the foot of the mountain, and in good-natured, friendly groups they trailed through the long mountain-top grass, their faces wet with the fog that hung in a heavy cloud in the stunted trees above them.

As the girls passed, eyes blue and black and brown challenged Gray, but he only shook his head. He wanted his pipe and solitude, and he declared that it was his imperative duty to remain behind not only to see that the mules were well packed but in order to bring all the lost things down the mountain, from handkerchiefs to girls.

In spite of the reproach in more than one pair of bright eyes he let them all pass. He noticed that the mist was settling thicker, but the mountain was as familiar to him as the outlines of his own hand, and, in cheerful unconcern, he smoked pipe after pipe.

A distant call from somewhere in the mantling fog roused him from his reverie. It was a woman's voice. Some one of them had lagged behind and had been lost among the dozen cattle trails that ran in a bewildering network across the mountain.

"Yes," he shouted. He got to his feet, knocked the tobacco from his pipe, stuffed it in his pocket and plunged in the direction of the calling voice. Now it sounded faintly from the right, now from the left; now it shed away to come again from an entirely new direction, and from what sounded like a great distance.

"Keep still!" he shouted. "I will never find you!" There was an imperative ring in his voice, "Now call."

As the voice called louder, buoyed and strengthened by the knowledge of his human nearness, he plunged into the opaque mist certain, and in a moment, guided by the sobbing sound of panting breath, he had almost stumbled upon the girl.

"Oh," she cried in passionate relief as her rescuer came up to her, "how good it is to be found! It hasn't been more than a century has it? But you will find them for me, won't you? They were just ahead. I lost them all in a minute—and then the path stopped. I ran up higher. I tried to get back to the cave. We had agreed on the cave in case of trouble but I could not find it. I lost my head the loneliness was desperate. It overmastered me, and the fog caught me by the throat." She sank down on a log, trembling violently, and began to sob like a little child.

When the sound had twisted and strained Gray's heartstrings until it was a physical impossibility to endure it longer, he touched her arm gently. "Please don't," he said. "The fog's lifting a little. I'll get you out of this all right."

The girl looked up. In the oval of her pale face her eyes seemed unnaturally large and dark. "You are very good," she said, controlling her voice with an effort, "and then I've been extremely babyish, but— —" Her words died on her lips; she started at Gray unbelievingly.

"You, she gasped. "You here—in America?"

Gray paled under his tan. "It's where I belong—here in America," he said slowly.

"But I thought—" The girl looked at him as if she doubted the evidence of her own senses. "I—don't understand," she said helplessly.

"It's very simple," Gray said, and he smiled; "the devil tempted me and I fell—the dear, good devil."

"I must be stupid," she said; "but I don't in the least understand."

"Then let's us begin at the very minute you entered the dingy little foreign hole of a hotel and found me drumming at that piano. If you remember, you flung off your rich furs and ordered me to begin at once. 'I shall sing this,' you said in a voice that was final, and I did my poor best to accompany you. It didn't occur to me to refuse to obey the mandate of a princess of the blood royal, nor

"You!" she gasped. "You here in America?"

was I willing to bore a princess with tiresome and awkward explanations. The simplest thing to do was to play without quarreling with fate, and so I did. Of course I ran the risk of your seeing through me. And I was quite nervous, for fear the old codger himself would bolt in and spoil things. But risk is the savor of life. You didn't find me out, and he didn't come in, and—"

"For a lesson, yes," the girl broke in with, "but there was a month of lessons."

"There were also some good American dollars," reproachfully.

"Oh," understandingly. Then plaintively, "I thought I was learning such a lot."

"You need not try to make me sorry," Gray laughed. "I'll agree that borrowed joy exacts a heavy interest; I'll agree to a good many things, but I won't be sorry. Except for one thing—I felt like a sneak thief to take your money. I couldn't give it to the old Shylock for he had been paid too much, but I hit on an excellent plan, I turned it all over to the little beggar you thought so picturesque—the little fellow that ran after you always."

"Oh, but that was foolish," impulsively.

"Every thing I did was foolish," Gray said gravely. "I lived from lesson to lesson, and you didn't get such bad ones, for I literally sat at the old fellow's feet. I fell to dreaming night and day, of all sorts of forbidden things. Down to the day I got your note that said your mother was ill and you were leaving for some indefinite country you didn't think it worth while to mention. I was foolish. It was pretty evident even to a chap as far gone as I that you were ending the thing. I couldn't follow. I didn't know whether to try Jericho or Texas. And to think that I might never have found you but for this blessed fog!"

At the sound of something that rang in his laughter, the girl got up from the log and moved away down the trail, alert, like a bird ready to take flight.

Gray followed down the aisle of spectral trees, the light gone out of his eyes.

"Was your mother very ill?" he asked, at length.

"Not very," the girl said. There was a curious little sound in her throat that might have been a laugh or a sob. Whatever it was, it sent the light leaping into Gray's eyes again. With a single stride he had overtaken her. "Look at me," he commanded.

She marched straight ahead.

"Then she wasn't ill," he said. "She didn't send for you?" No answer.

Gray caught her hand. She struggled to free it. "Oh, it's no good," he said. "You've got to tell me. Did she?"

"No," said the girl defiantly. "She wasn't ill at all. I got homesick for America."

"But why?" gently.

She lifted her eyes and tried to brave it through with a laugh. "Why? What a ridiculous question! Why does one want home?"

Gray looked down at her steadily. The blood poured into her cheeks, and her head dropped.

"Sometimes one wants home because one is afraid to listen to a heart that pleads for a man. Was that it, dear? Was it your heart pleading for me in spite of the gulf between an American heiress and a poor foreign music teacher? Was that why you felt safer with an ocean between? Answer me."

But again she was silent.

"Was it?" gently.

For answer she hid her face in the depths of his coat. "Oh, I can't help it," she cried. It's been a miserable time. Prince or pauper, I don't want to help it. Be good to me, dear."

It was then, as she lifted her face to his, that the clouds fell apart, leaving great reaches of blue sky. From the sea of vapor the mountains here and there lifted their heads; a shaft of sunlight struck to the depths of the girl's tender eyes, and lo! the earth was enchanted.

He noticed that the mist was settling thicker.

FABLE OF THE WISE HEN.

How She Discomfited an Arbitration Committee and Avenged Deceit.

Once upon a time (very recently) a hen went upon a strike and refused to lay. Other hens followed her example and the scarcity of hen fruit which resulted caused eggs to retail for something like 50 cents per dozen. In other words, strictly fresh eggs laid by scab hens were worth about 5 cents each in the shell. Even cold storage eggs, which were deadly explosive and had to be handled with care, brought 30 cents.

The people got together and remonstrated with the hens, but it did no good. Finally an arbitration committee waited on the hens and tried to persuade them to go back to work. The arbitration committee pointed out that only the rich can afford to eat eggs, but the hens refused to work. The arbitration committee then told the hens that if they persisted in the strike they would bring race suicide on themselves.

Then a wise old hen arose and spoke as follows:

"In the spring when us hens wish to sit the people give us porcelain doorknobs to sit on. If porcelain doorknobs are as good as eggs to sit on they ought to be as good to eat as eggs. Tell the people to eat porcelain doorknobs."

The arbitration committee could not answer this argument and departed in tears.

Moral—Deceit will come home to roost.

Joke Carried Too Far.

"This artificial limb business is getting to be something wonderful," said George Moore, of the Gilsey house. "When a man can wiggle the fingers of an artificial hand it is uncanny. Practical jokes of terrible effect are possible with the artificial limb, and the victim is such in the true sense of the word.

"A man came in here not long ago and walked up to the clerk and in a friendly way reached across the counter to shake hands. Then he wheeled away and left his hand in the grip of the clerk.

"The clerk fainted—actually fainted, although he realized, I believe, that the hand he held was but an artificial one. The man who wore it had devised a scheme by which he might throw it off by pressing a spring. The delight he took in the joke ceased when his victim collapsed."—New York Telegraph.

Grand Duke Advocates Boldness.

Some critics of Russian autocracy say that the Grand Duke Vladimir has some excuse for his hatred of popular movements and secret societies. His father, Alexander II.—the man who on his accession to the throne at once made peace in the Crimean war and emancipated the serfs—was assassinated by nihilist bombs. The grand duke is said to have carefully studied the details of the history of the French revolution, with the express object of avoiding the perils and dangers of any such catastrophe in Russia, and he is convinced that if Louis XVI.'s ministers had been bolder they might have saved France as a kingdom.

Willowwood.

I sat with Love upon a woodside well,
Leaning across the water, I and he;
Nor ever did he speak nor look at me,
But touched his lute wherein was audible
The certain secret thing he had to tell.
Only our mirrored eyes met silently
In the low wave; and that sound came to be
The passionate voice I knew, and my tears fell.

And at their fall, his eyes beneath drew hers;
And with his foot and with his wing-feathers
He swept the spring that water'd my heart's drought.
Then the dark ripples spread to waving hair,
And as I stoop'd, her own lips rising there
Bubbled with brimming kisses at my mouth.

—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Subject to Approval.

William F. King of the Merchants' association tells a story of a boy who had a faculty of losing one job and getting another almost simultaneously. Meeting him on the street one day, a friend said to him: "Well, Jack, who are you with now?"

"I'm with John Smith & Co."

"Is this a permanent connection at last?" asked the friend.

"I can't tell about that yet," replied Jack. "I'm only there on memorandum, you see."—New York Times.

SOCKS AS GOOD AS MONEY.

Their Convenient Use in Backwoods Games of Chance.

Ole Oleson, a "lumberjack," walked into town the other day carrying 1,750 pairs of gloves and mittens, 1,175 pairs of socks and eighty-three pounds of tobacco.

He offered the goods for sale at about one-fourth of their value and was arrested on suspicion. He protested to the police that he came into possession of the goods honestly. When pressed he declared that he won the articles at poker in the lumber woods.

Oleson said he had been in the woods many months. The lumberjacks received no money while in the woods, but were expected to wait until they returned to town for their pay. At the company "store" in the woods the men could get such articles as they desired, however, having them charged against their time. Accordingly the men used merchandise instead of checks in their games.

Oleson said he played in good luck, and in one game where socks were the stakes, he won 1,175 pairs of the hosiery on three aces. The other man held a trio of kings.

In a game for mittens, Oleson said, the limit was high, and in three hours of play he had mittens enough to supply a regiment of soldiers.

His story sounded reasonable and he was released to go and "cash in his checks."—Ashland (Wis.) Cor. Minneapolis Tribune.

A Floral Clock.

Many flowers show a susceptibility to changing conditions of light and weather which make them most interesting. This phenomenon has been utilized by an Ohio landscape gardener to form a unique decoration to the grounds of the Rockefeller country place at Tarrytown. This is a flower bed which can be used as a clock. The bed is circular and divided into twelve parts. Each contains a figure composed of a flower which opens or closes at the corresponding hour. Thus the two space is occupied by the 11 made of hawk weed, which closes at 2 p. m. precisely. The hands are stationary, of course, and are composed of the common yellow dandelion, which opens at half past 5 and closes at half past 8 p. m., and point to arrangements of flowers representing these figures. Among the flowers used are the snow thistle, which opens at 5 a. m. and closes at 4 p. m. The blue chicory, the goat's beard, the morning glory, poppy, water lily, the pimpernel, the marigold, the Star of Bethlehem, the passion flower, the beauty of night, the white lychnis and the blue convolvulus, all of which have different time for opening and closing.

Husband as a "Nice Doggie."

There are a lot of women in this world who think that there's only one side to the married relation, and that's their side. When one of them marries she starts right out to train her husband into kind old Carlo, who'll go down town for her every morning and come home every night, fetching a snug little basketful of money in his mouth and wagging his tail as he lays it at her feet. Then it's a pat on the head and "Nice doggie."

And he's taught to stand around evenings, retrieving her gloves and handkerchief and snapping up with a pleased licking of his chops any little word that she may throw to him. But you let him start in to have a little fun scratching and stretching himself, or pawing her, and it's "Charge, Carlo!" and "Bad doggie!"—From "Old Gorgon Graham."

Mr. Cleveland's Musical Criticism.

Once, during his second term, Grover Cleveland was asked to speak at a function in a certain town and when he arrived at the depot, the wind was blowing a gale, sleet was driving and hailstones nearly as large as marbles were fiercely falling.

Of course, the inevitable brass band was there, and at the sight of the president, the performers struck up with all the strenuosity at their command. "That is the most realistic music I ever heard," remarked Cleveland. "What are they trying to play?" asked Secretary Olney, who accompanied him. "Hail to the Chief!" replied the president with a cheerful smile.

A Doubting Heart.

Where are the swallows fled?
Frozen and dead
Perchance upon some bleak and stormy shore.
O doubting heart!
Far over purple seas,
They wait in sunny ease,
The balmy southern breeze
To bring them to their northern homes once more.

Why must the flowers die?
Prisoned they lie
In the cold tomb, heedless of tears or rain.
O doubting heart!
They only sleep below
The soft white ermine snow
While winter winds shall blow,
To breathe and smile upon you soon again.

Fair hope is dead, and light
Is quenched in night.
What sound can break the silence of despair?
O doubting heart!
The sky is overcast,
Yet stars shall rise at last,
Brighter for darkness past,
And angels' silver voices stir the air.

—Adelaide A. Procter.

Had Watched Her Mamma.

A prominent society woman who is very blonde has a small daughter, aged 4, of an equally fair type. Frances is fond of watching her mother's toilette, and that she has profited by the secrets of the dressing table and the frequent use of a pencil was proved at luncheon a few days ago. Said a doting aunt:

"It's too bad Frances' eyebrows and lashes are not dark. She would be a beautiful child."

"Huh!" exclaimed the precocious youngster. "I guess they'll be dark when I am big enough to write 'em like mamma does."—New York Times.

Made Social Exile and Outcast by His Umbrella

Sad Plight of Truly Good Man Forced to Seek Refuge in Den of Iniquity on the Sabbath Day.

This is a faithful narration of the adventures of a Newark man who was, for a time, made a social exile, an outcast, by his umbrella. All doors that he approached were closed to him, even those of his home. It happened in this wise:

The man works hard on Saturdays, late into the night, and when he does arises and breakfasts on Sunday he feels the need of out-door air. This air he will have, no matter what the weather.

He was seen two or three weeks ago knee deep in the snow, floundering stolidly along, bent on getting his exercise and driving the fag and cobwebs from his brain. But last Sunday it was raining, an icy sleet filled the air, and the man raised his umbrella and the little pellets pattered on it like the rain on the garret roof.

After he had gone a mile or so he found that the hand that held the umbrella was getting tired. He was a nervous man and he wondered if he was developing rheumatism or if incipient paralysis was upon him.

The lameness soon extended throughout his arm, even unto the shoulder, and at last the man realized that the umbrella was getting very heavy. But he went on with his walk, since no bodily discomfort could divert him from his constitutional.

At last the man could not hold the umbrella in his hand and had to let the shaft rest upon his shoulder. Still he plodded stubbornly on, until he reached the outskirts of the city. Then he thought he would take a car back to his home, and that was when his troubles really began.

He hurried over to a car with his umbrella sagging about his head, his progress much impeded by its weight. He put one foot on the car step and started to let down his umbrella. He wrestled with it until the conductor said some harsh things, gave the motorman the bell and left the man standing in the street wrestling with the umbrella.

It had as complete a roof of ice as any Esquimau's house in the farthest North, or anywhere else. The roof glistened as if made of glass. The man exerted all his strength, but the ribs simply bent under the strain and the coating of ice was not so much as cracked.

The man strode on for a few blocks, thinking. He came to a little notion store where they sell newspapers, and thought he would go inside and thaw out the umbrella, but after an ineffectual struggle to get inside the door he gave it up and walked on.

The situation was getting serious. He tried another place, a harbor of refuge, as it was a Sunday school and the children within were singing joyous hymns that brought him a feeling of comfort, as if here at last he would surely find help out of his odd misfortune.

But here again he could not enter. There was no double door and the umbrella absolutely refused to be crushed through the narrow door space.

Further on down the street he came upon two or three children playing on a stoop and he told them he would give them ten cents for a can of hot water. They looked at him as if they thought he was crazy. He raised the ante to a quarter. Then one of the boys asked him if it wasn't a can of beer he wanted.

This was too much for the man, for he is strictly temperance, and if he had not been, the thought of patronizing a saloon on Sunday would have been utterly abhorrent. So he took up his tramp again.

The umbrella's weight seemed to increase with every step, until the man felt as if he was literally carrying the roof of his house over his head. He got out his jackknife and tried to scale the ice off, but could not accomplish much, so afraid was he of cutting through the cloth.

Once he was on the point of letting the cover and removing it, to throw into the gutter, but a glance at the gold handle deterred him. There was an inscription on the handle telling how the umbrella had been presented by a body of grateful employees. The man knew that his whole history looked to him to carry that umbrella on every stormy day and then to appear at the factory on the next rainy day without it would make him have rarely [illegible] dead patriot. Washington, D. C. [illegible]

He wished the umbrella was anywhere but where it was, and had it been a swearing man he would have cursed the luck that made him take that particular rain shield from the stand in his hallway when he started out.

When he got within a quarter of a mile of his home the umbrella seemed to weigh at least fifteen pounds. He was fairly out of breath and despondent. He knew when he got home he would be no better off than he was out of doors, for he could not get the thing into his house and his house has no areaway along which he might have carried it to the back yard.

Just then he saw a gleam of warm light over the green curtain hung in a saloon window. He hesitated. Then his eyes fell upon the sign "Side Entrance" upon a door.

The door was double. He pushed in fact half fell against it, and both sides fell open. His qualms of conscience were stilled now, and he marched, dragging his icebound umbrella behind him.

The few men in the saloon looked up in surprise when they saw him enter, and there was a faint attempt to escape, for the men recognized him as a prominent church worker and they feared he was out on a little tour of his own to gather information against violators of the Sunday law. But the man pulled himself together sufficiently to say that he had sought a warm place in which to thaw out his umbrella, and the bartenders and every one else saw that he was much more [illegible] than they were, so they let it pass.

In less than three minutes the ice slid from the umbrella in great sheets and the man gave the head bartender a quarter for the fuss he had made on the floor. He says that was the most uncomfortable walk he ever took in his life, and that the next time he goes for his Sunday walk in a storm he'll wear a mackintosh and let it go at that.—New York Sun.

The World's Medical Heroes

For the "Hall of Fame" twenty-nine names were selected in 1900, none of which was that of a physician, and this year twenty-six more will be named. Among the great men who have influenced American life for good and advanced the cause of civilization there can be no doubt with the considerate that medicine has furnished as many as any other calling or profession. Why, then, were medical men excluded? Simply because of the traditional failure on the part of the world to recognize the value of professional life to the community. This blindness should be done away with. The Western Medical Review proposes to nominate five medical heroes for the honors in the ballotings of 1905 for the Hall of Fame, and gives the names of Reed, Ramsay, Warren, Sims and Holmes. The suggestion occurs that it might be better for the professional world to limit their ballotings, and elect two, or at most three, physicians of honor. Warren, it seems, should be the first named, as the discoverer of anesthesia has lessened human suffering, and at the same time advanced science immeasurably. As St. John the Baptist of the gospel of protection against infectious disease Holmes deserves the gratitude of Americans and of the world.—American Medicine.

Sighing of the Children

(One million seven hundred and fifty thousand children between the ages of 5 and 15 toil in the mines and factories of this country.)

Have you heard the Cry of the Children,
The pitiful wail of the Little Ones?
Out of the mines and the workshops,
Out of the slums and the alleys,
Where cold and famine and fever,
Where cruel neglect and oppression
Rob life of its joy and sunshine
And change its bright Spring into Winter.

Oh, the heartrending Cry of the Children,
Rising up in chorus pathetic,
A dirge and a dead march of childhood,
Appealing to men and to angels,
And crying aloud unto heaven
For judgment against the oppressors!
Oh, the sorrow and anguish and heartbreak
In the pitiful wail of the children!

Oh, list to the plea of the children,
The moan and the sigh of the little ones!
Their voiceless yet eloquent protest,
From the death-breeding slums of the city,
From the danger and dark of the mines,
From the hovels of vice and of sin,
Where blows and children's tears
Take the place of love and caress.

We hunger in God's land of plenty,
We languish for love and for kindness,
We sicken and die in the darkness,
With no one to help or to pity,
We toil in the mills and the factories,
Like slaves, in the glad days of childhood.
We long for the fields and the flowers,
To ramble about in the woodlands,
Yet we sicken and die in the prisons
Oh, merciful God and Life-giver,
Have pity where man has no pity.

—E. F. Austin, in Reader.

John Adams' Stormy Wooing

Parson Smith of the Old First church at Weymouth, Mass., had two daughters, Mary and Abigail. They were attractive young maidens and in due time had lovers. Mary chose a man after the parson's wish, a man of substance and of standing in the community. Abigail, however, chose John Adams, a young lawyer of the neighboring town of Braintree, much to the parson's chagrin.

In the pulpit at the Sunday service the worthy divine gave voice to his opinions in a sermon delivered from the following Scripture texts: "He hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her," Luke x, 42; "For John came neither eating nor drinking; and ye say, he hath a devil." Luke vii., 33.

Notwithstanding the eloquence of the eminent divine, and his defeat to the match, the young lawyer won the bride, and Abigail Adams, as the wife of our president, achieved world-wide fame, and is enshrined in the hearts of all true Americans as a loyal and true woman, the wife and also the mother of a president.

CUBAN MINISTER
Recommends Pe

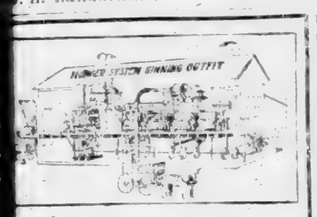
Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the U

[illegible] article in The [illegible] on [illegible] the Esteban Duarte Mat[illegible] the spirit of [illegible] speech [illegible] have rarely [illegible] dead patriot. Minister to the Peruna M[illegible] Washington, D. C. See Opportunities

"Peruna I can recommend as a medicine. It is an excellent tonic, and it is also an efficacious remedy for almost universal complaint of mankind."—Gonzalo De Quesada.

Congressman J. H. [illegible] of [illegible] one of the most [illegible] of the House of [illegible] letter written from Washington, D. C., [illegible] gives his experience [illegible] Peruna, in the [illegible] words:

"Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and catarrh cure I know of nothing better."—J. H. Rankhead.



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Ask any experienced Ginner about

Pratt, Eagle, Smith Winship, Munger

We would like to show you what thousands of Ginning customers say. Write for catalog and testimonial booklet.

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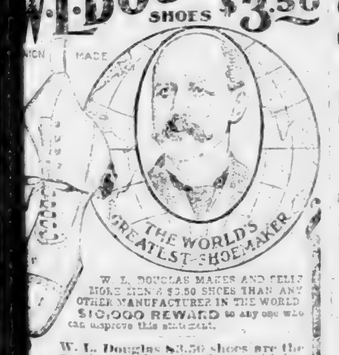
Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga. Birmingham, Ala. Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Tex.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD. $10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the [illegible] sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost from $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

"The Best I Ever Wore."

[illegible] to say that I have worn your $3.50 shoe for the past five years, and it is the best I ever wore."—Rev. Frank T. Kephart, 1st Baptist Church, Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt in his $3.50 Shoes. It is one of the finest patent leathers produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

W. L. Douglas has the largest shoe mail order business in the world. No trouble to get a fit by mail. 25 cents extra for each pair. If you desire further information, write for Illustrated Catalogue of Spring Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO. 913 Locust St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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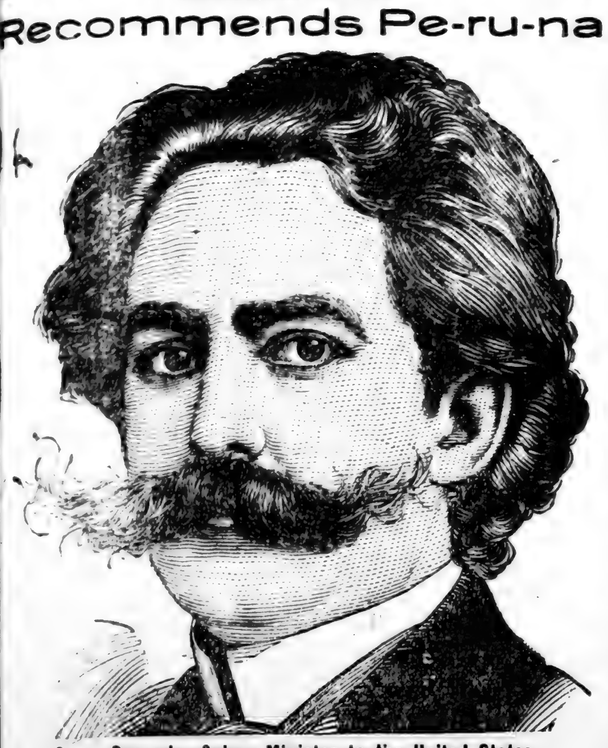
CUBAN MINISTER TO THE U. S.

Recommends Pe-ru-na



Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States.

Cuban Minister to the United States, is an orator born. In an article in The Cosmopolitan Magazine for July, 1899, by George Kennan, who heard Quesada speak at a banquet in Teatro Martinez, Matanzas, Cuba, he said: "I have seen many audiences under the influence of eloquent speech and in the grip of strong emotional excitement; but I have never witnessed such a scene as at the close of Quesada's eulogy upon the ... Maine." In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, written from Washington, D. C., Senor Quesada says:

"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening ... and it is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—Manuel de Quesada.

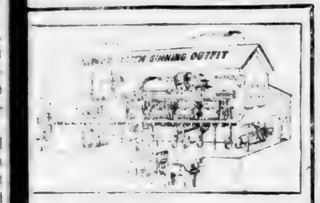
H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in the city of Washington, D. C., writes to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words:

"Your Peruna is one of the best ... I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. It is a tonic and catarrh cure I know of nothing better."—J. H. Bankhead.

There is but a single medicine which is a radical specific for catarrh. It is Peruna, which has stood a half century test and cured thousands of cases.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O. All correspondence held strictly confidential.



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THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOEMAKER

... AS MAKES AND SELLS MORE $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD. ... REWARD to any one who ...

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the ... sellers in the world because of their ... excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are ... as good as those that cost you from $4.00 to $5.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and ... have a greater value than any other shoes on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

"The Best I Ever Wore."

... Douglas $3.50 ... Ask ...

... Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

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NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Japanese strictly enforce a law which forbids the use of tobacco by boys under 20 years of age.

CONCENTRATED

Crab Orchard WATER

TRADE MARK.

—A SPECIFIC FOR—

Dyspepsia
Sick Headache
Constipation...

The Three "Ills" That Make Life a Burden.

Nature's Great Remedy

In Use for Almost a Century.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

$50 POSITION

PAY TUITION AFTER POSITION IS SECURED

First 10 who clip this notice and send to

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Montgomery, Nashville Atlanta, Waco, Little Rock or Ft. Worth

... without giving notes, pay EVERY CENT of tuition out of salary after good position is secured. If not secured no pay required.

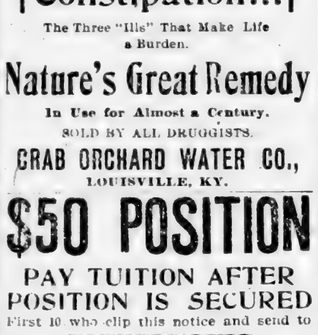
COURSE BY MAIL FREE

If not ready to enter you may take lessons by mail FREE until ready, which would save time, living expenses, etc., or complete it home and get diploma. D. P. B. C. Co., has $300,000.00 capital, 17 bankers on Board of Directors and TWENTY Colleges in THIRTEEN states to back every claim it makes. Established SIXTEEN years. Clip and send this notice to-day.

Am. 17, 1905.

A Tobacco Grower's Profit

is dependent upon a properly balanced fertilizer.



No crop is so easily spoiled as tobacco. The fertilizer must be *right*, and to be right it *must* contain at least 10% actual

Potash

Test it: Supply one patch with fertilizer with plenty of Potash, another with little or no potash, and note the results. Every tobacco grower should have our little book, "Tobacco Culture"—it will be sent free—write to:

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., N. Y., or Atlanta, Ga.—22½ South Broad St.

The Poet Herbert.

Herbert was a true child of an eager, individualistic, realistic age. In its full tide he lived. An exceptionally wide acquaintance with its leaders of philosophy, poetry and the church brought his impressionable nature to accept the ideals as matters of course. He has not the hardy and spacious nature that asks fundamental questions. His mind is receptive, even if anticipatory. Too proud and independent for an imitator, and ever disposed to build his own pathway, he still employs in that building only the material he finds at hand. Rarely does he desire more. Small modifications, readjustments, the application of refinement and elevation where coarseness had been before—these rather than revolutionary measures are what he adds to the intellectual stock of his age. He is no Wordsworth, Keats or Browning; he is related to his time rather as an early Gray or Arnold, as one who voices with exquisite art what those around him already feel. But if the ideals of his time shaped him, he in turn shaped them. Through his responsive heart and dexterious fingers they attained a precision, beauty and compelling power which bore them far past the limits of that age.

How the Canal Will Be Dug.

Within limits, we now know just about what will be done. The bottom width of the cut will be 200 feet and the depth 40 feet. The Suez canal, averaging 115 feet wide at the bottom and permitting a draft of only 27 feet 10 inches, has proved too small. Several of the great new battleships of the British navy can now go through it only with hazard, and none of the larger freighters, fully loaded, such as have proved most economical for the trans-Atlantic trade, could go through. Even the larger German lines trading to the Orient often lose their steerageway and sheer against the sides. The Panama canal will be able to admit even larger vessels. There must be one lock—a tide lock—near Miraflores, and possibly one at Bohio, to reduce excavation.

Value of Farm Products.

Agriculture is still king in America. The value of the farm products of 1904 reaches the inconceivable sum of $4,900,000,000; exceeds by two-thirds the gross earnings of all the railroads; by three-fourths the market price of all the gold, silver, copper and other minerals; by five-sixths capital of all the national banks. Besides this, the American farmer owns $1,150,000,000 worth of horses and expends every year $100,000,000 for machinery. Here is food for thought for the statesman and the politician, the professional and the business man, the inventor and the publisher. Now, as in Colonial times, the embattled farmers are omnipotent.

The Japanese have just caused the Korean government to adopt the gold standard, and 10,000,000 yen will be borrowed from Japan with which to establish a currency in Korea.

CURE YOUR KIDNEYS.

When the Back Aches and Bladder Troubles Set In, Get at the Cause.

Don't make the mistake of believing backache and bladder ills to be local ailments. Get at the cause and cure the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills which have cured thousands.

Captain S. D. Hunter, of Engine No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa., Fire Department, and residing at 2729 Wylie avenue, says:

"It was three years ago that I used Doan's Kidney Pills for an attack of kidney trouble that was mostly backache, and they fixed me up fine. There is no mistake about that, and if I should ever be troubled again I would get them first thing, as I know what they are."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Railway Ambulance.

Railway carriages transformable into ambulance compartments for the use of passengers who have taken ill have been provided on the Prussian railways for express routes.

Spartan Story Revived.

A missionary of Hamada, Japan, writes that he attempted to condole with the mother of a soldier whose funeral he was attending. But she said to him: "You should congratulate me. Is it not the greatest honor my son could have had—to die for his country?"

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN,

51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In some of the London schools the boys take lessons in cooking.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The crown forests of Russia comprise 30,000,000 acres belonging to the Czar.

Popular Cars.

The Pope-Hartford and Pope-Tribune gasoline cars and runabouts meet the specific demands of a large class of automobile users. They are simple in construction, free from complication and efficient. Prices from $500 to $1600. For finely illustrated catalogues and descriptive matter, address Dept. A, Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

Glass houses may soon be made stone-proof.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A former army officer plays a hand organ on the streets of Sheffield, England.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Fruits grown in China are usually inferior in flavor.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The Peruvian railways have all been consolidated.

The Effect of Warm Days and Cool Nights.

A leading physician writes that he has noticed warm days and cool nights always affect the bowels, and suggests some preventative remedy. Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial is the only one that can be absolutely relied upon. It never fails to cure.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c bottle.

The great London fire occurred in the year 1666.

BABY'S AWFUL ECZEMA

Face Like Raw Beef—Thought She Would Lose Her Ear—Healed Without a Blemish—Mother Thanks Cuticura.

"My little girl had eczema very bad when she was ten months old. I thought she would lose her right ear. It had turned black, and her face was like a piece of raw meat, and very sore. It would bleed when I washed her, and I had to keep cloths on it day and night. There was not a clear spot on her face when I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and now it is completely healed, without scar or blemish, which is more than I had hoped for. (Signed) Mrs. Rose Ether, 291 Eckford St., Brooklyn, N. Y."

Every year the British mint issues over 8,000,000 copper coins.

Cannot Reduce a Rate.

It is stated in Washington that under the Townsend rate bill if a rate is fixed by the commission it cannot be lowered by a railroad. Should an emergency arise calling for a decreased rate the railroads or shippers would have to appeal again to the commission, there being no latitude allowed, whatever the circumstances. Hitherto a maximum rate has been the rule, but no such concession is made under the proposed legislation.

Remedy Against Old Age.

Curdled milk of a special kind, prepared only on a Bulgarian recipe, is now supposed to be a remedy against growing old. M. Xavier Dybovski has made a communication on the subject to the Academy of Medicine. The substance is called yaghurt, and can now be obtained in tins in Paris. It looks very like ordinary cream cheese gone bad, and tastes similarly. The solid portion is mixed with a white, thin liquid which is exceedingly sour. People who wish to live to a hundred, breakfast off yaghurt exclusively.

The largest Bible class in Great Britain is at All Saints' church, Sheffield. The average attendance is 1,600.

Ivory Congratulations.

A very famous American dentist met the English husband of an American friend of mine with the genial congratulation: "My dear sir, I wish you joy! You have married a first-rate set of teeth."—Fortnightly Review.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

English Shopkeepers.

The upper class in England is sinking; the middle is rising rapidly, and those who belong to the former keep shops in assumed names, while those who belong to the latter endeavor to conceal that they themselves are connected with trade. The conversation of both, however, betrays that they are shopkeepers.—London Truth.

Where Horseradish Are Raised.

The village of Baiersdorf, which has the reputation of raising the finest horseradish in Europe, is about 22 miles south of Bamberg, on the line of railroad to Nuremberg. Horseradish is cultivated almost exclusively on about 1,335 acres of the moist grounds of the valley of the River Regnitz.

Green chrysanthemums were exhibited at a flower show in Essex, England.

PAINFUL PERIODS

Suggestions How to Find Relief from Such Suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful or irregular something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to a serious derangement of the whole female organism.

More than fifty thousand women have testified in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound overcomes painful and irregular menstruation.

It provides a safe and sure way of escape from distressing and dangerous weaknesses and diseases.

The two following letters tell so convincingly what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will do for women, they cannot fail to bring hope to thousands of sufferers.

Miss Nellie Holmes of 540 N. Davision Street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Your medicine is indeed an ideal medicine for women. I suffered misery for years with painful periods, headaches, and bearing-down pains. I consulted two different physicians but failed to get any relief. A friend from the East advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and no longer suffer as I did before. My periods are natural; every ache and pain is gone, and my general health is much improved. I advise all women who suffer to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I might have have been spared many months of suffering and pain had I only known of the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound sooner; for I have tried so many remedies without help.

"I dreaded the approach of my menstrual period every month, as it meant so much pain and suffering for me, but after I had used the Compound two months I became regular and natural and am now perfectly well and free from pain at my monthly periods. I am very grateful for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound rests upon the well-earned gratitude of American women.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating, (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

"IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC."

THE GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL ANIMAL TONIC AND REGULATOR for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Thirteen years in successful use. Sold by 20,000 dealers in 33 states. Saves grain, promotes life, health and vigor, makes stock raising profitable. Invaluable to Stock Owners. Nature's remedy, composed of life giving roots, herbs and barks, no mineral poisons. Horses do more work. Cows give more milk. Hogs fatten quicker. Pigs grow faster. Cures and prevents disease. If your dealer does not keep it we will send, prepaid by express a 10lb. package of the famous MAGIC STOCK FOOD on receipt of $1.00 in stamps or currency. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Free copy of valuable book on Stock and Poultry sent on application. Poultry raising can be made pleasant and profitable by using MAGIC POULTRY FOOD. 10lb package for $1.00 express paid. Address MAGIC FOOD CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE ECONOMY BLUE

Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing

15 years on the market. Ask dealer, or we will send by mail package upon receipt of 10c. in stamps and your dealer's name.

BRIDGES-McDOWELL CO., Louisville, Ky.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Facts Are Stubborn Things

Uniform excellent quality for over a quarter of a century has steadily increased the sales of LION COFFEE,

The leader of all package coffees.

Lion Coffee

is now used in millions of homes. Such popular success speaks for itself. It is a positive proof that LION COFFEE has the

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The uniform quality of LION COFFEE survives all opposition.

LION COFFEE keeps its old friends and makes new ones every day.

LION COFFEE has even more than its Strength, Flavor and Quality to commend it. On arrival from the plantation, it is carefully roasted at our factories and securely packed in 1 lb. sealed packages, and not opened again until needed for use in the home. This precludes the possibility of adulteration or contact with germs, dirt, dust, insects or unclean hands. The absolute purity of LION COFFEE is therefore guaranteed to the consumer.

Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package. Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

A Song of Worry

What's the use to sit an' worry if you
[illegible] who thought to win?
[illegible] the worry out the winder—let the
[illegible]sunshine in'
Time wasn't oughtn' -
[illegible]
Worryin' is half a sin'

What's the use? There ain't a reason,
[illegible] ladder of a rhyme
When the world rolls on in music, an' the
[illegible] keepin' time!
Time ain't crvin' -
[illegible]
An' you're on the wings of Time!

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

A MAID IN A FOG

BY SARAH LINDSAY COLEMAN

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

The rain had broken into the plans of the pleasure seekers. It had forced them to the shelter of the cabins at the foot of the mountain, and in good-natured, friendly groups they trailed through the long mountain-top grass, their faces wet with the fog that hung in a heavy cloud in the stunted trees above them.

As the girls passed, eyes blue and black and brown challenged Gray, but he only shook his head. He wanted his pipe and solitude, and he declared that it was his imperative duty to remain behind not only to see that the mules were well packed but in order to bring all the lost things down the mountain, from handkerchiefs to girls.

In spite of the reproach in more than one pair of bright eyes he let them all pass. He noticed that the mist was settling thicker, but the mountain was as familiar to him as the outlines of his own hand, and, in cheerful unconcern, he smoked pipe after pipe.

A distant call from somewhere in the muffling fog roused him from his reverie. It was a woman's voice. Some one of them had lagged behind and had been lost among the dozen cattle trails that ran in a bewildering network across the mountain.

"Yes," he shouted. He got to his feet, knocked the tobacco from his pipe, stuffed it in his pocket and plunged in the direction of the calling voice. Now it sounded faintly from the right, now from the left; now it died away to come again from an entirely new direction, and from what sounded like a great distance.

"Keep still!" he shouted. "I will never find you!" There was an imperative ring in his voice, "Now call."

As the voice called louder, buoyed and strengthened by the knowledge of his human nearness, he plunged into the opaque mist curtain, and in a moment, guided by the sobbing sound of panting breath, he had almost stumbled upon the girl.

"Oh," she cried in passionate relief as her rescuer came up to her, "how good it is to be found! It hasn't been more than a century has it? But you will find them for me, won't you? They were just ahead. I lost them all in a minute—and then the path stopped. I ran up higher. I tried to get back to the cave. We had agreed on the cave in case of trouble but I could not find it. I lost my head the loneliness was desperate. It overmastered me, and the fog caught me by the throat." She sank down on a log, trembling violently, and began to sob like a little child.

When the sound had twisted and strained Gray's heartstrings until it was a physical impossibility to endure it longer, he touched her arm gently. "Please don't," he said. "The fog's lifting a little. I'll get you out of this all right."

The girl looked up. In the oval of her pale face her eyes seemed unnaturally large and dark. "You are very good," she said, controlling her voice with an effort, "and then I've been extremely babyish, but— —" Her words died on her lips; she started at Gray unbelievingly.

"You, she gasped. "You here—in America?"

Gray paled under his tan. "It's where I belong—here in America," he said slowly.

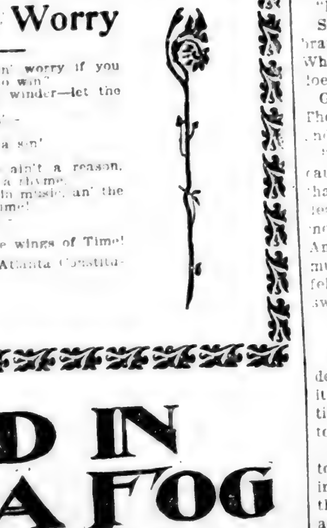
"But I thought—" The girl looked at him as if she doubted the evidence of her own senses. "I—don't understand," she said helplessly.

He noticed that the mist was settling thicker.

"It's very simple," Gray said, and he smiled;" the devil tempted me and I fell- the dear, good devil."

"I must be stupid," she said; "but I don't in the least understand."

"Then let's us begin at the very minute you entered the dingy little foreign hole of a hotel and found me drumming at that piano. If you remember, you flung off your rich furs and ordered me to begin at once. 'I shall sing this,' you said in a voice that was final, and I did my poor best to accompany you. It didn't occur to me to refuse to obey the mandate of a princess of the blood royal, nor



"You!" she gasped. "You here in America?"

was I willing to bore a princess with tiresome and awkward explanations. The simplest thing to do was to play without quarreling with fate, and so I did. Of course I ran the risk of your seeing through me. And I was quite nervous, for fear the old codger himself would bolt in and spoil things. But risk is the saver of life. You didn't find me out, and he didn't come in, and—"

"For a lesson, yes," the girl broke in with, "but there was a month of lessons."

"There were also some good American dollars," reproachfully.

"Oh," understandingly. Then plaintively, "I thought I was learning such a lot."

"You need not try to make me sorry." Gray laughed. "I'll agree that borrowed joy exacts a heavy interest; I'll agree to a good many things, but I won't be sorry. Except for one thing—I felt like a sneak thief to take your money. I couldn't give it to the old Shylock for he had been paid too much, but I hit on an excellent plan. I turned it all over to the little beggar you thought so picturesque—the little fellow that ran after you always."

"Oh, but that was foolish," impulsively.

"Every thing I did was foolish," Gray said gravely. "I lived from lesson to lesson, and you didn't get such bad ones, for I literally sat at the old fellow's feet. I fell to dreaming night and day, of all sorts of forbidden things. Down to the day I got your note that said your mother was ill and you were leaving for some indefinite country you didn't think it worth while to mention. I was foolish. It was pretty evident even to a chap as far gone as I that you were ending the thing. I couldn't follow. I didn't know whether to try Jericho or Texas. And to think that I might never have found you but for this blessed fog!"

At the sound of something that rang in his laughter, the girl got up from the log and moved away down the trail, alert, like a bird ready to take flight.

Gray followed down the aisle of spectral trees, the light gone out of his eyes.

"Was your mother very ill?" he asked, at length.

"Not very," the girl said. There was a curious little sound in her throat that might have been a laugh or a sob. Whatever it was, it sent the light leaping into Gray's eyes again. With a single stride he had overtaken her. "Look at me," he commanded.

She marched straight ahead.

"Then she wasn't ill," he said. "She didn't send for you?" No answer.

Gray caught her hand. She struggled to free it. "Oh, it's no good," he said. "You've got to tell me. Did she?"

"No," said the girl defiantly. "She wasn't ill at all. I got homesick for America."

"But why?" gently.

She lifted her eyes and tried to brave it through with a laugh. "Why? What a ridiculous question! Why does one want home?"

Gray looked down at her steadily. The blood poured into her cheeks and her head dropped.

"Sometimes one wants home because one is afraid to listen to a heart that pleads for a man. Was that it, dear? Was it your heart pleading for me in spite of the gulf between an American heiress and a poor foreign music teacher? Was that why you felt safer with an ocean between? Answer me."

But again she was silent.

"Was it?" gently.

For answer she hid her face in the depths of his coat. "Oh, I can't help it," she cried. It's been a miserable time. Prince or pauper, I don't want to help it. Be good to me, dear."

It was then, as she lifted her face to his, that the clouds fell apart, leaving great reaches of blue sky. From the sea of vapor the mountains here and there lifted their heads; a shaft of sunlight struck to the depths of the girl's tender eyes, and lo! the earth was enchanted.

FABLE OF THE WISE HEN.

How She Discomfited an Arbitration Committee and Avenged Deceit.

Once upon a time (very recently) a hen went upon a strike and refused to lay. Other hens followed her example and the scarcity of hen fruit which resulted caused eggs to retail for something like 50 cents per dozen. In other words, strictly fresh eggs laid by scab hens were worth about 5 cents each in the shell. Even cold storage eggs, which were deadly explosive and had to be handled with care, brought 30 cents.

The people got together and remonstrated with the hens, but it did no good. Finally an arbitration committee waited on the hens and tried to persuade them to go back to work. The arbitration committee pointed out that only the rich can afford to eat eggs, but the hens refused to work. The arbitration committee then told the hens that if they persisted in the strike they would bring race suicide on themselves.

Then a wise old hen arose and spoke as follows:

"In the spring when us hens wish to sit the people give us porcelain doorknobs to sit on. If porcelain doorknobs are as good as eggs to sit on they ought to be as good to eat as eggs. Tell the people to eat porcelain doorknobs."

The arbitration committee could not answer this argument and departed in tears.

Moral—Deceit will come home to roost.

Joke Carried Too Far.

"This artificial limb business is getting to be something wonderful," said George Moore, of the Gilsey house. "When a man can wiggle the fingers of an artificial hand it is uncanny. Practical jokes of terrible effect are possible with the artificial limb, and the victim is such in the true sense of the word.

"A man came in here not long ago and walked up to the clerk and in a friendly way reached across the counter to shake hands. Then he wheeled away and left his hand in the grip of the clerk.

"The clerk fainted—actually fainted, although he realized, I believe, that the hand he held was but an artificial one. The man who wore it had devised a scheme by which he might throw it off by pressing a spring. The delight he took in the joke ceased when his victim collapsed."—New York Telegraph.

Grand Duke Advocates Boldness.

Some critics of Russian autocracy say that the Grand Duke Vladimir has some excuse for his hatred of popular movements and secret societies. His father, Alexander II.—the man who on his accession to the throne at once made peace in the Crimean war and emancipated the serfs—was assassinated by nihilist bombs. The grand duke is said to have carefully studied the details of the history of the French revolution, with the express object of avoiding the perils and dangers of any such catastrophe in Russia, and he is convinced that if Louis XVI.'s ministers had been bolder they might have saved France as a kingdom.

Willowwood.

I sat with Love upon a woodside well,
Leaning across the water, I and he;
Nor ever did he speak nor look at me,
But touched his lute, wherein was audible
The certain secret thing he had to tell:
Only our mirrored eyes met silently
In the low wave; and that sound came to be
The passionate voice I knew, and my tears fell.

And at their fall, his eyes beneath drew hers;
And with his foot and with his wing-feathers
He swept the spring that watered my heart's drought.
Then the dark ripples spread to waving hair,
And as I stooped, her own lips rising there
Bubbled with brimming kisses at my mouth.

—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Subject to Approval.

William F. King of the Merchants' association tells a story of a boy who had a faculty of losing one job and getting another almost simultaneously. Meeting him on the street one day, a friend said to him: "Well, Jack, who are you with now?"

"I'm with John Smith & Co."

"Is this a permanent connection at last?" asked the friend.

"I can't tell about that yet," replied Jack. "I'm only there on memorandum, you see."—New York Times.

SOCKS AS GOOD AS MONEY.

Their Convenient Use in Backwoods Games of Chance.

Ole Oleson, a "lumberjack," walked into town the other day carrying 1,750 pairs of gloves and mittens, 1,117 pairs of socks and eighty-three pounds of tobacco.

He offered the goods for sale at about one-fourth of their value and was arrested on suspicion. He protested to the police that he came into possession of the goods honestly. When pressed he declared that he won the articles at poker in the lumber woods.

Oleson said he had been in the woods many months. The lumberjacks received no money while in the woods but were expected to wait until they returned to town for their pay. At the company "store" in the woods the men could get such articles as they desired, however, having them charged against their time. Accordingly the men used merchandise instead of checks in their games.

Oleson said he played in good luck, and in one game where socks were the stakes, he won 1,175 pairs of the hosiery on three aces. The other man held a trio of kings.

In a game for mittens, Oleson said, the limit was high, and in three hours of play he had mittens enough to supply a regiment of soldiers.

His story sounded reasonable and he was released to go and "cash in his checks."—Ashland (Wis.) Cor. Minneapolis Tribune.

A Floral Clock.

Many flowers show a susceptibility to changing conditions of light and weather which make them most interesting. This phenomenon has been utilized by an Ohio landscape gardener to form a unique decoration to the grounds of the Rockefeller country place at Tarrytown. This is a flower bed which can be used as a clock. The bed is circular and divided into twelve parts. Each contains a figure composed of a flower which opens or closes at the corresponding hour. Thus the two space is occupied by the II made of hawk weed, which closes at 2 p. m. precisely. The hands are stationary, of course,, and are composed of the common yellow dandelion, which opens at half past 5 and closes at half past 8 p. m., and point to arrangements of flowers representing these figures. Among the flowers used are the snow thistle, which opens at 5 a. m. and closes at 4 p. m. The blue chicory, the goat's beard, the morning glory, poppy, water lily, the pimpernel, the marigold, the Star of Bethlehem, the passion flower, the beauty of night, the white lychnis and the blue convolvulus,, all of which have different time for opening and closing.

Husband as a "Nice Doggie."

There are a lot of women in this world who think that there's only one side to the married relation, and that's their side. When one of them marries she starts right out to train her husband into kind old Carlo, who'll go down town for her every morning and come home every night, fetching a snug little basketful of money in his mouth and wagging his tail as he lays it at her feet. Then it's a pat on the head and "Nice doggie."

And he's taught to stand around evenings, retrieving her gloves and handkerchief, and snapping up with a pleased licking of his chops any little word that she may throw to him. But you let him start in to have a little fun scratching and stretching himself, or pawing her, and it's "Charge, Carlo!" and "Bad doggie!"—From "Old Gorgon Graham."

Mr. Cleveland's Musical Criticism.

Once, during his second term, Grover Cleveland was asked to speak at a function in a certain town and when he arrived at the depot, the wind was blowing a gale, sleet was driving and hailstones nearly as large as marbles were fiercely falling.

Of course, the inevitable brass band was there, and at the sight of the president, the performers struck up with all the strenuosity at their command. "That is the most realistic music I ever heard," remarked Cleveland. "What are they trying to play?" asked Secretary Olney, who accompanied him. "Hail to the Chief!" replied the president with a cheerful smile.

A Doubting Heart.

Where are the swallows fled?
Frozen and dead,
Perchance upon some bleak and stormy shore.
O doubting heart!
Far over purple seas,
They wait in sunny ease,
The balmy southern breeze
To bring them to their northern homes once more.

Why must the flowers die?
Prisoned they lie
In the cold tomb, heedless of tears or rain.
O doubting heart!
They only sleep below
The soft white ermine snow
While winter winds shall blow,
To breathe and smile upon you soon again.

Fair hope is dead, and light
Is quenched in night.
What sound can break the silence of despair?
O doubting heart!
The sky is overcast,
Yet stars shall rise at last,
Brighter for darkness past,
And angels' silver voices stir the air.

—Adelaide A. Procter.

Had Watched Her Mamma.

A prominent society woman who is very blonde has a small daughter, aged 4, of an equally fair type. Frances is fond of watching her mother's toilette, and that she has profited by the secrets of the dressing table and the frequent use of a pencil was proved at luncheon a few days ago. Said a doting aunt:

"It's too bad Frances' eyebrows and lashes are not dark. She would be a beautiful child."

"Huh!" exclaimed the precocious youngster. "I guess they'll be dark when I am big enough to write 'em like mamma does."—New York Times.

Made Social Exile and Outcast by His Umbrella

Sad Plight of Truly Good Man Forced to Seek Refuge in Den of Iniquity on the Sabbath Day.

This is a faithful narration of the adventures of a Newark man who has, for a time, made a social exile, an outcast, by his umbrella. All doors that he approached were closed to him, even those of his home. It happened in this wise:

The man works hard on Saturday, sometimes into the night, and when he does arises and breakfasts on Sunday he feels the need of out-door air. This day he will have, no matter what the weather.

He was seen two or three weeks ago knee deep in the snow, floundering stolidly along, bent on getting his exercise and driving the fag and cobwebs from his brain. But last Sunday it was raining, an icy sleet filled the air, and the man raised his umbrella and the little pellets pattered on it like the rain on the garret roof.

After he had gone a mile or so he found that the hand that held the umbrella was getting tired. He was a nervous man and he wondered if he was developing rheumatism or if incipient paralysis was upon him.

The lameness soon extended throughout his arm, even unto the shoulder, and at last the man realized that the umbrella was getting very heavy. But he went on with his walk, since no bodily discomfort could divert him from his constitutional.

At last the man could not hold the umbrella in his hand and had to let the shaft rest upon his shoulder. Still he plodded stubbornly on, until he reached the outskirts of the city. Then he thought he would take a car back to his home, and that was when his troubles really began.

He hurried over to a car with his umbrella sagging about his head, his progress much impeded by its weight. He put one foot on the car step and started to let down his umbrella. He wrestled with it until the conductor said some harsh things, gave the motorman the bell and left the man standing in the street wrestling with the umbrella.

It had as complete a roof of ice as any Esquimau's house in the farthest North, or anywhere else. The roof glistened as if made of glass. The man exerted all his strength, but the ribs simply bent under the strain and the coating of ice was not so much as cracked.

The man strode on for a few blocks, thinking. He came to a little notion store where they sell newspapers, and thought he would go inside and thaw out the umbrella, but after an ineffectual struggle to get inside the door he gave it up and walked on.

The situation was getting serious. He tried another place, a harbor of refuge, as it was a Sunday school and the children within were singing joyous hymns that brought him a feeling of comfort, as if here at last he would surely find help out of his odd misfortune.

But here again he could not enter. There was no double door and the umbrella absolutely refused to be crushed through the narrow door space.

Further on down the street he came upon two or three children playing on a stoop and he told them he would give them ten cents for a can of hot water. They looked at him as if they thought he was crazy. He raised the ante to a quarter. Then one of the boys asked him if it wasn't a can of beer he wanted.

This was too much for the man, for he is strictly temperance, and if he had not been, the thought of patronizing a saloon on Sunday would have been utterly abhorrent. So he gave up his tramp again.

The umbrella's weight seemed to increase with every step, until the man felt as if he were literally carrying the roof of his house on his head. He got out his jackknife and tried to scale the ice off, but did not accomplish much, so afraid was he of cutting through the cloth.

Once he was on the point of cutting the cover and removing the frame, throw into the street a glass and the gold handle detained him. There was an inscription on the handle telling how the umbrella had been presented by a body of grateful employees. The man knew that his wife's story looked to him to carry that umbrella on every stormy day and not to appear at the factory on the first rainy day without it would make her angry.

He wished the umbrella was anywhere but where it was, and he had been a swearing man he would have cursed the luck that made him buy that particular rain shield from the stand in his hallway when he started out.

When he got within a quarter of a mile of his home the umbrella seemed to weigh at least fifteen pounds. He was fairly out of breath and famished to eat. He knew when he got home he would be no better off than when he was out of doors, for he couldn't do the thing into his house and his home has no areaway along which he might have carried it to the back yard.

Just then he saw a gleam of warm light over the green curtain that hung a saloon window. He hesitated. Then his eyes fell upon the sign "Side entrance" upon a door.

The door was ajar. He pushed it, in fact half fell against it, and the sides fell open. His qualms of conscience were stilled now, and he marched, dragging his recalcitrant umbrella behind him.

The few men in the saloon looked up in surprise when they saw him enter, and there was a false move to escape, for the men recognized him as a prominent church member and they feared he was out on a little tour of his own to gather information against violators of the Sunday law. But the man pulled himself together sufficiently to say that he had sought a warm place in which to draw out his umbrella, and the bartenders and every one else saw that he was much more unhappy than they were, so they let it pass.

In less than three minutes the umbrella in great slides from the umbrella in great slides and the man gave the head bartender a quarter for the muss he had made on the floor. He says that was the most uncomfortable walk he ever had in his life, and that the next time he goes for his Sunday walk in a storm he'll wear a machintosh and let it go at that.—New York Sun.

The World's Medical Heroes

For the "Hall of Fame" twenty-nine names were selected in 1900, none of which was that of a physician, and this year twenty-six more will be named. Among the great men who have influenced American life for good and advanced the cause of civilization there can be no doubt with the considerate that medicine has furnished as many as any other calling or profession. Why, then, were medical men excluded? Simply because of the traditional failure on the part of the world to recognize the value of professional life to the community. This blindness should be done away with. The Western Medical Review proposes to nominate five medical heroes for the honors in the ballotings of 1905 for the Hall of Fame, and gives the names of Reed, Ramsay, Warren, Sims and Holmes. The suggestion occurs that it would be better for the professional mind to limit their ballotings, and elect two, or at most three, judged as the honor. Warren, it seems, should be the first named, as the discoverer of anesthesia has lessened human suffering, and at the same time has advanced science immeasurably. As John the Baptist of the gospel of protection against infectious diseases Holmes deserves the great gratitude of Americans and of the world.—American Medicine.

Sighing of the Children

One million seven hundred and fifty thousand children between the ages of 5 and 15 toil in the mines and factories of this country.

Have you heard the Cry of the Children,
The pitiful wail of the Little Ones?
Out of the mines and the workshops,
Out of the slums and the alleys,
Where cold and famine and fever,
Where cruel neglect and oppression
Rob life of its joy and sunshine,
And change its bright Spring into Winter.

Oh, the heartrending Cry of the Children,
Rising up in chorus pathetic,
A dirge and a dead march of childhood,
Appealing to men and to angels,
And crying aloud unto heaven
For judgment against the oppressors!
Oh, the sorrow and anguish and heartbreak
In the pitiful wail of the children!

Oh, list to the plea of [illegible]
The moan and the [illegible]
Their voice [illegible]
From the [illegible]
[illegible]city.
From the danger and dark of the [illegible]mines.
From the hovels of [illegible]
Where slaves and [illegible]
Take the place of [illegible]

Once he was on the point of cutting the cover and removing [illegible]

We hunger in God's [illegible]
We languish for love [illegible]
We sicken and die in the [illegible]
With no one to help [illegible]
We toil in the mills and [illegible]
Like slaves, in the glad days of childhood.
We long for the fields and the [illegible]
To ramble about in the woods [illegible]
Yet we sicken and die in the [illegible]
Oh, merciful God and His angels [illegible]
Have pity where man has failed!

—B. F. Austin, in Ram's Horn.

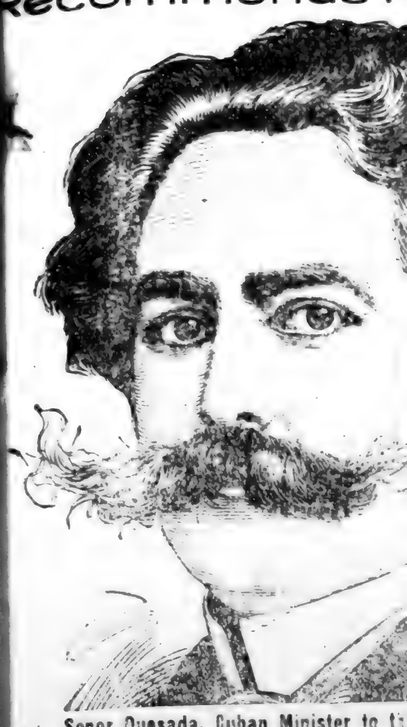
John Adams' Stormy Wooing

Parson Smith of the Old First church at Weymouth, Mass., had two daughters, Mary and Abigail. They were attractive young maidens and in due time had lovers. Mary chose a man after the parson's wish, a man of substance and of standing in the community. Abigail, however, chose John Adams, a young lawyer of the neighboring town of Braintree, much to the parson's chagrin.

In the pulpit at the Sunday service the worthy divine gave voice to his opinions in a sermon delivered from the following Scripture texts: "Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." Luke x. 42; "For John came neither eating nor drinking; and ye say he hath a devil." Luke vii., 33.

Notwithstanding the eloquence of the eminent divine, and his appeal to the match, the young lawyer won the bride, and Abigail Adams, as the wife of our president, achieved world fame, and is enshrined in the hearts of all true Americans as a loyal true woman, the wife and also the mother of a president.

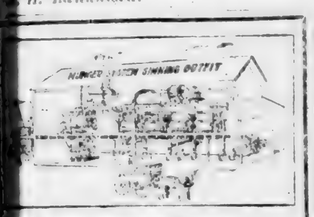
CUBAN MINISTER Recommends P



Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to [illegible]

"Peruna I can recommend medicine. It is an excellent tonic, and it is also an efficient almost universal complaint. Gonzalo De Quesada.

"Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and catarrh cure I know of nothing better. —H. H. Rankhead.



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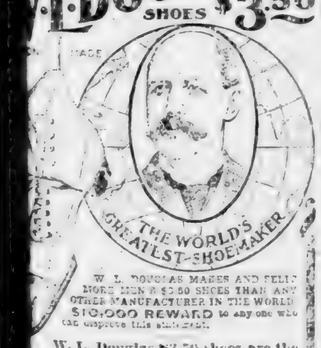

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W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost from $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be made, look and their shape better, wear longer, and give greater value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

"The Best I Ever Wore."

I write to say that I have worn your [illegible] the best I ever [illegible] Rev. Paul Hepler, [illegible] Jefferson Sts., Louisville, Ky.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.

The finest patent leather procurable.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

W. L. Douglas has the largest [illegible] in the world. No matter where you get a pair, [illegible] extra [illegible] every [illegible] If you desire further information, write for Illustrated Catalogue of Spring Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

CUBAN MINISTER TO THE U. S.
Recommends Pe-ru-na

Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States.

Cuban Minister to the United States, is an orator born. In an outbreak for July, 1899, by George Kennan, who heard Quesada speak [illegible] Theatre, Matanzas, Cuba, he said: "I have seen many audiences under excitement speech and in the grip of strong emotional excitement; but I never heard such a scene as at the close of Quesada's eulogy upon the [illegible]."

In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, written from [illegible], Senor Quesada says:

"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening tonic, and it is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—Gonzalo De Quesada.

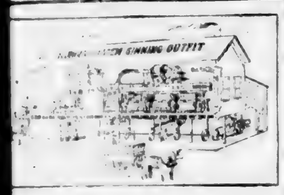
[illegible] H. Bankhead, of Alabama, most influential member of Representatives, in the Washington, D. C., [illegible] to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following letter:

"Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable [illegible] a tonic and catarrh cure. I know of nothing better."—W. H. Bankhead.

There is but a single medicine which is a radical specific for catarrh. It is Peruna, which has stood a half century test and cured thousands of cases.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O. All correspondence held strictly confidential.



Manufacturers only the best

Cotton Gin Machinery

Sold by experienced Salesmen about

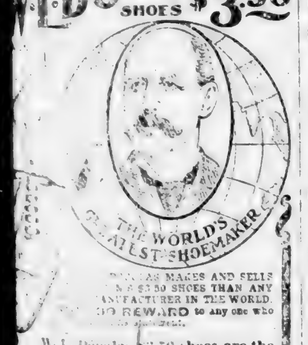
Pratt, Eagle, Smith Winship, Munger

We would like to show you thousands of customers say. Send catalog and [illegible] booklet.

Continental Gin Co

Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga. Birmingham, Ala. Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Tex.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD. $5000 REWARD to any one who can prove [illegible]

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the leaders in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. The prices are the same as those first cost from $10.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoe now on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitutes. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

"The Best I Ever Wore."

I have worn your $3.50 shoes and find them the best I ever wore.
Frank T. Ripley, Ex-Mayor, Ky.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.

[illegible] Custom in his [illegible] to [illegible] of Leather produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

W. L. Douglas shoes are the largest shoe mail order business in the world. No trouble to get a fit by mail. Every pair sold is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. If you desire further information, write for Catalogue of Spring Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO. 913 Locust St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

The Japanese strictly enforce a law which forbids the use of tobacco by boys under 20 years of age.

CONCENTRATED

Crab Orchard WATER

TRADE MARK

—A SPECIFIC FOR—

Dyspepsia Sick Headache Constipation...

The Three "Ills" That Make Life a Burden.

Nature's Great Remedy

In Use for Almost a Century.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

$50 POSITION

PAY TUITION AFTER POSITION IS SECURED

First 10 who clip this notice and send to

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Montgomery, Nashville, Atlanta, Waco, Little Rock or Ft. Worth

may, without giving notes, pay EVERY CENT of tuition out of salary after good position is secured. If not secured no pay required.

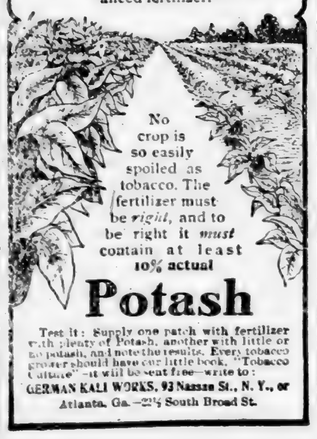
COURSE BY MAIL FREE

If not ready to enter you may take lessons by mail FREE until ready, which would save time, living expenses, etc., or complete at home and get diploma. D. P. B. C. Co., has $300,000.00 capital, 17 bankers on Board of Directors and TWENTY Colleges in THIRTEEN states to back every claim it makes. Established SIXTEEN years. Clip and send this notice to-day.

Am. 17, 1905.

A Tobacco Grower's Profit

is dependent upon a properly balanced fertilizer.



No crop is so easily spoiled as tobacco. The fertilizer must be *right*, and to be right it *must* contain at least 10% actual

Potash

Test it: Supply one patch with fertilizer with plenty of Potash, another with little or no potash, and note the results. Every tobacco grower should have our little book, "Tobacco Culture"—it will be sent free—write to: GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., N. Y., or Atlanta, Ga.—2½ South Broad St.

The Poet Herbert.

Herbert was a true child of an eager, individualistic, realistic age. In its full tide he lived. An exceptionally wide acquaintance with its leaders of philosophy, poetry and the church brought his impressionable nature to accept the ideals as matters of course. He has not the hardy and spacious nature that asks fundamental questions. His mind is receptive, even if anticipatory. Too proud and independent for an imitator, and ever disposed to build his own pathway, he still employs in that building only the material he finds at hand. Rarely does he desire more. Small modifications, readjustments, the application of refinement and elevation where coarseness had been before—these rather than revolutionary measures are what he adds to the intellectual stock of his age. He is no Wordsworth, Keats or Browning; he is related to his time rather as an early Gray or Arnold, as one who voices with exquisite art what those around him already feel. But if the ideals of his time shaped him, he in turn shaped them. Through his responsive heart and dexterious fingers they attained a precision, beauty and compelling power which bore them far past the limits of that age.

How the Canal Will Be Dug.

Within limits, we now know just about what will be done. The bottom width of the cut will be 200 feet and the depth 40 feet. The Suez canal, averaging 115 feet wide at the bottom and permitting a draft of only 27 feet 10 inches, has proved too small. Several of the great new battleships of the British navy can now go through it only with hazard, and none of the larger freighters, fully loaded, such as have proved most economical for the trans-Atlantic trade, could go through. Even the larger German lines trading to the Orient often lose their steerageway and sheer against the sides. The Panama canal will be able to admit even larger vessels. There must be one lock—a tide lock—near Miraflores, and possibly one at Bohio, to reduce excavation.

Value of Farm Products.

Agriculture is still king in America. The value of the farm products of 1904 reaches the inconceivable sum of $4,900,000,000; exceeds by two-thirds the gross earnings of all the railroads; by three-fourths the market price of all the gold, silver, copper and other minerals; by five-sixths capital of all the national banks. Besides this, the American farmer owns $1,150,000,000 worth of horses and expends every year $100,000,000 for machinery. Here is food for thought for the statesman and the politician, the professional and the business man, the inventor and the publisher. Now, as in Colonial times, the embattled farmers are omnipotent.

The Japanese have just caused the Korean government to adopt the gold standard, and 10,000,000 yen will be borrowed from Japan with which to establish a currency in Korea.

CURE YOUR KIDNEYS.

When the Back Aches and Bladder Troubles Set In, Get at the Cause.

Don't make the mistake of believing backache and bladder ills to be local ailments. Get at the cause and cure the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills which have cured thousands.

Captain S. D. Hunter, of Engine No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa., Fire Department, and residing at 2729 Wylie avenue, says:

"It was three years ago that I used Doan's Kidney Pills for an attack of kidney trouble that was mostly backache, and they fixed me up fine. There is no mistake about that, and if I should ever be troubled again I would get them first thing, as I know what they are."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Railway Ambulance.

Railway carriages transformable into ambulance compartments for the use of passengers who have taken ill have been provided on the Prussian railways for express routes.

Spartan Story Revived.

A missionary of Hamada, Japan, writes that he attempted to condole with the mother of a soldier whose funeral he was attending. But she said to him: "You should congratulate me. Is it not the greatest honor my son could have had—to die for his country?"

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN,

51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines. Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors. Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In some of the London schools the boys take lessons in cooking.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The crown forests of Russia comprise 30,000,000 acres belonging to the Czar.

Popular Cars.

The Pope-Hartford and Pope-Tribune gasoline cars and runabouts meet the specific demands of a large class of automobile users. They are simple in construction, free from complication and efficient. Prices from $500 to $1600. For finely illustrated catalogues and descriptive matter, address Dept. A, Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

Glass houses may soon be made stone-proof.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A former army officer plays a hand organ on the streets of Sheffield, England.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Fruits grown in China are usually inferior in flavor.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The Peruvian railways have all been consolidated.

The Effect of Warm Days and Cool Nights.

A leading physician writes that he has noticed warm days and cool nights always affect the bowels, and suggests some preventative remedy. Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial is the only one that can be absolutely relied upon. It never fails to cure.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c bottle.

The great London fire occurred in the year 1666.

BABY'S AWFUL ECZEMA

Face Like Raw Beef—Thought She Would Lose Her Ear—Healed Without a Blemish—Mother Thanks Cuticura.

"My little girl had eczema very bad when she was ten months old. I thought she would lose her right ear. It had turned black, and her face was like a piece of raw meat, and very sore. It would bleed when I washed her, and I had to keep cloths on it day and night. There was not a clear spot on her face when I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and now it is completely healed, without scar or blemish, which is more than I had hoped for. (Signed) Mrs. Rose Ether, 291 Eckford St., Brooklyn, N. Y."

Every year the British mint issues over 8,000,000 copper coins.

Cannot Reduce a Rate.

It is stated in Washington that under the Townsend rate bill if a rate is fixed by the commission it cannot be lowered by a railroad. Should an emergency arise calling for a decreased rate the railroads or shippers would have to appeal again to the commission, there being no latitude allowed, whatever the circumstances. Hitherto a maximum rate has been the rule, but no such concession is made under the proposed legislation.

Remedy Against Old Age.

Curdled milk of a special kind, prepared only on a Bulgarian recipe, is now supposed to be a remedy against growing old. M. Xavier Dybovski has made a communication on the subject to the Academy of Medicine. The substance is called yaghurt, and can now be obtained in tins in Paris. It looks very like ordinary cream cheese gone bad, and tastes similarly. The solid portion is mixed with a white, thin liquid which is exceedingly sour. People who wish to live to a hundred, breakfast off yaghurt exclusively.

The largest Bible class in Great Britain is at All Saints' church, Sheffield. The average attendance is 1,600.

Ivory Congratulations.

A very famous American dentist met the English husband of an American friend of mine with the genial congratulation: "My dear sir, I wish you joy! You have married a first-rate set of teeth."—Fortnightly Review.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

English Shopkeepers.

The upper class in England is sinking; the middle is rising rapidly, and those who belong to the former keep shops in assumed names, while those who belong to the latter endeavor to conceal that they themselves are connected with trade. The conversation of both, however, betrays that they are shopkeepers.—London Truth.

Where Horseradish Are Raised.

The village of Baiersdorf, which has the reputation of raising the finest horseradish in Europe, is about 22 miles south of Bamberg, on the line of railroad to Nuremberg. Horseradish is cultivated almost exclusively on about 1,335 acres of the moist grounds of the valley of the River Regnitz.

Green chrysanthemums were exhibited at a flower show in Essex, England.

PAINFUL PERIODS

Suggestions How to Find Relief from Such Suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful or irregular something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to a serious derangement of the whole female organism.

More than fifty thousand women have testified in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound overcomes painful and irregular menstruation.

It provides a safe and sure way of escape from distressing and dangerous weaknesses and diseases.

The two following letters tell so convincingly what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will do for women, they cannot fail to bring hope to thousands of sufferers.

Miss Nellie Holmes of 540 N. Davision Street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Your medicine is indeed an ideal medicine for women. I suffered misery for years with painful periods, headaches, and bearing-down pains. I consulted two different physicians but failed to get any relief. A friend from the East advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and no longer suffer as I did before. My periods are natural; every ache and pain is gone, and my general health is much improved. I advise all women who suffer to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I might have have been spared many months of suffering and pain had I only known of the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound sooner; for I have tried so many remedies without help.

"I dreaded the approach of my menstrual period every month, as it meant so much pain and suffering for me, but after I had used the Compound two months I became regular and natural and am now perfectly well and free from pain at my monthly periods. I am very grateful for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound rests upon the well-earned gratitude of American women.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating, (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

"IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC."

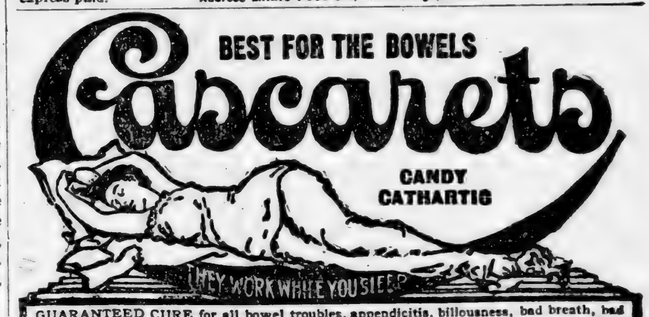
THE GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL ANIMAL TONIC AND REGULATOR for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Thirteen years in successful use. Sold by 20,000 dealers in 33 states. Saves grain, promotes life, health and vigor, makes stock raising profitable. Invaluable to Stock Owners. Nature's remedy, composed of life giving roots, herbs and barks, no mineral poisons. Horses do more work. Cows give more milk. Hogs fatten quicker. Pigs grow faster. Cures and prevents disease. If your dealer does not keep it we will send prepaid by express a 10lb package of the famous MAGIC STOCK FOOD on receipt of $1.00 in stamps or currency. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Free copy of valuable book on Stock and Poultry sent on application. Poultry raising can be made pleasant and profitable by using MAGIC POULTRY FOOD. 10lb package for $1.00 express paid. Address MAGIC FOOD CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 902

10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE ECONOMY BLUE

Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing

15 years on the market. Ask dealer, or we will send by mail package upon receipt of 10c. in stamps and your dealer's name.

BRIDGES-McDOWELL CO., Louisville, Ky.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Facts Are Stubborn Things

Uniform excellent quality for over a quarter of a century has steadily increased the sales of LION COFFEE,

The leader of all package coffees.

Lion Coffee

is now used in millions of homes. Such popular success speaks for itself. It is a positive proof that LION COFFEE has the

Confidence of the people.

The uniform quality of LION COFFEE survives all opposition.

LION COFFEE keeps its old friends and makes new ones every day.

LION COFFEE has even more than its Strength, Flavor and Quality to commend it. On arrival from the plantation, it is carefully roasted at our factories and securely packed in 1 lb. sealed packages, and not opened again until needed for use in the home. This precludes the possibility of adulteration or contact with germs, dirt, dust, insects or unclean hands. The absolute purity of LION COFFEE is therefore guaranteed to the consumer.

Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package. Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Medical Heroes

honors in the Hall [illegible] names of Rush and Holmes that it might [illegible] fessional votes and chosen [illegible] physicians [illegible] should [illegible] discovery [illegible] human [illegible] time [illegible] rably. As the gospel of [illegible] ous disease [illegible] gratitude [illegible] world.—American Magazine.

the Childre

Stormy Wooin

the following Scripture texts: "[illegible] chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." "For John came neither eating nor drinking, and ye say, He hath a devil." Luke vii., 33.

Notwithstanding the eloquence of the eminent divine, and his glowing [illegible] the march, the young lawyer with [illegible] and Abigail Adams, as the wife of our president, achieved world-wide fame, and is enshrined in the hearts of all true Americans as a loyal, true woman, the wife and also mother of a president.

AN ALABAMA WOMAN'S

Resolution Creates a Sensation in Its Attack on the Morman Church.

THE CHURCH IS TREASONABLE.

Convention Endorses Her Stand—Interesting Proceedings of Patriotic Organization.

Washington, D. C.—After a recess of one day, the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution reconvened to conclude its business. There was a notable diminution in the attendance, many of the Daughters having left the city.

President General Fairbanks extended an invitation to the president general-elect, Mrs. Donald McLean, and to C. A. Kauffman, of South Carolina, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, to take seats on the stage. Mr. Kauffman delivered a brief address in which he felicitated the D. A. R. on its achievements and complimented its outgoing and incoming officers.

An echo of the election of Mrs. McLean came at the close at the reading of the minutes when President General Fairbanks expressed regret that Mrs. Sternberg's motion to make Mrs. McLean's election unanimous had not been carried unanimously. Mrs. Ballinger, District of Columbia, urged that some of the "noes" had been withdrawn, but the president general held that all had not been withdrawn and that the election of Mrs. McLean was not unanimous.

Mrs Donald McLean, the president general-elect, on motion of Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, was elected chairman of the Continental Memorial Hall Committee, the action being in accordance with precedent.

Mrs. McLean on Platform.

During the announcement of the new state regents, Mrs. McLean was escorted to the platform. She presented to President General Fairbanks a beautiful floral star, the emblem of the New York City Chapter, and said that the star was the pledge of loyalty of the chapter to the national organization. Mrs. McLean then said that in accordance with the sentiments expressed by the floral piece she desired to present from New York Chapter a practical testimonial in the form of checks for $1,000 from Mrs. Jas. H. Aldrich; $10 from Mrs. James W. Randall and $100 from Mrs. A. J. Robinson as contributions to the Continental Hall fund.

At 1 o'clock a recess was taken for luncheon. When the congress reconvened at 3:30 p. m. a discussion which occupied considerable time was continued. It related to a construction of the constitution as to the admission of members of Children of the American Revolution to the D. A. R. A motion by Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, which had precipitated the discussion, finally was passed. By its provisions the national board is directed to interpret literally the constitution as it now stands. This will enable members of the D. A. R. of eligible age to become members of the D. A. R. without payment of initiation fees.

A proposition was made by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Williams, of Maryland, that the society take steps looking to the deposit of the remains of John Paul Jones at the naval academy at Annapolis. Amendments were offered requesting that the remains be deposited in Philadelphia and Fredericksburg, Va. The whole question finally was laid on the table. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Fifty-ninth congress to obtain permission for the interment in the National cemetery at Arlington of the remains of Pierre Charles, l'Enfant.

Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, offered a resolution which was adopted providing that the president general appoint a special committee to promote the introduction into the public schools of the United States of the system of a "school city." The idea is to promote the teaching of good citizenship in the public schools and induce the school children to govern themselves in their schools.

Mrs. Goode's Statement.

Mrs. Goode, of Alabama, brought to the attention of the congress the Mormon question in a sensational statement. She declared that the Mormon church was violating, through its leaders, the laws of the land; that it was a treasonable institution owing its highest allegiance to its own organization, and that it was a stain on the good name of the United States. She offered therefore this resolution:

"That as daughters of the patriots we most earnestly call upon the national congress to pass such remedial legislation as will put a stop to polygamy and polygamous living and political control of the Mormon hierarchy.

"And that this congress also urge the United States senate to refuse Mr. Reed Smoot, of Utah, an apostle of of this church, and one of its highest officers, the right to continue as senator of the United States.

"And that we further urge an amendment to the federal constitution making polygamy, under whatever guise or pretense a crime against the United States."

Mrs. Allen, state regent of Utah, claimed the right to second the resolution, her position being taken, she said, upon purely patriotic grounds. She wanted the word "church" eliminated from the resolution and the word "hierarchy" substituted.

"This is a hierarchy we are dealing with," she declared, "and the overthrow of the government is what it is at." The change was made. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

Mrs. Richardson, state regent of South Carolina, presented to President General Fairbanks a beautiful drawing of the Fairbanks coat-of-arms, and an illuminated card bearing the insignia of the Palmetto state and the name of the D. A. R. chapters of that state.

A recess then at 5:15 was taken until 8 o'clock.

At the night session the convention voted to go ahead with the work of collecting funds for its completion. The treasurer general, Mrs. M. E. S Davis, of the District of Columbia, stated that $53,000 is on hand with which to continue the work of construction.

After expressing the usual resolutions of thanks the congress adjourned sine die, the delegates late reassembling at the Ebitt house to greet the new president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York.

Survived the Shock.

Florence, Ala.—Charles Venson, foreman of a telephone construction gang, is alive and at work again after having 22,000 volts of electricity pass through his body. The accident occurred in Sheffield Saturday. Venson was working with some telephone wires, when by mistake he caught hold of a wire of the Sheffield Street Car Company, which was heavily charged. He was standing in the mud and this caused the current to pass through him. His hand was horribly burned, and it was four hours before he was restired to consciousness. It was thought at first that the man was dead, and his recovery is considered almost miraculous.

A Skyscraper for Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala.—A trade was consummated Friday whereby James H. Cook and George Laurie, of Montgomery, purchased for $26,000 the old Baptist church property on the triangular block bounded by North Court, Coosa and Bibb streets and Madison avenue, on which the new owners expect to erect a ten or twelve-story steel structural office building.

Oil Fight in Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A motion was filed in the supreme court by Attorney-General Hadley to strike out the pleadings filed by the Standard Oil Company and the Republic Oil Company to his information alleging combination to control the supply and price of oils in this state. These pleading deny the allegations set forth in the information filed by the attorney-general and at the same time attack the constitutionality of the anti-trust law.

Attorney-General Hadley in his motion contends that such pleadings cannot be filed in the supreme court and bases this contention on decisions in the case of former Attorney-General Crow vs. fire insurance companies several years ago.

Boys Charged With Housebreaking.

Jasper, Ala.—Dan Willingham and Charles Williams, two boys between the age of ten and twelve years, have been lodged in the county jail on a charge of breaking into houses at Horse Creek. The boys are alleged to have maliciously entered four stores, a blacksmith shop and one dwelling at Horse Creek within the past few weeks. Every effort of the parents of the boys failed to have any effect on them, and it was necessary to have them locked in the county jail.

Shipping Strawberries.

Brewton, Ala.—At Castleberry, 12 miles north of here, it is estimated that there are over 1,500 berry pickers present on account of the opening of the strawberry season. The population of the town is ordinarily about 250, but estimates place those now located there at several thousand.

Seven car loads were shipped during the first three days of last week, and indications point to a heavy crop, probably 125 car loads. There are 600 acres in this vicinity devoted to the succulent fruit.

"Beef Trust" Inquiry.

Chicago, Ill.—The federal grand jury which is investigating the business affairs of the meat packers, resumed their probe into the details of the sausage casing business, as carried on by the packers.

Storm's Great Havoc.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Telegraph linemen returning from expeditions to repair lines leading out of this city report that the damage done by the

Cullman Ships First Strawberries.

Cullman, Ala.—The first shipment of strawberries from this place this season was made Friday. They were handled by J. D. Searcy, shipping clerk of the German Farmers' Strawberry Association, and consigned to Douglass Bros., Birmingham. The berries were of a very fine variety, large and of a very delicious flavor, which is generally charactoristic of the Cullman berry.

Fast Freight is Wrecked.

Shreveport, Lla.—A fast freight train on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad, which left Shreveport, east bound, was wrecked near Haughton, thirty miles from this city. Twelve freight cars were derailed, and two unknown tramps, one white and the other a negro, were killed. None of the trainmen were injured. The cause of the wreck has not been ascertained.

Lottery Tickets in San Antonio.

San Antonio, Tex.—United States secret service officers seized a printing plant here with which lottery tickets have been printed. Several arrests have been made in connection with the affair. It is said that tickets for several Mexican lotteries have been printed here and distributed all over the country.

Woman Leaves Millions.

Milwaukee, Wis.—All of the vast estate of Mrs. Lizette M. Schandein, widow of Emil Schandein, daughter of Philip Best, and sister of Mrs. Frederick Pabst, is left to immediate members of her family by provisions of the will, which was filed Saturday. There are no bequests to charity.

It is estimated that the estate amounts to from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Fear to Doom Niagara Falls.

Albany, N. Y.—In the assembly the Niagara "grab" bill was made a special order for next Wednesday. The passage of the bill was prevented by the republican leaders, who have become alarmed at the scandal created by it. Gov. Higgins does not desire the Niagara "grab" bill to reach him. It is expected the bill either will be killed or laid aside permanently on Wednesday.

New Railroad Officials.

Mobile, Ala.—T. F. Whittlesey, of Toledo, O., was appointed general manager of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad, vice E. E. Dewey. S. H. Jones was appointed chief engineer of the same road and the Gulf and Chicago railway, vice A. N. Bullitt.

Walked Into River While Asleep.

Gadsden, Ala.—The body of John Espy, the deckhand who while asleep walked into the river, has been recovered. The body was found about 25 miles above Gadsden and buried on the river bank near where he was taken from the water. The body of the other negro deckhand who was drowned the day after Espy has not been recovered.

Darling Still in Jail.

Washington, D. C.—The state department has received advices from Guatemala City, dated ten days ago, to the effect that the American lawyer, Joseph S. Darling, held there for contempt of court, was still in jail, although he might have secured his freedom at any time by giving bail to the amount of only $120, which he refused to do as a matter of principle.

Bankers File Assignment.

Bowling Greeen, Ky.—P. J. Potter's Sons, private bankers, with a capital stock of $75,000 and $750,000 deposits have filed a deed of assignment. It was one of the oldest banks in Southern Kentucky. It is announced that they will pay dollar for dollar without touching their large real estate holdings.

Gold Mining Company Dissolves.

Jersey City, N. J.—Stockholders of the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company voted to dissolve the company at a meeting in Jersey City Friday. Similar action had already been taken by the directors. The company had an authorized capital of $5,000,000.

Farmer Drops Dead.

Coshocton, O.—George Ashcroft, a wealthy farmer, fell dead across the foot of his bed when he arose to put extra covering over his wife, who had been ill. In less than three hours she, too, died from the shock. They were born on the same day.

To Probe Combine.

Cleveland, O.—County Prosecutor Keeler has issued subpoenas for a number of prominent local coal dealers to appear before the grand jury Monday to testify in connection with an investigation into the charge that a combine known as the Cleveland Retail Coal Dealers' Association regulates the prices in this city.

Drove Into Excavation.

Huntsville, Ala.—Dr. James L. Darwin was seriously cut and bruised Saturday night by driving his buggy into an excavation on Clinton street. He was thrown out on the electric railway and in some manner one leg was cut to the bone.

As Count Leo Tolstoi is the greatest anarchist in the world, the plain American citizen who reads his blast against government, in the London Times, and yet concludes that he wants to go on supporting the government of the United States, may feel that he needs no further instruction on the subject, remarks the New York Mail. The lesser anarchists cannot tell him anything that Tolstoi does not know.

CANAL GOVERNMENT LEGAL

Attorney General Renders Opinion Upholding Administration.

BARRETT COWES PANAMA ARMY

Ommission or Inaction of Congress No Bar to Continuance of Our Rule—President's Power Ample—Fifty Panama Soldiers Threatened Mutiny Last November, But Mr. Barrett Warned Them

Washington, D. C.—Attorney-General Moody has rendered an opinion about the effect of Congress' failure to legislate for the government of the Panama Canal zone, under which the Government will now go ahead just as if there had been legislation. The failure of Congress to take action was not accidental, but deliberate. The House was determined to clean out the old Walker Canal Commission. It passed a bill for that purpose, presented by Representative Mann, of the Commercial Committee, and bearing the stamp of that committee's approval.

The influence of some members of the commission blocked the bill in the Senate, where a counter bill was introduced. Whatever may have been the reasons of Congress for failing to re-enact or complete its legislation, the proper presumption is that it was of the opinion that the power conferred upon the President was ample and continued until it should otherwise direct, and that it rested content on the knowledge that until it should otherwise direct the existing temporary government survived and went out to perform its functions and duties as already marked out.

"The Secretary of War on March 6, 1905, cabled to the Governor of the canal zone that the administration of government there would continue as before. The principle is that where a territorial government under the authority of the United States, temporary and provisional in character, has its origin in lawful authority, it continues to enforce the law and serve the usual purposes of civilized institutions until it is legally displaced. This principle arises ex-necessitate and means that anarchy shall not follow because there has been a legislative omission or failure to provide a new and permanent status.

"This principle must be equally applicable whether the original rightful authority was an exercise of the war power or whether it rested, as here, upon temporary and provisional laws of Congress."

Barrett Saves the Day.

Diplomatic correspondence made public at the State Department contains a dispatch from Minister Barrett at Panama giving an account of the assistance rendered by him in averting trouble there at the time of the attempted revolution led by General Huertas last November.

After it had been arranged that General Huertas should resign and the Panama Army disband a hitch occurred. About fifty soldiers marched, unarmed, to the Government House, followed by a great crowd, and informed the President of the republic that they would not accept the Government's plan to pay them off in two installments, but demanded the whole amount at that time.

Minister Barrett, who was present at the time, advised the President to be absolutely firm, but the soldiers persisted and muttered threats against the President. The Minister, in informing the State Department of the incident, said:

"When this word came up from the street I saw that there must be no further delay in bringing matters to an end, and, taking General Guardia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and War, with me, I went down stairs and out upon the sidewalk in front of the soldiers who were there assembled. In brief words I told General Guardia to say to them that the United States with its forces stood back of the Government in this crisis, and that they must accept the terms of the Government or accept the consequences.

"They were warned that if they did not accept these terms and engaged in any acts of insurrection, riot or mutiny, they would be dealt with in a most summary way, and that if necessary the naval forces in the bay and the marines at Ancon and Empire would be used to maintain order, with the severest punishment for those who were responsible for disorder.

"This warning had the desired effect, and the soldiers immediately declared that they would accept the terms of the Government."

GEN. GROSVENOR TO RETIRE.

Will Have Been Twenty Years in Congress at End of Present Term.

Washington, D. C.—General Charles H. Grosvenor, Representative from the Eleventh Ohio District, and one of the foremost Republicans in Congress, has indicated his intention to retire at the end of his present term.

Opponents have gained control of the County Committee in Athens County, where he lives, but he does not admit that this would prevent his return. He has told friends he will be satisfied when he has served twenty years in Congress, and he is now in his tenth term.

For President of D. A. R.

Nominations for president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution were made at the society's meeting in Washington, D. C.

Diplomat's Home Burns.

Paris, Ky.—The handsome country home of Brutus M. Clay, minister to Switzerland, burned Saturday. The servants were so excited that nothing was saved.

Would Succeed Hemenway.

Evansville, Ind.—John H. Foster, of Evansville, was nominated by republicans by acclamation as a candidate to succeed Senator J. A. Hemenway in congress.

GIRL BATTLES WITH APE

Monster Orang-Outang Escapes From His Cage.

Miss Bartles Faces Enraged Beast in Her Father's New York City Store.

New York City.—Pretty eighteen-year-old Lillian Bartles for an hour and a half fought a giant orang-outang which had escaped from its cage. Her father, William Bartles, is an importer of wild animals and has a store at No. 160 Greenwich street. The huge monkey, which stands four feet six in height, and weighs about 110 pounds, was one of a consignment recently received from India.

Reinforcements in the shape of three men, at the end of a fierce struggle, saved the girl from being seriously injured.

The ape acted mostly on the defensive while seeking freedom, so long as the girl was his only adversary, but when the men took a hand he turned savagely upon them and bit one so badly his hand may have to be amputated.

Miss Lillian assists in the big store, in which all manner of animals, birds and fishes are exposed for sale. At 9 o'clock at night the doors had been locked, business was at an end, and she was sitting at her desk busy bookkeeping, when the big orang-outang, without a moment's warning, suddenly seized the bars of his cage and broke them to pieces. The next moment he leaped to the floor.

Miss Bartles was alarmed, but she did not lose her presence of mind. Approaching the huge animal, which was chattering what seemed to be all sorts of horrible threats, she tried to coax it back to its cage. Meanwhile all the various birds and beasts broke out into a perfect bedlam. The din was terrific.

The store was brilliantly lighted, the window curtains up, and quickly an excited crowd of more than a hundred gathered on the sidewalk. Some tried to force the locked doors and aid the girl in her alarming plight.

Miss Bartles fixed her big brown eyes on the brute and tried to cow it into submission. She sought no aid. For a moment it stood chattering, and showing its great white teeth. Slowly she approached it, holding an apple in her hand as bait to lure it into captivity again. When within a foot of it the ape suddenly bounded toward a winding iron staircase, which leads from the store to the residence of the Bartles.

Then a strange chase began. Up two stories the girl followed at the heels of the ape. The door above was closed. The ape turned at bay. Then the situation was reversed.

Down the stairs again flew the girl with the great brute close behind. The courage she had in facing her escaped prisoner began to ooze when she found it pursuing her.

Side-stepping to the rear of the store, she hid for a moment as the now thoroughly frenzied brute dashed down again. Meantime the terrified spectators on the sidewalk were yelling for the police, the fire engines and any sort of help. Three men more plucky than the rest had rushed up the stairs to the Bartles residence and they followed the ape down the stairway to the store.

Seeing himself outnumbered, the monkey then sought to escape through the big plate-glass windows to the street. In these windows are large tanks, containing gold and other fancy fish. Into one of these the monkey dopped, and becoming almost entirely immersed, splashed and floundered like a drowning man. This seemed to cool his excitement to some extent.

Miss Lillian, who had been reinforced by her cousin, Miss Freda Bartles, then rallied and took command of the attack, issuing orders to her three male volunteers. To one she threw a big sack, telling him to put it over the monkey's head. This he did, but dripping with water, and full of fight, the ape sprang from the tank, and fastened his fangs in the man's hand.

The other two fell upon him, however, and, beating him with clubs and sticks, reduced him to submission. He was carried back to his cage in a condition suggestive of his having had an argument with an entire squad of police.

Miss Lillian suffered no worse harm than a few scratches on the hand. The unknown man who aided her and who was bitten by the ape, had his wounds dressed at a neighboring drug store and went home.

HEIR TO THE BELGIAN THRONE.

Son of King Leopold's Brother is to Be Named Officially.

Antwerp.—It was learned here that this year, on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence, Prince Albert, son of King Leopold's brother, the Count of Flanders, will be publicly proclaimed heir to the throne, as the health of the Count is not sufficiently satisfactory to allow of his succession. This has been tacitly understood for years, but was never officially sanctioned.

LIMOGES STRIKERS RIOT.

Factories of the Havilands Attacked by the Workmen.

Limoges, France.—The strikers who were locked out of the Haviland porcelain works and who made an attack on that and several other factories, sacked Theodore Haviland's works. Among the things which the mob destroyed was a valuable automobile. Several policemen were injured in attempting to protect the property.

Choctaw Agent Dead.

The body of W. H. Ainsley, special representative of the Choctaw Indians at Washington, D. C., was found on a sand bar in the Arkansas River, five miles from Fort Smith. He disappeared from a hotel there.

Togo Captures Colliers.

A dispatch from Saigon said that Admiral Togo's warships had captured a large number of colliers off the Cochin China coast.

Thorsby

Business Directory

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to those who desire to locate in the S...

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise

G. W. Freeman
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Tobacco and Cigars.

Thorsby Wine Co.
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Prop.

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise
Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N. HORNSBY
General Merchandise

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.
"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOE

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wisha...
Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby In...
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & S...
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGI...

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

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VOL. III.

ALABAMA STA...

Items of Interest Gathered Over the Entire...

Woman Killed by Lightning...

Students Are Held U...

Bold Highwaymen Caught...

Raising Money to Build Electric Line...

Investigating Indian Mounds.

Leg Broken by a Fall...

Destruction by Storm...

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THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL II. CLANTON, ALA., MAY 4, 1905. NO. 6

ALABAMA STATE EVENTS.

Items of Interest Gathered as They Transpire Over the Entire State.

Woman Killed by Lightning.

Mrs. R. R. Cameron, wife of a prominent citizen of this county, was killed by lightning Saturday.

Students Are Held Up.

Two students of ... had a rather exciting experience of a hold up on the barracks Saturday ... were approaching the ... just before reaching the ... two men stepped in front ... called hands up, ... however, who were behind a tree and ... or Brownell's rest ... borrowed a pistol ... the police. Nothing of the highwaymen, ... search was made. ... affair of this kind ... students in the ...

Bold Highwayman Caught.

... Saturday a constable ... brought to the ... Taylor, a negro, ... highway robbery. ... T. Andrews, ... Longs, Ala., about ... from the city, a man ... arms covered with ... the store and with ... them hold up their ... of the store. ... took the cash drawer ... containing about $40 and left before ... could get weapons and ... boys, who was ... Mr. Weisinger upon ... robber was none ... Taylor, a yellow ... opened him face ... the tracks of the robber were followed and it was found where he had ... night near his store, and he ... arrested and was identified by ... and the clerk. ... weeks ago a negro, with ... fall of snuff, stopped in the ... Jones and asked Mr. Andrews ... him $5 in current ... of silver. The ... the bill out of the ... negro grabbed the ... out of the store, ... brandishing a pistol. ... that the robber of the ... and of Thursday ... the same party.

To Money to Build Electric Line.

... A large crowd attended ... meeting Friday night ... discuss the proposition from Selma to ... from Marion and ... were present and the ... stated that they ... and right-of-way for ... raised $5,200 and ... in that neighborhood. Mr. Parker, of Summerfield, ... the right-of-way ... every land owner ... a right-of-way and ... line, twenty ... for a park. ... man of the sub- ... for Selma, said ... accomplished ... as they were ... Marion would do. ... meeting then ... the Selma com- ... work secure ...

... by a Fall.

... Smith a transfer ... from his wagon. ... was crossing a ... weeks in ... his leg.

... on by Storm.

... A severe wind and ... struction here ... telephone, ... wires and big ... was blown ... and a negro ...

Investigating Indian Mounds.

... Ala.—The "Gopher," ... member of a party of ... North, arrived ... ville, where the ... engaged in exploring ... mounds in that territory, ... assisted of Clarence H. ... Miller and McDonald, ... Philadelphia. They came up ... intended to take the train ... but finished their explorations ... left for their homes. ... they have been using ... to Pensacola to ... their further use next winter, ... they will resume their relic ...

New Corporations.

Montgomery, Ala.—The following new corporations have been certified to the secretary of state: Certificate of the incorporation of the Mortgage Bond Company, of New York; capital, $2,000,000. Clem Gazzam, of Birmingham, is the Alabama agent. McClure Lumber Company, Detroit, Mich., capital, $40,000. Alabama agent, Charles F. McClure, Eutaw. Montevallo-Dogwood Coal Company, officers in Atlanta; capital, $10,000. The Alabama agent is E. S. Lyman, Montevallo. Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company, Huntsville; capital, $500,000; incorporators, E. L. Hampton and others. Coal is to be mined and handled. Union Pleasure Club, Mobile; capital not given; incorporators, R. L. Haye and others. Object, social and literary, benevolent and pleasure.

Dies From Overheat.

Gadsden, Ala.—G. H. Saye, of Dawson, DeKalb county, died very suddenly from the effects of becoming overheated. He was out several weeks ago fighting a forest fire when he became overheated. From this he contracted a cold which quickly developed into pneumonia and caused his death in three days.

Will Hang in June.

Gadsden, Ala.—Bob Watts, charged with the murder of old man Purd Winkle, tried, found guilty and the death sentence pronounced, will be hanged on the 2nd day of June, 1905. Watts will not make a fight for his life, but will take the sentence of the court and die by hanging.

Murdered and Robbed.

Fruithurst, Ala.—Andrew Sunberg, an old bachelor, about 60 years old, living alone one-half mile north of here, was found dead Friday, lying on the floor with a bullet wound on the body. There is no clue as yet.

A coroner's inquest was held and rendered a verdict that he came to his death by having been shot by a pistol held in the hands of another person. It is supposed the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery, as no money was found on his person. A small drawer where he kept his change was ransacked, and a fine gold watch is missing. Search was made and in another drawer was found a pocketbook containing $122 in currency and about $8,000 in bank deposit certificates and notes.

One Killed and One Injured.

Florence, Ala.—J. C. Smith, a driver for a local transfer line, was the victim of a peculiar accident Friday. He was hauling a load of stone in front of the Southern depot, and just as he crossed the railroad track he attempted to jump from the wagon. As he did so his foot caught in a large stone, and he fell, the stone falling on top of him. His leg was broken above the knee and he sustained other painful injuries. A roustabout on the steamer J. T. Reeder, which was anchored near the Southern bridge Friday was drowned while attempting to board the steamer.

Hail Storm.

Bridgton, Ala.—A hail storm which almost destroyed all growing crops in this community and which came near causing the death of several citizens, occurred Thursday, extending over a belt of about four miles wide, and lasting from twenty to thirty minutes.

The hail stones were nearly as large as hen's eggs.

Cotton and many other crops were almost entirely destroyed. Most of the standing corn was also battered down.

Traffic Still Tied Up.

Las Vegas, N. M.—Flood conditions on the Santa Fe railway are practically unchanged. Approximately 1,000 passengers bound east are detained. No time at which the blockade will be lifted can be fixed.

Engineers Go to Riverton, Ala.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A party of United States engineers passed though this city en route for Riverton and Decatur, Ala. They came to this city by rail and left on the United States steamer Colbert for down river points. Riverton, Ala., will be the first stop.

Small Fire in the White House.

Washington, D. C.—One of the chimneys in the executive offices of the White House caught fire Saturday but practically no damage resulted. One engine responded, but the blaze was extinguished by a few buckets of water. A fire, started in all the open grates of the offices, caused the blaze in the chimney.

MONUMENT UNVEILED

In the Presence of a Large Assembly, the Confederate Shaft Was Unveiled.

SKY SMILED UPON THE SCENE.

Daughters of the Confederacy, Veterans, Militia, School Children and Citizens Took Part.

Birmingham, Ala.—Under a bright sky in the presence of thousands of men, women and children of Birmingham, the splendid Confederate monument in Capitol Park erected by Pelham Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was unveiled Wednesday.

The event was attended with all the pomp and dignity demanded by an occasion of such keen historic interest.

A monster parade through the principal streets of the city to the park preceded the ceremonies at the monument. The parade formed in Third avenue opposite the court house and after proceeding through the down town districts moved to the park, which was reached at 11 o'clock.

There the interesting ceremonies incidental to the unveiling took place. A stand for the speakers had been erected to the north of the monument, and upon it were gathered the participants in the regular program, the officers and members of Pelham Chapter, the sponsors and other notables.

Packed around the stand and the monument were several thousand people, all intent upon witnessing the interesting event and every one keenly alive to the significance of the occasion.

Military was used to keep the crows back. Gathered nearest the speakers' stand were the children from the Birmingham high school, while Prof. J. B. Cunningham, of that school, had a place on the stand.

Called to Order.

At exactly 11 o'clock Mrs. J. A. Rountree, president of Pelham Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, lifted a beautifully decorated gavel and rapped the vast assemblage to order.

The ease with which the crowd was controlled was noticeable. There was instant attention as the announcement was made by Mrs. Rountree that Dr. L. S. Handley, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, would invoke the divine blessing.

With bowed heads the great concourse stood and listened attentively to the fervent prayer of the eloquent minister. Dr. Handley's prayer was peculiarly appropriate. He thanked God for having given this country such noble men as those in whose memory the shaft was erected. He prayed the divine blessing upon the occasion. He spoke most eloquently of the men who had given their lives for the South and thanked the divine spirit for a reunited country, closing with the Lord's Prayer, in which the great assemblage joined.

When Dr. Handley had concluded the band played the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and the high school pupils and many others in the audience joined in singing this patriotic air. Flags were waved and cheers rent the air as the words of this famous song were wafted upon the gentle breezes which blew across the park.

Mrs. Rountree Speaks.

Next on the program were the introductory remarks by Mrs. Rountree, who was in charge of the ceremonies.

The Unveiling.

When Mrs. Rountree had concluded word was given for the monument to be unveiled. Confederate colors had been wrapped around the die of the monument. On one side stood little Miss Selene Rountree and on the other Master Charles Clisby. At the word they pulled cords and the cloth which had hidden the die dropped amid wild plaudits from the multitude. Then the band played "Dixie" and a scene of great enthusiasm followed. Those who occupied the speakers' stand arose and joined in the demonstration. The air was filled with waving flags and fluttering handkerchiefs. The scene was inspiring.

Mrs. Brown's Speech.

Next came the presentation of the monument by Mrs. Charles G. Brown, chairman of the monument committee of Pelham Chapter. Mrs. Brown received the closest attention while she spoke and was heartily applauded.

Its History.

The cornerstone of the Confederate monument, which was unveiled at Capitol Park Wednesday, was laid on the afternoon of Thursday, April 26th, 1894, attended with appropriate and most impressive ceremonies and in the presence of a vast multitude, including many prominent Confederate veterans. This occasion was the crowning event of the great Confederate reunion, which was held in Birmingham that year.

Preceding the ceremonies at the park, the grand review of the veterans took place. The procession formed on Avenue E and moved along Twenty-first street across the bridge and marched to Park avenue. The reviewing stand was at the head of Twentieth street and on it stood the late Gen. John B. Gordon, at the time commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, and all the ranking officers of that organization, the governors of several of the Southern states, and about one hundred other distinguished personages.

The column marched by the reviewing stand to the rear of the park, and then entered, forming around the foundation of the monument.

General Lee Spoke.

General Lee was received with tremendous applause, and spoke at considerable length voicing the sentiment of the occasion and recounting the heroism displayed by soldiers of the Confederacy during the civil war. In conclusion he said: "As we lay this cornerstone and leave others to finish our work, so may the blood of our martyrs be the seed of such a race in the future. May we take up our life work of loyalty to our reunited country as we lay it down, and crown it with success worthy of our forefathers. What higher praise can a man have than is conveyed in the words 'Confederate soldier?' Palsied be the tongue that would cast a slur upon his memory and recreant is the son who does not glory in such a sire."

Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone was then laid by the late Hon. Francis L. Pettus, at that time grand master of the Masons of Alabama. The corn, wine and oil were poured by Misses Nellie Johnston, Carrie Cobbs and Lucille Lane, three dainty little misses who were appropriately costumed for the occasion, one wearing red, another white and the third blue. When the stone had been adjusted General Gordon declared it set amid great enthusiasm.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. J. E. Martin, of Tennessee, after which the band played "Dixie" and the vast assemblage dispersed.

Site Chosen.

On March 22 the site was chosen. Mayor Fox made a short and eloquent talk, dedicating the ground to the sacred uses of a Confederate monument, and baptized the spot with a bottle of wine. The first stroke of the pick was made by Commander Rufus N. Rhodes, of Camp Clayton, the second by Gen. Fred S. Ferguson, of the United Confederate Veterans, and the third by Mayor Fox.

The foundation was gotten ready for the cornerstone, which was laid on April 26, 1894, as previously stated.

On the east side of the cornerstone, facing the rising sun, are the words: "In Honor of the Confederate Soldiers and Sailors." On the north side are the words: "Cornerstone Laid April 26, A. D., 1894."

The total cost of the foundation was $1,020.

Work of Pelham Chapter.

The history of the monument itself is an interesting story extending over a period of the last five years. The success of the project is due chiefly to the efforts of Pelham Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, which has raised funds for the three stone bases and die and the monument itself, which stands forty-three feet six inches from the ground.

Mrs. A. A. Clisby was the president of the chapter when the idea was first suggested by Mrs. J. U. Hardeman, who gave to the chapter a marble shaft fortyseven feet in height and sixteen inches square, which had been presented to her by the Talladega marble works after its exhibition at the state fair. The ladies at first thought the project beyond their means, and after they had decided to undertake it the marble was found inadequate for the purpose planned. Undaunted, however, a committee was formed and work was begun to raise funds for a larger and more expensive shaft.

Mr. L. N. Archer was selected to design and erect the monument. He gives now a conservative estimate of the value of the monument as $4,000, although his bid was below this price, his idea being to aid the ladies and to keep the contract within the hands of a local firm. The ladies consider themselves peculiarly fortunte in having so generous an offer made them.

The Monument.

The monument stands as a straight shaft on a die and cap. On the die are the inscriptions and the designs, the crossed sabers for the cavalry, the muskets for the infantry and the anchor for the navy. On the four corners of the base are balls, representing the artillery. The inscription on one side reads: "The manner of their death was the crowning glory of their lives."—Jefferson Davis.

The other inscription is on the front and reads: "To the memory of the Confederate soldiers and sailors. Erected by Pelham Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Birmingham, Alabama, April 26th, 1905."

Mrs. J. Asa Rountree is now president of Pelham Chapter, with Mrs. A. A. Clisby as secretary and Miss Sophia Wittichen treasurer.

The committee on the program for the unveiling were Mrs. R. H. Carter, Mrs. A. A. Clisby and Mrs. John Lewis.

Railroad Earnings in Alabama.

The table of statistics published below, which has been carefully compiled from the reports of the several railroads named to the railroad commission for the year 1905, shows that there are 23,531 employes in Alabama, and that they receive an average daily compensation of $1.73. The railroads therefore pay out daily in Alabama to their employes $40,708.63; monthly, $1,221,258.90; annually, $14,655,106.80. This money of course remains in Alabama and is expended by these employes in the different communities where they reside. It is estimated that the railroads received during that year approximately only $9,205,185.99 from their local traffic, and it will be seen therefore that the railroads paid out to their employes $5,449,920.81 more money than they received from their domestic business. This excess was, of course, paid out of the interstate earnings. It should not be forgotten also that these railroads buy, as fuel for their engines in the Birmingham district large quantities of coal, and also buy steel rails, iron and other equipments, which amounts to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and to this should be added the cost of depots, etc. The railroads also pay about six hundred thousand dollars annually for state and county taxes, about $160,000.00 of this goes direct to the public school fund, and about $54,000 to the soldier tax, and the remainder, $266,000, into the general fund. They also pay about $13,000 license tax which is used to defray the salaries and expenses of the railroad commission of the state. It should be remembered that all of this money remains in Alabama, and will cover approximately all the earnings of the railroads in Alabama.

These figures and facts should be given careful consideration by all those who are now studying the transportation problem in this state. The table referred to is as follows:

Name of Railroad.	No. of Av. Employes.	Daily Com.
Ala. & Fla Div. L & N.	157	$1.32
Ala. Great Southern ..	1,315	1.57
Ala. Mineral L & N. ..	560	1.68
Atlantic Coast Line ..	1,669	1.78
B'ham & Atlantic	178	1.47
B'ham Mineral	829	2.80
B'ham, Selma & N. O..	171	1.17
B'ham Southern	641	1.81
Canton, Aberdeen & N. Ill. C.	9	1.96
Chattanooga South ...	96	1.36
Chattahoochee Valley.	28	1.15
Cen. of Ga	1,962	1.59
East & West S. A. L..	296	1.52
K. C., M. & B.	589	1.91
LaFayette Railway ..	50	4.84
Mobile & Bayshore ..	53	1.53
Mobile & Montgomery	1,375	1.86
Mobile & Ohio	1,449	1.97
Mont'gy & Prattville..	32	.79
M., J. & K. C.	131	1.60
N., C. & St. L.	482	1.83
Nashville & Decatur ..	130	2.02
Nashville, F & S.	81	1.61
N. O. & M. Div. L. & N.	841	1.77
Northern of Alabama..	354	1.66
Southern Ala L. & N..	226	1.53
Ga. & Ala., S. A. L. ..	369	1.58
Southern Railway	4,386	1.71
South & North L. & N.	4,545	1.87
Western of Alabama ..	512	1.63
Total	23,531	$51.93
Average daily pay.....	$	1.73
Daily compensation to employes in Alabama ...		40,708.63
Monthly compensation to employes in Alabama..		1,221,258.90
Yearly compensation to employes in Alabama..		14,655,106.80
Total receipts from intrastate business		9,205,185.99
Excess of employes' wages over receipts		5,449,920.81

—The Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., April 25, 1905.

Infant Murdered—Mother Arrested.

Decatur, Ala.—Intense interest has been aroused over the sensational announcement that a male child a few days old has been found with its throat cut from ear to ear. Clara Glenn, a white servant in a family living about three miles west of this place, is said to be the mother, and a well-known man has been named as the child's father. The supposed mother has been charged with the murder. A coroner's jury is investigating.

Gas Pressure Is Strong.

Huntsville, Ala.—The pressure of gas in the latest gas well of the New York-Alabama Oil Company, near Green, has been tested and found to be 150 pounds to the inch. The company has three wells within a square mile in the northern part of Madison county, and is setting up drilling machinery on the site of another.

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Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
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Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
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Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
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I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
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F. M. Foshee, of Clanton, is with the above house and would be pleased to have all Chilton county people call on him.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
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NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

THE MAN WHO FEELS.

The man who feels is a happier wight
Than the man who is callous and cold,
For if he weeps in the gloom of night,
He laughs in the sunbeam's gold;
And if the tide of his life runs low,
It reaches the summits of cheer;
He knows the heights, as the depths below,
And he smiles through a pitying tear,
And after it all, when all is done,
The world has most of the gladdening sun,
For the twilight lingers when day is done
And the sun's benediction is dear.

The man who feels is happier far—
I say it again and again—
Than ever can be, or ever are,
The pitiless sons of men.
For if he sighs for his own gray woes,
He sighs for another's, too;
If the plant of pain in his bosom grows,
It is covered by sympathy's dew.
And after all, when all is said,
Still pity and love forever are wed;
That the heart unfeeling is chill and dead
Is true, and forever is true.

The man who feels as a dear God's gift
To a sorrowing, travailing world;
By the hands that the burdens of life uplift
Is the flag of our peace unfurled.
We need not the souls that are callous as fate
And selfish, and wedded to greed,
But the pitying tear for our fallen estate
We need—and we ever shall need.
And after it all, when all is past,
'Tis the deed of love that alone may last,
And the rest is chaff in the winnowing blast,
In the garden of life a weed.

—Alfred Waterhouse.

A "PIG-STICKING" ADVENTURE.

By Capt. Harry Grover.

Of all the many different varieties of sport in India none can compare with boar hunting or "pig-sticking," as it is there more generally termed for excitement, and that most alluring of all elements of sport, a certain amount of risk which all who participate know they will have to run.

I have had more than one dangerous adventure with wild elephants, tigers and bears, but I never have been in such real peril as I was on the first occasion that I tried my hand at pig-sticking. Those who have never seen a wild boar when brought to bay wounded cannot possibly form any conception of what a dangerous, vindictive and formidable animal it is.

On one occasion a party of three of us started from Barrackpoor, a large military cantonment near Calcutta, on a pig-sticking expedition. We were all mounted on Arab steeds, which were thoroughly trained to the sport, and which had withstood many a charge from an infuriated boar. This trip had been planned some days previously, and our servants and beaters had been sent on ahead of us. When we reached the rendezvous, a few miles out of Barrackpoor, we found our comrades anxiously awaiting our arrival, with the intelligence of several wild boars having been seen to enter a patch of jungle about a mile distant from where our camp was pitched.

We made all our preparations, looked to the tightening of our saddle girths, and, with our spears in hand we at once set off, followed by our beaters.

They had hardly entered the patch of jungle and commenced to beat when out rushed a huge boar, one of the largest we had ever seen. My horse was young and frantic with excitement, and it was with difficulty that I could hold him. But it was not the first time I had ridden after boars, and at last I managed to bring him into something like control. My two companions, Austin and Staples, were close behind me, and we soon closed on the boar, with such even advantage that it would have been almost impossible to say who led. For 200 or 300 yards we raced together, each with an eye on the boar, but every now and then glancing round at each other, the great object being to secure the "first spear"—that is, to be the first to draw blood from the boar.

It is not always the first rider that secures the first spear, though, of course, the lead gives a great advantage, and for that reason there is always a great struggle for it.

The boar was but a few lengths ahead of us, showing evident signs that the pace was beginning to tell upon him, and just then I drew a little in advance of my companions, and my gallant nag, answering to the spurs, with my spear extended far in front, I tried to stick the boar. But at that very moment he gave a sharp turn, and my horse dashing past I lost my opportunity. Austin, who was close behind, took advantage of the sudden turn, and wheeling his horse round met the boar and succeeded in touching him, calling out, "First spear!"

The boar now made another sharp turn, and it was all that Staples could do to avoid the charge of the maddened brute, which now ran behind a low hedge and hugged it so close as to render it difficult for us to get him out. Determined that he should come out into the open, I came up alongside of him and drove my spear deep into his side as he made a sudden half turn and tried to charge. My horse swerved a little, but he behaved nobly, and withdrawing my spear I was soon ready again for action.

Wheeling round I met Austin, who had just received a charge from the boar, and a serious broadside collision took place between us. Both of us were shaken in our seats, and Austin's horse nearly fell, but we managed to pull ourselves and our nags together and the attack was renewed.

By this time Staples, who had been in the rear, and had not as yet joined the fray, came up, and together we forced the boar down into the dry bed of a nullah, into which it plunged, and up the opposite bank. We followed as fast as the nature of the ground would allow us, and on reaching the bed of the stream and looking up we saw the boar, with curled back, erect bristles, glaring eyes and champing tusks, facing us, evidently having made up his mind not to budge a step further.

It was a very awkward position to assail, but a direct attack was unavoidable. Being the nearest I made a dash at the steep bank, and the boar met me before I could gain a footing on the top. Had not my horse behaved like a veteran we must inevitably have come to grief. As it was, he barely escaped being ripped by the boar in his furious onslaught.

Austin and Staples, whose horses by this time were nearly wild with excitement, rushed up the steep together. The boar was standing with the foam flying from his jaws on a piece of level ground, and after a few short trotting steps, charged Austin, but in doing so passed directly across Staples' path, giving him a splendid chance which was not thrown away. He made a thrust with his spear and struck the boar. At the same moment Austin's spear struck across his horse's chest, and to avoid coming end on over the boar he had to force his nag to jump over it.

This, however, he did not succeed in doing, and the next moment over they went, horse and rider, and to our horror we saw our friend lying on the ground directly in front of the now enraged and bleeding boar which at once made a furious charge at him.

Had I not been in a measure prepared and close by when this occurred there would have been but a very poor chance for Austin, but, fortunately, I was just in time to prevent any such catastrophe. Just as the boar had got to within half a dozen feet from him I drove my spear deep into his side.

This was the gallant boar's last charge. He reeled, sank on his knees, rolled over, and gasping out his last sobs was gathered to his fathers.—New York Weekly.

Advice For Pessimists.

Don't talk about your hard luck.

Refuse to recognize it. Refuse to believe in it. Scorn to whine about it.

Get the whine out of your voice, or it will stop the development and growth of your body. It will narrow and shrink your mind. It will drive away your friends; it will make you unpopular. Quit your whining; brace up; go to work; be something; stand for something; fill your place in the universe. Instead of whining around, exciting only pity and contempt, face about and make something of yourself. Reach up to the stature of a strong, ennobling womanhood. There is nothing the matter with you. Just quit your whining and go to work.

If you continually talk about your bad luck and moan about your misfortune, you create for yourself an atmosphere of misfortune which will certainly overwhelm you unless you stop in time.

The man or woman who persistently fears that such and such a thing is not going to turn out well is enlisting powerful forces against his success.—Boston Traveler.

The Czar as a Man.

After the Czar's morning bath it is his habit to meditate an hour before dressing himself.—London Times Correspondence.

(Viewing himself in the pier glass.) Naked, what am I? A lank, skinny, spider-legged libel on the image of God! Look at the waxwork head—the face with the expression of a melon—the projecting ears — the knoted elbows—the dished breast—the knife edged shins—and then the feet, all beads and joints and bone sprays, an imitation x-ray photograph! There is nothing imperial about this, nothing imposing, impressive, nothing to invoke awe and reverence. It is this that a hundred and forty million Russians kiss the dust before and worship. Manifestly not! No one could worship this spectacle, which is Me. Then who is it, what is it, that they worship? Privately, none knows better than I; it is my clothes. Without my clothes I should be as destitute of authority as any naked person. Nobody could tell me from a parson, a barber, a dude. Then who is the real Emperor of Russia? My clothes. There is no other.—Mark Twain, in the North American Review.

Should Men Stop Work at Forty?

Dr. William Osler's widely discussed assertion that the important work of the world has been done by men under forty years of age, and that mankind could easily spare the achievements of men above that age, is interestingly refuted by a writer in Harper's Weekly. To disprove Dr. Osler's statement, the writer names men in various field of activity whose achievements, indispensable to the world, were performed after they had passed the age at which, according to Dr. Osler, men are "comparatively useless." Of men of action he names, among others, Oliver Cromwell, von Moltke, Columbus; in the field of thought, Plato, Aristotle, Bacon, Kant, and Darwin; among the poets, Sophocles, Aeschylus, Horace, Milton, the Shakespeare of "Hamlet" and "The Tempest," the Goethe of "Faust." In the field of art, Michael Angelo, Titian, and Velasquez were over forty at the time of their greatest creative activity.

Sex Makes a Difference.

A well-dressed young man who tried to pass a check for $2,800,000 has been arrested in New York and must stand trial as to his sanity. If he had been a woman no doubt some distinguished financier would have advanced him the money without hesitation.—Boston Transcript.

JOKERS' BUDGET.

ENCOURAGING.

"Are you musical?"

"Nope; go ahead and play. I don't know one note from another."—Houston Post.

WHERE THE INTEREST LAY.

She—When it comes to gossipy conversation, she's very interesting.

He—Why, she's not interesting as a talker at all.

She—Oh, I mean as a subject.—Philadelphia Press.

THOSE GIRLS.

Gladys—Maude says she wants to marry one of nature's noblemen.

Grayce—Yes, I know. A trust baron, for instance.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

IN THE BARNYARD.

"Oh, please!" the young hen pleaded, nervously, "what's the proper way to sit on a nest?"

"Hatch-way!" replied the old hen, with a silly cackle.—Philadelphia Press.

CONCERNING POETS.

"Poets, sir," said one of the bunch, "are born."

"Of course they are," rejoined the unsympathetic wielder of the blue pencil. "If they came in the form of eggs they would never be allowed to hatch out."—Chicago News.

AT THE YONKERS CLUB.

Yeast—I understand your wife is an indefatiguable worker?

Crimsonbeak—She's all that. Why, after she sings the baby to sleep, by Jove! she comes and talks me to sleep! Yonkers Statesman.

GIVING GOOD AUTHORITY.

"She's not at all vain about her beauty, although she has good cause to be."

"The idea! How do you know that?"

"She told me so herself."—Philadelphia Ledger.

POSITIVELY BRUTAL.

Mrs. Gabbles—I have resolved never to say another word against our neighbors.

Gabbles—I suppose that means there is absolutely nothing more to be said.—Chicago News.

A BELLE OF YONKERS.

"Do you actually mean to say that she dyes her hair red?"

"No."

"Well, then!"

"She's trying for a flaxen yellow."—Yonkers Herald.

NOT NAUGHTY, MERELY UNSELFISH.

Mother—Ethel, you naughty child, what have you been doing to make Charley cry so?

Ethel—I've only been sharing my codliver oil with him, dear mamma. You said it was so nice.—Harper's Bazar.

SHOCKED BY THE NAME ONLY.

Fair Devotee—I don't see any way to raise our church debt, except to have a lottery.

Minister (shocked)—That will never have my sanction, madam, never, unless you call it by some other name.—New York Weekly.

YES, INDEED.

"Can you imagine anything more mortifying than to think of the clever retort you might have made?"

"Well, it's a heap more mortifying to think of the clever retort that you might better have left unsaid."—Philadelphia Ledger.

OF MORE CONCERN TO HER.

"Of course," said one woman, "we all have to overlook some shortcomings on the part of our husbands."

"I've no fault to find with my husband's shortcomings," responded the wife of the traveling man; "but his long goings make me awfully tired."—Chicago Tribune.

SELECTED.

"I think," said the prison visitor, "it would be helpful to you if you would take some good motto and try to live up to it."

"Yes," said the convict. "Now, I'd like to select, for instance, 'We are here today and gone tomorrow.'"—Philadelphia Press.

HER DEDUCTIONS.

She—Do you sing?

He—Yes, indeed; and my singing is very affecting, if I do say it myself. Why, only last Sunday I sang for the prisoners in the county jail, and many of them actually shed tears.

She—Because they couldn't get away, no doubt.—Detroit Tribune.

SOMETHING QUEER.

Paying Teller—We'd better have our detective shadow that woman who was just in here.

Assistant Cashier—What makes you think she's a suspicious character?

Paying Teller—She indorsed this check at the right end!—Cleveland Leader.

A peasant even makes his shoes birch bark, and thatches his roof with shavings. He virtually lives on wood

WRITERS AND THEIR WIVES.

In Very Few Cases Has There Been Complete Sympathy.

"Writers' wives are unappreciative as a rule of their husband's work," said a publisher. "For instance, Mme. Zola never read a single one of the Rougon-Macquart series. She thought that Zola's books were wicked.

"That, of course, is an extreme case. But Carlyle's wife did not think much of the hectoring, whining Scot she had married. She and Froude used to sit together and discuss Carlyle's faults in a low tone. She admired Carlyle's talent, but she thought it was overrated. The public of to-day appears to agree with her, for Carlyle, for a classic, sells miserably.

"Dickens' wife didn't like Dickens' books. She could see no humor in them. That was one of the reasons why she and Dickens lived apart.

"Byron's wife disapproved of his poetry. She thought that for a lord to write poetry was a waste of time. She would constantly break into Byron's study and ask him to put his silly rhymes aside.

"Once Byron had an admiring friend in the house and he hurried this friend into his sanctum and began to read 'Cain' out loud. While he was reading Lady Byron ran into the room.

"'Oh,' she said. 'Oh, do I disturb you, Byron?'

"'Yes,' replied the poet, and he continued his reading, and his wife withdrew.

"Writers' wives, as a rule, don't like their husbands' work. I think they are jealous of it."

President's Greeting to Old Friend.

When the Washington's birthday exercises at the Philadelphia Academy of Music had closed President Roosevelt was leaving the stage at the side of Provost Harrison, followed by the other distinguished guests with stately mien and solemn air, each profoundly impressed with the dignity of the occasion. The president suddenly espied Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of the university, modestly ensconced behind one of the wings. Breaking away from the astonished provost the president rushed up to the professor with the exclamation: "Hello, old boy. By Jove, I'm glad to see you!" and gave him a handgrasp which made him wince with pain. He then returned to the side of the provost and the procession proceeded.

Yield Skin to Save Child.

Sixty-one young men in Kansas City are voluntarily furnishing skin that the life of Clarence Crawford, 3 years old, may be saved. They are members of the freshman class of the University Medical college, and the child is the son of B. H. Crawford, who lives sixty miles from Beaver, in Oklahoma. The child recently fell into a kettle of boiling soap and one arm was badly burned. The boy was brought to Kansas City, where the doctor declared skin-grafting necessary. Already sixteen members of the class have surrendered eighty-six pieces of cuticle, and grafting is now one-third done. Every day a fresh man is placed on the operating table and his body relieved of from two to three pieces of skin.

For Systematic Scientific Research

Prof. Pearson, the English scientist, has been considering the suggestion of Prof. Simon Newcomb looking to the systematization of scientific research by organizing investigators into what might be termed battalions. Dr. Pearson says that what science needs at present is to get rid of most of its data and investigators with brains enough to interpret what is left. "At least 50 per cent of the observations made and the data collected," says Prof. Pearson, "is worthless, and no man, however able, could deduce any result from them at all. In engineer's language, we need to 'scrap-heap' about 50 per cent of the products of nineteenth century science."

Justice to Theater Owners.

Dr. Darlington, commissioner of the New York board of health, makes the interesting suggestion that if the owners of the ten theaters in that city which Chief Croker says ought to be rebuilt were driven to that trifling expense the city would in justice have to reimburse them for the $15,000, or $20,000 each which they have spent since that time last year on improvements and alterations ordered by the board of health for the ostensible purpose of making the houses safe. There are no quasi public buildings in New York upon which so much money has been spent as on the theaters.

He Cheered Me Oft.

"His words have cheered me oft," they said,
As he in peace was lying,
With folded hands upon his bed,
Beyond the stress of dying.
He had no art to gather gold.—
He loved too well his brother—
But, "Much I loved him!"—thus they told
Their thought to one another.

My Father, through this life of mine
Lead through the valley lowly;
Though half unwrit's the thought divine
That thou has whispered wholly,
Yet when I die, and visions soft
Through my long sleep are pressing,
Let fond hearts say, "He cheered me oft."—
I ask no other blessing.

—Alfred J. Waterhouse in Success Magazine.

Would Have Divorce Cases Private.

A member of the British parliament has announced that he intends to introduce a bill making radical alteration of the procedure in divorce cases. The chief feature will provide that such proceedings shall no longer be held in public. He holds that the public does not benefit materially by having details of divorce cases published in the newspapers, and that, on the other hand, public morality loses a good deal.

Playhouses of the Past

An interesting picture of the stage of our forefathers was drawn by Sir Henry Irving during an address delivered in Bath, England, at the unveiling of a memorial tablet to James Quin. After his retirement in 1751, Quin lived in Bath for fifteen years. He had been an actor for more than thirty-five years. For more than half that period he had held his own against all competitors until the advent of David Garrick, who reformed the stilted style of declamation then in vogue.

"Theatrical audiences in those days," said Mr. Irving, "must have been rather 'fearful wildfowl,' and often exacting more when they were pleased than when they were angry. There was always a danger that they would tear up the benches, or that some of them would rush upon the stage and deliver a general assault and battery. On one occasion, when Rich was attacked by a drunken nobleman, Quin saved his life by some vigorous swordplay.

"The actor's vocation then was full of stirring variety. Quin was a man of the readiest wit, and he is said to have employed it successfully in telling stories to an audience to prevent them from rioting when he was waiting for some royal patron who had forgotten the time. Walpole tells us that Quin was pressed to play the part of Hamlet in 'Hamlet'—a part he considered beneath him—would make a fine, but, 'I won't catch cold for the Ghost,' says Walpole, 'is a ridiculously dressed, with a morsel before and only a "black and breech behind.'

"The story how Quin kicked James Thomson, whom he found in prison for a debt of £7, is an illustration of the actor's humor. He ordered supper and a good deal of claret—and when the bill was going round he said, with humor, 'It is time we should see accounts.'

"The unfortunate author, already alarmed at this remark, took him for another creditor.

"'Mr. Thomson,' said Quin, 'my pleasure—I have had in reading—works—I cannot estimate at less than £100—and I insist on acquitting the debt.' And he laid down the money and walked out another word."

Whale Fought Ocean Liner

The Pacific Mail Company's liner Acapulco, which arrived early yesterday morning from Panama and way ports, had an exciting experience with a whale off San Blas. The leviathan, floating high out of the water, was enjoying a morning nap and giving its tough hide a sunbath, when the Acapulco came along.

The lookout sighted the whale and called the attention of the man at the wheel to the slumbering mountain of flesh that floated directly in the liner's path. The quartermaster, who was steering, gave the spokes of the wheel a twist and the Acapulco's head sheered off a little. A collision was avoided, but the Acapulco's side grazed the starboard shoulder of the big fish and jarred the whale from slumberland.

The whale was fully awake before the liner had entirely passed. He awoke in a bad temper and made a furious rush at the Acapulco. The whale found the distance dreams a pretty solid sort of undaunted by his failure, head through the steel plates, and freed himself for another charge.

He struck the steamer on the stern, and as he bounced off at the retreating hull with Then one more rush. The whale found his match, for the rapidly revolving propeller lashed a wildering succession of upper his lower jaw. With a spiteful flance, the leviathan dived and appeared and the people of the Acapulco saw him no more. Chief Bailey interviewed the quartermaster who had avoided the whale by a narrow margin, and exchanged heart-to-heart sailor talk, by which the steersman in future to be "Not ling whales lie."—San Francisco

Address to Japanese Dead

At a Shinto service recently performed in honor of the spirits of the dead who fell in the siege of Port Arthur the task of speaking the invocation (saimon) was performed by Gen. Nogi. He read the following: "This day, the 14th of the first month of the thirty-eighth year of Meiji, I, Nogi Kiten, commander of the third army, with these my comrades, observing due ceremony, offer reverence to you, spirits of officers and soldiers of the third army who have died for your country. More than 210 days have passed since the army landed on the Kwantung peninsula, and throughout all that time you bravely and stoutly fought. You gave your lives to the points of the enemy's weapons. Many a one of you perished amid raging waves and ing storms. But your valiant were not in vain.

"If we have seen the enemy's ships completely destroyed in the bors of Port Arthur, if we have his fortresses fall, it has been truth through the might your kind you. We, your comrades should have shared your life, as recipients of a most gracious sage from his majesty the emperor-in-chief.

"Here, entering Port Arthur stand on places overlooking the the rivers, the fortifications the loyal blood has dyed. Noble with due rites of purification fering we invoke your presence among us, we pray you, and our reverence."

Might Have Brought More

The Rev. Caleb Bradley, for many years the pastor of the First Parish Church of Westbrook, Me. (now a part of Portland), was a wit, and the stories that were told of his apt retorts and funny sayings would fill a volume. Parson Bradley, as he was called, was born in Dracut, Mass., in 1772, and went to Maine soon after his graduation from Harvard in 1798, and ever lived on the road from Portland to Stroudwater, at what is now known as Bradley's Corner.

After retiring one Sunday night in his later years a loud knocking was heard at the door. Upon opening it the parson was addressed by two young men, who informed him that they had been gambling that day at a nearby hotel and had won money. They further stated that conscience had troubled them on their way home, and they called him up to ask if he would accept the money, at the same time tending a bag well filled with

The good man took the bag and quired how long they had been ning it, and on receiving the "About two hours," exclaimed blunt way: "Hum! About the length as one of my sermons gambling pays better than preaching." As the young men turned to their guilty consciences the parson added: "But why you play longer?"

Preference of Uncle John

A number of stories are related concerning a quaint old man, "Uncle John" Berry of Holderness. One in particular is connected with a "series" of meetings at the Holderness Meeting House, conducted by a pastor from a neighboring town. The preacher was accompanied by members of his congregation, who assisted in the services. Among these were a Mr. and Mrs. Smith. "Uncle John" took much interest in the meetings, and, having an eye for feminine charms, became especially interested in Mrs. Smith, whose singing seemed to lend a potent charm to the services.

One night the pastor, having no conveyance, rode to Holderness Mr. Smith, the latter's wife at home. On arriving at the house, Smith was met by a neighbor who owed him a small sum, and paying it, said: "Here's fifty for bringing the minister."

"Uncle John" overheard the ation, and was not slow in his astonishment: "Did I get a half-dollar for bringing the he asked.

"Didn't you hear what he replied Smith.

"Well," said the old man, "I'll er gin you fifty cents to feed your wife."—Boston Herald.

Landing of the Pilgrim

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed.
And the heavy night hung dark
The Hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.

Not as the conqueror comes,
They the true-hearted came;
Not with the roll of the stirring drums
And the trumpet that sings of fame;
Not as the flying came,
In silence and in fear
They shook the depths of the desert gloom.

Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard, and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthem of the free.
The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave foam;
And the rocking pines of the forest roared—
This was their welcome home!

What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine!
Aye, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod;
They have left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God.

—Mrs. He

THE BROKEN GLASS.

it was whole, across this mirror
fine
t images of strength and beau
ty passed!
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flamed.
dire too, and, only he
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JEWEL, DOLLY AND THE FIRE KING.

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ook stove. It refl
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ase may be. It speaks for
l cook and for tariff as
e, for the genius and
of its owner, and for the
cooking to the plane of
ence.
is the story of Jewel, Dolly
he Fire King—and all three
Jewel was the name of the
ove at home. Jewel was the
de resistance in the kitchen of
omestead more than five years
Jewel was the very
In a spacious, sand-floored
n she reigned supreme
for progress—successor
o the fireplace and the and
ven was perched on top, and her
h was one glad, expansive
reath came in one long
ation that made the coals glow
nd set the tea-kettle
erry competition. What a
e dark cavern her
failed in its duty to the
! In the evolution of her
s virtues have never been
Never has any
ace demonstrated such capacity
rthering the efforts of a patient
and Jewel's day was half a cen
ago. The pumpkin pie
sgiving, the turkeys at
the plum pudding, the
were in harmony with Jewel's
ter. Jewel entered into the
of every festivity, whether
dining function or a birthday
or whether it was merely to
out half frozen fingers and toes
owners involuntarily turned to
r solace.
el was well named. She was
otodian of the family comfort
tered into the joys, and when
came she soothed. In her
soul was love for her fellow
—there was compassion and a
to be of service. How she
at company time! She was a
s as her surroundings, and as
as any human thing—proud of
hievements, proud of the great
of bread tinted a beautiful
brown. None better than she
when things were done to a
Jewel and "ol black mammy"
n league, and their partnership
ns were of daily occurrence
ewel may have conducted with
r domestic colleague I can not
They understood each other
t brings out the best in
derstood! From Jewel there
ted felicitous though
each out now from the past
ve become sacred things.
came Dolly. I can see Dolly
n memory as she looked when
saw her. Dolly was a range,
e was an alleged improvement
wel. She was decorated
ere with colored tiles and her
hone with silver letters
oor. She was the piece de re
e in the little kitchen once
by a young woman—a bride
was different from Jewel. She
reserved look that hinted at
f fess. Belonging to a later
than Jewel, she also stood
ogress. She wore her ornate
olish decorations ostentatious
some people wear badges that
nothing. Her gravity inspired
h awe, and there was no
smile to greet me. There
stone, and the oven was
Like a subject of hi
and development, she seemed
llenge me on the spot. I
mpertinence of her thought
Should I prove capable? An
me, in the air. Should I
or, would she? Time would
Time did tell.
proved to be a stubborn
However wise and noble my
on, Dolly thwarted it from the
ing. She refused to glow, or

houses of the Past

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THE BROKEN GLASS.

It was whole, across this mirror
fine
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ty pass—
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and trees, the glo-
and, wondrously
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and all these
more—
imaginations strong
reflected brokenly:
upon that polished
that held this
cannot crumble,
Chadwick, in Scrib-

JEWEL, DOLLY AND THE FIRE KING.

love there is both
ment and significance. Not only
the centerpiece in the engine
but to it the finger
nestic science is di-
ensils demonstrate
marks of development in the
human race, and in
a nation are unmis-
of the nation's civil-
condition. There
ount of sentiment
It reflects the per-
ver, and it stands
disorganization, as
It speaks for the
for tariff and intel-
and the inge-
and for the rise of
plane of domes-

ory of Jewel, Dolly
and all three are
the name of the
Jewel was the
in the kitchen of
more than fifty years
Jewel was the very altar of
In a spacious, sand-scoured
on she reigned supreme, and
for progress—successor as she
and the andirons.
ched on top, and her
ed, expansive smile:
in one long, cheery
made the coals glow
a kettle to singing
on. What a hos-
orn her oven, that
duty to the family
In the evolution of her kind,
virtues have never been ex-
Never has any stove before
demonstrated such capacity
the efforts of a patient
and Jewel's day was half a cen-
pumpkin pie at
turkeys at Christ-
the seed cake
with Jewel's
ntered into the
ity, whether it
on or a birthday
was merely to
fingers and toes
involuntarily turned to

named. She was
of the family comfort;
the boys, and when
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service. How she
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roundings, and as
thing—proud of
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ed a beautiful
better than she
were done to a
of Black mammy"
their partnership
daily occurrence.
conducted with-
cause I can not
stood each other.
best in its to
From Jewel there
thought forces
w from the past,
cred things.
I can see Dolly
as she looked when
Dolly was a range,
proved improvement
was decorated here
ored tiles, and her
letters on the
the piece de re-
kitchen once
woman—a bride.
from Jewel. She
that hinted at un-
ing to a later
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ore her ornate
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ar badges that
gravity inspired
was no wel-
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of higher edu-
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the spot. I felt
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capable? An-
air. Should I
Time would

to be a stubborn
and noble my
thwarted it from the
refused to glow, or
she glowed tardily and purely for her own amusement. Dolly was capricious. Repeatedly she changed the dinner hour, and defeating me at every turn, appointed a dinner hour to suit herself. She despised me for my lack of experience. The more eager I became, the more stolidly indifferent she. Spitefully she burned my fingers. Dolly was never cozy. Her tea kettle never sang like Jewel's tea kettle. She objected to my dining functions. She had no sympathy whatever with the sentiment of birthdays and their attendant festivities. Whenever I snatched from her malicious embrace the charred remains of what promised so well until intrusted to her vindictive care, she gloated over my failure and consequent distress. Dolly and I invariably failed on our bread. If the bread was sour, then spitefully she baked it to perfection. At other times she incinerated it, or she floated it over the sides of the pan—anything to reflect upon my efficiency. Dolly and I fought bitterly for many months and I now and then victorious, but seldom.

Dolly was emphatically opposed to my literary pursuits. If, after giving her a task to perform, I took up my book for a few moments of mental refreshment, she blazed up in the liveliest manner. When she suspected I had my pen in hand, then she did her worst. I recall an experience with her when we cooked prunes. After placing the prunes over the fire in my bright new saucepan I invoked the muse in an adjoining room. Dolly had doubtless noted the room. Dolly had doubtless noted the preoccupied expression of my eyes as I consigned the new saucepan and its contents to her care. No sooner was my back turned than she and the clock and the prunes entered into a conspiracy, the details of which are too harrowing to relate. The prunes expanded, the clock hands raced around the dial, the fire fanned itself into a fury—and smoke, cinders and ruin were the combined result. Daring Dolly to foil me thus, I prepared the second instalment of fruit, and in my sole remaining stewpan placed the consignment to her care. Again, as soon as my back was turned, Dolly steamed up more fiercely than ever, and the fragrance of parched fruit called me from the land of dreams to the land of realities. Such insubordination was not to be tolerated, and the third invoice of prunes was placed in my preserving kettle, the one with the sacred porcelain lining. The details are not pleasant to remember, much less to relate, for again Dolly emphasized her disapproval of my literary proclivities. Dolly mutinied once too often. This was many years ago.

Since Dolly's day domestic science has invaded the culinary realm. The Fire King is a gas range, and he is a development from Dolly's failures. He represents progress, and he aims toward the solution of the servant problem. He challenges the intelligence of the expert. Brain has driven out brawn, and calmly superior to the perplexities of the past, he extends his hand to the domestic scientist with the silent assurance that he will make rough paths smooth. He is in sympathy with the technic of cookery. He understands high sounding and scientific terms. He knows about proteids and carbohydrates, and he knows bacteria and a thousand things unheard of in Jewel's time. He is a masculine invader in the realm of feminine inefficiency. How "ol' black mammy" would scoff!

The kitchen has changed, too. The domain of the Fire King is no thoroughfare. The children find no responsive smile on his face, no glow that reflects in their own faces. He is no inspiration to the story telling, that was a feature of Jewel's reign in the evening when the work of the day was done. Even the bread and the pies and the cookies are no longer made as they were in Jewel's day. When did the Fire King ever achieve a gingerbread man. Whoever called him the altar of home? How "ol' black mammy" would scoff! What would she do without the home sentiment of which her kitchen stove was a regular inspirer! There is but little sentiment in science, and it is from the well of sentiment that the tax on civilization is drawn.—Haryot Holt Dey, in Woman's Home Companion.

THE LOON.

Some of the Peculiarities for Which This Bird Is Noted.

The loon differs from other birds in a number of ways. I have reason to think that many people are unaware of some, at least, of those peculiarities. The loon has a hide as tough as an ox, and its feathers can not be plucked without first scalding the bird as you would a hog. This incident will give some idea of the toughness of the hide. About thirty-five years ago, when I was living in Michigan, a loon was shot at with a shotgun industriously all summer, without apparently doing him any harm. In the fall I killed him with a rifle, just to convince the people that a loon could be shot and killed. He had many times been shot at with a rifle by the same people who had used a shotgun, and they had become convinced that he dove so quickly that he dodged the shot in that way. I had seen them shoot at him a number of times, and I could see the splash of bullet or shot in the water before the loon dove. I ridiculed the idea of the dodging, and that led to my shooting him to support my contention. When I skinned the bird I found and counted over a hundred No. 6 shot, all of them stuck to the inside of the hide, and so doing him no permanent harm. It is remarkable that he was never hit in the eye, nor sustained a broken wing.

Another thing peculiar to the loon is that after the chicks are hatched, if the mother wishes to move far she will make a shallow dive and come up under her babies and swim off with them on her back. The person that succeeds in photographing her under such conditions may well claim the pennant. Only once have I seen a loon shoulder her young, although for over twenty years I lived in the part of Michigan where then there was the best chance imaginable to watch loons. Now the timber has been cut off around most of the lakes and such favorable conditions for observation no longer exist.

Although I have only once seen a loon shoulder her babies, I have seen her swimming with them on her back many times. Once one swam within twenty feet of me and never suspected my presence.

One of their calls when sitting on the water, for volume beats that of any other bird or beast that I know of. I have heard them in the night when they were more than five miles distant, for they only make that kind of call from the water, and there was no lake in that direction short of that distance. To say that the loon is a very interesting bird is as mild as I can express it.—Correspondence in Forest and Stream.

A DEEP WATER MAN.

For This Reason He Didn't "Scare" When the Boat Hit a Sandbar.

Captain Coomers had sailed over all the seven seas and the mighty bay of Penobscot. Therefore he felt only contempt for the little bug-shaped steamer that carried passengers from the mainland to the island resorts, which at that time were just beginning to have a summer population. This was in the days when all good sailing men looked on steam craft as mere landsman's toys. Their contempt was warranted by the habits of the Belle of breaking down in midchannel, of steering off her course in a wind, and of staying at dock discreetly when there was any "considerable breeze of air."

In one passage across the bay she fell foul of a current that pushed her upon a sandbank. The passengers began to run for the boats and hunt in impossible places for life preservers. Capt. Coomers sat on deck, his big frame supported by a camp stool, and his "game leg" stretched on another camp stool. He sat still while the others, crew and passengers, were rushing about in futile activity. He looked at the strip of island, then out at the bay, then at the sky. Then he rested his chin on his chest and studied the deck planking.

A passenger ran up to him and cried: "Oh, captain, we are wrecked!"

"Hum?"

"We are wrecked."

"Be we?"

"Is there any danger?"

"Hum?"

"Are we going to sink?"

"Not fur in this water."

"Are you sure? I'm afraid we—we shall all be drowned!"

"Not if you're more'n four feet high."

The passenger seemed satisfied at last and went away. Capt. Coomers resumed his gaze at the deck. Presently another passenger saw him.

"Oh, captain, I'm so glad you're here!"

"So be I."

"Think there's any danger?"

"I ain't seen any."

"Of course we—we aren't far from shore?"

"No. We're as near as two lovers on a slopin' sofa."

"You take it coolly!"

"Well, you see I've been wrecked off Cape Horn and I was in a boat that was chawed up by a whale. I don't puppus to get my boots wet out o' any sech land vehicle as this here."—Youth's Companion.

Might Have Been Suspected.

An elderly, well dressed citizen halted in front of a shop door in Market street Monday night and waited placidly for a car. A few feet above his head an iron framework creaked and from the framework fluttered a fringe of canvas which announced that magazines, periodicals, cigars and tobacco were sold within. It was an exposed spot. Other people who were also waiting, were huddled around the corner of the building, but the subject of this sketch stood his ground, apparently contented with his surroundings, although the snow was sifting down on him at a furious rate and piling up on his hat and shoulders. "That's what comes of having a good name," said an amused observer, pointing at the solitary figure. "That man doesn't know they've taken in that awning for the winter. He sees that flapping border there and thinks he's protected. All last summer he stationed himself there and kept out of the wet, but he hasn't noticed that they've reefed the canopy and he'll never notice it unless he's told. He's near-sighted. But he has no bad habits and so he excites no suspicion. If I stood under that skeleton of an awning three minutes everybody would pity me and somebody would come up and offer to help me home."—Providence Journal.

Clay modeling in schools is condemned by doctors as being worse than slates for transmitting infectious disease.

BATHS FOR THE INSANE.

WATER TREATMENT AT NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL SUCCESSFUL.

Enables the Physicians in Charge to Do Away With Sedatives or Mechanical Restraint for the Patients When in Strong Delirium.

By the systematic use of various forms of hot and cold baths, jets and douches and vapor and hot air baths, the Manhattan State Hospital West, on Ward's Island, of which Dr. Emmet C. Dent is superintendent, has been enabled to do away entirely with sedatives of mechanical restraint for the patients, even when violently demented or in strong deliriums. This hospital, the first public institution in the country to adopt hydrotherapy as a recognized part of its course of treatment, has been experimenting and tabulating the results for some time, until Dr. Dent announces that there is absolutely no question as to the marked benefit to patients from this branch of the treatment.

Forms of "water treatment" are in use on Ward's Island, which have been tried nowhere else in this country, notably the "continuous bath," for patients in violent delirium. The patient, placed in a bathtub of water at exactly blood heat, is kept there under observation by experienced nurses and the physicians for hours, —for days, if necessary—until the delirium has abated. In one case it was found necessary to keep the patient immersed in the water for fourteen days. She came out of the dilirium, and under other branches of the treatment recovered from her dementia. Where physicians used to estimate that the death rate from such cases was about 60 per cent, now the physicians at the Manhattan State Hospital expect to save every patient under delirium, unless some other form of insanity or physical disease sets in.

This hydrotherapy is only one detail of a general scheme of treatment worked out by Dr. Dent which is being taken up gradually by other institutions. The patients no longer subject to constraint are kept outdoors in tents and pavilions. They are first examined carefully by Dr. George B. Campbell and the nurses, who then from the data map out a plan of treatment. If the patient is violent it may be the continuous bath of lukewarm water. It may be the Scotch douche, under various pressures, or sitz baths, or needle baths, or sprays, or warm or cold packs, or drip sheet baths, or hot air cabinet treatment, or even a bath of carbon dioxide, singly or in any combination. The patients walk about the grounds, work in well ventilated, light workshops at light occupations, take sewing lessons, practice gymnastics and play games and dance.

A New York Tribune reporter, taken to see "some of the most violent patients," found in a couple of large light pavilion shelters some twenty or thirty women, some abed, others sitting at small tables in the pavilion or in chairs in the bright sunshine outside, talking to the nurses or one another. Little in their appearance indicated derangement.

"We've had them absolutely unconfined this way for a long time now," declared Dr. Campbell, "and have not had one misfortune. Of course, it requires the courage of our convictions, for if some one should run amuck or try to swim the river her friends would say that we should have confined her."

The apparatus for the hydriatic treatment is in several rooms in the receiving pavilion. In the largest one are two bathtubs, so connected with steam pipes and thermometers that the water can be kept at any desired degree of heat with absolute accuracy. Across the room is a large marble platform with two hose nozzles, looking not unlike standpipes attachments. These nozzels are connected with hot and cold water pipes so that any desired degree of heat can be obtained, registered accurately by thermometer attachments, and any degree of pressure may be obtained, registered by scales at the operator's hand. In one corner of the room is a contrivance for shower, spray and needle baths at any temperature. In all, the hospital has eight tubs. Hot air baths and vapor baths are adminstered in cabinets. Sitz baths and hot and cold packs are another important part of the treatment.

Dr. Dent does not claim any credit for the discovery of hydrotherapy, which dates, he says, from the time of Hippocrates, Celsus and Galen. The present methods have been worked out along the lines indicated by Dr. Baruch. Said Dr. Dent.

While I do not pretend to offer any new observations on the application of water as a therapeutic agent, the results I have obtained have been most gratifying and confirm those of many prominent authorities on this subject. I find that when water is properly applied in the form of packs and hot and warm full baths, it acts as a hypnotic and sedative, and is of great value when it is imprudent to administer drugs. The hot air cabinet in relieving pain without the depressive effects common to hypnotics and sedatives. It stimulates metabolism, promotes absorption and in unquestionably the most valuable eliminative agent we possess, and, when properly used possesses a sedative action on the nervous system obtained by no other remedy. Patients differ widely in their behavior under treatment, and for this reason every case requires careful physiologic study to determine the best cause to pursue. By careful technique alone can the best results be obtained. In many instances harm will result when a prescription is indifferently carried out.

OLD CHURCCH AT FORT GIBSON.

Historic Building in Indian Territory That Has Sheltered Well Known Americans.

An effort is now being made to preserve the "old church on the hill" at Fort Gibson, I. T., the oldest building in the Territory. This church was the old garrison church at Fort Gibson during all the early days at the West and was afterward used as a school-house, with Henry M. Stanley, then a young man, as the teacher.

The old building has been occupied continuously since 1832. Gen. Hazen while residing here was married and brought to the fort his bride, Miss McLean of Cincinnati, Ohio, now the wife of Admiral George Dewey. She is said to have been the most stylish woman who ever lived in Fort Gibson, and occupied the large stone building still standing on Garrison Hill. Many people in the old town remember her well.

Fort Gibson, the oldest town in Indian Territory, is rich in historic lore, much of which has been written but most of which is yet unrecorded. Settled shortly after the Louisiana Purchase, there was established a military post in 1819. Many notable and distinguished men have lived there, some now resting in the United States National Cemetery, about a mile from the old fort, where 2,459 soldiers are buried and where may be seen the names of a number of celebrated soldiers, scouts and warriors who figured years ago in border and Indian warfare.

Among the number is the noted Seminole chief Billy Bowlegs, who fought with Osceola at the battle of Wahoo Swamp, where Gen. Dade was killed and the American troops were routed. After the treacherous capture of Osceola Bowlegs joined the American army and was assigned the rank of Captain, a fact recorded on the tombstone at the head of his grave.

Stanley, the African explorer, at one time taught a subscription school at the fort, occupying the old frame building, still standing near the old public square.

Washington Irving, the noted American writer, visited Fort Gibson and wrote his "Tales of a Traveller," in a tent just outside the old parade ground on Garrison Hill.

In 1848 the poet Longfellow, on a tour of observation in the West, visited Fort Gibson by the way of the Arkansas and Grand rivers. Next year appeared the most loved of all his poems, "Evangeline," where scenery in the vicinity of Fort Gibson is graphically and beutifully described.

The "oldest church in the Indian Territory" is of hewn logs which have been covered with boards. Before its spacious fireplace, still in use, many notables have warmed themselves—Gens. Scott, Taylor, Jeff Davis, Robert E. Lee, McClellan and others. Gen. Taylor lived in the old house with his family, including his daughter, Miss Betty, who married Jeff Davis.—Fort Gibson Post.

London Weather Exhibited.

Those who are interested in the vagaries of the British climate—and who is not?—should pay a visit to the library of the Institute of Civil Engineers at Westminster. The Royal Meteorological Society has organized an exhibition of a little of everything in the way of mechanical appliances for obtaining reliable records of not only the pressure, temperature, and rainfall on the surface, but also of deep-sea and earth temperatures, seismic disturbances, observations by self-registering instruments sent up by means of ballons and strange looking kites into the upper air regions, and an endless variety of other things. The most realistic exhibit is in the form of a life-size model of a man who was fearfully injured by a lightning stroke, his clothes being torn into tatters. In addition to the assortment of barometers, thermometers, rain-guages, and other instruments, ancient and modern, there are numbers of photographs of all sorts of lightning flashes, of cloud and other phenomena in the antartic seas, and so on. What the ordinary visitor will fail to find is the curious telescope through which some have supposed, but very erroneously, that the forecasters at the Meteorological Office look out for the weather coming from the moon.—London Tit-Bits.

Mr. Linton's Aphrodite.

America, which exports its native beauties as wives for the European aristocracy, has just imported a Greek Venus. The happy owner, Mr. Linton of New York, regards it as a masterpiece of Praxiteles, and New York society is worshipping at its feet. Envious critics, of course, throw doubts on the antiquity of the statue, and recall the too-famous case of the "tiara of Saitapharnes," which, though really a modern production, was bought by the Louvre as an antique a few years ago. Michael Angelo did not disdain to hoax the connoisseurs of his day by burying a broken statue and allowing the friend who dug it up to suppose that he had found an antique masterpiece, until the sculptor produced the missing limb in his own studio. Perhaps some clever Italian or Greek is hoaxing Mr. Linton, for less honest reasons.—London Chronicle.

GOOD ROADS.

How Good Roads Pay.

IN an article in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society there is a discussion by A. P. Brigham of "Good Roads in the United States," in which the estimated handicap of the people of Maryland due to bad roads is $3,000,000 a year. On dirt roads the cost of transporting a ton a mile is twenty-five cents, while on railways it is three-fourths of a cent or less. By water the rate varies from one-fourth to one-twelfth of a cent. The ocean rate is one-fifth of the canal route, one-fifteenth of the railway rate and one-five-hundredth of the country road rate.

Railway rates improve, but dirt road rates never do, says the Baltimore Sun. In 1865, for example, the cost per ton mile on the New York Central Railway was 2.4 cents, while in 1893 the cost was only seven-tenths of a cent, showing a large deduction; but the preliminary haul to the railway station over a dirt road costs as much as ever. By making a good road for the farmer the State may reduce the cost per ton mile of hauling freight from twenty-five cents to eight cents, thus saving the farmer seventeen cents per mile.

In New Jersey it is found that on improved roads a team hauls four or five tons, against one ton on an unimproved road. At $3 a day for man and team this means a saving of from $9 to $12 for a ten-mile haul. Good roads justify long distance hauling by team, which is worth while in the case of perishable produce and furniture likely to be injured by the delays and rough handling of the railways.

In Belgium wagons carry freight sixty to seventy miles. In this country the roads are generally such as to restrict the market for many articles. It is said to be as cheap to take freight by rail from California to the Atlantic as to convey farm produce over dirt roads to Raleigh, N. C., from farms only fifteen miles away. Naturally, farms made inaccessible by bad roads are worth less than those which enjoy good transportation facilities. Or, to put it differently, good roads enhance the value of farms, adding materially to the price for which they will sell.

Good roads, in effect, put money into the farmer's pocket, whether he retains his farm or sells it. What he pays in a road tax—if the road is improved by a trained engineer—is returned to him a dozen times over in the increased selling value of his property, to say nothing of the decreased cost of getting the hauling done. The road tax lifts other taxes.

Various gains accrue. The isolation of farm life and its dreariness vanish when communication is easy. If the farmer, his wife, sons and daughters can finish their day's work betimes and visit neighbors three miles away in the evening, or flit easily to town, they think better of rural life and are more disposed to hold on to "the old place." Schools, mails, shopping, social enjoyment—all are brought within easier reach by the improved road. But by "improved road" is meant a road made under the supervision or an engineer, not the product of undeveloped ideas.

Working for Wide Tires.

The Bureau of Road Inquiry of the United States Government has been making a study of the width of tires prescribed by local and national authorities in various parts of the world. In France every freighting and market cart, instead of injuring the highway, improves it. Many of the tires are ten inches wide. In the four-wheeled vehicles in that country the rear axle is fourteen inches longer than the fore, and as a result the rear wheels run in a line about an inch outside the level rolled by the front wheel. After a few loaded wagons have passed over a road the highway looks as if a steam roller had been at work. A national law in Germany prescribes that wagons heavily loaded must have tires not less than four inches wide. In Austria the minimum for similar vehicles is six and one-half inches; in Switzerland, six inches.

In a number of States in this country laws have been passed granting rebate of highway taxes to citizens who use on lumber wagons tires not less than three inches wide. On toll roads in Kentucky and several other States farmers hauling loads in wide-tired wagons are entitled to lower rates than those paid by the owners of narrow-tired vehicles.

At an experiment station it was demonstrated that it requires forty per cent. more power to draw a load on a wagon drawn with one-and-one-half-inch tires than on one with a three-inch tire. With a Baldwin dynamometer careful tests were made with loaded wagons drawn over blue grass sward. In a wagon weighing 1000 pounds it was found that a load of 3428 pounds could be drawn on wide tires with the same force required to move 2000 pounds on narrow tires. Moreover, the wide tires did not injure the turf, while the narrow ones cut through it. In some parts of the country pioneers in the use of wide tires have had to stand a good deal of ridicule. The manifest benefit to roads, however, soon changes public sentiment. The president of a leading wagon manufacturing company states that the demand for wide tires is increasing every year. Another company in the same line of business conducted a series of tests, using a Fairbanks dynamometer carefully calibrated, and was convinced that on very hard roads the preference, so far as draft is concerned, is for narrow tires. In the effect upon the roads, however, wide tires have the advantage.

THE UNION.

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Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST. . . .

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THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
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THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe Democrat	1.50
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THE UNION And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rate.

COUNTY RECORDS.

Judge Reynolds has been "cleaning house" in the Record Room, and has vastly improved the looks of it, and the various books are so arranged now that any desired information can be obtained with comparative ease. Some of the old and important records are in bad condition, notably the "Field Notes." There is also some complaint of errors in this book. We were in the Record Room a few days since when an attorney from Prattville came in for some information which is supposed to be supplied by the "Tract Book," but the entries have not been made, and judging from the books one would think half of Chilton county was public lands yet. Our Board of County Commissioners should take these matters in hand and have the records brought up to date, and then keep them that way. The records of our county pertaining to lands, etc., can't be too well looked after.

OUR COUNTY AFFAIRS.

It seems as if Chilton county should get a move on her and provide rooms for the various county officials. For instance, Tax Assessor Mims has to hire an office in town away from the court house, there being no room for him in the building. Then our county officers' accounts with the county should be examined by an expert, especially those that have been let out of office, as a simple matter of justice to them; if everything is found correct say so, thus giving them an honorable discharge, as it were; or vice versa. There seems to be a general impression that the State Examiners in their periodical visits do this work, but they don't. Their sole duty is to see that the State gets what is coming to her; that's all. Their duty ends there. Read the article headed "Illegal Payments" and see how Marengo county's officials come out.

ILLEGAL FEES.

Below is an extract from the report of State Examiner Sedberry on the officials of Marengo county, as to their accounts with THE county. NOT the one a daughter on May the 1st. though it names ex-sheriff Glass, applies to the sheriff of every county in the state that has made similar charges for such work.

A very full article on the examiner's report is in the Advertiser of May 3d.

"I examined the accounts of ex-Sheriff Glass from November 3, 1898, to September 1 1900, the date of his retirement from office. I find that all fees and forfeitures collected by him have been properly paid to the County Treasurer.

"I further find that ex-sheriff Glass owes the county the sum of $298 for money wrongfully received by him as fees, said items being included in bills allowed by the Court of County Commissioners for waiting on the Circuit Court, County Court Probate Court, Commissioners' Court, habeas corpus and preliminary hearings.

"The law does not provide authorize or charge against the county for any of the above services. I therefore charge them back to Mr. Glass who I am sure ought to be required to reimburse the county for the amount so received by him.

"I respectfully refer your honor to 30th Southern Reporter pp. 453, Torbert vs. Hale County, which I think settles this question. Detailed statement of the amount due by Mr. Glass will be found in exhibit 'H' hereto appended."

Jackson, Walker and other counties have had their county accounts examined with manifest benefit to the tax payer.

COUNTY COURT.

The regular session of the county court was held on Monday, Judge L. H. Reynolds presiding. The following cases were disposed of: Lonnie Kidd (col.) charge, "temporary use of property," found guilty and fined $20.00 Glenny Harris (col.) charge, "resisting an officer," waived to grand jury. Jesse Avery, charge, "abusive language," etc., waived. Jesse Benson, two cases, "concealed weapons" and "abusive language," both waived. Geo. Phillips, charge, "embezzlement," continued to Thursday. Pink Carter, charge, "selling or removing mortgaged property," dismissed for want of prosecution.

THE MEETING AT GRANDPA'S.

Dear Editor:

Please allow me a little space in your valuable columns. Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, of Coosa county, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baker, near Clanton last Sunday. This visit caused a general gathering of relatives, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. There were in all 63 present, which is about one-third of the family. Who can beat this for a large family? At 12 o'clock all sat down to a bountifully furnished table of good things to eat, among which was a large dish of river fish, and turtle pie, provided by J. J. Gailman as a result of his fishing trip to the Coosa river. In the afternoon, all engaged in a family singing, using the old "Christian Harmony." Wishing success and prosperity to this large family, THE UNION and its numerous readers. Respectfully,

A GRANDSON-IN-LAW.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

We've been having some very wet weather; therefore the farmers are badly behind in their work. G. D. Collins made a business trip to Clanton Friday. W. H. Wilson attended the State S. S. convention at Birmingham last week as a delegate from Cedar Grove. Messrs. Lee and Felix Wilson, of Double Springs, are visiting their brother, W. H. Wilson. They say they like this county fine and will probably spend a couple of months down here. Rev. Joe Gibson and J. W. Hayes went to Coleanor Saturday, returning Monday. Although the weather was bad, there was a large crowd at the District S. S. convention at New Salem Sunday. As ye writer is somewhat "in the grass" and news is rather scarce, I'll bid you "au revoir."

NIM-ROD

THORSBY LETTER.

The Golbin family, who recently arrived from Mt. Horeb, Wis., is living in the Hedberg home. We are glad to welcome them to Thorsby. The State Sunday School Convention held at Birmingham last week is reported to have been the best ever held. Over 600 delegates were enrolled and 52 counties were represented. During the meetings $2,700 was collected for State work. Chilton County offered to raise $25 of this amount. When our Sunday Schools contribute to State work let us hope that the amount will double if not treble $25. In spite of the bad weather on Sunday the Beat Sunday School Convention at New Salem church was very well attended. The next Beat Convention will be held on the next fifth Sunday at Thorsby. Miss Hilma Malmgren, a nurse at the St. Vincent hospital in Birmingham, was a welcome visitor here last week. Miss Dora Thorson, who is employed as stenographer and notary public in Calera, is home on a short vacation. Dr. F. R. Lubright, of Calera, was a welcome visitor here Saturday. Miss Jessie Horn, who has Wambem will regret to learn that he been in Birmingham for some time has returned home. Friends of Lewis died the Sunday after returning to the north. The family has the deepest sympathy of the entire community. Mr. Henning Strot and Mr. Oscar Bullander, of Rockford, Ill., who have been visiting here with Mr. Johnson, have returned to the north. While here Mr. Strot purchased the Lundene farm. Rev. Moses, of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., is spending several weeks in Thorsby. Mrs. S. E. Norton is spending a short visit with Mrs. McConaughey, of Montevallo. The Paulson home is almost completed and will soon be occupied. Call at A. M. Johnson's to see fine strawberries. Miss Anna Howard entertained several of her lady friends at her home on the 3rd inst. Mr. Olaf Schive has taken over the A. Malmgren jewelry and watch making business. Mr. Malmgren will go up north for two or three months and visit his old friends, but he still has considerable real estate in Thorsby and will very likely return in the fall.

"TWO OF US."

STANTON.

We had a nice time here on the 21st of April. Mr. Joe Melton and Miss Eula Fitts were married by Bro. John Johnson. The happy pair have gone to Dallas Co. to live. Thomas Mitchel, Trell Moore, Clyde Harris and Wm. Weaver were visitors of R. L. Barrett Sunday. Albert Weaver and wife, who visited J. P. Barrett last week, are back and report all well up there. R. L. Barrett and son, John, went to Selma to see John's wife, who is in the infirmary there, and report her doing well. There was a large crowd at Alpine on Sunday and plenty to eat. I think Observer is mistaken about stock law. I'm a renter and I don't have to split rails, but if I lived over in Dallas county under stock law I'd have to pay a dollar a head per month for a pasture. I was in Mississippi about a year ago and traveled some 500 miles through stock law country, and you have to pay for pasture there. Those that want stock law should remember the trouble that the hog law made around Thorsby. Hurrah for G. W. Jones and with best wishes to THE UNION.

"WASH BOY."

LOMAX.

Please allow me space to warm up Observer a little. He has a ditch to his 3-foot fence, so I wouldn't like my stock to be tempted. I don't wonder at people charging you 10 cents per 100 for rail timber. When you try to make us think stock law would benefit us. I'd charge you 20 cents, and then wonder if I hadn't ought to ask you more. Why did you buy land without any timber with the idea that you could make our people think stock law was good for them? You had better buy you a lot of timber, now while you can get it. I've seen a good many renters in Elmore Co. and none of them had any pasture; they just roped their stock out. Have you any idea how much water a cow will drink in 24 hours? I don't think you do, or you wouldn't say let's have stock law. We'd have to rope them twice a day to take them to water, as over two-thirds of us have any running water in dry weather. There don't seem to be many that want stock law judging from the way the letters read. As to the two neighbors in half mile of me who come from Chambers county, they went back there once and came again, and that ought to prove to Chilton county she is better off without stock law. Observer speaks of 12 from stock law counties; they must have come from the garden spot of Chambers, for I've seen several from that county that don't give stock law much credit. Some say they've seen pastures where the stock had eaten all the leaves of the bushes as far as they could reach. I've met three men that have made a few trips from Alabama to Georgia. Two of them say they saw pastures where every green leaf was eaten. The other one hadn't much to say either way. He didn't care. He had plenty of land. Mr. Observer, don't you think you are better off now than when you was in Chambers? If you are you should give Chilton the credit for not having stock law. If you haven't prospered do you think you are competent to advise us? I like to see sharp men, but when such things as stock law come up, Observer and I should both keep quiet, while the old white headed men explain to us why we don't need stock law. I can point out four men that came from Chambers county. One went back, two of them rent farms near me, and the fourth one went to a cotton mill. We don't bite at every new thing that comes along in the shape of stock law. When you buy land get some timber with it, even if it is old field pines.

Respectfully,

G. W. JONES.

RANDOLPH.

Prospect for grass is fine. Some of our early cotton planters have had to plant over. The recent showers are making fine gardens. Mrs. J. L. Thomas, of Jemison, on her return from Active, spent Thursday night with relatives here. John Ware, who is overseer of Maj. Howison's "Duff Farm," was with us Sunday. Evangelist B. H. Barton, of Philadelphia, Pa., spent Sunday night in town. T. L. Elam and wife, of Maplesville, were in town Thursday. Robert Kincade, of Mulberry, was a welcome visitor Thursday. James Wright and Mrs. Laura Franklin, of Pleasant Grove, were among our visitors Friday. While we are not in the stock law discussion, we are pleased with the spirit displayed by "Observer." Miss Emma Hubbard, of Hubbard, was in town Friday. Robert Smitherman, of Gordo, was with us Monday. He is well pleased with Pickens. John S. Waldrup was a welcome caller last week. J. P. Atchison, the popular merchant of Macedonia, and F. J. Fitts were welcome visitors last week. THE UNION with its numerous letters is always a welcome visitor. Success to it and its readers.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

BEAT FOUR.

A few words in reply to "Observer." He said he was keeping his cows up in a little patch. I guess he's having stock law all by himself, that is the way I like to see men do. When they want stock law just put up their stock and not say anything about stock law. Observer would have to pay for pines to make rails to fence pastures for his stock, the same as he does to fence against other people's stock. The farm would be as expensive to the renter as it is now, as he would have to fence pastures for his stock and therefore he would have to build about as much fence as he does now. I know five renters who live within a mile of me, and all oppose stock law; also six others within a mile of me that own farms and they are opposed to stock law. One of them said that the poorest stock and the scarcest milk and butter that he ever heard of was where they had stock law, and he moved here to get out of it. I claim stock law would be a downfall and disgrace to the human being, and also to the brute creation, because it would be a disgrace not to let stock eat the grass God made for them. As J. S. Jones says, "Observer has got his shovel in where there's no dirt." Hurrah for Mr. Jones. He is the kind I like to hear from on stock law.

"SCHOOL BOY."

ROCKY MOUNT.

The Chilton Co. Singing Convention met here April 30th in an all-day singing. The body was called to order at 10 a. m. by Pres. R. D. Durham. That beautiful hymn, "Blessed be the Name," was sung, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. M. Glasscock. The class was led during the morning by Prof. R. D. Durham, James Franklin, J. L. Gore, J. B. Northcutt and C. L. Glasscock. Mrs. J. L. Gore presided at the organ. At 12 o'clock a recess of an hour and a half was taken for dinner, which was heartily enjoyed by the 700 people present. The afternoon services were led by Professors R. D. Durham, A. H. Glasscock, J. B. Northcutt and J. L. Gore; Mrs. J. L. Gore and Miss Lizzie Lowery presided at the organ. Prof. Durham rendered two beautiful solos in his usual finished way, which were appreciated by all his hearers. The convention set the time and place for the Examining Committee consisting of Professors Durham, Gore, Veazey and Littlejohn, to meet and examine all who wish to teach vocal music, not holding a certificate of proficiency from some Institute—10 a. m. Saturday, May 27, at Thorsby, Ala. All members who can conveniently attend are requested to do so. The committee on resolutions composed of Messrs. E. G. Cofer, W. Gore and James Franklin, reported as follows: Resolved, That we, the members composing the Chilton Co. Singing Convention, assembled in all-day singing at Rocky Mount this day, hereby desire to express our thanks and appreciation to the good people of this place for the kindness and hospitality extended to us while in their midst. We shall always hold them in kindly remembrance. Be it further resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the good people of Mulberry church and vicinity for the cordial invitation given us to meet with them at this time, and regret that circumstances were such that we could not avail ourselves of the opportunity this time, but trust to have that pleasure some time in the future. A collection of $1.06 was taken up. The convention then adjourned in order.

SECRETARY.

COOPER.

Everything quiet here, farmers are busy putting in their crops, and from the way they talk they won't have to buy much "hog and hominy" in 1906. About every man in this community belongs to the S. C. A. There are one or two who have never been anywhere and only crave to get rich quick, so they are excusable, I suppose. Say, what's become of that executive committee? I've not heard of anything they've done. Have they decided to wait until the meeting on May 6th? I suppose they'll all be there; most of them are hustlers. Come out, boys, on the 1st Saturday in May and you'll hear something that will do you good. I see there is some stir about stock law. Well, I can't discuss that question in a short article in a newspaper, but will say that I've had some experience with the thing and I think it is detrimental to the welfare of any community. It lowers the valuation of property; it causes our tenant farmers to leave us, and works hardship on all of us. I don't think the liberty loving people of this county will ever tolerate such a nefarious law as this to be put on an intelligent people. One more question, teachers, district trustees and school patrons, have you seen the Rules and Regulations adopted by the County Board of Education? If not, you should get one and read it and see how you like it. I think it is one of the worst cases of usurpation of power that I've ever known five men to delegate to themselves since the creation of man, and I'm surprised at some men having anything to do with such. Wishing you success, I am a

PLAIN CITIZEN.

MACEDONIA.

B. H. Barton, of Pennsylvania, filled his appointment at our school house on April 29 and 30. The attendance was good. He is an earnest, forcible speaker and his audience seemed well pleased with his efforts. His last discourse was on the "Oath-bound Covenant." Respectfully,

W. R.

BESSIE.

Plenty of rain here. Several Mars Hill people went to Rocky Mount singing Sunday. E. G. Cofer has built him a new lot fence. Sunday school at the Freeman school house is doing nicely. A. J. Scott and family visited his brother, Fate, in Bibb last week. I wish to say to the people that I believe that stock law is just what we need. Success to THE UNION.

"LONE STAR."

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf. T. M. Driver.

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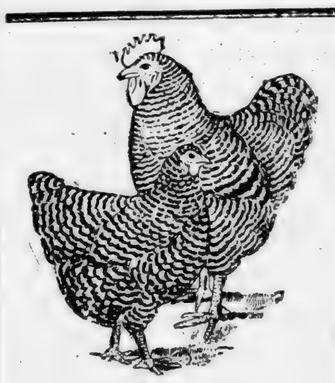

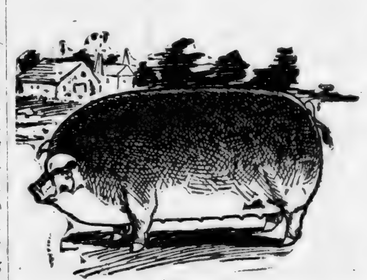

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COUNTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in March.

Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.

Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.

Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.

Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.

Fall Term—Second Monday in September.

Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whiteside.

Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.

Treasurer—W. T. Cullen.

Sheriff—J. M. Morgan

Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.

Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.

Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. [illegible]

Second District—Alex Glasscock.

Third District—R. P. Kendrick.

Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dohl, Calera

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore. 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall. 2nd and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason. 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman. 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman. 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman. 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee. 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee. 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas. 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas. 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas. 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas. 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor. 2nd Sunday before the second Sunday; J. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. H. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 110—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amarde Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 530—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 233—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 537—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 631—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 673—Tuesday on or before full moon, Clanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronera Tribe, No. 90—First and third Sundays. Deep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

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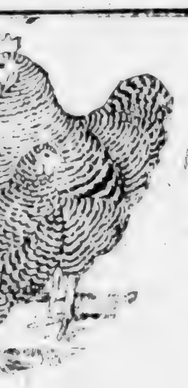

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COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—S... W. Collins.

...ery Court.

...—Second Monday in ...
...Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send correction.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Bethsalem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

College Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Sunday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amity Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Calera Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible] Saturday on or before full moon Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 431—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 475—Saturday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronemo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Sunday Sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to May 3, '05, 7,226.
Price on same date, 7c.
Total receipts season 1903-'4, 6,648.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

R. F. Murphy was a welcome caller Saturday.

Dudley Collins and son were in Clanton Thursday.

R. G. Hall was in town Thursday.

A. Littleton was a visitor Thursday.

J. C. Dubose, a prominent farmer of Beat 2, was in Clanton one day last week.

R. F. D. No. 3, from Jemison, is ordered established. It has 85 houses and 385 population.

G. H. Massey and wife were in Clanton Thursday.

W. G. Culp was in town Thursday.

Tom Smith was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

W. P. Headley and wife were in Clanton Saturday.

J. M. Robinson, one of the solid men of Beat 10, was a pleasant visitor Monday.

E. J. Mims was a welcome caller Monday.

Z. S. Avery and daughter, Mrs. Viola Glasscock, and sons, J. W. and J. H., were in Clanton Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Avery are mightily pleased over the arrival of a son last Friday night. Sam says he has quit "courting" and is going to work for the baby "now and forever."

G. W. Pate and Lewis Littleton were in Clanton Monday.

Collector Hubbard and son, Munro, were in Clanton Monday.

G. W. Watson was in town Tuesday.

Tom Collins, of Calera, was a visitor Tuesday.

A. Malmgren, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Tuesday. He has sold out his business in that town and is going to take a well earned vacation and visit his friends in the great northwest.

Judge Reynolds went to Montgomery Tuesday to have his eyes treated.

C. L. Langston, John Brantley, E. N. Gothard, Doc Smith, E. G. Cofer and I. E. Edwards were all in town Saturday, and their testimony turned Reeves Gibson loose, "so now go home and don't do so any more."

Died, at the residence of her son, T. C. Marcus, near Lomax, on Saturday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth Marcus, aged 53 years. Interment took place in Clanton cemetery Saturday evening.

U. S. Dist. Attorney J. Sternfeld spent Tuesday in Chilton county. He is getting quite close to something that looks like "peonage."

Judge Reynolds performed the marriage ceremony that united J. R. Popwell and Miss Rhinie Collins one day last week before a crowd of interested spectators, among whom was the judge's wife, so the judge just shook hands with the young couple and wished them well. "So say we all of us."

J. F. Goodgame's term as marshal has expired and he has retired to private life. He made an excellent record in his short service, but the Government only allows a limited number of permanent deputy marshals.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. R. Popwell and Miss Rhinie Collins. Joe Hicks and Miss Carrie F. Branch. B. B. Hicks and Miss Pearl Blackman. T. W. Mann and Miss Lee Anna Davis.

COLORED.

Matt Howison and Carrie Peoples

EXCURSION TO PENSACOLA.

On Saturday a number of people went from Clanton to Pensacola on the L. and N. excursion, prominent among whom were Messrs. A. L. Foshee, C. C. Smith, W. D. Z. Foshee, John Littlejohn, L. C. Smith and Houston Massey. The historian of these particular few said they had a great time. They arrived in Pensacola about 5 a. m. Sunday and after breakfast visited the wharf, navy yard, Fort Barrancas, saw the floating dock that was taken from Spain in the late war, and then boarded the steamer Enterprise and made the tour of Uncle Sam's fleet. They went on board the Maine and inspected that vessel, finding out that she had 777 men and 48 guns on her. The party got back to Clanton Monday morning, tired but happy.

HOMER, LA.

Editor Union:

We had a big rain with a clash of wind on April 24. It leveled fences and tore Pink Owens' house and lot buildings into small pieces. No person was seriously hurt, however. I live here in the northwest part of Louisiana in the stock law, so voters, if you want to see poor cows and calves, and hear them hum, just let the stock law come. If you want to see poor hogs and hear them squeal, just put them up in some old field. If you want to see a man look sad, and to mad feel, let the roads get bad and they drive through the field. If you want lots of trouble, and very little fun, just vote for stock law and let it come. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

TILDEN PRICE.

THE FORKS OF THE ROAD.

Mr. Editor:

When you hit the stock law, give them "sheol." Tell Bro. Jones howdy for me.

G. S. EILAND.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

The State of Alabama,
Chilton County.

The tax collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. The persons named below or owners unknown are reported as delinquent, and the following real estate is reported as assessed to them, to-wit.

BEAT NO. 1.

Cahaba Timber Mining and M. F. G. Co., or Owner Unknown: The S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 and the E. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 36, T. 24, R. 15. Tax and costs, $5.44.

BEAT NO. 2.

Jennie S. Edler: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4, Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Tax and costs, $4.54.

Mrs. L. C. Latham: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 3, T 23, R 12. Tax and costs, $4.49.

W. B. Strong: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 21, T 24, R 12. Tax and costs, $3.96.

BEAT NO. 3.

W. E. Edwards: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 23, R 13. Tax and costs, $3.06.

Mary Jackson: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 4, T. 22, R 12. Tax and costs, $4.19.

BEAT NO. 4.

Cahaba Timber Mining and M. F. G Co.: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 34, T 21, R 13. Tax and costs, $4.18.

Samuel M. Pickler: The S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4, Sec. 35, T 24, R 14; and the E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 31, T 21, R 17; and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 20, R 12; and the W. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4, Sec. 8, T 22, R 16. Tax and costs, $41.05.

The Southern Mineral Land Co., or Owner Unknown: All of Sec. 15, T 24, R 12; and the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 21, T 24, R 12; and the N. 1-2 of Sec 22, T 24, R 12. Tax and costs, $24.07.

The Magnetic Ore Co., or owner unknown: The S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 16; and the N. 1-2 and the E 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 23, R 15; and the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 23, R 15; and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 22, R 15. Tax and costs, $33.75.

BEAT NO. 5.

S. H. Glen: The S. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E 1-4 of Sec. 1, T 20, R 16; and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 20, R 16; and the N. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 20, R 16. Tax and costs, $10.84.

BEAT NO. 6.

J. M. Askins: The S 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 14. Tax and costs, $3.96.

BEAT NO. 7.

James Broadnax: The S. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 21, R 12. Tax and costs, $3.56.

Frank Fuller: One house and lot in Ridersville, Alabama, known as the Frank Fuller residence. Tax and costs, $4.58.

BEAT NO. 8.

John V. Coe: The E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec 22, T 20, R 13, and the N W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 23, T. 20, R 13. Tax and costs, $6.93.

Mrs. C. Paul: The N. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 16, T. 20, R 11. Tax and costs, $7.02.

W. J. Stoudermire: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 and the S. W. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 18, T 21, R 11; and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 21, R 11. Tax and costs, $4.44.

H. B. & G. B. Shearer: The N. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 20, R 12. Tax and costs, $6.79.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. Amtoft: The N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 8, T. 22, R 14. Tax and costs, $2.86.

Mrs. Claura I. E. Collins: The N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Tax and costs, $2.96.

Paul C. Geetch: The N. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Tax and costs, $3.03.

John Peterson: The N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 5, T 22, R 14. Tax and costs, $2.74.

R. C. Reinertson: The S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Tax and costs, $2.90.

This is to notify you to appear before the Probate Court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing Monday, the 8th day of May, 1905, and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you, and for fees and costs. After the decree is granted in each of the above cases, additional costs in the way of tax commissioners' fees will be added and collected. This 5th day of April, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLS,
Judge of Probate.

tf

The Way We Do Things.

Rev. F. B. Meyer says: "Knitting needles are cheap and common enough, but on them may be wrought the fairest designs in the richest wools. So the incidents of daily life may be commonplace in the extreme, but on them as the material foundation we may build the unseen but everlasting fabric of a noble and beautiful character. It does not so much matter what we do, but the way in which we do it matters [illegible]

MINUTES OF S. S. CONVENTION.

Of Beat 10 at Chestnut Creek, April 30th.

The convention was opened at 9 by devotional exercises led by Messrs. J. M. Curlee and H. W. Caffee. P. C. Dennis was elected chairman and Judson Strock secretary for the day. First subject on the program, "What Has the S. S. Done for Our County?" was ably discussed by Dr. Caffey, N. J. Calloway introduced the next subject with a good talk, "How Shall We Enlist the People in the S. S. Work?" which was discussed by Brethren Huckabee, Caffey, Henderson and S. M. Deason. The afternoon session was called to order at 1:45 and after devotional exercises a splendid paper was rendered by Miss Mellissa Howell. Messrs. Strock, Dennis, Caffey, Calloway and Jones made short talks. The last talk was made by Pastor Deason on "The S. S. as an Educational Force," in which he showed the S. S. as the great institution by which the people would be educated morally and religiously. The Beat was permanently organized by electing N. J. Calloway President and Wm. Wilson Secretary and Treasurer. There were present 36 delegates, representing 12 S. S., viz: Chestnut Creek, Cross Roads, Maple Springs, Verbena M. E., Verbena Baptist, Salem, Poplar Springs, Providence, Jemison Baptist, Jemison M. E., Marbury and Canaan. Although the day was rainy, the attendance was good. The people of the community entertained the delegates, and all seemed to enjoy the occasion. The interest shown in S. S. work was encouraging.

JUDSON STROCK,
Sec. Pro Tem.

COUNTY ALLIANCE MEETING.

On Friday, April 28, was a good gathering of delegates from all parts of the county. A great deal of business was transacted, the most important of which was the unanimous adoption of the report from the warehouse committee, which called for the erection, equipping and operating of a warehouse (capacity at least 2,000 bales of cotton); cotton ginnery (capacity at least 50 bales per day); cotton oil mill; and fertilizer mixer, all of which are to be thoroughly up to date in all respects. This same committee, which consists of W. H. Conway, Moses Robinson and A. G. Dake, were put in charge of all arrangements in regard to this enterprise, and A. G. Dake, who is County Business Agent for the Alliance, is authorized to open subscription books for the stock, and they will be ready by Saturday, May 6th, at the meeting of the S. C. A. at Clanton.

DISTRICT MEETING

To Be Held at Colling' Chapel, Friday and Saturday Before the Third Sunday in May:

FRIDAY.

9:30 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

10 a. m.—Influence of the Christian Religion on the Human Race—Rev. J. H. Thomas.

11 a. m. Sermon, Rev. W. A. Wood.

1:30 p. m. The Influence of Intemperance on Church and Community—W. H. Conway.

2:30 p. m. The Baptist and Education—R. A. Rasco.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m. Devotional exercises.

9:30 a. m. The Preacher's Field and Duty—Thos. Williams.

10:30 a. m. The Great Evils of Gossip to Church and Community—J. J. Stanley.

11 a. m. Sermon—Rev. J. H. Thomas.

Each church in the district is required to have representatives. Everybody is invited to attend. tf

CENTER HILL.

Here I am again. "Subscriber" said everything is doing well. I don't think so, because it rains all the time, and the grass is taking the day. I think "Observer" has got the wrong kind of cows. I'll sell him a cow that won't give "blue john milk," and he'll not have to go to the expense of keeping her up, either. S. W. is intending to make soap. I guess from the way he's getting in jugs the past week, so now look out for the soap wagon. I wish Mr. W. Y. Nix would state the price of his fine hogs that he advertises in THE UNION. One and all that want work well done, come to the new shop. Mrs. A. J. Lowery is quite ill. Dick Price has four boarders now. I'm glad to see Reese Gibson out again. Keep the "Golden Rule" and you'll always have friends.

"LITTLE BILL."

LOMAX.

Farmers are about done planting. Lee Vickers was here Saturday. A new store in Lomax is kept by J. P. Robinson. Rev. Lowery will preach here next Sunday at 11 a. m. Singing will begin at 9 a. m., led by R. F. Murphy. At 7 p. m. on Saturday there will be a public discussion here of the stock law question. Both sides of the question will be presented and everybody is invited to attend. I think J. S. Jones surely was joking, as he said that in Autauga county last year they had law suits about three days in each week. I think Autauga has too good a class of people to be engaged in law suits half of their time. Let us not joke, but handle this question from a business and economical standpoint.

OBSERVER.

The speed of a wild duck is about ninety miles an hour.

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We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

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Mail orders promptly filled

BEAT FOUR.

I want to say a few words to "Observer." He wouldn't have any game and but little ammunition if he had stock law. I've been in stock law counties, and never heard a man say it was good policy, although I talked with many. While Observer has no rail timber there are 50 others that have plenty. There are hundreds of acres west of here that aren't good for anything except for stock to feed on, and "to hold the world together." Must we keep our stock off this woods and let it grow up in grass, and we poor people suffer for meat, milk and butter? I say, no, and all others in this community will say no. I myself was raised here, and learned to split rails and build fences, and had plenty to live on, and it would go hard for me in my old days to live by bread alone, as I would if we had stock law. I might have a little sorghum. Yes, the renter would have a better chance to starve. Would it be economy for the poor people of this county to sell off their cows, pigs, sheep, etc., for the benefit of a few large land owners? Would it be religion to give the widows and orphans of this county a stock law visit? If that is what you call Christianity, we don't want it. Hurrah for G. W. and J. S. Jones, Avery, School Boy and others. Success to THE UNION, its many readers and the opponents of stock law.

UNCLE LEWIS.

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It."

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E. Watson, of Georgia, has begun the publication of a magazine? You know who Mr. Watson is? He's the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of Tom Watson's Magazine was published Feb. 25. It is $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128-page magazine in America if you fail to subscribe. Now we will send you the magazine and THE UNION, your best county paper, for $1.50 per year for both. Don't delay with your subscriptions, but send them in at once. tf

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every **two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.**

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No 1.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County. Chancery Court. 7th District, Northeastern Division.

G. A. Zimmerman Complainant, vs. C. A. Zimmerman, Defendant.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit on file of J. Osmond Middleton, of counsel for Complainant, that the Defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that her residence is, to affiant, unknown, and further that in the belief of said affiant, the Defendant, C. A. Zimmerman, is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in THE UNION, a newspaper published in Clanton, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said C. A. Zimmerman, to answer, plead or demur to the Bill of Complaint in the above cause on or before the 12th day of May, 1905, and failing so to do within thirty days thereafter a Decree Pro Confesso may be taken against her in said cause.

Witness my hand, this 11th day of April, 1905.

S. A. STEWART,
Register in Chancery.

By:
SMITH & MIDDLETON,
Attorneys for Complainant.
4-13-05

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

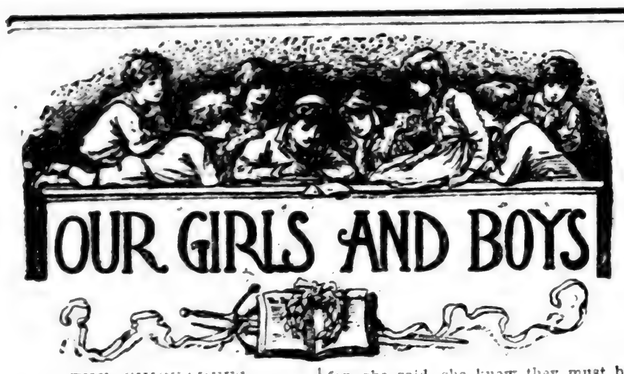
tf

The King of Spain has been fined in Madrid for overspeeding his automobile. Good for Spanish justice!

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or in saw mill or planing mill, write

The Marbury Lumber Co.,
Marbury, Ala.



THE CHICKADEES.

A fluffy little chickadee,
When winds began to blow,
Crept up beside a forest tree
And watched the flakes of snow.

"My brother," said poor chickadee,
"This wind is very cold
Why don't we go to sunny lands,
Like good Sir Robin bold?

"The snow is covering all the worms,
The flies are gone away,
I haven't caught a single bug—
Not one—for days to-day."

"Fie on you!" chirped good Brother Dee,
"Don't creep in there to whine,
For chickadees weren't made for that,
I'll show you how to dine.

"When frost kills worms and bugs are gone,
Sir Robin has to go,
Because, you see, good brother mine,
His food was made so.

"But we have feet and heads of pluck,
When cold and winter weather
Cuts off your whole supply of meat,
Forage for seeds together.

"We'll hunt for woods and berries red,
And such delicious dinner,
For trees that bloom in summer days
Leave seeds for birds in winter."

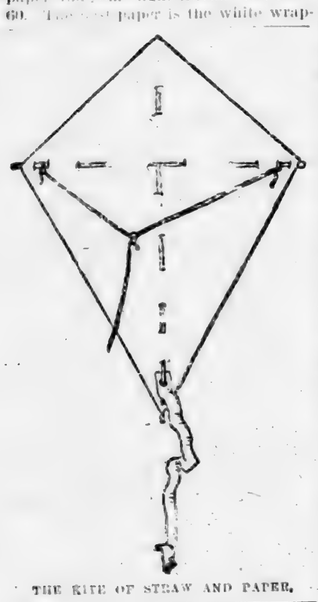
"So plucky encourage brother dear,
For chickadees don't never
Do what old song the whole year through,
No matter what the weather."
—Emma C. Reeve, in Youth's Companion.

FLYING CITY KITES.

Kites are so seldom seen in town that they excite comment whenever they appear. It takes quite a lot of room to fly a kite, and it is not altogether a safe thing to fly one from the roof. Here is a small kite which may be easily made and flown from a window. The material is found in every house, and it doesn't take much effort to make one.

Get two long straws from the house broom, a piece of thin, unwrinkled paper and some light thread—No. 50 or 60. The best paper is the white wrapping paper used in grocery shops, and the average grocery clerk is kind enough to give any one a fresh, smooth piece when he is asked. On the paper draw a line twelve inches long. Four inches from one end draw another line across it, which may be seven inches long. Connect the ends of these lines and you will have a paper marked out to look like the kite in the picture. Cut off all the paper not needed. On the two lines first drawn cut little holes about two inches apart, and through them stick the broom straws.

The tail is made of the same kind of paper torn as shown and should be about five feet long. The ends of the cross straw should now be tied together, fastening them about two inches apart. Tie a thread to this string and the kite is ready to fly.



THE KITE OF STRAW AND PAPER.

There is generally a breeze blowing the gale a house, in one window and out another. Go to the window where the breeze blows outward and sail your kite. If it goes round and round in a circle it needs more tail. If it appears to be too heavy, take off a little of the tail and then try it.—New York Mail.

KEEPING A GARDEN.

Florrie was a little girl four years old. She had heard her cousin Ethel tell that last spring she had planted seeds in her little garden and cared for her baby plants.

Florrie was very anxious to have her own little garden. Not wishing to wait until the spring, one day in February, finding herself alone in the sitting room, with her small toy shovel she dug up the earth in the big wooden box all around the large palm plant.

Calling to her grandma to bring the nasturtium seeds, she said: "Oh, grandma, dear, my little garden is ready. I have taken out all the sticks and stones, and made a nice, soft bed for my baby seeds."

With her fat, chubby fingers Florrie made a narrow furrow all around the big palm. Carefully putting one baby seed beside the other, she covered the furrow with soft, loose earth, and patted it gently with her little hand.

Every few days she gave her baby seeds water with a tiny watering can, for, she said, she knew they must be thirsty.

After waiting over two weeks, Florrie began to lose her patience. One night she whispered softly in her prayers: "Oh, dear God, do help my baby seeds to grow."

Next morning two tiny plants were just peeping out of a crack in the earth. They looked so sweet with their two small leaves still tightly folded. Florrie was very much worried over the big load of earth they had on their backs, and would gladly have taken it off, but grandma explained that it would kill them to do so.

In a few days rows of little yellowish green heads were peeping out. Soon the tightly closed leaves unfolded; then, as they grew larger, they all turned and seemed to look out of the window. Florrie thought they were very inquisitive little baby plants, until grandma explained they were only looking at the bright, warm sunshine.

Florrie called herself "the little gardener." She took good care of her baby plants, giving them water every few days.

Noticing that several did not grow as fast as others, she said: "Grandma, dear, I think this little plant is sick, and to cure it we must give it a few drops of castor oil, like Nellie gives my baby sister."

Standing on her tip-toes, Florrie was just able to reach up to the big wooden box, to kiss her little plants good-morning and good-night.—New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

LULIE'S FRIGHT.

Lulie sat under the big, square table in the kitchen, drawing pictures. She did not need any paper and pencil, for she had a nice piece of white chalk, and the floor was painted dark brown.

A long time, perhaps a good half-hour, the tiny artist worked away, sketching houses, cats, boats and trees, and girls with their sunshades held straight over their heads. At last she rubbed them out with Dolly Dimples' old gingham dress, and drew a big circle. In it she made a pair of great, staring eyes, a short, fat nose, and a wide mouth, with three teeth showing. It looked as if a Jack-o'-lantern had been sitting for its portrait.

For two or three minutes Lulie looked soberly at her work; then she scowled at it. Then, suddenly dropping her chalk, she came out in a hurry from under the table, her own eyes very big and round, and ran and hid her face in her mother's lap.

"Why, Lulie! What's the matter, dear?"

Lulie did not answer.

"She saw a mouse," said Frank, who was making a "figure-four" trap with some sticks and a board.

Lulie shook her head.

"Lulie isn't afraid of mice," said her mother.

"Little Miss Muffit sat on a tuffit,
Eating curds and whey;
There came a great spider
And sat down beside her,
And frightened Miss Muffit away."

Sang Charlie, teasingly, looking up from his algebra lesson.

Lulie shook her curls harder.

"A bear or a wolf or a hyena?" asked Frank.

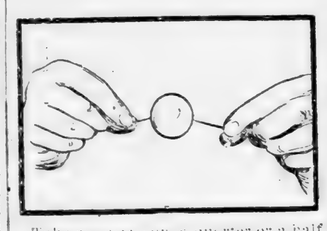
"Tell us what frightened you, Lulie. Don't be foolish, dear." Mother was as puzzled as the boys.

Lulie raised her head and pointed to the picture under the table.

This happened a good many years ago, and Lulie paints beautiful pictures in a large, fine studio of her own, but her brothers have never forgotten how she frightened herself with the drawing that she made under the kitchen table.—Mary Potter Angell, in Youth's Companion.

A NEW COIN TRICK.

Here is a very simple little trick, which looks not at all easy and quite as if the performer must be very skilful indeed.



Take a silver coin, a quarter or a half dollar, and pick it up by placing the point of two pins, one on either side of the coin's edge. You may hold the coin securely in this position if you press firmly with both pins.

Now, blow smartly against the upper edge of the coin, and it will fly around and around, revolving with great rapidity between the pins.—New York Evening Mail.

A Thought.

Genial manners are good, and power of accommodation to any circumstances, but the high prize of life, the crowning fortune of a man is to be born with a bias to some pursuit which finds him in employment and happiness—whether it be to make basket or broadswords or canals or statues or songs.—Emerson's "Considerations by the Way."

Suggestion in Advertising.

By Fred W. Hunter.

IT seems to be a rule that no matter what kind of advertising is put out a certain amount of business will be the result. The question still remains what kind of advertising brings the most business?

Some successful business firms will tell you that they have been advertising their trademark for years and that an enormous business has been built up by this means. Others will say that description sells goods and then back up their statements with their sales book. It is a fact that if an ad is written with a good description—a description that makes you imagine you can taste, smell and see the article described, it will sell goods.

Suggestion plays a more important part in our lives than most of us realize. We see somebody wearing a certain kind of hat and we want one like it, perhaps we buy one like it, the hat was sold by suggestion. We see something in a store window. A favorable impression is made, we desire it and buy it simply because it was suggested to us. Had we walked down the other side of the street, we would never have thought of the article and perhaps never bought it.

We read of something in the advertising section of a newspaper or magazine, we make up our minds that we want it—suggestion again at work. Nearly everything we do in this world, has its origin in what someone else suggested. Environment has probably as great an influence on the human family as heredity and the ads that we see about us help very strongly to make our environment.

Suggestion plays upon our imagination first, the idea is carried out later. We see an advertisement picturing a suit of clothes and we imagine how we would look in them. We draw a comparison (perhaps unconsciously) between our clothes and the ones advertised, there is where the suggestive power of the ad is tested. It may be that the suit in the ad is imagined and by comparison found wanting. The result will be that no sale will be made, perhaps a good impression has been made, but a suit is not needed at the present time. If this is the case, the advertisement will probably be remembered later on. Possibly the advertisement made the reader aware that he needed new clothes. If he had not compared his suit with the one in the ad, he might have waited several months before having made a purchase, but by having compared them, he sees how much he needs one and an immediate sale is the result.

Descriptive advertising increases demand. Imagine two canned meat advertisements, let one be descriptive and the other contain only the name and trade mark? The one that tells of a prime roast from a big healthy steer, put in a hot oven and cooked until a dark rich juice is ready to ooze from it—until it is so tender, that you forget you are chewing it and think only of how good it is; or an ad with a picture of a tin can and a trademark?

Suggestions can be given in a number of ways, in advertisements, words may be used or pictures, but the combination of both is usually more effective. Too many advertisers do not consider the appropriateness of the picture with enough interest. In selecting a picture for an ad they are often inclined to stretch their imagination just enough so that the force of the suggestion is lost. The picture must tell its story in order to sell goods. If the idea was always kept in mind that a picture is used because it describes the article better than words could, and then the strongest word description possible used to reinforce the picture, many ads would be more effective. It would mean that suggestions to use the article would given in two ways at once.—Printer's Ink.

Russian Tyranny To-day.

By Prince Kropotkin.

FROM 1894 to 1901 not one single political affair was brought before a court of justice or an examining magistrate. All inquests were dealt with by police officers or functionaries of the Ministry of the Interior. As to the numbers of such cases, they are simply extravagant. Thus in 1903 no fewer than 1,988 political cases, concerning 5,590 persons, were opened, in addition to all those which were pending. In the same year 1,522 inquests, involving 6,450 persons, were terminated. Out of this number 1,583 persons were liberated, 45 were sent before court-martial, and no fewer than 4,867 persons were submitted to various penalties, including imprisonment, inflicted by the administration without the interference of any magistrate. Out of these no fewer than 1,502 were sent into exile, for terms up to ten years, to various remote provinces of Russia and Siberia! Nothing on this scale was done even under Alexander III., the corresponding figure for the last year of his reign being only 55 (in 1894).

The Judicial law of 1864 contained certain guarantees against the arbitrary action of the police. But already in 1870 and 1875 the preliminary inquest was taken out of the hands of independent examining magistrates and was handed to the ordinary police and the state police officers. No fewer than 700 by-laws have been issued since 1864 for tearing the Judicial law to pieces—limiting the rights of the courts, abolishing trial by jury in numerous cases, and so on.

At the same time the exceptional laws promulgated during the last two reigns have given to every police officer in every province of the empire the right to arrest every Russian subject without warrant, and to keep him imprisoned as a suspect for seven days—and much longer under various other pretexes—without incurring any responsibility. More than that. It was publicly vouched at one of the lawyers' meetings that when arrests are made en masse simple policemen receive in advance printed and signed warrants of arrest and searching, on which they have only to inscribe the names of the persons whom they choose to arrest! Let me add that all these resolutions and commands have been printed in full in both the provincial and the Moscow papers, and that the figures are those of official reports.

The Astor March To Billions.

By Burton J. Hendrick.

THE Astor properties now increase as never before. Land values (New York City), in the last five years have jumped 50 and 100 per cent. The city's population grows at the rate of 100,000 a year.

In many sections New York has been largely reconstructed; headquarters of retail trade and business have developed; public improvements initiated since then—tunnels, bridges, subways, railroad terminals—aggregate in cost not far from $300,000,000. There has been a general movement of corporations toward New York; practically all the newly organized combinations, for example, have located there.

When John Jacob died, in 1890, his estate, inherited by William Waldorf, was estimated at $150,000,000. If it were worth that then, it is worth $300,000,000 now. The estate of William Astor, who died in 1892, inherited by the present John Jacob, was generally placed at about $65,000,000. If that were an accurate figure, it must now aggregate at least $160,000,000. The combined Astor fortune thus increases with accelerated momentum. In fifteen or twenty years, at the present rate of progress, it will have reached the billion mark. And then it will go on even faster, until the ordinary mind is appalled at the portentous figures.

We have seen that the $2,000,000 invested by John Jacob has multiplied at least two hundred times in one hundred years. (It has reached, at a conservative estimate, $450,000,000). If the same rate be maintained for another century, the Astor fortune will attain the unimaginable total of eighty billions.

We stand aghast at such a possibility; but not more so than would have John Jacob's contemporaries had they foreseen the present reality. In 1830 John Jacob Astor was the only man in New York who was worth a million dollars.—McClure's Magazine.

Open Air Treatment.

Reasons For Its Good Results in Cases of Consumption.

By Dr. H. W. G. Mackenzie.

THE advantages of the open air treatment for consumptives may be thus briefly summarized: The patient exposed continuously to fresh air gains in appetite, assimilates his food better, sleeps more soundly and awakens more refreshed. Free exposure to air is the best antipyretic. Sweating at night, formerly so common a symptom, usually ceases. Colds are practically unknown among patients leading an open air life. Secondary infection, on account of the comparative freedom of the air from micro organisms, is much less likely to occur. Tolerance of outside air is very quickly established, and no one who has tried the open air life will willingly go back to the former conditions of stuffiness. I have never seen any one made worse by exposure to fresh air. Even during a thick London fog patients get on better lying in bed on a balcony or in rooms with windows wide open and a good fire burning than when attempts are made to shut out the fog by keeping the windows shut.

A Street Scene.

The teamster was not beating his horses, but he was using pretty vigorous language.

"This cruelty to animals," declared the woman with three birds on her hat, "is positively dreadful."

"Oh, it's perfectly outrageous," agreed the woman in the Persian lamb coat.

And she vented her indignation by giving a street urchin, who had jostled her, a crack that sent him whimpering on his way.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A young couple at Newport find it impossible to live on an income of $360,000 a year. The fact that poverty is relative has just been illustrated by the beef trust, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. ALFRED H. A. MORSE.

Subject: Secret of Happiness.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—In the Strong Place Baptist Church the pastor, the Rev. Alfred H. A. Morse, spoke Sunday on "The Secret of Happiness." He said:

There are two hidden hands, controlled by the same intelligence, which are constantly working upon the human heart. And these are pain and pleasure. Man was made to be happy. If sometimes he must eat the bread of sorrow it is because, as Mr. Beecher said, "Sorrow is medicine." Joy is more divine than sorrow, and does not belong only to these passing days, but shall remain with us when all tears are dried and sorrow is swept forever from the universe.

Now, joy may be divided into three classes. There is the joy of appetite, a merely animal condition. It comes from the fitting of a goodly organism into circumstances which are suited to supply its need. This is the joy that makes the child skip and play and fill the home with laughter. It is the joy of the singing bird. It is simply pleasure.

But we are not always children. We grow and come into the place of work and responsibility. And here also is joy, and this we may call happiness. An earnest man finds joy in his employment. The lawyer and doctor and teacher enjoy their professions. The minister enjoys to preach. The merchant enjoys his business, and the mechanic his shop in spite of all its toil. This is joy, but it is the joy of the bee that gathers the honey and stores it away against the needs of a hungry winter.

There is the joy of living, and there is the joy of working. These are all that many a man attains. But it takes a higher joy than these to fill the soul of man, as the sunlight fills the sky, or the ocean fills the deep. There is a joy that is known as "blessedness," which arches these as the heavens span the sea. It is the joy of love, the joy of faith, the joy of a good conscience, the joy of doing right for the sake of right, the joy of sacrifice and of service. These are so far above the others that they belong to another kingdom whose law is obedience, whose joy is righteousness, whose fellowship is with God, and whose entrance is by means of a birth from above. And into this kingdom there are certain well defined steps.

"Happy," said Jesus, "are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." And poverty of spirit is nakedness of soul before God. He is happy who throws aside his own rags of righteousness and going to God says, "Clothe me, for I am naked; feed me, for I am hungry; guide me, for I am ignorant; put Thine arms under me, for I am weak." As in the mountain passes of the West the traveler holds up his hands before the bandit, so in the presence of God's righteousness the soul must throw up its hands and surrender to God. Blessed are the poor in spirit, the consciously bankrupt in the presence of God. So long as the younger son remained in the far off land, so long as he was satisfied with the husks from the troughs of the swine, so long as he wanted nothing, the father might mourn, but there was nothing for him to do. But when that son threw himself upon his father's love and said, "I have sinned, and you see my want," then the father could clothe and feed and kiss; place sandals upon his feet and give him the place of the son. Does a prodigal soul wish for happiness? I know of no chance for him till he fling away his sin and standing in his naked need acknowledges his poverty of soul. The happiest moment in the prodigal's experience was when he buried his face in his father's shoulder and said, "I have sinned." The happiest man at the temple gate was he who smote his breast and without so much as lifting his eyes, said, "God be merciful to me the sinner."

Happy are they who mourn for sin. It is not enough to be ashamed of it, but there must be an actual sorrow therefor. This does not mean to mourn for its consequences, nor for its publicity, nor for the misery it entails. Sin is more than a blunder which one may regret. It is more than a mistake which one would try to repair. It is open and flagrant and defiant rebellion. When a man mourns this, then God flings above him His smile as the rainbow spanned the flood, and he "shall be comforted."

Happy are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. But who are the meek? They who obey the law. Moses has passed into history as the meekest of men. But Moses bent the neck of his manhood to law, and maybe that is the reason that to this day our best institutions are all to be traced to the legislation in the wilderness. Only once did Moses lose his meekness, when with an angry frown he smote the rock. That shattered his meekness into a thousand pieces, and he lost the promised land. He did not inherit the earth. Jesus was the meekest man, and He has flung out His challenge for the world to come to Him. He was meek, for He was obedient, even to the place of death.

Happy are the hungry. Hunger and thirst are spurs which are driven into men to drive ahead. When men are hungry they struggle, and there is hope for a nation when times are hard. But when men and nations are filled, they lie down to sleep and rise up to play. When a man is idle his arm grows weak with disuse. Hunger and thirst are spurs to activity. But the noblest hunger is the hunger for righteousness, for that is the meaning of "righteousness." To seek God and His righteousness is to seek for God and His rightness. A man whose soul is famished with this consuming desire may well be happy, "for he shall be filled."

Happy are the merciful. But mercy does not always mean leniency. When a man is convicted of some gross crime it is no mercy to let him go to do the same crime again. Mercy sometimes exacts an awful penalty, for mercy is a prerogative of righteousness, and mercy belongs to God. The man standing beside God, poor in spirit, mourning his sin, hungry for righteousness, is merciful, and mercy comes also to him. "He shall receive mercy."

Happy are the pure in heart. But what does this mean? Who of us is pure? It means to be single in purpose. The diamond must be of "first water" if it is to flash true. The man must be single in purpose if he is to see God. The double-minded man can never see the vision of God, whose countenance is as the sun shining in his strength; for his vision is broken and disturbed, like the image of the sea driven by the wind, tossed. Ah! I love the sea. I have watched it on a windy day, and seen it weep and moan and sob, and work out its anger in an awful way. I have seen the waves rise half-crested, now backward, now forward, and its face was white with rage, but its heart was black as death. I have seen it reel and toss, till at last it seemed as though its heart would break, and it burst into a myriad briny tears on the shore and pour from its bosom the seaweed and drift and filth it has gathered in its wrath. That wave never saw itself. But I've looked again. That sea was a mirror, as clear as eyes could be, and the pearly pebbles and the white sand of the heart I could see through the crystal-hearted waters. Ay, one day I looked into the face of Jesus and said, happy, blessed are the pure in heart, "for they shall see God."

The man who aims to live a life to please God, he is pure in heart. He may have temptation, he may fall, but he never goes very far from God. I am not a Christian, but I am a student of Christianity, and I have never yet seen the man who strove to live a clean life who was not a happy man.

Happy are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. God is a peacemaker, and He has reconciled all things unto Himself. And now the man who makes peace shall be called His son. He has come through the school, and has known poverty and mourning and meekness of heart, and now he is taken into the family of God as a son, was taken into the family of Paul's daughter.

There is one other "blessedness" spoken by Jesus. It is found in the comparative form. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." If makes me happiness to give than to get. When self is the centre-there is no happiness. But when self is forgotten there is happiness at its height. When a man knows he has nerves he can't be happy. Mr. Rockefeller thinks happiness can be ruined by a bad stomach. The happy man is one not knowing that he has a stomach cares for the other man.

This is the call to self-sacrifice. How utterly intolerable this world would be if every one lived for himself. But this cannot be, and the altruism is the bottom of family and social life. But there are different kinds of sacrifice. There is the sacrifice of self, of the lower to the higher, of passion to principle. There is the sacrifice of self for others, and this the highest sacrifice, that is, of self for God. Do we talk of joy in such things? Most people think of it as a disagreeable sort of necessity, but we see that this necessity has a useful end. But to rejoice in it? To take up our sacrifice with a song that seems out of the question. That is the dream of the poet.

Giving is blessed, because it is like God. He has need of nothing, just to give. The glory of the sun is a happy God, but He gave His Son. He might have stripped heaven of its angels and it would not have impoverished Him. The only gift that could feel was the gift of His Son. And that was what made Him happy. God Himself could not be happy if He had withholden this greatest gift. That was the law which Jesus declared. It makes more for happiness to give than to get. The whole life of Jesus was giving, but the happiest moment was that last, when He said, "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit," and He had given His life for a ransom.

In these simple words, then, I have the whole philosophy of salvation, happiness and of heaven. He that will mourn for his sin, he shall be comforted and an infinite peace shall wipe his tears. If a man hunger for righteousness, he shall be filled. If he will serve God with a single heart, he shall see Him. If He do the work of God and live at peace, he shall be called the child of God, and if he seek chances to pour out his life in love he shall find heaven about him on every side. And this is the secret of happiness.

A Life of Self-Abnegation.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong says of this picture of the blessedness of self-sacrifice. He says: "The life of self-abnegation does not attract you like a cathedral window seen from without, which is dull and meaningless. But when the sun and the light of Heaven shine through it, glorifies it with the beauty of form and color. Consecration to God for service may seem severe enough when seen from without, but enter into that experience, and the light of the divine love, shining through it, shall glorify your life with beauty and blessedness which are Heaven's own."

The Way We Do Things.

Rev. F. B. Meyer says: "Knitting needles are cheap and common enough, but on them may be wrought the most exquisite designs in the richest wools. So the incidents of daily life may be commonplace in the extreme, but are often the material foundation we must build the unseen but everlasting fabric of a noble and beautiful character. It does not so much matter what we do, but the way in which we do it matters greatly."

Four Good Rules.

General Gordon, the hero of Khartum, and likewise of Khartum, lived his life upon four rules: Forgetfulness of self, absolute sincerity, indifference to the world's judgments, absorption in the will of God. These four rules may serve as guide-posts on the path to righteousness, but the greatest of these is to render to the will of God.—F. B. Meyer, Baptist.

Not the Attitude.

Reverent attitudes are necessary in worship, but it is the reverence and not the attitude in which the worship resides. Our hearts must be right.—Sunday-School Times.

...ROUS ATHLETES PA... TE...

a Spring Tonic to ... Syst...

I advise all Athletes who are ... to try ... before ... of ...

PE-RU-NA

...ovates, Regulates, Restores ... System Depleted by Catarrh.

During the Springtime for a few weeks, I have taken several kinds of spring tonics, and have never received any benefit whatever. This month, through advice of a friend, I have taken Peruna and it has given satisfaction.

I advise all athletes who are out to go to training to try a bottle, for it certainly puts the system in good shape.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. GLENISTER

GET WHAT Y...

And pay only for wha... dealer's duty to give y... get in footwear. Make...

"ALWAYS JUS...

CLOVER BRA...

Just a little better than you have WEAR, SERVICE, STYLE an...

Made ...

Werthe...mer-S...

LARGEST FINE SH...

ST. LOUI...

Let Common ...

Do you honestly believe, that ...

This has made LION COFFEE t...

Millions of American Homes... There is no stronger proof of m... ing popularity. "Quality serv...

(Sold only in 1 lb. packages...
(Save your Lion-head...

SOLD BY GROCE...

...Stratton

...College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole ... students can enter any time. Catalog free.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

...MOUS ATHLETES PAY GLOWING TRIBUTE TO PE-RU-NA

...s a Spring Tonic to Get the System in Good Shape.

...Auerbacher, Champion Swimmer and Only Athlete to Successfully ...ss Through the Michigan Whirlpool Rapids.

PE-RU-NA

...ovates, Regulates, Restores a System Depleted by Catarrh.

...New York.
...Columbus, Ohio.
...spring for the first ...two bottles of Pe-...me a great ...ought to say ...world.

During the springtime for the last few years, I have taken several bottles of spring tonics, and have never received any benefit ... This year, through the advice of a friend, I have tried Peruna and it has given satisfaction.

I advise all athletes who are about to go to training to try a bottle, for it certainly gets the system in good shape.

Yours truly,
JOHN D. GLENISTER.

ATHLETES realize the importance of keeping in good bodily trim.

The digestion must be good, the circulation perfect, sleep regular and enough of it.

If the slightest catarrhal condition of lungs or stomach is allowed to remain, neither digestion nor sleep will be strength-sustaining.

Those who lead very active lives, like athletes, with good muscular development, find the spring months especially trying.

Athletes everywhere praise Peruna because they, of all men, appreciate the value of a tonic that dispels physical depression.

The exertion of some men may allow them to endure the depressing feelings incident to spring weather, but the athlete must never ail; he himself, to get "under the weather."

He must keep in the "pink of condition" all the time.

In order to do this he must avail himself of a spring tonic upon which he can rely.

Therefore athletes are especially friendly toward Peruna.

Peruna never fails them.

GET WHAT YOU PAY FOR

And pay only for what you get. It is your *dealer's duty* to give you the best thing he can get in footwear. Make it a point to ask for the

"ALWAYS JUST CORRECT"

CLOVER BRAND SHOES

Just a little better than you have been used to getting, combining WEAR, SERVICE, STYLE and COMFORT with ECONOMY

Made by

Werthrimer-Swarts Shoe Co.

LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Let Common Sense Decide

Do you honestly believe, that coffee sold loose (in bulk), exposed to dust, germs and insects, passing through many hands (some of them not over-clean), "blended," you don't know how or by whom, is fit for your use? Of course you don't. But

LION COFFEE

is another story. The green berries, selected by keen judges at the plantation, are skillfully roasted at our factories, where precautions you would not dream of are taken to secure perfect cleanliness, flavor, strength and uniformity.

From the time the coffee leaves the factory no hand touches it till it is opened in your kitchen.

This has made **LION COFFEE the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES.**

Millions of American Homes welcome LION COFFEE daily. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity. "Quality survives all opposition."

(Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package.)
(Save your Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

...ey & Stratton

...ville, Ky., open the whole ...ar time. Catalog free

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. **CONSUMPTION** 25 CTS.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home—in dining room, sleeping room and all places where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat and will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS, 149 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Household Matters

To Store Blankets.

One of the best places to store blankets which are not being used is under a mattress which is continually slept upon, as here they are kept comparatively well aired, and need little extra exposure to the fire before using.

Things Worth Knowing.

That a piece of charcoal thrown into the pot in which onions, cabbage, etc., are boiled will absorb the unpleasant odor.

That salt is not to be added to oatmeal until it has boiled about fifteen minutes.

That a lump of butter dropped into boiling molasses or maple candy will prevent it from running over.

That a piece of lace or thin muslin, starched and put over the holes or worn places in lace curtains will show very little and improve the looks of the curtains.

That a handful of salt, thrown into the tepid water with which straw matting is wiped up, will make it look extra fresh and clean.

First Aids to Housecleaning.

To know how to clean wood work without scrubbing, how to freshen carpets without taking up, how to do over blankets without ruining them, how to render a house hygienically clean without terrible smelling antiseptics is to approach housecleaning season without fear and without reproach.

First take down all the curtains and portieres and take up all the floor coverings that are to be put away. Have them thoroughly cleaned, done up, marked and stored away on shelf or in a chest for the summer. The more things you can pack away early in the season the less work you will have in warm weather. Your home will look cooler and will be healthier.

Do up your curtains as soon as you decide to housecleaning. Have them well shaken, and then if very dusty rinsed before regularly washing. Put them into lukewarm water and let them soak for twenty minutes or half an hour. During this time have heated a boilerful of water, to each gallon of which a tablespoonful of borax and half a bar of white soap, shaved fine. Squeeze the curtains out of the cold water. Lay them in a tub and pour on the boiling suds. Within another half hour they will be white and lovely. Rinse in two waters, and then add a little bluing to the third. If the curtains are cream colored, a little coffee in the last water will keep the creamy tint. When borax is used there is absolutely no need of rubbing. To rub curtains on a board is to destroy them utterly. To attach them to frames is ofttimes equally disastrous. The best way is to squeeze them gently and pin on a sheet laid on a large rug. If you starch your curtains, make the starch thin.

Have your portieres and rugs also well shaken, then beaten and fold away in borax powder to save them from the moths.—Mary Annable Fanton.

RECIPES

Curried Fowl—Cut a fowl in pieces; shred an onion small and fry it brown in butter. Dredge thickly with curry powder and fine salt and put all into a stewpan with one pint of good stock. Stew slowly till all is cooked and serve with a dish of well boiled rice.

Mock Crab—Half a pound of mellow cheese, salad oil, vinegar, made mustard, pepper and salt, quarter pound of canned shrimps. Take the cheese and pound it well in a mortar with made mustard, salad oil, vinegar, cayenne pepper and salt to taste. This should be mixed to the consistency of thick cream. Add to this the shrimps. Serve in crab shell or any ornamental fancy dish and garnish with sliced lemon.

Baked Marmalade Pudding—Three ounces of flour, three ounces of butter, two ounces of sugar, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of marmalade and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat well together the eggs and the sugar, add the flour, melt the butter and pour it in; then add the marmalade and the baking powder. Pour into a pie dish and bake for twenty minutes in a brisk oven. Warm two tablespoonfuls of marmalade and pour over the pudding on removing it from the oven.

Apricot Dumplings—Make a good rich baking powder dough; roll out, cut into rounds with a large cookie cutter; have ready some stewed apricots; drain juice from same; place two halves within each round of dough; fold, press edges together and bake in moderately quick oven. For sauce, add water to juice to make required quantity of sauce; add generous lump of butter; take flour in proportion to amount of sauce, with sufficient sugar to make flour mix smoothly; boil and add a half cup of chopped apricots.

Pocotaligo Fish—First take all skin and bones from some boiled fish, dredge thickly with flour and over all put sufficient milk to cover. Season with cayenne and salt and a little chopped parsley. Let this heat gently while some eggs are being poached. Turn the fish on a dish and arrange the poached eggs on it. Dissolve two ounces of butter in a small saucepan, add a heaped teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a little cayenne and salt. Pour this sauce slowly over the eggs and serve hot. A garnish of crescents of fine bread is an addition to this dish.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg is to have a school for training servants.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The crown of a human tooth is covered by a brilliant white cap of enamel.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The Norwegian corps of skaters is a body of soldiers armed with rifles.

Popular Cars.

The Pope-Hartford and Pope-Tribune gasoline cars and runabouts meet the specific demands of a large class of automobile users. They are simple in construction, free from complication and efficient. Prices from $500 to $1600. For finely illustrated catalogues and descriptive matter, address Dept. A, Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

A favorite dish with the Eskimos is ice cream made of seal oil.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

One man comprises the entire police force of Iceland.

Against Rate Reduction.

Atlanta, Ga.—The recent proposition of J. Pope Brown, Chairman of the Georgia Railroad Commission, to reduce the passenger rate in Georgia from three to two cents per mile was protested against by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, and unions of the blacksmiths, machinists and telegraphers, boilermakers, railway train men, carpenters and joiners, clerks and car men. These organizations employed an attorney especially to represent them, who urged that such a reduction would work against the prosperity of the State and lead to a reduction in the number of railroad employes as well as of their wages. The Travelers' Protective Association also protested that a reduction as proposed would result in fewer trains and poorer service.

Jan Ingenhousz discovered the respiration of plants.

The Family Physician.

Old Dr. Biggers', in the shape of his Huckleberry Cordial has been the family physician of many a home all over this country, where he has cured so many ills, troubles and children teething, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Flux.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c. bottle.

Christian Huygens published his theory of undulation of light at 61.

TORTURING HUMOR

Body a Mass of Sores—Called in Three Doctors But Grew Worse—Cured by Cuticura For 75c.

"My little daughter was a mass of sores all over her body. Her face was being eaten away, and her ears looked as if they would drop off. I had three doctors, but she grew worse. Neighbors advised Cuticura, and before I had used half of the cake of soap and box of ointment, the sores had all healed, and my little one's skin was as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without Cuticura if it cost five dollars, instead of 75 cents, which is all it cost us to cure our baby. Mrs. G. J. Steese, 701 Coburn St., Akron, Ohio."

Got Rich on Tips.

Francois Dumon, a French waiter, has just left Denver, on his way home to France, having made $40,000 in tips in five years. Of this he made $8000 last year at St. Louis. He speaks six languages. His father and grandfather were waiters all their lives, and he was brought up to the business. He is still a young man.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Straight-Laced by the Public Schools.

A bright youngster answered an advertisement for an office boy in a store in the dry goods quarter, and was turned down because he wrote too good a hand. "It is a ledger hand, and you will never rise above the level of a bookkeeper," said the merchant.—New York Press.

A bell in a temple in north China has been kept ringing for a century. A tax is levied in the district for paying relays of ringers to work incessantly day and night.

A VOICE FROM THE PULPIT.

Rev. Jacob D. Van Doren, of 57 Sixth street, Fond Du Lac, Wis., Presbyterian clergyman, says: "I had attacks of kidney disorders which kept me in the house for days at a time, unable to do anything. What I suffered can hardly be told. Complications set in, the particulars of which I will be pleased to give in a personal interview to any one who requires information. This I can conscientiously say, Doan's Kidney Pills caused a general improvement in my health. They brought great relief by lessening the pain and correcting the action of the kidney secretions."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A TRAINED NURSE

After Years of Experience, Advises Women in Regard to Their Health.

Mrs. Martha Pohlman of 55 Chester Avenue, Newark, N. J., who is a graduate Nurse from the Blockley Training School, at Philadelphia, and for six years Chief Clinic Nurse at the Philadelphia Hospital, writes the letter printed below. She has the advantage of personal experience, besides her professional education, and what she has to say may be absolutely relied upon.

Many other women are afflicted as she was. They can regain health in the same way. It is prudent to heed such advice from such a source.

Mrs. Pohlman writes:

"I am firmly persuaded, after eight years of experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that it is the safest and best medicine for any suffering woman to use.

"Immediately after my marriage I found that my health began to fail me. I became weak and pale, with severe bearing-down pains, fearful backaches and frequent dizzy spells. The doctors prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I would bloat after eating and frequently become nauseated. I had an acrid discharge and pains down through my limbs so I could hardly walk. It was as bad a case of female trouble as I have ever known. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, however, cured me within four months. Since that time I have had occasion to recommend it to a number of patients suffering from all forms of female difficulties, and I find that while it is considered unprofessional to recommend a patent medicine, I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I have found that it cures female ills, where all other medicine fails. It is a grand medicine for sick women."

Money cannot buy such testimony as this—merit alone can produce such results, and the ablest specialists now agree that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most universally successful remedy for all female diseases known to medicine.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

The needless suffering of women from diseases peculiar to their sex is terrible to see. The money which they pay to doctors who do not help them is an enormous waste. The pain is cured and the money is saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Experience has proved this.

It is well for women who are ill to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. In her great experience, which covers many years, she has probably had to deal with dozens of cases just like yours. Her advice is free and confidential.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

To better advertise the **South's Leading Business College**, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

Weight of Bees.

Some one, several years ago, discovered that 2,160 bees could be placed in a pint measure and that it takes 336 bees to weigh an ounce, 5,376 to the pound.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and blackheads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets."

Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 505

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE **ECONOMY BLUE** Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing

15 years on the market. Ask dealer, or we will send by mail package upon receipt of 10c in stamps and your dealer's name.

BRIDGES-McDOWELL CO., Louisville, Ky.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Kills 'em Quick

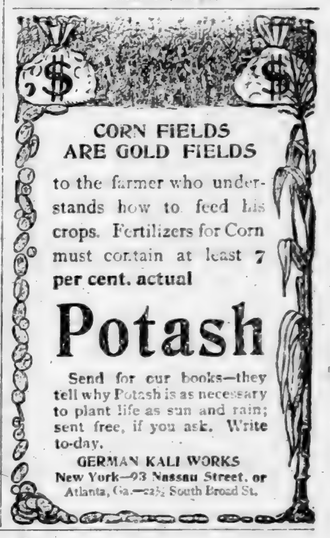
Magic Death Powder

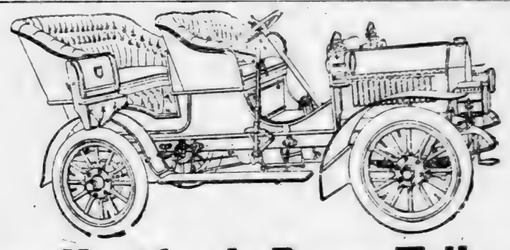
NOT A POISON but a remarkable discovery which is very effective in causing stupefaction and death to all kind of Insects infesting Poultry, Animals, Plants and Houses. Put up in a box ingeniously arranged for conveniently dusting or blowing the powder where wanted. Send 25c. to Magic Food Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and get a box by mail. A beautiful picture, in colors, suitable for framing given FREE with each order during the next 30 days. Rid your Chickens of Lice, Pet Animals of Fleas, etc. Your House of Bed Bugs, Flies and Mosquitoes by the use of Magic DEATH POWDER. Address

MAGIC FOOD CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Established 14 Years.

Am. 18, 1905.





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Modern Gasoline Cars and Runabouts at Moderate Prices.

Backed by 27 Years of Manufacturing Experience.

6 to 16 H.P. Prices, $500 to $1600

Simple Construction, Luxurious Equipment.

Address Dept. A For Complete Catalogues.

Pope Manufacturing Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Members A. L. A. M.

TORNADO SWEEPS LAREDO

Texas Cities Badly Damaged by Storm, Killing Score.

SEMINARY BUILDING WRECKED

Roof of Mexican National Hospital Blown Off—Walls of Public Classes Razed—Trees, Fences, Telegraph Poles, Chimneys, Walls and Debris of All Kinds Strew the Streets.

Laredo, Tex., and Nuevo Laredo, Mex.—Twenty-six persons were killed and scores injured in Laredo and New Laredo by a tornado which tore through here late at night, crossing the Rio Grande. The property damage was heavy. The dead are chiefly Mexicans.

Four of those killed were members of one family, and were crushed to death by the falling of the heavy walls of an adobe house which they occupied. Others met their fate in a similar manner.

Narrow Escape of Teachers.

The damage wrought at Laredo Seminary was extensive. Not one of the group of buildings escaped damage. The escape from death of the teachers at the institution was narrow, as the walls of some of the buildings they occupied were demolished. Mrs. Easley, one of the teachers, was rescued by several students, who lowered her by a rope from a second story. She was severely bruised.

The roof of the Mexican National Hospital was blown off.

A trip through the town failed to show a block which did not suffer. Trees, fences, telegraph and telephone poles, roofs, chimneys and walls and debris of all kinds strew the streets.

The authorities commenced at once clearing away the wreckage, and the city soon began to assume its customary appearance. Linemen endeavored to straighten out the tangled wires.

Death and Damage in Mexico.

Conditions in New Laredo, across the Rio Grande, were similar to those on this side. It was not definitely known how many were dead or injured there, but a city official said that he knew of five dead. This would bring the number of dead in both cities up to about a score.

The storm appeared from the southwest, in the neighborhood of Lampasas, Mexico, several miles from Laredo, and it was reported that great havoc was wrought at Lampasas, although it was not thought that any loss of life resulted.

When the storm struck Laredo, the huts occupied by the poorer classes were razed, and as the wind increased in force the more substantial buildings were unroofed and many were demolished.

Lightning flashed vividly and continuously adding to the terror of the people. The storm lasted about an hour.

The Mexican National Railroad has temporarily abandoned its service, on account of lack of telegraph wires for dispatching trains. Physicians were busy attending to the wounded. Dr. H. S. Hamilton, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, placed 150 tents, with bedding, at the disposal of the homeless.

Laredo a County Seat.

Laredo is the county seat of Webb County, Tex., 155 miles southwest of San Antonio, on the Rio Grande, opposite Nuevo Laredo, Mex., with which it is connected by bridges. It is on the International and Great Northern, the Mexican National and other railroads. Among the public buildings are market, a convent, Mercy Hospital, a fine convent, academy and Laredo Methodist Episcopal Seminary. Laredo is in a region of agricultural and stock raising districts, which also has valuable mineral deposits, especially of coal. It is an important commercial centre, with a large international and local trade, exporting hides, wool, livestock, coal, etc., and has extensive concentrating and sampling works, car and machine shops, brick works, a tannery, foundry, furniture factory, etc. It was settled by the Spaniards and laid out in 1767. It was first incorporated about 1848 by a special charter. The population, according to the census of 1900, was 13,429.

BIG CHICAGO STRIKE.

Teamsters Would Tie Up Federal Government, Says Attorney Wickersham.

Chicago, Ill.—Judge Kohlsaat, issuance of which several orders were issued from Washington, D. C., to transport bullets, it may be with a military guard if the express companies should find themselves unable to do so because of strike, Attorney

Old G. A. R. Commander Dead.

Deputy Chief of Police Joseph P. Cleary, of the [illegible] N. Y., died late at [illegible], of creeping illness. He joined the Police force in 1865 and became Chief in 1885, which post he held until March 1 last, when he resigned because of ill health. Chief Cleary was born in Ireland in 1842. He had an excellent Civil War record and was Department Commander of the G. A. R. of New York State in 1899.

Edward Welcomed in France.

King Edward on his arrival at Paris, France, received a warm welcome.

Hail Two Inches in Diameter.

Bessemer, Ala.—Bessemer and vicinity was visited by a severe hail storm, the hail being very heavy in many places, injuring gardens and knocking off fruit. The hail stones were large, several measured being two inches in diameter, and from the height of the cloud the stones falling with such force as to break windows and cause horses to run away.

SPECIAL TRAIN WRECKED

R. C. Ogden's Annual Excursion of Educators Ends Sadly.

Collision With Switch Engine in Yards at Greenville, S. C., Causes Accident.

Greenville, S. C.—The special train bearing the Ogden party on its Southern trip in the interests of education ran into a switch engine early in the morning as it was entering the yards of the Southern Railway here. The engine of the Ogden train and several cars were wrecked. The baggage and dining cars were telescoped and caught fire. The two dining cars were destroyed.

A flagman and three employes of the dining cars were killed, and several of the Ogden party were injured. The dead are: Charles M. Coope, flagman; J. J. Little, W. W. Cummings and J. F. Haynes, negro employes of the dining cars.

The train left Columbia at 3.30 o'clock in the morning, and few of the party had arisen when the accident happened. Had it occurred at the breakfast hour many might have been killed.

Professor Henry W. Farnam, of Yale University, was perhaps most seriously injured. His head was bruised and arm broken. Mrs. Farnam was hurt on the shoulder and arm. Dr. St. Clair McKelway, of the Brooklyn Eagle, who was in the forward dining car, was pinioned under timbers, and was dragged out unconscious when the flames were reaching him. He was soon revived and was unhurt except for a wrenched back. R. M. Ogden, son and secretary to R. C. Ogden, had his wrist broken. Dr. Dreher, of Roanoke College, was bruised. Mrs. Thorpe, daughter of H. W. Longfellow, was also bruised. All of these passengers were in the forward dining car.

John F. McCoy, tourist agent, was cut in the head. W. C. Kershaw, an electrician of Jersey City, received scalp wounds; C. B. Wilcox, dining car conductor, cuts over right eye, and D. R. Rohns, dining car conductor, scalp wounds.

Dr. and Mrs. Farnam were taken to a hospital.

Among the passengers on the luckless train were: Charles B. Aycock, former Governor of North Carolina; Dr. A. S. Draper, New York State Commissioner of Education; Dwight Kellogg, the Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, Seth Low, former Mayor of New York; Robert Treat Paine, George Foster Peabody and Bishop McVickar, of Rhode Island, who suffered from shock.

Mr. Ogden, who was deeply grieved and shocked, ordered that the best possible funeral be given the dead, and that every attention be shown the injured. The people of Greenville invited many of the passengers to their homes pending the departure of the special train for New York City.

Practically all of the baggage, said to be valued at $12,000, was destroyed. It was said that a misunderstanding of orders led to the accident. The northbound passenger train to New York City had orders to take the siding at Paris, a way station four miles north of Greenville. The freight, which was being made up here, was on the main line. At the Coroner's inquest the train dispatcher testified that orders to the effect that the Ogden special would arrive at 7.15 o'clock were filed in the yardmaster's office, and later that another order was filed that the special would arrive at 7.55 o'clock a. m. The yardmaster testified that he received no orders whatever to that effect.

The Ogden party decided to abandon its trip, and arrangements were made by the Southern Railway to start a special train from Greenville for New York City at once. The itinerary which was abandoned included stops at Asheville, N. C., and Richmond and Hampton, Va.

Robert C. Ogden is the resident member of the John Wanamaker firm in New York City. Consistent with a custom he has followed for several years, he had made a large party of educators his guests on a special train, that took them to the Eighth Annual Conference for Education in the South, at Columbia, S. C. The start was made from New York City, and at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond the train stopped to take on additional members of the party.

A STARTLING RULING.

Costs Nothing to Kill a Student, Says Judge.

Bloomington, Ill.—A unique point in a damage suit has been brought out by a decision of Judge Wright, in the Champaign County Court. A railroad dining car was derailed last fall, and Ralph O. Roberts, a student of the University of Illinois, was killed. He was a prominent athlete. The accident attracted considerable attention. Roberts' administrators bringing suit for $10,000.

The defendant's attorney moved that the suit be dismissed on the ground that no evidence had been introduced to show that any person was depending upon Roberts for support. It was, moreover, urged that Roberts, being a college student, was really an expense to his parents. The Judge decided the point well taken and dismissed the case. An appeal will be taken.

Germany Stands Pat.

Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, the German envoy at Tangier, made an unconciliatory statement on Germany's attitude toward Morocco.

Thrown From Vehicle.

Guin, Ala.—J. H. Riley, an old and respected citizen of this town, was very painfully injured by a accident here while attempting to get into a vehicle with B. L. Cantrell.

The horse became frightened at Mr. Riley and ran away, running the vehicle against a shade tree, throwing both to the ground.

Mr. Riley was pretty badly bruised about the face, one cut above the right eye, and tongue cut.

MILWAUKEE BANKER SHORT

Frank G. Bigelow, President of First National, Confessed Defaulter.

LOSES $1,500,000 SPECULATING

Arrested at His Home on Charge of Embezzlement and Later Released on Twenty-five Thousand Dollars' Bail—Henry G. Goll, Assistant Cashier, His Tool.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank G. Bigelow, President of the First National Bank, and last year President of the American Bankers' Association, is a confessed defaulter to the extent of about $1,500,000.

He was arrested charged with the embezzlement of over $100,000 of the bank's funds and released in $25,000 bail to appear before the next Federal Grand Jury. A warrant was also to have been issued for Henry G. Goll, one of the assistant cashiers.

The First National Bank will weather the storm. Leading business men signed and issued a statement announcing that they would subscribe a total of $1,655,000 to make good the shortage.

In anticipation of a run, Chicago came to the aid of local institutions with $2,000,000 in currency, one of which was in the First National Bank before the news of the defalcation became known.

Speculated in Wheat.

It appears that Mr. Bigelow has been speculating in wheat for weeks. He had made some investments that had swept away his private fortune, and had turned to the bank's funds in the hope of recuperating his losses by deals in wheat. His son, Gordon Bigelow, was a member of Tracy & Co., brokers on the Chicago Board, and it is said that his father's investments were largely made through him.

When the bank's funds were to be used Mr. Bigelow, according to the directors, effected a combination with some bookkeepers and the assistant cashier, Henry G. Goll. He took the bank's surplus and charged up the money taken to Chicago correspondent banks, but the other night, while working on the books, a bookkepeer not in the deal, discovered an incorrect entry. He notified Charles F. Pfister, of the Pfister & Vogel Company, one of the directors of the bank, and a meeting of the directors was called, when steps were taken to prevent a collapse.

Bigelow was asked to explain, and made a full confession. Chicago banks were notified, and the bank officials provided means for meeting the run which was certain. Before the public knew of the shortage $1,000,000 reached here; then, when the run was in full swing, heavily guarded automobiles brought from the railway stations another million sent by Chicago to prevent a panic.

It looked as though the alarm would spread to other banks, but so carefully had the First National prepared for the event, that the fears were largely allayed. There was something of a jam at the doors, but the police kept the crowd orderly.

Glass cutters chipped a hole in a big plate glass front window of the bank, and deposits were received in full view of the crowd on the streets.

The full amount appropriated by Mr. Bigelow was $1,500,000, but he has made restitution in the shape of real estate and securities sufficient to reduce the amount to $1,300,000. The Board of Directors decided to meet the issue in a straightforward manner, and formulated a pledge, which was immediately signed by members of the board, whose aggregate wealth will probably approximate $25,000,000, to more than make good the shortage.

The capital stock of the bank is $1,500,000, and the undivided surplus amounts to $1,200,000. The personal guarantee of the directors more than covers the defalcations and with the surplus and undivided profits which the bank carries over and above its capital, it is announced that the institution is more solid than it was before the defalcation became known. Charles F. Pfister heads the guarantee list with $600,000.

TRAIN BURIED IN TUNNEL.

Four Killed in Wreck on the Union Pacific West of Cheyenne, Wyo.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The engineer and fireman, a brakeman and an unknown tramp were killed in a wreck at Edson Tunnel, on the Union Pacific, about 100 miles west of Cheyenne, when the west approach of the tunnel caved in and buried a portion of the train under thousands of tons of earth and rock. The rest of the train left the track, completely choking the long tunnel.

Relief trains, with wrecking outfits, steam shovels and hundreds of laborers, were hurried to the scene from Rawlins and Laramie.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

People Badly Scared, But Little Damage so Far Reported.

London, England.—An earthquake, lasting several seconds and occasioning much alarm, was felt about 2 o'clock in the morning throughout Derbyshire and Yorkshire and in adjacent districts.

There was trifling damage to walls and roofs in some places, and movable articles were severely shaken, but nothing serious is yet reported.

Hail Two Inches in Diameter.

Bessemer, Ala.—Bessemer and vicinity was visited by a severe hail storm, the hail being very heavy in many places, injuring gardens and knocking off fruit. The hail stones were large, several measured being two inches in diameter, and from the height of the cloud the stones falling with such force as to break windows and cause horses to run away.

TEXAS LEGISLATOR SHOT

John M. Pinckney and Two Others Killed in Street Riot.

Prohibitionists and Their Opposers Clash After Recent Elections at Hempstead, Texas.

Hempstead, Texas.—At a mass meeting called to petition the Governor to send Rangers to enforce the local option law, J. N. Brown, a leading lawyer and stanch anti-Prohibitionist, began shooting. Many other persons followed suit, and three men were killed, one man was fatally injured and two others were severely wounded. The dead are: J. N. Brown, Congressman John M. Pinckney and Tom Pinckney, brother of the Congressman.

John Mills, a leading Prohibitionist, was also shot. "Doc" Tompkins, private secretary to Congressman Pinckney, and Rolling Brown, son of J. N. Brown, were severely wounded.

There were many armed men in the streets at night, but it was not believed there would be any more trouble.

The Governor sent Rangers and a special train from Houston with surgeons to attended the wounded. There has been bitter feeling here for several years over the Prohibition question, and the recent election, when the "antis" failed to gain the victory they had expected, added to it. The whole country has been divided into factions as a result.

Houston, Texas.—The Adjutant-General left Austin shortly before midnight for Hempstead on a special train with half a dozen Rangers. At Manor the local military company was picked up. Troops arrived at Hempstead early in the morning. The town was quiet, but the feeling was tense.

Mr. Pinckney's Career.

Representative John McPherson Pinckney (Democrat) was born in Grimes County, Texas, on May 4, 1845, and educated in the public schools.

He served for four years in the Civil War with the Fourth Texas Regiment, Hood's Texas Brigade.

For ten years he was District Attorney for the Twenty-third Judicial District of Texas, and three years as County Judge of Waller County.

In November, 1903, he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of T. H. Ball.

SERVANTS SHOT IN KITCHEN.

Miss Tillie May Forney Finds the Woman Dead, Man Dying.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Miss Tillie May Forney, daughter of the late Colonel John W. Forney, publisher and editor, discovered her two servants, one dead, the other fatally wounded, in the kitchen of the Forney mansion the other night. The butler, Samuel Barnes, or Smith, colored, thirty years old, sat at a table, his head leaning on his hand. Margaret Toner, white, fifty years old, cook in the family for twenty years, was lying on a settee. Both were shot in the head, and a revolver with two exploded cartrides in it lay on the floor.

An empty whisky flask in the negro's pocket and a pitcher and glasses in which there had been beer indicate that the servants had been drinking heavily. The butler died three hours after being found.

Miss Forney was the only other person in the house, and neither she nor the neighbors heard the shots. The police could not explain the tragedy.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS FINED.

Many Arrests Reported in Indiana—One Victim Will Appeal.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Local officers throughout the State, acting under instructions from police boards, began the enforcement of the anti-cigarette law, and a large number of arrests were reported—not of dealers, but of persons found smoking cigarettes or having cigarette paper in their possession. In every case the person arrested was fined where trial was held.

John E. Lewis, a well-known citizen, was fined $25 and will appeal the case.

SERIOUS FIRE ON CAPE COD.

Five Hundred Acres Burned Over—Change of Wind Saves Hamlet.

Hyannis, Mass.—More than 500 acres of forest, meadow and pasture land were burned over by a fire that broke out at noon in the brush near the West Barnstable road, two miles west of this village. No buildings were destroyed, although at one time many were threatened. At Happy Hollow, a settlement of colored people, household effects had been hastily removed to a place of safety, when a shift in the wind saved the hamlet.

RUSSIAN OFFICER SHY $30,000.

Gambles Away Funds For War Supplies and Flees Country.

St. Pefersburg, Russia.—An officer named Kasperoff, belonging to the Commissariat Department of the War Office, and who had large sums at his disposal to purchase supplies for the Army, has defaulted to the amount of $30,000 and fled abroad. He had lost money in gambling.

Woodruff Again Marries.

Former Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, of New York State, married Miss Isabel Morrison at the bride's home in New York City.

Thrown From Vehicle.

Guin, Ala.—J. H. Riley, an old and respected citizen of this town, was very painfully injured by a accident here while attempting to get into a vehicle with B. L. Cantrell.

The horse became frightened at Mr. Riley and ran away, running the vehicle against a shade tree, throwing both to the ground.

Mr. Riley was pretty badly bruised about the face, one cut above the right eye, and tongue cut.

Railroad Earnings in Alabama.

The table of statistics published below, which has been carefully compiled from the reports of the several railroads named to the railroad commission for the year 1903, shows that there are 23,531 employes in Alabama and that they receive an average daily compensation of $1.73. The railroads therefore pay out daily in Alabama to their employes $40,708.63; monthly, $1,221,258.90; annually, $14,655,106.80. This money of course remains in Alabama, and is expended by these employes in the different communities where they reside. It is estimated that the railroad received during that year approximately only $9,205,185.99 from their local traffic, and it will be seen therefore that the railroads paid out to their employes $5,449,920.81 more money than they received from their domestic business. This excess was, of course, paid out of the interstate earnings. It should not be forgotten, also that those railroads buy as fuel for their engines in the Birmingham district large quantities of coal, and also buy steel rails, iron and other equipments, which amounts to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and to this should be added the cost of depots, etc. The railroads also pay about $600,000 annually for state and county taxes. About $160,000 of this goes direct to the school fund and about $54,000 to the soldier tax, and the remainder, $266,000, into the general fund. They also pay about $13,000 license tax, which is used to defray the salaries and expenses of the railroad commission of the state. It should be remembered that all of this money remains in Alabama, and will cover approximately all the earnings of the railroads in Alabama.

These figures and facts should be given careful consideration by all those who are now studying the transportation problem in this state. The table referred to is as follows:

Name of Railroad.	No. of Employes.	Av. daily Com.
Ala. & Fla. Div. L. & N.	157	$1.32
Ala. Great Southern	1,315	1.57
Ala. Mineral L. & N.	560	1.68
Atlantic Coast Line	1,669	1.78
B'ham & Atlantic	178	1.47
B'ham Mineral	829	1.80
B'ham, Selma & N. O.	171	1.17
B'ham Southern	641	181
Canton, Aberdeen & N. Ill C.	9	1.96
Chattanooga South	96	1.36
Chattahoochee Valley	28	1.15
Cen. of Ga.	1,962	1.59
East & West S. A. L.	296	1.52
K. C. M. & B.	589	1.91
LaFayette Railway	50	4.84
Mobile and Bay Shore	53	1.53
Mobile & Montgomery	1,375	1.86
Mobile & Ohio	1,449	1.97
Mont'gy & Prattville	32	.79
M. J. & K. C.	131	1.60
N. C. & St. L.	482	1.83
Nashville & Decatur	130	2.02
Nashville, F. & S.	81	1.61
N. O. & M. Div. L. & N.	841	1.77
Northern of Alabama	354	1.66
Southern Ala. L. & N.	226	1.53
Ga. & Ala. S. A. L.	369	1.58
Southern Railway	4,386	1.71
South & North L. & N.	4,545	1.87
Western of Alabama	512	1.63
Total	23,531	$51.93
Average daily pay		$ 1.73
Daily compensation to employes in Alabama		40,708.63
Monthly compensation to employes in Alabama		1,221,258.90
Yearly compensation to employes in Alabama		14,655,106.80
Total receipts from intrastate business		9,205,185.99
Excess of employes' wages over receipts		5,449,920.81

—The Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., April 25, 1905.

Lumber Plant Destroyed.

Beaumont, Tex.—The plant of the Lemonville Lumber Company at Lemonville, Tex., fifteen miles northeast of this city, was struck by lightning, resulting in the total destruction of the plant by fire. Loss, $50,000, partially covered by insurance.

Quarter of a Million Lost.

White Springs, Fla.—The saw mill of R. J. and B. F. Camp, one of the largest concerns of the kind in Florida, was burned here with the dry kiln, veneering mill, commissary and 2,000,000 feet of lumber. The fire spread to neighboring houses and several of them were destroyed. The loss will reach at least $250,000.

Car Inspector Hurt.

Childersburg, Ala.—T. A. Prickett, car inspector for the Central of Georgia railway, suffered a very painful accident here. He fell under the wheels of a moving train, the rear wheels of the caboose passing over his foot and mashing it very badly. Mr. Prickett states that when he got off the train here his foot caught on a stick, causing him to fall under the car. The company's physician, Dr. W. H. Hutchinson, was sent for and dressed the foot. Mr. Prickett was sent to his home at Phoenix City.

New Building for Gadsden.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Smith-Echols-Burnett Hardware Company closed a contract Saturday for the erection of a three-story brick store with a basement for the use of their wholesale and retail hardware business. The building will front 125 feet on Court street and run back 75 feet on Locust street, being on the corner of Court and Locust street. It will cost $15,000.

Thorsby

Business Direct

Commercial Ch
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who desire to locate in th

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J. J. STANL
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MRS. MARY R. RASBE
General Merchandis

G. W. Freema
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, T
and Cigars.

Thorsby Wine
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Pro

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and T
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LICENSED PHARMACI

E. H. Adams
General Merchandi
Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N HORNSBY
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J. K. ORR SHOE

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

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Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGG

C. L. Forsm
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J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens

VOL. III.

GENERAL S
Current News Garne
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New Railroad Opened.
Montgomery, Ala.—Saturday the
Minette and Fort Morgan line, to
operated by the Louisville and N
ville, was turned over by the con
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and Montgomery branch. It is thi
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has several stations and has a p
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Three to Hang in June.
Decatur, Ala.—Three negroes, gu
of sudden and savage murders, st
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Boggs Bound Over.
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county, but he escaped arrest at
time. He was bound over to
United States court in Montgomery
the sum of $300.

Three Convicts Freed.
Montgomery, Ala.—Three
victs were released from
tody on Friday by order of Gover
Jelks because of their youthful d
Ray.
The convicts who were subject
executive clemency are: Ed Hall
Lee county; Jonas Hardeman, of
county, and Dave Murray, of Wa
county. Hall and Murray were
rced on their future good conduct
Hardeman was granted an unconditio
pardon.

Alabama at Departments.
Washington, D. C.—Benjamin F. C
rett was appointed postmaster
Styx, Baldwin county, vice George
Ray resigned.
Rural routes ordered estab
June 1: Moulton, Lawrence coun
route 2, population 450, houses
Mountainboro, Etowah county, rou
population 423, houses 1

Killed in Mines.
Birmingham, Ala.—James Un
wood, a young white miner, was ki
Friday in the Short Creek coal m
in the western part of the county
falling rock. The mine had a ve
wife. He recently moved to the
mingham district from Walker cou

Sheets Bound Over to Grand Jur
Montgomery, Ala.—Wm. T. Sh
charged with the murder of Ja
Claude Sheets, on Easter Sun
morning, was Thursday held to a
the action of the Montgomery co
grand jury by Justice of the Pe
Jas. S. Browder under a bond of
000.
Sheets has not made bail and is
incarcerated in the Montgomery co
ty jail.

Lee Monument Projected.
Richmond, Va.—The Fitzhugh
Monument Association has been fo
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THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., MAY 11, 1905. NO. 7

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

Current News Garnered as It Falls From the Plant of Report.

Federal Prisoners Escape.

Huntsville, Ala.—Three federal prisoners, John Rodgers, John Long and W. L. Lowman, all charged with illicit distilling, escaped from the Madison county jail some time Saturday. The men found their way through the bars and, with rope made ropes of their bed clothing, lowered themselves to the street, three stories below.

Negro Will Pugh, to Hang.

Wetumpka, Ala.—Will Pugh, the negro charged with the killing of his wife under circumstances which were unusually brutal, and convicted by the trial jury of murder in the first degree, has been sentenced to the gallows, the execution being set for June 16.

Postmaster Adjudged Insane.

Montgomery, Ala.—A special from Troy says that J. T. Logue, the postmaster at Shady Grove, who was a few days ago checked up several hundred dollars short by postoffice inspectors, was today adjudged insane. Logue will be sent to the state asylum for the insane.

New Railroad Opened.

Montgomery, Ala.—Saturday the Bay Minette and Fort Morgan line, to be operated by the Louisville and Nashville, was turned over by the contractors and is now a feeder to the Mobile and Montgomery branch. It is thirty-three miles long and runs from the coast where much new territory is being taken up by northern and eastern people to the thriving little Baldwin county settlement on the main line. It has several stations and has a prospect for large trade.

Three to Hang in June.

Decatur, Ala.—Three negroes, guilty of sudden and savage murders, stood up before Judge D. W. Speake of the circuit court of Morgan county Saturday and were sentenced to hang on the same day, June 16.

John Collier and Harvey Smith will satisfy the law for the butchery of a refined and gentle young woman, who never did them or any human being a wrong in her life. Will Jackson will expiate with his life the murder of Policeman Everett Steele.

Boggs Bound Over.

Opelika, Ala.—Deputy Marshal Gibson brought J. M. Boggs of Randolph county before Commissioner Samford on a charge of illicit distilling. Boggs operated one of the large stills recently captured and destroyed in Randolph county, but he escaped arrest at the time. He was bound over to the United States court in Montgomery in the sum of $500.

Three Convicts Freed.

Montgomery, Ala.—Three convicts were released from custody on Friday by order of Governor ... on account of their physical disa... The convicts who were subjects of ... clemency are: Ed Hall, of Lee county; Jonas Harden, of Lee county, and Dave Murray, of Walker county. Hall and Murray were pardoned on condition of future good conduct and Harden on an unconditional pardon.

Alabama at Departments.

Washington, D. C.—Benjamin F. Garrett was appointed postmaster at Stewartsville, Marshall county, vice George F. Ray resigned.

Rural routes ordered established June 1: Moulton, Lawrence county, ... population 150, houses, 114; ... Brown county, route 2, ... houses 103.

Killed in Mines.

... Ala.—James Under... white miner, was killed ... Short Creek coal mines ... part of the county by ... The miner had a young ... recently moved to the Bir... district from Walker county.

Sheets Bound Over to Grand Jury.

Montgomery, Ala.—Wm. T. Sheets, ... with the murder of his son ... Sheets, on Easter Sunday ... was Thursday held to await ... of the Montgomery county ... by Justice of the Peace ... Crowder under a bond of $1,... Sheets has not made bail and is still ... in the Montgomery coun...

Lee Monument Projected.

Richmond, Va.—The Fitzhugh Lee Monument Association has been formally organized. Its object is to erect a monument of General Lee in Richmond.

Another Strike On.

Birmingham, Ala.—Because of a refusal on the part of the master electrical workers to accede to demands for higher wages and shorter hours the members of Birmingham Union, United Electrical Workers, went out on Strike Friday morning.

The workers asked for $4 per day and eight hours to constitute a day. This demand was refused, whereupon a compromise was offered with eight hours to constitute a day and the wage to be $3.20. The master electrical workers declined to give the wage offered instead of $3.25 for eight and one-half hours a day. The strike effected every shop in town and not less than fifty men are interested.

Town Full of Buyers.

Cullman, Ala.—The town has been flooded with strawberry buyers from Northern and Southern markets the past week, some coming from as far north as Detroit, Mich., while others are here from Montgomery, Mobile and Birmingham. It is said by several of the buyers that the Cullman berry is a universal favorite on the market and that there is a growing demand for the Cullman production. Should the sun shine nice and warm for three or four days more car shipments will begin and dealers will then flock from every direction.

Accident Causes Death.

Centerville, Ala.—A distressing accident occurred about four miles from Centerville Thursday. John E. Jones a prominent farmer of this county, was going to his field riding a mule. The mule became frightened and in some way Mr. Jones became entangled in the plow gear and was dragged across a new ground and terribly hurt. He lingered until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when death relieved him of his sufferings. He was considered one of the best citizens of this section, and leaves a wife and several children. He was a gallant soldier in the late war.

Returned for Babe.

Wetumpka, Ala.—Near Nixberg, in Coosa county, on May 2 a white child, apparently two or three days old, was found in the woods near a graveyard. A strange negro with an empty sack was seen coming from the direction of the place where the child lay. The negro was from Mt. Olive, twelve or fifteen miles above Nixberg, and claimed to be looking for seed corn. A white person, finding the child and suspecting the negro had placed it there, hid behind some shrubbery and watched proceedings. The negro with the sack and another negro returned to the spot, took the infant and carried it to a negro house. Warrants are out for the negroes.

New Cotton Oil Company.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Dixie Cotton Oil Company has been reorganized, and it was launched Thursday by the filing of the papers of incorporation of the new company in the office of the judge of probate in Montgomery county. The capital stock of the new company is $50,000, and I. L. DeJarnette is named as agent. The incorporators are: W. P. DeJarnette, L. L. DeJarnette, Isaac Winter, Jacques Loeb C. G. Zirkle, W. H. Moore and Zirkle & Moore.

Railway Accident.

Mobile, Ala.—Thursday as northbound Louisville and Nashville passenger train No. 6 was coming up Water street the engine struck an open switch. The engine headed on a spur track towards the river and hit a flat car, knocking it from its trucks. Passengers in the train were shaken up but no one injured.

Killed by Train.

Cordova, Ala.—J. W. G. Bell, a well-known citizen of Birmingham; also known throughout the county, was killed Thursday afternoon at this place by being struck by a fast train of the Frisco system.

Trains to Autaugaville.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Alabama Central Railroad Company, a new corporation, began operating trains Friday over is eight miles of tracks between Booth station and Autaugaville, an important interior town of Autauga county. The line strikes the main system of the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Booth, tweny miles west of Montgomery.

Autaugaville has been heretofore remote from a railroad. The building of the line has covered two years. It runs through a rich cotton section and also virgin hardwood forests. J. W. Dimmick, of Montgomery, is president of the company.

Boy Killed by Accident.

Gadsden, Ala.—The news has reached here of the accidental death of a 12-year-old son of Charlie Wakefield, a farmer who is living on the farm of E. A. Gilliland, in Little Wills valley, some fifteen miles north of Gadsden, last Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

Mr. Wakefield and his son were on the banks of Wills creek fishing, and had with them a vicious dog. About 2 o'clock an Alabama Great Southern train came along and stopped at Reesaile to do some switching. As the train came along the Wakefield dog ran alongside of it barking, and when the train stopped Earl Shields, of Collinsville, a young man about 21 years old, stepped from the caboose and remarked to a train man that he believed he would kill the dog, at the same time drawing his gun and firing one shot from his 38. The bullet missed the dog and sped on for 150 yards striking young Wakefield, who was standing on the bank of the creek, in the head, just to the rear of his left ear, causing death in a few hours.

Mr. Shields was ignorant of the boy being near.

Cities Want to Merge.

Anniston, Ala.—The initial step toward the union of Anniston and Oxford as one city was made Thursday at a meeting of the Commercial Club when a committee was appointed to discuss the matter with Oxford citizens. Should the two become one the population would be 25,000; a city fourth in size in the state. It is well known that no union can be made without an act of the legislature ordering an election on the question, but the initial step has been taken so that when the legislature meets all that will be necessary is to have a bill passed ordering this election and the holding of the election.

Designs Accepted.

Huntsville, Ala.—The design of Hummel & Sons, of this city, has been accepted by the Huntsville chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, for the proposed Confederate monument. The monument will be placed in the county court yard, and will consist of a tall shaft, upon which the figure of a Confederate soldier on sentry duty will stand, the whole to be of granite. The cost will be between $2,500 and $3,000. The unveiling is expected to occur about October, and that ceremony will be a feature of the Confederate reunion if it is held in Huntsville.

Pelham Monument Shipped.

Jacksonville, Ala.—Mrs. George H. Rowan, president of John Forney Chapter U. D. C., of this place, has received a letter informing her that the figure for the John Pelham monument to be erected in Jacksonville has been shipped from Italy, and that the contractors expect to have the monument ready for unveiling at some date in June next.

Car Burglarized.

Birmingham, Ala.—A freight car of the Central of Georgia railroad was burglarized Thursday night and several articles of merchandise carried away. The seal of the car was broken by burglars and goods valued at about $50. The burglaries have been few for the past two weeks, and the officers of the railroad companies were congratulating themselves on the fact that they had about put a stop to this work. Although a strict watch is kept in the railroad yards, still the task of apprehending these burglars seems to be a difficult one.

Kills Two and Himself.

Clayton, N. M.—Filipe Alore, a wealthy ranchman, shot and killed Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Montorio at Bingham, thirty-five miles south of Clayton, and killed himself. Montorio was a member of one of the oldest families in the country, and Mrs. Montorio was noted for her beauty. Alore is said to have been deeply infatuated with her, and jealousy is supposed to have prompted the murder.

Lincoln's Relative Dead.

Richmond, Va.—Abram B. Lincoln died at the old Lincoln homestead at Lacey Springs, in the Valley of Virginia, Friday, aged 82. His father, a cousin of President Lincoln, moved to this state from Kentucky a hundred years ago.

Fell 115 Feet.

Opelika, Ala.—A remarkable escape from death Thursday was that of a negro workman who fell from the top of the electric light smokestack, 115 feet. He struck the ground on his side and was uninjured other than badly jolted. He was painting the stack and lost his hold.

Girard, Ala.—William Vaughan, colored, will be hanged at Seale, the county seat of Russell county, Monday, May 18, for the murder of his wife's grandmother. After killing her he set fire to the house and left her body in the flames. This will be the first legal execution in Russell county in about six years.

AN AWFUL TORNADO

The Storm Goes Over Indian Territory, Arkansas and Tenn. Many Injured.

TWO ARE KILLED IN ST. LOUIS

Owl, I. T., Suffers Enormous Damage, Fifty Dwellings Entirely Blown Away—Ten Persons Injured.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A tornado struck Owl, I. T., Friday evening and damaged the business part of the town to the extent of over $50,000. Two persons were killed and ten injured, four fatally. On account of the wires being down it was impossible to secure the names of those injured, but it is known that a man and a little girl were killed. The storm struck the town from the southwest as a passenger train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas was coming into the depot. Nearly every business house in the town was destroyed, and about fifty dwellings were carried away. Trees were blown in from a distance and distributed promiscuously through the town. The storm covered a path about 700 feet wide, and destroyed everything in its wake. The Missouri Kansas and Texas road had a work train at Coal Gate, and immediately after the storm had passed it started for the scene with all the physicians that could be secured.

No damage was done to railroad property. The people of the town were frantic, and great crowds of women separated from their children ran out onto the prairie adjoining the city in search of them.

The only school house in the city was demolished, and it was in this building that the principal injuries took place. The building was filled with children who had taken refuge from the storm, and nearly all of them were injured. All telephone and telegraph wires in the path of the storm were damaged, and the true condition of those injured will not be known before morning.

At Edmond, Okla., the wind destroyed several small buildings, demolishing the plate glass front of Deford's store, and ruined shade and fruit trees by the thousands.

At Mulhall, Okla., the hail damaged all growing crops and fruit and destroyed some property.

Locally the only damage was from a severe dust storm, which was followed by the heaviest rain of the season.

Arkansas and Tennessee Suffer.

Memphis, Tenn.—Specials from many towns of Arkansas and west Tennessee tell of heavy damage wrought by a terrific wind and rainstorm early Friday.

At Pine Bluff culverts and bridges were washed away, trees torn down, wire communication impaired, and railway traffic delayed. Seven miles from Pine Bluff on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railway a culvert caved in with a freight train, and eleven cars were wrecked. Washouts on this road and on the Cotton Belt are reported both north and south of Pine Bluff.

Hot Springs suffered from the wind and rain, which at that point was attended by a severe electrical storm. Frail structures were damaged and trees blown down.

At several towns in west Tennessee considerable damage was wrought. No loss of life is reported.

Two Killed in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo.—The severe thunderstorm and windstorm that swept over St. Louis and vicinity late Thursday night resulted in the death of two persons and injuries to eight, and considerable damage to property. The dead:

George Benton, aged 7, drowned.

Charles Kroeger, farmer, Edwardsville, struck by lightning.

Injured:

James T. Roberts, attorney, leg broken and bruised.

J. H. Grimm, attorney, leg broken.

Mrs. Elmer L. Smith, ankle fractured.

George Luehrman, Union, struck by lightning.

William Nichol, Belleville, engineer, stunned by lightning.

Mrs. Mary O'Connell and daughter stunned by lightning.

Along the East St. Louis levee, a mile of telegraph posts carrying 148 wires were blown down, some heavy poles being broken into three pieces.

William Nichol, a hoisting engineer near Bellville, was struck by lightning as he was hoisting six miners from a shaft. He was not overcome, however, and succeeded in bringing the miners safely to the second story and the occupants were taken out in boats.

Alabama at Departments.

Washington, D. C.—Postmasters appointed: Mellow Valley, Clay county Zeetma Leeth; Wheeler, Lawrence county, Marshall Carr; Carpenter Baldwin county, William R. Jackson; Hodges, Franklin county, Robert L. Sullivan; Santy Mills, DeKalb county John W. Jones.

Rural routes ordered established June 1: Alabama City, Etowah county, route 1, population 433, houses 103; Citronelle, Mobile county, route 1, population 460, houses 108.

Rural carriers appointed: Dawson, route 1, William A. Lee carrier, James K. Hull substitute; route 2, Eugene Lackery carrier, Milton W. Copeland substitute; Harpersville, route 1, Steve Carry carrier, H. O. Baker substitute; Jemison, route 1, Arnie D. Gentry carrier, C. W. Scott substitute; Munford, route 1, Oliver J. Stewart carrier, Horace E. Stewart substitute; route 2, John D. Jones carrier, Robert D. Cooper substitute; Ardenville, route 1 John T. Newton carrier, Charlie W. Newton substitute; Opp, route 3, Eugene P. Ward carrier, Jefferson W. Ham substitute; Clio, route 3, John H. Pickett carrier, Morris Baxter substitute; route 3, Daniel Mooneyham carrier, S. Mooneyham substitute; Ragland, ruote 1, Andrew S. Box carrier Elbert M. Box substitute.

Fainted in Court.

Washington, D. C.—Arraigned as Alice Nelsen, the woman claimed to be the Baroness de Vorts Salame of Austria, fainted in the police court after pleading not guilty to the charge of grand larceny and waiving examination.

The woman entered the court room leaning on the arm of the matron of the house of detention. She sat pallid and trembling as the information was read, charging her with taking about $300 worth of clothing from Mrs. William Slater, of this city. After the proceedings had been closed, the prisoner collapsed completely. Upon being revived, she was taken back to the house of detention.

Later the woman was held to await the action of the grand jury and bond was fixed at $1,000, in default of which she was committed to jail.

Naval Changes.

Washington, D. C.—Announcement has been made by Commander N. H. Usher, detail officer of the bureau of navigation, of the following important changes:

Captain Thomas Perry, commandant of the navy yard at Pensacola, to be president of the examining board at Washington; Captain Robert M. Berry, commandant of the navy yard at Charleston, to succeed Captain Perry at Pensacola; Captain William H. Beehler, York Shipbuilding Company's yards at Camden, N. J., to succeed Captain George P. Solvocoress, who is to be made commandant of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Captain E. S. Prime, commandant of the naval station at Port Royal, is to assume charge of the station at Charleston in addition to his present duty.

L. & L. Wreck.

Louisville, Ky.—Passenger train No. 7, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which left Cincinnati at 11:20 a. m., for New Orleans, was derailed on a sharp curve near Sulphur Kentucky, Saturday. The engineer was killed and one passenger, Miss Mabel Clark, and four postal clerks injured, but not seriously.

Engineer Buxe jumped and his engine fell on him. The fireman remained on the engine and was not injured. Miss Clark was on her way to Bardstown, Ky., where she was to have been married Saturday night. The mail, baggage and express cars and two day coaches left the track, but the sleepers remained on the track. The traffic was delayed several hours. One of the sleepers was the New York-Nashville car and the other a through sleeper from Cincinnati for the south. Beyond a slight shaking up the other passengers were unhurt.

Preacher Charged With Uroxcide.

Louisville, Ky.—Rev. U. G. Sutherlin, formerly pastor of the Park Christian church at New Albany, Ind., was arrested at Silver Grove, Ind., on a warrant charging him with the murder of his wife. Last October the body of Mrs. Sutherlin was found hanging from a transom in her home, and it was supposed to be a case of suicide. Mrs. Sutherlin's father, however, made information before a grand jury recently charging Rev. Mr. Sutherlin with her murder and the arrest followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutherlin had not lived together for some time prior to the time her body was found.

Books Show Big Shortage.

Guthrie, Okla.—A federal warrant charging Thomas A. Neal, clerk of the court of the First Judicial district with embezzlement has been sworn out by C. R. Sherwood, special agent of the department of justice. It is alleged that Neal's books show a shortage of $20,000. He is at Chandler, Okla.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

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Dr. V. O. Campbell,
Physician and Surgeon,
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The following
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Big Rock	I. W. Harper
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I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

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Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

F. M. Foshee, of Clanton, is with the above house and would be pleased to have all Chilton county people call on him.

In addition to our Complete Stock of DRUGS Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

A Broken Chord

All idly to and fro
Her window curtain sweeps,
In the lamplight's rosy glow
She sleeps, my lady sleeps!
And I catch the glint of gold
From her tresses uncontrolled
Through the curtain's filmy fold,
And the heart within me leaps
As she sleeps! My lady sleeps!

Ah, then does she dream of me?
Mine the dearest name she keeps
In her rosy treasury?
She sleeps! My lady sleeps!
Soft! Her blossom lips now part!
Has she secret to impart?
And I wait with trembling heart!
Nay, a sound my soul abhors!
For she snores! My lady snores!

—E. D. Pierson.

The LONG WHITE SEAM

BY JULIA TRUTT BISHOP

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Bess, the pretty one, just home from college, lounged back in an arm chair, her white hands clasped behind her head and her amused eyes on her elder sister. Rachel, the plain one, sat in the midst of drifts of white, busily sewing. And there was that in the sewing, or in the cloth, or in what it all meant, that had turned Rachel's plainness into something nearly akin to beauty.

"Rachel!" called a voice up the stairway. "Oh, Rachel! Come down a moment and help me with this sideboard. I can't move it alone."

The girl emerged, smiling, from among the snowy drifts, and ran down stairs, light of foot and of heart. She came back presently, washed her hands and set to work again.

"Sister!" shouted a boyish voice from the gallery. "Send me another spool of that coarse thread. I've got the kite out ever so far, and my cord's out."

She arose again and went out; and Bess heard her talking merrily as she tied the thread to the cord. Danny held. When she returned and sat down at the machine, there was not a ripple of impatience on her contented face.

"How can you stand it?" asked Bess, still more amused. "I have kept time. In the last half hour you have been called away from your work eight times; and yet you come back looking so seraphic that it makes one want to shake you."

"I don't get much time to sew," Rachel answered, blushing a little. "But, then, I haven't many things to make, and it won't take so long. And they'll all miss me a good deal. I must do what I can for them, while I am here."

"It's the most ridiculous thing," said Bess, thoughtfully, "that you should be thinking of marrying! Somehow, nobody would ever have thought it of you. Why, you have never even had a lover that I can remember; and I always had the house full of them, from the time I was a little thing with my hair in a pig-tail. And here am I, not thinking of being engaged yet—and there is sly, demure you, going to marry the finest man in all the country round. I'd just like to know how you did it, Miss Rachel Brand."

Rachel blushed more and more.

"I hardly know how it was," she said shyly. "Brother John brought him over for a week, and they went hunting a good deal—and I was busy, of course, for mother was not very well that week and Susan went home to her sister's funeral—so I had the cooking to do—and Brother John is so thoughtless—he would persist in bringing him into the kitchen. You don't know how mortified I was——"

"How can you stand it?" asked Bess.

Bess broke into a laugh.

"Oh, you deceitful minx!" she cried. "You and Brother John made it up between you, I know—luring him out there where he could see our careful Martha with her sleeves rolled up, conducting herself as a busy housewife should. And this to a man who has been living in a boarding house! No wonder he fell a prey to your artful devices! Well, when he comes this evening, I shall make myself duly scarce. After falling in love with the Model Woman, as set forth in my sister Rachel, he would not even deign to look at a useless creature like me, who couldn't even boil water decently."

And Bess took herself off, notwithstanding Rachel's laughing protests, and wrote letters until she wearied of them, and left the wind to blow them where it would.

The wind blew one of them down into the orchard at the side of the house, where Rachel sat with a dainty little piece of handwork, while the low afternoon sun sent pale green rays through the apple boughs. Rachel caught it as it flew past her, not knowing what it was, until her eyes had swept along several lines.

"——amused at Rachel, who was always cut out for an old maid, we

"Do you still want us to be married?" she whispered.

decided so long ago. She sits up there, all day long—except when they call her for something, which is about every two minutes, for Rachel is a helpful somebody, and not at all like her good-for-nothing sister—she sits there, I say, sewing, sewing, on her trousseau—sewing the long white seam,' as Jean Ingelow says—and with the most calmly, placidly happy expression on her face, as though the earth and love and everything like that had been made just for her. It makes me——"

Rachel's eyes were wet with a shining happy moisture, when Danny came running, sending a jubilant shout before him:

"Sister! Yonder he comes! An' I bet he's brought me a new baseball!"

"Mr. Arnold, this is Bess," she said, a little later, blushing and smiling, until even one who did not love her very much would have seen that she was no longer plain.

* * *

"I think I shall go over to Arkwright on a visit to Ethel Joyner," said Bess a week later. Somehow, her vacation was beginning to pall upon her and she was restless.

"I think I would not go," said Rachel, quietly. She was still sewing, but rather slowly; as though there were no need for haste. As Bess looked at her with quick inquiry she said: "Mother is anxious for you to help her a little—or at least, to want to help her—and—well, I wouldn't go." And then Rachel hummed a low tune, to show how much she was at ease.

Other days went by, and Rachel pushed the machine back against the wall. "There is no haste," she said. "I am a little tired of sewing so long. I think I will rest for a few days." And she rested, not being strong enough to go on a picnic with her lover and the family, and feeling too tired for the walk to church. Bess grew more irritable, and began letters and threw them into the fire, and started books, and forgot how far she had read.

"I think I shall go to the city and find employment," she suggested; and Rachel turned upon her with a pale face.

"Bess, you shall not go!" she cried, with a little desolate wail in her voice. "Just stay here—it will all come right. I—I need you to stand by me. You see—I—I am not quite sure whether I will marry Fred—after all. I am not positive that I love him—and one ought to be very sure, don't you think so?" And with lips white and trembling, she looked into Bessie's eyes.

The next day Bess went out for a walk, and before the walk was finished she was on her way to see Ethel, leaving a saucy, merry little note behind her. "I'm not a very useful creature," she said to herself, "but at least I can do this one generous thing—while there is time."

Rachel was very pale when she met her lover.

"Bess has gone away," she said quietly, with her eyes on his face. "She grew a little restless, I suppose—and she has gone over to Arkwright to see a friend of hers——"

"Yes?" said Mr. Arnold, with friendly inquiry. "She'll come back to our wedding, of course?"

Rachel's face grew rosy red under a sudden rush of color.

"Do you—do you still—want us to be married?" she whispered; and his look of utter amazement was sufficient answer.

"You haven't been like yourself since Bess came home," he said wrathfully. "Somehow she didn't take a fancy to me—though I tried with all my might to win her over. Never mind—it's all right now."

* * *

Half an hour later he tried to call her down from that upper room, where the machine was making a steady whir, as of a whole colony of exceedingly busy bees.

"Come down to the orchard—it's lovely under the trees. What are you doing there, anyhow, Rachel?"

"Sewing the long white seam," she murmured, as she rose to answer his call; and Bessie's legacy of peace was on her face as she went.

FORTUNE WORRIES POOR WOMAN

Was Bequeathed a Neat Sum and Can't Get Used to It.

"The wealthy do have their worries," said Mrs. Cynthia Nicholson, who is worth $50,000, looking up today from the steaming washtub over which she had toiled for many years to support her family, and which she finds it difficult to leave in spite of her snug little fortune. "I have a whole lot of money now," she continued. "I have put it in bank, but goodness, burglars rob banks, and so do bank officers! I want somebody to watch the bank officers and somebody to watch the watchers."

Judge Henry S. Stevenson yesterday afternoon sought out Mrs. Nicholson, who is a widow, in her rooms on the third floor, rear, of a tenement house in Harriet street, says a Bridgeport (Conn.) special to the New York Herald, and told her that her uncle, William Germond of Middletown, had died, leaving an estate of which her share will be between $40,000 and $50,000, and handed her a certified check for $1,000 as the first installment of her fortune.

"I toiled for forty years," said this energetic widow, who is now 59 years old, "without being able to save a single penny for a rainy day, and I never can get used to having money. It troubles me. It makes me suspicious and I keep thinking everyone is trying to swindle me out of it. I would like to build myself a comfortable home, but I am afraid of the real estate agents and builders, and I know I could never trust a lawyer.

"Of course I am glad I haven't to work any more, and the children will be able to live well on the money when I am gone, but I was happy enough before I became wealthy. Now I am worried half to death."

Profit in Making Rag Dolls.

Two women, one having business ability, and the other artistic talent, started out some little time ago to earn their living. They chose the manufacture of rag dolls. They took a room on a business street, and began to supply the dolls by the wholesale, to firms who would sell them at retail.

The artistic woman painted the faces, and the companion did the more practical part of forming the bodies and making the costumes of the dolls. The business grew. The price of the dolls rose in proportion to the elaborate makeup of the doll, till some of them brought $8 to $10.

The young women no longer could do all the work themselves. They began to give out the little garments, caps and socks to be made by the dozen. This business has progressed until now two floors in a building on a public street are utilized. Quite a staff of helpers is employed. The success of the firm has come from the practical way in which the members went to work, their reliability and the excellence of the article supplied.

To a Girl.

I know what is the object
Of that little sigh,
And why the secret languor
That lurks within your eye.
You smile? You'll learn some morning,
Sweet maid, why this is so;
Perchance you now suspect it,
I know.

I know what things you dream of,
And what you see in sleep;
Writ on the brow the secrets
I read, that you would keep!
You smile? You'll learn some morning,
Sweet maid, why this is so;
Perchance you now suspect it,
I know.

I know your laughter's reason,
And why you weep apart;
I penetrate the mystery
Of your woman's heart!
You smile? You'll learn some morning,
Sweet maid, why this is so;
What feeling you know naught of
I wist all feeling, know!

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

How Many Did You Get?

The total output of the New York oyster industry during the past year was 6,082,960 bushels, according to the annual report of Superintendent Wood, of the Shell Fish Bureau of the State Forest, Fish and Game Department. Their value is estimated at $7,603,700. During the year, 2,129 acres of land under water were leased for this industry, making a total of 30,000 acres within the State on which oysters are cultivated.—Recreation.

SANG IN OPEN STREETS.

Vienna Stage Celebrities Test Public's Judgment of Music.

A merry quartette of performers made an interesting experiment in the streets of Vienna, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, in order to see with their own eyes how the general public would appreciate the highest artistic talent if it were exhibited in the open street, unannounced and unadorned.

Miss Gerda Walde, prima donna of the Vienna stage; Louis Treumann, the popular comedian of the Carl theater; Edward Eysler, the composer, and Alfred Deutsch-German, the playwright, arrayed in the garb of ordinary street musicians, made a tour through the principal streets of the city. The composer, Eysler, performed the duties of organ-grinder, while the others sung a repertoire which included such well-known songs as "Geh, Mach Dein Fenster Auf" (Go, Open Your Window"), "Kussen Ist Keine Sund" ("Kissing Is No Sin") and "Jetzt Spielt's Uns an Tanz" (Now They Play and Dance for Us").

The incognito of the celebrated band remained undiscovered and the day's "takings" aggregated a paltry 68 kreutzers (about 1 shilling 2 pence), which they laughingly divided among themselves. Their previous doubts as to the ability of the public to judge of the value of art unassisted by theatrical effect have now given way to settled conviction. But, nevertheless, it would have been interesting to find out what the day's takings would have amounted to had the quartette openly announced themselves as the leading lights of the Austrian musical world. Doubtless the man in the street, even in Vienna, does not look for talent in the streets.

Scotland Leads as Land of Twins.

Scotland is the land of twins and triplets, holding a long lead over her sister countries in this matter. In twelve months no fewer than 1,625 mothers gave birth to twins, and twenty-five presented triplets. Scotland is among the few countries in Europe where the proportion of male babies is greater than of females. Striking an average, it is found that there are about 104 males to every 100 females, but the surplus of grown-up girls is nevertheless large, as so many men travel south, and apparently neglect to take the precaution to obtain return tickets to the land of cakes. There is yet another interesting fact about Scotland. It is the land of hale old age. Recent returns died between the ages of 90 and 100. —Answers.

Father Was Laid Up.

Arthur Hill and Joseph Schrode of "The Wizard of Oz" company chanced to drop in at a small shooting gallery in Providence last week, where they spent an hour peppering the bull's-eye and winning innumerable cigars. The place was presided over by a pretty girl and a decrepit old man whom she called "Father." As Arthur Hill does not indulge in the pernicious smoking habit, he handed back all the cigars he won for his unerring aim and said to the girl, "Give them to the old man."

The next day Hill and Schrode were strolling past the same place, and they noticed that the girl was on duty alone, but the old man was missing.

"I guess father smoked them," remarked Hill, laconically.

How Salmon Are Hatched.

The Oregon State fisheries exhibit, which will be located in the north end of the forestry building at the Lewis and Clark exposition, Portland, Ore., will be one of fascinating interest to Eastern people visiting the fair. The exhibit will show the methods used in hatching salmon, the chief fishing resource of Oregon, and there will be many specimens of the "lordly chinook," the king of fresh water fishes. Some of the largest fish of the spring catch, weighing eighty-five or ninety pounds, and measuring five and one-half to six feet long, will be preserved in formaldehyde in inverted glass jars made especially for the purpose. The exhibit will be the finest of its kind ever displayed at an exposition.—Recreation.

An Irresistible Conclusion.

He was a critic, so he said;
He wrote his way to fame.
If nonsense chanced to fill his head,
He wrote it just the same.
His essays were made up of queer
Opinionated kinks,
And people trembled at the sneer
Of Jingle Burnem Jinks.

He showed where Shakespeare sometimes failed,
Although his work was fair.
At Swift he arrogantly railed;
He patronized Voltaire.
The life work of the world's great men
He'd crush in forty winks
And very few escaped the pen
Of Jingle Burnem Jinks.

But those who followed him at length
Grew very sad indeed.
They cried, "Pray show us, in your strength
What is there left to read!
Upon what author may we lean
As one who really thinks?"
He answered with an air serene,
"Why, Jingle Burnem Jinks."
—Washington Star.

Sister Found Out.

In direct disobedience of orders, tempted by the frozen surface of the pond, Tommy tried to skate upon it, but the treacherous ice gave way and he fell in. Returning home shivering from his icy bath, he met his sister. She sympathized with him in his misfortune, brought him dry clothing, and concealed his disobedience from his parents. Next day she came from the pond in a similar plight. In utter amazement Tommy surveyed her dripping form, exclaiming: "I told you the ice wouldn't bear skating on, Jennie. Why did you try it?" "I wanted to see for myself whether it would or not," was his sister's tearful reply—New York Times.

From Simplicity to Pomp

President Roosevelt was inaugurated with great "pomp and circumstance." There was a spectacular procession with banners and brass bands. There were hundreds of thousands of people to witness the procession and when the president took the oath of office he looked upon the upturned faces of a multitude. The newspapers printed page after page of descriptive articles, later on the weekly papers showed it in pictures and then the magazines had their say.

In what strange contrast all this is with the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, just one hundred years ago. The National Intelligencer, the leading newspaper of Washington at that time, gave the following report of Mr. Jefferson's inauguration:

"On Monday, after Thomas Jefferson had taken the oath of office as president of the United States, the oath of office was likewise administered to George Clinton as vice-president of the United States. After the delivery of the speech the president was waited on by a large assemblage of members of the legislature, citizens and strangers of distinction, and a procession was formed at the navy yard, composed of the several mechanics engaged, which marched to military music, displaying with considerable taste the various insignia of the professions."

On the 14th of March following, the Boston newspapers heard and announced Mr. Jeff... pointments, one of them ... "We understand these ... have received the unanim... of the senate."

An account more in deta... en in July by Augustus F... ish minister in Washing... time. In one of his lette... said:

"I don't know whether ... transmitted to you an acc... installation of the successo... zuma in last March. On ... proceeded on horseback fr... ace, which is of white st... largest building here and ... his secretary and groom, ... long avenue of Pennsylv... capitol, which is an unfi... in stone of the Roman ... name, and dressed in bl... stockings, delivered a sp... length to a mixed assem... tors, populace, representa... ladies. It was too low ... heard well. He then kiss... and swore before the ch... be faithful to the consti... bowed and retired as he ... he received all who ch... the levee, and even towa... blacks and dirty boys ... and lolled upon his couch ... all. There was nothing ... the whole affair."—Bernalillo Herald.

Dr. Osler's Quick Diagnosis

Dr. Williams Osler of Baltimore, the famous medical specialist of Johns Hopkins, who set the country by the ears because of his assertions concerning the uselessness of men after they reach the age of 60, has the reputation among his brethren for getting the biggest fees for the least work of any man in the profession.

A story which is current among Washington physicians is about a rich old man whose wife has been ailing for months. All the local doctors had tried their hands without much result. The old lady had passed the allotted term of life, 70 years, and was suffering from the general breaking up of her vital organs.

The old man, genuinely fond of his wife, thought the doctors did not know what the trouble was, and when some one suggested the renowned diagnostician of Baltimore he jumped at the chance. He telegraphed to Dr. Osler, but that learned gentleman was very busy and could not come. The distracted man wired again, telling Dr. Osler to leave his work and come no matter what the cost. The doctor answered that it would ... to bring him to Washi... particular morning and ... wired:

"All right; only ...

The doctor arrived ... and was met at the ... husband. During the ... house the doctor told ... ly that his fee must ... vance, and the cash ... produced.

After listening to a ... his patient's illness ... nurse, Dr. Osler was left ... sick room. He felt ... pulse, listened to the ... the respiration after ... method. Then he went ... where the husband ... waiting for him.

"The trouble with ... answered coolly, as he ... justed his gloves, "is ... years old. That is all."

And before the ... could get his breath ... cab door bang and the ... his way back to Baltimore.

When Giants Roamed Earth

The past was more prolific in the production of giants than the present. In 1820 one of these giants, who was exhibited at Rouen, was ten feet high, and the giant Galabra, brought from Arabia to Rome in the time of Claudius Caesar, was the same height. Fanum, who lived in the time of Eugene II, was eleven and one-half feet in height.

The Chevalier Scrog in his journey to the Peak Teneriffe found in one of the caverns of that mountain the head of a giant who had sixty teeth and who was not less than fifteen feet high. The giant Faragus, slain by Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, according to reports, was twenty-eight feet high. In 1814 near St. Gernad was found the tomb of the giant Isolert, who was not less than thirty feet high. In 1590 near Rouen was found a skeleton whose ... bushel of corn and which was ... teen feet in height. The ... was twenty-two feet high.

In 1623 near the castle ... a tomb was found thirty ... teen feet wide and eight ... which were cut in gra... wards, "Kentolochus R... ton was found entire ... twenty-five and one-fourth ... ten feet across the shoul... feet from breastbone to ...

But France is not the ... where giant skeletons have ... earthed. Near Palermo, S... was found the skeleton ... thirty feet high. Near ... the same island, in 18... the skeleton of a giant ... whose head was the size ... head and each tooth ... ounces.

Charity Machine a Wonder

"A charity machine," said the sailor, "stands in front of the house of Edison Murphy of Croydon. Any tramp that comes along can get a cent out of the machine.

"The tramps don't believe their eyes at first. They stand and look at the charity machine in a knowing way. They say to themselves that they ain't green, and it's no use trying to do them.

"But there the big, cast iron instrument stands, and it states plain and direct on the dial of it that any poor person, if he turns the handle a hundred times, will receive a penny out of the slot.

"So the tramp gives it a trial. He starts to turn the handle, counting carefully, so as not to go over the hundred, for the handle works pretty stiff. He turns with the right hand a while. Then he turns ... hand. At fifty he stops ... ith a grunt he wipes the ... ow. Finally our ...

The tramp grins. H... turn ten hundred times ... cents for two beers. H... ed though, by the time ... times, and, besides, ... pretty well gone now. S... at the five hundred. He ... five coppers, rubbin' his ... arms'll be stiff next day.

"Hard-earned copper ... Murphy calls it, invent... machine, but there's no ... about it. Edison gets ... chine enough electrical p... his house, pump his wa... his freight elevator, and ... him is 20 or 30 cents a ... into the pockets of po... tramps."

Wiles of the "Knocker"

There's the Fellow in the Corner at the first night of the play,
Though the piece is a sensation that electrifies Broadway,
Though it gives the critics thrills and makes the glad box office dance
When the house is sold from aisles to eaves full six weeks in advance,
Still he says, "Pooh-pooh!
I'll eat my hat
If I couldn't do
As well as that!"

There's the Fellow in the Corner when the novel makes a hit
And is blazed across the country as the Literary Lit.
When the wise ones, saying "Genius!" and the publishers grow sleek
By the large demand for twenty thousand copies every week,
Still he says, "Pooh-pooh!
I'll eat my hat
If I couldn't do
As well as that!"

There's the Fellow in the Corner ... all against the play,
When the ... Kicking "Author, ...
Though it ... Epigrams Lost ... Grail!
He awards ... coats ... feet ...
If I ...
As ...

There's the Fellow in the Corner ... doubt the ... Poet ... their ...
And when ... good and ...
When ...
"I'll ...
We'll ... hat
If I ... do
As well as that!"
—Wallace Irwin in New York ...

TALKS WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

...SSFUL BOY.

...where's the boy
...pered on?
...nywhere,—
... James or John?
...eeing round,
...e may be found.

...rise of sun
... up and out,
... at work or play,
...thout a doubt,
... brave command,
... skill in hand?

... not where's the boy,
... tried true and strong,
... and sure of tact,
...s and foe of wrong?
... brain and brawn
Busy World depends upon.
Frank ... Holt in Ram's Horn.

THE LITTLE DREAMER.

Elsie ... of those dreamy children who never seem to fit in with ... She preferred to play ... She said that the world was ... people who talked to ... when others were not by, and ... was the reason why she like ... to play by herself. Mrs. Lane ... that the child's ... quite right, when she ... stories of what she ..., but she said little ... the company of the ... would set the child ...

...arm house ran a wild ... pasture." This was ... for the children, and ... imaginative mind. ... enchanted palaces, ... godmothers.

...day Elsie stood by ... listened to its laughter ... murmurs of delight at the pleas... the forbidden land, ... the fence. She heard the tan ... shaggy heads and ... each other of the gay ... Even the wind ... over from the land ... into her world. The ... to her as they float... her to follow ... end of the beautiful. ... on the soft grass be... and looked up into the ... of indescribable blue ... filled her with a vague feeling ... It was so unreal it ... above the earth and ... filmy folds. Elsie ... the azure depths ... was so beautiful! ... and look, and look ... wonderful things with ... anything at all. It quite ... away as she looked ... again. How easy it ... thought as she lay ... the fence over the ... and. She would go ... so, for herself if there ... who carried little ... is her big brother had ...

... was once beyond the ... her heart felt so queer ... almost made her ... quickly forgot every... eagerness to follow out ... which led her in and ... Surely there were ... forest, else how came ... in every direction? ... her on one side and ... She gathered her ... skirts as she hurried ... with the end of the ... fairy palace. The ... through the trees ... many bright stones, ... as if they were touched ...

...ndered on she came to ... stream which rip... among the alders. ... be near the palace, ... most charming spot of ... alders were little ... with soft green moss, ... the finest velvet. ... that the fairies ... here for the ... delightful cushions ... Bordering the stream ... white violets. Their ... looked up trustingly ... as she dropped ... and filled both ... fragrant little things. ... reached the land ... for they whisper... other beauties farth... joyously as ... hillock to hill... the stream on ... now on a little ... In winter she had ... on the carpet, play... water between, but ... water was much more ...

... came to the end of the ... the firs and pines ... The palace and the fair... seemed as far away as ever. The ... longer winked through the trees, the air felt a little cool and the firs breathed heavily as the wind whisked by.

Elsie decided that she must go home and hunt for the palace some other day. She turned about to see which way to start, but everywhere it looked the same. A shudder run over her childish frame, her heart gave a little jump, and a lump came in her throat. She did not know what it meant, she had never felt that way before. She hurried in the direction which appeared the most open. What was that after her? She must run. The forest was full of evil spirits who were pursuing her. She could not go back. She ran breathlessly forward over hillock and rock. She grew more frightened with each step, yet could not look back to see her pursuer. Something seemed to fix her gaze rigidly ahead.

A crashing of the underbrush behind her threw her into a frenzy of terror and she screamed aloud: "Mamma! Mamma!" Then fell forward on a mound of earth and leaves. The next instant she felt something warm and soft on her hand. Shivering with fright she looked up to find two big, soft eyes looking into hers. With a scream of delight she laid her head on a shaggy coat as she said: "Rover, Rover, where did you come from?" In another moment Mr. Lane came up to soothe his terrified little dreamer.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

A WEE BIT OF JEALOUSY.

I've got a bran' new baby sister. I'm Marjorie, and she isn't. I'm six whole years and had some nice birthdays, and she hasn't. She's awful cute—about as tall as my doll—and you never saw such darling toes, and she has weeny teeny hands with five fingers, just as many as the big folks. I don't know how the doctor carried her in so quiet. In the morning she wasn't there, and when I was taking my bread and milk, she was. I love bread and milk—and with sugar it's delicious. She and me both like milk, only I take mine in a bowl, and she doesn't. What good cows to give us all that milk? Doctor must have bottles full in his buggy, in one of his pockets, maybe. Guess that's how he bringed her to us, all covered up in a soft box so's it wouldn't knock her head. There's no hair on top. She has awful queer ways. If you hold her, she wiggles all around to let you know you're not holding her comfortable, and if you put her down, she cries such a funny, tiny cry. First I thought it was a new kitten, but mother says they all cry like that 'cause the doctor's horse goes too fast and it hurts 'em.

Of course, I'm glad doctor gave us such a nice baby and I love her most all the time, but then nobody calls me "sweetheart" any more, and I can't sleep so well when she fusses, and when I begin to play house in my room—it used to be the same as mothers, but now it's next door—that horrid old nurse says: "Sh!" and points her finger at me. If I cry, mother tells me to keep quiet, or I'll wake baby. I don't know what to do by myself; wish I was somebody else. Before we had baby, mother used to go out with me and read nice books, and, O, heaps of things! Nobody hardly says anything to me now. I thing when babies come into houses, little sisters ought to have new toys or a nurse all to theirselves; then we could never get so lonesome. Wonder how long it'll take for my sister to grow up. She hasn't a single tooth yet, and she's four weeks old. Guess I had some when I was as big as that. Anyway, I can bite fine, and I'm six. O dear, I do wish she would hurry and get old, so's we could have fun together!

P'haps I'm naughty not to want her to squall all she likes, and supposin' she got ammonia or scarlick fever like my rag doll, wouldn't I be awful sorry, though?

I'm going to kindergarten next week. If I like it I'll ask if baby can come, too. I'm strong enough to hold her, but I expect she'd wiggle or somethin' and I might want to drop her and run away. O, I guess I won't ask. I know a little girl who goes to kindergarten. She's about as big as me. They do lovely things there—walk around and sing and make paper boats, and the teacher tells the children about golden-rod that grows on stems. Wouldn't I be glad if it was next week now! I'm tired of being terrible lonesome, and when doctor comes here again to feel baby all over, I'm just going to tell him not to bring one single sister or brother for three whole months—so there! That's a long time and p'haps mother'll love me soon and call me her darling like she used to—A. J. Levi in Indianapolis News.

Seventy-five years ago Yucatan declared itself independent.

Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—There is a peculiar charm and daintiness about the waist utilized for the finer cotton and linen materials which are in no sense washa- that allows of wearing with a chemisette that is apparent at a glance and that is largely accountable for its marked popularity. No model of the model of heavy Irish lace has a skirt trimmed with three rows of cords covered with emerald green velvet, heading the lace flounce. On the bodice the velvet faces little revers that frame a chemisette of tucked white mull, and the cording is used again to trim the big sleeves.

Blouse or Shirt Waist.

No matter how many fancy shirt waists a woman may have, she always finds a place for an additional plain one, and this model is so exceptionally attractive as to be sure of being included in the list. As illustrated, the material is white dotted Madras, but the waist is one well adapted to almost all waistings, and can be made up effectively in any of the cotton and linen materials of the present season, in the wash flannels that are so popular for cooler days, and in the simpler silk waistings.

The model is an eminently simple one, and can be made either with or without the applied yoke at the back. The back is plain, simply drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are laid in three narrow pleats at the top of each four at the waist line, but if preferred they can be left free at the waist line and adjusted to suit the individual. The sleeves are the favorite ones of the season that are in shirt waist style, but full at the shoulders, and finished with straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-

one, three and five-eighth yards twenty-seven, or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

spring is better liked and none is better suited to the fashionable soft materials. The one illustrated is most graceful and attractive, and is adapted to many combinations. As shown, the material is chiffon veiling, hydrangea blue in color, combined with cream lace over chiffon, but it would be equally effective made of any other soft wool, or from the many fashionable thin silks, either with lace or contrasting silk for the chemisette and cuffs. Also it can be ble, embroidery or lace, as preferred, being used for chemisette and cuffs.

The lining is smoothly fitted and closes at the centre front. The chemisette is arranged over it, and can be rendered transparent by cutting away beneath when that effect is desired. The waist itself is full, shirred to give the band effect. The sleeves are peculiarly graceful and shirred to form three puffs, but can be varied by being left without the shirrings, forming single puffs. At the waist is a shaped belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-fourth yards twenty-one, five yards twenty-seven, or three and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with one and three-eighth yards of all-over lace, and five-eighth yard of silk for belt.

Lace Gowns.

Among the very latest creations are lace gowns trimmed with velvet. A

Silk Softness.

Never were Liberty weaves more fascinating. Even the erstwhile ordinary summer silks have become exquisitely soft and satiny. The crepe weaves are of extraordinary richness.

A Charming Parasol.

A charming pink parasol had a foundation of flowered Pompadour silk, the lower part being composed of white chiffon and lace with little disks of the Pompadour silk applied.

Adjusting Veils.

It is hard to tell how veils are to be adjusted over so much hair and such impossible hats, but we are informed that veils to match the general color scheme are among the essentials of good dressing.

A Simple Gown.

A very simple gown of mignonette green louisine, a very soft and clinging fabric, had a skirt shirred in a deep dip yoke, the shirring heavily corded.

FARM AND GARDEN

SOAKING SEEDS.

After having experimented with different kinds of seeds for several years I find it a decided advantage, especially with seeds that are slow to germinate. Both vegetable and flower seeds give a much larger per cent of plants. But if the soaking is not properly done the seeds are apt to rot. Sweet peas, when soaked before planting, will come up in two weeks or ten days. Celery and onion seed are two kinds that the writer never was successful with until after this rule was adopted. Some kinds must be soaked longer than others. Sweet peas take a longer time than garden peas to sprout and pop corn longer than sweet corn. Such seeds as tomato, radish, cucumber, melon, etc., which require only a few days to germinate after being put into the ground should not be soaked at all. To soak seeds for planting proceed as follows: Put each separate kind of seed into a clean vessel and more than cover the seeds with clear water from which the chill has been removed. Let stand over night. Have as many squares of muslin as there are varieties of seed; wring the cloths out of hot water, double once, stretch over the top of a pail and turn in the seed, water and all; the water will drain through and leave the seed in the cloth. Now, tie up, giving ample room for the seeds to swell. A pint of peas or corn in each cloth is about right. One-fourth pint of small seeds is all that should be in one cloth. Label each kind after tying up; place them in a warm spot, but not close to a fire. A warm board on the south side of a building is an excellent place. In a few hours, the cloth around the seeds will appear rather dry, when each must be dipped into lukewarm water and replaced. Be careful that they are not kept too wet. Examine often and when small, white specks appear the seeds are beginning to sprout. Put into the ground at once.—Anna Gallihor in The Epitomist.

QUIT ACTING THE SHOAT.

In the last few years I have often noticed that hog cholera goes in spots, it will strike a neighborhood, and sometimes, as many as twenty different families will have to buy hogs for meat. While it has been several times in our immediate neighborhood, there has been one who has escaped, and I came to the conclusion it was because he had not "acted the shoat" and tried to own all the hogs in the country. I talked with this neighbor a few days ago, and see he has not only learned his lesson by experience, but has practiced it to profit. The method is easy, and I thinkk if followed will help to clear many farms of this dreaded disease, besides bringing a nice bank account. In the first place he has the best of stock, no scrub sows, generally about six, three sows to drop pigs at about the same time, which he cares for the whole of his time. I have known him to have hogs out of these pigs in six months which would average two hundred and seventy pounds, then he would sell about this time. The other three sows would drop him not less than twenty-five, which he cares for in the same way, and in four years he has never lost a hog. So it is better to have good healthy hogs and not so many than to have one hundred, or in other words be overstocked and lose half. He begins to fatten them right away, in fact his fattening pen is from birth until sold, regular feeding all they will eat, with slop and milk and plenty of fresh clean water. He does not feed mess or cooked ration. In former years he was known better than the average farmer, his hogs as good as the best.—M. H. P. in Indiana Farmer.

PREPARING FOR CORN.

I begin the preparation for next year's corn crop by selecting my seed the previous fall and store it away where it will keep dry and will not injure from hard freezing. I select a field for corn that was sown to clover and orchard grass two years prior to the previous summer. In fact, this field was planned for corn in 1905 when the clover and grass was sown. I began early to draw the stable manure to this field. It was broadcasted to be turned under. I find that this is the best plan I have ever tried to take care of the manure. It is laying out on the sod preparing to grow a good crop of corn instead of being piled up under the drip of the stable wasting as is the case on some farms. As soon as the weather permits I begin to plow under the manure and sod. Early plowing will kill many insects that would injure the crop if left until spring protected from injury in their earthen homes. It will also save moisture from the melting of snows and from early rains that will be needed by the crop before the growing season is past. Then the freezing and thawing of the land will aid in preparing a good seed bed. When spring comes an Acme harrow and a clodmasher should be used to prepare the land for corn. The Acme if run over the land several times will cut the sod up thoroughly without bringing it to the surface. The sod will be left under ground in order to rot and furnish plant food for the growing crop in the latter part of the season. I have succeeded in the past in getting almost a perfect stand of corn which is necessary in order to grow a good crop and in spite of dry seasons my corn has made a reasonably good yield. Furnishing plant food, getting a good stand and saving moisture are three very important points in growing good crops.—A. J. Legg The Epitomist.

PLANTING THE GARDEN.

For years we have urged that farmers do not pay enough attention to the garden. No tract of land is more important, and none should yield greater value. Order your seeds early, and get the very best of everything. Plant in suitable time and in the best possible manner. Don't be satisfied with a single crop. The garden should be a source of constant supply the summer through. Plant so the crops will come off in rotation. We shall talk more of this later. But now is the time to secure your seeds and have them ready. Peas, beans, radish, lettuce, turnips—these and many more should be planted early and late and between times so as to have fresh and crisp vegetables coming on all the time. The garden that produces a few early vegetables, and grows rank weeds all the balance of the season, is not an up-to-date garden.—Up-to-Date Farming.

SOME GARDEN HINTS.

The gardens should have a good location. See that the soil is deep, rich and thoroughly mellow. Use no manure but what is thoroughly rotted. Chip manure well rotted is of the very best. Hardwood ashes is a good dressing for lettuce, onions and most other vegetables. Soil can not be too deep for beets nor too rich for pie plant.

DON'T NEGLECT BERRIES

Don't neglect the berries and small fruits. Of course, the strawberry beds are well mulched. Don't be in a hurry to remove the mulch, and when you do remove it only clean it away from the plants. If the old canes have not been removed from the blackberries and raspberries, now is a good time to do that. Now is also a good time to trim the grape vines. Do this thoroughly, for only new vines bear grapes. Cut back close.

POULTRY NOTES.

Our fowls would suffer were they presented with the same unvarying mess day after day.

In feeding fowls the best rule to go by is a balanced ration. This means that the hen should be fed just what is needed.

A variety in food must be given our feathered friends if we would have them fill our expectations. Variety is one great charm of life.

Get a table of foods and study the proportions and then balance them up a little. Clover, bran, green bone and meat are good to balance against corn.

An egg is composed of a certain per cent of albumen, of mineral matter, water and other materials. In order that an egg be formed these necessary constituents must be supplied.

It is doubtful if any person can state the actual average cost of an egg, but it is an easy matter to learn if he production of eggs is equivalent to the value of food given.

To balance corn something that contains more mineral and nitrogenous matter must be fed. Hens, especially in summer, need but little carbonaceous matter compared with what they need in winter.

If poultry raisers will study the general question of the classes of food elements they can frequently substitute one for the other, according as they have this or that article at hand and according to the price of the various articles in their nearest markets.

Bank Notes Stand Much Handling.

That Uncle Sam's notes stand a great deal of rough and careless handling is a fact that impresses itself upon any one who has ever chanced to note the manner in which the average cashier pulls and jerks the bills before he pushes them through the window to the waiting patron.

A single Treasury note measures 3½ inches in width by 7¼ in length. It will sustain, without breaking, lengthwise, a weight of 41 pounds, crosswise, a weight of 91 pounds. The notes run four to a sheet—a sheet being 8¼ inches wide by 13½ inches long. One of these sheets lengthwise will suspend 108 pounds, and crosswise 177 pounds.

It will be observed that a single note is capable of sustaining, crosswise, a weight of 91 pounds, which is twice the amount by 9 pounds of the weight the note can sustain lengthwise; while in the case of the sheet, the crosswise sheet lacks 89 pounds of double sustaining power of the lengthwise sheet.—Phfladelphia Record.

English mackintoch factories are closing.

THE UNION.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

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If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rate.

SEASONABLE.

Potato bugs are doing much damage. We have gotten rid of them entirely by this plan: Get 10 cents worth of paris green and put in a can, cover the top with a thin cloth and go over the plants while the dew is on them and dust each one with the paris green. This at once puts the finishing touch to the potato bugs. Try it

SURE.

A man may use the wart on the back of his neck for a collar button; ride on the back coach of a train to save interest on his money till the conductor comes around; stop his watch at night to save wear; leave "i" or "t" without a dot or cross to save ink; pasture his mother's grave to save corn, but a man of this kind is a gentleman and a scholar compared to a man who will take a newspaper and when asked to pay for it put it back in the postoffice marked "refused."—Ex

tf

STOCK LAW.

While I am strictly opposed to "stock law" if it will be detrimental to the future welfare and improvement of our county, I want to state a few facts.

In the first place the original law of the states was "stock law," or, in other words, an imaginary line around a crop was sufficient protection against the invasion of stock of any kind, as far as law was concerned. Our forefathers had an idea as to what would be best, but some sections decided that it was too much of a wilderness and had the law amended so as to require a real stock proof fence. Many of these sections have since gotten out of the wilderness and the original "stock law" is now in effect. It is easier for a section to build up or improve in most any line under "stock law" than it is without it.

The hogs killed for meat in Chilton county will not pay the interest on money invested to fence against them. Or, there is not enough hog meat killed in Chilton county in ten years to pay the cost of fencing against them for one year. One good pig one year old, raised in pen or pasture, is worth from two to four at the same age of the average range pig, and the cost of raising would be no more.

The manure from a cow is worth her feed. This fact has been thoroughly demonstrated and is admitted by every progressive, up-to-date farmer, but if the cattle are allowed to run at large very little is saved and the cow, in hunting grass, consumes about as much as she gets in the exercising. The same amount of feed would do twice as much good if she were confined. The samershrdlupu were confined. When they are kept off range a cow can be tied out until 10 o'clock a. m. and get more good than if she were running at large in a no "stock law" section all day.

I have spent many years in "stock law" sections and never did I hear a kick against it in any way. My one cow gave milk enough to supply our family with an abundance of milk, and butter, and enough was sold to more than pay for her keeping, and it was a cheap cow, too. And see here, I would have staid in one of those "stock law" sections, but land all around was worth five to ten times what it is worth here, and already owning land here I couldn't make a swap.

Often while living in a "stock law" section I was presented with 50 pounds of pure home-made lard, a ham, a shoulder, or a side of meat. Who in Chilton county (unless it is some one in favor of the law here) would feel able to give away such presents to an acquaintance of only a few months, or year, or two at outside? No one that I know.

In those "stock law" sections, in this and adjoining states, you can often see at hog killing time two or four mule wagons piled up with from ten to twenty dressed hogs. Who ever saw such a sight in Chilton or in any other no "stock law" section?

It may be true that at first the passing of a "stock law" would inflict some temporary hardships to a few but it would be to a very few, and it would not last long. The general welfare of the county would so improve that those that suffered temporarily would be well repaid. There are always some hardships or inconveniences connected with a change of business. They are, however, soon overcome and forgotten, and later are looked back upon as a blessing.

The only real, genuine, honest kick I can find against "stock law" is from boundaries or newly established "stock law" sections, and from people who do not know. And no proof is ever brought up except on these conditions.

Broad-minded and up-to-date, progressive farmers would prefer coming to Chilton county if we could offer them protection from stock. Give Chilton county a "stock law" and hundreds of acres of land will go into cultivation every year that would be let alone without a "stock law." Some have said that it wound run our renters off. I can't say that it will not, but I do know that renters pay from $4.00 to $8.00 per acre rent in the "stock law" sections I have lived in, when $2.00 per acre seems good rent here. I would rather rent my land out without fencing at $4.00 per acre than to rent it for $2.00 and have to fence it, too. That does not seem to indicate a scarcity of renters, and therefore must be good for the renters. Would the land owner be in favor of a move to run his renters off? If the widows and orphans are expected to exist solely from the income of a few scrub cows and razor-back hogs, then for them it would probably be better we'd let the "stock law" alone; but I am not in favor of keeping the county poor and behind just because a few poor people prefer that existence. Those widows and orphans (and there is no one who has more tender feelings and well wishes for them than I) will be better able to make a good living under this general improvement of the country.

We cannot raise improved stock of any kind here without keeping them up. There are hundreds of good men in favor of "stock law" who ought to come out and say so. Don't let the other side have all the say. I find that while more are writing against the passing of a "stock law," it is easier to find men in favor of it than against it.

P. C. SMITH.

Thorsby, Ala., May 8, 1905.

MARS HILL.

Editor Union.

I've been thinking for some time I'd write a short letter to your valuable paper, so here I come. Our community has been getting on fine with their work, but the rain has stopped everything and the grass is sure growing fast. Bro. Aaron Oates' baby was buried here Sunday. Rev. J. H. Thomas preached a grand sermon here Sunday. Mrs. Dashie Leach, of Fletcher, has been visiting her father, E. L. Scott, this week. Hurrah for "Observer" on the stock law. I'm with him, not because I'm too lazy to split rails, for I've got a good fence, but I've some neighbors that are too lazy to keep their fences up, and when mine or other people's stock get in their fields they come out crippled. Such people are against stock law because they would have to build them a fence to keep their stock in their own field. They like it if others build them a pasture. To prove this, Tom Watson, in our neighborhood, has a large old field and swamp pasture, and several got permission and pastured on it last year, and they want to do the same this year, but the fence is washed down, and rather than help fix the fence they are trying to get another pasture already fixed, free of charge. These are land owners, not renters. All our cows are stock law cows, because they'd rather feed in a field than in the woods. Just let them go, and if there is an old field in reach, there's where they go to graze. With stock law we would have more and better stock of all kinds. It takes four pine woods rooters to make as much meat as one kept up in the lot or pen. I know it, for I've tried it. Observer, you needn't get that cow from "Little Bill" unless you've got a good pasture, or you'll get "blue John milk" sure. That's all he got before they started a coaling there, and took off the timber, and now the grass grows there, and to his surprise the cows got to giving good milk, and he thinks the range is getting better everywhere. Well, I could say a good deal more on this subject, and may come again. Success to THE UNION and its readers.

"WHIP-POOR-WILL."

UNION GROVE.

Editor UNION.

Health of this community is good. There are some long faces on account of so much rain, and General Green is common, and the prospects this Monday are that he won't be disturbed soon. Miss L. Littleton has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs Ernest Marcus. Harve Connell and family visited John Lindsey's this week. Will Connell and family were visitors of T. T. Coost this week. Mr. and Mrs. Littleton visited J. T. Davis last Sunday. Wm. Robinson and wife were visitors at John Benson's Sunday. T. F. Cost and family went to the new church at the Blow graveyard Sunday and report a large attendance of well-behaved people, and a good sermon by the pastor, Rev. Art Foshee. That word behave appeals to me with great force. R. T. Jones paid "Robinson town" a flying visit Saturday night. The people in this part don't want any stock law, and I aim to see to it. If a task is once begun, never leave it till it's done; be the labor great or small, do it well or not at all. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

"PECK'S BAD BOY."

RANDOLPH.

So much rain is making the fields look green. Revival services are being held at the Methodist church, conducted by the pastor, Mr. J. C. Harrison. Mrs. Gary Cox, while gathering strawberries Saturday, was bitten by a snake of the rattlesnake pilot variety. The Southern railway here is preparing to extend its side track for some distance south of town. The plank walk-way leading to the meeting houses is being overhauled and improved. R. M. Hubbard and sister, Miss Emma, were among our visitors last week. S. E. Waldrup, one of the populists of Chilton, was a pleasant visitor last week. Mack Crumpton, who has been with M. L. Cleveland for several months, left for Birmingham last week to take a business course in college. J. C. C. Wooley, of Lawley, was in town last week. Will Martin and family have moved into the Mahan house. Mr. and Mrs. E. Z. Nix were among our visitors Saturday. J. L. Smith and B. V. Washburn were pleasant callers Saturday. John T. Weeks went to Selma Sunday. In considering the men who have been leaders of the people in placing Chilton county where she is now, in the front rank, we say honor to whom honor is due. So, among those leaders no one is more entitled to honor as the people's leader than Judge Honeycutt, elected twice to the office of tax collector by the people independent of any faction or political tricks. Then at the call of his people twice elected Judge of Probate. He has enjoyed the confidence of the people all over the county, and does yet. He is a man of the people. Chilton has never had a better tax collector or Probate Judge than P. M. Honeycutt.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

THORSBY LETTER.

The Golbin family that came to locate here a week ago has again returned to their former home in Mt. Horeb, Wis. During the severe electrical storm early Sunday morning the lightning struck the water tank of Mr. Sarber, letting all the water out. Rev. Gibson spoke at the college hall both Sunday morning and evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was not very large. Arrangements for a grand Fourth of July celebration to be held at Thorsby are already in progress. The editor of THE UNION was in our town last Friday. Mr. Forsman is having lumber hauled to his place for the purpose of erecting a cotton gin. Mr. A. Malmgren will hold an auction of his household goods on Saturday, the 13th inst. The Lundene family left for their northern home on the 9th. News is scarce this week; everybody working. Strawberries are plentiful and cheap.

"TWO OF US."

LOMAX.

Editor UNION.

In reply to G. W. Jones on the stock law question, I'll say that I admire the spirit manifested by him in handling the question. I believe he's contending for what he thinks is right, and is honestly mistaken, and that when he sees the advantages in stock law, he'll be a strong advocate of it. I wish to say the "old white-headed men" explained to me about twenty years ago why we needed stock law, and I've found the explanation true by ten years' experience under it, so you see, Mr. Jones wants the old men to go back and undo what they did years ago. Mr. Jones, can't you see that you're about twenty years behind on the stock law question? "School Boy" says stock law would be a downfall and disgrace etc. Now, School Boy, don't you know that the majority of the counties of Alabama have stock law, and that nearly ever state in the United States has stock law, and if it was as you say, that an intelligent people would repeal such a law? Don't be so narrow-minded as to bring such worthless argument as this. Go to school and learn and act accordingly. "Plain Citizen" says stock law reduces the valuation of land and causes tenants to leave us and work hardships on all, and that an intelligent people won't have it. My dear sir, isn't the most valuable property in the stock law counties? If all the renters would leave us, where would they go, as stock law is in force almost everywhere? By experience I know it does away with hardships and gives protection to crops and satisfaction to the majority of the people. Intelligent people accept the law as soon as they find out what it is. Uncle Lewis thinks he'd have to "live by bread alone." Now, Uncle, don't you know that all the meat that is shipped in here comes from a stock law country, and all the mules and fine cattle and hogs? How much meat has ever been shipped from this county to where they have stock law? The discussion on the stock law question here last Saturday night was interesting. The judges gave it to the stock law side. After the decision a vote on the question was called for. Eighteen votes were cast—16 in favor of and 2 against stock law—and one of those two lived away back in the northeast corner of Beat 9. I lack several hundred years of being as old as Methuselah, but now can see stock law in sight, even at our doors. We'll meet again this coming Saturday night and discuss this question: "Resolved, That the scenes of nature are more attractive to the eye than the art of man." L. B. Pounds will speak on the subject of "Progress and Poverty." All are invited. Get ready for stock law.

"Observer."

COOPERS.

Editor UNION.

A few words to Mr. Observer, who says he loves to shoot game when ammunition is plenty. I don't think he's got any ammunition nor game and the lock is gone off, if he's got a gun. Don't he feed those cows on pine stumps, black jack bush or pine knots? If he hasn't the timber to make rails that is not the people's fault; it is his. But I see his point; he don't care for anyone but himself. Any man that will pay 10 cents for old field pines to make rails, you must be a sorry trader. He ought to get some wire and fence his "acre patch," and his stock will stay there till they starve, and it won't take long, either. He says the renter will be better off. If that's so, let's not own any land and all be renters. He can tell the people that stuff, but can't make them believe it. I don't think he believes it himself. Now, Observer, do you know what it will cost to make a fence on the line between stock law and no stock law? Or have you ever thought about it? No, you just want stock law because you haven't any timber. Have you got any water? Have your neighbors got plenty of water during the summer? I wasn't joking about the law suits in Autauga county. It is the stark, naked truth, and if you'll come down here and go with me I'll prove it to you. So you think Autauga county is too good a class to be in law suits three days in the week, but there are people in Autauga same as in Chilton county, always sticking their shovel in where there is no dirt. I've a neighbor, Mr. Jesse Cox, who left his home in Chambers county and come out of stock law. I've heard him speak of the cattle eating the big bushes in dry pastures, and I can cite you to several men that will say the same. Bro. Cox says if he has got to live in stock law he'll go back to Chambers, where he can get running water. Ben Jones, his son-in-law, has visited Chambers county and states that he saw the cows riding bushes, and also where people had cut down dog-wood trees for the cows to eat the leaves off. If that is what you call economy, let's not have that sort of economy. Success to THE UNION and its readers.

J. S. JONES.

Clanton, Ala., May 6, 1905.

The S. C. A. of Chilton county was called to order by County President W. H. Conway at 11 a. m., who made some statements and suggestions. After which the roll of districts was called and delegates from the several districts were as follows:

No. 10, Popwells, J. D. Sims and J. Popwell; No. 14, Evergreen, S. S. Scott; No. 15, Verbena, F. A. Gulledge; No. 17, Bethel, J. N. Dennis; No. 19 Corinth, A. L. Robinson, A. Baker and B. P. Kendrick; No. 28, Highland, M. F. Lett and Frank Culpepper; No. 33, Providence, Moses Robinson and J. W. Paine; No. 38 Pine Oak, H. W. Varden; No. 39, Unity, T. P. Smith and N. J. Ward; No. 44, Union Point, J. S. Dennis and N. Minor; No. 40, Lomax, L. B. Pounds; No. 46; Collins Chapel, A. Littleton and B. N. Martin; No. 51, Union, J. W. Sorrell, T. J. Dormeny; No. 53, Moores, R. L. Prim; No. 55, Center Hill, L. A. McGraw, W. H. Killingsworth; No. 65, Clanton, Tipton Mullins, W. M. Adams and Judson Strock.

Motion prevailed that the report of warehouse committee of Chilton County Farmers' Alliance be read by the secretary of said committee.

The report was read by Alex G. Doke, and after much discussion and after being amended, was approved by the association.

The report proposes for the people of Chilton county to erect a first-class ginnery, oil mill, fertilizer mixers and cotton warehouse, same to be erected by a stock company composed of farmers and business men. The capital stock to be 1,000 shares at $25.00 each.

Vice-President F. A. Gulledge acted as president and appointed a committee of four, composed of Tipton Mullins, J. W. Sorrells, S. S. Scott and J. D. Sims, to act with the warehouse committee of Farmers' Alliance.

The following resolution, offered by J. W. Sorrell, was adopted:

Whereas, We believe supply and demand should govern the price of cotton, and, whereas, we believe by using more cotton in the South it will increase the demand; therefore, be it resolved, that it is the sense of this body that we use ducking or cotton bagging to put up our cotton this fall; also that we use no fertilizer except it be put up in cotton sacks.

Resolved, further, That the S. C. A. of Chilton county pass resolutions asking the proper authorities in the state to look after the matter at once. All parties having claims against the association are requested to present the same to the president, and after they have been approved by the association they will be paid by the treasurer.

All districts are requested to meet on May 20th at 7 p. m.

The next county meeting will be on June 3rd, 1905. Let everybody come.

J. N. DENNIS, Secty.

BEAT TWO.

Editor UNION.

Everything is doing nicely here. We're having rain, and can't do much in the field. M. F. Reliford and his father and R. B. Price, had good luck fishing May 6. I. H. Reliford and family have been visiting T. P. Crowson's family. We expect to have a big cream supper on May 20. Best wishes to THE UNION.

"PAPA'S PLOW BOY."

BETWEEN BEATS 1 AND 2.

Editor UNION.

You know I was in Clanton last Monday, and I guess I fell in with "Observer." I was in company with Judge Reynolds, he having very kindly invited me to dinner, and this man was talking to the judge about stock law, and said we must have it, but the judge seemed more anxious for dinner at that time of the day than for stock law, and I'm sure I was. I'm not sure it was the real Observer; might have been his father or grandfather, but he sure wanted stock law. Now, honorable editor, "Pat's Prayer" might have saved that man before May 1st, but if you won't let me pray for him, let me sing him a song, and if you won't let me pray or sing, we'll pass the hat around and take up the ballots, and see how they count for Waldrop and Jones and I will sure count as much as "Observer" with his churn of corn cob blue john milk, and "Dad's Plow Boy," of Scotland, to help him. Observer, let me beg you in the name of reason and common sense to let the banner of stock law trail in the dust, and with the union of timber and muscle put up good fences. Let us press onward and upward to liberty and freedom. Let that poor skeleton blue john cow out on the range that God has provided for her and her kind; let her eat her fill and then go to the stream and drink to her satisfaction, and then she will retire to the beautiful shade that nature has provided, and when she comes home at night that milk will be all right. Mr. Editor, give me a little corner of your paper for this, and when I come down I'll speak kindly to the judge.

Z. S. AVERY.

A cow's hide produces about thirty-five pounds of leather, while that of a horse has only about eighteen pounds.

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We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

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Practical Watchmaker and Optician

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TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE

The Magazine That Has Back Of It

Have you heard that Tom Watson, of Georgia, is to start the publication of a magazine? You know who Mr. Watson is, the man who wrote "Life of Napoleon," "The Life and Times of Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for Vice-President last year.

The first number of Tom Watson's magazine was published February 1st. It is $1.00 per year. You can get the most interesting magazine in America for the next nine months by subscribing now. Now is the time to subscribe. Get the magazine and the UNION, your local paper, both for $1.50 per year in advance. Pay with your subscription but send them in at once.

NOTICE!

The black Jack Jim Kennedy Davis Jack will stand this season commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 2, for two weeks at the same place for the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS.

Clanton, R. F. D. No. 4.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with portraits of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

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NOTICE!

If you have timber land for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or at saw mill or planing mill write

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A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement. Dr. Pierce's Liver Regulator does not only sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney Troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co. Calera, Ala.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in March.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.

Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.

Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whiteside.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Carson.
Sheriff—J. M. Mullins.
Solicitor—J. O. Mullins.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mills.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Jones.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Crook, Columbiana.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are requested to send the dates of their appointments to this office.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth Salem—Rev. J. E. Mooney, pastor. E. F. Logan, clerk, P. O. R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Sowell, 2nd and 3rd Sundays. W. L. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Grove—Rev. C. J. Peters, 1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smithermon, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 4th Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smithermon, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 5th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, 3rd Sunday before the second Sunday; J. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—3rd Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 490—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 383—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 577—First Saturday, Blissingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 564—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 511—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 576—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Sundays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and 3rd Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and 3rd Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

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and Optician
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...Jack" Jim" known as the
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...ommencing March 27th and 28th at
...Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every
...o weeks at the same place during
...season. Remainder of time at m
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Clanton, R. F. D. No. 1.

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Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Board of Education.

Prof. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

[illegible] Taylor, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

[illegible] are cordially asked to send in any news regarding which they would [illegible] if there are any [illegible] notices please send cor-

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

[illegible] J. E. Moore. 3rd [illegible] clerk, Billings-

[illegible] A. C. Swindall, 1st [illegible] W. I. Mullins, clerk.

[illegible] Rev. T. J. Deason, [illegible] H. A. Harris, clerk.

[illegible] Rev. S. Smitherman [illegible] W. M. Wood, clerk.

Mandeville—Rev. G. W. Freeman [illegible] H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, [illegible] W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, [illegible] J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd [illegible] J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

[illegible] J. H. Thomas [illegible] W. Littleton, clerk.

[illegible] Rev. J. H. Thomas. [illegible] R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, [illegible] T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday; G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

[illegible] Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; [illegible] before the second Sunday; J. [illegible] clerk, Verbena.

[illegible] M. E. Church—Rev. [illegible] pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday night.

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[illegible] A Chapter, No. 116—[illegible] Saturday, Clanton.

[illegible] A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible]—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

[illegible] A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible]—First Saturday, Clanton.

[illegible] A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible]—[illegible] Billingsley.

[illegible] A. F. and A. M., [illegible] on or before full

[illegible] A. F and A. M., No. [illegible] on or before full moon,

[illegible] A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible] on or before full moon,

I. O. O. F.

[illegible] First and third Sat-

[illegible] No. 304—Second and

Woodmen of the World.

[illegible] Camp, No. 190—First and

I. O. R. M.

[illegible] Tribe, No. 90—First and [illegible] days sleep. Visiting chiefs [illegible] E. B. Langston, C. R., J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to May 10, '05.... 7,30.
Price on same date 7-1-4
Total receipts season 1903-4 6,648

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. M. Parker was in Clanton Saturday.

W. F. Littlejohn was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Squire J. S. Dennis was in town Saturday.

G. L. Foshee and wife were in Clanton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Littlejohn were in town Saturday.

Tam Miller was a visitor Saturday.

M. J. Barrett, of Yellow Leaf Poultry Farm, was in Clanton Saturday.

Arnie D. Gentry has been appointed carrier and C. W. Scott substitute for the new R. F. D. at Jemison.

Benj. Glasscock was in Clanton Monday and got a marriage license for our old friend D. B. Watts and Miss Glasscock. May they be happy.

Judge Reynolds' old home in Jemison caught fire in the roof Friday, but the neighbors rallied and put it out. Less than $100 damage. He was insured.

A. D. Massey was in Clanton Tuesday.

Joseph Burnett and W. G. Thacher were in Clanton Tuesday.

J. M. Maddox was in town Tuesday.

W. M. Moore, of Billingsley, was in Clanton Tuesday.

Some one exchanged hats with F. A. Gulledge at the cotton meeting Saturday. It was a new hat, Stetson make, size 7 1-4. If you don't want it bring it to this office and get your own hat in return.

Lee Hayes was in Clanton Wednesday.

Mrs. L. H. Reynolds returned Wednesday morning from a visit to Jemison.

T. J. Hubbard and son, Munroe, were in Clanton Monday fixing for the tax sale.

Elbert Littlejohn went to Birmingham Wednesday on a short visit.

Dr. H. C. Junkerman, Thorsby's skillful dentist, will be in Clanton all next week, May 15 to 20, prepared to do all dental work at very reasonable prices.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. A. Porter and Miss Lula Thames.
D. Bryant and Miss Kate V. Calloway.
Frank Calloway and Miss Callie Patterson.
D. B. Watts and Miss Emily Glasscock.
Jim Shaw and Miss Ida Mims.

Colored.

Dan Goodson and Mattie Whetstone.
Columbus Price and Mattie Speigner.
Woodson Rolin and Julia Ann Green.

BESSIE.

Mr. Editor.

It seems from reading the letters that "Observer" is highly in favor of stock law. Hurrah for Observer. I'm in favor of stock law, too. Scotland and Providence played ball last Saturday, score 15 to 7 in favor of Scotland. Rev. J. H. Thomas preached a noble sermon at Mars Hill last Sunday, and a large number of people were out to hear him. Success to THE UNION and its numerous readers.

LONE STAR.

MARS HILL.

Crops are doing nicely, the corn has shed the frost bitten blades. Next week seems to be the dreaded week every one is going to chop cotton. A musical entertainment was given by Messrs. Morgan Scott, Tonie Cofer and Columbus Scott at O. P. Scott's on the fifth Saturday. All enjoyed themselves. R. J. Langston, the "Christian Harmony Singer," from Pletchers, is visiting relatives here, and we are all glad to have him with us. Mrs. Mattie Johnson, of Jemison, was with us Saturday and Sunday. A musical entertainment was given at C. L. Langston's Saturday night, which was a great success. Hurrah for our string band. E. G. Cofer is talking about enlarging his store to keep pace with his business. Come on, boys, with a little change and let's back up our good old UNION.

"DAD'S PLOW BOY."

NOTICE.

All districts are hereby called to meet at their school house or other convenient place on the 20th day of May, 1905, at 7 p. m. for the purpose of electing one or more delegates to the county meetings of the S. C. A. for the balance of the year 1905. Also to have acreage committee canvass each district and ascertain:

1st. The exact cotton acreage of 1904 and 1905.

2. Amount of fertilizers used for cotton 1904 and 1905.

3. Condition of crops June 1st, 1905.

Also make full report of condition of organization in your district.

J. N. DENNIS.
tf. Sec. S. C. A. Chilton Co.

SALEM-PROVIDENCE.

Spring is here, and so is the rain. Mrs. D. S. Robinson, who has been sick for some time, is slowly convalescing. Mrs. L. A. Callaway and Miss Laura Robinson visited Clanton last week. Mr. D. S. Robinson and daughter, Jessie, visited Clanton a few days ago. Salem and Providence Sunday schools met in joint session at Providence last Sunday and despite the bad weather a most enjoyable day was spent in Sunday school work and singing. D. S. Robinson has had his mill dam replaced and is again ready to grind corn for his customers. Mr. L. A. Callaway attended the State Sunday School Association in Birmingham recently. Miss Essie Aldridge, of Clanton, was a visitor here Sunday. All are looking forward to the singing at Salem fourth Sunday in May, but our pastor has announced that those who come with whiskey may get more than they are looking for.

C. A. L.

THE ALLIANCE'S TRIBUTE TO B. H. WELLS.

Collins Chapel, April 29, 1905.

Whereas, the Divine hand has visited our ranks and has called from the walks of man our beloved brother, B. H. Wells. Inasmuch as the Farmers' Alliance of Chilton county has lost a worthy member, therefore, it it

Resolved, That we, the Chilton County Alliance, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and that we spread a copy of these resolutions on our minutes and send a copy to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to THE UNION and Banner for publication.

J. W. SORRELL,
W. H. CONWAY,
W. G. RIGGINS,
Committee.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Speaker Cannon is a great lover of green corn.

The Earl of Selborne is the new High Commissioner for South Africa.

Sir Thomas Lipton has invaded Paris. He has opened a store in the Place de l'Opera.

Pope Pius X. has an only brother, who continues to fill the role of village postman.

During the coming summer Paris, France, is to have a visit from the Shah of Persia.

Herr Michelsen, the new Premier of Norway, was a merchant in Bergen two years ago.

The Czar gets up at 7 o'clock and breakfasts on tea and toast and works until 11 at night.

The name of the Empress of Japan is O Haru—"spring." The name of the Crown Prince is Yoshi Hito.

King Leopold of Belgium has taken possession of the new Japanese palace in the Royal Park at Laeken.

The Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina wears a purple robe of office when presiding over the Senate.

Mrs. Ellen T. Richards, of Massachusetts, was addressing a woman's conference in New York City recently. These are some of her words: "I really don't wonder at the young men of today not marrying. If it be true that $3000 a year is the least a young lawyer or professor or even a clerk feels he can marry one, then all I've got to say is it's a disgrace to our young women. It is entirely possible for two to live on $1500 a year—I don't know that I would trust the modern young woman with less." In New York City there are 50,000 marriages a year, continues the New York World. Ireland and Scotland combined have fewer weddings; Switzerland only half as many. The marriage rate in Manhattan Borough is 13.30 per thousand, and the ratio is increasing faster than is the population. By the statistics, the Massachusetts prophetess falls in the presence of New York facts. Our young men do not postpone marriage fatally long on the question of income, and we have many a young woman who does not demand an income of $1500 per year.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Judge Pepper, of Joplin, is said to be the champion whittler of Missouri.

Prof. Flinders Petrie, the Egyptologist, has made important discoveries in the Sinai peninsula.

Lord Radstock, known as the "preacher peer," often delivers religious addresses in London.

The oldest employe of the Treasury Department in Washington is William W. Dean, who is ninety-four.

Frederick Fairbanks, a relative of the Vice-President, is winning fame in the musical world of London, Eng.

Theodore P. Shonts, whom the President has placed, at the head of the Panama Canal Commission, is of Dutch descent.

Col. "Bill" Capp, the chairman of the Kansas State Democratic Committee, is the direct descendant of a French ducal house.

Dr. John Williamson Palmer, the author, editor and poet, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday at his home in Baltimore, Md.

Collier Guilty.

Decatur, Ala.—The jury in the case of the state against John Collier, charged with the murder of Miss Belle Bloodworth, rendered a verdict of guilty and fixed his punishment at death. The case went to the jury at 9:30 Friday morning and the jury gave their verdict at 12:09 p. m.

Will Jackson, who shot and killed Officer E. L. Steele, is on trial this afternoon.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The protected cruiser St. Louis was successfully launched Saturday at the Neafie and Levy shipyards. Miss Gladys Bryan Smith, of St. Louis, acted as sponsor.

Monument to Fitzhugh Lee.

A movement has already been started at Richmond, Va., to erect a public monument to General Fitzhugh Lee.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES IN CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Under and by virtue of the several decrees rendered in and by the Probate Court of Chilton County, Alabama, on the 8th day of May, 1905, for the sale of real estate for the payment of taxes for the year 1904 I will on

MONDAY, the 12TH day of June, 1905, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door of said county in Clanton, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, for the State and County taxes, fees, costs and charges, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Cahaba Timber Mining and Manufacturing Company or owner unknown: The E 1-2 of the S W 1-4, Sec. 36, T 24, R 15. Amount decreed, $6.97. Advertising, $1.37.

BEAT NO. 2.

W. T. Hand & Co.: The N 1-2 of the N E 1-4 less 10 acres, Sec. 1, T 23, R 12; and the N E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 Sec. 13, T 23, R 12; and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 Sec. 28, T 23, R 13. Amount decreed, $7.94. Advertising, $2.46.

BEAT NO. 3.

W. E. Edwards: The S E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 23, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.06. Advertising, $1.23.

BEAT NO. 4.

Cahaba Timber Mining and Manufacturing Company: The N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4, Sec 34, T 21, R 12. Amount decreed, $5.71. Advertising, $1.30.

The Southern Mineral Land Co., or owner unknown: The N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4, Sec. 15, T 24, R 12. Amount decreed, $4.02. Advertising, $1.37.

The Magnetic Ore Co., or owner unknown: The S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 16; and the N 1-2 and the E 1-2 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 23, R 15; and the S E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 and the N 1-2 of the N W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 23, R 15. Amount decreed, $10.39. Advertising, $3.33.

BEAT NO. 5.

S. E. Glenn: The S 1-2 of the S W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 1, T 20, R 16; and the S W 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 20, R 16. Amount decreed, $12.69. Advertising, $2.14.

BEAT NO. 8

John V. Coe: The E 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 22, T 20, R 15, and the N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of Sec. 23, T 20, R 13. Amount decreed, $8.76. Advertising, $1.79.

The Gregory-Coe Lumber Co., or owner unknown: The W 1-2 of the N E 1-4 and the S E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 and the E 1-2 of the N W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 and the E 1-2 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 8, T 20, R 13, and the S E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 and the N E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 and the E 1-2 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 9, T 20, R 13; and the N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 and the N W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 20, R 13. Amount decreed, $23.52. Advertising, $5.61.

W. J. Stoudermire: The S E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 18, T 21, R 11; and the N W 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 21, R 11. Amount decreed, $5.76. Advertising, $2.18.

BEAT NO. 9.

Mrs. Claura I. E. Collins: The N F 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.07. Advertising, $1.48.

Paul C. Goetch: The N 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.18. Advertising, $1.37.

R. C. Reinertson: The S E 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Amount decreed, $3.99. Advertising, $1.41.

Witness my hand this the 8th day of May, 1905.

T. J. HUBBARD.
Tax Collector Chilton Co., Ala.
5-11-05-tf

BETH-SALEM.

Editor UNION.

Here I am again. Prof. C. J. Eiland of Coopers, visited F. W. Johnson's family Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Popwell visited their daughter, Mrs. Williams, of Billingsley, last week. Well, I'd like to say to "Observer" that if he would move out in the country where there is some fine timber, he'd shut up about stock law; but I think he is just too lazy to split rails if he had ever so much timber. With success to THE UNION and Bro. J. S. Jones, respectfully,

"BILLY THE KID."

SINGING.

The sixth annual meeting of the Salem Singing Convention will meet at Salem Baptist church, six miles north of Verbena on the fourth Sunday in May. Everybody come, bring your books and baskets.

T. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.
tf.

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf. T. M. Driver.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 1st Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

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of Alabama.
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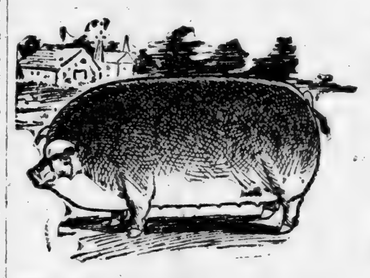
INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.

Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

WOODLAWN FARM.
Barred Plymouth Rocks
PURE BRED
Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



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"Are the Best on Earth."
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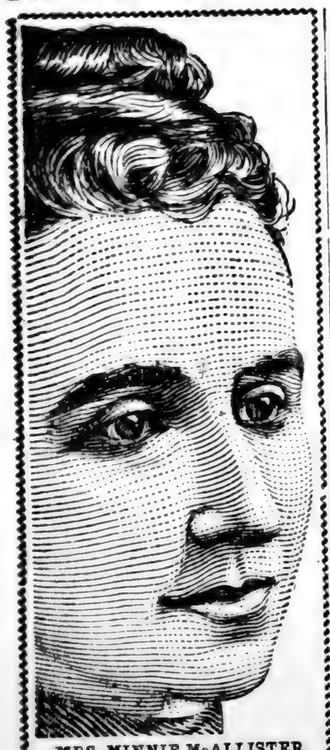
Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

A JUDGE'S WIFE

PAIN IN THE BACK AND SIDE



MRS. MINNIE McALLISTER.

Quickly Cured by a Short Course of Pe-ru-na.

MRS. MINNIE E. McALLISTER, from 1217 West 33d street, Minneapolis, Minn., wife of Judge McAllister, writes as follows:

"I suffered for years with a pain in the small of my back and right side. It interfered often with my domestic and social duties and I never supposed that I would be cured, as the doctor's medicine did not seem to help me any.

"Fortunately a member of our Order advised me to try Peruna and gave it such high praise that I decided to try it. Although I started in with little faith, I felt so much better in a week that I felt encouraged.

"I took it faithfully for seven weeks and am happy indeed to be able to say that I am entirely cured.

"Words fail to express my gratitude. Perfect health once more is the best thing I could wish for, and thanks to Peruna, I enjoy that now."

Pain in the back, or on the right side.

How often a physician hears this complaint!

Over and over we hear women say: "I have a pain in the small of my back. I have a pain in my right side, just below the ribs."

These symptoms indicate pelvic or abdominal catarrh.

They indicate that the bowels are not acting properly—that the liver is out of order—that the pelvic organs are congested.

Pelvic catarrh that is the name for it.

Peruna cures pelvic catarrh, when all of these symptoms disappear.

The catarrh may be all in the abdominal organs, when it would be properly called abdominal catarrh.

At any rate, it is one of those cases of internal catarrh which can be reached only by a course of treatment with Peruna.

We have on file thousands of testimonials similar to the above. It is impossible here to give our readers more than one or two specimens of the number of grateful and commendatory letters Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving in behalf of his famous catarrh remedy, Peruna.

Mrs. Carrie King, Darlington, Mo., writes:

"I have suffered for years with biliousness, and kidney and liver trouble.

"If I caught a little cold, the pains were increased and backache and headache were of frequent occurrence.

"However, Peruna cured me—twelve bottles made me a healthy woman."

The Secret of Good Coffee

Even the best housekeepers cannot make a good cup of coffee without good material. Dirty, adulterated and queerly blended coffee such as unscrupulous dealers shovel over their counters won't do. But take the pure, clean, natural flavored

LION COFFEE, the leader of all package coffees—the coffee that for over a quarter of a century has been daily welcomed in millions of homes—and you will make a drink fit for a king in this way:

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

Use LION COFFEE, because to get best results you must use the best coffee.
Grind your LION COFFEE rather fine. Use "a tablespoonful to each cup, and one extra for the pot." First mix it with a little cold water, enough to make a **thick paste,** and add white of an egg (if egg is to be used as a settler), then follow one of the following rules:

1st. WITH BOILING WATER. Add boiling water, and let it boil THREE MINUTES ONLY. Add a little cold water and set aside five minutes to settle. Serve promptly.

2d. WITH COLD WATER. Add your cold water to the paste and bring it to a boil. Then set aside, add a little cold water, and in five minutes it's ready to serve.

3 DON'TS { Don't boil it too long. Don't let it stand more than ten minutes before serving. Don't use water that has been boiled before.

TWO WAYS TO SETTLE COFFEE.

1st. **With Eggs.** Use part of the white of an egg, mixing it with the ground LION COFFEE before boiling.

2d. **With Cold Water** instead of eggs. After boiling add a dash of cold water, and set aside for eight or ten minutes, then serve through a strainer.

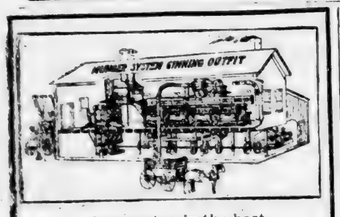
Insist on getting a package of genuine LION COFFEE, prepare it according to this recipe and you will only use LION COFFEE in future. (Sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages.)

(Lion-head on every package.)

(Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.



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Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors. Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Cat[illegible]

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Iron was discovered in Virginia (the first metal found in America) in 1715.

ECZEMA FOR TWO YEARS

Little Girl's Awful Suffering With Terrible Skin Humor—Sleepless Nights For Mother—Speedy Cure by Cuticura.

"My little girl had been suffering for two years from eczema, and during that time I could not get a night's sleep, as her ailment was very severe. I had tried so many remedies, deriving no benefit, I had given up all hope. But as a last resort I was persuaded to try Cuticura, and one box of the Ointment, and two bottles of the Resolvent, together with the Soap, effected a permanent cure. Mrs. I. B. Jones, Addington, Ind. T."

At least 40 per cent of the people of London are attendants at public worship.

Cancer Statistics.

Recent cancer investigation has shown that young persons are less free from malignant disease than has been supposed. Of 322 cancer patients recently entered at a German clinic ten were from 19 to 30 years old; 121 were between 30 and 50; 156 from 50 to 70, and 35 from 70 to 90.

HAPPY WOMEN.

Mrs. Pare, wife of C. B. Pare, a prominent resident of Glasgow, Ky., says: "I was suffering from a complication of kidney troubles. Besides a bad back, I had a great deal of trouble with the secretions, which were exceedingly variable, sometimes excessive and at other times scanty. The color was high, and passages were accompanied with a scalding sensation. Doan's Kidney Pills soon regulated the kidney secretions, making their color normal and banished the inflammation which caused the scalding sensation. I can rest well, my back is strong and sound and I feel much [illegible] in every way."

[illegible]de by all dealers, price 50 cents [illegible] Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. [illegible]

WORK FOR THE SUNSHINE.

There's work for the sunshine—the rose from the dead
Must be kissed to the beauty of white and red;
The trees, shorn of fruitage—gray spectres of grief—
Must feel the sap's thrill in the veins o' the leaf;
The daisies must blossom—the lilies must lean
O'er rivers sweet-singing through meadows of green.
There's work for the sunshine on hillside and deep
'Till in ultimate harvests earth's riches we reap!

—Washington Star.

A BASKET OF MUSHROOMS

By FANNIE WHITE.

"THERE!" exclaimed George of a sudden as he caught sight of an industrious figure in his mushroom preserve, not a hundred yards from his farmyard. He took up an old whipstock that was lying handy, flourished it grimly and strode circuitously upon the impudent thief.

It was a big field, and George was considering how best to trap his enemy when something brought him to a standstill.

Proximity proved the enemy a woman—a young woman—attired after the fashion of town. The irate farmer shifted his pipe and pulled doubtfully at his beard. George was a bachelor and wonderfully shy of women. He was half minded to beat a cautious retreat.

"Pooh! a chit of a lass. Now, George," and throwing his weapon aside, he urged himself forward.

He climbed the fence and walked briskly up to the trespasser unperceived.

"Hello!"

The woman raised her head, and, with a startled cry, recoiled. She had a small, pale face, that was powerfully suggestive of angels to rustic George. "I beg——" George hastily recovered the dignity of his position. His heart beat quick, and he felt a bit of an uncouth fool; but surely it was not for him to ask pardon.

"You are trespassing, miss," he informed her, brusquely.

"Oh!"

The woman breathed a sigh of relief, and—smiled.

George was feeling bewildered.

"You are only the farmer?" thankfully.

"Only the farmer," he replied, stupidly.

"I thought—I was so frightened," and the woman smiled a winsome apology. "You are so big, and strong!"—she looked him over with sincere, almost childish admiration—at his brown, muscular arms, his mighty chest, and resting her glance at last on his bearded face. "But you have kind eyes," she added.

George blushed like any schoolboy. Then all the stories he had ever heard of woman's blandishments burst warningly over him, and he grew half indignant. "The minx!" he muttured, under his breath.

And, determined not to be outwitted, he stretched an arm toward the woman's basket, which was full of mushrooms.

"I must take charge of this, miss!"—sternly.

"No, you wouldn't take them from me?" she pleaded, irresistibly. "I've been hunting them since 6 o'clock. I only reached the treasure house after tramping weary miles. Now I'm lost"—ruefully—"and look at my poor feet—wet through!"

She held her skirts aside.

"What a brute I am!" muttered the man.

"I will pay you for them!" eagerly.

"No, no," he blurted. "It was—it was a bit o' my fun, miss," he said, lamely. "There's plenty for both on us, only"—deliberately—"I don't like poachers, miss, that's it. I don't mind you—you won't hurt, miss; but I'm pretty smart on poachers, as I call 'em."

This was a vast piece of oratory for George.

"And I have never looked at it in that light!" the woman frankly confessed. "Of course it's stealing! I'm a thief—oh!" and she put down her basket and held forth her slim arms, with the wrists together, in a manner which George could not mistake.

He laughed and manacled the pretty thief with his thumb and first finger.

"Now, what have you to say for yourself?" judicially.

"Oh, I won't do it again, sir!"

Her eyelashes fell roguishly.

George discreetly let go and picked up the basket. She was a little witch.

"Are you staying in Fensbro' (the village, miss?"

"Yes; but I'm lost!" hopelessly.

"Your best plan would be to cut through my farmyard."

George led the way at a good pace.

"How far is it to Fensbro'?" she inquired.

"Two miles, miss."

"And what time is it, please?"

"Half-past 8."

"Half-past 8!"—surprised. "I may well feel hungry."

"You might have a bit of breakfast with me—that is, if you don't mind," dubiously.

They stood by the farmhouse door.

"You might dry your feet as well," he pursued, slowly, "and then I could put you on the lane myself. Polly's out for the day—that's the worst of it. But come in, miss."

And George crossed the threshold.

It was quite a charming little adventure to Rose Carol, and, desirous of seeing it through, she followed the big farmer without demur.

He drew a snug chair to his hearth, and threw a bashful glance at her feet; then he brought forth a pair of capacious slippers.

"You might get four feet into them, at a pinch!" he said, humorously; and plunged into the business of breakfast.

With a restrained ripple of girlish laughter, Rose changed her sodden boots and placed them to dry. This done, she sat and watched the man filling the breakfast table.

She was quick to guess his single blessedness (?)—Polly must be his servant. It was very amusing to see this big man "doing for himself"—and a guest. But when he started to slice a new loaf of bread she could contain herself no longer. It was awkward, moving in those ridiculous slippers, but she got to the table without mishap.

"Allow me to help you," she said, with a smile.

He surrendered the knife with alacrity.

"I'm no hand at that sort o' thing," in disgust.

George had never felt the want of a wife until that moment, until he saw Rose preside at his table; then his heart was filled with passionate longing.

They sat down to breakfast for all the world like man and wife. Suddenly the woman burst out irrepressibly.

George, with a full mouth, looked up guiltily.

"It is so exquisitely funny!" laughing tears in her eyes.

"What is?" self-consciously.

"All of it. Poaching! Capture! Prosecution—almost! Oh, dear! oh, dear! I say, Mr.—— look you, I am ignorant even of your name!"

"Meadowson—George Meadowson."

"Mr. ——" gravely.

"George!—everybody calls me George, young and old."

"George."—shyly—"do you consider this at all proper—quite the thing, you know—being here, alone? Don't you think I ought to go?"

"No."

There was something embarrassing in the farmer's decisive negative. Her lashes drooped, and she fidgeted nervously with her teaspoon.

"You might tell me your name, miss," said George, after a space, with a boldness that surprised himself.

She murmured it very softly.

"And Rose was my mother's name!" he cried.

There seemed destiny in this romantic meeting. He stood up in a sort of triumph; his heart was drumming, and his blue eyes beamed.

"Rose!" he said, impetuously. Then he sat down, looking ridiculous, and lashing his presumptuous heart with scorn. What a mad fool he was!

* * * * * * *

They stood in the lane. Rose put out her hand, and it was buried in a big warm grasp.

"What sort of a bear do you take me for, Miss Carol?"

"Well, rather a nice sort of bear!"

"Do you know,"—abruptly—"I've come to think, all at once, that I ought to get married!"

The imprisoned hand made an effort towards freedom.

"You want a woman in the house," Rose granted.

"Polly's neither one thing nor the other!" hopelessly.

"How old are you?" curiously.

"Old enough to be your father, I reckon—thirty."

"You're not too old to marry!" provokingly. "Nil desperandum! You may get married some day, there's no telling. "I'm"—carelessly—"six-and-twenty."

"Not much difference," meditatively.

"I must go!"—hastily. "But you've not told me how wicked you think me?"

"Rose," tenderly, "I'm just thinking you're about wicked enough to make me a good wife!"

"Oh!" and the little woman drew close.

"You're so big!" she murmured.

"But I've kind eyes!"

"Let me look," and she held up her sweet, blushing face.

No wonder he kissed her.

She broke loose, with a sudden cry:

"My mushrooms!"

The basket which had brought them together had been left behind.—New York News.

A Disappointing Occasion.

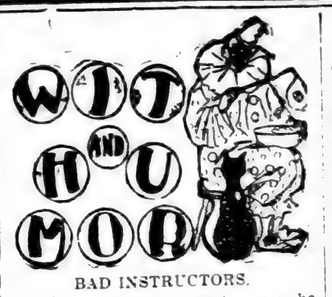
"How was the lecture?" demanded Mrs. Sawin, with the impatience of one who had been denied a coveted pleasure, as Mr. Sawin stooped to remove his overshoes before entering the sitting room. "My cold's a sight better. I believe I might have gone as well as not."

"I guess you did well to remain at home," said her husband, as he seated himself before the stove, "as far forth as the lecture was concerned. The entertainment opened with a selection by the band, then prayer by the Congregational minister, then the band again, then a song by the Methodist minister accompanied by his wife at the cabinet organ, and then the lecture; after that the band once more, and then the benediction by the Episcopal minister."

"Well, what about the lecture?" asked Mrs. Sawin. "I can hear ministers any day."

"The lecture was on Scotland," said Mr. Sawin, slowly. "I never felt much drawed to Scotland, and I guess after to-night I shall give up all thoughts of ever going there. Folks that haven't got any more idea of the English language after all these years need a missionary, but I don't feel any call to be one. And as for their houses, there wasn't one single good two-story frame building in all the stereoptics that man throwed on the sheet. If it hadn't been for the band, I should have felt I'd wasted my fifteen cents' admission."—Youth's Companion.

Besides rice, teakwood forms the principal product of Siam.



BAD INSTRUCTORS.

"It is said that canaries can be taught to talk."

"Well, it is to be hoped they won't call in the parrots to teach them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SOFT FELLOW.

Miss Ascum—Have you really broken off your engagement to him?

Miss Flytte—Oh, yes. I just had to. He was getting too sentimental; began to talk to me about matrimony.—Philadelphia Press.

SUGGESTION.

"How did De Guy happen to give Laura an engagement ring so suddenly.'

"Why, they were out walking and she called his attention to a ring around the moon."—Chicago Record-Herald.

IN THE LONG RUN.

"Madge gave up that English earl, didn't she?"

"Yes, she's after a Russian coupt now."

"Well, she'll probably catch him if she studies Oyama's tactics—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ITS TOTAL DEPRAVITY.

The Good Trust—You know you have run up the price of eggs because you've got the visible supply cornered and there are no fresh eggs to be had.

The Bad Trust—Yes; the hens justify the means.—Chicago Tribune.

A GAINFUL LOSS.

"Yes; she has just lost her husband."

"Poor woman! Shall we not condole with her?"

"Congratulations would be more in order. She lost him via the divorce court."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

UNCLE ALLEN.

"It's all right, I suppose, for a woman to make an hourglass of herself if she wants to be in fashion," observed Uncle Allen Sparks, 'but her sands of life will run out a good deal quicker."—Chicago Tribune.

AN EXCEPTION.

Biff—Do you think perseverance is a good quality to cultivate?

Bang—No; I had to propose to my wife four times before she accepted me, and if I hadn't persevered so I'd have been a free man!—Detroit Free Press.

RUN IN THE FAMILY.

"You are smitten at an early age," remarked the beautiful girl, slapping at the first mosquito of the season.

"It's heredity," murmured the dying insect. "My father was only two days old, when he was mashed on a fat girl at a summer resort!"—Cleveland Leader.

WORST EVER.

Mrs. Brown—My husband has the worst case of insomnia I ever heard of.

Mrs. Green—Is he unable to sleep at night?

Mrs. Brown—Yes, and he can't even sleep in church.—Detroit Tribune.

MAKING AN EASY CONQUEST.

"Isn't this a bird of a bonnet?" asked she.

"It is more than that," replied the young man; "it is the bonnet of a bird."

After which the course of true love ran smoothly.—Houston Post.

A VERDANT JUDGE.

"That judge didn't seem to understand what moral turpitude meant."

"Well, I should say he didn't. He doesn't know turpitude from turpentine."—Galveston News.

GLORY.

"I know an English lady," boasted Mrs. De Style, "who can show eight quarterings."

"That's nothing," sneered Mrs. Muchwed. "I know a St. Louis lady who can show eleven different marriage certificates, and no two with the same man, eyether."

ALL FOR HIM.

"That's old Skinner. I earned $5 for him once."

"You mean you earned $5 doing some work for him?"

"Put it any way you like. I mean I earned the $5, but I never got it."—Philadelphia Press.

PRACTICALLY NOTHING.

"But have you any idea," asked his secretary of the treasury, "what it will cost to put the country on a war footing?"

"We don't need to figure on that," irritably answered the South American president. "In time of war the soldiers will go barefoot."—Chicago Tribune.

OPINIONS OF IMPORTANCE.

"Is he a man whose opinions count for much?"

"I should say so. He works in the weather bureau."—Chicago Journal.

An effort is being made to form an Actors' Union in England.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The American appetite for [illegible] and gewgaws evidently grows [illegible] the ability to satisfy it, and [illegible] of the freight brakeman want[illegible] tle stone on her finger or a[illegible] just as much as the lady of [illegible] box wants a collar and a [illegible]

Americans will hop[illegible] tal aberration of their [illegible] pion will prove only temp[illegible] the game as a profess[illegible] distracting one to follow[illegible] its effect upon Paul Mo[illegible] liam Steinitz, says the a[illegible] cript.

Commenting on the great British estates an[illegible] able possession[illegible] hands, London [illegible] there no United Stat[illegible] lish society [illegible] but it would not [illegible] able as it is," says the Boston Trans[illegible]

N. O. Nelson, a wea[illegible] St. Louis, sa[illegible] "Go[illegible] merely a hand[illegible] a bo[illegible] way of reassuring [illegible] wish to convince [illegible] be said that this [illegible] difficult of all [illegible] comments the New Y[illegible]

It is a curious fact [illegible] ers, speaking generally, [illegible] lovers of the mod[illegible] This is doubtless the reason [illegible] doctors for the most part [illegible] a figure in literature. Some [illegible] sorts take a special pleasure [illegible] ing at them, declares the [illegible] Medical Journal.

"The saving sense of [illegible] quality bred by stable, [illegible] dered conditions of [illegible] English the rare specimen of [illegible] at themselves, imports a [illegible] leaven into their pol[illegible] the bitterest foes to party [illegible] Parliament and men [illegible] footing in society, says [illegible] in Empire Review.

Gwandu, a town in A[illegible] between 10,000 and 15,000 [illegible] and is surrounded by a [illegible] poles, the top of [illegible] crowned by a human [illegible] are six gates, and the [illegible] each gate is laid with a [illegible] human skulls, the tongue [illegible] ment leading up to each [illegible] pavement is of snowy whiteness [illegible] ished to the smoothness of [illegible] the daily passage of hundreds [illegible] feet.

Investigation of the Packers

Very general interest has been [illegible] fested in the Government inves[illegible] now in progress into the [illegible] ducting business by the large [illegible] located in Chicago and [illegible] Much has been written [illegible] leged illegal and improper [illegible] business procedure connected [illegible] packing industry; but it seems [illegible] far no definite charge of any k[illegible] been sustained and no proof [illegible] or inequitable methods has been [illegible] closed to the public. While a [illegible] severe criticism of this great [illegible] interest is now passing over the [illegible] try it might be well to remember [illegible] the packers have had as yet no [illegible] tunity to make specific [illegible] many indefinite charges of [illegible] ing having never been formu[illegible] that a categorical answer [illegible] made.

The recent report of Com[illegible] Garfield, which embodied the [illegible] of an official investigation under [illegible] by the Department of Commerce [illegible] Labor of the United States, was [illegible] dication of the Western packers [illegible] this result having been unsuc[illegible] tempts in many quarters to discredit [illegible] were made.

In view of the situation as it [illegible] stands, however, attention may [illegible] ly be called to a few facts that [illegible] to popular clamor are now being [illegible] parently overlooked. For the [illegible] in this country has heretofore been [illegible] corded to all citizens whose affairs [illegible] sume prominence in the public [illegible] some of the facts that bear upon [illegible] relation of the packers to the [illegible] merce of the country may at [illegible] be briefly alluded to. It would [illegible] difficult to estimate the benefits [illegible] by the farmers of this country [illegible] ing from the energetic enterprise [illegible] the packers, for whatever is of [illegible] to the farmer is a gain to the [illegible] commerce of the country. [illegible] nected with their controversy [illegible] sive work no feature perhaps is [illegible] more important than their [illegible] seeking outlets all over the world [illegible] the surplus products of the [illegible] Our total exports of agricultural [illegible] ucts have gained but little [illegible] twenty years, and leaving out [illegible] total of all other farm products [illegible] far less in 1903 than in 1880. [illegible] packing house products [illegible] siderable gain during this period [illegible] cause an organized and powerful [illegible] has been behind them seeking [illegible] broader markets.

Besides the benefits reaped by [illegible] ers on account of the enterprise [illegible] energy exercised by the packers [illegible] taining commercial results by [illegible] trade, the great development [illegible] manufacture of packing house [illegible] ucts has added enormously to [illegible] value of all live stock raised [illegible] United States. The waste matter [illegible] twenty years ago, then an expense [illegible] the packer, is now converted [illegible] ticles of great value and, as an [illegible] nomic fact, this must correspondingly [illegible] increase the value to the farmer [illegible] every head of cattle marketed [illegible] numerous stock yards of the country. [illegible] Let these facts be remembered [illegible] now it is so popular to revile [illegible] great packing industry as deserving [illegible] condemnation. At least it must be [illegible] mitted that, so far, there is no adequate reason for the almost [illegible] mous howl that may be heard [illegible] where in the face of the Garfield [illegible] port above alluded to which practically exonerates the packers from [illegible] secure and indefinite charges that [illegible] been for some time past made the [illegible] ject of popular comment.

DON'T BE TOO KNOWING

When a girl [illegible] age of 18 she [illegible] as a woman [illegible] man.

She likes to believe that nothing shock her, and sometimes [illegible] story the point of which [illegible] tely does not see, merely so that [illegible] will not think her too [illegible] "green."

She does not appreciate her [illegible] cent that the very woman whose [illegible] and experience she is [illegible] emulating is easily amused in [illegible] ving her youth and the [illegible] young girls can never realize that [illegible] are the recipients of a beauty [illegible] rience that can only come to them [illegible] in life.

[illegible]s the deference and worship [illegible] a mankind pays her youth and [illegible] science.

[illegible] girls, don't try to be [illegible] oldly wise and [illegible] qualities echo the [illegible] tment and disillusionment [illegible] en do not turn to [illegible] oldly wisdom. They can [illegible] older women.

[illegible] that attracts them [illegible] her youth. Appreciate [illegible] gift.

[illegible] your youth. Have [illegible] be the easiest of all your [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] the most of [illegible] gh are to [illegible] n plenty for [illegible] [illegible] that with a [illegible] [illegible] pole, to [illegible] crowned [illegible] [illegible] are six [illegible] each gate [illegible] human [illegible] pavement [illegible] sweetest?" many would [illegible] ished to the [illegible] the daily [illegible] feet.

[illegible] charm of her [illegible] for, the glory [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] of you are trying to skip [illegible] perience, both bitter and sweet [illegible] bound to come, and from them [illegible] will gain the wisdom which [illegible] for your life work.

[illegible] are too young to be [illegible] the latter as yet, and without [illegible] the house of experience [illegible] built upon sand.—Washington [illegible]

CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES

[illegible] inner draperies or portieres in [illegible] library, drawing room or dining [illegible] are, first and last, to effect, the [illegible] oth, a coarse weave similar to [illegible] , but much more pliable, such [illegible] er's Bagdad. The tops of these [illegible] ualities, cotton, wool and [illegible] all hang with a peculiar [illegible] and grace. There are [illegible] leaves and colors in the cotton [illegible] ries, those in the rich dull [illegible] blues and browns, and some [illegible] ally attractive ones in sunset [illegible] tries, old English and Italian [illegible] s.

[illegible] are some striking designs [illegible] k, rich colors in Oriental [illegible] and linen taffetas, which [illegible] be extremely effective in [illegible] or dining room combined with [illegible] n or soft-tinted paper. One [illegible] sume prominence in the public [illegible] some of the facts that bear upon [illegible] relation of the packers to the [illegible] merce of the country may at [illegible] be briefly alluded to. It would [illegible] difficult to estimate the benefits [illegible] by the farmers of this country [illegible] ing from the energetic enterprise [illegible] the packers, for whatever is of [illegible] to the farmer is a gain to the [illegible] commerce of the country. [illegible] nected with their controversy [illegible] sive work no feature perhaps is [illegible] more important than their [illegible] seeking outlets all over the world [illegible] the surplus products of the [illegible] Our total exports of agricultural [illegible] ucts have gained but little [illegible] twenty years, and leaving out [illegible] total of all other farm products [illegible] far less in 1903 than in 1880. [illegible] packing house products [illegible] siderable gain during this period [illegible] cause an organized and powerful [illegible] has been behind them seeking [illegible] broader markets.

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[illegible] Used in a cutting [illegible] with cool and white china and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The American appetite for ... and gewgaws evidently grows ... the ability to satisfy it, and the ... of the freight brakeman wants a ... on her finger or at her ... as the city of th... box and a collar and a tiara.

Americans will hope that the ... in ... chess ch... will prove only temporary ... as a profession seems ... Boston Tra...

... pretend that nothing ... and sometimes laughs ... the point of which she for... does not see, merely so that ... think her too young ... does not appreciate for one ... that the very woman whose ... and experience she is envying ... is busily engaged in ... her youth and inexperience. ... never realize that ... the elements of a beautiful ... that can only come to them ... the reference and worship ... unbalanced feeds for youth and ... dear little girls, don't try to be ... and blase, for both ... qualities come through disen... and disillusionment. ... do not turn to young girls for ... wisdom. They can find that ... them in a young girl ... innocuousness and en... our youth. That ... of all your assets ... information as ... be the kind of ... benefit you all ... business is to ... the most of every moment. ... tears await ... into each life some ... brave face and ... to meet them. ... at her best?" is ... asked. ... question to answer, ... compensations, ... When is woman at ... would say be... girlhood is still ... of her woman... first radiance. ... girls, which so ... trying to skip. ... butter and sweet, ... and from them ... wisdom which will ... work. ... to be burdened ... yet, and without ... experience would ... and.—Washington

... of humor, ... early, and ... of all the conditions of life, gives a ... the rare quality of laughin... ... imparts a happ... ... be the kind of ... benefit you all ... Parliament and meet on a friend... ... business is to ... looking in society, says Lady Fa... ... the most of every moment. ... tears await ... into each life some ... brave face and ... to meet them. ... at her best?" is ... asked. ... question to answer, ... compensations, ... When is woman at ... would say be... girlhood is still ... of her woman... first radiance. ... girls, which so ... trying to skip. ... butter and sweet, ... and from them ... wisdom which will ... work. ... to be burdened ... yet, and without ... experience would ... and.—Washington

... Canada a town in Africa, contai... ... of about 15,000 inhabitan... ... completely by a palisade ... ... of every pole ten ... ... the approach ... ... with a pavement ... ... rolls the tops being the ... ... heading up to each gate. T... ... nowy whiteness ... ... the smoothness of ivory ... ... the age of hundreds of nat...

Investigation of the Packers.

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Besides the benefits reaped by ... ers on account of the enterprise ... ... energy exercised by the packers in ... ... forcing commercial results by fo... ... trade, the great development in ... ... manufacture of packing house by-p... ... ucts has added enormously to ... ... value of all live stock raised in ... United States. The waste mater... ... twenty years ago, then an expen... ... the packer, is now converted into ... ... cles of great value and, as an ... nomic fact, this must correspond... increase the value to the farmer ... every head of cattle marketed at ... numerous stock yards of the co... Let these facts be remembered ... now it is so popular to regard ... great packing industry as deser... condemnation. At least it must ... noted that, so far, there is no ... quate reason for the almost u... mous howl that may be heard ... where in the face of the Garfield ... port above alluded to which prac... ly exonerates the packers from the ... sorts and indefinite charges that ... been for some time past made the ... ject of popular comment.

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... ...es at the advance... ... is the very often likes to ... a worldly wise, experienced ... pretend that nothing ... and sometimes laughs ... the point of which she for... does not see, merely so that ... think her too young ... does not appreciate for one ... that the very woman whose ... and experience she is envying ... is busily engaged in ... her youth and inexperience. ... never realize that ... the elements of a beautiful ... that can only come to them ... the reference and worship ... unbalanced feeds for youth and ... dear little girls, don't try to be ... and blase, for both ... qualities come through disen... and disillusionment. ... do not turn to young girls for ... wisdom. They can find that ... them in a young girl ... innocuousness and en... our youth. That ... of all your assets ... information as ... be the kind of ... benefit you all ... business is to ... the most of every moment. ... tears await ... into each life some ... brave face and ... to meet them. ... at her best?" is ... asked. ... question to answer, ... compensations, ... When is woman at ... would say be... girlhood is still ... of her woman... first radiance. ... girls, which so ... trying to skip. ... butter and sweet, ... and from them ... wisdom which will ... work. ... to be burdened ... yet, and without ... experience would ... and.—Washington

...TAINS AND DRAPERIES.

... or portieres in ... room or dining ... effect, the ... weave similar to ... more pliable, says ... steps of differ... wool and silk ... a peculiar soft... there are fascinat... ... in the cotton ... the rich dull ... owns, and some ... ches in simple ... ish and Italian ... striking designs ... n liberty cre... affetas which ... effective in a ... combined with ... paper. One in ... golden browns ... combined with ... and velvets ... to be touched ... ...ar beyond the ... ...come. The ... not, however, ... very beauti... ...ught about ... and trans... ...eadily to ... ly silk has ... washable. ... white In... ...mbling ... white work ... effect, is fas... ... an edible ... in a dining ... ...te china and ... wonderfully ... obtained. The ... ...cottons are ... in effect, ... dark green and ... ...an ground com... ...ather green wall, ...scarlets add a ... a room in forest ... ...ws are very ... casement win... ...ite gray wall, ...delicate green ... straight, ...ches, is an effect ...

...BEEKEEPERS.

... fiber rela... ...like directing the ... ...ess is so well ... ...d in it. Bees ... ...s who learn ... ...wishes of the ... ...ons in rare cases. ... ...the separator, the ... artificial wax foundation have made beekeeping almost a pleasure.

Bees stand in high reports in examples of thrift, foresight and economy, yet it must be confessed they are arrant little burglars. The knight of the gold and brown armor going forth to gather with such laborious diligence his golden treasures seems almost a miraculous creature engaged in self-imposed Herculean task of turning twenty-five pounds of honey into one of comb.

He is crafty, systematic and ambitious to be rich; so with no thought but that of plunder he rifles the buckwheat patches, levies on the blossoming trees and seizes the coveted wealth of the clover fields. He has been seen to visit twenty flowers in a single moment.

If he finds one nectary dry he sucks another without delay. Unconsciously, indeed, he is doing the flowers a great service, but little he knows or cares, as he climbs from the lower flower to a bunch of those above, which are opened later, that he is leaving pollen on the female flowers and receiving polen from the upper male flowers to carry off. This helpful act is no concern of the sweet-toothed robber whose long, hairy tongue is busy filling the honey bag with richest nectar. Yet, curiously enough, upon each journey, he is careful to visit only one kind of flower.

Indeed, the natural history of the bee reads like a fairy tale. The honey bee is not a native of America, but every farmer should have a few hives of the little busy-bodied foreigners.—Correspondent Drovers Journal.

LINGERIE OUTFITS.

The lingerie outfits which are being displayed in the shops are elaborate but beautiful in the extreme. They display yards and yards of real Val. lace, both in inserting and edging, and are made very dainty when accompanied by tucks and a few shirrs.

It seems as if hats were getting too "young looking," in fact, more so every year, and this year carries out the idea to an astonishing degree. Matrons are wearing hats which several years ago were donned by young girls.

Pongee in all colors is now being turned out, and many handsome frocks are fashionable when made of this serviceable material. Trimmings and imported applique are to be had in all of the shades.

Hail again the advent of the white duck suit! It will be a feature of the summer wardrobe.

The novelties offered in the belt line are attractive. One is prettier than the other and their colorings are all that could be desired to correspond with the summer frocks.

The flowered nets are becoming quite a fad. They are being made up over taffeta and lined with the same colored chiffon.

Many batiste berthas will be used to transform some of the plain, left-over frocks of last summer.

PRETTY HANDS.

Women who are afraid to wash their hands for fear of making them chap can quiet their fears. Soap and water never yet injured a pair of hands; but there are ways and ways of washing the hands, and particularly in the winter.

Take warm water, and let it be soft, add a teaspoonful of borax powder to the water to soften it, and still more if necessary. Now take good soap and wash the hands well. Next rinse them, and when the hands are perfectly free from soap dry them perfectly, then rub a little skin food into them. Men's hands do not chap in winter because they wear thick gloves, so that their hands are not subjected to the extremes of heat and cold.

Women who are addicted to the reprehensible habit of biting their finger nails will find a remedy in keeping them polished. The nails, if very highly polished, feel brittle to the teeth, and there is not the same disposition to bite them. Women will not bite highly manicured nails. It is said that polish for the nails is going out of fashion, but still one sees it, for there is something very attractive about the gloss, a certain dainty finish which cannot be obtained in any other manner. Polishing the nails with the palm of the hand gives good results. Put a little polishing powder in one palm, rub the nails vigorously, and then polish them. This gives a deeper, pinker flush than the ordinary polisher, and is preferable.—Newark Advertiser.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Ornaments for the hair are worn with all evening dress, and while there are charming wreaths and sprays of flowers which give somewhat a flat appearance, the high feather, butterfly, or spray of flowers is more and more fashionable all the time. The hair is still worn in pompadour, but the pompadour is pushed more forward over the face, while the rest of the hair is either in a small knot on top of the head or in a soft, graceful coil low in the neck.—Harper's Bazar.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The food issued to the Japanese soldiers has lately undergone a great change.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoe easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Large oil wells have been discovered in the northern part of Roumania.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

St. Peter's, at Rome, is in the form of a cross 636 feet long and 450 feet wide.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

There are over a million goats in Montenegro.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Austria-Hungary has 18,000 medical men.

A Pitiful Sight

Is to see the little one so dear to us gradually sinking day by day by the drainage upon its system from the effects of teething. The wise mother gives Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial. It never fails to cure Cholera Morbus and Dysentery, Flux, etc.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c. bottle.

A High Penant.

When the American cruiser New Orleans came into San Francisco Bay on January 27, on her way from Guam to Mare Island to be paid off and go out of commission, she sported a homeward-bound pennant 550 feet long.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Her Crew Mutinied.

When they found out that the British steamship Brinkburne, at San Francisco, was loading a contraband cargo for Vladivostok, all her officers, the captain excepted, resigned. The Chinese crew also attempted to get ashore; but the customs officers had something to say as to that.

Great Britain's Wool Consumption.

In a recent consular report from Nottingham, England, it is stated that the figures of an expert statistician there show that there has been a great shrinkage in the consumption of wool in Great Britain. The average per capita since 1890 was given as follows: 1890 to 1894, 16.35 pounds; 1895 to 1899, 17.13 pounds; 1900 to 1904, 15.73 pounds. The alleged cause is disastrous droughts in Australia greatly increasing the price of wool. While the consumption declined from 524,600,000 pounds in 1900 to 466,900,000 in 1904, the estimated consumption of shoddy increased from 130,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 180,000,000 in 1904. The consumption of home-grown wool has steadily declined year by year, with only two breaks since 1870, when it amounted to 150,400,000 pounds; in 1904 it was only 94,100,000 pounds. The consumption of foreign wool increased year by year in the same period, with only one break, from 191,200,000 pounds in 1870 to 423,400,000 in 1901. Since then it has steadily declined. It is predicted that there will be an even greater consumption of shoddy and inevitably less consumption of wool in 1905 than in 1904.

COFFEE HEART.

Very Plain in Some People.

A great many people go on suffering from annoying ailments for a long time before they can get their own consent to give up the indulgence from which their trouble arises.

A gentleman in Brooklyn describes his experience, as follows:

"I became satisfied some months ago that I owed the palpitation of the heart, from which I suffered almost daily, to the use of coffee (I had been a coffee drinker for 30 years), but I found it very hard to give up the beverage.

"I realized that I must give up the harmful indulgence in coffee, but I felt the necessity for a hot table drink, and as tea is not to my liking, I was at a loss for awhile, what to do.

"One day I ran across a very sensible and straightforward presentation of the claims of Postum Food Coffee, and was so impressed thereby that I concluded to give it a trial. My experience with it was unsatisfactory till I learned how it ought to be prepared—by thorough boiling for not less than 15 or 20 minutes. After I learned that lesson there was no trouble. Postum Food Coffee proved to be a most palatable and satisfactory hot beverage, and I have used it ever since.

"The effect on my health has been most salutary. It has completely cured the heart palpitation from which I used to suffer so much, particularly after breakfast, and I never have a return of it except when I dine or lunch away from home and am compelled to drink the old kind of coffee because Postum is not served. I find that Postum Food Coffee cheers and invigorates while it produces no harmful stimulation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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"IT SAVED MY LIFE"

PRAISE FOR A FAMOUS MEDICINE

Mrs. Willadsen Tells How She Tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Just in Time.

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words.

"Before I wrote to you, telling you how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money on medicines besides, but it all failed to help me. My monthly periods had ceased and I suffered much pain, with fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing-down pains, and I was so weak I could hardly keep around. As a last resort I decided to write you and try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so thankful that I did, for after following your instructions, which you sent me free of all charge, my monthly periods started; I am regular and in perfect health. Had it not been for you I would be in my grave to-day.

"I sincerely trust that this letter may lead every suffering woman in the country to write you for help as I did."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

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Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

WANTED—Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who were drafted in Kentucky, (3) of mothers of soldiers who have been denied pension on account of their remarriages, (4) of men who served in the Federal Army, or (5) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased.

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The railroads seem very willing to have the private car lines brought under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A railroad President is authority for the statement that lines are paid mileage, without discrimination, and the question of excessive charges is a matter for the shipper to settle with the car lines, so long as there is no law to govern their rates. Car mileage paying has been decided to be as legal as the payment of rental for property.

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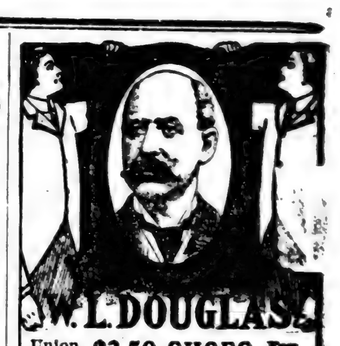

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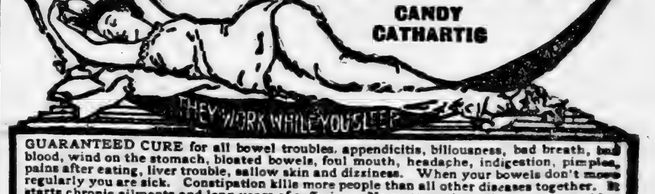

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make it the most widely chosen of all leavening agents. During this year 16,145,114 pounds have been sold (many orders coming in for car-load shipments), which is the largest business for a single factory in the world. This is only the inevitable result of the original Good Luck plan—to furnish the best baking powder in the world at the lowest price—10 cents a pound. Good Luck is the best because it is purest, because it produces the lightest, whitest, sweetest of baking. These results are due to its unequaled leavening force, to the fact that it contains no adulteration whatever. It is the most economical because it takes less to do the work than any other baking powder. If your dealer doesn't sell Good Luck let us know, and we'll see that you are supplied at once.

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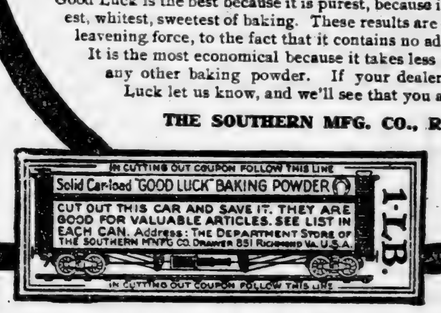

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Mo.

SMOKING MARIAHUANA.

WONDERFUL POWERS OF THE DRUG AS AN INTOXICANT.

Mexican Weed Prof. Starr Is Trying Drives Men to Murder and Madness, Besides Producing Visions of Demons—Its Use Prohibited in Mexico—Many Victims.

There will be some remarkable and exciting things done by Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, and the students of that institution if the published report is true that they have taken to smoking mariahuana, writes the Austin (Texas) correspondent of The New York Sun. It is stated that Prof. Starr dotes on the weed and recommends it as a substitute for tobacco. According to the published report he brought back great quantities of it from Mexico in his recent visit to that country and has invited the students to partake freely of it for scientific purposes.

Mariahuana is one of the most dangerous drugs found in Mexico. The weed grows wild in many localities in the southern part of that country. Its wonderful powers as an intoxicant have long been known to the natives and many are the wild orgies it has produced. So dangerous is mariahuana that in the City of Mexico and other Mexican cities the government keeps special inspectors constantly employed to see that the weed is not sold in the markets.

A few years ago it was found that many of the prisoners in the Belem prison in the City of Mexico were losing their minds. An investigation was started and the discovery was made that they were all addicted to the use of mariahuana, which was smuggled in to them for that purpose. Since then strict orders prohibiting the use of mariahuana by prisoners have been enforced.

The poisonous weed also finds favor among the soldiers, who mix it with tobacco and smoke it. The sale of the weed to the soldiers is strictly prohibited, and severe punishment is provided for any one guilty of the offense.

The habitual user of mariahuana finally loses his mind and becomes a raving maniac. There are scores and scores of such instances in Mexico. It is said that those who smoke mariahuana frequently die suddenly.

The smoking of mariahuana is a seductive habit. It grows upon a person more quickly and securely than the use of opium or cocaine.

Leaves of tobacco bear a close resemblance to leaves of the mariahuana weed. The latter is smoked in cigarette form or in a pipe the same as tobacco.

The first effect of smoking mariahuana is a slight headache. It comes after the first three or four draughts of smoke. A marked dizziness then sets in. Everything seems to move around the smoker, this whirl becoming faster and faster, until all sense of his surroundings is lost.

The next stage of the intoxication is full of terrors. Troops of ferocious wild animals march before the vision of the smoker. Lions, tigers, panthers and other wild beasts occupy his vision.

The wild animals are then attacked by hosts of devils and monsters of unheard of shapes. The smoker becomes brave and possessed of superhuman strength. It is at this stage of the debauch that murders are committed by the smoker. Many mariahuana crimes are committed in Mexico.

A short time ago a Mexican of the lower class living in the City of Mexico smoked a mariahuana cigarette. He became wildly insane and attacked and killed a policeman and seriously wounded three other officers. It required the combined strength of six policemen to overpower the madman and take him to prison.

A few Americans in Mexico have experimented with mariahuana. A few years ago Henry Hommert, a former well known citizen of San Antonio, purchased a large coffee plantation in southern Mexico. He was induced to try smoking mariahuana. He became addicted to the habit, which rendered him insane and finally resulted in his death.

In another instance the superintendent of a mine in Mexico, who was an American, became the object of hatred of one of the men in his employ. This Mexican mixed mariahuana with the American's tobacco. The latter was made wildly insane from smoking the mixture and made a vicious attack upon a party of miners. He was shot and killed in the affray.

MAGIC WHISTLE.

Caused Trouble in a Missouri Town And was Removed.

The City Council has ordered the screech-owl whistle, now on the water works power house over on the river, brought back to town and replaced on the electric light plant so as to sound the tocsin for fire.

This whistle was removed from the town power house last year as a health precaution. The engineer became fascinated over the noise it made and blew it on all occasions. If there was nothing to blow it for he turned it loose anyhow so as to keep his hand in. The operation of a screech-owl whistle grows on one like whisky. But no Keeley cure will restore to normal conditions the man who has fingered the valve of such a horror and lived. He becomes addicted to the habit for life. Men who needed the money offered to be engineer for nothing but to secure the weird privilege of tooting the dirge whistle.

The first night the screech-owl whistle was unninged here it broke up a colored revival meeting. Dogs howled lugubriously and rolled over in the streets. Horses butted their heads against the walls of their stalls. As the days went by and the engineer increased in proficiency temperance men took to hard drink and preachers quit damning cards and dancing in order to devote all their time to the greater evil.

To describe that whistle is beyond the ken of mortal man. The strongest work of pen and ink would be as thin air compared to the thing itself. It started with a mournful cadence like Rachel weeping for her loved and lost. Then it would roll up its sleeves, moisten its hands and send aloft a twisted wail that would shake the stars and bend the handle of the dipper. It wasn't exactly a whistle nor was it a screech. It was a sort of mixed melody like somebody had opened a vat of boiling water on a roomful of tom cats and the cats immediately began talking about it.

That awful blast has been known to make a red-headed girl's hair turn golden and to cause premature baldness where raven locks had flourished.

The citizens stood it for a week. Then they rose up as one man. The whistle was sent out of town in disgrace. It was coupled to the steam pipe over the water works plant down on the river, since which time no fish have come nearer than five miles of the reservoir and the real screech owl has gone out of business before its sinister mechanical rival.

And now the council is going to bring it back to town and limit its use to fire alarm. The code agreed on is: One blast, First Ward; two blasts, Second Ward; three blasts, Third Ward; four blasts; Fourth Ward; five blasts, Fifth Ward.—Macon (Mo.) Correspondence Chicago Chronicle.

DON CARLOS AS A REVOLUTIONIST.

The Pretended Pretender as He is in These Days.

Don Carlos has his palace on the Grand Canal, in Venice, says Vance Thompson, in Success Magazine. You may see him any day, driving at full speed in his electric launch through the silent waterways. As the yellow, whizzing launch appears the black gondolas scatter like waterflies. In foam and noise it passes, Don Carlos lolling on the red cushions, his handsome, dissatisfied wife beside him. Manned by flunkies in the red and yellow livery of Spain, it passes—a thing of noise and pomp and color, which has no business there, drumming, up the quiet waters of the canals. Don Carlos is a big man physically, his body vast—high and wide and profound; he is rosy, blond, bearded, with bulging eyes; so far as the look of him goes, he might sit on any throne with credit—this last of the kings in exile of the male branch of the Bourbons of Spain.

But he will never reign. That, perhaps, may be in store for Don Jaime, his son, who is with the Russian cavalry in the Far East. This pretender has found a more profitable occupation. Oh, men have died for him, true enough! Still in Biscay women pray darkly for the day when he shall come to his own. Round about Bilbao, good men—furious little royalists—go to jail for his joyous martyrs. Bankers so far away as Frankfort gamble money on his chance of reigning.

Don Carlos smiles skeptically in his blond beard. He has long been one of the lackeys of the Court of Alphonso XIII; that, but nothing. Whenever the ministry, or whenever the King, has need of a small revolt, which may be promptly repressed, and add thus to government prestige, the word is passed to the big pretender in Venice. Forthwith scores of frantic little arlists go out to be shot or jailed for him.

It is, I believe, a new industry. In time the pretended pretender may become a useful adjunct to every throne, just as the circus carries its pseudo "Rube" and the bad gambler his innocent looking "capper."

The Value of a Good Voice.

The voice has much to do with a boy's success in life, and it should be well cultivated. There are boys who speak up so that they can be heard a long distance every time they open their mouths, who are even more objectionable than a boy who mumbles. An over-loud, brassy voice, with a kind of defiant ring in it, is extremely unpleasant and is sure to make a bad impression. A voice with a whine in it is always irritating, and an insolent tone of voice has told against more than one boy when he has been in search of a position. The voice that is clear and distinct and at the same time deferential, is the voice that makes the best impression. Don't mumble, don't meech, don't whine, and don't use an insolent tone when you speak. You may think that it is A mouse may naturally be a "timid of no consequence how a boy speaks if he does his work properly, and faithfully, but I am sure that you are mistaken. There are other things to be taken into account besides doing one's work as it ought to be done, if a boy hopes to get on in this world. I know a young man nearly thirty years of age who is very thorough in his work and would long ago have been advanced to the position of foreman of the establishment in which he works but for the fact that he is boorish in his manners. The manner of one's speech, as well as one's general bearing, is considered at certain times apart from his work.—Written

INDIANS AND THE BOW.

WONDERFUL STORIES OF THEIR SKILL AS MARKSMEN.

They Frequently Sent Their Arrows Completely Through the Bodies of Animals at Which They Shot—Wounded Spaniards Through Their Armor.

A correspondent who signs himself "Early Settler" recently came out in an eastern Kansas newspaper with a communication which purported to be a narrative of personal pioneer experiences and observations, but which was, for the most part, if not wholly, an effusion of fanciful ideas. For instance, among other equally misleading statements, was the following:

"The prevailing idea regarding the effectiveness of the Indian with his bow and arrow is extremely erroneous. In the early days in Kansas I have seen a band of Indians armed with bows and arrows surround a buffalo and literally fill his hide with arrows, indeed to the extent that he presented the appearance of a mammoth porcupine. But none of these arrows seemed to penetrate to a sufficient depth to kill the beast or even disable him to any perceptible degree, and he was not conquered until he was actually overcome from exhaustion of the chase."

I shall not accuse this "Early Settler" of being an anonymous Ananias, for it may be that he has a very vivid imagination, or else a defective memory; nor could it have been that the particular tribe of Indians to which he refers was so exceedingly deficient in the art of archery. This art was the one above all others that was thoroughly mastered by the American Indian as a race. The youthful mind was, from the start, imbued with the importance and necessity of this particular accomplishment, and to "teach the young idea how to shoot" with the bow and arrow was the elementary principle of the aboriginal education.

"So great," says Dorsey, "was their skill in archery that they frequently sent their arrows completely through the bodies of animals at which they shot." Major John Dougherty heard that in some instances the arrows were sent with such force that they not only passed entirely through the bodies of the buffaloes, but even went flying through the air or fell to the ground beyond the animals. Another authority says:

"From his horse at full gallop the Indian will shoot 15 or 20 arrows a minute at flying buffaloes, all with sure aim and deadly effect." Washington Irving says that frequently a buffalo cow was killed on the spot by a single arrow; and Capt. Bonneville, in one instance, saw an Indian shoot his arrow completely through the body of a cow, so that it struck in the ground beyond. During the famous hunt of the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, on the western plains, Two Lance, an Indian chief, sent an arrow clear through a bison, the Duke retaining it as a souvenir of his hunt. Francis Parkman carried home a similar souvenir from the plains. In his "California and Oregon Trail" he describes a big buffalo hunt in which the Indians took part. He tells about seeing an Indian alighting from his horse by the side of a buffalo cow he had killed. "Riding up to him," says Parkman, "I found him in the act of drawing out an arrow which, with the exception of the notch at the end, had entirely disappeared in the animal. I asked him to give it to me, and I still retain it as a proof, though by no means the most striking one that could be offered, of the force and dexterity with which the Indians discharge their arrows." Charles Augustus Murray, while travelling in the west in the early '30s, saw the Indians on the plains send their arrows into the buffaloes to the feathers, and in some instances even burying a portion of the feathers in the flesh.

A Capt. Williams, of Missouri, in his journal of an expedition on the plains in 1807, published by David H. Coyner in Cincinnati, in 1847, describes a buffalo hunt by the Kansas Indians, in which he says: "A single arrow in several instances would despatch a large bull, and when the carcass was opened by the Indians to get the arrows they were found to have passed from the flank obliquely through the body and lodged against some of the bones on the other side. It is common for an arrow to pass completely through the body when not striking a bone." The Rev. Samuel Allis, a missionary among the western Indians, who often accompanied them on their buffalo hunts, says: 'They often make a charge on a herd of 1000 or 1200, killing 400 or 500 at one surround. An Indian knows when he shoots a buffalo in the heart; he often does it at the first shot."

Buell's "History of the Plains" says: "The bow is the natural weapon of the wild tribes of the west. At short distances it is a terribly effective arm, and the Indian expert can seize five to ten arrows in his left hand and despatch them with such rapidity that the last one will be on its flight before the first one touches the ground. In close quarters they prefer to rely on it to depending on the rifle, as it can be of deadly force at from 30 to 40 yards, and creating a bad wound at a much greater distance. In buffalo hunting, where the horseman can approach near, it is invaluable and economic, and is often buried to the feathers."

In the chronicles of the Coronado expedition we find it stated of the plains Indians that in war and the chase they used the bow and arrow with great skill. On one occasion an Indian was seen to shoot a buffalo bull right through both shoulders with an arrow, "which," the narrator added "would be a good shot for a musket." Cabeca de Vaca, the early Spanish explorer, in his narratives printed in 1542, says of the Indians whom he encountered in this country: "They are all archers. The bows they use are as thick as the arm and of 11 or 12 palms in length, which they discharge at 200 paces with so great exactness that they never miss."

In one conflict some of De Vaca's men were wounded. "We found them," he declares, "traversed from side to side by arrows, and although some had on good armor, it did not afford sufficient protection against the nice and powerful archery of which I have spoken." Some of his men that day swore that they had seen two oaks, each as thick as the lower part of the leg, pierced through from side to side by arrows, and De Vaca himself saw "an arrow that had entered the foot of an elm the depth of a palm." "The buffalo or bear could not withstand the fatal effect of these well-directed shafts," he concludes.—Kansas City Journal.

THE HE-SAID GIRL.

Sometimes Nature Makes a Fine Woman of Her, But Rarely.

Did you ever notice a group of little girls between the ages of 14 and 18 chatting away in a corner? The next time you sit near such a group listen and hear if about every tenth word is about what "he said." If it is, you have found some more of the "he-said" girls, and they are not the nicest little girls in the world. The "he-said" girls are likely to loiter down town after school too late to help their mothers with the afternoon work. They are likely to wear a little better clothes than their fathers can afford, so that the neighbors wonder what their mothers can be thinking about. The "he-said" girls also too often think more of the boys than of their books, and frequently fail to get through school. They are in for a good time, and have nothing in their heads but hairpins and two-steps.

Sometimes nature takes a girl out of the "he-said" family and makes a fine woman of her, but generally she gets to going out to parties and is developed before her time, and either marries and fades at 20, or hangs on after all the other girls are married off and takes generation after generation of young boys to raise by hand, and becomes known as "grandma" in the crowd.

There is nothing so sweet as a simple, frank, open-hearted girl. But the boy-struck girl is an abomination. The whole matter rests with the girl's mother. She can either bring up one of the "he-said" girls or she can have a daughter to be proud of.—Emporia Gazette.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

It is said that over $1,000,000 worth of diamonds are stolen from the diamond mines in South Africa every year.

A parade was recently held in Manila, and among the civic bodies that marched were the official rat catchers. They all carried their rat traps in their hands.

There is a belief among the South Sea islanders that no man can enter paradise who has lost a limb. For this reason it sometimes happens that a man will choose to die rather than submit to amputation.

The Krupp company at Essen, Germany, is making field guns of paper now, and it is said that they are about half the weight of the steel guns, and are nearly as powerful, and have nearly the same length of life.

After many years of trials the introduction of rubber in a commercial sense has been established in Hawaii. Six years ago a rubber plantation was started at Nahiku, but little had been heard of the venture until recently. Now the trees have been found in a condition to produce rubber, and the work of gathering sap probably will soon begin.

A new vegetable has been introduced into France by M. Labergerie, and M. G. Bonnier has reported on it to the Academy of Science. It is a species of wild potato which grows where there is plenty of moisture, while the ordinary potato does better in dry soil. The plant is a native of Uruguay, and the species which M. Labergerie is cultivating is known as the Solanum Oommetani, and will yield more than ninety thousand pounds an acre on ground which suits it.

Richard Strutt, a son of Lord Rayleigh, has invented a clock that will run for two thousand years. The motive power is a small piece of gold leaf, which is electrified by means of a very small quantity of radium salt. The gold leaf bends away from the metal substance and keeps moving under this influence until it touches the side of the containing vessel. At the moment of contact it loses its electrical charge and then springs back and is again electrified, and the process is repeated. It is thought that a thoroughly reliable clock could be made with the use of radium salt for $1000.

Profitable Inventions.

No one class of inventions has been so profitable both to the manufacturer and the inventor as musical instruments and appliances for same. Numerous improvements to the piano have been a source of large fortunes, and various devices are at present being continuously applied. Radically new instruments possessing real merit are the inventions needed in this line. The public is always ready to adopt almost anything new in both wind and stringed instruments.—Inventor.

Negro Prisoner Found Dead in Jail.

Decatur, Ala.—A negro who gave his name as Dan Beard was found dead in the city jail Monday. He was arrested Sunday night by Police Officer Thomas Pearson on the charge of drunk and disorderly.

When the officer arrived at the jail with Beard the prisoner put up a fight and Officer Pearson struck him over the head with a club. Dr. E. J. Conyngton, one of the best physicians in the city, after an examination, said the negro died from the excessive use of whisky. Later some of the negro physicians examined the negro and said the lick over his head caused death. The case is in the hands of the coroner's jury. There is considerable excitement in the city over the affair on account of the recent negro trouble here in which three negroes were sentenced to hang. The best people of the Decaturs do not blame Officer Pearson in the least for his actions, as they believe the officer justifiable. It is rumored on the streets late tonight that several prominent negroes will try to get an indictment against Officer Pearson.

Student Drowned.

Marion, Ala.—M. L. Harris, of Russellville, a student of Marion Military institute, was drowned in Cahaba river Monday while attempting to swim the stream, which was swollen by recent rains. A party of about fifty citizens are dredging the river Monday night for the remains.

Monday, the weekly holiday at the Marion Military institute, the boys having been successful not only in athletics but in their studies, a fishing party was granted by the faculty. A party of a dozen left Monday morning for the Cahaba river, accompanied by Professors Kellogg and Thomas.

Harris attempted to swim the river, as did several other students. Harris' strength failed and his cries for help were responded to by Professor Kellogg and Cadet Shivers, but he rose only once and went down to death.

Small Wreck on Southern.

Pell City, Ala.—A small wreck on the Southern railway Monday night at 8:30 near Pell City delayed the passenger traffic several hours.

A freight car loaded with pig iron on an extra train going east was derailed and thrown across the track a few miles east of Pell City. No one was seriously injured.

Passenger train No. 37, due to arrive in Birmingham at 10:05, was several hours late. It came by the way of Childersburg from Anniston. The east-bound train leaving Birmingham at 11:30 was also dispatched by the way of Childersburg.

Two Highwaymen Caught in Ensley.

Ensley, Ala.—George Young and James Rapier, two well known young men of this city, were arrested Monday by the police and lodged in the city jail, charged with committing highway robbery. It is claimed that the young men attempted to hold up several different persons Saturday night. One of the men who was held up secured a revolver from Young and it was in this way that the officers worked up the case.

Boys Engaged in Battle.

Huntsville, Ala.—In a battle between negroes and white boys at a swimming hole near town Sunday afternoon, Charlie Taliaferro, of Jackson county, and Burt Novel, of this city, both negroes, were shot. A bullet penetrated Taliaferro's neck and the injury is fatal. No arrests have been made.

Jail Escape.

Birmingham, Ala.—Charlie Ford, a white man who was acting as stevedore or trusty, and Will Short, a negro, escaped from the city prison between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock Monday morning, by cutting a hole 20x10 inches through the brick wall on the northern side of the jail.

Fertilizer Sales Short.

Columbus, Ga.—The Columbus warehouse men when interviewed declared that their sales of fertilizer this year are from 20 to 25 per cent. short, as compared with the sales up to the corresponding date last year. Of the guano sold here about half is taken by East Alabama farmers.

Killed by Dirt Car.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Artie Johnson, aged 7 years, was killed instantly Saturday in the brick yards of the South Knoxville Brick Company by a dirt car running over him. The boy was playing on the track and did not see the car.

Residence Burned.

Trenton, Tenn.—Tulis Taylor's residence, in the Sixth district, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Insurance $1,100.

OLAF SCHIVE,

Watchmaker And Jeweler

Horn's Drug Store

Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Thorsby Business Directory

Commercial Club OF THORSBY

DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South

A. M. Johnson

Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY

General Merchandise

G. W. Freeman

SHOES, ETC.

Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Tobacco and Cigars.

Thorsby Winery —Co.—

Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

A. HORN

Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.

LICENSED PHARMACIST

E. H. Adams

General Merchandise

Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N HORNSBY

General Merchandise

J. R. PARNELL

General Merchandise.

"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.

J. K. ORR SHOE

J. L. FOSS

Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wisham

Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby Inn

G. C. Michelson, Prop.

Good Beds and Meals

A Langville & Son

BLACKSMITHS and HORSESHOERS

Dealers in

WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman

Brick Yard.

J. BICE

Charcoal Ovens

VOL. III.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Current Events Gathered as They Happen.

Store and Masonic Hall Blown Up.

Guntersville, Ala.—At 11 o'clock Friday night the people of Guntersville were rudely awakened by a terrific explosion which was followed instantly by by a second of great force, which shook the foundations of the buildings. Those who were yet on the streets say that at the sound of the second explosion flames shot skyward for 200 feet and instantly the whole was ablaze. The building was a two story wooden structure. The lower story was used by the Masons and Red Men lodges. The lower story was used for a store and was at the time occupied. The building was blown to atoms, parts being scattered over adjoining premises. Most of the effects of the Masons were saved, having been blown some distance and picked up by parties.

The only explosives in the building, says the man in charge of the store, were a 50-pound can of powder and a barrel of kerosene oil. The plan[illegible] from the building blown away [illegible] very decidedly the odor of burnt powder.

Killed in Mine.

Birmingham, Ala.—Alonzo Austin, lately employed by the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company at their mines at Horse Creek, was killed by a coal shot in the mines at the latter place Thursday. At the time of the accident another miner by the name of John Watkins was working close by the unfortunate man.

From the statement by a younger brother who was working in the mine when the accident took place it appears that Austin applied a light to a dynamite fuse in order to blast some rock, the light seemingly did not ignite and he went away from the place for a few minutes and returned to make a second attempt to light the fuse. He was leaning over the dynamite when it exploded, and he was struck and killed instantly.

He was a nephew of C. W. Austin, ex-chief of police of Birmingham. The deceased was 25 years of age.

State Files Bill.

LaFayette, Ala.—Considerable interest was aroused in this community by the filing of a bill in the chancery court of Chambers county by the state of Alabama against the LaFayette Railway Company to prevent the latter from tearing up its track and dismantling its road. The railroad people claim that they cannot operate the road profitably, and have a right to discontinue operating when this case. The next session of the chancery court is held June 12th, and the case will probably be decided at that time.

Hurt in a Runaway.

Anniston, Ala.—Z. T. Weaver [illegible] was near Weavers. Had both [illegible] of his right leg broken Friday. [illegible] was badly lacerated and his head [illegible] in a runaway accident on [illegible] Street. Medical attention was [illegible] him; he was carried home, going [illegible] as Weavers by rail. While [illegible] wounds are not necessarily [illegible] a fatal character.

To Have a New Warehouse.

[illegible], Ala.—A [illegible] company [illegible] and the [illegible] up and [illegible] will be commenced [illegible] finished for the [illegible] and sell cotton [illegible] advancing [illegible] when completed will [illegible] storage capacity of six or [illegible] thousand bales of cotton.

Big Award Made.

Huntsville, Ala.—A judgment [illegible] was awarded by a jury in the United States court Friday in the case of the heirs of J. W. Sicils against the Southern railway. Sicils was killed at the depot in Florence by a [illegible] freight car of the Southern and the heirs sued for $30,000.

Surveyors Out for New Railroad.

Huntsville, Ala.—News has reached here that a party of surveyors have left Stephyville coming toward Huntsville surveying the route of the Nashville and Huntsville Interurban Railway. The right of way [illegible] has been secured through Limestone county into the northern part of Madison and the surveying party is expected here in a short while.

Shipping Strawberries North.

Cullman, Ala.—The first carload shipment of strawberries has been made by Charles Doppe, manager of the German Farmers' Association. They were consigned to Turnbull & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Jail.

Thorsby

Business Directory

Commercial Club
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DEFINITE and RELIABL
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A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatesse

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL
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Dealers in
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C. L. Forsma
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Charcoal Ovens

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., MAY 18, 1905. NO. 8

ALABAMA NEWS.

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Guntersville, Ala.—At 11 o'clock Friday night the people of Guntersville were rudely awakened by a terrific explosion which was followed instantly by a second of greater force, which shook the foundations of the buildings. Those who were yet on the streets at the sound of the second explosion saw flames shot heavenward fully [illegible] instantly the Masonic hall was [illegible]. The building was a two-story structure. The upper story was occupied by the Masons and the lower offices. The lower story was occupied by a store and was at the time filled with goods. The building was blown to atoms, the pieces being scattered over adjoining premises. Most of the effects of the Masons were saved, having been thrown some distance and picked up by [illegible]. The explosives in the building, per the man in charge of the store, were a 25-pound can of powder and a barrel of kerosene oil. The planks from the building blown away have retained considerably the odor of burnt powder.

Killed in Mine.

Birmingham, Ala.—Alonzo Austin, employed by the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company at their mines at [illegible] was killed by a coal fall in the mines at the latter place Thursday. At the time of the accident another miner by the name of John Talkins was working close by the deceased man.

From the statement by a younger miner who was working in the mine when the accident took place it appears that Austin applied a light to a dynamite fuse in order to blast some rock. The light seemingly did not ignite and he went away from the place for a few minutes and returned to make a second attempt to light the fuse. He was leaning over the dynamite when it exploded, and he was struck and killed instantly.

He was a nephew of C. W. Austin, chief of police of Birmingham. The deceased was 25 years of age.

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Hurt in a Runaway.

Anniston, Ala.—W. Z. T. Weaver, who lives in Weavers, had both bones of his leg broken Friday, his face lacerated and his head cut in addition. Dr. Noble's attention was given and he carried home, going as far as he did by rail. While badly injured his wounds are not necessarily fatal.

To Have a New Warehouse.

A [illegible] thousand dollar company has been organized and necessary stock has been taken. The erection of the building will be commenced in time for the fall trade. The cotton and fertilizers [illegible] business. The warehouse completed will have a capacity of six or eight thousand bales.

Award Made.

Anniston, Ala.—A judgment for $1,000 awarded by a jury in the circuit court Friday in the suit of J. W. Stutts against the railway. Stutts was killed in Florence by a wild engine of the Southern and his suit was for $50,000.

Out for New Railroad.

Anniston, Ala.—News has reached here that a corps of surveyors have been coming toward Huntsville over the route of the Nashville-Interurban Railway. The right of way for the road is said through Lincoln county and the northern part of Madison county is expected to be secured.

Shipping Strawberries North.

Anniston, Ala.—The first carload of strawberries has been shipped from here. Charles Dippe, manager of the German Farmers' Association, has charge of the shipment. The berries were consigned to Turnbull & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Killed a Man Long Ago.

Birmingham, Ala.—Joseph Cranberry, a former resident of Birmingham, according to telegrams received in Birmingham, has made a confession to the police at Butte, Mont., that in 1888 he killed a man in Birmingham. The messages received here announce also that at periods Granberry is not in his senses, and has attempted his life. It is stated that upon hearing newsboys call out "All about the murder," that he made an effort to throw himself out of a window and was prevented by an officer.

Granberry killed a man named Tom Lewis on the corner of First avenue and Nineteenth street, sixteen years ago. People who remember the killing say that Granberry was justifiable and that if brought back he could not be convicted. No efforts are being made to have the man brought back for trial. He is of good family and married into a prominent family at Columbia, Tenn.

Died on Table.

Union Springs, Ala.—George Wright died suddenly here Thursday at the sanitarium. He was a brother of Mr. John W. Wright, whose family resides here, and was engaged in railroad construction in Tennessee. He received an injury recently that incapacitated him for work and made a surgical operation necessary. He expired while on the operating table and under the influence of chloroform.

W. E. Lightfoot, of this county, was bitten on the forefinger of his left hand a few days ago by a rattlesnake. He was in town to receive medical attention and said he had suffered greatly from the effects of the snake bite.

Leg Broken When Car Lever Slips.

Gadsden, Ala.—James Powell, section foreman on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road, happened to a bad accident at Littleton Friday morning while assisting in the placing of a loaded car back on the track. Mr. Powell and the regular train crew were trying to get the car on the track and were using a jack to aid them. Finally the jack was placed on a loose cross-tie, which was thrown violently to one side when the jack slipped off, striking Mr. Powell on the left leg and breaking it just above the ankle.

Successful Raid.

Troy, Ala.—Deputy Collector Russell and Deputy Marshall Collier have returned from a raid in Houston county. They raided an illicit distillery near Cottonwood, said to belong to Walker Mercer, destroying two complete outfits and a quantity of beer and rum. Mercer was brought before Commissioner Tutwiler, pleaded guilty and was bound over to the fall term of United States court, to await the action of the federal grand jury.

Carpenter Confesses.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—John Carpenter, the negro who has just been tried for the killing of Stewart Champion, has been sentenced. The death sentence was pronounced by Judge Foster, and the time set was the 23rd of June. When Carpenter heard the sentence he became excited, but had very little to say. He denied the crime, but said it was all right. Later when being escorted to the jail by Deputy Latham and his attorney he admitted that it was he that shot and killed Mr. Champion.

Greensboro Tragedy.

Greensboro, Ala.—In a difficulty Thursday night on the streets in this place, just before midnight, Bolin Dugger shot with a pistol and instantly killed Fred Breitenbach.

Dugger is the son of Sheriff G. W. Dugger, and is a young man 18 years old. Breitenbach was a printer about the same age.

The affair is a great shock to this community, and is very much deplored by the friends of all parties. Dugger immediately gave himself up and is now in custody.

Fifth Well

Huntsville, Ala.—The New York Alabama Oil Company has begun drilling a fifth well at Hazle Green. The company is following the instructions of government geological experts in locating its wells and has not failed to find natural gas in any of them.

Bridgeman Killed.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—M. Chisolm, a night bridge watchman employed by the Alabama Great Southern railway, was knocked off a trestle about six miles south of this place by the Pan-American and killed instantly late Thursday afternoon. It seems that Chisolm was inspecting the trestle when he discovered it was afire. He had extinguished the flames and was crawling up between the cross-ties. He was deaf and did not hear the approaching train. His body was dashed into the bottom of the stream. The train backed up and brought the mangled body to the city. The deceased is survived by a wife and several children, who reside here.

A HUNDRED KILLED

And Much Damage Done by an Awful Tornado at Snyder, Oklahoma.

A LARGE NUMBER INJURED.

Communication Established With Snyder Relief and Provisions Sent to the Town.

Snyder Okla.—At midnight Thursday night all estimates of the number of persons killed by last night's tornado exceed 100, and 150 persons were injured. Ninety-five persons are known to be dead, several are missing, and a number of the injured are in a critical condition. The wounded found sheiter in an improvised hospital until tonight, when they were taken to hospitals in Guthrie and Oklahoma City. The financial loss is estimated at $350,000.

Vernon, Tex.—The first train from Snyder since the tornado struck that town Wednesday night arrived here at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Passengers of this train gave a story of fearful loss of life and property destruction.

Snyder is about a mile square. The tornado struck the town just a little west of the southwest corner of the township. Its pathway was about a half mile wide, and in this trip there is not a vestige of anything left, and in places the ground is literally ploughed up. To the west of the pathway everything is devastated with the exception of one or two stone stores. The course of the tornado was due northeast.

Snyder is crossed by two tracks of the Frisco system, one traverses the town just a little north of its center, and runs east and west. The other runs north and south, about half way between the center of the town and the eastern edge. Not a thing remains north and west of the junction of these tracks, except the depot building and a water tank, both twisted.

The tornado struck the town at 7:40 p. m. Just preceding it there was a heavy rainstorm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and deafening thunder. Nearly all of the homes in Snyder had storm cellars, and during this heavy downpour many sought sheiter in these cellars.

Left Their Refuge.

Then there was a let-up of perhaps ten minutes, during which time many thinking that the storm, had broken, left their places of refuge and returned to their houses. Then, with a deafening rumbling noise, the funnel-shaped cloud dipped to the earth, apparently two miles from the town, and with appalling velocity crashed through the town. Many were caught between their houses and the storm cellars and killed outright. Others remained in their houses and perished when the houses were demolished.

The first intimation the outside world had of the cyclone was at 7:40 o'clock when the long distance operator at Hobart heard the long distance operator in the Snyder exchange scream. The cause of this scream was the destruction of the Snyder telephone building, which was a long narrow wood building, and which was split half in two by the wind, the break occurring where the switchboard was fastened to the wall. As the wind whipped off the front end of this building, a heavy piece of wood was driven into the side of the head of the manager, who was sitting at his desk. The operator taking in the situation, gave a scream which was heard over the telephone at Hobart. A young man who was in the exchange at the time grabbed the operator and fairly slung her in a glass booth near by and slammed the door. The glass in this booth was not even cracked.

Round House Demolished.

The immense solid stone Frisco round house here was completely demolished, and not a stone that was in the structure has yet been located. Not an engine was in the round house at the time. A box car loaded with sacks of cement was scattered over two miles. Another box car loaded with broom straw, that was standing by the car of cement, was overturned, but the broom straw was not disturbed by the wind.

The two cotton gins of the town were completely demolished. One of the boilers standing had all the steam-fittings blown off and the iron door to this boiler was found two miles to the northeast. As an instance of the suction force of the wind, a substantial stone building in the southwest portion of the place, just east of where the cyclone first struck the town, had its entire front literally pulled out. This building is fully twenty yards from the path of the tornado. It was a gambling hall and all the paraphernalia is in plain view.

Guthrie, Okla.—The latest official reports from the tornado-stricken town of Snyder, Okla., place the list of dead at ninety-five. Other rumors advance this figure to one hundred. It is highly probable that the death list when accurately tabulated will reach 130.

Of those injured, there are various reports, reaching from 100 to 150.

Fire Broke Out.

To add to the general confusion and distress after the tornado had passed, fire broke out and burned up all that remained of the buildings in the business blocks. So far it has not been possible to find out whether or not any bodies were cremated, but it is highly probable that such was the case.

Horses Killed.

About seventy-five head of horses and cattle were killed on the town site. A committee was set to work to remove carcasses.

Blown Sixty Miles.

Fort Cobb, Okla.—Many law books, letters, photographs, bank books and papers were picked up here, having been blown here from Snyder, a distance of sixty miles. The storm did little damage here.

A Fearful Explosion.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Twenty persons are known to be dead and more than 100 others were injured in the railroad wreck and dynamite explosion which occurred early Thursday morning on the Pennsylvania railroad in the southern part of the city. That no more persons were killed is considered remarkable by the Pennsylvania officials, as a full box car of dynamite exploded, directly at the middle of the heavy express train.

A scene of horror followed the explosion of the dynamite. The passenger cars and some of the freight cars instantly took fire. As the reverberation of the terrific explosion died away, the agonizing cries of the injured could be heard. Men and women came tumbling and climbing from under the wreckage. No one for the moment seemed to know what to do, and many of the passengers, momentarily seized with terror, ran wildly about the fields on the north side of the railroad or waded into the shallow waters of the river, which parallels the railroad on the south. Realizing their safety and the danger still threatening others, the frightened passengers soon began the rescue of the living. As they approached the wreck another explosion occurred which sent them scurrying away. Fearing that the entire train might be loaded with dynamite, no one dared go near the wreck. Finally the railroad men who knew the contents of the burning freight train led the way and the uninjured passengers followed.

Storm in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Two fatalities, several minor injuries and serious damage throughout the state, resulting from an extraordinary rain and electric storm, accompanied by high winds and hail, are reported from cities throughout Indiana. Ernest Johnson was killed by lightning at Nora, while Edward Martin, a laborer is dead from the same cause at Union City. A number of slight injuries by lightning are reported from various parts of the state. Hail inflicted serious damage upon crops, fruit, greenhouses and residences. One man was knocked unconscious by a hail stone at Logansport.

At Elkhart, Mrs. Elbert R. Burns died of fright during the storm. Telephone and telegraph service is seriously crippled.

Tornado Reaches Missiouri.

Platte City, Mo.—A tornado struck the town of Hampton, eight miles southwest of here, Wednesday night, and several persons were injured, though none were killed. A drug store, a general store and a blacksmith shop were demolished and half a dozen residences were badly damaged.

The public school building at Benten was struck by lightning during a severe rain storm. A number of school children were shocked, but no one was badly hurt. Montevallo, 20 miles southeast of here, sustained much damage from a wind storm. Several residences were destroyed, but no lives were lost.

Lieutenant Ross Is Drowned.

Newport News, Va.—First Lieut. Moses R. Moss, of the artillery corps, stationed at Fort Monroe, was drowned in the moat at that post early Sunday. He was riding a bicycle along the cement walk which skirts the moat, when the chain broke, precipitating him into the water. Lieutenant Ross was 25 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Washington and Jefferson college. He was with the volunteer army in the war with Spain.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO

Sweeps Over Kansas, Destroying Many Lives—Injured Many—Town Ruined.

TWENTY-SIX MORE DEAD.

May Go Higher—Country Districts to Hear From—One House Standing in Stricken Section.

Marquette, Kans.—Twenty-six persons are known to have been killed and over forty-four were injured in a tornado, the most disastrous in the history of Central Kansas, which swept over this portion of the state at midnight. One large section of Marquette, where the principal loss of life occurred, was entirely wiped out. Reports from the surrounding country shows that the destruction to life and property was widespread and the list of dead and injured is growing constantly.

A store room belonging to Olaf Olson, a furniture dealer, has been converted into a temporary morgue and at 9:30 o'clock twenty-four bodies had been brought in. Following the storm the utmost confusion prevailed and it will be some time before the actual extent of the storm is known.

State of Panic.

When daylight broke over the town it found the entire population in a state of panic. Business was entirely suspended and everyone who escaped injury turned his attention toward aiding the wounded.

The tornado formed three miles south of Marquette and did not spend its force until it had passed many miles north of the town. In Marquette the residence portion west of the main street suffered the principal damage. The houses in the course of the tornado were all, with two or three exceptions, completely wrecked. In this section there was a number of modern residences of which only one, the home of R. A. Thompson, was left standing.

The Swedish Lutheran and Methodist churches were among the first buildings struck, and they together with the parsonage adjoining the Methodist church, were demolished.

Yesterday afternoon had been hot and oppressive, the atmosphere loaded with electricity. Late in the evening a terrific rain storm broke over the town. The rain continued to fall in torrent until 11:50 o'clock Monday night, when the tornado struck. Within less than five minutes it had wrought its terrible work and passed on. Telegraph and telephone wires were carried down and it was several hours before the outside world could be appraised of the plight of the city.

Clearing the Debris.

It was not until 8 o'clock that physicians and surgeons began arriving from surrounding towns. In the meantime dozens of willing hands set to work to clear away the debris and extricate the dead and injured. The Swedish Lutheran parsonage and several private residences were turned into temporary hospitals, while aid was asked from other towns and physicians were sent from Salina and many nearby places.

Marquette is a town of 1,500 people in McPherson county. It is in the exact center of Kansas and in the richest farming country in the state.

Distinguished Educator Dead.

Auburn, Ala.—Dr. O. D. Smith, professor of mathematics in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute for over twenty years, and one of the best known instructors in Alabama, died here suddenly Sunday.

Farmer Killed by Son-in-Law.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A special from Terrell, I. T., says that in a street duel Sunday between Joe Matthews, a farmer, and Bruce Roberts, Matthews was instantly killed. Matthews had objected to the attention of Roberts to his daughter. Saturday he learned they were married, and meeting them on the public road fired on Roberts, frightening the latter's team, the bride being injured in a runaway.

The father took the daughter to his home Saturday and when the father and his son-in-law met at the livery stable, Matthews fired at once, and Roberts returned the fire, killing Matthews.

Violate Sunday Laws.

St. Louis, Mo.—Six saloon keepers were arrested in St. Louis county Sunday on charge of violating the Sunday closing law by selling liquor. It is stated that one of them is also a justice of the peace.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

L. V. STABLER, M. D
Physician & Surgeon
Office Over Horn's Drug Store
Thorsby, Alabama

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 9 to 1 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama.

PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.
Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old	

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon Calera, Ala.

F. M. Foshee, of Clanton, is with the above house and would be pleased to have all Chilton county people call on him.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

Courage

There are who, bending supple knees,
Live for no end except to please,
Rising to fame by mean degrees;
But creep not thou with these.

They have their due reward; they bend
Their lives to an unworthy end—
On empty alms the toll expend
Which had secured a friend.

But be not thou as these, whose mind
Is to the passing hour confined,
Let no ignoble fetters bind
Thy soul, as free as wind.

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare
The truth thou hast, that all may share;
Be bold proclaim it everywhere;
They only live who dare.

—Sir Lewis Morris.

TWO of a KIND

BY J. C. PLUMMER

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Mr. Philip Thompson's eyes strayed over to a map of the United Kingdom hanging against the office wall.

"A dangerous coast the northeastern part of Scotland, Captain McLeod," he said carelessly, "a likely place for a wreck."

"Ferry," assented Captain McLeod. "Then there's the Orkneys and the Shetlands, bad places those in a fog, Captain."

The Captain nodded and looked at Mr. Thompson, then he looked out of the window.

"You are going to take the Curlew to Gottenburg," continued Mr. Thompson, "and you'll come back in ballast. You'll probably take a northern route which will about bring you off that coast. It's autumn and the season for fogs, so be careful, Captain."

"It wad be a bad thing for me, a sheepwreck," said Captain McLeod. "Aw might be a year finding another sheep."

"No, no," replied Mr. Thompson," I know you are a careful skipper, and if Providence ordains that the Curlew should be lost I'd see you'd another ship. More, I'd obligate myself to pay you a hundred pounds to tide you over until you did get a ship. Then you could pay it back."

"Wad ye put that in writing?" inquired the skipper.

"Certainly. Give me a shilling, Captain."

Mr. Thompson wrote rapidly and then handed the paper to the skipper. Captain McLeod read, "For the sum of one shilling, received, I insure Captain David McLeod against the wreck of the steamer Curlew on the passage from Gottenburg to Shields, in the sum of one hundred pounds.

(Signed) "PHILIP THOMPSON."

"There," he said, "you see what a careful skipper I think you." Captain McLeod read the paper carefully, put it in his pocket and went down to the docks.

Mr. Thompson put on his overcoat and attended a meeting of the vestry of St. Barnabas church.

That evening Captain McLeod went aboard the steamer Moray, loading for Reval. She was commanded and owned by a fellow Scot, Fergus McCliesh. The two skippers talked earnestly until late in the night and parted with a gleam in their eyes.

The morning of his departure Captain McLeod read prayers with his family and cautioned his daughters to avoid invitations to places where there was dancing.

"Eet's the devil's own game," he said, "and wha eet's going on ees na place for the daughters of a godly man."

"Be very careful, Captain," said Mr. Thompson as he bade the skipper

"Wad ye put that in writing?" inquired the skipper.

farewell. "Don't let anything happen to the old Curlew."

"Ees she censured, sir?" inquired the skipper.

"All my ships are insured," replied Mr Thompson. "The Curlew is insured for five thousand pounds."

Mr. Philip Thompson, who had been for a whole year vainly trying to sell the steamer Curlew, watched her departure thoughtfully.

Capt. McLeod, standing on the bridge, looked back at Mr. Thompson standing on the wharf and shook his head, thoughtfully.

Two days later the Moray, Captain McCliesh, cleared for Reval.

The Curlew had a prosperous passage to Gottenburg, but she was slow in discharging cargo. When she had taken on ballast and was ready to return to Shields Captain McLeod wired that fact to his friend Captain McCliesh, who was then at Reval and ready to sail on his return to England.

The shilling which Captain McLeod had spent in having Mr. Philip Thompson insure his safe passage from Gottenburg to Shields did not appear such a bad investment that night of the twentieth of October when the Curlew, enveloped in as thick a fog as ever crawled over the German ocean, tossed in an ugly swell off the northeast coast of Scotland.

That Captain McLeod was a careful, conscientious skipper was evidenced by the fact that when night added its blackness to the fog he would trust the helm to no one save himself. He telegraphed so frequently to the engineer that he must have been navigating with great care, but accidents will happen to the most careful, and the Curlew took the ground with a jar which threw the mate prostrate on the deck.

Swore deeply and profanely.

Sailors and stokers rushed on deck panic-stricken, for a grounding on that part of the Scotch coast meant, usually, death to all or part of a crew.

"There's na use in standing by her," said the Captain, "get awa the boats."

With remarkable luck or skill Captain McLeod piloted his shipwrecked crew over that ugly swell safely into a small fishing harbor and then it was that Mr. Philip Thompson heard that the Curlew was lost, and smiled, and old seamen visiting Lloyds in London read of the wreck and, shaking their grizzly heads, wondered what a ship bound for Shields was doing so far to the north.

Capt. McLeod was not the only navigator who, for some reason, lay a course to the northward. When the Moray came out of the Baltic instead of clearing sou-west, or even west, Captain McCliesh pointed her nose nor-west as if he had a cargo to deliver at the Shetland islands.

Mr. Philip Thompson was astounded to receive the news that the steamer Moray had arrived at Aberdeen with the Curlew in tow, having pulled her off the shore on the northeast coast of Scotland. That the news was not altogether welcome to Mr. Thompson may be inferred from the fact that, though a vestryman, he swore deeply and profanely when he heard it and even shocked Captain McLeod, who had arrived in Shields that morning, by swearing in his presence.

"There's na man has the luck of Fergus McCliesh," muttered Captain McLeod. "Everything turns to siller in his hands. Aw've no sheep, and ma censurance ees na guid since the Curlew's saved."

Mr. Thompson commended Captains McLeod and McCliesh to a region from which St. Barnabas church was doing all it could to rescue people and fell into a brown study, from which Captain McLeod made no move to arouse him.

The salvage awarded Captain McCliesh was a generous one, and Captain McLeod called to congratulate him.

"Ye're a navigator, Davie," remarked Captain McCliesh with a grin. "A hundred yards above or below where the Curlew grounded she'd ha' been smashed like an egg. Mon, ye're a navigator."

The board did not agree with Captain McCliesh as to the ability of Captain McLeod as a navigator. They decreed his being so far out of his ... for the removal of his certificate. Oddly enough, this misfortune did not depress Captain McLeod. He deposited in the bank of Aberdeen a check for several hundred pounds, which check bore the signature of Fergus McCliesh. With this sum the skipper bought an interest in a fishing business and gave up the sea.

"Davie," said Mrs. McLeod, as she and her husband walked to kirk with their two daughters, most becomingly attired, in front, "I hope ye did na get this money in a sinfu' way."

"Woman," exclaimed Captain McLeod, "wad ye think it sinfu' to hit the deil wi' a chunk of his own breemstone?"

Mrs. McLeod's countenance cleared and she smiled with pride at the excellent appearance of her two daughters.

RENDERED VERDICT IN RHYME

Foreman of Texas Jury "Dropped" Into Poetry.

A correspondent calls our attention to an interesting verdict which was rendered in the District Court of Travis county, Tex., in 1857. The defendant, Frank B. Rafer, at that time a well known citizen of Austin, was accused of gambling, which was not regarded as a very serious offense in Texas in those early days, especially if the offender chanced to be a prominent citizen. The prosecution was generally treated as a pleasant jest, but was nevertheless carried through in earnest, and a jury composed of lawyers brought in the following verdict:

We, the jury, lawful men,
Fine the defendant dollars ten;
A guilty man beyond all doubt,
Let the defendant pay himself out.
Thus we've said this freezing morn.
Your obedient servant, A. O. Horne,
Foreman.

The composition of this verdict is attributed to A. W. Terrell, who at the time of his service on the jury was a young lawyer. Afterward he attained great distinction in practice, served as a District court judge, and was United States minister to Turkey under President Cleveland. Other members of the same jury who afterward achieved renown were Charles S. West, who rose to be a justice of the Texas Supreme court, and F. W. Chandler, who became one of the leaders of the Texas bar.—Law Notes.

Some Fabulous Confabs.

Zeus had been enthroned and announced that he could do up all the other gods by his sheer strength, but the king of heaven didn't seem to be in a very good humor for all that, and the rest of the divinities wondered what was wrong.

Taking Hebe to one side, Zeus queried:

"What was that stuff I drank last night, and why under the shade of Olympus do I feel like the second joint of a stewed owl this morning? You served the drinks, I think; maybe you can tell me what's wrong."

"Huh!" snorted the pert young damsel of the wine cup. "You ought to know. It's your funeral. Don't you know yesterday was inauguration day?"

"And was I inaugurated?" asked Zeus in a stage whisper.

"Sure; don't you feel like it?"

And the dread monarch, pressing his hands to his aching brow, wondered if the game was worth the candle after all.

Bobbie's Notion of Church.

church is a place whare yu go when sunday comes and yu wud rather stay hoam. when you git reddy to go to church yu put on yure best cloes and then when yu git to church yu see some people that has got better cloes and yu doant think about what the teecher says but moar about what yure frends is waring that is better than yures.

i doant go to church but Ma makes me go to sunday school and she makes Pa go to church. i doant think he wants to go but he is afrade of Ma and he puts on his hat and cote and says Well I wish thare wasent any preechers to tell me whare to git off. Then Ma sniffs and says Yu wud be a pritty sight if preechers dident help yu from going to the Dogs. And then Pa says yu dident think I was going to the dogs when I married yu, i guess thats whare i began going to the dogs, and then Ma and Pa go to church and sing I want to bee a Angel. —Milwaukee Sentinel.

If I Wait.

I do not hear the message that
The tell-tale bears in spring,
Which brings him homeward from afar
On swiftly flying wing;
But still I know he's coming, and
Will find his rest and mate,
In the tree which now is leafless—
So I wait.

I cannot feel the shiver that
The startled leaflet feels,
As autumn's breath, frost laden, through
Its vivid greenness steals;
And yet the change is coming, though
To me it may seem late;
And the green leaves will turn crimson
While I wait.

I cannot grasp the meaning of
Earth's happiness and pain;
Yet such I know I would attain;
Each step I trust leads onward, and
God's universe is great;
To find no incompleteness
If I wait.

—Helen M. Richardson.

Myth for Moderns.

Wounded Ares showed Zeus the immortal blood flowing from his wound, and begged revenge on Athene.

"Sit not by me and whine, thou renegade! Truly thy mother's spirit is intolerable, even Hera's; her ego I scarce rule with words. Therefore I deem that by her prompting thou art in this plight."

"Well, then," impertinently retorted insatiate Ares, "it's hereditary. Don't blame me. Go after her!"

And the stern-visaged cloud gather in sheer despair told Paean to heel the spear wound, while Hera chuckled behind her fan.

ACCOUNTED FOR THE DOLLAR.

Beggar's Windfall Due to Somewhat Remarkable Circumstance.

Representative Branch of Morgan county, the "military man" of the house, has had some unusual experiences. The fact that he is a chairman of the committee on military affairs very often causes his colleagues to ask him for stories.

"It was while attending a military school a good many years ago that I formed the habit of taking long walks before breakfast," said Branch to a group of friends. "One morning I happened to be strolling through the town near which the school was located, when I was 'touched' by an old fellow, whose tale of hard luck would have melted a stone.

"'But, my good fellow,' I said, 'I haven't a cent with me this morning. I spent my last penny last night, and my check from home won't reach me until to-morrow.'

"The old man wasn't satisfied.

"'Look through your pockets,' he begged, 'maybe you'll find something.'

"'Well, if I've got any money in these clothes you can have every cent of it,' I said to him, and I began turning my pockets inside out just to show him that I was 'strapped.'

"Well, would you believe it, a silver dollar dropped out of one of my pockets and rolled on the sidewalk.

Delighted, the old man quickly grabbed it up and said, 'Thanks.'

"He was much bigger than I and I said, 'Certainly; I am glad I can help you, but, really, I didn't know it was there.

"All the way back to school I wondered how that dollar came to be in my trousers.'

"And did you ever find out?" asked another legislator.

"Oh, yes; when I got back to my room my roommate told me that I was wearing his pants."—Indianapolis Star.

Faith.

We will not weep; for God is standing by us,
And tears will blind us to the blessed sight;
We will not doubt, if darkness still doth try us,
Our souls have promise of serenest light.

We will not faint if heavy burdens bind us,
They press no harder than our souls can bear,
The thorniest way is lying still behind us,
We shall be braver for the past despair.

O not in doubt shall be our journey's ending;
Sin with its fear shall leave us at the last;
All its best hopes in glad fulfilment blending,
Life shall be with us when the Death is past.

Help us, O Father! when the world is pressing
On our frail hearts, that faint without their friend;
Help us, O Father! let thy constant blessing
Strengthen our weakness—till the joyful end.

—William Henry Hurlbert.

Blind People Use Most Gas.

"When it comes to consuming gas in large quantities blind people can beat their seeing brethren all hollow," said an inspector of the Consolidated Gas Company. "I know two families where both husband and wife are blind. Every jet is turned on full tilt in their homes at night and is kept going at that rate clear up to 12 o'clock. Light and darkness are all the same to the afflicted ones, but they insist upon illumination brilliant enough for a reception.

"And that partiality for light is not a whim peculiar to those two couples. All blind people feel that way. They demand the light and in all private homes and institutions where the blind are cared for the gas bills vouch for their strange fancy."—New York Press.

Teacher Beat School Board.

Nothing daunted because padlocks were put on the door, the stovepipe taken away and no fuel furnished to keep the building warm, Miss Jennie Mowell, a plucky young schoolmistress of Lew Beach, Sullivan county, N. Y., succeeded in finishing her term of school, though the trustees had officially declared the school discontinued. With the help of her pupils Miss Mowell got new stovepipe and fuel, but she could not get her pay. She appealed to the state department of education, which has just ordered the trustees to pay her full salary and continue the school.

Then Brutus Fled.

Caesar turned his mournful glance upon Brutus as that worthy plunged in his knife. "Et tu Brute," moaned the dying conqueror.

"Well," answered the murderer, shamelessly. "I wouldn't have done it if you hadn't such a terrible lot of Gaul."

Immediately there ensued a riot in the Forum and Brutus and Casca fled for their lives and never came back. This was the first occasion when that historic expression was employed by any one, according to Livy, though common nowadays.

Political Argument.

They say a negro approached Jim Orr to-day and said: "Mr. Orr, they say you say you don't want any negro to vote for you." To which Mr. Orr replied: "If you were running for mayor, would you say that?" The negro said he wouldn't. "Well, then," Mr. Orr continued, "don't you think I have as much sense as you have?"—Atchison Globe.

Scholar's Services Recognized.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has conferred upon Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard university the decoration of Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown in recognition of his services in translating Dante's works into English and his other services to Italian literature in America.

Cheese Brought the Tears

Christine Nilsson and Signor Tagliapietra, at one time co-members of the Strakosch Grand Opera company at the Academy of Music, New York city, figured in an episode a la limburger, says a writer in Lippincott's, most inappropriate in consideration of their nationalities.

One evening "Faust" was the opera scheduled to be given, Nilsson the Marguerite, the late Del Puente (alternating barytone) the Valentine, and so on. Tagliapietra was "off," and had invited some German friends to a "small and late" at the then famous old Moretti restaurant in East Fourteenth street. As the dinner was drawing to a close the singer found the feast lacking in what he considered the essential limburger cheese for his Teutonic guests, and ascertaining Moretti could not supply them with it, rushed forth to an establishment in the vicinity, where he purchased a quantity and was returning therewith when he ran into the arms of the Impresario Strakosch, who was tearing about distractedly to find him.

"Come quickly, 'Tag,' Del Puente has been taken ill," he gasped. "The curtain is up and there is no one to finish the part of Valentine."

Remonstrances from the barytone proving vain, he was obliged to the "academy," where the cheese in a corner of ing room, he donned his dispatching a note to the restaurant "to keep he was dead, when he them," he answered went on the stage.

Before appearing for scene Tagliapietra bethis purchase, and, to covered that members had demolished half absence from the room.

At white heat of theft he seized what before he could find place for it his "call" ming the limburger of his doublet, he

During his death ite throws herself brother's body, bendically to kiss him. Nilsson had never realistically, little raised herself so sudden them with that and tear-streaming naturally ascribed to remorse, were merely due to contact with the bary cheese.

Wife Was Good Manager

Mrs. Benton had been away for a much-needed vacation, and "Aunt Jane," her husband's sister, had kept house for her. When she came home the house looked bright and shining, but Jane seemed a good deal depressed. The two women sat down together the next morning, after Mr. Benton had gone to his office, and took account of stock.

"I don't believe you've had a very good time, after all," said Mrs. Benton, looking at her sister-in-law keenly, after they had discussed the state of the larder.

"Oh, yes," was the answer. 'Only I feel sort of depressed, I've made so many mistakes."

"How did you know they were mistakes?" inquired Mrs. Benton. "Did Henry tell you?"

"Well, yes, I suppose so. He did say his wife was the only good manager he knew. That was after I'd bought some canned soups, and had to send them back because they were the wrong kind."

"What made you tell him they were the wrong kind? Why didn't you serve them piping hot and say

"Why, I don't know found out that you never such a thing as buying soup."

"What else did you quired Mrs. Benton, grim

"I used the table butter Henry said that was ravagant, and in all yes never been guilty of These are only two there were lots of other this. I'm not a good manager.

"Well, I am," said Mrs. ly, "and hereafter you take me. I haven't had a stock years. I always buy and I talk over the neighwhile Henry eats them have never had an omelette in my house. I am person who said there is proper place for cooking that is on the axles of never discuss those subjects Henry. My dear, why should I quite right. I'm a good manager what's the use of managing manage Henry?"—Youth's Companion.

Money in Alligator Raising

Hatching alligators is the latest use to which incubators have been put. Beginning with chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, the use of incubators was extended to ostriches and babies and now a manager of an alligator farm in Arkansas has adopted the use of incubators there.

An alligator is in its propagating habits between a fish and a hen. It swims in the water like a fish and lays eggs, but instead of laying them in the water it goes out and makes a nest on the land like a hen.

In this nest it lays twenty-five or thirty eggs, and then trusts to the warm weather to hatch them out. The period of incubation of alligator eggs is not accurately known, but it approximates five weeks, or a fortnight longer than chicken eggs, or a week longer than duck eggs.

Most of the alligators hatched at the alligator farms are sold in infancy for $1 apiece to visitors from north. As many alligators to maturity as the incu and streams of the alligator farm permit. They are valuable for hides, which are used for bags purses and like purposes.

The supply of alligators less than the demand, as hunters have killed off all they find, and there is as yet no son in the game laws for their tection. Like the terrapin becoming extinct in their wild

At the alligator farms more alligators are kept than are for breeding purposes. Most of are sold when a month or six old, and the others are kept early age, when their hides are pliable and easily worked.

Alligator farming so far has a profitable industry.—American Naturalist in New York Tribune.

Japanese Love of Bathing

The betterment workers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. have encountered some very interesting phases of human nature in their work. An amusing instance of race customs and prejudices is recorded in the World's Work by Mr. Lawrence Lewis as follows:

Differences in customs, too, require careful study. For example, a gang of fifty Japanese miners, after working two days in one of the large mines, sent a polite message to the superintendent, that it would be impossible for them to continue to work, unless provision were made for them to take baths every day when they came from the mine. This made the company's surgeon—who had striven, sometimes vainly, with Mexicans, Slavs and Italians to induce them not to slaughter goats in their sitting-rooms and least to throw offal outside the ho where the company's seavenger c get at it on his daily rounds—a delirious with joy. The superin had a large tank constructed of plate. Every day this was fresh water, which was built beneath and thrown into the water. of shifts, all the Japan no further complaints. tank and thoroughly bathing to their houses. The other "Christian" was quite in the accumulated dust of years, and are regularly "sewn up" ter, spoke with contempt heathen monkeys" who dirty since they love to much."

Keeping a Stout Heart

If life's way is dark and rough
It develops all the stough
That misfortune can not blough
Nor beguile.
Don't despair and weaken, though
Even adverse winds seem to blough;
Take things easy, rather slough;
Bravely smile.

If you feel no longer young,
If your lute is all unstrung
And the tender songs you soung
Give no sign
That they still can cheer your heart,
Let by chance an echo steart,
Then will some remembered peart
Seem divign.

If a whisper you have heard,
If dissessions have occeared,
Breathe no tainted thought or weard
To your friends.
Let no blight of scandal claim
Vigor from your voice or naim,
Nor convey reproach and blaim
To ill fends.

If meetingays make you
Life is worth its
You should daily
And renew.

Then you may discern
Where you slighted festur
That had profferst
Yours to dr

Could religion guard
Gild his name on
And despoliate that
Satan rules.

Love and justice then
Prove the ways of fa
And hypocrisy
But for fules.

If you miss your dearest quest,
Or your troubles give no rust
And you lose what you love best,
You require
True philosophy to learn
That each lesson harsh and stearn
Should engage one's thought to
Somewhat hairc.
—Cincinnati Enq

Trouble

WHITI WH

Nobody knew so well
able mainsprings that
beauty, the wit, the sprightliness,
hopes and achievements of the fair
members of Gold Handle Street
body knew these things so well
Whittington Whittington, and knowing
well the capabilities of this
sphere of the social world he enjoyed
its environments and assumed control
of its destinies, preserved in his
by an intimate knowledge of its
matrimonial pitfalls.

To be young and to be fair, in
catechism of Gold Handle Street,
to be in love with Whittington
ton Whittington was generally known
to be, with Whittington Whittington's
own consent, curable; it was an
against which there seemed no
to become immune. Like a
the measles it was serious
while it lasted; it was considered
evitable, and finally mended
when ended.

Whittington Whittington was
never to fall in love in return.
have fallen in love would have
him beyond the leadership of
Handle Street society, and beyond
gentle remembrance of many
many a Gold Handle Street graduate
whose romantic reminiscence he
tinued to be long after they had
to wider stages of action.

At last, however, be it known,
certain fate decreed that Whittington
Whittington should labor in the shades
of impending matrimony, for he
at last profoundly loved by a maiden
that knew not to palter, indeed
age was ten years or more beyond
the class of callow maidens to
Whittington Whittington had so
made love professionally. It was
second attack, for in fact
Crosby had fallen under the
ary charm of Whittington
ten years before, and he had
that the incident, in the usual
matic sequence, was closed, in
he had always been led to
Rosina herself treated it
incident, and was
ceived in the ripening stages of
association, within the confine
Gold Handle Street
of its opening buds, Annette
Tank.

The unprecedented vigor with
Rosina Crosby, now
and for that reason the more
ous, pressed her rejuvenated
was something never heard of
in Gold Handle Street society
was the more perplexing to
ton Whittington as there was a
of truths wholly out of
entire experience. Love had
in every other instance with
ington Whittington
statute of limitations,
until it was outlawed.
stood that Rosina
loved safely in the
Gold Handle Street
him and her
more tangible than a
of other days. In fact

Whitington Whitington.

Whittington had been further led
suppose that Rosina had not only
gotten her early flame, but that
had found eternal solace in the
fest gallantries of Professor Van Ta
whose wife had died young and
to his care their only daughter,
truly beautiful, Annette Van Tank.

Whittington Whittington could
however, forget his value as a ma
monial catch, and trembled for
fate at the hands of Rosina Cros
Nothing like it had ever happened
fore. Rosina took charge; she di

rought the Tears

Good Manage

lligator Raising

ove of Bathing

Stout Hear

Trouble Hunting

When you goes a-huntin' trouble
Take yoh banjo on yoh knee,
An' perhaps you'll find dat trouble
Is a-sleepin' quietly.
When you goes a-huntin' trouble
Learn to sing a little song,
An' you'll fin' de trouble marchin'
Purty peaceable along.
When you goes a-huntin' trouble
'Tain' no use o' gittin mad,
'Case it gwinter growl an' scratch you
In a way dat's mighty bad.
You mus' keep yoh wits about you
While you exercise yoh will,
You kin nearly always tame it,
But it's mighty hard to kill.

—Washington Star.

WHITINGTON WHITINGTON

BY SHANNON BIRCH

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Nobody knew so well the inscrutable mainsprings that set in order the beauty, the wit, the sprightliness, the hopes and achievements of the fair members of Gold Handle Street—nobody knew these things so well as Whitington Whitington, and knowing well the capabilities of this select sphere of the social world, he enjoyed its environments and assumed control of its destinies, preserved in his task by an intimate knowledge of its many matrimonial pitfalls.

To be young and to be fair, in the catechism of Gold Handle Street, was to be in love with Whitington Whitington. To be in love with Whitington Whitington was generally known to be, with Whitington Whitington's own unusual candor, curable; it was an event against which there seemed no desire to become immune. Like a spell of the measles it was serious enough while it lasted; it was considered inevitable, and finally mended only when ended.

Whitington Whitington was believed never to fall in love in return. To have fallen in love would have put him beyond the leadership of Gold Handle Street society, and beyond the gentle remembrance of many and many a Gold Handle Street graduate whose romantic reminiscence he consigned to be long after they had passed to wider stages of action.

At last, however, be it known, unseen fate decreed that Whitington Whitington should labor in the shadow of impending matrimony, for he was to be ardently loved by a maiden who knew not to palter, indeed her age was ten years or more beyond the class of callow maidens to whom Whitington Whitington had so long made love professionally. It was the second attack, for in fact Rosina Crosby had fallen under the customary charm of Whitington Whitington years before, and he had counted that incident, in the usual diplomatic sequence, was closed, indeed he had always been led to believe that Rosina herself treated it as a closed affair and was only, alas, undecided in the ripening stages of his devotion, within the confines of Gold Handle Street, with the newest of its opening buds, Annette Van Tank.

The [illegible] dented vigor with which Rosina Crosby, now no longer young, set out that season the more dangerously pressed her rejuvenated claims [illegible] never heard of before in Gold Handle Street society, and [illegible] perplexing to Whitington Whitington as her's was a display [illegible] wholly out of line with his [illegible] Love had perished [illegible] instance with Whitington Whitington simply by the [illegible] limitations, it just run along [illegible] outlawed, indeed he con[illegible] Rosina Crosby had fol[illegible] in the footsteps of all [illegible] Street, and that between [illegible] there existed nothing [illegible] than a pleasing aroma [illegible] days. In fact Whitington

Whitington Whitington.

[illegible] had been further led to [illegible] that Rosina had not only for[illegible] her early flame, but that she [illegible] eternal solace in the mani[illegible]ries of Professor Van Tank, [illegible] wife had died young and left [illegible] care their only daughter, the [illegible]utiful, Annette Van Tank.

Whitington Whitington could not, however, forget his value as a matrimonial catch, and trembled for his fate at the hands of Rosina Crosby. Nothing like it had ever happened before. Rosina took charge; she dined him; she wined him; she monopolized his precious time and absorbed entirely his valuable attention.

Something must be done or he was lost! Thoughts of Annette—of love for Annette, that flew through his mind, merely served to aggravate his distraction. Could he save himself? for Annette? Could he save himself at all? Could he. If he could at all it should be for Annette. It was worth while to be saved for Annette; for himself it would not be worth the supreme effort. In the case of resolutions as admirable as Whitington Whitington's it is a pity that anything should ever prevent their consumma-

Annette.

tion, but when we take into consideration that these resolutions were made in the absence of Rosina we can see how easily they might, as of course they did, "go awry and lose the name of action."

Would Whitington boat. So would Rosina! Would Whitington drive? So would Rosina! Would Whitington rest? So would Rosina! And so on to the end of the chapter. Finally would Whitington Whitington please Rosina enough to become her guest at supper with Professor Van Tank and his daughter, Annette? Behold, here was a green spot! Yes, he would dine, gladly, under these conditions.

Whitington Whitington on the day he dined found the conditions as stipulated, but with an unmistakable air of marriageable thing about. Was Rosina about to execute some unexpected masterstroke? Was innuendo to be used? Was he, Whitington Whitington, willy-nilly, to be announced? Was Annette thereafter to count him among the lost? Alas for his tongue that clave to the roof of his mouth! In the midst of these perturbations Professor Van Tank arose from the table and asked permission to make known a condition of affairs the most delicate and happy that could fall to the human lot. In the private gathering around him he wished to call on all to drink to the happiness of two people who had consulted the calendar of love, and found the stars propitious; he wished to call on those present to drink to the happy event, known to all present but one (whereupon Whitington Whitington looked despairingly at Annette); "known," the speaker continued, "to Rosina, Annette and—and—and to myself, of course, and now announced first and specially to our dear friend, Whitington Whitington. I refer to the early prospects of marriage between—(a long pause, amounting to suspense)—Rosina Crosby, whose guests we are, and—(another long pause, still more excruciating)—and the speaker, your servant, Alcibiades Van Tank!"

"Our health!"

Whitington Whitington, passing from death to life, arose with Annette, and with the most intense look of gratification possible to the human countenance, exclaimed exuberantly, as he lifted his cup:

"Delightful! Delightful! Professor, your health! Your health!"

Rosina arose and looked the sphinx on all except on Professor Van Tank; to Professor Alcibiades Van Tank she was sweetness itself.

Whitington Whitington at once turned an awkward eye on Annette, who was never lovelier; his spirits could not be subdued, and he promptly made an important resolution with reference to any further delay; he then resumed his seat, murmuring:

"Ah! Delightful! Delightful!"

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

Remark Attributed to Admiral Togo's Great Rival.

The Makaroff memorial just issued, says the Saturday Evening Post, recalls a visit to Washington paid by the stalwart admiral immediately before the outbreak of the war in the far East.

The part of Washington which pleased him best was the National Museum, where he was under the guidance of one of the best-informed anthropologists in America, the acting dean, Prof. Otis T. Mason. Prof. Mason is as small as he is mighty, but straight as an arrow, in spite of his white hair, and every inch of him a man. He looked like a picturesque pocket-edition beside the magnificent Makaroff, with his broad shoulders and massive chest and huge beard.

They were standing before the incomplete Russian exhibit. Prof. Mason explained several reasons why the collector had failed to do his duty, ending, according to his invariable kindness, with the remark: "I suppose we must consider them as adequate excuse." Instantly Admiral Makaroff replied: "There are plenty of reasons, but there is never an excuse for any failure." His deep voice was like velvet thunder. It made whatever he said seem momentous. And he came by the principle honestly. It ran in the family. His grandfather once received an order from the czar direct, which was so difficult of execution that the czar closed with the unusual words:

"Can it be done."

"Sire," the general replied, "if it is possible it will be done. If it is impossible—it shall be done."

Literary Labor.

It is an interesting study to compare the different methods of world-famous authors in producing their works. Virgil, for instance, thought no toil too laborious in order to perfect his verse; his Eclogues occupied him for three years, his Georgics seven, and the Aeneid no less than twelve. Yet Dryden translated the whole in less than three; but then composition and translation are not quite the same thing. Our great Shakespeare must have been a very rapid worker, to judge by the voluminous quantity of his plays; while as for Sir Walter Scott, he fairly takes our breath away. On the other hand, there is Addison, who used to stop the press in order to insert a comma. But of all remarkable feats in rapidity of production, to our mind there is nothing to compare with that of William Beckford's "Vathek." Beckford was the son of an Englishman, one Alderman Beckford, leader of the Opposition of the city of London, in the stormy times of Wilkes. Yet "Vathek" was written in French, and written, too, in the course of a continuous sitting of three days and two nights, the author sustaining himself by large draughts of wine. Beckford is, perhaps, best remembered now as the original builder of Fonthill Abbey.

Boy Not to Be Tempted.

The following story is told of a very little boy in Forest Hill:

He stood at a corner near home one day, soaking in the sunshine. An older boy strolled along, dragging a sled.

"Come on, and go coasting," said the older boy.

"I dassent," replied the smaller; "my mother told me to stay right here."

"Aw, come on—just down the hill."

"No, I dassent; my mother told me to stay right here."

"Shucks! She won't ever know. I'll haul you on my sled if you'll come."

"I'd like to, but I dassent; my mother told me to stay right here."

The older boy looked scorn. "Go to h——l, then," he said.

"I dassent," the little chap answered, "my mother told me to stay right here."—Newark News.

The Windy Day.

Oh, the windy day is a laughing day!
For the wind is a funny fellow;
He rollicks and shouts when skies are gray
And leaves are turning yellow.
The pines, a moment ago so still,
Fling out their arms and laugh with a will,
Nodding their heads, as who should say,
"The old wind has an amusing way."

Oh, the windy day is a singing day!
For the wind is a minstrel, strolling
Thro' field and wood, with cheery lay,
Insistent, sweet, cajoling:
The strings of his harp are pine and oak,
As he chants his tale to the woodland folk—
Ah, revelers of old are they
When the minstrel wind begins to play!

Oh, the windy day is the vagrant's day!
For the wind is a comrade rover,
Whistling down the great highway
To every hill-road lover;
And whether he whistles or laughs or sings,
Through every vagrant heart there rings
The impelling, world-old call to stray
With the comrade wind for ever an aye.
—Lucy L. Cable, in Harper's Magazine.

Mark Twain's Criticism.

Mark Twain was visiting H. H. Rogers, and was led into the library.

"There," said Mr. Rogers, as he pointed to a bust in white marble, "what do you think of that?"

The work of art pictured a young woman coiling her hair, a very graceful example of modern Italian sculpture.

Mr. Clemens looked at it a moment, and then he said, "It isn't true to nature."

"Why not," asked his host.

"She ought to have her mouth full of hairpins."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Recent Wall Street Winners.

Among winners by the recent upward movement in Wall street William Rockefeller is said to take the lead. His profits in the last few months are put at $15,000,000, chiefly made in the rise in Union Pacific. Charles M. Schwab, John W. Gates and E. H. Harriman also came out ahead, but did nothing like so well as Mr. Rockefeller.

DOG GOT THE ROBBERS.

Persistency of Yellow Cur That Brought Results.

After a posse had failed to locate them, a little shaggy yellow dog recently stood guard over six bank robbers he had run into a straw stack, says a Sioux City, Ia., dispatch to the New York World, and by his frantic demonstration induced the pursuers to dig them out. The yeggmen had blown the safe of the Jolley, Ia., bank, and were traced to the farm of A. Clark, near Yetter. The posse looked over the premises, and walked around the very stack where the robbers were concealed.

They gave up the search and returned to Yetter, where they were telephoned by Mrs. Clark that the dog was barking himself sick at the stack. They returned and watched, and presently a leg was thrust out at the dog. Three burglars were dug out from the bottom of the stack and taken to Yetter. Again Mrs. Clark telephoned the dog was frantic about something in the straw.

A third time the posse returned. A farme climbed the pile of straw, and stepped on a burglar the first thing, and instantly described a parabolic curve diving off. The other two burglars also showed themselves and announced they would fight. The posse repaired to a barn, from which they besieged the stack.

The men finally surrendered with their guns, nitroglycerin and all. Then the dog quit barking.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Growing Old.

The stress and toil of life are past,
And I may take mine ease at last;
Quiet and peace my friends shall be,
To share my hearthstone reverie;
My latter days shall be my best;
Ample the guerdom of my quest.
The rosy breaking of the dawn,
The noontide shadows on the lawn.
The summer's march, the autumn's glow,
Sweet home, where love's dear blossoms grow—
Ah, what may be more fair than these
The hungry heart of man to please?
Here now shall end ambition's flight,
The toil of youth, strong manhood's fight;
Long years the fruit of these I sought;
The world hath now its tribute brought,
Come, joy of life, with me abide,
My soul's desire is satisfied.

My son, my son, it may not be,
Thine is a larger destiny;
More vast than all this world can give
Thy lot, when thou shalt fully live.
Within thy soul a spark of fire
I bid, which shall, with new desire,
Flame forth when I thine eyes unseal.
Heaven's undreamed questings to reveal.
Thou art not old! Thou hast outworn
The apparel which thy soul hath borne;
It hampers thee; when I shall give
New raiment, thou more free shalt live;
New-fledged thy spirit shall aspire
To larger flights, nor ever tire.
Too highborn then to sit at ease
Where fading earthly treasures please;
Couldst thou but know toward what they tend—
Ah, no, my child, there is no end!
—Henry N. Dodge, in Christian Advocate.

Two Kitchen Comforts.

I find my two best kitchen friends are a high stool and a camp chair; cost $1. The high stool saves strength and rests the feet when employed in the ceaseless round of washing dishes. So many women stand to peel potatoes or apples, while I find it a great pleasure to sit in my camp chair and lean back. It is very light and can be easily lifted to the handiest place in the kitchen or carried to the open air. Then, again, I sit in my camp chair by my blue flame when frying fritters or doing the many things which need almost constant attention. Ofttimes I can have paper, magazine or book in hand, but with the nose and ears so close the cooking can be attended to even if the eyes and mind are otherwise engaged. —Brown Book.

Iowa Student Goes to Oxford.

Jacob Van Der Zee of Sioux Center, Iowa, a student at the Iowa state university, has won one of the Rhodes scholarships at Oxford, England. Young Van Der Zee is a native of Holland and came to this country fifteen years ago. His father is a carpenter and the lad had to work his way through the university. The Rhodes scholarships require applicants to have an athletic as well as a classroom record, and the fact that young Van Der Zee excels in the mile run and is also a good foot-ball, baseball and tennis player no doubt aided him in passing the tests.

"Paper" Lessons Not Enough.

Prof. John Dewey tells the following story to illustrate the futility of certain present-day educational methods when applied to the affairs of practical life:

"There is a school in Chicago," said he, "where they teach boys to swim without any water. All the motions necessary for swimming are taught scientifically and correctly. I asked one of the graduates what he did when he got into the water.

"He replied laconically, 'Sunk.'"—New York Times.

Horror!

The superintendent of a department store in Brooklyn which caters a great deal to the German trade tells the story of a woman who came to the store the other day and admired a large basket of shamrocks which were on sale. She stared at them for a long time and finally asked the saleswoman what they were.

"Shamrocks," replied the saleswoman.

"They are very pretty," replied the woman, "but haven't you got them in red?"—New York Times.

Why Supplies Were Ample.

Thomas F. Somers loves to tell of his early experiences as a drummer. One night he had to stay over in a very small town in the Far South; he confided to the woman who ran the hotel that he was very fond of buttermilk. At supper she brought in a huge jar of it, set it on the table in front of him and said: "Go ahead and drink all you want to. We don't keep no pig."—New York Times.

PHILIP NOLAN

★ ★ ★ ★

The Man Without a Country, the Lost Ship and the Lost Island.

By Dr Edward Everett Hale, in the National Geographic Magazine.

THE curious paper which Dr. Hague has printed in the National Geographic Magazine for December closes with a reference to a story which I wrote in the year 1863 called "The Man Without a Country." That story begins with these words:

"I suppose that very few casual readers of the New York Herald of August 13 observed, in an obscure corner among the 'deaths' the announcement, 'Nolan. Died on board the United States corvette Levant, latitude two degrees eleven minutes south, longitude 131 degrees west.'"

I had full right to say that very few readers observed it, because nobody observed it. The story was a fiction, and with the right of an author of fiction I made this statement, which is unequivocally true.

I speak of this with a certain sensitiveness, because I have been accused of being a forger and counterfeiter for using such language. But it is one of the privileges of authors of fiction to make their narrative as plausible or probable as they can, if they give sufficient clues to the reader from which he may know that he is reading fiction. In this case I began by placing the supposed action of part of the book on board a ship which had disappeared more than two years before. I knew that she had disappeared, the Navy Department knew she had disappeared, all well informed readers knew that she had disappeared. Even among 4000 newspapers in the country the editors of two knew that she had disappeared. With my eyes open I intentionally gave this ready clue to any careful reader, that from the beginning he might know that the story was a parable; and if there are any of such croakers left, as I suppose there may be in the office of one newspaper known to me, I will say to them that from the time of the Pharoahs down parable has been a method of instruction employed by teachers, even of the highest distinction.

The Navy Department did not know where the Levant disappeared. All they knew was that Captain Hunt of the Levant was under orders to proceed as rapidly as possible from Hilo to the American coast, and that he started out to obey these orders, and the ship has never since been heard from by any trace whatever, unless it be in certain wreckage found on the south shore of Hawaii in June, 1861.

The Navy Department knew this, but I did not know it. I only knew that she had disappeared somewhere in the Pacific Ocean two years before.

To carry out the specific purpose to which I have alluded I meant to have these latitudes and longitudes indicate a spot high on the Andes. It was over twenty years afterward that I found in some inaccuracy of some proof-reader, possibly by some blunder of mine, the spot indicated is in the Pacific Ocean, where I did not know she had disappeared. But also, the manuscript copy is lost, and I cannot find who made this change. This is in point of fact not far from the Marquesan Islands, and, oddly enough, in the story Nolan is supposed to have been at those islands with Essex Porter. But I had nothing to do with this. I placed the ship on the Andes with the specific purpose which I have named.

I should perhaps have never discovered my own error but that many years ago my friend James D. Hague, who knows the bottom of the Pacific better than I do the surface of the United States, called my attention to the instructions which Captain Hunt had on his last voyage in the Levant. I had never looked for those instructions, having no occasion to for my purpose. It seems that Mr. Hague was in Honolulu at the time when the Levant sailed; that Hunt was his friend, and that they bade each other good-by on the day of her parting. As the reader knows, she was never again heard of but from the silent record of the spar which has been found on the island of Kaalualu. But Mr. Hague has brought together in his interesting paper the evidence which shows that almost certainly Hunt intended to sail on a line nearly east from the Hawaiian Islands. In that region on any of the more recent atlases there is a spot of blue water. On the most recent atlas of the world I find not a speck for thirty degrees of north latitude from the equator. On the old Spanish charts, however, and on charts copied from them, Mr. Hague and the officers of marine hydrography have found indications of reefs and even islands. One of the latest of them is De Graves' Island of 1859. Almost anywhere in this area, itself larger than some of the smaller planets of the solar system, the bones of the Levant may lie. In this region five degrees of longitude and two of latitude have now been searched in vain.

Mr. Hague, however, is kind enough to assure me that if my fictitious character, Philip Nolan, ever had some sublimical form, he or his spirit, if they were on the Levant, may still haunt the reef or atoll under the shadow of cocoanuts or bananas or breadfruit trees. Nolan would have been twenty-five years old in the year 1805. Thus his 125th birthday would be found in this year. If the climate is healthy for sublimical people, Dr. Hague assures me that if I will land with him on that reef I may meet for the first time in the flesh and blood the somewhat bended form of my old hero. He will forgive me that I placed him on the Andes, where men do not live so long.

MEAT NOT INDISPENSABLE TO PROPER DIETING.

Man, as His Teeth Show, is an Omniverous Animal of Amazing Adaptability.

The vegetarian has done us a service in exploding the superstition that meat is an indispensable item in a complete diet. His experience and that of various peoples, such as the Japanese, has indeed taught the teachable that the indispensable article of diet does not exist. In this country we are apt to think of milk as indispensable; yet the Japanese have not used it (possessing very few cows, or, indeed, domestic animals of any kind), and only now is the Japanese soldier being compelled to drink milk and eat much meat—for neither of which, we are told, has he any liking.

Indeed, the great lesson which all must learn who do not wish to become faddy about their food is that man, as his dentition shows, is an omnivorous animal of amazing adaptability. When hard put to it he can make a living out of almost anything; and after a time he can even begin to convince himself that he is better off as he is. This is the reason why all these mutually contradictory food faddists can co-exist. All are right—particularly; and wrong—universally.

If men were designed to live on one particular standard diet such as each food faddist thinks he has discovered they would have a simple, straightforward digestive apparatus, calculated to deal with such a diet without undue complexity or "overlapping." On the contrary, our digestive apparatus is like our teeth, characteristically omnivorous. Pepsin is only one of at least a dozen different ferments, some of which can only act in an alkaline medium, others only in an acid medium, others only in the presence of such and such a body, others only in its absence. This extraordinary, complex apparatus was not constructed to provide problems for physiologists nor to consume superfluous vital energy. Its plain meaning—if people were on the lookout for meanings—is that the more complex, adaptable and varied the apparatus the fitter is its owner to survive in all dietetic emergencies.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Bishop's Gaiters.

An amusing story is told of Dr. Gore. He was once walking in the street when two little boys were attracted by his black episcopal slippers. "Wot's 'e?" asked one, in surprise. "Oh, 'e—'e's a Scotchman in mourning," was the reply.—M. A. P.

WISE WORDS.

Scandal's tongue will wither when ears are turned away.

The older a man gets the better he could skate when a boy.

The man who is afraid of falling never climbs very high.

The man who hunts for trouble never has to follow a long trail.

Too many people blame heredity for their personal acquisitions.

The best way to solve the labor problem is to do your whole duty.

It is a golden rule that works both ways with satisfactory results.

The work done to-morrow does not pay the grocery bills of yesterday.

When a man is starving it is a poor time to talk to him about his soul.

The cloak of religion is transparent when used by a sinner as a disguise.

The dollar you give does more good than the millions you wish you could give.

Some men who would not steal a pocketbook do not hesitate to steal a State.

Those who boast much of their ancestry are not keeping up the average of posterity.

A great many things prejudicial to the people are done in the name of party harmony.

Will Be Ladies Now.

"I'll mak' the carles lords, but I'll no mak' the carlines leddies," said King James IV., in giving the judges of the Court of Sessions the title of "Lord." And it has been so until now. The wives of Scottish law lords have all along been plain "Mrs.," an arrangement which has frequently brought about a situation more awkward than pleasant. When a new judge retained his previous name little confusion could arise, it being then a case of, let us say, Lord Wallace of Elderslie and Mrs. Wallace. But when a new judge took the title of his estate the whole aspect of things was changed. It was then Lord Elderslie and Mrs. Wallace; hence a sea of troubles. Now, happily, this fortuitous arrangement, which surely did credit to King James' reputation of being "the wisest fool in Christendom," has been abolished. Henceforth, "By His Majesty's command," the wife of a judge of the Court of Session will be "Lady."

Three C's For Chauffeurs.

After all, the most effective regulation of the use and speed of automobiles is courtesy, caution and common sense on the part of the operator at the lever.—Hartford Times.

THE UNION.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
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The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
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If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to THE UNION to insure publication MUST be signed by the writer. This is for our knowledge only; you can add the name under which you wish the communication to appear. We have received a number of letters signed with fictitious names only, and others signed by persons who are not on our subscription lists, such will not be published; our columns are OPEN to OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY, and no others.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Court convened Monday morning Hon. S. L. Brewer, judge presiding; and Hon. W. B. Bowling, solicitor. The grand jury consists of J. Wiley Littlejohn, foreman; J. M. Merchant, S. R. Letcher, Joseph Cox, John Crumpton, Robert Milford, Joel Friday, A. L. Foshee, J. N. Glasscock, J. L. Smith, A. T. Hathcock, W. E. Thomas, A. F. Mims, L. Moore, Samuel Pate, Wm. Veazey, Albert Gore, Charles Robinson and Charles Foshee. Judge Brewer gave the grand jurors a very plain, explicit charge, that all could understand the duty required of them by their country. The petit jurors are: No. 1: F. M. Moore, C. C. Crumpton, R. W. Ward, Monroe Ramsey, J. W. Edwards, Charles Littlejohn, J. R. Martin, N. A. Kicker, J. M. Bean, E. M. Giles, Jack Groom and John A. Collins. No. 2: H. M. Mahan, Wash Wilson, R. Calloway, T. J. Cobb, S. E. Bruce, J. C. Veazey, J. M. Potts W. R. Pate, W. C. Dorminy, John Edwards, Charles Shaw, and John Ramsey. No. 3: C. C. Cost and S. S. Scott. Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning were taken up with motions, etc. Tuesday afternoon the Robinson-Campbell case, better known as "the dog case," was called; 63 witnesses were subpoenaed in all. The plaintiff's witnesses were examined in the afternoon and after a recess for supper the court sat until about 10 p. m. hearing the defendant's side. Wednesday morning at the time of our going to press Judge Brewer was charging the jury. It is to be hoped that this "tackle(?) of a dog" will soon be settled.

THORSBY LETTER.

The gentlemen of the Commercial Club gave a reception to their ladies on Friday last. The club rooms were beautifully decorated with Japanese lanterns, flags and flowers. Dainty refreshments were served during the evening. A ladies' auxiliary was organized, the wives, sisters and sweethearts of the members being eligible. Every one present reported having spent a very pleasant evening. Miss Carol Olson gave a farewell reception to her lady friends at the Thorsby Inn on Saturday. Every one was glad to get a bargain at the Malmgren auction on the 13th. The editor of the Union was a visitor here last week. Mr. G. W. Phalin, Mr. Edward O'Grady, Miss Carol Olson, and Miss Anna Howard spent a pleasant Sunday at Shelby Springs. Mr. Prescott, of Montgomery, was a guest at the Horn residence on Sunday. Miss Dora Thorson returned from a flying trip to Calera on Monday. Rev. Clarke, of Fort Payne, who is the State President of the Congregational Board of Missions, spoke at the college hall both Sunday morning and evening. He will remain with us a few days this week. The Johanson and Malmgren families both left for the north on the 15th, the former family going to Rockford, Ill., and the latter going to Sioux City, Ia. Friends regret their going and hope to see them back again at some future date. Dr. Junkerman is spending the week in Clanton. Miss Carol Olson, who for the past year has been the pleasant visitor of her sister, Mrs. Michelson, at the Thorsby Inn, left for her home in Chicago on Wednesday. During her sojourn here she made many friends and was the recipient of numerous invitations to parties and other entertainments. In her going Thorsby loses one of its most charming ladies. We all entertain hopes that she will soon return. She seemed so pleased with Thorsby that we feel as though her praises will bring other young people here. All the girls seem to be leaving. Boys, can't you keep them at home? An international money order office will be opened at Thorsby after the first of July. Rev. Moses, of Lawrenceberg, Tenn., who has been spending several weeks with us, has returned to his home. G. W. Phalin went to McHenry, Ill., on Tuesday night on account of the serious illness of his father. His numerous friends here sympathize with him on his sad journey. Mr. Haggarty, who has been spending several months in Thorsby, returned to his home in Chicago Wednesday. He made many friends while here and was the life of our social gatherings and all say farewell with regret, but cherish hopes of his speedy return to us.

"TWO OF US."

NOTICE.

All districts are hereby called to meet at their school house or other convenient place on the 20th day of May, 1905, at 7 p. m. for the purpose of electing one or more delegates to the county meetings of the S. C. A. for the balance of the year 1905. Also to have acreage committee canvass each district and ascertain:

1st. The exact cotton acreage of 1904 and 1905.

2. Amount of fertilizers used for cotton 1904 and 1905.

3. Condition of crops June 1st, 1905.

Also make full report of condition of organization in your district.

J. N. DENNIS,
tf. Sec. S. C. A. Chilton Co.

SURE.

A man may use the wart on the back of his neck for a collar button; ride on the back coach of a train to save interest on his money till the conductor comes around; stop his watch at night to save wear; leave "i" or "t" without a dot or cross to save ink; pasture his mother's grave to save corn, but a man of this kind is a gentleman and a scholar compared to a man who will take a newspaper and when asked to pay for it, put it back in the postoffice marked "refused."—Ex

tf.

SINGING.

The sixth annual meeting of the Salem Singing Convention will meet at Salem Baptist church, six miles north of Verbena on the fourth Sunday in May. Everybody come, bring your books and baskets.

T. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.
tf.

ELLISON.

"Sam Ellison was born in Alabama February 28, 1845. He passed from this world at his home at Prairie Hill, Texas, May 17, 1904. He was converted when a boy and joined the church in his 26th year at Rocky Mount, Shelby county, Ala. He was a soldier in the war between the States, and was wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro in 1862. In his 22nd year he was married to Miss Mary B. Thomas. This union was blessed with nine children, three of whom preceded him to the better land. He moved to Texas in 1878 and settled in Prairie Hill community, where he was known and greatly loved and respected for his noble Christian character. Bro. Ellison suffered for more than a year with Bright's disease, but with this terrible affliction he was patient, cheerful and fully submissive unto the will of God. Two months before his death he thought the time for his departure had come. He said: "It is all right. I hate to leave you all, though I'm ready." In a tender and loving way he bade his family good-bye, then seemed to be waiting the change. When his children would weep for him he would say, "Weep not, but meet me in heaven." He said to the writer: "I feel that as soon as I'm done shaking hands with you all I'll begin shaking hands with those on the other side." The writer preached his funeral in his home church to a crowded house. Text from Rev. 2:10. We laid his body to rest in Mt. Antioch Cemetery to await the resurrection of the righteous. He leaves a host of friends, who loved him and miss him in the church and community, a wife, six children, a dear mother 89 years old, six brothers and a sister to mourn his departure. May the Holy Spirit comfort their bereaved hearts. May they lean on the all-strong arm of their Savior in this hour. His pastor,

"R. H. HEIZER."

KALONAH.

Editor Union:

Lots of rain, and all far behind with our crops.

W. H. Killingsworth has a full store now.

J. E. G. has got a new suit of clothes. Look out for a wedding soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dees were visitors of T. P. Crowson on the 14th.

Soap is getting mighty scarce around my house, and I'm looking out for that soap wagon. "BIG BILL."

MARS HILL.

Editor Union:

Still wet weather, and the grass is looking fine, as well as the regular crops.

Some warm letters from different parties on stock law. I've never lived where it was, but of those that have eight or nine out of every ten say the land owners don't need it, to say nothing of the renters and widows. I was a little uncertain, but Mr. Jones and others have decided me against it. We're doing splendid without it. So if it comes up here is one vote against it, for I've got some land, and all it is to me is for the grass that's on it. There's enough timber to fence it for a while yet, and I can get wire cheaper than I can afford stock law if it is like some say it is.

J. P. Gentry has bought a new buggy for his son, A. D., to carry the mail on R. F. D. No. 3, and we are all proud of our mail carrier.

G. W. Marlar has had a cancer taken off his neck, and we are glad to say he is doing well.

O. P. Scott visited his son, David, Saturday, accompanied by Morgan and C. W. Scott and A. D. Gentry. They report a nice time and good music.

We would like to hear from R. A Day, of Homer, La., again.

"DAD'S PLOW BOY."

CLANTON.

Well, here I come. Court is on, and the guilty must face justice; but suppose that every man who has violated the law in the last twelve months in Chilton was before this court, wouldn't it be a big one? We expect a large crowd, though the farmers are behind and the grass is growing.

The Lord is helping the cotton association by sending so much rain that the cotton can't be worked, but we farmers and the Lord go hand in hand.

Some actor by the name of Jefferson died lately, and there has been so much said about him that lots of us feel like we knew him. I think some time I'll die just to find out how much all think of me, but then I'd be so long dead I might get tired of it. Just look at Nan Patterson, that show girl how prominent she has made herself by killing her lover, and now I expect a lot more cheap actresses will go out and bring down their man just to make themselves popular. This is a curious world anyhow. I believe in scattering flowers in the path of the deserving while they're living, but it does look as if I'll have to die to get some one to speak nice of me. I expect that even the Banner would say something nice about me if I was dead.

I hope we'll have a good time at court this week. I'm expecting some nice whortleberries about now, and I invite you all to come and help me eat them. You see our two popular clerks went down to Florida some times ago, and one of them made a contract for a big lot of berries to be shipped here, but the other one prefers to go down and pick his. Anyhow, when you come to court just call around at the office and get all the whortleberries you want and a full history of Florida and the latest dots on fishing. Hoping to see you all at court,

"JUST A VOTER."

ENERGY.

Editor Union:

I can't refrain from saying something about stock law, as I've read so much about it lately. I don't know who "Observer" is, but I fear there is a great deal that he has failed to observe along this line in Chilton county. And then there's "Whippoorwill;" he thinks he knows the voice of the people in his community, but I'm afraid he's got a lot of lazy neighbors, and I'm sorry for a man in that fix. Stock law in such sections would make lasting trouble, for if such an element exists now trouble would be double under stock law. We're a quiet people here in Beat 6, and have no talk about stock law, for we don't need it. We are industrious and don't mind splitting rails and fencing our farms. We have a good range for our stock, have plenty of meat, milk and butter. Then why fuss about stock law? Yours for no stock law,

"RAIL SPLITTER."

MARS HILL.

Editor Union:

About this stock law wrangling, we should consider whether or not it would build up our county. Now, fellow citizens, we're bad enough already, but if stock law should come in we'll get demoralized and go to the dogs. It would break up our schools and churches, and we'd be crossways with one another. Let "Observer" build himself a fence and he'll be all right, even if he has to split a few rails. Hurrah for Jones, Waldrup and Avery. A man from Georgia, who lived under stock law there, told me today that he had to cut down the poplar trees and cut up the limbs so his cows could eat the leaves to keep them from starving. If I knew where "Observer" came from I could tell you whether he is a rail splitter or not. Let's have harmony and peace among us, that God may bless us, is my prayer. "SAME OLD COON."

JEMISON.

Editor Union:

A few words about stock law. I see Mr. Jones and others arguing for and against the law, and I appreciate the way they are handling the question. I think that our good people are a little premature in writing on this question like they are, for there is something to do before we can vote on stock law. The law requires that before the Probate Judge can order an election on a local law that he be furnished with a petition signed by a majority of all the freeholders in the territory to which the law applies. So the first thing to do is to circulate the petition and see whether that majority wants the election, and by this way Mr. Jones will get the expression of the old white heads that he speaks of. Now, I can't afford to take sides on this question more than to express my ideas on the matter. I think the time has come when stock law would be a benefit to a greater number of people than it would be against. You all know that when the pine timber is cut off our land that it grows up in black jacks, and they grow so thick that they overrun the grass, and that about all the pine is gone out of our county. It will take about $130 to hold an election in this county on the special school tax, and the loss of a day's time for every qualified voter, and while we are voting on that it will not cost one cent more to get the expression of our people on stock law. I think it advisable for the county S. P. T. to send a petition to the chairman of every rural district and let him call a meeting, and every one sign the petition for the election, not stock law, but to give the people a chance to vote on it, and I for one will be satisfied with their decision. I am yours for the people and their wishes and the Union.

JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

OAK GROVE.

Editor Union:

We're having a good deal of rain, and everybody is in the grass knee deep; but work the harder, brother farmers, and let's make a heap of 5 cent cotton. Elder Noble preached a very interesting sermon Sunday. The young folks enjoyed themselves, among whom we saw Messrs. Geo. Driver, Forest Popwell and J. L. Lunsford. John Dennis was a visitor at Joseph Headley's Sunday afternoon. Our Sabbath school is progressing nicely. Messrs. G. C. Kicker and C. J. Eiland were on hand Sunday. Hurrah for the boys at this place, and also Bro. Jones.

"ONE IN THE GRASS."

LOMAX.

Editor Union:

A few questions for Observer to answer, if he can: Did you pay damages for stock trespassing just before you left chambers county? Did you say you came from stock law and would move again if it come here? Then how can we believe you if you go from one side to the other? I've spent the most of 35 years in Chilton and never knew one of my neighbors to have to pay for stock trespassing. My brother owned a hog which got in your wheat field some time ago, and like a man he asked you what was the damages, and you said under the law of Chilton you could not get damages. That is sufficient to say if the law was so fixed you would charge as much as you could. It seems like you are a traitor if you come from stock law and said you would move if we had it here, and now you want stock law. Observer, there are too many just like me for you to get stock law in Chilton. You had better get some timber while it is cheap, for stock law will never come till your head is white. Have you heard any of the old men who were raised here arguing for stock law? It may be good for Chambers, for I've heard there is a heap of rock there, and the little children can't do much towards making a crop, only graze the stock. If you want better milk and more of it, get better cows, give $20.00 for a cow that will give a gallon and a half instead of paying $14.00 for a cow that only gives 3-4 of a gallon. Go back to the garden spot of Chambers and get a cow that suits you and don't run down our cows. I've had a little experience in stock law and hope never to see it here. There is some profit in having stock run at large, if you don't believe it try it. I rented land one year and I split rails and I got pay for them. I paid the 3rd and 4th of the crop that was the way land rented then; around here some pay the 4th. I know of some in stock law that was rented for the 3rd and 4th. The renter pays $1.00 each for pasture, two head at that rate would cost him $24.00 per year. Now, Mr. Smith, just think how near your little town of Thorsby came to having trouble. One man did make those people turn his hogs out of prison, or so I've heard. I've seen some stock law country myself, but I've never seen 4-horse wagon loads of dressed hogs, that must have been near some butcher pen or where the land is better than it is at Thorsby. I don't think either you or Observer have seen much of the county. I don't profess to be broad-minded nor a very progressive farmer, but have sense enough to make an honest living while I live where there is no stock law. If good fence will not keep stock out, how are you going to keep them in? Hundreds of acres are improved every year. Some men are improving their stock right here in Chilton county, and I expect just as good hogs as anywhere. Success to THE UNION and freedom of stock.

G. W. JONES.

THORSBY.

Editor Union:

A few words on stock law, and hurrah for those who oppose it. I don't think it is a debatable question, for any thinking man knows that it won't do for old Chilton. We are trying a part of it up here and it is a curse from start to finish. I would not like for Observer to dictate to me, as I'm afraid it would not stick. Judging the future by the past, we admit it would be good for our opposers, and then they would sell all their timber and land. We must look before we jump again, for we have already voted our privileges away, and you may think that is all they want, but their next move will be a king. All some people know about the question is the money they are offered to get it made a law. I'm sorry to say that we've some good people in our county that will vote contrary to their interests. Remember, friends, that we are all one, and the high ones are the ones that doeth the will of the Father, and God gave us a free country if we would serve Him. Let those that want stock law fix their pastures and show us that it is a good thing, and then like "doubting Thomas" we will believe. With success to THE UNION and all.

"OPPOSER."

RANDOLPH.

Well, it rains and grass grows. That is one way to reduce the cotton crop. Revival services at the Methodist church closed Thursday night. The pastor was very ably assisted by Mr. Northcutt, of Centerville. Miss Emma Hubbard was in town Monday. Thomas McCumber, of Selma, is visiting here. Mrs. Julia Meroney went to Selma Sunday. Mr. Kinsey, of Selma, preached at the Methodist church Sunday night. R. W. McKerrall is painting his residence. S. G. Glasscock was a visitor last week. James Rasberry, of Mulberry, was in town last week. The stock law question seems to be waxing warm, and there is danger of some of the writers using too harsh language. Brethren, stop; use reason instead of denunciation, and on this question as well as all others, "Let the people rule."

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

NOTICE.

On June 2, or the Friday before the first Saturday in June, we want to work in the Mount Hope Cemetery about two miles north of Jemison. Come one, come all.

JOHN COBB,
tf Jemison R. F. D. No. 1.

ALL DAY SINGING.

There will be an all day singing at Center Hill, two and a half miles west of Jemison, on the fourth Sunday in May. Everybody is invited to bring their "Singing for Joy" song books and a basket of good things to eat.

tf C. E. J.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

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The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

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TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It"

Have you heard that Hon. Tom Watson, of Georgia, has started the publication of a magazine? You know who Mr. Watson is—the man who wrote "Life of Napoleon," "Life of Napoleon," "The Life and Times of Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of Tom Watson's Magazine was published [illegible]. It is $1.00 per year. You ought to have the most interesting magazine in America. Don't fail to subscribe. Now we will send you the magazine and the UNION, your best home paper, for $1.50 per year to any address. Don't delay with your subscription, but send them in at once.

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10 and one week two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at home place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No. 1.

SPECIAL OFFER!

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with pictures of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

NOTICE!

If you have timber land for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or at saw mill or planing mill write

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Marbury, Ala.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dandelion Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Headache, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in Nov.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in [illegible].
Fall Term—Second Monday in Sept.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Calkin.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

North Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings. R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Denson, 1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 2nd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman 3rd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 4th Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee 2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Friday before the second Sunday; J. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—3rd Saturday, Clanton.

Amarde Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 594—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Tuesday on or before full moon, Clanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304— Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and 3rd Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Peronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and 3rd Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. S.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

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the man who wrote "The Story o
France," "Life of Napoleon," an
the Life and Times of Thomas
Jefferson. He was the People
Party candidate for President la
year.

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but send them in at once. tf

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at Jim Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during season. Remainder of time at my

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No 2.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Weekly Montgomery Ad and a great white and black of Alabama, United States and Europe in one, with a picture of the President from Washington all for $1.50.

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If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long pay ments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or in saw mill or planing mill, write

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Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 3rd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

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Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Verbena—Rev. J. H. Thomas 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Weogufka—Rev. J. H. Thomas 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Welcome—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. J. Headley, clerk.

Wilsonville—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

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Mt. Carmel Lodge—A. F. and A. M., No. 4th Saturday. Cooper.

Clanton Lodge—A. F. and A. M., No. 1st Saturday. Clanton.

Concord Lodge—A. F. and A. M., No. 1st Saturday. Billingsley.

Verbena Lodge—A. F. and A. M., No. Saturday on or before full

Weogufka Lodge—A. F. and A. M., No. Saturday on or before full moon,

Wilsonville Lodge—A. F. and A. M., No. Tuesday on or before full moon,

I. O. O. F.

Clanton Lodge—First and third Sat-

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L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to May 17, '05, 7,405.
Price on same date, 7 1-2c.
Total receipts season 1903-4, 6,648.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

M. L. Hosey was in Clanton Thursday.

G. W. Shaw, of Jemison, was a pleasant visitor Monday.

C. W. Reynolds spent a couple of days here visiting his brother, the judge.

Scott Caverno and G. H. Gerald, of Thorsby, were in Clanton Friday.

C. H. Lowery was a welcome visitor Monday.

Ed Giles was a pleasant caller Monday.

Lije Devaughan was in town Monday.

T. L. Robinson was a pleasant visitor Monday.

W. R. Murphy was a welcome caller Monday.

R. A. Hardy, a former Chiltonian, now residing in Birmingham, who has been visiting here several days, returned home Wednesday, taking THE UNION with him so as to get the county news. Mr. Hardy looks well and we wish him good luck.

A. T. Headley was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

R. L. Wright was in Clanton Tuesday.

J. W. Hayes was a welcome caller Tuesday.

W. C. Williams was in town Tesday.

G. W. Jones was in Clanton Tuesday.

C. L. Giles was in town Tuesday.

E. H. Green, of Active, was a visitor Tuesday.

J. A. Langston was a welcome caller Tuesday.

Jolly John Garner has been visiting among his old friends here for several days. Everybody is glad to see him and say "howdy."

Attorney Lyman, of Montevallo, was in Clanton Wednesday.

G. W. Williams was in town Wednesday.

Dr. Junkerman, Thorsby's skilful dentist, who intended staying in Clanton this week and next, has been compelled to cancel his engagements on account of sickness and went home on Wednesday.

Hon. W. W. Wadsworth is here in attendance on circuit court.

J. Rice, the efficient postmaster at Thorsby, was here Wednesday.

Secar Harris and Mr. Ramsey were in town Monday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. M. Huckabee and Miss Myra McGraw. Pete Gentry and Miss Delphia Collum. J. C. Cobb and Miss L. V. Lowery. C.F. Cleckler and Mollie Messer.

COLORED.

C. D. Dunn and Mary Houston. Gus Bradford and Nora Bell.

OAKLEY'S SWITCH.

Editor Union:

We'd be pleased with a little space in THE UNION. Grass is growing beautifully. A. J. Lumpkin has the largest potato crop we ever saw; last Sunday was a happy day at his house. A nice little crowd gathered in the morning. Seats were provided, and the organ presided over by his little girl (about 11 years old) and we all enjoyed a prayer and praise service. Then a sermon by S. Thornton, of Clanton. Then a testimony service. Next a fine dinner, to which all were made welcome. In the afternoon another beautiful service of prayer, praise and testimony, and Mr. Lumpkin addressed the people in his earnest and enthusiastic manner. It was a pleasant season. Mr. Lumpkin's little girls are quite interesting and have fine musical ability. It is a delightful home, and we hope to go there again. S. B.

LOMAX.

The farmers are having a great battle with General Green, and he is hard to beat. I hope everybody in Chilton will read P. C. Smith's letter in last week's UNION. It tells all that is necessary to convince intelligent persons that stock law is best for the people, and shows in many ways why it is so. "Whippoorwill" sends good sound argument. I've some neighbors like his. I like to reply to any one so long as they stay in the bounds of reason, but when it comes to such as "feeding cows on pine stumps, and knots," and "Pat's prayer," it reminds me of the old saying that "a drowning man will grab at straws." I expect some of the anti-stock law people run their rows up and down the hill, when they learn the economy there is in stock law and running their rows on a level, they will be ready to leave the wilderness and enter the promised land of prosperity that flows with rich milk and butter, with hogs that make bacon, with the wilderness under cultivation and everything is economized. As to the cost of a fence between stock law and no stock law I can't tell exactly, but it is safe to say the cost is a great deal less than to fence the farms under no stock law. Come out with reasonable arguments. Yours for stock law.

OBSERVER.

LOMAX.

Editor Union:

I am proud to see such reasonable talks as P. C. Smith makes in OUR paper. It is welcomed by all the family. We know each has a right to his opinion, but the beauty is in reason such as he and some others use. I'd not want stock law if I thought it would be detrimental to the welfare of our county, but my experience teaches me it would not be. Stock law does not prohibit stock from eating the grass that God provided for them, and does not force them to eat pine knots and black jack brush. It it a step in the direction of prosperity and better stock. As Whippoorwill says, it takes 4 pine rooters to weigh as much as one good hog kept in the pen. Oh, says one, make you a pasture, but you see there is no economy in fencing against your own stock and the other fellow's, too. Now, men, discuss the subject from a reasonable and economic standpoint. A public discussion will be held at Lomax soon, so Messrs. Jones, Avery et al., bring out your best arguments for the occasion.

OBSERVER, JR.

THE WONDERFUL TOADS.

Real Explanation of Why They Ar Found Alive Underground.

Have you ever seen a toad bury himself? Often, in moving a box or a flower pot which has stood in a dark and sheltered corner of the garden, you will discover a toad underneath. But he is not at all easy to see. His flat, rough back is perfectly level with the surface on which the box rested, for the toad is so loose and bulgy in figure that he can accommodate himself like putty to the flat bottom of the box under which he has hidden.

It is this habit of the toad, to be discovered by the merest accident in the midst of soil which has apparently formed around him, since there is no visible aperture by which he entered, that gives rise to the belief that toads can live for unlimited ages underground.

When, too, miners and others—worthy men, who are evidently trying to tell you the unvarnished truth—aver that they have, with their own eyes, seen a solid block of coal split open and a live toad fall out of an hermetically sealed prison in the centre, the narrative seems to be more than a startling confirmation of your own wondering belief.

The fact is, of course, that the creature has buried himself where you found him; and so quietly and unobtrusively is the operation performed that, even if you happen to be looking in that direction, no movements catch the eye. The toad simply sinks into the soft ground backward, his long, handlike feet shoving the earth upward, around and over himself. Thus it smoothly closes over him, and, though a mere film of soil covers him, there is no sign whatever on the surface of his presence. He fills exactly the same space as before, only a fraction of an inch lower.

Consequently, our friend, the toad, sets out upon his little journeys with so little circumspection that it is the rule rather than the exception, when you look down a deep well, to see luckless toads straddling on the top of the water far below, hopeless prisoners for life.

Arrived below, he follows nature's rule, and finds some crevice into which he can bury himself backward, covering himself with the loose debris which his entry displaces, only coming out at intervals to search for food. Then some day there is a blow of pick or shovel above his hiding place; and, as blocks fall aside, there, in a cavity exactly fitting his body, with no trace of any hole by which he could have entered, an astonished toad stares at an equally astonished miner.

A very simple geological calculation then fixes the approximate number of millions of years or so that that toad must have remained in the centre of what has gradually become a block of coal.—Answers.

Saved by a Pipe.

Bob Chestnut's visit to town on Thursday recalls the story of how his coolness saved his life in an altercation with an Irishman in a Western cattle camp many years ago. The Irishman was a bully and a bad man. He started something with Bob. While the latter always wore a brace of six-shooters in his belt, he also carried a sudden emergency Derringer in his outside coat pocket. The Irishman had an eleven-inch Colt's already in his hand. Bob thrust his hand in his pocket for his Derringer, but the weapon had slipped down in a hole in the lining. His hand coming in contact with his pipe, he quickly drew it out and placed it in his mouth. The Irishman lowered his gun, which he had elevated when Bob thrust his hand in his pocket. Bob reached for his pocket again, presumably for his tobacco. Fumbling around, he secured the Derringer, brought it into play like a flash of lightning—and they carried the Irishman away. Bob took a trip to the British possessions for his health, although this was hardly necessary, as the shooting was a plain case of self-defense.—Coffeyville (Mo.) Journal.

The total number of bankruptcies in England and Wales last year was 4515

General Churchill Dead.

Little Rock, Ark.—Gen. Thomas J. Churchill, a former governor of Arkansas and commander of the Arkansas division, United Confederate veterans, is dead in this city after a lingering illness.

Shops Burned.

Simferopol—The incendiary fire which started here on Saturday destroyed more than 140 shops, mostly belonging to Jews.

Paul Jones' Body at Annapolis.

President Roosevelt has decided that the body of John Paul Jones shall be placed in the crypt of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES IN CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Under and by virtue of the several decrees rendered in and by the Probate Court of Chilton County, Alabama, on the 8th day of May, 1905, for the sale of real estate for the payment of taxes for the year 1904 I will on

MONDAY, the 12TH day of June, 1905, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door of said county in Clanton, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, for the State and County taxes, fees, costs and charges, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Cahaba Timber Mining and Manufacturing Company or owner unknown: The E 1-2 of the S W 1-4, Sec. 36, T 24, R 15. Amount decreed, $6.97. Advertising, $1.37.

BEAT NO. 2.

W. T. Hand & Co.: The N 1-2 of the N E 1-4 less 10 acres, Sec. 1, T 23, R 12; and the N E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 Sec. 13, T 23, R 12; and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 Sec. 28, T 23, R 13. Amount decreed, $7.94. Advertising, $2.46.

BEAT NO. 3.

W. E. Edwards: The S E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 23, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.06. Advertising, $1.23.

BEAT NO. 4.

Cahaba Timber Mining and Manufacturing Company: The N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4, Sec. 34, T 21, R 13. Amount decreed, $5.71. Advertising, $1.30.

The Southern Mineral Land Co., or owner unknown: The N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4, Sec. 15, T 24, R 12. Amount decreed, $4.02. Advertising, $1.37.

The Magnetic Ore Co., or owner unknown: The S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 16; and the N 1-2 and the E 1-2 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 23, R 15; and the S E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 and the N 1-2 of the N W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 23, R 15. Amount decreed, $40.39. Advertising, $3.32.

BEAT NO. 5.

S. H. Glenn: The S 1-2 of the S W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 1, T 20, R 16; and the S W 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 20, R 16. Amount decreed, $12.69. Advertising, $2.14.

BEAT NO. 8.

John V. Coe: The E 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 22, T 20, R 13, and the N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of Sec. 23, T 20, R 13. Amount decreed, $8.76. Advertising, $1.79.

The Gregory-Coe Lumber Co., or owner unknown: The W 1-2 of the N E 1-4 and the S E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 and the E 1-2 of the N W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 and the E 1-2 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 8, T 20, R 13, and the S E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 and the N E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 and the E 1-2 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 9, T 20, R 13; and the N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 and the N W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 20, R 13. Amount decreed, $23.52. Advertising, $5.61.

W. J. Stoudermire: The S E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 18, T 21, R 11; and the N W 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 21, R 11. Amount decreed, $5.76. Advertising, $2.18.

BEAT NO. 9.

Mrs. Claura I. E. Collins: The N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.07. Advertising, $1.48.

Paul C. Goetch: The N 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.18. Advertising, $1.37.

R. C. Reinertson: The S E 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Amount decreed, $3.93. Advertising, $1.41.

Witness my hand this the 8th day of May, 1905.

T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector Chilton Co., Ala.
5-11-05-tf

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

And yet it rains and old General Green still holds the fort, and farmers have begun to wear a haggard look—the same as to say something was going wrong.

Mr. "Doc" Gentry went to Maplesville Sunday, where he met his wife, who had been with her sister, Mrs. John Barrett, of near Stanton. Mrs. Barrett has been very sick for several weeks, but is better now.

Several of our boys attended a meeting held at Thorsby in the interest of the cotton seed oil mill, ginnery, warehouse and fertilizer factory Saturday. Our people will join in with Thorsby in trying to have the above named enterprise located at Thorsby.

I think some of your correspondents would make good debaters and even lawyers from the way they discuss the stock law question.

With best wishes to the Union and its many readers.

NIM ROD.

ICE CREAM SUPPER.

There will be an ice cream supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Culp near Billingsley, on Friday night. May 26. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. Come one, come all. tf

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

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Clanton. Alabama

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Average Yearly Cost for Four Years **56-100 of 1 percent.**

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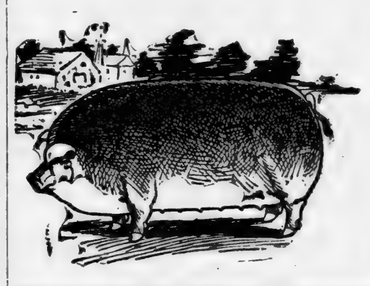
Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



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GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth."
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

FARM AND GARDEN

SELECTING BROOD SOWS.

The selection of brood sows is a very difficult matter, not only to the amateur hog raiser, but also to the most experienced judges. Even the most proficient connoisseurs of hogs are very often disappointed in their choice. A sow that seems externally perfect in shape, form and size may prove to be barren or otherwise deficient.

Brood sows should not be chosen until they are about five or six months old, as it takes them about that time to round out in figures, thus enabling you to choose more satisfactorily. Good large sows should be chosen. They should be not only large but proportionately as long. They should have a good, blocky form— just as broad across the belly as across the back. There is an old, old verse which brings the truth out about as good as anything I can say:

"A broad belly and broad back
Brings the dollars ev'ry whack."

They should have a goodly number of well developed teats, for in most cases this not only indicates a good milker, but also a tendency to be prolific.

A young sow or gilt should not be bred until the last of December or the first of January, as they seem to do better and farrow about the first of May when the weather is warm and there is green vegetation to be had. Old sows may be bred any time from the middle to the last of November with perfect safety if a good shelter is provided for them.

Swine should have good shelter. This is especially true of the brood sows. How many of us just merely throw a few old brush across a corner of the pen and pile a lot of old hay upon it? And then expect our sows, with such a shelter, to successfully farrow and raise from eight to twelve fine pigs twice a year.

Not only is the shelter of our swine usually insufficient, but our bedding is often very scarce. Bedding is something that a brood sow has positively got to have—especially in cold weather. We can't expect our sows to be successful with her offspring unless they have a warm place to stay. When your sows are about to farrow they should be given a good bed of straw or hay, and let me add don't be stingy with your straw—enough don't cost you a little of pigs.

The feed of brood sows should never be limited entirely to one kind of grain, and especially is this true if you are feeding corn. Corn produces only fat, and a sow fed solely upon it lacks the stamina and strength and does not beget as vigorous pigs as one fed upon mixed feed. The ration should be so balanced as not to get the sow too fat and at the same time not allow her to become thin. Corn, oats and wheat make a very good ration, and this occasionally mixed with vegetables, such as artichokes, beets, turnips, etc., will usually bring a sow to the farrowing time in good shape when good judgment is exercised in feeding it.

I will say one more thing in reference to farrowing: Always keep your eye on your brood sow, especially about farrowing time. Then is when they need your attention, and then is when your attention is most richly repaid.—E. L. T. in Indiana Farmer.

FERTILITY OF EGGS.

The question of fertility should be of more importance than how to get eggs, especially at this time of the year. There are few farmers that separate the breeding stock from the flock, but it is certainly best to do so if one is desirous of good results. It is now time to select the fowls which are expect to furnish eggs for the early hatches. It should not be treated as a light matter for upon this point much of your success may depend. If you have fowls that have been sick or drooping during the fall and winter do not use them for it would certainly have a bad effect, even if they are well, seemingly. After the stock is selected, see to it that they are well fed and cared for. Starved stock never did much good in any section, we cannot expect strong, healthy chicks from a flock of this kind. Do not neglect to feed some fish in lime for these help to make the shell and furnish material in the egg to make the bones of the little down birds. Meat and the various grains will supply flesh. Keep the drinking vessels well filled with water, which is the necessity for a large per cent of the egg is made up of water.

Provide nest boxes with clean straw; change the contents often. It is said a nest that is clean and properly made is an inducement to laying hens and not only that but dirty eggs are spoiled by being left in the nest and allowed to chill during cold weather; they should be gathered at least three times a day. Keep in an even temperature until ready to set them, which time should not exceed four or five days. Chicks are seldom hatched earlier than March with hens, and from this time on during the entire summer one may arrange to have hatches to come off even as late as August or September. The late hatched chicks made splendid frys.—M. D. H. in Indiana Farmer.

AT SEED-BUYING TIME

It is estimated that if the corn crop of the country could be increased ten per cent it would add to the production of wealth in the United States over seventy millions of dollars. That the corn crop can be increased this small per cent is well known, for it requires only the selection of the best seed and the best methods of cultivation to do it. The trouble is, corn is too easily grown and the crop is usually large enough so that there are enough kernels left in the crib for seed. So the average farmer argues, "why should I pay out good money for seed corn when there is more than I need in my own crib?" He forgets that the seed corn in his cribs may be the kernels dropped from nubbins and if so they will produce nubbins.

The tendency to pay out as little as possible for seeds is wrong. It is safe to say that in a normal season one would make more clean cash from crops grown from the best seed sold regardless of price than from double the quantity of what may be called cheap seeds. If you don't believe in the value of the best seeds, test them in a small way. Take, for example, a few seed tubers from the potato pile in the cellar, then buy from some reputable seedsman the same quantity of the same variety, cut the seed in the same way, plant at the same time and give the same care and cultivation. At harvest time compare results and if you do not find the argument in favor of high-class seed a solid one we'll take it all back.—Indianapolis News.

KEEPING MILK RECORDS.

With feeding grains very high in price one is tempted to feed more roughage and less grain and unless there is a decided falling off in the quantity of milk received is apt to deceive himself with the idea that he is saving money. It is a good plan to try different combinations or rations and note results. To try them, without keeping a record of the milk, at least by weight, is of little use. Take a ration of, say, gluten feed, wheat bran and oil meal. Try these in varying proportions of each, keeping the record carefully and thus determine which is the most profitable. The same plan may be readily carried out with any other combinations of grains.

Then, too, experiment with the roughage as with the grains and see what difference, if any, is in the results when the corn stover is cut or crushed before feeding. Also note the difference which may result from giving rather warm water. There is more in obtaining a balanced ration than simply feeding a combination which some one says is good. It may be good for his herd, but, by experimenting you may be able to hit on a combination which will be better for your cows and, perhaps, at less cost.—Indianapolis News.

SOWING FERTILIZERS ON GRASS LAND.

It should be done early in the season, while there is plenty of moisture in the soil to render the materials soluble and of use as plant food. The fertilizers best adapted to grass seem to do better on land that is a little moist rather than on dry ground.

Apply while there is a good seeding of grass or sward, otherwise the land should be plowed, devoted to other crops and again reseeded. With these conditions a small amount applied each spring will produce very satisfactory returns.

Several years since the writer selected a field of several acres, second or third year from seeding, with a good sward, and sowed thereon only one hundred pounds of a standard fertilizer to the acre.

It was a hard-pan soil and a little moist. There was a large crop of hay, estimated at one-half a ton extra for the hundred pounds of fertilizer.

The next spring the same amount was again sown with like results, and this practice was continued for four years, when it became necessary to plow, devote to other crops and seed again to grass. The experience seemed remarkable, and convinced the writer that it is often better to apply a small amount of available fertilizer of any kind every year rather than much more all at one time.—E. R. Towle in Massachusetts Ploughman.

PERPETUITY POST PAINT.

Take boiled linseed oil, and mix it with charcoal dust until the mixture has the consistency of ordinary paint. Give to the posts, which should be well dried, two coats of the mixture before setting them, and no farmer will live long enough to see the same posts rotten. The posts, which may be of the softest wood, will cost less than three cents each to prepare, and will also be a great saving in the cost of building fences.—R. M. Field.

In March over $31,000,000 worth of property went up in smoke in the United States. This was irrespective of the tobacco burned.

PUERTO BELLO, BELOW COLON, ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

PANAMA CANAL PROGRESS.

Chief Engineer Wallace Says Sanitary Work Is Now Showing Positive Results.

Mr. John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, said recently that there are now practically five thousand men engaged under his direction on the engineering and construction work of the canal. The work of installing an American plant at Culebra is going forward as fast as the machinery and supplies can be obtained on the isthmus. When Mr. Wallace left there were six American steam shovels at work in the Culebra excavation, and arrangements had been made to install additional machines at the rate of two a month.

The health of the young Americans on the isthmus is particularly good, and the employes from the United States have been remarkably free from fever.

The Sanitary Department is beginning to show very positive results. The water supply for the city of Panama will be available by July 1. Water supply systems also are being installed at various points along the line of the canal work. Several large hotels for the accommodation of the Americans are nearly completed, and Mr. Wallace states that it will be only a matter of a few months now before life on the isthmus will have practically all the comforts and conveniences that are obtainable here on a large work of this character.

In answer to a question as to the necessity of an immediate decision by the commission on a plan of construction, Mr. Wallace said that it would require about two years to manufacture and install the necessary machinery to complete the excavation for a canal at a sixty-foot level—work which would be necessary in any event. During this period ample time will be afforded for investigation and thorough analysis of all the elements or factors that go to make up the problem as a whole.

In the meantime the excavation of the central Culebra cut, which is the controlling element, both as to time and cost, will be pushed vigorously with the aid of modern American excavating machinery. The investigations being conducted include diamond drill work along the entire line of the canal, the character of the formation being revealed in this manner to a depth of forty feet below the surface. These borings will give absolute information as to the character of the material to be encountered in the canal work. In addition, shafts are being sunk at certain points to reveal more fully the character of the formation.

SEAL FOR TELEPHONE TRANS.

The invention shown in the accompanying cut relates to certain new and useful improvements in telephone attachments, the primary object of which is to provide means adapted to be attached to a telephone receiver for engagements with the telephone transmitter whereby the latter may be closed or sealed against sound until the device is detached from the transmitter.

It is frequently desired by those using the telephone to converse with others in the office relative to certain

SEAL FOR TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER.

matters, and oftentimes it is not desired to have the person at the other end of the line overhear the conversation carried on in the office. Under these conditions the person speaking does not desire to return the receiver to its hook, for the reason that the line would then be cut off. Neither is it desirable to allow the receiver to hang dependent from its wires, and in case it is desired to close the transmitter it must be done by holding the hand over the same or by some like inconvenient means.

It is the purpose of this invention to overcome these defects and provide means for closing the transmitter and also supporting the receiver while it is detached from the hook.

This is brought about by the use of a device somewhat hood-shaped, which is secured to the receiver, and when it is desired to seal the transmitter against sound the hood referred to is placed over the mouth of the transmitter, and thus is afforded a convenient resting place for the receiver on such occasions as is alluded to above.

ONE OF THE CAMPS ALONG THE PANAMA CANAL ROUTE.

The Hedgehog's Frown.

A hedgehog curls itself up by a frown—that is, by muscles like those which produce a frown—and it frowns severely or gently according to circumstances. If it is poked hard, it "sighs" itself tighter. If really hurt, it frowns into a tight ball. The prickles can be erected in a measure. Though as they point all ways this is not needed. They are as sharp as needles. We have only known one dog, a large black and white setter, which would deliberately bite a hedgehog till it killed it. But this dog was quite mad, and shared some of the anaesthesia common to certain lunatics.—London Spectator.

Two Miles of Dead Fish in Minnesota Lake

Dead fish line the shores of Minnesota Lake and appeals to the State Health Department to have the nuisance removed have been made. The fish weigh from one to eight pounds and are banked up for more than two miles.

They were smothered. The residents here estimate the money value of the fish at $3000 had they found a market last fall. These fish are mostly carp and suckers.—Mapleton correspondence St. Paul Dispatch.

Bluff at Lynching That Worked.

Twenty-two masked and armed men assembled yesterday at Bullion Gulch, four miles west of Redding, took Steve Shumake, a half-breed Indian, and a man known as "Bill" from their abode, marched them to a nearby tree and proceeded to carry out plans to lynch them for various thefts they are alleged to have committed.

When the rope was ready Shumake asked for leave to go away and was granted half an hour's time. He burned his cabin and departed. The other man was given time to close his business affairs before leaving.—Redding correspondence Scranton Bee.

Rural Entertainment.

The through train had stopped at the little station for water.

"What do you people do to amuse yourselves here?" asked the passenger with the upturned moustache and the bored look, who had stuck his head out through a car window.

"Well, we git a lot o' fun comin' to the deepo an' lookin' at the queer critters that goes through yere on the k'yars," replied the native who was lounging on the station platform.—Chicago Tribune

FRUIT BISCUITS.

Mix half a cupful of butter into four cupfuls of bread dough, also a half cupful of sugar, a third of a cupful of chopped citron, the same of figs and candied cherries; add four well beaten eggs. Then knead thoroughly and set to rise. When light, make into biscuit form, brush with the white of an egg, dust with sugar and set again to rise. Then bake in a moderate oven.

PINEAPPLE CREAM PIE.

Cream one-half cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar; add the yolks of two eggs beaten and mixed with one-half cupful of milk and one cupful of freshly grated pineapple. Turn into a pie pan lined with paste and bake in a moderately hot oven. Beat the whites of two eggs to a foam, add two tablespoonfuls of sifted powdered sugar gradually, then beat until very stiff, spread roughly over the pie when cool, return to the oven and brown.

ALMOND WAFERS.

Cream one-half cupful butter; add slowly one cupful powdered sugar, one-half cupful milk, drop by drop; then add one and seven-eighths cupfuls bread flour, one-half teaspoonful extract of almond; spread very thin on the bottom of a dripping pan inverted and buttered; mark in squares; sprinkle with almonds blanched and chopped rather fine and bake in a moderate oven about five minutes; roll in tubular or conucopia shape while warm; it is better to set the pan on the back of the range while rolling the wafers, as they become brittle very quickly.

CREAMED EGGS.

Pour into a saucepan half a pint of milk, three tablespoonsfuls of butter, a saltspoon of salt, a little celery salt and a dash of pepper; thicken with a little flour made smooth in milk, and allow it to boil up once. Have prepared five or six eggs that have been hard boiled, crumble one of them into the mixture, arrange the others in thick slices in the center of a hot platter, turn the cream over them and garnish with three-cornered pieces of toast and an occasional sprig of parsley. Serve very hot.

PEACH-RICE.

This is a delicious way in which to dispose of a little extra cooked rice: Halve and pare nice large peaches, or use firm canned ones. In the former case, steam the peaches for fifteen minutes. Lay them on a dish with the cup side up and fill with rice, which is prepared as follows: Beat into it a little lemon juice and sugar to suit the taste. A few seeded raisins, that have been steamed or soaked in boiling water for a few minutes, garnish the rice. Serve warm or cold with cream or a nice sauce.—The Epitomist.

TUTTI-FRUTTI CAKE.

Cream two-thirds of a cupful of butter; add gradually two cupfuls of sugar, then the yolks of three eggs; when well mixed add three cupfuls of flour, alternating with one cupful of milk; then add the whites of eggs, beaten stiff; four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract; bake in greased jelly cake pans; put over the fire one cupful of granulated sugar, half a cupful of water; let boil to the head; pour it slowly over the whites of two eggs, beating while pouring, and beat until cold; add one teaspoonful each of chopped citron, candied cherries, pineapple, seeded raisins, English walnut, blanched almonds and one teaspoonful of vanilla; put between layers and over the top.

USEFUL HINTS.

In roasting pork sour apples are sometimes baked with the meat like potatoes. They should be placed on a wire rack to keep them out of the fat. The apples are served with the roast and take the place of apple sauce.

To keep a spoon in position when desirous of dropping medicine into it, and requiring both hands to hold the bottle and cork; place the handle between the leaves of a closed book lying upon a table.

Silver spoons and forks which are in daily use may be kept bright by leaving them once a week in strong borax water for several hours. The water should be nearly boiling when the silver is put into it.

Lime water will sweeten jars and jugs which soap and water fail to cleanse. It is admirable for cleansing milk vessels and nursing bottles.

With boiled salmon, cream sauce plain boiled rice is very good. Many prefer it to potato. There really is no reason why any vegetable should be served with the fish course. Its sauce is quite sufficient. Still the average taste demands a scrap of potato, or sometimes with sole, a bit of creamed spinach.

A good cement for mending glass is made by boiling isinglass in spirits of wine.

Try a few drops of spirits of turpentine on a cube of loaf sugar for hacking cough.

Tea leaves moistened with vinegar will remove the discoloration in glass caused by flowers.

A half-hour's sleep after dinner is, to many women, worth two hours' sleep in the morning.

NOTES AND COMMENT

So much of ever... now controlled for pra... who hold will g... world can not do... trolled part. Fam...

The American ... and gewgaws ... the ability to s... of the freight ... tle stone on her ... just as much as ... box wants a collar ...

Americans will ... tal aberration of ... pan will prove ... the game as a p... distracting one ... its effect upon Pa... ham Steinitz, says ... cript.

Commenting on ... great British estates ... able possessions ... hands, London ... there no United S... lish society be ... but it would not be ... able as it is, it's say... the Boston Trans...

N. O. Nelson, a ... St. Louis, says: "... merely a habit, a ... way of reassuring ... wish to contract ... be said that this is ... difficult of all bad ... comments the New ...

It is a curious fa... ers, speaking gener... lovers of the ... This is doubtless ... doctors for the most ... a figure in literature ... sorts take a special ... ling at them, decl... Medical Journal.

"The saving ... quality bred by ... dered conditions of ... English the rare ... at themselves, impart ... leaven into their ... the bitterest foes to ... Parliament and ... footing in society, ... in Empire Review.

And if Mr. Hall ... tertainments ... funds he was but ... glorious and ... states the New York ... There has been ... wine consumed ... for business ... United States ... float its battleships.

The sale of thi... ships by the Bri... less than one-... nal cost is a surprising ... thinks the New York Post ... ing could better illustrate ... ity with which modern fighting ... chinery becomes worthless.

About a dozen Wellesley ... cationing" at Saratoga recently ... ed time by the foreboding ... ed in putting out ... incidental male ... the fire department ... scene of operation. ... that college education ...

Peary's new ... ning name. "... conjure with ... snow and perhaps ... float into an open ... many do not ... thinking. However ... who was born ... upon once ... in the prospect ... Massachusetts ...

When Edward ... years ago, wrote ... "Looking Backward" ... some more or ... be interested and ... many people, ... passed, however ... ings have become ... safe to say that ... extreme phophecy ... ties of the future ... believers, declares ... Post. Indeed, the ... teresting field of ... that which pertains ... tion. We marvel ... of the present ... der what fate ... who are just ... path.

The Boston Pr... sending out a ... ducers of maple ... Vermont, urging ... pure products only ... tion unless so ma... age, giving full ... sugar or other ... The writers also ca... severe penalty ... to preserve butter ... this State, continues ... ettes Ploughman. ... urged to send maple ... or oblong cans, full ... cular is due to recent ... dealers in Boston for ... ated maple products and ... which preservatives had been ...

Surinam, in Dutch Guiana, ... smallest range of temperature ... place in the world. In summer ... average is 73 and in winter ... greet...

LIEUTENANT BOWMAN

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS PE-RU-NA CURED HIM.

Affected Head and Throat —Attack Was Severe.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics

Medical Journal.

FOR A Big Bargain

WRITE TODAY

ALL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES

Potash

"NUBLACK" D... The "Nublack" ... good in constru... and sure primer ... the best brands ... favorite among ... black powder ... uniform shooti... and strength ...

ALL DEAL...

FOR FARM...

Shoes which meet every de... wear and style last ...

"ALWAYS JU...

CLOVER BR...

JUST THE KI...

Your dealer will see that ... shoes if you *insist*. *Eve... you the best.* See that ...

For business or dress ...

Wertheimer-Sw...

LARGEST FINE SH...

ST. LOUI...

10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE

ECONOMY BLUE

Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing

NOTES AND COMMENTS

So much of every stage [illegible] for price that [illegible] hold [illegible] their price. [illegible] can [illegible] do without the [illegible] Prince is encou[illegible]

A Japanese appetite [illegible] Recently [illegible] F. and the [illegible] man wants [illegible] hunger or at her [illegible] means the lady of the [illegible] and a tiara.

Another [illegible] that the [illegible] their cheese [illegible] temporary. [illegible] profession seem[illegible] follow as wi[illegible] effect upon Paul Morphy and [illegible] Boston [illegible]

[illegible] passing [illegible] and other [illegible] Ame[illegible] Peru[illegible] safe to say, re[illegible] Boston Transcript.

Noah Nelson, a wealthy citizen [illegible] "Getting rich [illegible] a bad habit." [illegible] those who do [illegible] contract bad habits. It [illegible] that this is about the [illegible] although of all bad habits to acq[illegible] cannot. —New York Tribune.

It is a curious fact that great [illegible] speaking generally, have been [illegible] of the medical profess[illegible] Perhaps the reason [illegible] doctors the most part cut so [illegible] a figure in literature. Scribes of [illegible] take special pleasure in [illegible] declares the Br[illegible] Medical Record.

The saving sense of humor [illegible] widely bred by stable, easy, and [illegible] dread conditions of life, gives [illegible] it the rare capacity of laugh[illegible] at themselves, imports a ha[illegible] even in their politics, and al[illegible] the interest [illegible] to handy joke[illegible] Parliament and insist on a fre[illegible] to be naughty, says Lady P[illegible] in London Review.

And if Mr. Hyde did pay for [illegible] comments out of the Equit[illegible] boasts he was but following a m[illegible] glorious and successful precede[illegible] cates the New York Commer[illegible] There has been enough food [illegible] wine consumed in this town str[illegible] for business reasons to sustain [illegible] United States navy for a year [illegible] their warships.

The [illegible] of thirty-one obsolete [illegible] by the British Government [illegible] less than one-twentieth of their o[illegible] nal cost—a surprising transac[illegible] thinks the New York Post, but m[illegible] one could better illustrate the r[illegible] by, with which modern fighting [illegible] chinery becomes worthless.

About a dozen Wellesley girls, [illegible] cooking" at S[illegible]ate, recently [illegible] time by the forelock and succ[illegible] to put out a fire, with [illegible] accidental male assistance, be[illegible] fire department reached [illegible] of conflagration. Now, who [illegible] vocation isn't practi[illegible]

Peary's new steamer has a [illegible] name, "Roosevelt" is a titl[illegible] to write in the land of ete[illegible] Howsoever the gentle[illegible] Genoa was lo[illegible] as something of a c[illegible] discovery line, [illegible] "gaman" recal[illegible]

William Edward Bellamy, a [illegible] who wrote a book c[illegible] Looking Backward," and indulg[illegible] will speculat[illegible] and caused a g[illegible] years [illegible] of his [illegible] realities, and [illegible] nowadays the [illegible] as to the poss[illegible] would find [illegible] Washi[illegible] no mor[illegible] speculation [illegible] future l[illegible] the experi[illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] ing upon [illegible]

[illegible] Exchang[illegible] to the [illegible] and syrup [illegible] the preparation [illegible] only and no adu[illegible] marked on the [illegible] percentage of [illegible] substances a[illegible] we will also call attention to [illegible] pounds for using chem[illegible] preserve butter sent to marke[illegible] State continues the Massa[illegible] mina. Shippers [illegible] maple syrup in w[illegible] full weight. Tha[illegible] recent conviction [illegible] in Boston for selling a[illegible] in barrels and buffa[illegible] receives had been [illegible]

Salmon in Duren Guiana, [illegible] greatest range of temperature of [illegible] in the world. In summer [illegible] is 73 and in winter 77 [illegible] degrees.

LIEUTENANT BOWMAN

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS PE-RU-NA CURED HIM.

Affected Head and Throat—Attack Was Severe.

[illegible] 1st Lieut. and Adjt. [illegible] Vols., writes from [illegible] to patent med[illegible] to becoming [illegible] man, it seems only [illegible] present instance to add [illegible] columns already [illegible] the curative powers of [illegible]

[illegible] particularly benefited [illegible] in the head and [illegible] been able to fully cure [illegible] of a most severe attack in [illegible] but its use according [illegible] to. I use it as a preventive [illegible] and with an attack.

[illegible] also use it for [illegible] W. are recommending it [illegible] C. W. Bowman.

Peruna Contains No Narcotics.

Peruna has found per[illegible] homes is that it [illegible] kind. It can [illegible] time without acquir[illegible]

[illegible] President of The [illegible] Columbus, Ohio, for [illegible] All correspondence [illegible]

[illegible] steal $40,000,000 [illegible] yearly every year.

FOR A Big Bargain

[illegible] South's Leading [illegible] scholarships are of[illegible] primary at less than [illegible]

[illegible] BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES

[illegible] a dozen or so good potatoes, the [illegible] Potash, turnips, lettuce [illegible] large quanti[illegible] soil. Supply [illegible] of fertilizers containing [illegible] per cent. actual Potash. [illegible] yields are sure to [illegible] advertising circulars [illegible] but contain valu[illegible] Sent free for the [illegible]

GERMAN KALI WORKS [illegible] New York, 66 Nassau Street, or [illegible] South Broad St.

10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE ECONOMY BLUE Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing [illegible] Ask dealer, or we [illegible] size upon receipt of 10c. [illegible] name. [illegible] Co., Louisville, Ky.

BAD BREATH

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been actually as green as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended Cascarets and after using them I can willingly and cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me. I therefore let you know that I shall recommend them to any one suffering from such troubles."
Chas. H. Halpin, 109 Rivington St., New York, N.Y.

Best For The Bowels Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 536
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

WINCHESTER
"NUBLACK" BLACK POWDER SHELLS
The "Nublack" is a grand good shell. It is good in construction, primed with a quick and sure primer, and carefully loaded with the best brands of powder and shot. It is a favorite among hunters and other users of black powder shells on account of its uniform shooting, evenness of pattern and strength to withstand reloading.
ALL DEALERS SELL THEM

For Farm Or Fireside

Shoes which meet every demand made upon them for wear and style last longer and look better.
"ALWAYS JUST CORRECT"
CLOVER BRAND SHOES
JUST THE KIND YOU WANT
Your dealer will see that you are supplied with these shoes if you insist. Every dealer ought to give you the best. See that you get these.
For business or dress ask for "SIR KNIGHT"
Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.
LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Eskimo Courtesies.

A Washington woman was chattering to Commander Peary, the Arctic explorer, relative to the Eskimos, and asked if they had a distinct language. Mr. Peary replied in the affirmative, whereupon the butterfly said: "Do give me an idea of how the language sounds. For instance, how would an Eskimo say 'good morning?'" "He wouldn't say it,' gravely responded the explorer. "Dear me!" said the woman. "Are there, then, no social amenities among the Eskimos?" "On the contrary," said Peary, "they are a comparatively polite people; but as in the country where they abide they would have occasion to use the expression only once a year they have no words equivalent to it."

Difference of a Letter.

After the state had introduced most of its testimony in the case against C. F. Taylor, of Chicago, on trial at Nacodoches, Tex., charged with swindling, the court sustained a motion to quash the indictment because the typewriter had written "any" where the statutes prescribed "and." Taylor was remanded to await further action by the grand jury.

Volcano Active Since 1728.

Mount Sangay is the most active volcano in the world. It is situated in Ecuador, is 17,120 feet in height and has been in constant activity since 1728. The sounds of its eruptions are sometimes heard in Quito, 150 miles distant, and 267 reports were once counted in one hour.

The vast majority of the Japanese have never heard of Japan. They call their country Nihon or Nippon.

Time Flies.

A small boy who was waiting with his mother in a twelve-story office building on Chestnut street the other day, watched with fascination an indicator which showed, by a pointing hand on a dial, where the mounting car was. "Mamma," he said, "now I know why everybody here hurries so. Just look how fast that clock goes!"—Philadelphia Record.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Schiller's Father's Wish.

Apropos of the Friedrich Schiller centenary it is interesting to recall that when the news of the birth of the poet reached his father, the latter besought God to bestow upon the boy "those gifts of mind and soul to which he himself, through lack of education, had never attained."

WHAT THE COWBOY REALLY DOES OUT WEST

His Presence Ever Required on the Ranch, For There Are Unseen Dangers to Be Guarded Against.

The actual work with the cattle performed by the cowboy might not require over half his time. But slight as were the days of his recreation, his presence was ever required on the ranch, for there was the unseen to be guarded against. Some of his work was done under circumstances requiring unlimited patience, and then again with a rush where all the comforts of life were left behind. In the Cherokee Strip, now part of Oklahoma, I have seen a prairie fire break out from the reflection of the sun on a tin can, throwing its signal column of black smoke into the sky, instantly summoning every man within fifty miles. Or it might occur at night, from different causes, with its brilliant horizon, the flames leaping upward, visible at the distance of twenty miles, while every breeze was saturated with the smell of burning grass. Under such circumstances horseflesh was never spared in reaching the actual scene. The first men to arrive would begin back or counter firing, as it was called, much the same as city firemen blow up blocks in the pathway of a conflagration, taking advantage of every arroyo or dry wash, and with saddle blankets beating out their own fire on the leeward before it could gain headway. If a wide enough belt could be thus burned, in advance of the main conflagration, it might check the fire, or, jumping the emergency guard, break out anew on its course. Within two or three hours after a prairie fire had thus started, there might arrive fifty to 100 men. Being plainsmen as well as cowboys, they knew what to do. Frequently several light cow brutes were killed, beheaded, and split down the spine, leaving only the hide to hold the body together. The carcass of the animal was then turned flesh down, ropes were fastened from a fore and hind foot to pommels of saddles, and, riding astride the burning grass, the body was dragged over the fire, virtually rubbing it out. Other men followed on horseback to beat out any remaining flames and relieve the mounts by pulling on the ropes. This process could only be applied on the flanks of the main conflagration, and on the leeward of all counter firing, as no one dared dispute the sway of the fiery monster, except well in its advance. Such a fire might last three hours or three days, at the termination of which the men would ride for the nearest camp for rest and refreshment. —Andrew Adams, in the Pilgrim.

War and Swindling.

The political evils of war are almost as weighty as the moral. Probably no Government in modern times has been able to carry on a serious contest that has not been attended with extravagance and dishonesty. At any rate, the United States has never been able to do so. From the time that the soldiers suffered needlessly at Valley Forge on account of inefficient supply service and dishonest contractors, down to the purchase of army transports and "embalmed" beef in 1898, profusion and peculation have invariably attended our military operations. This evil, moreover, usually outlasts a war, because loose and irregular methods of conducting public business are not speedily reformed. After the Civil War Washington was still infested by swindling contractors who found not a few choice pickings, and the slimy trail of the corruptionist led up to the doors of Congress and some of the executive departments.—Charles J. Bullock, in the Atlantic.

Criminal Treatment of Pigeons.

Instances are not lacking where pigeons, with all their lightning change developments, have been found too slow for the purposes of the type desired, and the fancier has altered nature, says a writer in Country Life in America. There have been occasions when the beak of the Almond short-faced tumbler and the lower mandible of the Turbit were thumbed back and pulled down to give a diminished beak and the overhang of the brow. The bird is then voiceless and cannot express pain. And Dragons, whose glory is the regular wattling of the beak and the round and even cere of the eye, are sometimes massaged, when the skin sprouts, the budding flesh being worked back into the smooth surface.

Don'ts For Bachelors.

Don't be afraid of a needle; it will not stick you unless you attack the wrong end of it first.

Don't start a piece of sewing with a thread long enough to hang yourself.

Buy a thimble that fits; don't push your needle through with your teeth.

Don't sew up your pockets while trying to sew on a button to stay.

Don't attempt to push a No. 3 needle through a No. 10 hole.

Select the proper size button before you sew it on; don't cut the buttonhole larger with a penknife so as to make it fit the button.

And don't, oh, don't leave the needle in your chair when you are through sewing. You may discover it unexpectedly.—Kansas City Star.

Fruitful Fives.

"Uncle Billy" Sumpter, who lives near Madison, looks for big crops this year. He bases his expectations on the number 5. He says that big crops were raised in '55, '65, '75, '85, '95, and now it's 1905's turn.—Kansas City Journal.

An automobile race on the ice was one of the sporting novelties of last month in Stockholm.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A London electrician has established the "wireless" in his house.

Popular Cars.

The Pope-Hartford and Pope-Tribune gasoline cars and runabouts meet the specific demands of a large class of automobile users. They are simple in construction, free from complication and efficient. Prices from $500 to $1600. For finely illustrated catalogues and descriptive matter, address Dept. A, Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

The sheep that has no wool comes from Barbados.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The British Admiralty has just made its first dental appointment.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

Modern Japanese coins and bank-notes bear legends in English.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The Swiss police are being trained in the London model.

Fixing Railroad Rates.

Making railroad rates is like playing a game of checkers or chess. Communities to be benefited, producers, manufacturers or shippers to be aided represent the pieces used. Every possible move is studied for its effect on the general result by skilled traffic managers. A false move in the making of freight rates may mean the ruin of a city, of a great manufacturing interest, of an agricultural community. Railroads strive to build up all these so that each may have an equal chance in the sharp competition of business. So sensitive to this rivalry are the railroads that in order to build up business along their lines they frequently allow the shipper to practically dictate rates. Rate making has been a matter of development; of mutual concessions for mutual benefit. That is why the railroads of the United States have voluntarily made freight rates so much lower in this country than they are on the government-owned and operated railways of Europe and Australia that they are now the lowest transportation rates in the world.

There are 252,436 miles of ocean cable in operation now.

FREE TO OUR READERS.

Botanic Blood Balm for the Blood.

If you suffer from ulcers, eczema, scrofula, blood poison, cancer, eating sores, itching skin, pimples, boils, bone pains, swellings, rheumatism, catarrh, or any blood or skin disease, we advise you to take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Especially recommended for old, obstinate, deep-seated cases, where all else fails, heals every sore, makes the blood pure and rich, gives the skin the rich glow of health. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5.00, express prepaid. Sample sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. Medicine sent at once, prepaid.

Only 37,979 miles of cable are owned by governments.

The Little Orphan Home.

Mrs. Sego, one of the trustees of the New Orleans Orphan Home, gives Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial for the relief of all bowel troubles. She never suffers herself to be without it.
Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c bottle.

Eighty per cent. of Portuguese peasants can neither read nor write.

CAPT. GRAHAM'S CURE

Sores on Face and Back—Tried Many Doctors Without Success—Gives Thanks to Cuticura.

Captain W. S. Graham, 1321 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va., writing under date of June 14, '04, says: "I am so grateful I want to thank God that a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to me. I suffered for a long time with sores on my face and back. Some doctors said I had blood poison, and others that I had barbers' itch. None of them did me any good, but they all took my money. My friends tell me my skin now looks as clear as a baby's, and I tell them all that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment did it."

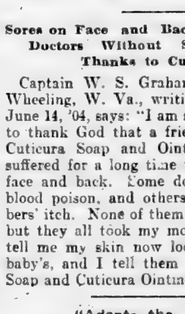
"Adopts the Radie."

The British postoffice, which controls the telegraph system of that country, has decided to adopt the name "radie" for wireless telegraphic messages.

Body Guards of Rulers.

A German periodical has printed pictures and descriptions of the picturesque body guards of the rulers of the modern world, including the Indian body guard of the King of England, and Swiss guard of the pope and many others. It remarks of the United States secret service that no king can be more carefully protected than is President Roosevelt, even though his body guard is not clad in bright and easily recognized uniforms.

QUICK RESULTS.



W. J. Hill, of Concord, N. C., Justice of the Peace, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills proved a very efficient remedy in my case. I used them for disordered kidneys and backache, from which I had experienced a great deal of trouble and pain. The kidney secretions were very irregular, dark colored and full of sediment. The Pills cleared it all up and I have not had an ache in my back since taking the last dose. My health generally is improved a great deal."
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box.

MOTHERHOOD

Actual Sterility in Women Is Very Rare—Healthy Mothers and Children Make Happy Homes.

Many women long for a child to bless their homes, but because of some debility or displacement of the female organs they are barren.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound more successfully than by any other medicine, because it gives tone and strength to the entire female organism, curing all displacements, ulceration and inflammation.

A woman who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution. Is not that an incentive to prepare for a healthy maternity?

If expectant mothers would fortify themselves with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which for thirty years has sustained thousands of women in this condition, there would be a great decrease in miscarriages, in suffering, and in disappointments at birth.

The following letters to Mrs. Pinkham demonstrate the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in such cases.

Mrs. L. C. Glover, Vice-President of Milwaukee Business Woman's Association, of 614 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I was married for several years and no children blessed our home. The doctor said I had a complication of female troubles and I could not have any children unless I could be cured. For months I took his medicines, trying in vain for a cure, but at last my husband became disgusted and suggested that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; this I did, and I improved steadily in health, and in less than two years a beautiful child came to bless our home. Now we have something to live for, and all the credit is due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. Mae P. Wharry, Secretary of the North Shore Oratorical Society, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I was married for five years and gave birth to two premature children. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me, and I am so glad I took it, for it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy one within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, which is the pride and joy of our household. Every day I bless Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the light, health and happiness it brought to our home."

If any woman thinks she is sterile, or has doubts about her ability to carry a child to a mature birth let her write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., whose advice is free to all expectant or would-be mothers. She has helped thousands of women through this anxious period.

Women suffering with irregular or painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, displacement, ulceration or inflammation of the womb, that bearing down feeling or ovarian trouble, backache, bloating or nervous prostration, should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of woman's ills, and accept no substitute.

Many Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine.

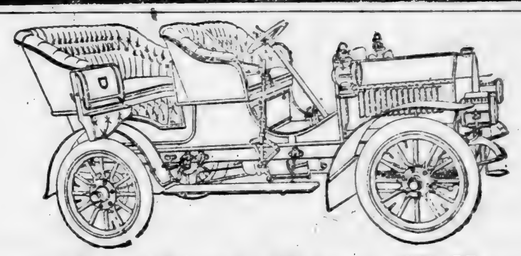
Truths that Strike Home

Your grocer is honest and—if he cares to do so—can tell you that he knows very little about the **bulk** coffee he sells you. How *can* he know, where it originally came from, how it was blended—**or with what**—or when roasted? If you buy your coffee loose by the pound, how *can* you expect purity and uniform quality?

LION COFFEE, the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES, is of necessity uniform in quality, strength and flavor. For OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, LION COFFEE has been the standard coffee in millions of homes.

LION COFFEE is carefully packed at our factories, and until opened in your home, has no chance of being adulterated, or of coming in contact with dust, dirt, germs, or unclean hands.

In each package of LION COFFEE you get **one full pound** of Pure Coffee. Insist upon getting the genuine. (Lion head on every package.)
(Save the Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE
WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.



Pope-Hartford & Pope-Tribune
Modern Gasoline Cars and Runabouts at Moderate Prices.
Backed by 27 Years of Manufacturing Experience.
6 to 16 H.P. Prices, $500 to $1600
Simple Construction, Luxurious Equipment.
Address Dept. A For Complete Catalogues.
Pope Manufacturing Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Members A. L. A. M.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all flies and affords comfort to every home—in dining room, sleeping room and all places where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat and will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS, 149 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Am. 20, 1905.

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THE CHICAGO STRIKE

Among the Teamsters May End. It has Received Three Heavy Blows.

TO HOLD MEETING TO DECIDE.

Meeting of Teamsters' Joint Council To Be Held to Decide About the Strike.

Chicago, Ill.—Three severe blows were dealt to the cause of the striking teamsters Friday night, and as a result the governing body of the organization, the Teamsters' Joint Council, will meet to decide whether or not the strike shall be called off.

The decision to call this meeting of the council followed a two hours' session between the officials of the teamsters' union and the Teamowners' Association. The members of the latter body have all through the present strike been favorable to teamsters rather than to the employers' association. However, the teamowners bluntly informed the teamsters that their cause was lost, and that the best thing they could do was to call off the strike; and do it at once.

Second Blow.

The second blow came also from the Teamowners' association, when the resignation of John C. Driscoll, its secretary, was tendered, and adopted. Secretary Driscoll has been an official of the Teamowners' Association since its inception several years ago, and during the present strike has been a potent factor on the side of the teamsters.

The third blow was adopted at the meeting of the Illinois Manufacturers' association which is made up of business men from all parts of the state. At a secret meeting held at the Auditorium hotel, the members of the association unanimously decided that they would uphold the cause of the Employers' association, which has been conducting the fight against the striking teamsters.

Negro Attacked.

Walter St. Clair, colored, employed by Armour & Co., at the stock yards, was attacked by a crowd of strike sympathizers at Twenty-seventh and Canal streets. St. Clair was apparently suspected of being a strike breaker, employed by the Peabody Coal Co. He was beaten with clubs, black jacks and other weapons. Two deputy sheriffs rescued him and escorted him to the stables of the Peabody company at Twenty-sixth and Canal streets, where his wounds were dressed. He was sent home in an ambulance.

A total of 1900 wagons were scheduled to be moved Friday by non-union teamsters under police protection. This is the largest number of wagons moved since the teamsters' strike began, the excess over the records of the previous days being 150 wagons. To accomplish the task 2,100 policemen were detailed to guard the wagons and were assisted by an almost equal number of deputy sheriffs.

Children Strike.

Spread of sympathetic strikes among public school children received a new impetus today. Pupils of the Carter H. Harrison school at Twenty-third street and Wentworth avenue went on strike when wagons of the Peabody Coal Co. arrived at the building to deliver coal. The Peabody company is a member of the Employers' association and has been active in delivering with non-union teamsters to firms antagonized by the strikers. Police were still on guard Friday at the Hendricks public school, where a strike similar to that at the Carter Harrison school had not entirely subsided.

Much Trouble.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Within the past forty-eight hours there have been more fatalities in serious accidents and in fights here than ever before in the history of Chattanooga. The city has a bloodier record than any similar time since the close of the civil war. There are now no less than eight persons at Erlanger hospital, one of whom is already dead, while four others are probably fatally injured. Following is the list:

Fred Gammons, killed in fight at glass works.

William Meacham, seriously wounded in same fight.

Fred Meacham, wounded in head; same fight; may die.

John Sherman, fatally cut while acting as peacemaker between Doc Shelton and James Noodles, who are both seriously cut.

Percy Russell, grazed by train running fifty miles an hour, and one side badly injured; may recover.

Greer Riley, half of head crushed in by piledriver; will die.

Jews Are Alarmed.

Alexandrovsk, Government of Ekaterinoslav.—This city is disturbed by rumors of approaching Jew-baiting in consequence of which rich Jews are leaving the city. Permission has been given the municipality to organize militia to preserve order.

Sentenced to Be Hanged.

Hobart, Okla.—R. A. Wright, convicted of the murder of William Slatterly, was sentenced Saturday to be hanged July 7th.

PROTESTING AGAINST RATE REDUCTION.

Atlanta, Ga.—The recent proposition of J. Pope Brown, chairman of the Georgia railroad commission, to reduce the passenger rate in Georgia from three to two cents per mile was protested against by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and unions of the blacksmiths, machinists and telegraphers, boilermakers, railway trainmen, carpenters and joiners, clerks and car men. These organizations employed an attorney especially to represent them, who urged that such a reduction would work against the prosperity of the state and lead to a reduction in the number of railroad employes as well as of their wages. The Travelers' Protective Association also protested that a reduction as proposed would result in fewer trains and poorer service.—Special Dispatch to the New York News Bureau.

Negro is Lynched by Northern Mob.

Cairo, Ill.—Tom Witherspoon, a negro, was taken from officers at Belmont, Mo., fifteen miles below Cairo, Friday evening by a mob of several hundred persons and hanged in the public square to a large swing. Friday morning a negro, said to be Witherspoon, who only recently returned from the penitentiary, went to the home of Fred Hess, three miles below Belmont, and at the point of a rifle demanded $600. Hess, who is a member of the Missouri legislature, told the negro that he did not have that much money in the house. The negro ordered him to go to Belmont and get the money. He compelled Hess to hitch up a horse and buggy, and ordered him to get in with his wife and child.

The negro then saddled another horse, and mounting told Hess to drive toward Belmont, and when near the place the negro forced Mrs. Hess and child to get out of the buggy and enter a deserted shanty. The negro then told Hess to drive to Belmont and to send the money back by a negro preacher inside of an hour or he would kill his wife and child.

Hess hurried to Belmont and got the money and sent it back with a negro preacher. The desperado immediately mounted a horse and rode up the Iron Mountain railroad tracks. A posse was organized at once by Belmont and Columbus citizens, and a small party followed the negro on a switch engine and discovered that he took refuge in the swamps around First Lake. He was captured and taken to Belmont by the officers. A mob of several hundred persons had formed in Belmont, and they immediately took charge of the negro, and despite his begging and pleadings, they rushed him into the public square and secured a rope from a large swing and strung the negro up as the guilty man.

A New Court House.

Prattville, Ala.—The board of revenue has signed contracts with M. T. Leuman & Co., of Louisville, Ky., for the building of the new court house, and with Dobson & Bynum, of Montgomery, Ala., for the jail. It is understood work on each of these buildings will be begun at once. On account of the work necessary on the court house, it is likely the contractors will be one year in building it.

The Planters' Warehouse Company was organized here a few days ago and will erect a warehouse with a capacity of six or eight thousand bales of cotton. It is understood this company will buy and sell cotton and fertilizers and farmers' supplies generally. It will be ready for the fall business.

The Alabama Central railway, between Booth and Autaugaville, in this county, will put on a regular schedule for passengers in about six days. At present only freight trains are being run. When the regular schedule is put on, it is understood the trains will run through to Montgomery.

Paris Is Acquitted.

Birmingham, Ala.—Coroner W. D. Paris has been acquitted on a charge of embezzlement brought by Joseph Foggiana, one of the administrators of an Italian who met his death in the Virginia mine in the awful explosion of February 20.

A warrant was sworn out against the coroner charging him with embezzling $74 which amount was taken from the pockets of one of the victims of the mine explosion. The coroner denied the allegation, claiming that no claim had been made officially for the money.

President Diaz Signs Treaty.

Mexico City.—President Diaz has signed and promulgated a treaty or convention providing for the arbitration of pecuniary claims of citizens of any of the signatory powers. The convention was one of the results of the Pan-American conference. This convention has now been signed by the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and Peru.

New Texas Gusher.

Beaumont, Tex.—A new thousand barrel gusher was brought in at Dayton, Tex., by the Paraffine Company. This opens a new field. Dayton is fifty-one miles west of Beaumont on the Humble-Sour Lake pipe line of the J. M. Guffy Company.

Only passenger trains are leaving Warsaw and these are crowded with the engineering departments, all the engine drivers, firemen and porters having quit work.

STATE HAPPENINGS

Of General and Local Interest as They Occur.

Enjoined From Tearing Up Track.

Opelika, Ala.—The tearing up of the LaFayette railway track was stopped by injunction issued in the name of the state of Alabama restraining G. E. McGehee, president and general manager, and all other employes from dismanteling the road. The work of wrecking the track began about a week ago, and nearly four miles of track had been torn up near the LaFayette end and the rails and ties hauled to Opelika. When the injunction was served this afternoon the gang of workmen was brought to this city.

It is alleged here that the dismantling of the road known as the Merchants' line, is due to a deal with the Central railway, which parallels it. It was because of the high freight rates on the Central that the farmers and merchants built the Merchants' line nine years ago to secure better rates. Patrons of the road declare that the track must be relaid and the road operated under the terms of the charter. It is evident that a big legal fight is on.

Severe Storm.

Gadsden, Ala.—There was a severe storm just below Gadsden Thursday afternoon at the Elliott fruit farm, which assumed the proportions of a small cyclone and did considerable damage in the way of blowing down fine shade trees. The wind blew down twenty-six large oak trees around the lake and spring, eight falling in the lake. The rainfall assumed the proportions of a waterspout and did considerable damage. No damage was done to the fruit trees. Just below the Elliott farm three clouds met and seemed to fight a battle in the sky, the result being a waterspout, which tore up the earth considerably. No houses were wrecked nor any one injured.

Four-Legged Chicken.

Troy, Ala.—Mr. Mobley, who lives nine miles from Troy, brought quite a curiosity in the way of a chicken to town several days ago. The biddie, which is only about two weeks old now, has four legs, the two hind legs being almost as perfectly developed as the two natural ones. Mr. Mobley presented the biddie to Jim Hyman, who tried to induce some of his hens to adopt it, but they were all afraid of it. Mr. Hyman's mother keeps it in a large basket and turns it out in the yard several times a day. It is as healthy and lively as any chicken Mr. Hyman has, and he thinks he will succeed in raising it.

Improving Coal Mines.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has equipped Mine No. 4, near Ensley, with an electrical haulage, one of the best in the South. Quite a large sum of money was expended in equipping the mine and it is expected that the output will be increased more than double with the new system. Mine No. 3 at Ensley was installed with an electrical haulage system last year, and the output is much greater than under the old system. Mine No. 5 will be similarly equipped next.

Postoffice Appointments.

Washington, D. C.—Rural free delivery route No. 1 ordered established June 15 at Murry Cross, Etowah county, serving 588 people and 140 houses.

Rural carriers appointed: Brewton, route 1, Walter A. Tippin carrier, Hillary H. Tippin substitute; Seale, route 1, John C. Vann carrier, Cary Vann substitute.

Hessie M. Lee appointed postmaster at Drane, Lowndes county, vice Flora Neely, resigned.

Talladega, Ala.—R. S. West, a local contractor, was awarded the contract for improving and enlarging the Talladega county court house. The contract price is $13,500, and is to be completed by October 1st. The Michael Supply Company, another local concern, secured the plumbing and heating contract for $1,298.

Time Table Arranged.

Montgomery, Ala.—T. H. Mizell, trainmaster of the Mobile and Montgomery division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, went down to Bay Minette and arranged the time table for the Bay Minette and Fort Morgan branch of the Louisville and Nashville.

There will be one first-class mixed train each way daily between Bay Minette and Foley, the terminal of the line.

Seven Killed in Mine.

Butte, Mont.—Seven men were killed and one injured, probably fatally, in an explosion in the Cora mine, one of the Heinze properties, Friday.

Four Were Killed.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Four men were killed, one was fatally injured and two more were more or less seriously burned today by the collapse of an immense gas holder at the Point Breeze works of the United Gas Improvement company, in the southern part of the city.

British thieves steal $40,000,000 worth of property every year.

Good Prospects for Electric Line.

Selma, Ala.—The prospects for the building of the electric line between Selma and Marion appear very bright today. The committee on subscriptions for Selma have about concluded their labors, and at the meeting which has been called for Monday night next will report having secured about $20,000 from Selma and Dallas county. Marion has already raised about $16,000 for Marion and Perry county, and it is thought that this sum will be sufficient to secure the issuance of bonds with which to build the road.

There is said to be just one possible hitch in the matter and that will likely be straightened out. This is that the subscriptions have been made to stock, while it is possible that the builders of the road will want it as a bonus. In either event it is thought that the building of the line is practically a certainty; and that before many months work on laying the track will commence.

Rains Cause Damage.

Roanoke, Va.—Passengers arriving here at midnight on a belated train from southwest Virginia bring news of great damage done by wind storms and cloudbursts along the Norfolk and Western railroads, between Roanoke and Bluefields. At the latter place six dwelling houses are reported blown down and completely demolished, all their occpants escaping injury. Between Vickers and Christiansburg, Va., more than three miles of the Norfolk and Western triple tracks have been washed away by a wall of water.

Laying Gas Mains.

Florence, Ala.—The Northern Alabama Gas Company has established a wonderful reputation for push and enterprise this spring. Eighteen miles of gas mains having been laid in the past few months. Since their mains reached Tuscumbia they have made connections with half the business houses in the town and have orders for many more. There are yet three miles of mains to be laid. The plant of the company which is in Florence is supplying gas in abundance for the use of the three towns.

Telephone Lineman Drowns.

Decatur, Ala.—Paul Becknor, of Indiana, a lineman for the Morgan County Telephone Company, was drowned in Flint river near Hartselle, fourteen miles south of here, while bathing. His body has not yet been recovered.

Mr. Sherwood, local manager of the company, formerly of Ohio, is with the party searching for the body. Becknor was working on a long distance line which the company was constructing to Birmingham.

Lumber Company Assigns.

Bessemer, Ala.—The Krebs Manufacturing Company of this place, which is principally owned and controlled by M. J. Boots, posted a general deed of assignment to creditors Friday. The assets are given at $19,000 and the liabilities about the same amount. The principal creditors are W. H. Lewis, Bessemer Trust and Banking Company and Martin Bros., representing an indebtedness of about $12,000. Mr. Boots stands high in Bessemer. He was for some time paymaster for the United States Cast Iron and Pipe Company, of this place.

A Small Wreck.

Selma, Ala.—A small wreck occurred on the Meridian branch of the Southern Friday at Marshall Platform, near Gallion. Five coal cars were ditched which blocked the road for several hours and necessitated the transfer of passengers.

The five cars that were ditched were part of an extra freight train going to Meridian and the cause of the wreck is assigned to spreading of the rails. No one was hurt in the wreck except the conductor, who had one of his fingers slightly mashed.

Ensley, Ala.—Frank McDonald, aged 25 years, and employed as a wire puller at the rod mill, was fatally injured Wednesday night at 10 o'clock, dying Thursday morning at 3 o'clock. Mr. McDonald was struck by a piece of flying billet. His shoulder was knocked out of place and he was injured internally.

After Six Days Boys Is Found.

Marion, Ala.—The body of Cadet Harris, of the Marion Military Institute, who was drowned Monday, was recovered at daylight Friday morning within a hundred yards from where it went down. The river had been dredged and guarded for over six miles day and night since the accident by the students and a large number of citizens, who volunteered their services.

Paul Jones' Remains.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has approved the recommendation of Secretary Morton that the body of John Paul Jones be buried at Annapolis, Md.

London, Eng.—Yi Hang Fung, Korean charge d'affaires, committed suicide at the Korean legation Friday morning. No cause is known for his action.

Norfolk, Va.—Lieutenant Commander Truxtun, U. S. N., died Friday night at the residence of his mother, Mr. Truxtun was retired some months ago on account of failing health. He was a son of the late Commodore William Truxtun.

OLAF SCHIVE,

Watchmaker And Jeweler

Horn's Drug Store

Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Whitecapping Denounced.

Jackson, Miss.—Judge Niles, of the federal court, spent the entire day in hearing arguments on the demurrers submitted by the attorneys for the alleged whitecappers of Franklin county to the indictments against them and Friday continued the cases until next term of court. The indictments were demurred to on the ground that they did not state any specific crime, that they did not charge that the homesteader interfered with was competent to make a homestead entry. All these points were overruled, the judge holding that the indictments were valid. Judge Niles, in granting a continuance to the accused, delivered himself of a powerful denunciation of whitecapping. In speaking of whitecappers, he said, among other things:

"They have forgotten that all men are equal before the law, and by this I do not mean social equality. God never intended social equality, and there is no law that can make all men socially equal. It never was and never can be."

He advised the Franklin county citizens to go home and become good citizens. There were some 400 to 500 citizens of the county in the city as witnesses before the court.

Held for Robbery Without Bail.

Anniston, Ala.—Will Fox and Bob Gentry, two white men, who have lived nearly all their lives in Anniston, were arraigned in police court on two charges each of highway robbery, alleged to have been committed Sunday evening. Both of the alleged robberies took place on Twelfth street, the first on Moore avenue with a white man as the victim, and the second on Brown avenue with a negro as the victim. Very damaging evidences was brought out and Mayor Kilby, acting as recorder, bound the men over, Fox in two cases under a $500 bond in each case and Gentry the same amount in one case. He afterwards withdrew the amounts and had the men held without bail. The cases will go before the City Court grand jury at its next meeting.

President Will Visit Alabama.

Washington—President Roosevelt is not the man to rest content with the laurels of popular acclaim he received in the west and southwest. Before he quit his last whirl he said to a few newspaper men with whom he lunched that he would next go South when he made a trip anywhere; that there were four states he wished to visit—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and Florida—and he wanted to visit them as president of the United States. He had been to Georgia, but this time he would go to his mother's home in Georgia. He would respond to invitations to go to the other states in two of which, Florida and Arkansas, he had never been.

Cotton Belt Wreck.

Dallas, Tex.—West-bound passenger train No. 101 on the Cotton Belt railroad, due in Dallas this morning, was wrecked Friday near Weaver, in Hopkins, by running onto a soft piece of track. The engine and baggage and mail cars turned over and rolled into a creek and several persons were badly hurt, though none, it is believed, fatally.

The derailed part of the train rolled down an embankment into the creek where it lay bottom up. The engineer was pinned beneath the engine for several hours with only his head above water. Relief trains were sent out from Mount Pleasant and Commerce, but as the track is washed away it is doubtful if they will arrive before morning. Weaver is nine miles east of Sulphur Springs.

Judge to Marry.

Evergreen, Ala.—The many friends throughout the state of Judge J. C. Richardson of this circuit will be interested to know that cupid has pierced the susceptible heart of the able South Alabama jurist. It is announced that he will marry near Pensacola on the 18th. The lady's name is Miss Daisy Anson. The ceremony will be a quiet one at the home of the mother of the bride-elect at Bayou la Grande.

C. R. Bricken will be best man and Osgood Anson, brother of the bride, will give her away.

Quiet at Warsaw.

Warsaw.—Sunday passed quietly at Lodz and in Warsaw. Strong forces of troops guarded the Jewish district throughout the day. The socialists are reported to be trying to their utmost to create new strikes, but the workmen are disinclined to engage in such a conflict.

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf, T. M. Driver.

Thorsby Business Directory

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General Merchandise

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Drugs, Stationery and Notions Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

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Fine Line of Shoes.

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J. L. FOSS
Meat Market

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Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby Hotel
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & Co.
BLACKSMITHS and HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Oven.

Thorsby

VOL. III.

STATE HAPPENINGS

Of General and Local Interest as They Occur.

Accident at the University.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—A[n] accident occurred [at] the University, a student [by] the name of [Mc]Lett, at the barracks. [Mr] Lett's room [was] attempting to [clean] of the ordinary [kind] aged, Mr Lett [accidentally] ged the gun [and] it in one of [Mr Lett's] accident was [witnessed] fearest by the [students] that he will [recover] of this eve. Mr [Lett] popular student [and] editors of the Crimson-White [college] ge paper.

Sale of Coal Lands.

Montgomery, Ala.—Governor Jelks advised of the sale of [the] coal lands owned by [the] pool at Montevallo [and] lker county, to the Glenwood Coal mpany, for $25 an acre. he lands were sold by direction of Board of Trustees of the [State] ich met recently at Montevallo. check for $5,000 to pay for [the] ds was received at the capitol and property will be transferred [in] e.

Shot on Excursion Train.

Montgomery, Ala.—Information [reached] the city that Mr. Acree[,] rman, master of trains of the thern railway with headquarters Anniston, was shot by a negro near lmont Thursday. The particulars the shooting are very meager. Mr rman was on an excursion train ning from Rome to Birmingham the negro refused to pay his fare was put off. The ball went ough Mr. Newman's hand, inflicting a painful but not serious wound.

Industrial Association Called.

Huntsville, Ala.—Charles P. Lane, sident of the Alabama Industrial Commercial Association, has issued a call for the annual meeting of association to be held in Decatur on September 12. It is expected the meeting will be attended by eminent men from all over the state. The membership of the organization includes many of the most prominent citizens. The programme is being arranged for the occasion.

Tried to Burn the Jail.

Anniston, Ala.—James Kenney, a negro cripple, incarcerated in the city jail, tried to start a blaze in his cell Monday morning, and made things quite interesting for Warden Smoot for a while. He set fire to the blankets and other bedding in the cell. After the burning material had been removed he took off his coat and tried to burn it. His intention [was] believed, were to burn the jail, if possible.

Shooting Was Fatal.

Greenville, Ala.—Last Sunday [at] a negro church near Rose [Hill] county, Wade Oliver shot and [fatally] killed Leander Perkins and fatally wounded Jesse [Perkins]. Monday John Cook was shot [in] the church and [died] to get his [gun] ck, to behave [himself].

Electric Road to Be Built.

Selma, Ala.—The Selma Electric Road association has been organized here. It was the result of a meeting that was [held] way from Selma to Marion [and] built and the project will be [pushed]. The meeting was enthusiastic.

New Lumber Company.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Blount Lumber Company has been incorporated. Capital stock, $25,000. The incorporators are John W. [Hanna], W. A. [Hanna], D. W. Vaughan, [Thomas] Meghan, S. J. Brown.

Several "Wild Cat" Raids.

Opelika, Ala.—Deputy United States Marshal H. Gibson and Deputy Collector Knox Booth have raided several illicit distilleries in Randolph county this week. The first raid was made Monday and the officers destroyed a still operated by a negro named Sam Carter, four miles south of Wedowee. On Tuesday they made two raids and captured and destroyed three stills, one four miles north of Hoff's postoffice, operated by Ely Halpin, one three miles east of it operated by Pat Brooks, and seven miles north of Delta operated by Charles Smith. Warrants have been issued for all these parties, but no arrests have been made yet.

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C. L. Forsma
Brick Yard.

JACK,
coun-
2 1-2
Driver.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens

THE UN

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VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., MAY 25, 1905.

STATE HAPPENINGS

Of General and Local Interest as They Occur.

Accident at the University.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—A painful and se[rious] accident occurred to A. K. Parker, a student of the University at the barracks. Mr. Parker was in Mr. Lott's room, where the latter was attempting to repair an air gun of the ordinary kind. While so engaged, Mr. Lott accidentally discharged the gun and the shot took effect in one of Mr. Parker's eyes. The accident was very painful, and it is feared by the attending physician that he will have to lose the sight of this eye. Mr. Parker is a very popular student and is one of the editors of the Crimson-White, the college paper.

Sale of Coal Lands.

Montgomery, Ala.—Governor Jelks has advised of the sale of 200 acres of coal lands owned by the Girls' School at Montevallo and located in Talladega county to the Galloway Coal Company, for $25 an acre.

The lands were sold by direction of the Board of Trustees of the school, which met recently at Montevallo. A check for $5,000 to pay for the lands was received at the capitol and the property will be transferred at once.

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Birmingham, Ala.—Last Sunday night at a negro picnic near Brooklyn, in the county, Will Cole was shot and instantly killed. Nelson and Tom Cole, who are brothers of Will Cole, were also shot, but have recovered. [illegible] who was charged with the killing of Will Cole, has been arrested and lodged in jail.

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New Lumber Company.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Blount Lumber company, incorporated at Jasper, Ala., with a capital stock of $50,000, has been incorporated. The incorporators are [illegible] W. Hanaleutt, W. A. Hanaleutt, D. W. Aaaman, Ulysses [illegible] and others.

Seven "Wild Cat" Raids.

Opelika, Ala.—Deputy United States Marshals R. Gibson and Deputy Collector Knox Smith have raided seven illicit distilleries in Randolph county this week. The first raid was made Monday and the officers destroyed a still operated by a negro named Sam Carter, four miles south of Wedowee. On Tuesday they made two raids and captured and destroyed three stills, one four miles north of Red's postoffice, operated by Andy Halpin, one three miles east of Red's, operated by Pat Brooks, and one seven miles north of Delta operated by Charles Smith. Warrants have been issued for all these parties, but no arrests have been made yet.

Fire at Centre.

Centre, Ala.—At 10 o'clock fire was discovered breaking through the roof of the large barn at the residence of Judge Thomas Bradford and in five minutes the whole building was a seething mass of flames. The rapidity with which the conflagration swelled was incredible, the large crowd of eager citizens who quickly assembled being wholly incapable of any effort toward checking the ravages of the flames. Stored in the building were large quantities of corn and hay and other feed stuff, all this in addition to the tools, farming implements and fertilizers, being a total loss. The vehicles were saved by hard work, though in a badly damaged condition. The doors at one end of the barn were open, permitting the stock, except one cow, to escape. A valuable horse is so badly burned however, as to render his death probable.

Bond Issue is Urged.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—At a recent meeting of the grand jury, the building of a new court house was strongly urged. It was decided that $75,000 worth of bonds would necessarily have to be issued and a part of an adjacent lot purchased for room enough to erect a new house that would be sufficiently large. Circulars have been sent to every section of the county and it is hoped that the new house and it is hoped that it will be the will of the entire county that the new house in which the county is in such need to give the issue their support.

Order for Box Cars.

Anniston, Ala.—The Western Steel Car and Foundry company has just closed a contract with the South and West railroad, an important Tennessee short line, for 250 box cars and the order will be filled complete at the Anniston plant of the company. Activity at the big plant in this city is increasing constantly, and men are being added all the time. The order mentioned above is but one of the many that are being filled at this plant. The Western Steel Car and Foundry company has made bids on material and equipment for the Panama canal.

Hanging at Seale.

Seale, Ala.—William Vaughan, a negro, who was convicted of murder at the last term of court, was hanged in the jail yard here Friday in the presence of an immense crowd, mostly negroes. Sheriff Bellamy sprung the trap at 11:20 and Vaughn was pronounced dead in about fifteen minutes. His neck was not broken and he died from strangulation. He was apparently unmoved after mounting the scaffold and spoke without emotion. He denied his guilt to the last.

The crime for which Vaughn was convicted was one of the most atrocious ever committed in this county. He killed his wife's grandmother and burned her up in her house. There was a large crowd of negroes here from all parts of the county, though all were very orderly. This is the first hanging in this county in several years.

Postmaster Pleads Guilty.

Mobile, Ala.—In the United States district court, William McDonald, former postmaster at Plateaa, Ala., pleaded guilty to embezzlement of postoffice funds amounting to $112. Judge Toulmin fined him that amount and sentenced him to one year and eight months in the penitentiary.

Birmingham, Ala.—Eva Edna, the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Pearson, residing at No. 2013 Twelfth avenue, north, was instantly killed by being run over by an East Lake electric car at Cain station, in Avondale, Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Will Make Tour of the World.

Lincoln, Neb.—William J. Bryan announces that he will make a tour of the world for the study of municipal ownership and railroad problems. His daughter is in poor health and with other members of his family will accompany him.

Mobile, Ala.—The printing house of E. Duval, 59 North Water street, caught fire at 10:45 o'clock Thursday night. The flames soon enveloped the building and spread to the Bush-Hall Shoe company, wholesale, and destroyed two upper floors. The stock on the first floor was damaged by water. Fire walls south of the house protected the big wholesale dry goods house of D. R. Dunlap Mercantile company, and at 11:45 p. m. is apparently out of danger. Loss is estimated: Two stores, 57 and 59 North Water street, damaged, $16,000; stock of J. E. Duval, printer, loss $5,000; Hopkins & Feeks, box makers, $8,000. Bush-Hall Shoe company, loss about $60,000. All insured.

JAPS STRIKE IN HAWAII

The Labor Troubles are Marked by Violence on the Pacific Ocean Islands.

2,300 MEN ARE DESPERATE.

White Population of La Haina, Including Military, Prisoners in Courthouse Surrounded by Japs.

Honolulu.—Most of the white population at La Haina, on the island of Maui, including the military, are prisoners in the court house surrounded by Japanese laborers. One Japanese was killed and two wounded by the plantation police during an attack on the plantation mill.

The entire 2,300 Japanese laborers on the island are now on strike, and are showing violent mood. The steamer Kinau left Honolulu Sunday afternoon, taking National Guard Company F, consisting of thirty men, and forty armed Honolulu police to the scene of the trouble.

All Demands Refused.

The strike started a week ago on the Wailuku plantation. The Japanese made a long list of demands, among them being the discharge of the head overseer. All the demands were rejected. On Friday the strike spread to the Pioneer plantation. The plantation immediately began paying off the striking Japanese, who then commenced to stone the mill and resisted all efforts of the mounted police to drive them away. The Maui military which was called out, restored order temporarily. Everything was peaceful late Saturday when the island steamer Claudine left, but soon after the steamer's departure a clash occurred between the Japanese and the plantation guard, in which the shooting took place. It resulted in a general outbreak, and the imprisonment of the whites and the militia in the court house by the Japanese. Wireless messages were sent to Honolulu asking for aid. A tug was also sent through fear that the wireless telegraph was not working.

Secretary to Pacify Them.

The secretary of the Japanese consul accompanied the forces on the Kinau. He will try to pacify the strikers.

The entire remaining police force of Honolulu is on duty at the police station tonight, although there are no signs of trouble.

Judge Tourgee Dead.

Bordeaux, France.—Judge Albion Winegar Tourgee, of Mayville, N. Y. American consul here, died Sunday morning of acute uraemia, which resulted from an old wound. Judge Tourgee was taken seriously ill some months ago, but his condition afterwards improved and it was believed his recovery was probable. Recently, however, the disease took another serious turn and Judge Tourgee lingered until this morning. He was born at Williamsfield, O., May 2, 1838.

Judge Tourgee was widely known throughout the United States as an author, two of his novels, "A Fool's Err" and "Bricks Without Straw," both dealing with the reconstruction period, gaining him considerable reputation.

Four Shot at Palos.

Birmingham, Ala.—In a shooting affray at a country church two miles north of Palos, on the Frisco railway twenty-three miles west of Birmingham, Sunday, four young men, Oscar Brassfield, Ose Brassfield, Thomas Collier and Charles Milligan, were more or less injured. It is reported that one of the two last named is dead, but this lacks confirmation.

Oscar Brassfield was brought to Birmingham Sunday night at 7 o'clock and is at Brown's infirmary on Nineteenth street. He was shot through the bowels with a pistol ball and is in a critical condition.

Ose Brassfield, a cousin of Oscar, was shot twice in the back. He is at home near Palos and his condition is not known here.

All the men engaged in the fight are white and the difficulty is said to have grown out of bad feeling that has existed for some time. The trouble occurred about noon.

Skirmishes Are Continuous.

Harbin, Manchuria.—An officer who has returned from the extreme left of the Russian army says the Yalu detachment is constantly skirmishing with the Japanese with whom are 5,000 Chinese bandits, armed with captured Russian rifles and officered by Japanese. A strong wind is drying the roads southward.

Little Girl Charged With Murder.

Toronto, Ont.—Josephine Carr, a 13-year-old girl, has confessed to the murder of William Murray, a 9-months-old infant. It is claimed of the Carr girl that she has been in the habit of stealing baby carriages from the front of a department store while the parents were inside shopping. The police have recovered several of these carriages, which had been sold to neighbors. Last Friday the girl went to a department store and found a baby in each carriage in front of the store.

Picking out the best looking baby carriage in the lot, which contained the Murray child, she made off with it. She took the child to the woods near her home at the east end of the city, it is alleged, and stripping it of its clothing threw it over an embankment and caused its death. Later she placed the body in a culvert and buried the clothing. On Saturday she made the announcement that she had "discovered" the child's body in the culvert. She was immediately suspected and when accused of the crime confessed. The girl claimed that she adopted the plan of killing the child from seeing a play at a local theater.

Policemen Charged With Murder.

Birmingham, Ala.—Chief of Police Dink Burrell and Policeman Walter McPherson, of Brookside, are in the county jail, the charge against them being murder. The men were arrested at Brookside Saturday night and brought to Birmingham on warrants sworn out before Judge Dan A. Greene, of the criminal court of Jefferson county, by Coroner W. D. Paris. They are charged with killing Gus Trout, a negro miner, at the mining town several days ago. It is understood that the defendants will enter a plea of self-defense.

Aged Pioneer Found Dead in Bed.

Gadsden, Ala.—Jehu Reece, known to everybody in his neighborhood as Uncle "J," was found dead in bed at his home on Lookout mountain, near Fort Payne, last Thursday morning. He and his family had spent the day before away from home with friends and was in splendid health apparently when he retired that night, but next morning he was found cold in death by those who went to awaken him. Mr. Reece was 75 years old and a pioneer citizen of Lookout mountain. He was a brother-in-law of Postmaster Frazier, of Fort Payne, and wa a splendid citizen.

Bond Election is Deferred.

Gadsden, Ala.—The city officials have called off for the time being the election to be held to decide whether or not the city will issue $100,000 worth of thirty-year 5 per cent bonds for the extension of the sewerage and the paving of the streets. This was made necessary from the fact that the civil engineers could not get together and compile the necessary data to be placed before the people in order that they could know what was intended to be done with the money. An election will be called in a few weeks, but only $50,000 will be needed to accomplish what the city needs.

Fifty Turks Are Killed.

Athens, Greece.—An encounter between Graeco-Macedonian bands and a strong Turkish detachment is reported to have occurred in the district of Langidina in Macedonia. Many insurgents and fifty Turks are reported to have been killed.

Dowie Buys Land.

Mexico City, Mexico.—Gladstone Dowie, son of the Zion prophet, John Alexander Dowie and Judge Barnes, a legal adviser, are in the city completing details for the taking over of 700,000 acres of land for the purpose of establishing a colony in Mexico similar to that at Zion City, Ill.

Storm in Texas.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A heavy wind storm, blowing at the rate of seventy miles an hour, struck this city from the southwest at 6:30 o'clock Sunday night. Part of the west wall of the Texas and Pacific passenger station was blown in, and John Young, a train dispatcher, killed.

More Troops from Poland.

St. Petersburg.—Greatly increased activity is observable in the dispatch of troops to the far east from Poland. Recently picked drafts from various regiments were sent from Warsaw, Lodz and other places.

Railroad Changes Hands.

El Paso, Tex.—The El Paso and Southwestern railroad announces the purchase of the El Paso and Northwestern system. The latter connects with the Rock Island, and has a branch line to the Dawson coal fields. The Alamo Gordo coal fields and timber tracts are included in the purchase.

M. Pobedonostzeff Says the Reform Movement is Russia's Downfall.

STRUGGLE HAS BEEN IN VAIN.

Declares Government Mad in Allowing People to Play With Question of State Like Toys.

St. Petersburg.—The power of M. Pobedonostzeff, procurator general of the holy synod, who for the twenty-five years since he induced Emperor Alexander II to overthrow Loris Melikoff and abandon his whole reform policy, has been dominating the reactionary influence of the Russian state, seems shattered at last. He is over 80 years of age, is confined to bed, practically continuously; believes he sees everything for which he fought slipping away, and is dying an embittered old man. Yet, with the threads of life snapping, he still protests with all the fire of his remarkable mentality.

Denominated a Fanatic.

M. Pobedonostzeff has been denominated a fanatic by the west. The secret of his wonderful sway over the minds of two emperors has been his unshaken belief in and devotion to the principles of autocracy and orthodoxy as the twin cornerstones of Russia's future greatness. Holy Russia, he believed with all the intensity of his soul, was destined to dominate the globe, and he was ever fond of asserting as he did to Senator Beveridge, of Indiana: "Russia, Russia is not a state; Russia is a world."

Figuratively, M. Pobedonostzeff spat upon the civilization of the west. Democracy to him was irresponsible despotism, and liberty a license, and he was especially hostile to a free press. For irresponsible editors sitting in judgment on any and everything, and lightly fomenting trouble, and international strife for which a monarch would be dethroned, and responsible officials disgraced, was to him an abomination.

Victories Were Legion.

In the council of the empire for a quarter of a century none of the emperor's ministers could hold his own against M. Pobedonostzeff, and his victories were legion. With all his might and main he struggled in spite of failing health against the new reform government, and in recent months when he was unable to win outright he managed at least to secure the appearance of a draw by inspiring his imperial master to balance the reform rescript with a reactionary manifesto. His last signal triumph was the blocking of the scheme of the Metropolitan Antonius for a church council, and the restoration of the partriarchate, and in having the satisfaction of seeking its author practically banished to the Caucasus. But the crowning defeat of M. Pobedonostzeff came with the imperial ukase striking the shackles from religion, the blow being all the harder because it was delivered on the anniversary of his jubilee as procurator general of the holy synod.

Sees Only Ruin Ahead.

To intimates who are admitted to his bedroom, M. Pobedonostzeff talks bitterly. He says he washes his hands of everything. He sees only ruin ahead for church and state. The government, he declares, has gone mad, and to allow people to play with questions of state, as they would with new toys, is deplorable. The crisis he attributes to the lack of a strong and commanding statesman, and he severely blames the emperor for his weakness in yielding to the importunities of the liberals. On Friday M. Pobedonostzeff said to a friend:

"Ten years ago one of the emperor's subjects would have been exiles to Siberia for what the emperor now proclaims in his imperial manifesto."

Indian Territory Tragedy.

Dallas, Tex.—A special from Cale, I. T., says: "A tragedy occurred near this city in which one person was killed and three badly wounded. Mrs. Terrell, with her son, Robert Terrell, and his wife, were returning home from Durant, I. T., and when passing a small branch one mile north of here, three shots were fired from the roadside shrubbery, at the occupants of the buggy, killing Mrs. Terrell instantly and badly wounding young Terrell and his wife. Near the scene of the tragedy E. W. Whitehead, stepfather of Terrell's wife, was found with a shotgun wound in the abdomen. He will die.

...ards.

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The following
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Big Rock	I. W. Harper
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Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

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I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
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F. M. Foshee, of Clanton, is with the above house and would be pleased to have all Chilton county people call on him.

In addition to our Complete Stock of DRUGS Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
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NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

[illegible]

By GEORGE H. EVERETT.

WHY, here's a letter from Tom," exclaimed Peggy Wharton one morning, hastily selecting a foreign letter from among the little pile of envelopes that lay on the breakfast table. "He's coming home on a six months' leave," she continued, glancing over the thin, rustling leaves. "Expects to be in New York before the end of the month. Just think of it, I haven't seen him since he went to the Philippines years ago. You've heard of Major Anderson?" she asked, handing the letter across the table to her husband.

Bob Wharton propped the flimsy note paper against his coffee cup. "Cousin or something, isn't he?" he inquired.

Peggy nodded. "Third cousin on dad's side, and an old sweetheart," she added, laughing.

"Yes?"

"Oh, long ago, when I was at school."

"Well, I hope we shall see something of him," said Bob, rolling a cigarette preparatory to his departure for the day. "By the way, there's something special on to-night, so don't wait up. I'm afraid I shall be late."

Peggy's face clouded. "Very late?" she asked in a low voice. He bent tenderly over the small, dark head.

"Never mind, little girl," he said. "Must make hay while the sun shines, you know."

When he had gone, Peggy glanced through the letter again, and letting it fall unheeded to the floor, lapsed into reverie. Old scenes and half-forgotten memories flitted by her mental vision in pleasant panorama. She recalled the little old-world fishing town where, fresh from school, she and young Tom Anderson had spent so many joyous youthful hours, fishing, climbing the rocks or pulling out against the tide.

"I wonder what he looks like after all these years," she mused. "I don't suppose I should know him now," and she sighed deeply—possibly over her lost youth.

When three years ago the bells had rung for Peggy's wedding, there had not been a happier bride in the world. Bob Wharton, with his clear-cut face and tall, athletic figure, had always been her beau ideal of what a lover should be; and when she had stepped, a new-made bride, from the little ivy-covered church into the sunshine of a glorious June morning the future had appeared bright and beautiful indeed.

But Bob Wharton was a writer—an author of no mean repute, and a rising man in the journalistic world—and the life of a New York journalist is not all that could be desired from a young wife's point of view. The exigencies of this, the most strenuous of the professions, necessitated rather too much absence from home to be conducive to domestic bliss. Bob loved his wife with a strong, unshakable devotion, but ambition is apt to narrow the mental field of vision, and so it happened that the writer failed to notice, as the months merged into years, that his wife had begun to suffer keenly from his continued, if unintentional neglect.

Bob and his wife occupied a small but attractive apartment in the centre of New York. Returning home one evening rather earlier than usual, some three weeks after the arrival of the letter from the Philippines, he observed that the reception room was brilliantly lighted up.

On entering he discovered the cause to be a tall, dark man in gray, who rose to meet him.

"This is Major Anderson," said Peggy.

* * * * * * *

One morning, about six months later, Bob Wharton stood before his wife with an angry flush upon his face.

"Where, then, do you propose going to-night?" he asked unpleasantly. Peggy leaned back in the low basket chair, laughing softly.

"To the opera," she replied. "Tom has bought the tickets, and Laura is coming. It is Faust to-night. I do love Faust," and she began to hum the "Salve dimora," softly, looking at her husband between half-closed eyes.

"Oh," he said, "how very delightful; you are indeed most fortunate. I should say you will miss Major Anderson rather much when he goes back to his regiment."

She looked up quickly, and the "Salve dimora" ceased. "Is it possible that you are jealous of Jack?" Her widely opened gray eyes expressing unbounded astonishment.

"No, of course not. Don't be absurd. Anderson is one of the best fellows. But at the same time, Peggy, I think you have been going about a great deal too much lately. Why, hang it, I hardly ever see you at all."

"I'm here all day," she argued.

"You are here, but I am not. When I get a night off now, I invariably have to spend it alone, because you have made your own arrangements for the evening. It won't do, Peggy; a wife's place should be at her own fireside." He tramped about the room, virtuously indignant. Peggy gave a little trill of laughter. "Why, you were only telling Tom the other day how very glad you were to have some one to take me about, because you had so little opportunity yourself," she cried.

"Yes, but dash it, Peggy, you are away nearly every night."

"And why not?" she asked. "Tom will be going back to the Philippines soon, and I want to enjoy myself while I have the chance. 'Must make hay while the sun shines,' you know," she quoted with a quick smile at her husband.

Bob glared down at her. "Enjoy yourself as much as you please," he said, "but don't neglect me."

Peggy laughed scornfully. "Neglect you," she rejoined; "that is funny. For nearly three years you systematically neglect me, and then you complain because I take the opportunity of going about a bit now that I have some one to take me."

"Look her, Peggy," said Bob, pulling up suddenly before her, and speaking with great deliberation, "I expect a friend in to-night, and I want you to be here to meet him."

She looked up with the faintest suspicion of a sneer.

"Indeed, and what about Tom?"

"You must telephone him you cannot go."

"I shall do nothing of the kind," she retorted, rising. "Tom has taken the seats entirely on my account, and I am not going to play him a trick like that. Besides, Laura would never forgive me."

"Then you refuse to stay to-night?"

"Most certainly. You should have told me before."

She stood at the window looking out, a picture of offended femininity, with the most resolute of dimpled chins in profile.

"Very well," he said, icily. "You will be sorry for this—bitterly sorry."

There was no meaning whatever in his words, but he felt it necessary to make a good exit. He waited a moment, thinking she would reply, but as she gave no sign, he left the room without another word.

That night Bob Wharton sat before the fire in his study with a thoughtful and clouded brow. From time to time he roused himself from the reverie into which he had fallen to rekindle his pipe or glance impatiently at the little ebony clock which softly ticked its way toward midnight on the mantelpiece. The apartment was very quiet and still, save for an occasional footstep passing the outer door, or crossing the ceiling overhead.

"She is very late," he muttered, getting up and going over to the window. Outside it was beginning to rain. Already the pavements were glistening in the light of the street lamps, and belated wayfarers hurried along under umbrellas.

This sort of thing would have to cease, he told himself; Peggy was becoming more defiant and self-willed every day, and, although he blamed himself for allowing her too much rope in the first instance, he would put an end to it now once and for all. A severe lesson, he concluded in his own mind, would not be out of place. "Something to bring her to her senses," he thought.

For some moments he stood looking thoughtfully at the deserted streets below. Suddenly an idea struck him. "I have it," he said aloud, "I'll let her think I have gone. That's it—gone forever," and he turned back into the room chuckling over what he imagined to be a good joke. It is a curious but well authenticated fact that even the most level-headed men have occasionally their moments of unaccountable foolishness. And Bob Wharton was no exception to the rule, for the trick he thought of playing upon his wife did credit neither to his head nor his heart.

Seating himself at the writing table, he took a sheet of paper from a drawer, and wrote rapidly upon it for some minutes.

It was a note addressed to his wife, and ran:

"Friday Evening.

"By the time you read this I shall be speeding westward, for I leave New York forever. You will soon be free. In the course of a few days you will hear from Messrs. Brown & Smith, who, acting upon my instructions, will remit you a sum of money, which, I trust, you will find adequate to your present needs. Explanations, under the circumstances, are useless and unnecessary. Let it suffice that I am merely carrying out a long contemplated plan which will now give you the fullest reasons for legally freeing yourself forever from

"YOUR HUSBAND."

Reading it over with a grim, he placed it in a prominent position upon the desk. He had barely done so when the [illegible]gle of [illegible] approaching cab caught [illegible]s ear. [illegible]ne nearer, and finally pulled up sharply below.

"I'll slip into the spare room," he thought, moving swiftly toward the door. And then for the first time it occurred to him that he was about to do a cruel and foolish thing. It was possible that his wife might faint when she read the letter, he reflected. Perhaps he had better not spring it on her after all. He crossed the room again with the intention of destroying it, but at that moment a merry little trill of laughter floated up from below, and then he heard the voice of Major Anderson singing out "Good-night," and the cab jingled away.

Bob's face hardened in a frown. "Let her come," he thought; "perhaps it will teach her a lesson she'll not forget in a hurry." He glanced hastily about the room. "I would give something to see her face when she reads that letter, though," he said aloud. A large screen stood near the writing table. "The very thing," he thought; "I'll slip behind this and watch her."

He heard the sharp click of her latchkey. The next moment she had entered. He could hear the soft frou-frou of her dress.

There was a long pause, and he wondered what she was doing. He dared not move—to do so now would be to court discovery. Suddenly a quick exclamation told him that she had seen the letter, and he looked out cautiously from behind the screen. Peggy was standing at the writing table with the letter in her hand, less than three feet away. The subdued apricot light of the shaded cluster above fell about her like a halo, and Bob, gazing at his wife from the shadow of the screen, thought he had never seen her look so beautiful.

When she had read the letter through she stood for moments gazing fixedly before her. The dying embers clicked softly in the grate and a clock striking in the distance sounded distinct and near in the utter stillness of the room. Then clearly, unmistakably, her words broke the silence.

"Gone—gone forever?—You will soon be free? Free!" She raised her head suddenly, and the light beating down upon her upturned face showed that she smiled exultantly. "Free!—free—free!" her voice rang through the room. "Free to love!—free to be loved!—Oh, Tom, Tom—at last—at last!" The next instant she sprang backward with a smothered scream, for a grip of steel had closed about her wrist and an ashen wace was looking into hers.

"Bob!" she gasped.

He drew her toward him slowly, steadily, until she could feel his quick, hot breath upon her cheek. His face was white, his eyes were blazing, and great drops of moisture glistened upon his forehead.

For some moments he stood before her in silence, but when at length he spake his voice sounded strangely unlike his own.

"So you thought I had gone, did you?" he whispered hoarsely. Peggy had stood motionless like a figure carved in stone, with her gaze fixed steadily upon him, but now her face melted suddenly into a rippling smile, and the old light of mischief that he knew so well came dancing back into her eyes.

"No, Bob," she answered, "I knew you had not"—with a quick movement she held out her hands. "Come," she added, laughing, "hadn't we better cry quits?"

Astonishment for the moment held him speechless. Peggy held a little white-gloved hand upon his arm. "My dear boy," she said, "the next time you want to do this sort of thing, I should suggest that you don't stand quite so near a mirror. It is apt to spoil the result."

She nodded in the direction of a tall oak bookcase. A quick glance was sufficient to show that the two strips of mirror which served as panels to the doors of the case, not only reflected the screen and all behind it, but most of the room as well.

Without waiting for him to speak, Peggy continued sweetly: "Of course, I saw you the moment I entered the room. I knew you were playing some sort of joke, though it was not until I read the letter that I understood it all properly. But, Bob," she continued more seriously, "it was a thoughtless trick to play, and it might have ended very differently had I not seen you in the first place. The idea of paying you back in your own coin by pretending to take it all seriously struck me in a moment, and I shall always regard your present dreadful appearance, scared appearance, Bob, as a warm tribute to my histrionic powers—hitherto unrevealed." She laughed gaily, and Bob Wharton, with a sudden sense of immense relief, caught her by the shoulders and laughed too.

"Peggy, you are a little——"

"Hush; but tell me whatever made you try to frighten me like that?"

"Oh, I don't know," he answered vaguely. "You have been neglecting me rather a lot lately, and I meant it to be a sort of lesson, I suppose."

"You silly boy, I have only neglected you because you are always putting your work before me, and I wanted to show you what it felt like."

He put his arm about her. "Forgive me, little girl," he said. "It has been my own fault all along, but things will be different now."

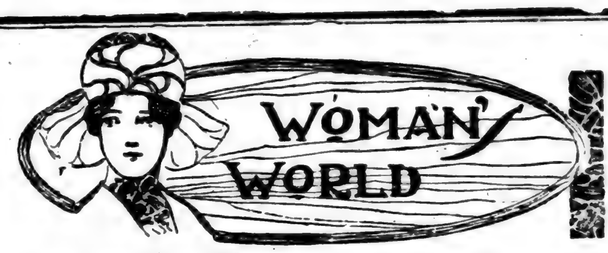
There was something suspiciously like tears in her eyes as she turned up her face to his.

"Kiss me," she whispered, softly.

And he did.—The American Queen.

An English woman a few years ago invented a button hook for gloves which is now worth $5000 a year to her.

Owing to the railway congestion in Argentina, farmers and exporters have lost enormously.



THE FRENCH MOTHER.

The French mother, as pictured by the author of The Simple Life in the Cosmopolitan is very different from the French woman of popular imagination. The daughter of the Puritans may be a frivolous creature, devoid of the maternal instinct, but it is the chief fault of the daughter of gay France, according to Pastor Wagner, that she is too devoted to her children, placing her maternal duties before other and greater ones.

The French mother, the article declares, does too much for her children, her sons particularly. She weakens their constitution by too much care, and directs their studies to such a degree that when the control is relaxed they find themselves entirely at sea. She does not separate herself enough from her growing sons, and it is very reluctantly admitted by both parents that the time has come for the nestling to use its own wings.

It is a part of this condition of affairs, evidently, that the French mother takes first place over the wife. It is the conventionally correct thing for the mother to love her children more than her husband, and it was the chief regret of one young mother, at whose deathbed the writer once stood, that she had always done the contrary.

Even in the interest of the children themselves Mr. Wagner considers that the union and mutual affection of the parents should be the first thing in the family life. It is not well for the child to feel that he comes first and the parents after him. All education, all discipline, suffer by it.

From this extreme of overzealous maternity French women also go to the other, shirking such duties altogether, but this, says the apostle of simplicity, is "rare among us."

POISONOUS EMOTIONS.

Anger, fear, anxiety are among the emotions or sentiments which literally poison our blood. It has often been said that evil thoughts are poisonous, the meaning being that they corrupt other people, but the real fact is that they poison our own bodies.

By losing control of ourselves and indulging in anger, by yielding to anxiety, fear, and unwholesome thoughts, we cause an irritation or disturbance which, according to the latest sayings of scientists, has the effect of producing a poison in the blood that may have serious consequences.

Naturalists are now declaring that the venom of snakes is generated by anger and fear, that it is rapidly collected in a special receptacle, and thence discharged at the object of its anger or fear; and it is further explained that the same process takes place in the human body, but that we have no special organ to receive it, and it therefore disperses in the blood, acting against ourselves instead of for our protection. Be that as it may, it is generally conceded that we are literally poisoned by the emotions mentioned and by any sentiment or passion which upsets the smooth working of our minds.

This may account for various expressions and notions which have been current for many generations. We sometimes hear of a venomous remark, or speech, the speaker is a prey to some emotion of what we may call a bad class, the poison is generated, it is ejected just as the serpent ejects its venom at the object of its anger.—Home Notes.

NEW COTTONS.

Among the cottons of silk finish there are plain, embroidered and printed surfaces. Wonderful flowered cottons, thin as silk mousseline, lustrous and silky of finish and beautiful of design; heavier mercerized cottons, checked, striped, plaid, figured, embroidered; very heavy mercerized cottons of many weaves—these are all shown and in such variety and beauty of coloring as is unprecedented, says the Philadelphia Telegraph.

A silky cotton, slightly heavier and firmer than china silk, was in very small checks of a true Colonial buff and white, with water dots of white scattered over the checked surface, and another design in the same material was in a yellow, a little deeper than buff, but hardly a tangerine, and white, being figured in half-inch checks formed from blocks of smaller checks in two sizes.

The tartan plaids in a lightweight cotton material of silky finish are very gay and pretty, and are being bought up briskly for children's frocks, although they by no means belong of necessity to the children's province. There are cottons in all the grenadine weaves, coarse and fine, figured and plain, some of the coarse mesh cotton grenadines with silk finish and printed flower designs being remarkably effective.

Pique, plain and figured, and softer in quality than the old pique; linen of all kinds, ginghams, cheviots—all of the old favorites are with us in new beauty. The organdies are exquisite in design, and there is a particularly attractive line of printed dimities. Certain plaided white cottons, barred off in sheer and heavy lines and with dainty little flower sprigs sprinkled over the latticed surface, are new, effective and heavy enough for service. The flowered percales, too, which had such a run in Paris last summer, are here this season in charming guise.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

The economic causes usually assigned for the low wages of the woman worker are the oversupply due to the fact that so few occupations are open to her, the lack of organization among women wage-earners, the fact that women are seldom "brought up to the trade" and consequently are less highly skilled than men, the influence of custom and public opinion and the political disabilities of women.

The most recent and authoritative statement on the subject by an economist of note is to be found in Prof. Nicholson's new Elements of Political Economy. He says: "When large numbers of women were employed in the same industries as men the tendency was for the men to gain the advantage in industrial competition: they were superior in physical strength and still more so in moral coercion.

"Thus women were gradually excluded from the more gainful occupations, and by force of habit they came to be considered unwomanly. Until recently, though half the people in the world are females, there was still a prejudice against lady doctors; and though women are often litigants, they are rarely lawyers, even if the law permits. The exclusion of women from certain occupations increased the supply and thus lowered the wages in employments to which they were admitted. In recent years, however, the great natural economic forces have been working in favor of women."—Edith Abbott in Harper's Weekly.

HEAVY AND LIGHT EMBROIDERIES.

The plain allover eyelet embroidery upon very fine but firm linen makes charming frocks over white or color, and the allover open work embroideries in batistes and lawn are used for some of the very smartest of the sheer lingerie blouses.

These embroidery blouses have, as a rule, little yokes and collars and long close cuffs of Valenciennes insertion and lace, the line joining between embroidery and lace being covered by a little frill or ruche of the narrow Valenciennes, or by a very narrow band of plain white material stitched flatly on both edges. On the simple allover eyelet embroidery elaborate open work embroidery insertions or bands are used as trimming, with Valenciennes at throat and wrists.

The open work embroidery, though so poular, has not pushed blind embroidery to the wall. Little frocks of sheerest lawn embroidered in trailing delicate garlands, vines and blossoms, and with additional trimmisg of fine Valenciennes, are immensely chic, and the heavy raised embroideries have thier place.

Other beautiful sheer frocks are of the allover open work embroideries on sheer material, trimmed in band insertions and flouncings of corresponding embroidery, with touches of Valenciennes lace to soften the outlines and Valenciennes for guimpe and collar.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

LAPROBES NO LONGER NUISANCE.

Curiously significant is it that it has remained for a woman to devise a method by which the laprobe can be held in place while driving or sleighing. Such, though, is the immutable fact since but recently an application was filed by a Colorado woman. That the thousands who have recourse to the use of the carriage or sleigh as a means of conveyance, either for pleasure or business, have not hitherto thought of such a useful equipment to hold the laprobe in place, is the more to be wondered at. In construction this latest boon to the driver is simplicity itself, being nothing more than an arrangement of a looped strap and clasps by which the laprobe is fastened and securely held in place.

DAINTY LINENS.

Even the heavier linens have lost their tailor-made look, and are annexing the dainty prettiness of the dressmaker's mode. A Dresden blue linen is unobstrusively trimmed in white, the coat-basque fashioned with a chemisette front, the sleeve taking only one semblance of a cape-sleeve, and fascinating little basques added below the waistline. The skirt is built in three tiers, the upper one to below the knee, a scant circular volant next, and finally a full flounce, the fullness graded by fan-shaped groups of tucks. The round length is followed, just short enough to display the extremely smart shiny black kid shoe of novel cut. The parasol is of the linen with smart ruffles of white embroidery at the edge.

Burglars in France, a report says, have formed a trust. This is the real robber organization, all other combinations are counterfeits, the New York Herald declares.

THE POPULAR POEM: WRITTEN.

Exact no knowledge of the [illegible]
Nor thought of what's be[illegible]
Select your subject from th[illegible]
And limitless humdrum
A homely theme is best, sa[illegible]
"When Pa Joins in Our Sp[illegible]
"When Sister First Began [illegible]
"When Ma Begins to Snort

And if you have a composer [illegible]
And ripe for all emprize
Desire a lightning ink ro[illegible]
Of fame an easy prize
Just drop a tear or two for [illegible]
The public won't suspect
And straightway then expr[illegible]
In rotten dialect

As to your style. Be sure [illegible]
Much plainer than in p[illegible]
A troupe or other play of wo[illegible]
Remember, never goes
And last and gravest thing
Don't let your muse ca[illegible]
Too long a time. The m[illegible]
And cut it very short

Then will your name on m[illegible]
Be, and your fame secure
On walls will pasted be [illegible]
That hold each moving c[illegible]
And folk will say
Here [illegible]
Is crazy, lacking pith
The fool, he can't contain [illegible]
With Beresford J. Smith.
—New Orleans Ti[illegible]

JUST FOR FU[illegible]

"Watch out," warned [illegible]et, as he palmed the go[illegible]piece.—Princeton Tige[illegible]

"If your husband wer[illegible] you pray for him?" "O[illegible] the same time. I'd pra[illegible]—Town and Country.

Physician—I have [illegible] of you. Bocker—Thanks [illegible] will have to find the old [illegible]ment.—Harper's Bazar.

Knocker—A fool and [illegible] very soon parted. Boc[illegible] it's awfully hard to [illegible] without any money.—[illegible]

Maude—Oh, dear! I [illegible] thought of my 30th birth[illegible] Why I supposed you had [illegible] it long ago.—Chicago Daily News.

Denham—A man can't serve [illegible] masters. Nagger—No. The [illegible] thing for him to do is to [illegible] verce or get rid of his [illegible]—Brooklyn Life.

"I notice that Rus[illegible] der a debt of $[illegible] that foolish? Why doesn't [illegible] other fellows do the [illegible]—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"It's all right for a man to [illegible] in the face of danger," remarks Observer of Events and Things; "but it is not to his credit if the co[illegible] is all in his feet."—Yonkers Statesman.

Tramp—Kin I hev free transportation, boss? Conductor—If you are willing to take a Tie Pass. The riding is good. Tramp—I faint, boss; honest, I faint.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Smith—You remember Muggins who used to bore us with his long-winded stories? Jones—Yes. What of him? Smith—He was arrested yesterday for being short in his [illegible]—Chicago Daily.

"Our poets are beginning to lose more influence," said the optimist. "Yes," answered Mr. Cynic, "they are certainly helping to use a great deal of soap and paper."—Washington Star.

Hoskins—I don't [illegible] to Fanny kissing her [illegible] her to kiss me before and to [illegible] Wilkins—I know, but don't [illegible] pose the dog has his preference.—Boston Transcript.

Towne—So you are learning the jitsu method of defence? Brow[illegible] Yes; it's necessary in these days; teaches a man how to get knocked down without being hurt, you know.—Detroit Free Press.

Prisoner—I don't think there is any need for you to address the Counsel—Why not? Prisoner—My sanity will be immaterial when they see that I obtained you to appear for me.—Me-Up.

Reggie Ripper—Dye think Twipper, I sometimes [illegible] appointed footkiller [illegible] know. Tessie Tripper: [illegible] you shouldn't let your [illegible] run on suicide so much!—[illegible] Leader.

"It is pretty hard," said the [illegible] suddenly arousing himself [illegible] brown study. "What [illegible] ty mean?" asked the [illegible] pretty hard to think [illegible] peace when you feel as if you [illegible] be suing for damages."—Washington Star.

"Yes, Goodley hurt himself [illegible] badly. He attempted to open a window for a lady, and [illegible] burst a blood vessel [illegible] eh?" "Not at all. He [illegible] thing to be hard, but it went [illegible] easy that he pitched headlong [illegible] it."—Philadelphia Press.

Young Feathertop (at the [illegible] By Jove, when I went to my [illegible] ments this evening to dress for [illegible] occesion and found I had left my [illegible] at the club, by Jove, I was at [illegible] wits' end!" Miss Quickstep—Isn't it surprising to see how quickly you get there, isn't it?—Chicago Tribune.

Marietta—Such a joke on Mr. [illegible] boy! We were out on the balcony between the dances, and he got [illegible] sleeve of his dress coat all over paint from one of the posts that [illegible] just painted. Papa—And did you near the post? No, [illegible] you have red paint all over the [illegible] of your waist.—New York Weekly.

Found Dead in Bed.

Gadsden, Ala.—Thomas Wilson, engineer of the Alabama Great Southern road at that place, was found dead in bed about 5 o'clock Saturday morning by his wife, who had gone to awaken him. Mr. Wilson was in his usual good health Saturday and had a hearty supper and retired in good health apparently. He leaves a wife and grown daughter, Mrs. Eddie Lee, and a brother, Dr. Wilson. He was a Mason and a splendid citi[illegible]

THE COMMON HOUSE FLY

Whence He Comes and Whither He Goes.

By HAROLD SOMERS M. A. [illegible]

THE common house fly (Musca Domestica) is a creature of such secretive habits, that although from the very earliest times he has been with us, and the most ancient writers have mentioned and described him, still very little was known of his life and history.

It remained for the eminent Boston biologist, Dr. A. S. Packard, in 1873, to make known its origin, habits and transformations from the egg through the larva state with its two changes to the pupa state, then to the perfect fly.

Near the first of August the female lays about 120 eggs of a dull gray color, selecting fresh horse manure in which to deposit her eggs, and so attractive does she find this that they are laid in [illegible] masses. She takes only twenty [illegible] to [illegible] them to hatch into the [illegible] larva, a white worm-like [illegible] of an inch in length and one [illegible] in diameter. They feed on the [illegible] their environment and [illegible] casting of skins occur before they turn into the pupa state, [illegible] comes very suddenly. The [illegible] from the egg to the pupa state is [illegible] from three to four days. However, [illegible] wanting when in this condition they will eat each other and thus decrease their number. Heat and humidity greatly assist their development, but upon careful computation each female will mature around [illegible] and [illegible] houses develops under favorable conditions over 1000 flies. It is no wonder that where these conditions exist we have such a veritable harvest of the fly pest.

In the pupa state when the fly is about to emerge, the end of the pupal case splits off, making a hole through which the fly pushes a portion of its head, but here it seems to encounter a difficulty, the pupa case is [illegible] and hard to pass through, but nature comes to its assistance, and a sort of bladder like substance forms behind the head, which swells out apparently filled with air; it acts as a means of pushing away the pupa case and releases the fly. When the fly first emerges it runs around with its wings soft, small and baggy, it is pale and the colors are not set, its head rapidly expands and the bladder formation passes away—within a few hours the wings grow hard and [illegible], it is now a perfect fly.

The whole time from the depositing of the egg to the perfect fly is not over ten days in duration. Many persons who observe small flies in midsummer suppose they are the young, but such is not the case; they are flies that are perfectly nourished in the larvae and pupa states, and do not attain their full size, in fact, they are the dwarfs of their race. The male fly differs from the female in the front of the head between the eyes, being at least one-third narrower, though in size the female is rather smaller.

In the pupa state they are often fed upon by the larvae of some of the beetles, notably that of the carpet beetle, whose pupa, the dreaded buffalo moth, will attack the young fly in the pupa case and eating it possess the [illegible] for itself.

Also flies like most other creatures are parasites of infinite size that prey upon them; these eat often to excess, leaving small red specks over the body of the fly.

The fly hibernates in winter but with its usual secret we have it is very [illegible] find them in his winter quarters. With the first chill of autumn the flies leaving the cold, seek temperatures of warmth in houses, and clustering [illegible] form bunches in the corners of rooms and other places. They are then sluggish and not so active as in the warm weather. However they do not make a permanent stay indoors, but on the first mild, sunny day, seek the windows to get out and find their [illegible] winter hiding places, many [illegible] to make their homes in the [illegible] grass or leaves where they [illegible] so effectively that the [illegible] snow of winter does not destroy them in their hibernating state. In the first warm days of spring [illegible] snow is gone and the grass [illegible] is beginning to grow and warm, [illegible] the yellow dandelion [illegible] shows [illegible] standing out still and useless [illegible] they soon acquire the power of life in the warm rays of the sun. A [illegible] like most other creatures [illegible] are parasites of infinite size that prey [illegible] on them; these eat often to excess [illegible] leaving small red specks over the body of the fly.

The fly hibernates in winter but [illegible] has usual secret we have it is very [illegible] find them in his winter quarters. With the first chill of autumn [illegible]

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VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., MAY 25, 1905. NO. 9

STATE HAPPENINGS

General and Local Interest as They Occur.

Accident at the University.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—A painful and serious accident occurred to A. K. Parker, a student of the University of the barracks. Mr. Parker was in Mr. Lett's room, where the latter was attempting to repair an air gun of the ordinary kind. While so engaged, Mr. Lett accidentally discharged the gun and the shot took effect in one of Mr. Parker's eyes. The accident was very painful, and it is feared by the attending physicians that he will have to lose the sight of this eye. Mr. Parker is a popular student and is one of the editors of the Crimson-White, the college paper.

Sale of Coal Lands.

Montgomery, Ala.—Governor Jelks has been advised of the sale of 200 acres of coal lands owned by the Girls' school at Montevallo and located in Bibb county, to the Galloway Coal company, for $25 an acre. The lands were sold by direction of the Board of Trustees of the school, which met recently at Montevallo. The check for $5,000 to pay for the lands was received at the capitol and the property will be transferred at once.

Shot on Excursion Train.

Montgomery, Ala.—Information has reached the city that Mr. Archie Logan, master of trains of the Southern railway with headquarters at Anniston, was shot by a negro near Piedmont Thursday. The particulars of the shooting are very meager. Mr. Logan was on an excursion train coming from Rome to Birmingham when the negro refused to pay his fare and was put off. The ball went through Mr. Newman's hand, inflicting a painful but not serious wound.

Industrial Association Called.

Montgomery, Ala.—Charles P. Lane president of the Alabama Industrial and Commercial Association, has issued a call for the annual meeting of the association to be held in December in September 12. It is expected that the meeting will be attended by prominent men from all over the state and the membership of the organization includes many of the most prominent citizens. The programme is being arranged for the meeting.

Tried to Burn the Jail.

Anniston, Ala.—James Kenney, a white cripple, incarcerated in the city jail, tried to start a blaze in his cell early yesterday morning, and made things very interesting for Warden Smoot for a while. He set fire to the blankets and other bedding in the cell. When the burning material had been improved he took off his coat and tried to burn it. His intentions, it is believed, were to burn the jail, if possible.

Shooting Was Fatal.

Greenville, Ala.—Last Sunday night at a negro church near Brooklyn, in Butler county, Wade Oliver shot and instantly killed Leander Teagin, and also wounded John Cole, who died Monday. John Cole was a deacon in the church and was endeavoring to get his assailant, who was also, to behave himself.

Electric Road to Be Built.

Selma, Ala.—The Selma Electric Railroad association has been organized here. It was the sense of the business men's meeting that the proposed line from Selma to Marion should be built and the project will be rapidly pushed. The meeting was enthusiastic.

New Lumber Company.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Blount Lumber company was incorporated at Montgomery. The incorporators are John W. Hunnicutt, W. A. Gunn, D. W. Vaughan, Ulysses Vaughan, S. J. Brown.

Several "Wild Cat" Raids.

Birmingham, Ala.—Deputy United States Marshal H. Gibson and Deputy Collector Knox Pugh have raided several blockade stills in Randolph county, this week. The first raid was made Monday and the officers destroyed a still operated by a negro named Sam Carter four miles south of Bowdon. On Tuesday they made three raids and captured and destroyed three stills, one four miles north of Hollis' postoffice, operated by Hollis, one three miles east of Hollis operated by Pat Brooks, and one seven miles north of Delta operated by Charles Smith. Warrants have been issued for all these parties, but no arrests have been made yet.

Fire at Centre.

Centre, Ala.—At 10 o'clock fire was discovered breaking through the roof of the large barn at the residence of Judge Thomas Bradford and in five minutes the whole building was a seething mass of flames. The rapidity with which the conflagration swelled was incredible, the large crowd of eager citizens who quickly assembled being wholly incapable of any effort toward checking the ravages of the flames. Stored in the building were large quantities of corn and hay and other feed stuff, all this, in addition to the tools, farming implements and fertilizers, being a total loss. The vehicles were saved by hard work, though in a badly damaged condition. The doors at one end of the barn were open, permitting the stock, except one cow, to escape. A valuable horse is so badly burned however, as to render his death probable.

Bond Issue Is Urged.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—At a recent meeting of the grand jury, the building of a new court house was strongly urged. It was decided that $75,000 worth of bonds would necessarily have to be issued and a part of an adjacent lot purchased for room enough to erect a new house that would be sufficiently large. Circulars have been sent to every section of the county and it is hoped that the new house and it is hoped that it will be the will of the entire county that the new house in which the county is in such need to give the issue their support.

Order for Box Cars.

Anniston, Ala.—The Western Steel Car and Foundry company has just closed a contract with the South and West railroad, an important Tennessee short line, for 250 box cars and the order will be filled complete at the Anniston plant of the company. Activity at the big plant in this city is increasing constantly, and men are being added all the time. The order mentioned above is but one of the many that are being filled at this plant. The Western Steel Car and Foundry company has made bids on material and equipment for the Panama canal.

Hanging at Seale.

Seale, Ala.—William Vaughan, a negro, who was convicted of murder at the last term of court, was hanged in the jail yard here Friday in the presence of an immense crowd, mostly negroes. Sheriff Bellamy sprung the trap at 11:20 and Vaughn was pronounced dead in about fifteen minutes. His neck was not broken and he died from strangulation. He was apparently unmoved after mounting the scaffold and spoke without emotion. He denied his guilt to the last.

The crime for which Vaughn was convicted was one of the most atrocious ever committed in this county. He killed his wife's grandmother and burned her up in her house. There was a large crowd of negroes here from all parts of the county, though all were very orderly. This is the first hanging in this county in several years.

Postmaster Pleads Guilty.

Mobile, Ala.—In the United States district court, William McDonald, former postmaster at Plateau, Ala., pleaded guilty to embezzlement of postoffice funds amounting to $112. Judge Toulmin fined him that amount and sentenced him to one year and eight months in the penitentiary.

Birmingham, Ala.—Eva Edna, the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Pearson, residing at No. 2013 Twelfth avenue, north, was instantly killed by being run over by an East Lake electric car at Cain station, in Avondale, Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Will Make Tour of the World.

Lincoln, Neb.—William J. Bryan announces that he will make a tour of the world for the study of municipal ownership and railroad problems. His daughter is in poor health and with other members of his family will accompany him.

Mobile, Ala.—The printing house of E. Duval, 59 North Water street, caught fire at 10:45 o'clock Thursday night. The flames soon enveloped the building and spread to the Bush-Hall Shoe company, wholesale, and destroyed two upper floors. The stock on the first floor was damaged by water. Fire walls south of the house protected the big wholesale dry goods house of D. R. Dunlap Mercantile company, and at 11:45 p. m. is apparently out of danger. Loss is estimated: Two stores, 57 and 59 North Water street, damaged, $16,000; stock of J. E. Duval, printer, loss $5,000; Hopkins & Feeks, box makers, $8,000. Bush-Hall Shoe company, loss about $60,000. All insured.

JAPS STRIKE IN HAWAII

The Labor Troubles are Marked by Violence on the Pacific Ocean Islands.

2,300 MEN ARE DESPERATE.

White Population of La Haina, Including Military, Prisoners in Court-house Surrounded by Japs.

Honolulu.—Most of the white population at La Haina, on the island of Maui, including the military, are prisoners in the court house surrounded by Japanese laborers. One Japanese was killed and two wounded by the plantation police during an attack on the plantation mill.

The entire 2,300 Japanese laborers on the island are now on strike, and are showing violent mood. The steamer Kinau left Honolulu Sunday afternoon, taking National Guard Company F, consisting of thirty men, and forty armed Honolulu police to the scene of the trouble.

All Demands Refused.

The strike started a week ago on the Wailuku plantation. The Japanese made a long list of demands, among them being the discharge of the head overseer. All the demands were rejected. On Friday the strike spread to the Pioneer plantation. The plantation immediately began paying off the striking Japanese, who then commenced to stone the mill and resisted all efforts of the mounted police to drive them away. The Maui military, which was called out, restored order temporarily. Everything was peaceful late Saturday when the island steamer Claudine left, but soon after the steamer's departure a clash occurred between the Japanese and the plantation guard, in which the shooting took place. It resulted in a general outbreak, and the imprisonment of the whites and the militia in the court house by the Japanese. Wireless messages were sent to Honolulu asking for aid. A tug was also sent through fear that the wireless telegraph was not working.

Secretary to Pacify Them.

The secretary of the Japanese consul accompanied the forces on the Kinau. He will try to pacify the strikers.

The entire remaining police force of Honolulu is on duty at the police station tonight, although there are no signs of trouble.

Judge Tourgee Dead.

Bordeaux, France.—Judge Albion Winegar Tourgee, of Mayville, N. Y., American consul here, died Sunday morning of acute uraemia, which resulted from an old wound. Judge Tourgee was taken seriously ill some months ago, but his condition afterwards improved and it was believed his recovery was probable. Recently, however, the disease took another serious turn and Judge Tourgee lingered until this morning. He was born at Williamsfield, O., May 2, 1838.

Judge Tourgee was widely known throughout the United States as an author, two of his novels, "A Fool's Err" and "Bricks Without Straw," both dealing with the reconstruction period, gaining him considerable reputation.

Four Shot at Palos.

Birmingham, Ala.—In a shooting affray at a country church two miles north of Palos, on the Frisco railway twenty-three miles west of Birmingham, Sunday, four young men, Oscar Brassfield, Ose Brassfield, Thomas Collier and Charles Milligan, were more or less injured. It is reported that one of the two last named is dead, but this lacks confirmation.

Oscar Brassfield was brought to Birmingham Sunday night at 7 o'clock and is at Brown's infirmary on Nineteenth street. He was shot through the bowels with a pistol ball and is in a critical condition.

Ose Brassfield, a cousin of Oscar, was shot twice in the back. He is at home near Palos and his condition is not known here.

All the men engaged in the fight are white and the difficulty is said to have grown out of bad feeling that has existed for some time. The trouble occurred about noon.

Skirmishes Are Continuous.

Harbin, Manchuria.—An officer who has returned from the extreme left of the Russian army says the Yalu detachment is constantly skirmishing with the Japanese with whom are 5,000 Chinese bandits, armed with captured Russian rifles and officered by Japanese. A [illegible] wind is drying the roads south[illegible]

Little Girl Charged With Murder.

Toronto, Ont.—Josephine Carr, a 13-year-old girl, has confessed to the murder of William Murray, a 9-months-old infant. It is claimed of the Carr girl that she has been in the habit of stealing baby carriages from the front of a department store while the parents were inside shopping. The police have recovered several of these carriages, which had been sold to neighbors. Last Friday the girl went to a department store and found a baby in each carriage in front of the store.

Picking out the best looking baby carriage in the lot, which contained the Murray child, she made off with it. She took the child to the woods near her home at the east end of the city, it is alleged, and stripping it of its clothing threw it over an embankment and caused its death. Later she placed the body in a culvert and buried the clothing. On Saturday she made the announcement that she had "discovered" the child's body in the culvert. She was immediately suspected and when accused of the crime confessed. The girl claimed that she adopted the plan of killing the child from seeing a play at a local theater.

Policemen Charged With Murder.

Birmingham, Ala.—Chief of Police Dink Burrell and Policeman Walter McPherson, of Brookside, are in the county jail, the charge against them being murder. The men were arrested at Brookside Saturday night and brought to Birmingham on warrants sworn out before Judge Dan A. Greene, of the criminal court of Jefferson county, by Coroner W. D. Paris. They are charged with killing Gus Trout, a negro miner, at the mining town several days ago. It is understood that the defendants will enter a plea of self-defense.

Aged Pioneer Found Dead in Bed.

Gadsden, Ala.—Jehu Reece, known to everybody in his neighborhood as Uncle "J," was found dead in bed at his home on Lookout mountain, near Fort Payne, last Thursday morning. He and his family had spent the day before away from home with friends and was in splendid health apparently when he retired that night, but next morning he was found cold in death by those who went to awaken him. Mr. Reece was 75 years old and a pioneer citizen of Lookout mountain. He was a brother-in-law of Postmaster Frazier, of Fort Payne, and wa a splendid citizen.

Bond Election is Deferred.

Gadsden, Ala.—The city officials have called off for the time being the election to be held to decide whether or not the city will issue $100,000 worth of thirty-year 5 per cent bonds for the extension of the sewerage and the paving of the streets. This was made necessary from the fact that the civil engineers could not get together and compile the necessary data to be placed before the people in order that they could know what was intended to be done with the money. An election will be called in a few weeks, but only $50,000 will be needed to accomplish what the city needs.

Fifty Turks Are Killed.

Athens, Greece.—An encounter between Graeco-Macedonian bands and a strong Turkish detachment is reported to have occurred in the district of Langidina in Macedonia. Many insurgents and fifty Turks are reported to have been killed.

Dowie Buys Land.

Mexico City, Mexico.—Gladstone Dowie, son of the Zion prophet, John Alexander Dowie and Judge Barnes, a legal adviser, are in the city completing details for the taking over of 700,000 acres of land for the purpose of establishing a colony in Mexico similar to that at Zion City, Ill.

Storm in Texas.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A heavy wind storm, blowing at the rate of seventy miles an hour, struck this city from the southwest at 6:30 o'clock Sunday night. Part of the west wall of the Texas and Pacific passenger station was blown in, and John Young, a train dispatcher, killed.

More Troops from Poland.

St. Petersburg.—Greatly increased activity is observable in the dispatch of troops to the far east from Poland. Recently picked drafts from various regiments were sent from Warsaw, Lodz and other places.

Railroad Changes Hands.

El Paso, Tex.—The El Paso and Southwestern railroad announces the purchase of the El Paso and Northwestern system. The latter connects with the Rock Island, and has a branch line to the Dawson coal fields. The Alamo Gordo coal fields and timber tracts are included in the purchase.

AGED PROCURATOR

M. Pobedonostzeff Says the Reform Movement is Russia's Downfall.

STRUGGLE HAS BEEN IN VAIN.

Declares Government Mad in Allowing People to Play With Question of State Like Toys.

St. Petersburg.—The power of M. Pobedonostzeff, procurator general of the holy synod, who for the twenty-five years since he induced Emperor Alexander II to overthrow Loris Melikoff and abandon his whole reform policy, has been dominating the reactionary influence of the Russian state, seems shattered at last. He is over 80 years of age, is confined to bed, practically continuously; believes he sees everything for which he fought slipping away, and is dying an embittered old man. Yet, with the threads of life snapping, he still protests with all the fire of his remarkable mentality.

Denominated a Fanatic.

M. Pobedonostzeff has been denominated a fanatic by the west. The secret of his wonderful sway over the minds of two emperors has been his unshaken belief in and devotion to the principles of autocracy and orthodoxy as the twin cornerstones of Russia's future greatness. Holy Russia, he believed with all the intensity of his soul, was destined to dominate the globe, and he was ever fond of asserting as he did to Senator Beveridge, of Indiana: "Russia, Russia is not a state; Russia is a world."

Figuratively, M. Pobedonostzeff spat upon the civilization of the west. Democracy to him was irresponsible despotism, and liberty a license, and he was especially hostile to a free press. For irresponsible editors sitting in judgment on any and everything, and lightly fomenting trouble, and international strife for which a monarch would be dethroned, and responsible officials disgraced, was to him an abomination.

Victories Were Legion.

In the council of the empire for a quarter of a century none of the emperor's ministers could hold his own against M. Pobedonostzeff, and his victories were legion. With all his might and main he struggled in spite of failing health against the new reform government, and in recent months when he was unable to win outright he managed at least to secure the appearance of a draw by inspiring his imperial master to balance the reform rescript with a reactionary manifesto. His last signal triumph was the blocking of the scheme of the Metropolitan Antonius for a church council, and the restoration of the partriarchate, and in having the satisfaction of seeking its author practically banished to the Caucasus. But the crowning defeat of M. Pobedonostzeff came with the imperial ukase striking the shackles from religion, the blow being all the harder because it was delivered on the anniversary of his jubilee as procurator general of the holy synod.

Sees Only Ruin Ahead.

To intimates who are admitted to his bedroom, M. Pobedonostzeff talks bitterly. He says he washes his hands of everything. He sees only ruin ahead for church and state. The government, he declares, has gone mad, and to allow people to play with questions of state, as they would with new toys, is deplorable. The crisis he attributes to the lack of a strong and commanding statesman, and he severely blames the emperor for his weakness in yielding to the importunities of the liberals. On Friday M. Pobedonostzeff said to a friend:

"Ten years ago one of the emperor's subjects would have been exiles to Siberia for what the emperor now proclaims in his imperial manifesto."

Indian Territory Tragedy.

Dallas, Tex.—A special from Cale, I. T., says: "A tragedy occurred near this city in which one person was killed and three badly wounded. Mrs. Terrell, with her son, Robert Terrell, and his wife, were returning home from Durant, I. T., and when passing a small branch one mile north of here, three shots were fired from the roadside shrubbery, at the occupants of the buggy, killing Mrs. Terrell instantly and badly wounding young Terrell and his wife. Near the scene of the tragedy E. W. Whitehead, stepfather of Terrell's wife, was found with a shotgun wound in the abdomen. He will die.

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I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

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F. M. Foshee, of Clanton, is with the above house and would be pleased to have all Chilton county people call on him.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
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NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

A WORTHLESS LOVE.

'A man prefers the one who makes him laugh;
The cares that he must carry through the day
Are forgotten or diminished more than half
If there's just a chance to laugh along the way!
But woman—ah, God bless her—
How her heart does ever leap
With love—true love and tender—
For the man who makes her weep!

I like the maid who gives me cause to smile,
I love the child that gives me little care;
Men praise the ones who keep them laughing while
They bend beneath the burdens they must bear.
But woman—ah, God bless her!—
Her love is true and deep
For the child that brings her sorrow
And the man who makes her weep.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

HIS METHOD.

By GEORGE H. EVERETT.

WHY, here's a letter from Tom," exclaimed Peggy Wharton one morning, hastily selecting a foreign letter from among the little pile of envelopes that lay on the breakfast table. "He's coming home on a six months' leave," she continued, glancing over the thin, rustling leaves. "Expects to be in New York before the end of the month. Just think of it, I haven't seen him since he went to the Philippines years ago. You've heard of Major Anderson?" she asked, handing the letter across the table to her husband.

Bob Wharton propped the flimsy note paper against his coffee cup. "Cousin or something, isn't he?" he inquired.

Peggy nodded. "Third cousin on dad's side, and an old sweetheart," she added, laughing.

"Yes?"

"Oh, long ago, when I was at school."

"Well, I hope we shall see something of him," said Bob, rolling a cigarette preparatory to his departure for the day. "By the way, there's something special on to-night, so don't wait up. I'm afraid I shall be late."

Peggy's face clouded. "Very late?" she asked in a low voice. He bent tenderly over the small, dark head.

"Never mind, little girl," he said. "Must make hay while the sun shines, you know."

When he had gone, Peggy glanced through the letter again, and letting it fall unheeded to the floor, lapsed into reverie. Old scenes and half-forgotten memories flitted by her mental vision in pleasant panorama. She recalled the little old-world fishing town where, fresh from school, she and young Tom Anderson had spent so many joyous youthful hours, fishing, climbing the rocks or pulling out against the tide.

"I wonder what he looks like after all these years," she mused. "I don't suppose I should know him now," and she sighed deeply—possibly over her lost youth.

When three years ago the bells had rung for Peggy's wedding, there had not been a happier bride in the world. Bob Wharton, with his clear-cut face and tall, athletic figure, had always been her beau ideal of what a lover should be; and when she had stepped, a new-made bride, from the little ivy-covered church into the sunshine of a glorious June morning the future had appeared bright and beautiful indeed.

But Bob Wharton was a writer—an author of no mean repute, and a rising man in the journalistic world—and the life of a New York journalist is not all that could be desired from a young wife's point of view. The exigencies of this, the most strenuous of the professions, necessitated rather too much absence from home to be conducive to domestic bliss. Bob loved his wife with a strong, unshakable devotion, but ambition is apt to narrow the mental field of vision, and so it happened that the writer failed to notice, as the months merged into years, that his wife was beginning to suffer keenly from his constant, if unintentional neglect.

Bob and his wife occupied a small but attractive apartment in the centre of New York. Returning home one evening rather earlier than usual, some three weeks after the arrival of the letter from the Philippines, he observed that the reception room was brilliantly lighted up.

On entering he discovered the cause to be a tall, dark man in gray, who rose to meet him.

"This is Major Anderson," said Peggy.

* * * * * * *

One morning, about six months later, Bob Wharton stood before his wife with an angry flush upon his face.

"Where, then, do you propose going to-night?" he asked unpleasantly. Peggy leaned back in the low basket chair, laughing softly.

"To the opera," she replied. "Tom has bought the tickets, and Laura is coming. It is Faust to-night. I do love Faust," and she began to hum the "Salve dimora," softly, looking at her husband between half-closed eyes.

"Oh," he said, "how very delightful; you are indeed most fortunate. I should say you will miss Major Anderson rather much when he goes back to his regiment."

She looked up quickly, and the "Salve dimora" ceased. "Is it possible that you are jealous of Jack?" Her widely opened gray eyes expressing unbounded astonishment.

"No, of course not! Don't be absurd. Anderson is one of the best fellows. But at the same time, Peggy, I think you have been going about a great deal too much lately. Why, hang it, I hardly ever see you at all."

"I'm here all day," she argued.

"You are here, but I am not. When I get a night off now, I invariably have to spend it alone, because you have made your own arrangements for the evening. It won't do, Peggy; a wife's place should be at her own fireside." He tramped about the room, virtuously indignant. Peggy gave a little trill of laughter. "Why, you were only telling Tom the other day how very glad you were to have some one to take me about, because you had so little opportunity yourself," she cried.

"Yes, but dash it, Peggy, you are away nearly every night."

"And why not?" she asked. "Tom will be going back to the Philippines soon, and I want to enjoy myself while I have the chance. 'Must make hay while the sun shines,' you know," she quoted with a quick smile at her husband.

Bob glared down at her. "Enjoy yourself as much as you please," he said, "but don't neglect me."

Peggy laughed scornfully. "Neglect you," she rejoined; "that is funny. For nearly three years you systematically neglect me, and then you complain because I take the opportunity of going about a bit now that I have some one to take me."

"Look her, Peggy," said Bob, pulling up suddenly before her, and speaking with great deliberation, "I expect a friend in to-night, and I want you to be here to meet him."

She looked up with the faintest suspicion of a sneer.

"Indeed, and what about Tom?"

"You must telephone him you cannot go."

"I shall do nothing of the kind," she retorted, rising. "Tom has taken the seats entirely on my account, and I am not going to play him a trick like that. Besides, Laura would never forgive me."

"Then you refuse to stay to-night?"

"Most certainly. You should have told me before."

She stood at the window looking out, a picture of offended femininity, with the most resolute of dimpled chins in profile.

"Very well," he said, icily. "You will be sorry for this—bitterly sorry."

There was no meaning whatever in his words, but he felt it necessary to make a good exit. He waited a moment, thinking she would reply, but as she gave no sign, he left the room without another word.

That night Bob Wharton sat before the fire in his study with a thoughtful and clouded brow. From time to time he roused himself from the reverie into which he had fallen to rekindle his pipe or glance impatiently at the little ebony clock which softly ticked its way toward midnight on the mantelpiece. The apartment was very quiet and still, save for an occasional footstep passing the outer door, or crossing the ceiling overhead.

"She is very late," he muttered, getting up and going over to the window. Outside it was beginning to rain. Already the pavements were glistening in the light of the street lamps, and belated wayfarers hurried along under umbrellas.

This sort of thing would have to cease, he told himself; Peggy was becoming more defiant and self-willed every day, and, although he blamed himself for allowing her too much rope in the first instance, he would put an end to it now once and for all. A severe lesson, he concluded in his own mind, would not be out of place. "Something to bring her to her senses," he thought.

For some moments he stood looking thoughtfully at the deserted streets below. Suddenly an idea struck him. "I have it," he said aloud, "I'll let her think I have gone. That's it—gone forever," and he turned back into the room chuckling over what he imagined to be a good joke. It is a curious but well authenticated fact that even the most level-headed men have occasionally their moments of unaccountable foolishness. And Bob Wharton was no exception to the rule, for the trick he thought of playing upon his wife did credit neither to his head nor his heart.

Seating himself at the writing table, he took a sheet of paper from a drawer, and wrote rapidly upon it for some minutes.

It was a note addressed to his wife, and ran:

"Friday Evening.

"By the time you read this I shall be speeding westward, for I leave New York forever. You will soon be free. In the course of a few days you will hear from Messrs. Brown & Smith, who, acting upon my instructions, will remit you a sum of money, which, I trust, you will find adequate to your present needs. Explanations, under the circumstances, are useless and unnecessary. Let it suffice that I am merely carrying out a long contemplated plan which will soon give you the fullest reasons for legally freeing yourself forever from

"YOUR HUSBAND."

Reading it over with a grim, he placed it in a prominent position upon the desk. He had barely done so when the jingle of an approaching cab caught his ear. It came nearer, and finally pulled up sharply below.

"I'll slip into the spare room," he thought, moving swiftly toward the door. And then for the first time it occurred to him that he was about to do a cruel and foolish thing. It was possible that his wife might faint when she read the letter, he reflected. Perhaps he had better not spring it on her after all. He crossed the room again with the intention of destroying it, but at that moment a merry little trill of laughter floated up from below, and then he heard the voice of Major Anderson singing out "Good-night," and the cab jingled away.

Bob's face hardened in a frown. "Let her come," he thought; "perhaps it will teach her a lesson she'll not forget in a hurry." He glanced hastily about the room. "I would give something to see her face when she reads that letter, though," he said aloud. A large screen stood near the writing table. "The very thing," he thought; "I'll slip behind this and watch her."

He heard the sharp click of her latchkey. The next moment she had entered. He could hear the soft frou-frou of her dress.

There was a long pause, and he wondered what she was doing. He dared not move—to do so now would be to court discovery. Suddenly a quick exclamation told him that she had seen the letter, and he looked out cautiously from behind the screen. Peggy was standing at the writing table with the letter in her hand, less than three feet away. The subdued apricot light of the shaded cluster above fell about her like a halo, and Bob, gazing at his wife from the shadow of the screen, thought he had never seen her look so beautiful.

When she had read the letter through she stood for moments gazing fixedly before her. The dying embers clicked softly in the grate and a clock striking in the distance sounded distinct and near in the utter stillness of the room. Then clearly, unmistakably, her words broke the silence.

"Gone—gone forever?—You will soon be free? Free!" She raised her head suddenly, and the light beating down upon her upturned face showed that she smiled exultantly. "Free!—free—free!" her voice rang through the room. "Free to love!—free to be loved!—Oh, Tom, Tom—at last—at last!" The next instant she sprang backward with a smothered scream, for a grip of steel had closed about her wrist and an ashen wace was looking into hers.

"Bob!" she gasped.

He drew her toward him slowly, steadily, until she could feel his quick, hot breath upon her cheek. His face was white, his eyes were blazing, and great drops of moisture glistened upon his forehead.

For some moments he stood before her in silence, but when at length he spake his voice sounded strangely unlike his own.

"So you thought I had gone, did you?" he whispered hoarsely. Peggy had stood motionless like a figure carved in stone, with her gaze fixed steadily upon him, but now her face melted suddenly into a rippling smile, and the old light of mischief that he knew so well came dancing back into her eyes.

"No, Bob," she answered, "I knew you had not"—with a quick movement she held out her hands. "Come," she added, laughing, "hadn't we better cry quits?"

Astonishment for the moment held him speechless. Peggy held a little white-gloved hand upon his arm. "My dear boy," she said, "the next time you want to do this sort of thing I should suggest that you don't stand quite so near a mirror. It is apt to spoil the result."

She nodded in the direction of a tall oak bookcase. A quick glance was sufficient to show that the two strips of mirror which served as panels to the doors of the case, not only reflected the screen and all behind it, but most of the room as well.

Without waiting for him to speak, Peggy continued sweetly: "Of course, I saw you the moment I entered the room. I knew you were playing some sort of joke, though it was not until I read the letter that I understood it all properly. But, Bob," she continued more seriously, "it was a thoughtless trick to play, and it might have ended very differently had I not seen you in the first place. The idea of paying you back in your own coin by pretending to take it all seriously struck me in a moment, and I shall always regard your present dreadful appearance, scared appearance, Bob, as a warm tribute to my histrionic powers—hitherto unrevealed." She laughed gaily, and Bob Wharton, with a sudden sense of immense relief, caught her by the shoulders and laughed too.

"Peggy, you are a little——"

"Hush! but tell me whatever made you try to frighten me like that?"

"Oh, I don't know," he answered vaguely. "You have been neglecting me rather a lot lately, and I meant it to be a sort of lesson, I suppose."

"You silly boy, I have only neglected you because you are always putting your work before me, and I wanted to show you what it felt like."

He put his arm about her. "Forgive me, little girl," he said. "It has been my own fault all along, but things will be different now."

There was something suspiciously like tears in her eyes as she turned up her face to his.

"Kiss me," she whispered, softly.

And he did.—The American Queen.

An Englishwoman a few years ago invented a button hook for gloves which is now worth $5000 a year to her.

Owing to the railway congestion in Argentine, farmers and exporters have lost enormously.

THE FRENCH MOTHER.

The French mother, as pictured by the author of The Simple Life in the Cosmopolitan is very different from the French woman of popular imagination. The daughter of the Puritans may be a frivolous creature, devoid of the maternal instinct, but it is the chief fault of the daughter of gay France, according to Pastor Wagner, that she is too devoted to her children, placing her maternal duties before other and greater ones.

The French mother, the article declares, does too much for her children, her sons particularly. She weakens their constitution by too much care, and directs their studies to such a degree that when the control is relaxed they find themselves entirely at sea. She does not separate herself enough from her growing sons, and it is very reluctantly admitted by both parents that the time has come for the nestling to use its own wings.

It is a part of this condition of affairs, evidently, that the French mother takes first place over the wife. It is the conventionally correct thing for the mother to love her children more than her husband, and it was the chief regret of one young mother, at whose deathbed the writer once stood, that she had always done the contrary.

Even in the interest of the children themselves Mr. Wagner considers that the union and mutual affection of the parents should be the first thing in the family life. It is not well for the child to feel that he comes first and the parents after him. All education, all discipline, suffer by it.

From this extreme of overzealous maternity French women also go to the other, shirking such duties altogether, but this, says the apostle of simplicity, is "rare among us."

POISONOUS EMOTIONS.

Anger, fear, anxiety are among the emotions or sentiments which literally poison our blood. It has often been said that evil thoughts are poisonous, the meaning being that they corrupt other people, but the real fact is that they poison our own bodies.

By losing control of ourselves and indulging in anger, by yielding to anxiety, fear, and unwholesome thoughts, we cause an irritation or disturbance which, according to the latest sayings of scientists, has the effect of producing a poison in the blood that may have serious consequences.

Naturalists are now declaring that the venom of snakes is generated by anger and fear, that it is rapidly collected in a special receptacle, and thence discharged at the object of its anger or fear; and it is further explained that the same process takes place in the human body, but that we have no special organ to receive it, and it therefore disperses in the blood, acting against ourselves instead of for our protection. Be that as it may, it is generally conceded that we are literally poisoned by the emotions mentioned and by any sentiment or passion which upsets the smooth working of our minds.

This may account for various expressions and notions which have been current for many generations. We sometimes hear of a venomous remark, or speech, the speaker is a prey to some emotion of what we may call a bad class, the poison is generated, it is ejected just as the serpent ejects its venom at the object of its anger.—Home Notes.

NEW COTTONS.

Among the cottons of silk finish there are plain, embroidered and printed surfaces. Wonderful flowered cottons, thin as silk mousseline, lustrous and silky of finish and beautiful of design; heavier mercerized cottons, checked, striped, plaid, figured, embroidered; very heavy mercerized cottons of many weaves—these are all shown and in such variety and beauty of coloring as is unprecedented, says the Philadelphia Telegraph.

A silky cotton, slightly heavier and firmer than china silk, was in very small checks of a true Colonial buff and white, with water dots of white scattered over the checked surface, and another design in the same material was in a yellow, a little deeper than buff, but hardly a tangerine, and white, being figured in half-inch checks formed from blocks of smaller checks in two sizes.

The tartan plaids in a lightweight cotton material of silky finish are very gay and pretty, and are being bought up briskly for children's frocks, although they by no means belong of necessity to the children's province. There are cottons in all the grenading weaves, coarse and fine, figured and plain, some of the coarse mesh cotton grenadines with silk finish and printed flower designs being remarkably effective.

Pique, plain and figured, and softer in quality than the old pique; linen of all kinds, ginghams, cheviots—all of the old favorites are with us in new beauty. The organdies are exquisite in design, and there is a particularly attractive line of printed dimities. Certain plaided white cottons, barred off in [illegible] and heavy lines and with dainty little flower sprigs sprinkled over the latticed surface, are new, effective and heavy enough for service. The flowered percales, too, which had such a run in Paris last summer, are here this season in charming guise.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

The economic causes usually assigned for the low wages of the woman worker are the oversupply due to the fact that so few occupations are open to her, the lack of organization among women wage-earners, the fact that women are seldom "brought up to the trade" and consequently are less highly skilled than men, the influence of custom and public opinion and the political disabilities of women.

The most recent and authoritative statement on the subject by an economist of note is to be found in Prof. Nicholson's new Elements of Political Economy. He says: "When large numbers of women were employed in the same industries as men the tendency was for the men to gain the advantage in industrial competition; they were superior in physical strength and still more so in moral coercion.

"Thus women were gradually excluded from the more gainful occupations, and by force of habit they came to be considered unwomanly. Until recently, though half the people in the world are females, there was still a prejudice against lady doctors; and though women are often litigants, they are rarely lawyers, even if the law permits. The exclusion of women from certain occupations increased the supply and thus lowered the wages in employments to which they were admitted. In recent years, however, the great natural economic forces have been working in favor of women."—Edith Abbott in Harper's Weekly.

HEAVY AND LIGHT EMBROIDERIES.

The plain allover eyelet embroidery upon very fine but firm linen makes charming frocks over white or color, and the allover open work embroideries in batistes and lawn are used for some of the very smartest of the sheer lingerie blouses.

These embroidery blouses have, as a rule, little yokes and collars and long close cuffs of Valenciennes in sertion and lace, the line joining between embroidery and lace being covered by a little frill or ruche of the narrow Valenciennes, or by a very narrow band of plain white material stitched flatly on both edges. On the simple allover eyelet embroidery elaborate open work embroidery insertions or bands are used as trimming, with Valenciennes at throat and wrists.

The open work embroidery, though so poular, has not pushed blind embroidery to the wall. Little frocks of sheerest lawn embroidered in trailing delicate garlands, vines and blossoms, and with additional trimmisg of fine Valenciennes, are immensely chic, and the heavy raised embroideries have thier place.

Other beautiful sheer frocks are of the allover open work embroideries on sheer material, trimmed in band insertions and flouncings of corresponding embroidery, with touches of Valenciennes lace to soften the outlines and Valenciennes for guimpe and collar.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

LAPROBES NO LONGER NUISANCE.

Curiously significant is it that it has remained for a woman to devise a method by which the laprobe can be held in place while driving or sleighing. Such, though, is the immutable fact since but recently an application was filed by a Colorado woman. That the thousands who have recourse to the use of the carriage or sleigh as a means of conveyance, either for pleasure or business, have not hitherto thought of such a useful equipment to hold the laprobe in place, is the more to be wondered at. In construction this latest boon to the driver is simplicity itself, being nothing more than an arrangement of a looped strap and clasps by which the laprobe is fastened and securely held in place.

DAINTY LINENS.

Even the heavier linens have lost their tailor-made look, and are annexing the dainty prettiness of the dressmaker's mode. A Dresden blue linen is unobstrusively trimmed in white, the coat-basque fashioned with a chemisette front, the sleeve taking only one semblance of a cape-sleeve, and fascinating little basques added below the waistline. The skirt is built in three tiers, the upper one to below the knee, a scant circular volant next, and finally a full flounce, the fullness graded by fan-shaped groups of tucks. The round length is followed, just short enough to display the extremely smart shiny black kid shoe of novel cut. The parasol is of the linen with smart ruffles of white embroidery at the edge.

Burglars in France, a report says, have formed a trust. This is the real robber organization, all other combinations are counterfeits, the New York Herald declares.

THE POPULAR POEM WRITTEN.

Exact no knowledge of the past
Nor thought of what's to come;
Select your subject from the vast
And limitless humdrum;
A homely theme is best, say like
"When Pa Joins in Our Sports,"
"When Sister First Began to Ride,"
"When Ma Begins to Snort."

And if you have a conscience base
And ripe for all emprize,
Desire a lightning-quick reward
Of fame an extra size,
Just drop a tear or two for slain
The public won't suspect
And straightway then express the pain
In rotten dialect!

As to your style: Be sure that it
Much plainer than in prose,
A trope or other play of wits
Remember, never goes!
And last and gravest thing of all
Don't let your muse cavort
Too long a time! The rule is small
And cut it very short!

Then will your name on many a
Be, and your fame increase,
On walls will pasted be the bills
That hold each moving piece,
And folk will say: "That man now,
Is crazy, lacking pith;
The fool, he can't compare in skill
With Beresford J. Smith!"
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

JUST FOR F

"Watch out," warned the pa
et, as he palmed the gent
piece.—Princeton Tiger.

"If your husband were t
you pray for him?" "Of co
the same time, I'd pray for a
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Physician—I have made a p
of you. Bocker—Thanks.
will have to find the old man
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Knocker—A fool and his m
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it's awfully hard to part tw
without any money.—Puck.

Maude—Oh, dear! I dre
thought of my 30th birthday.
Why I supposed you had
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Denham—A man can't serv
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Tramp—Kin I hev free tran
tion, boss? Conductor—If
willing to take a Tie Pass. Th
ing is good. Tramp—I aint
boss; honest, I ain't.—Cincinna
mercial Tribune.

Smith—You remember M
who used to bore us with his
winded stories? Jones—Yes:
of him? Smith—He was arreste
terday for being short in his acc
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"Our poets are beginning to e
more influence," said the literar
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"they are certainly helping to
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Hoskins—I don't object so
to Fanny kissing her dog, but I
her to kiss me before and not
Wilkins—I know; but don't yo
pose the dog has his preference
—Boston Transcript.

Towne—So you are learning
jitsu method of defence? Bro
Yes; it's necessary in these
days; teaches a man how
knocked down without being hur
know.—Detroit Free Press.

Prisoner—I don't think there
any need for you to address th
Counsel—Why not? Prisoner—
sanity will be immediately pla
them when they see that I ha
tained you to appear for me—
Me-Up.

Reggie Ripper—D'ye know,
Twipper, I sometimes wish I co
appointed foolkiller faw a wh
know. Tessie Tripper—Why,
you shouldn't let your—er—
run on suicide so much!—Cleve
Leader.

"It is pretty hard," said th
suddenly arousing himself fr
brown study. "What does cour
ty mean?" asked the courte
pretty hard to think of some
peace when you feel as if you
be suing for damages."—Wash
Star.

"Yes, Goodley hurt himself
badly. He attempted to open
window for a lady, and —
burst a blood vessel trying
eh?" "Not at all. He expe
thing to be hard, but it went
easy that he pitched headlong
it."—Philadelphia Press.

Young Feathertop (at the pa
By Jove, when I went to my
ments this evening to dress fo
occasion and found I had left m
at the club, by Jove, I was a
wits' end!" Miss Quickstep—It
prising to see how quickly
get there, isn't it?—Chicago Tri

Marietta—Such a joke on Mr
boy! We were out on the balcon
tween the dances, and he got
sleeve of his dresscoat all over
paint from one of the posts that
just painted. Papa—And did you
near the post? No. Why? Be
of your waist.—New York Week

COMMON HOUSE FLY

Whence He Comes and Whither He Goes.

HAROLD SOMERS M. A.

THE common house fly (Musca Domestica) is a creature of such secretive habits, that although from the very earliest times he has lived with us, and the most ancient have mentioned and described him, still very little was known of his life and history.

It remained for the eminent Boston scientist, Dr. A. S. Packard, in 1873, to first make known its origin, habits and transformations from the egg through the larva state with its two changes to the pupa state, then to the perfect fly. It is during the first of August the female fly deposits about 120 eggs of a dull, gray color, selecting fresh horse manure in which to deposit her eggs. It is estimated them that they are rarely over 24 hours, sometimes only twenty-four hours before they begin to hatch into the first form of larva, a white worm one-quarter of an inch in length and one-tenth in diameter. They feed on the decaying matter in their environment, and two changes or moultings of skins occur before they change into the pupa state; this change takes place very suddenly. The entire period from the egg to the pupa state is from three to four days. If moist food is plentiful, eating when in this condition they will not attack each other and thus decrease in number. Heat and humidity greatly assist their development, as by careful computation each pound of horse manure around stables and outhouses develops under favorable conditions over 1000 flies. It is no wonder then where these conditions exist we find such a veritable harvest of the pest.

In the pupa state when the fly is ready to emerge, the end of the pupa, case splits off, making a hole through which the fly pushes a portion of its body; but here it seems to encounter a difficulty; the pupa case is too stiff and hard to pass through, but nature comes to the assistance, and a sort of bladder like substance forms behind the head. This swells out apparently filled with air, and it acts as a means of pushing off the pupa case and releases the fly. When the fly first emerges it runs around with its wings soft, small and crumpled; it is pale and the colors are not perfect; its head rapidly expands and the bladder formation passes away—and in a few hours the wings grow hard and strong, it is now a perfect fly.

The whole time from the depositing of the egg to the perfect fly is not over ten days in duration. Many persons have observed small flies in midsummer and suppose they are the young, but such is not the case; they are flies that are perfectly nourished in the larvae and pupa states, and do not attain their full size, in fact, they are the dwarfs of their race. The male fly differs from the female in the front of the head, between the eyes, being at least one-third narrower, though in size the male is rather smaller.

In the pupa state they are often fed upon by the larvae of some of the parasitic flies, notably that of the carpet beetle, whose pupa, the dreaded buffalo bug, will attack the young fly in the pupa case and eating it possess the case for itself.

Adult flies like most other creatures have parasites of minute size that prey upon them; these can often be seen as moving small red specks over the body of the fly.

The fly hibernates in winter, but as it has usual secretive habit it is very difficult to find him in his winter quarters. With the first chill of autumn he flies feeling the cold, seeks temporary warmth in houses, and clustering in every form; bunches in the corners of walls and other places. They are very sluggish and not so active as in the warm weather. However, they do not make a permanent stay indoors, but on the first mild, sunny day, seek the windows to get out and find their hibernating winter hiding place; many prefer to make their homes in the thatch of grass on lawns where they bury themselves so effectually that the rain and snow of winter does not dislodge them in their hibernating state. With the first warm days of spring, when the snow is gone and the grass on the lawns becomes dry and warm, and before the yellow dandelion shows its head, a close observer may see numbers of flies crawling up on the grass to get the welcome sunshine. They are standing out still and motionless as they soon acquire the power to fly in the warm rays of the sun. In many days, however, elapse before they appear in the houses of men, for they are such [illegible] to other [illegible]

In recent years the medical profession have demonstrated that while the fly does not produce [illegible] one of the most insidious [illegible] disease germs which by contact are carried to his feet, hairy legs and body, thereby infecting them to [illegible] of every housekeeper could know these interesting facts which have never before been brought to their attention they would realize the importance of securing the very best fly exterminator.

Found Dead in Bed.

Gadsden, Ala.—Thomas Wilson, inspector of the Alabama Great Southern road at that place, was found dead in bed about 5 o'clock Saturday morning by his wife, who had gone to awaken him. Mr. Wilson was in his usual good health Saturday night, ate a hearty supper and retired in best of health apparently. He leaves a wife and grown daughter, Mrs. Walter Lee, and a brother, Dr. Wilson. He was a Mason and a splendid [illegible]

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Desire a lightning quick reward,
Of fame an extra size,
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The public won't suspect—
And straightway then express the same
In rotten dialect!

As to your style. Be sure that it
Much plainer than in prose;
A trope or other play of wits,
Remember, never goes!
And last and gravest thing of all—
Don't let your muse cavort
Too long a time. The rule recall
And cut it very short!

Then will your name on many lips
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On walls will pasted be the slips
That hold each moving piece!
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Air in House of Commons.

In summer time the air used for ventilating the house of commons in London passes through blocks of ice. In winter it is heated. In fog the outer air passes through layers of cotton wool six inches thick. During forty-eight hours of fog, the cotton wool on one occasion was as black as the back of a chimney. Thanks to these precautions, the house has been absolutely free from mist and the atmosphere is in normal condition while a dense fog prevails outside.

Mr. Kipling, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and a few other writers are reputed to have received something like a dollar a word for some of their writing, but this is small enough beside what was paid at an auction in London the other day for a letter by Mary Stuart. It brought $4,500, and the average per word was $3.93. But Queen Mary's letter writing was expensive. It cost her—among other things—her head and her reputation.

Held Portfolio 27 Years.

Baron Von Diedel, who has resigned the portfolio of minister of finance in the Bavarian government, has held it for twenty-seven years, which is thought to be without precedent. He is now in his seventy-third year and retires for that reason only. He has forty-seven years of government service behind him.

A company has been formed in Mexico for the extraction of oil from corn (maize) without thereby affecting the grain for purposes of distillation in the process of manufacturing spirits.

Railroads and Progress.

In his testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce at Washington on May 4, Professor Hugo R. Meyer, of Chicago University, an expert on railroad management, made this statement:

"Let us look at what might have happened if we had heeded the protests of the farmers of New York and Ohio and Pennsylvania (in the seventies when grain from the West began pouring to the Atlantic seaboard) and acted upon the doctrine which the Interstate Commerce Commission has enunciated time and again, that no man may be deprived of the advantages accruing to him by virtue of his geographical position. We could not have west of the Mississippi a population of millions of people who are prosperous and are great consumers. We never should have seen the years when we built 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway, for there would have been no farmers west of the Mississippi River who could have used the land that would have been opened up by the building of those railways. And, if we had not seen the years when we could build 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway a year, we should not have to-day, east of the Mississippi, a steel and iron producing centre which is at once the marvel and the despair of Europe, because we could not have built up a steel and iron industry if there had been no market for its product.

"We could not have in New England a great boot and shoe industry; we could not have in New England a great cotton milling industry; we could not have spread throughout New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio manufacturing industries of the most diversified kinds, because those industries would have no market among the farmers west of the Mississippi River.

"And, while the progress of this country, while the development of the agricultural West of this country, did mean the impairment of the agricultural value east of the Mississippi River that ran up into hundreds of millions of dollars, it meant, incidentally, the building up of great manufacturing industries that added to the value of this land by thousands of millions of dollars. And, gentlemen, these things were not foreseen in the seventies. The statesmen and the public men of this country did not see what part the agricultural development of the West was going to play in the industrial development of the East. And, you may read the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, from the first to the last, and what is one of the greatest characteristics of those decisions? The continued inability to see the question in this large way.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission never can see anything more than that the farm land of some farmer is decreasing in value, or, that some man, who has a flour mill with a production of fifty barrels a day, is being crowded out. It never can see that the destruction or impairment of farm values in this place means the building up of farm values in that place, and that that shifting of values is a necessary incident to the industrial and manufacturing development of this country. And, if we shall give to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate rates, we shall no longer have our rates regulated on the statesmanlike basis on which they have been regulated in the past by the railway men, who really have been great statesmen; who really have been great builders of empires; who have had an imagination that rivals the imagination of the greatest poet and of the greatest inventor, and who have operated with a courage and daring that rivals the courage and daring of the greatest military general. But we shall have our rates regulated by a body of civil servants, bureaucrats, whose besetting sin the world over, is that they can never grasp a situation in a large way and with the grasp of the statesman; that they never can see the fact that they are confronted with a small evil; that that evil is relatively small, and that it cannot be corrected except by the creation of evils and abuses which are infinitely greater than the one that is to be corrected."

PATH OF PROGRESS.

The horseless carriage whizzes by,
With puff and clash and slam;
Through every breath of ours may fly
A wireless telegram;
The seedless raisin on the plate
We joyfully devour;
Things are perfected while we wait—
Here comes the fadeless flower.

The coreless apple is announced;
The whipless school is here—
No scholar any more is trounced
By teacher kind and dear;
The scentless onion now is grown—
Improvement every hour
Into the scheme of things is thrown:
Behold the fadeless flower!

The jokeless comedy we see;
The tailless horse we drive;
The honey served to you and me
Comes from a beeless hive;
Buckwheatless buckwheat cakes we eat,
And gather strengthless power;—
Some new things every day we greet—
Observe the fadeless flower.

O, would they freeze some meltless ice;
Or make some footless gas,
Or furnish coal without a price—
Fate is unkind, alas!
Henceforth the maiden fair to see
Will grow reserved and sour,
And say: "Bring withered blooms to me—
No cheap old fadeless flower!"

—Chicago Tribune.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"Is he a finished musician?" "Not quite; he has half a meal ticket left."—Judge.

Sammy, with a thirst for gore,
Nailed the baby to the door.
Mother said, with humor quaint,
"Sammy, dear, don't mar the paint."

—Life.

"You heard that new opera the other night, didn't you?" "No." "Why, I understand you were there." "So I was, but I was in a box party."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"You can't have genius without eccentricity." "That may be so, but I've noticed that it's possible to have a good deal of eccentricity without much genius."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Jack—"Darling, I have a favor to ask. I want you to consent to a secret wedding." Maud—"Oh, Jack! I'd just love to, if you are sure you can arrange to have it leak out."—Brooklyn Life.

"Young man, can you sit up and make love to a girl every night and do your work during the day?" "No, sir. And I've decided to give up my job, as I can't keep it and do justice to the girl."—Life.

"Here's a correspondent," said the acting "Answers to Correspondents" editor, "who wants to know how to get rid of red ants." "Tell him to paint them blue," suggested the funny man.—Philadelphia Press.

A buzz—a whir—
A cloud of dust—
A wild, blood-curdling yell—
A ghastly object flashing by—
Then silence—and a smell!

—Harvard Lampoon.

"But," yelled the Russian through his megaphone, "you little fellows are mere imitators." "Very well," replied the Japanese commander, "I'll now give you an imitation of a general winning a battle."—Chicago Record Herald.

City Editor—"Here, cub, what's this stuff you just turned in?" Cub—"A very swell Scotch wedding." City Editor—"Well, you want to learn how to spell it first. You say here, 'The groom entered with his bony bride,' I suppose you mean 'bonnie.'"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"I always hate to pass an ice-cream saloon when I'm walking with my girl." "When I'm out with my girl I've never happened to pass one." "That's strange. How do you manage it?" "I don't manage it; she does. She always insists upon going in."—Philadelphia Press.

She—"I suppose you would have me believe I am the first woman you ever loved?" He—"Not at all. I've loved scores of women; but you are the last one I have fallen in love with." She—"Very well, then I'll say yes. As long as I am the last one you have loved we'll get along all right."—Boston Transcript.

A Useful Life.

The Hamlin family were a reading family. On winter evenings one of them always read aloud, while some of the family industries, sewing or knitting, were going on. Their Sundays were carefully guarded from all unnecessary labor and the reading was in harmony with the sacredness of the day. Every item of missionary news was eagerly sought after. When Cyrus Hamlin gave himself up to missions he resolved to eschew two things: First, money getting. He would live and die poor. Second, that he would never aim at being literary or scientific, except just so far as his work would demand. He paid over $30,000 into the treasury of the American Board. For the benefit of the American Christians who had suffered the loss of everything because of their adherence to the Christian faith, and who would be boycotted in any of the ordinary pursuits or occupations, he established a rat-trap factory and, later a mill and bread bakery. During the Crimean War his baking establishments furnished 12,000 pounds of bread for the hospitals and the soldiers in camp.

First Death in Family in 59 Years.

The first death in fifty-nine years of an adult member of the Switzer family at its branches occurred today at Fowler, when Homer S. Darby expired after a week's illness.

Mrs. Darby is a sister of the Rev. George W. Switzer, and the death of his nephew is the first time in over half a century that he has been called upon to mourn the loss of a close relative.—Lafayette correspondence Indianapolis Star.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY REV. DR. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON.

Subject: The Meaning of Christian Service

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A large audience greeted the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, the pastor-elect of the Clinton Avenue Congregationalist Church, Sunday morning, to hear his first sermon in his new pulpit. The subject of the sermon was: "Christian Service." The text was from Mark x:43-44: "Whosoever would become great among you, shall be your minister; and whosoever would be first among you, shall be servant of all." Dr. Boynton said:

Jesus never questioned the proposition that it was a fine thing to be great. He had no small jealousies to nurse. But He continually emphasized the declaration that it was a finer thing to be first, and, to His thinking, greatness and primacy were not synonymous terms.

In our clumsy English it is not easy to indicate the distinction in the text between the "minister," who aspires to be great, and the "servant of all," who becomes first; it is the difference between the mere waiter, who serves with one eye on your need, the other on your tip, and the bodyguard, who has committed himself unreservedly to your interests and who is happy alike in life or death if only, like the Japanese, he can have the honor of serving the Emperor.

So Christian service is the first thing in the world; it is greater than the great thing.

The outstanding characteristic of our age has been and is the realization that the universe is one; it is God's world, it is Christ's world; that the spirit is one; it is God's spirit, it is Christ's spirit; that the Christian service means nothing less or more than taking Christ's spirit out to Christ's world and installing it. All that is involved in this mighty conception we do not yet comprehend, for "the new age stands, as yet, half built against the sky," but it is easy enough to see that the struggle of the day in presence of the mighty and impressive changes which are transforming modern life is to match the growing world and the widening universe, with a genuine, circumferential Christian spirit, putting the noblest Christian science in play "far as the course is found." Beyond this, it is equally evident that the supreme challenge to the church is to accept and to appropriate, faithfully and fearlessly, all revelations and revisions, which the many sided truth of the unity of God's universe illumines and installs, for the church will have lost her mission and her influence when she is content to be a camp follower trailing along in the rear of the advancing legions of the Lord of Hosts.

The peril of small conceptions of the superiority of Christian service is many times most imminent where His presence is least suspected. A brave and aspiring spirit will pray most earnestly for deliverance from this pestilence that walketh in darkness and destruction that wasteth at noonday. One's spiritual ability is bounded by his horizon and his service is intimately related to his sight. The soul which has settled into the comfortable conceit that the faith has once for all been delivered to the saints, that spiritual ministry for to-day is but a reproduction of the type and method of yesterday, may indeed be contented with its conclusion, but its ability to minister effectively to the present day kingdom of God is shorn of adequacy. Little conceptions make little Christians; large conceptions make large Christians. Dr. Peabody is voicing a ringing truth when he declares that a great heresy of modern Christendom is in residence in the belief that life is a ship composed of watertight compartments, in one of which we work, in another study, in another play and in another worship. The great inclusion of life, the permeating power of the divine spirit, the wideness of God's mercy, the depth of His love, the breadth of His interest, the inevitableness of His will, the absoluteness of His law, these furnish a perspective for an attentive spirit, in the vision of which the meager and petty are overlooked and the promised "wondrous things of Thy law" gleam and glisten like the flash of the harbor light against the blackness of the night!

Christian service needs the snap and stimulus of the great idea of the unity of God's world to get it in possession of its comprehensive chance, so that while we feel a kindling sympathy with the wide visioned martyr, praying as the flames licked his feet, "Lord, open Thou the King of England's eyes," it is in order for us to pray for ourselves the heroic petition, "Consider and hear me, O Lord, my God; lighten mine eyes."

If, however, the time of Christian service is related to small conceptions, the prerogative of Christian service is certainly to introduce the same to great and masterful ones, and to teach it to find its choicer fellowship as it does its mightier inspirations here.

Pilate's question, "What is truth?" is pertinent to-day. Is it a mere cunning assembling and formulation of facts? There it is a cold, inert, useless thing. Is it a glowing faith, a vital, personal, obsolute experiepce? There it is warm with a divine fire and instinct with a glowing anticipation.

Henry Drummond marked that day with a red letter when he ceased to store truth as mere propositional wisdom and began to realize it as perceptive wisdom. He declares that he had almost finished his college course before he had any other conception of Christ than that He was a theological conscience in the interests of the Trinity. But the day came when the eyes of his understanding were opened, and he came to know Christ. Not as abstract but as concrete truth. Not as related to life philosophically by a series of dreary propositions, but as implanted in his own life vitality by a personal friendship, which deepened with every trial, widened with every experience and heightened with every aspiration. Then he was recognizing truth as a spirit that Drummond began those tireless, fearless, splendid services which made more than one discriminating observer declare him the towering and outstanding Christian of his generation.

Nor will the Christian service which incarnates the truth be long beyond the quickening influences of sympathy. No man liveth unto himself and when the man tries to be always makes a sorry job of his life. "I want to have something to do with the material world," exclaimed Hawthorne, when by the long and brilliant cultivation of his imagination he began to feel his isolation from humanity. "There is nothing so horrible," he wrote to Longfellow, "in this world as to have no share in its joys and sorrows." The reason why the fingers of much that is called Christian service are all thumbs is because while much is given, little is shared! Sympathy always has something to divide, not merely something to do.

The boy Fichte had a struggle in conscience between his school books and his fairy stories. It was a great day for him! Any boy's first struggle is! But the man in the boy won the fight and in order to establish himself beyond the possibility of a lapse, he threw his book of fairy stories into the brook. His father, a precise, unimaginative, dutiful soul, saw the beautiful book floating away and proceeded to thrash his conquering boy for his wanton destruction. That is about all many fathers appear to know how to do effectively! What a wonder he did not spoil his boy! What a boon a bit of appreciation, of sympathy would have been to the suffering but victorious lad. He needed bread and his obtuse father gave him a stone! The father could do what he thought was his duty, but he had nothing to share with his boy. He was a monumental parental failure!

Large Christian service is always in quest of the joint of sympathy; it makes its alliance with what is, helping it to what it ought to be, and avoids the folly of inverting the divine order! This type of helpfulness may be meager in its ability to do, but is forever finding to its unspeakable joy that it has a boundless store to divide! Sharing sympathy is an infinitely more royal privilege than donating cast off clothing, or stale food, for "if I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, but hath not love it profiteth me nothing!"

Sympathy as an elective of Christian service forever pushes a soul on toward democracy. Surely one may confess with Lowell that while his tastes are with the aristocrats, his convictions are with the people and yet, like Lowell, he forever more and more pushed into the very heart of humanity and glory in the push, too!

The preacher who confessed to a friend that he loved to preach and who was met by the stinging, searching question, "Do you love the men to whom you preach as well as you love to preach?" felt the thrust of the sword between the joints of his harness, which sent him to his study to fall upon his knees and passionately pray that he might be delivered from his temptation to love his sermons better than he did souls, preaching better than persons. The appeal of humanity must outstrip that of homiletics.

Christian service to-day must be immersed in the democratic spirit; its mission is to humanity—humanity as represented by Ellis Island, also by Clinton avenue; by Greater New York, also by the lumber camps of Michigan. Every man is a son of God. Every woman is a daughter of God. Go, find your man; and by the shining truth in your soul, by the sympathy in your heart, by the humanity in your outstretched hand, make him believe that you seek not his, but him.

This—this alone—is Christian service! Christian service after this fashion becomes at once an interpreter. It makes a Gibraltar out of a disadvantageous position; it transforms an ordinary, commonplace ability into a shining angel of privilege and achievement. Everything counts; all things work together. Because the world is one and the kingdom one, nothing is lost, nothing trivial, nothing inconsequential! It makes a man grow tall and strong and confident to really believe the constant assurance of Christian service, that

All men ignored in me
This was I worth to God
Whose wheel the pitcher shaped.

It is to such service, broad, true, sympathetic, humanitarian, Christian, that we commit ourselves to-day; it is in such service that we expect to find our privilege and joy, and from such service that we hope to demonstrate the reasonableness of our united endeavor.

Mute Testimonies.

A little daughter of the tenements, whose mother was done at last with the work and worry that had killed her, was left at fourteen years of age with four younger ones to mother and nurse. And, faithful to her trust, she scrubbed and washed and cooked and mended, until the slender shoulders bent and the thin face grew white, and almost before anyone noticed much the little broken life lay waiting for release. "I haven't been able to do anything," she whispered to her favorite girl friend, who lived just around the corner. "I couldn't go to school because of the work, or to Sunday-school because it took all father could spare to keep the others in clothes. When the minister came to see me, he said I'd soon see Jesus, but I'm afraid I haven't done anything good, and I don't know anything to say to Him." "And you needn't try to say anything," said the other, "not a single word," kissing the pitiful little face. "When you see Him look at you, you just show Him your hands."

Just as We Are.

We have read of an artist who saw in the streets of Rome a beggar so utterly abject and forlorn that he hired him to sit for his picture, as a typical beggar. The next day he came to him, quite transformed. He had hired the clothes of a companion, in which to have his portrait taken. The artist did not recognize him; and on learning that he was the beggar he had hired, he said: "No! I hired a beggar, and him just as he was, or not at all." Christ, for a different reason, founded on the very constitution of our nature, wants us just as we are, without any effort at self-transformation, that the new creation may be "to the praise of the glory of His grace."

The Sabbath Essential.

At a service held by the department of religion at the World's Fair on a Sunday in September a Chicago Jewish rabbi made this statement: "The Sabbath is, and has been, the workingman's salvation. We may differ on the manner of its observance, but its essential importance and its Divine mission in the universal scheme of things cannot be ignored."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 28.

Subject: The Crucifixion, John xix., 17-30—Golden Text, 1 Cor. xv., 3—Memory Verses, 25-27—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The journey to Calvary (v. 17). 17. "Bearing His cross." All the preparations having been made the sad procession started. On the way to the place of the crucifixion it is evident that Jesus became exhausted, because of what He had undergone during the night, and sank under the weight of His cross which He was carrying. The soldiers then compelled a man from Africa, Simon, of Cyrene, who was coming into the city, to assist Jesus. "Went forth." He now goes "even unto death" (Phil. 2:8). "A skull." A bold, round, skull-like hillock; probably the ordinary spot for executions. "Golgotha." Golgotha is the Hebrew word and Calvary the Latin word.

II. The crucifixion (v. 18). 18. "They crucified Him." It was 9 o'clock in the morning, the hour of the usual morning sacrifice of which Jesus, the Lamb of God, was the great Antitype. Jesus was probably nailed to the cross before it was raised. The feet of the sufferer were only a foot or two above the ground—a fact of some weight, as showing that Jesus suffered in the midst of His persecutors. It was at this time that they offered Christ "wine mingled with myrrh" with a view to producing stupefaction. He tasted it, but refused to drink, as it would obscure the clearness of His faculties (Matt. 27:34). "Two others with Him." The two thieves crucified with Him may have belonged to the band with Barabbas. They evidently knew something about Christ. One mocked, the other prayed.

III. The title of the cross (vs. 19-22). 19. "Pilate wrote a title." It was the common custom to affix a label to the cross giving a statement of the crime for which the person suffered. In this case Pilate Himself attended to the title. "King of the Jews." Although written by a wicked Roman ruler, probably as an expression of contempt for the Jews if not for Jesus, yet it told the exact truth—Jesus was "the King of kings." 20. "Written in Hebrew." For the Jews. "Greek." For the foreigners and visitors. "Latin." For the Romans. Power, culture and piety in their noblest forms pay homage at the feet of Jesus. 21. "Then said." The chief priests felt that they and their nation were being insulted by the Roman governor.

22. "What I have written." The Roman laws forbade the sentence to be altered when once pronounced.

IV. "Christ's garments divided (vs. 23, 24). 23. "The soldiers." They were Romans, four in number. They probably knew nothing about Jesus, and were acting merely as executioners. "Took His garments." The clothes of executed criminals were the perquisites of the soldiers on duty.

24. "Rend." Which would, of course, ruin the garment. "Cast lots." Gambling was a favorite pastime of Roman soldiers. "The Scripture." The Scripture referred to is Psa. 22:18. This is one of the seven Messianic Psalms. "Fulfilled." What the soldiers did was of their own free will, but in doing what they did they unconsciously fulfilled the Scriptures. God does not control free will, but He uses it. There were seven sayings of Christ spoken from the cross. His first saying was a prayer for His enemies (Luke 23:34). His second saying was spoken to the dying malefactor.

V. Jesus provides for His mother (vs. 25-27). 25. "His mother." It is generally supposed that she was a widow at this time. She was there watching her Son and suffering with Him. "Mother's sister," etc. It is uncertain whether there are three or four women referred to here. "Wife of Cleophas." Called also Alphaeus. "Mary Magdalene." She was the first to see Jesus after His resurrection.

26. "Saw His mother." He saw and recognized His mother and arranged for her future. "Disciple—He loved." This was John, the author of this gospel. "Woman." This was a customary form of address and was not spoken with any lack of love. "Thy Son." Accept from Him the care and protection that a mother would expect from a son. 27. "Thy mother." Establishing a sympathetic bond. This was Christ's third saying from the cross.

VI. The closing scene (vs. 28-30). 28. "After this." From the sixth hour (noon) there was darkness over all the land until the ninth hour (3 o'clock). Toward the close of the darkness Jesus uttered His fourth saying from the cross: "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" (Matt. 27:46). "All things—accomplished." He had the full consciousness that His work was completed, that the prophetic words were fulfilled, and that He had now only to surrender His spirit to God the Father. "Fulfilled." "Connect this clause, not with 'I thirst,' but with the first part of the verse." All that the Scriptures had foretold had been accomplished. "I thirst." His fifth utterance from the cross. Another evidence of His humanity.

29. "Vinegar." Sour wine which we are told was the common drink of the Roman soldiers. "Hyssop." The sponge was fastened on a hyssop stalk.

30. "Received the vinegar." The first drink of vinegar and gall Jesus refused, but this, unmixed with any drug was accepted. "It is finished." The sixth saying from the cross. This is one word in the Greek and has been referred to as the greatest single word ever uttered. The work which Christ had come to do was now complete. Immediately afterward came the seventh and last utterance, "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit." "Gave up the ghost." "He dismissed His spirit." He gave up His own life.

King Edward says, after inspecting the precious gem, that if he had seen the Cullinan diamond lying in the road he would have kicked it aside as a lump of common glass. What has become of that instinct of royalty that used to detect rose leaves under the mattresses and give other such tokens of superior understanding? asks the Boston Transcript.

THE COMMON HOUSE FLY

[illegible] He Comes and [illegible] Cocoa.

[illegible] SOMERS M. A. ::::

[illegible] House fly (Mus- [illegible] is a creature [illegible] habits, [illegible] the [illegible] times he has [illegible] the most ancient [illegible] and described [illegible] is known of his [illegible] at Boston [illegible] 1873 to [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] changes to [illegible] the female [illegible] in [illegible] the most [illegible] and [illegible] grow [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
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THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
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Is now given you to win a valuable prize. The terms are simple and easily understood. You pay $1 and get THE UNION, your BEST county paper, and "Madame" (which is the recognized organ of the WOMEN of America) for six months with one chance for a successful count. Or, you pay $2.00 and get the same papers for a WHOLE year with THREE chances at the count. Any of our subscribers who are now paid in advance can come in and have their new subscription credited to them on our books. Don't delay, but send in your money and count. This golden opportunity only lasts until July 1st. The financial responsibility is shown by the reference to any bank in Indianapolis, Ind. tf

LOMAX.

Mr. Editor:

Please allow me space to answer Mr. Jones' questions, and then I'm willing for him to close the argument, as I had the opening, and then we are ready for the decision. Yes, Mr. J., I paid $1.00 for my stock trespassing just before I left Chambers, and that is all I've any remembrance of paying during the many years I lived in stock law, and it was just and right that I should pay that dollar. I've no remembrance of saying that I came from stock law, and would move again if it came here, but I'll not deny it. I may have said it. I moved to this county during the winter of 1901, to a place near a large swamp and wilderness. This place was recommended to me as being in a good range, and of course I believe it, as I'd never had any experience in a range. I thought I'd got to a place where I could raise stock, and didn't need stock law. I bought me a sow and pigs from one of G. W. Jones' brothers, got me a herd of goats, and also paid $30.00 for a cow, by and by the time of year rolled around and I began to look for my returns from the range. The first surprise came was my pigs, they were all dead, and the sow nearly so, and my $30.00 cow giving little milk and that of a poor quality. I sold her for $16.00, as I thought it must be her fault. I bought another cow for $24.00; that had been recommended to me as a fine cow, and I tried her on the range the next year and the biggest results I got from the range was ticks, and the next year I moved to Lomax and thought I'd try the range there with my $24.00 cow, and the result was she came very near dying. Now, I fed both of these cows some, but depended largely on the range, and during those 3 years I had the poorest cows and got less milk and butter than I ever did before. An opponent of stock law said to me today that last year he would not have given me 25 cents for my $24.00 cow. This year I said to myself, I'm going to have good stock or none, and that I would not depend upon the range any longer, but just attend to my stock as though we had stock law and if my cow isn't giving more milk I'll make you a present of her, though I've been offered $50.00 for her. I've another cow that will give her first milk in a few weeks, and a man asked me a few days ago if I'd take $40.00 for her, and I said I did not want to sell. It took about three years to convince me that we hadn't any range here, and that if we wanted to keep stock that was much good we'd have to have stock law or adopt the stock law plan. Mr. Jones thinks I'm a traitor because I thought when I first moved here that stock law wasn't needed, and now after three years' experience with the so-called range, I've made up my mind that we need stock law. Mr. Jones didn't I hear you say not long since that the range here was very poor and a cow could hardly live on it, but back in the hills and on the river they have a good range? If they don't need the law in the hills and on the river, I haven't a word to say, but here in Beats 4 and 9 if the majority want it, I think they're entitled to it, and should you see that it would be best and decide to vote for it, I don't think any one would say you was acting the traitor. As to your brother's hog getting in my wheat, and his proposition to pay damages, yes, he proposed to pay me, and I told him I wanted no damages, and that in case a man wanted damages, under the present law, he couldn't get it; and then you say that is sufficient to show that if the law was so fixed, I'd charge as much as I could. I can't see why you conceive such an idea as this. Have you ever known me to overcharge any one on anything? If so, please bring them up and show me where I have and I'll gladly make it right. On the other hand, don't it look reasonable that if I was after all I could get, I'd have taken what he offered me? So can't you see that you have the wrong idea, that instead of making a point for yourself, that you made one for me? You speak of a $14.00 3-4 gallon cow. I know nothing of such an animal, but I do know that my $20.00 cow gave 3-4 gallon and even less than that while I was depending on the range. But since I became convinced that the range was no good, and have abandoned it, and given my cow the attention that I would under stock law, my cow has been giving from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 gallons per day. I don't say there isn't any good cows in Chilton county. I've seen several good ones here, but they belong to people who don't depend upon the range as a rule. When a man has good stock he prefers to keep them up, and is in favor of stock law. The opponents of stock law will tell you to build fence, and that such and such a man is too lazy to split rails if he advocates stock law. Now I've 43 acres of land, and I know I can take 3 acres of that land and prepare it for pasture, and it would be all I'd need for my cattle. Don't you see I'd save fencing 40 acres? Can't you see where the economy is? I want to ask all of my opponents, how can an honest man contend for me to fence 40 acres to protect my crop from my fellowman's cattle? When I'd have no need of fencing if it were not for the other fellow's cattle? Can't you see you are not willing to allow me the right to do with my land as I would like? Wouldn't it look more like "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" if we had a law requiring every man to look after his stock only, and to fence against his stock only? Hasn't Mr. Jones special privileges, as he has all of his land fenced and runs his stock on the other fellow's land during the spring and summer and shuts the other fellow's stock off of his during the remainder of the year? Let us not depart from this doctrine of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," but practice it in every respect. I was surprised to see that "Dad's Plow Boy" was turned against stock law, but I don't think he has acted the traitor. I heard a man say while reading his conversion that he would like to get one look at that "Boy" that would let such arguments (?) as feeding cows on pine stumps and knots and brush and other such arguments as have been set forth by Mr. Jones and others change his views. Now, "Boy," tell us the point that convinced you against stock law. I'd be glad to know just what it was. I'm willing to reason with you on the high plane of reason and sound argument. Let us stick to the subject. Would it be economy to have stock law and why it would. Or would it not and why it would not. Yours in favor of the economical laws.

OBSERVER.

P. S.—Enclosed find $1.00 to help pay expenses.

BETHEL.

Editor Union:

Plenty of rain and grass in this community. Our Sabbath school is in a prosperous condition. Jasper Dennis has been very sick, but is improving now. Messrs. B. B., J. D. and L. L. escorted their best girls home from S. S. Sunday evening. "Don't you hear the ringing of dem bells."

ONE IN THE GRASS.

JEMISON.

Dear Union:

Just a few lines to let you know how we all are. General Green is giving us farmers a lot of trouble. It looks like the Lord is taking a hand in cutting down the cotton crop. Well, brother farmers, the stock law seems to be the issue now. I don't see as much in the law as some do, though I think it would give us better stock in our county. What is the use of keeping three or four cows when one good one will give as much milk? Stock law won't hurt me a bit, so let all the legal voters express their views in the proper way. Consider P. C. Smith's letter in THE UNION. I heard a man say the other day that a cow could be kept on one acre of land by the proper care of the land. We tend too much land now. We ought to make more stuff on less land. With best wishes to THE UNION and its many readers, yours.

T. M. DRIVER.

RANDOLPH.

The grass prospect continues fine. We think the cotton crop is reduced without the aid of organized effort, and if it should rain very much during the next few days the reduction will still be greater. There is a prospect of two more mail routes coming into Randolph. Elder Abernathy, of Prattville, was in town Saturday en route to New Prospect to hold the quarterly meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Helton attended church at Shady Grove Sunday. Mrs. Z. J. Jones and daughter spent some days in Jemison last week. Major Howison's saw mill boiler bursted Monday evening with a terrific noise, fortunately no one was hurt. Commissioner Glasscock and family were among our visitors last week. Mr. Glasscock is one of the best known officials in Chilton, having filled the office he now holds for several terms. This continued endorsement by his people speaks volumes for Mr. Glasscock and in addition to his official work for the public he has been the faithful superintendent of his Sunday school for a long time, having served in that capacity nearly all the time since 1889, having never been absent but very few Sundays from his Sunday school during all this time. E. Bearden was in town Monday. Wednesday of last week the south-bound mail from Birmingham was well filled with the girls returning home from the Montevallo Industrial school.

thur Crawford went to Kalona last week. Miss Pearl Crumpton, of Macedonia, was in town Saturday. We are pleased to note that the Union does not devote a great lot of space to non-sense. The great cause the Union represents does not subsist on non-sense. No, give us truth, common sense and facts. Quint Meroney came down Sunday on a visit to his mother and sister. Those numerous letters to the Union are interesting. "Observer, Jr.," is nice.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

KALONA.

Editor Union:

posed to stock law. Hurrah for all its posed to stock law. Hrrah for all its opponents. The majority of Chilton people are able to split rails yet, so boys, don't let laziness overpower you. Talk about Observer's promised land as he calls it, I expect there would be a good leave the wilderness and go where there is no stock law. I'm getting plenty of milk and butter and not the blue john, either.

BIG BILL.

MARS HILL.

Editor Union:

Crops are looking nice, some of the grass is getting wilted by the hoe and plow, which every one is using every chance they get. Sunday school is progressing under our faithful supt., J. M. Gothard. Stock law is a warm subject, we're going to have a public discussion at our church soon, hope everybody will come and hear it. Scotland played Providence Saturday afternoon. Score 14 to 7 in favor of Scotland, that makes two games on Providence this season. Come again, boys.

"DAD'S PLOW BOY."

THORSBY LETTER.

Mr. Edw. O'Grady, Secretary and Treasurer of the Denison Lumber and Manufacturing Co., spent several days in Birmingham last week. Miss Susan Horn entertained a number of her lady friends in honor of her birthday on the afternoon of the 17th. Friends of Mr. Riberg sympathize with him in the loss of a valuable horse which he had purchased from Mr. A. Malmgren only a few weeks ago. Rev. Clark, who spent about one week in Thorsby, left on the 18th. He will be with us on Sunday and will speak at the college hall. Mr. P. W. Peterson entertained friends from the north on Thursday last. Several of our most prominent citizens spent several days in Clanton last week. Marion Mims has returned home from college. Several Thorsby parties were recipients of beautiful May baskets on Friday night. Owing to the inclemency of the weather we had no preaching on Sunday night. Mr. V. G. Hanson and family, who have been pleasant visitors here for many months, have returned to Kewanee, Ill. Mr. G. Berlin has just received a fine steam engine which he will use for the purpose of supplying his house with water as well as to irrigate his land. Miss Neal entertained several friends at her home on Sunday. A most elaborate supper was served in honor of Miss Howard and Miss Gerald, who will leave for the north in a short time. Mr. G. H. Gerald spent Sunday and Monday in our capital city. Mr. Sanders Ogletree, of Ensley, is visiting here. Mr. A. Horn spent Monday in Clanton. Our first shipment of peaches was made on the 22d. Before purchasing a new pair of shoes be sure to look over the new stock recently received by George Freeman, our obliging young merchant. He handles the Hamilton & Brown shoe and the wear and tear of one pair will convince you that they are the best in the market. Don't forget that Mr. Freeman serves cold drinks every day and on Saturday's he sells ice cream. Mr. S. E. Norton is still setting out strawberry plants. He will complete setting out 20 acres in a short time. The ladies' auxiliary met for the first time Tuesday in their club rooms. Mr. Johnston has returned north for a short visit.

CHATTERBOX.

Anybody can count dots. Why don't you try for a rize?

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT,

U. S. Department of Agriculture.—Weather Bureau.

W. C. Edler, Observer.

CLANTON, ALA.

Date.	Temperature High	Low	Rainfall
May 18	78	50	.00
May 19	82	59	.00
May 20	85	61	.00
May 21	89	62	.00
May 22	88	63	.35
May 23	78	65	.06
May 24	84	64	.12

Notice, No. 26001.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 19, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on July 7, 1905, viz.: William L. Burnett, Homestead entry, No. 33807, for the N 1-2 of Ne 1-4, N 1-2 of Nw 1-4, Section 6, Tp. 23n R 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Moses Brewer, Richard M. Porter, James L. Burnett, Charles H. Lowery, all of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER, Register.

5-25-04 6t

Maplesville, Ala., May 15, 1905.

Editor Union:

We notice in THE UNION that "Little Bill" of Center Hill wants to know the price of our hogs. Our advertisement in THE UNION says "write us for prices," but for his benefit and perhaps others, will say that we sell a single pig at $5.00, pairs at $10.00 at 8 to 10 weeks old. We have some cherry red fellows now that he would like to look at. At ten days old they weighed 15 to 16 pounds each. Mr. Editor, it seems that "Observer" is having quite a hard time. If he has no water, grass or timber, I'd suggest that he sell or give away his land and come over in West Chilton, where there is plenty of those three articles, and cows that give milk with cream in it. Over here there are hundreds, yes, thousands, of acres of land in a body where "Old Brindle" can run at will, and get her fill, without having to climb a fence. Hurrah for the opponents of stock law.

W. Y. NIX.

Interview With Thompson Seton.

"I cannot talk to interviewers," said Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson-Seton.

Sadly I left the room.

Suddenly an idea struck me a heavy blow.

Bending down to the keyhole, I made a noise like a hyphen.

Quickly the door opened, and Mr. E. S.-T.-S. appeared.

"Come in," he said; "I am always glad to add to the list of Wild Hyphens I Have Met and Made Mine."

"You know," continued the great medicine man, "I can't bear human beings. The only kind I can stand are the Boy Woodgrafters, as they have been called. Now a wild animal is so respectful—distant, as it were—whereas men! Well, some men actually think that animals don't think! If such an idea became common, what would become of me, the great animal psychologist? Men are insufferable creatures. To think that they should think they can think about animals thinking when I do all the thinking the animals think!"

And with a wild, loon-like cry, Mr. E. S.-T.-S. tore his mane with his claws.—Portland Oregonian.

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf. T. M. Driver.

Negro Was Hanged.

Columbus, Ga.—William Vaughan, a negro, was hanged at Seale, Ala., for the murder of his wife and his mother. Vaughan was pronounced dead in nineteen minutes.

New School Building; Waterworks.

Geneva, Ala.—The town council has contracted for plans and specifications for a brick school building to cost $12,000, and will let the contract as soon as the plans are received.

Work has commenced on the construction of a complete system of waterworks for the town, and it is now thought that it will have electric lights also before the year is out.

Eight Killed; Four Injured.

Louisville, Ky.—Eight trainmen were killed and four injured Friday in a head-on collision between Illinois Central freight trains south of Echols, Ky.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.5

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly**, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper and **the Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City,** both for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

1011 First Ave., **BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

NOTICE.

All districts are hereby called to meet at their school house or other convenient place on the 20th day of May, 1905, at 7 p. m. for the purpose of electing one or more delegates to the county meetings of the S. C. A. for the balance of the year 1905. Also to have acreage committee canvass each district and ascertain:

1st. The exact cotton acreage of 1904 and 1905.

2. Amount of fertilizers used for cotton 1904 and 1905.

3. Condition of crops June 1st, 1905.

Also make full report of condition of organization in your district.

J. N. DENNIS, Sec. S. C. A. Chilton Co.

tf.

SURE.

A man may use the wart on the back of his neck for a collar button, ride on the back coach of a train to save interest on his money till the conductor comes around; stop his watch at night to save wear; leave "i" or "t" without a dot or cross to save ink; pasture his mother's grave to save corn, but a man of this kind is a gentleman and a scholar compared to a man who will take a newspaper and when asked to pay for it, put it back in the postoffice marked "refused."—Ex

tf.

SINGING.

The sixth annual meeting of the Salem Singing Convention will meet at Salem Baptist church, six miles north of Verbena on the fourth Sunday in May. Everybody come, bring your books and baskets.

T. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.

tf.

NOTICE.

On June 2, or the Friday before the first Saturday in June, we want to work in the Mount Hope Cemetery about two miles north of Jemison. Come one, come all.

JOHN COBB, Jemison R. F. D. No. 1.

tf

We are offering $6,000 in valuable prizes.

ALL DAY SINGING.

There will be an all day singing at Center Hill, two and a half miles west of Jemison, on the fourth Sunday in May. Everybody is invited to bring their "Singing for Joy" song books and a basket of good things to eat.

C. E. J.

tf

We are offering 757 prizes to counters of the dots.

E. M. PINCKARD & CO.

General Merchandise and Cotton Buyers

CLANTON, - - - - - - ALABAMA.

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It"

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E. Watson, of Georgia, has begun the publication of a magazine? You know who Mr. Watson is! He is the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President one year.

First number of Tom Watson's Magazine was published Feb. 25. It is $1.00 per year. You will find it the most interesting 12[illegible] magazine in America if you subscribe. Now we will give you the magazine and THE UNION (your best county paper) for $1.50 per year for both. Don't delay with your subscription, but send them in at once. tf

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as Davis Jack will stand this season commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and one two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at place.

J. M. WILLIS, Clanton, R. F. D. No. 1.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and [illegible] map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the [illegible] Liver Regulator, does not [illegible] sicken, and cures Constipation, Biliousness, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala.

Indian Territory Tragedy.

Dallas, Tex.—A special from Durant, I. T., says: "A tragedy occurred near this city in which one person was killed and three badly wounded. Mrs. Terrell, with her son, Dan Terrell, and his wife, were returning home from Durant, I. T., and while passing a small branch one mile north of here, three shots were fired from the roadside shrubbery, at the occupants of the buggy, killing Mrs. Terrell instantly and badly wounding young Terrell and his wife. News of the scene of the tragedy, E. W. Terrell, stepfather of Terrell's wife, was found with a shotgun wound in the abdomen. He will die.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.

Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.

Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.

Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.

Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.

Fall Term—Second Monday in September.

Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.

Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.

Treasurer—W. T. Callen.

Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.

Collector—J. O. Middleton.

Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.

Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.

Second District—Alex Glasscock.

Third District—R. P. Kendrick.

Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley, R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 1st Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman 1st Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 1st Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 1st Sunday. J. W. Patterson, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 1st Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; 1st Sunday before the second Sunday; J. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. J. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—3rd Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible]—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible]—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible]—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible]—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. [illegible]—Tuesday on or before full moon, Clanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and 3rd Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Peronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and 3rd Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. [illegible]; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

K. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

...ination Offic...

...e Twice-a-Week
...f the
...be-Democrat
...H
...Union
...R
...ne Year Only $1.

...ocrat is issued Semi-Week...
... Tuesday and Friday. It ...
...has no equal or rival as ...
Newspaper.
...e World's Fair, all the new...
...ll the news of all the earth...
...ocrat during the coming year...
HE TIME.
...t your best home paper an...
...e World's Fair City, tog...
Clanton, Ala.

...bs & Bros.,
...and Rugs.
...ENTH—
... Book Cases and...
...binets.
...NGHAM, ALA...

Practical Watchmaker
and Optician
Eyes Correctly
Fitted
...Mail orders promptly fille...

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.
...Magazine That Has An Id...
Back Of It."
...ve you heard that Hon. Thos. ...
Watson, of Georgia, has beg...
...the publication of a magazine?...
...know who Mr. Watson is? He ...
...the man who wrote "The Story ...
...France," "Life of Napoleon," an...
"The Life and Times of Thom...
Jeffer on." He was the People...
Party candidate for President in ...
...
...number of Tom Watson's Mag...
...was published Feb. 25. ...
...is $1 00 per year. You will mi...
...most interesting 128-pa...
...zine in America if you f...
...to subscribe. Now we will se...
...the magazine and TH...
UNION one year for both. Do...
...your subscription...
...them in at once.

NOTICE!
The Black Jack "Jim" known as t...
...vis Jack will stand this season ...
...mmencing March 27th and 28th ...
...Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and eve...
...weeks at the same place durin...
...season. Remainder of time at ...
J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No. 1.

SPECIAL OFFER!
...Union, Weekly Montgomery A...
...and a great white and blu...
...Alabama. United States a...
...one, with a pictu...
...president from Washingto...
...all for $1.50.

A NEW DISCOVERY.
...A great improvement, the Dr...
...does not gripe ...
...Constipation, Hea...
...Vertigo Dyspepsia, Kidney tr...
...and Lazy Liver. For sale ...
...Druggists and by Shelby Drug C...

Indian Territory Tragedy.
...A special from C...
..."A tragedy occurr...
...in which one per...
...three badly wounde...
...Terrell, with her son, Robe...
...wife, were returni...
...Durant, I. T., and wh...
...much one mile sou...
...shots were fired fr...
...shrabbery, at the oc...
...Baggy, killing Mrs. T...
...and badly wounde...
...Terrell and his wife. Near ...
...one of the tragedy R. W. Whi...
...stepfather of Terrell's wife, w...
...and with a shotgun wound in ...
...abdomen. He will die.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

...ring Term—Third Monday in May.
...l Term—Fourth Monday in No...
...ster
...Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
...Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

...Spring Term—Second Monday in ...
...South.
...Fall Term—Second Monday in Sep...
...ember.
...Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides, ...
...Register—Miss S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.

...First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

...Second Monday February, first Mon...
...day April, first Monday June, second ...
...Monday July, second Monday August, ...
...first Monday November.

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...Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
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...Also if there are any ...
...churches please send cor...
...rections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

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...Sunday. R. B. Bodwell, clerk, Billings...
...R. F. D. No. 1.
...Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ...
...Sunday. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
...Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, ...
...1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.
...Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman ...
...3d Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.
...Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, ...
...4th Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...
...4th Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.
...Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ...
...3d Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...
...Sunday. J. N. Minor, clerk, Clanton.
...Rollins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas ...
...4th Sunday. W. W. Littleton, clerk.
...Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...
...2d Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.
...Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...
...2d Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.
...Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st ...
...Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

...Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; ...
...Friday before the second Sunday; J. ...
...Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

...Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. ...
...J. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song ...
...service every 2nd and 4th Sunday af...
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...nesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

...Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—...
...3rd Saturday, Clanton.
...Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...
...—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
...Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...
...—First Saturday, Clanton.
...Concord Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...
...—First Saturday, Billingsley.
...Sovereign Lodge, A. F. and A. M., ...
...Friday on or before full ...
...moon.
...Wilson Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...
...—Saturday on or before full moon, ...
...Sharon Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...
...—Saturday on or before full moon, ...
...Sachem.

I. O. O. F.

...Clanton Lodge— First and third Sat...
...days.
...Clanton Encampment, No. 304— Second and ...
...fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

...Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and ...
...third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

...Pocahontas Tribe, No. 90—First and ...
...third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs ...
...cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. ...
...R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

C. M. P. A.

...Rankin Lodge, of Thorsby—Second ...
...and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to May 24, '05, 7,450.
Price on same date, 7 5-8c.
Total receipts season 1903-04, 6,648.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

We had a bunch of pleasant visitors the past few days, among whom were T. M. Driver, John Cobb, H. M. Busbey, A. E. Teel, J. L. Waldrup, Jr., T. J. McDonald, J. B. Northcutt, I. B. Martin, D. H. Hudgins, A. Z. Bean, J. B. Killingsworth and Jasper N. Glasscock.

Felix Eiland and Fate Vineo were in Clanton last week.

J. P. Cost was in town Monday.

'Squire S. E. Waldrop is a juror this week.

J. P. Robinson, a prominent merchant of Lomax, was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Z. S. Avery was a welcome caller Monday.

A debate on stock law will be held at Lomax the first Saturday night in June, and a big crowd is expected.

W. H. Bean was in Clanton Tuesday. He says he has a mighty good mule for sale.

J. M. Robinson, of Beat 10, was in town Tuesday.

A. Horn, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Monday.

Postmastre J. Bice, of Thorsby, was in town Tuesday.

D. M. Apperson was in Clanton Wednesday on special jury duty. Mr. Apperson says his son Charlie, who was kicked several weeks ago, is improving now, though it has been a close call.

Judge Reynolds entertained Judge Brewer and Solicitor Bowling at dinner Wednesday. So far these gentlemen have won general praise from our people.

J. A. Skaggs was in Clanton Tuesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. E. Glasscock and Phebe Willis.

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or in saw mill or planing mill, write

The Marbury Lumber Co.,
Marbury, Ala.

See our $6,000.00 contest.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The first or civil week of court was a busy one, a number of cases being disposed of. The ones that attracted the popular attention seemingly were: J. M. Robinson vs. V. O. Campbell, better known as the dog case, which was an appeal from a justice's court. The decision of the justice was reversed and Robinson was awarded the dog. Mrs. Goggans, of Cooper's, got a verdict of $150.00 damages against the L. and N. R. R.. Smith & Middleton were the successful attorneys in both the above cases. The following list shows the other cases on the docket: Gregory-Coe Lumber Co. vs. Ed Daniels, ejectment; dismissed by plaintiff. Twin Tree Lumber Co. vs. G. W. Middlebrooks, attachment; continued. G. W. Middlebrooks vs. Twin Tree Lumber Co., damages; continued. W. L. Campbell vs. R. H. Martin, damages; continued. W. T. Manning vs. Jesse Wood, ejectment; dismissed by plaintiff. G. W. Wilson vs. W. A. Mims, ejectment; continued. W. D. Lawrence vs. W. M. Lawrence, note; continued; Geo. Yeager vs. T. T. Thorson, attachment; continued. Joe Speigner vs. W. M. Adams, damages; continued. E. T. Gullahorn vs. I. B. Martin, detinue; judgment by default; V. O. Campbell vs. Joseph Smith, ejectment; dismissed. A. F. G. Cooper vs. T. U. Crumpton, appeal; continued. L. Patillo vs. Martha S. Chandler, appeal; continued. Joseph Speigner vs. W. M. Adams, damages; continued. G. W. Gore vs. C. M. Littleton, ejectment; continued; R. M. Martin vs. Southern R. R., damages; continued. Mrs. C. A. Hill vs. L. and N. R. R., damages; dismissed. Rankin Snyder Hardware Co. vs. J. C. Dennis, debt; dismissed. A. J. Wilson vs. L. and N. R. R., damages; verdict for defendant. Geo. B. Dobson vs. L. and N. R. R., damages; continued. Lavinia Harrison and, Amanda Billups vs. Merritt and Margaret Brown, detinue; dismissed. Roberta A. Mullins vs. W. E. Bolding, note; judgment by default. The same vs. J. M. Walker, note; continued. The same vs. W. E. Christian, note; judgment by default. Tipton Mullins vs. C. M. Littleton, note; settled, plaintiff paying costs. J. W. Franzen vs. S. A. and A. S. Thorson, note; dismissed. S. A. Thorson vs. Matilda Franzen, damages; dismissed. N. L. S. Lunsford vs. L. E. Gullahorn, note; verdict for defendant. W. M. Broadhead vs. M. and O. R. R., appeal; quashed. F. A. Gulledge vs. G. F. Harris, appeal; continued. Collins & Co. vs. Thorson Bros., contract; judgment for plaintiff for $1,783.02. Frank Oden vs. Southern R. R., damages; dismissed. Milner & Kettig Co. vs. Denison Lumber and Mfg. Co., note and account; continued. City of Thorsby vs. Concordia L. and I. Association, note; verdict for defendant, plaintiff allowed 60 days to file bill of exceptions. Town of Clanton vs. E. M. Pinchard, account; settled. Elledge & Norman vs. T. A. Curry, note; judgment for plaintiff. Town of Clanton in its cases against John W. Davis, Wm. E. Lowe, Tom Howell, Will Howell, S. E. Welch and Will E. Lowe, on appeal; continued by plaintiff.

COURT SECOND WEEK.

Circuit court opened up for the criminal docket Monday. The following are the regular petit jurors for the entire week: J. M. Huff, Thos. McCormick, G. C. Kemp, S. H. Driver, E. N. Wilson, J. T. Cooley, D. S. Robinson, J. F. Anderson, W. R. Lowery, H. W. Giles, Henry Splann, D. F. Jacks, W. A. Poole, W. D. Z. Foshee, S. B. McCary, H. W. Varden, J. P. Cost, Jr., W. F. Deshazo, W. F. Maddox, R. J. Williams, Wm. Bearden, R. F. Caffee, B. L. Martin, John Cobb, R. C. Middlebrooks, H. A. J. Harris and S. E. Waldrup. Owing to the illegality of our last Grand Juries, nolle prosequis were entered in the following cases, viz.: Tompkins Littleton; Anderson Bailey; Wm. Broadhead; D. Bryant; Russell Brown; C. W. Wilson; Paul Shelton; Will Smith; John Hines; Green Williams; Critty Tyus; J. W. Fulmer, 3 cases; Henry Mallory; Henry Killingsworth, 2 cases; Oscar Martin; Onnie Martin; Sam Avery; Sam Glasscock, 2 cases; John Martin; Tom Heath; Jim Lightsey; Jake Lightsey; Charlton Armstrong, 2 cases; Alvin Lowery; Jonathan Huckabee; Joe Daniels; W. C. Robinson; Major Oden, five cases; Henry Bearden; G. A. Lundene; Henry Esco, two cases; Will Culver, 4 cases; Walter Lawrence, 2 cases; Tom Robinson; Bennett Williams; Will West; Ben James, 2 cases; Lucinda Brown; Tol Marcus, 2 cases; T. M. Cates, 2 cases; Wm. Melton; J. B. Logan; Bailey Miller; Wes Lanier; Robert Martin; Calvin J. Johnson; Oce Holmes; Tom Klinner; Frank Fuller, 2 cases; John Pearson; Ed Popwell; anders Ogletree; Wm. Jones; Cone Johnson, alias John Williams, three cases.

State vs. Lint Jones, continued; State vs. Jody Mims, dismissed and costs put on Millie Mims; State vs. George Hilson, acquitted; Tompkins Littleton, charged with "disturbing public worship," verdict of guilty, $20.00 fine. On the case of Johnson, charged with the murder of Rawlinson, being killed, he was reported as being too sick to leave the jail, but finally came into court. His counsel, Messrs. Stallings, Smith and Middleton, and W. M. Adams, then moved to quash the special venire of 40 jurors drawn for this case, alleging certain errors in dates, etc., as to the venire, and their motion was granted. Judge Brewer then ordered up the jury box and started a new venire of 50, but only ten names were in the box, so he ordered the sheriff to summons the remaining 40 from any eligible citizens of the county, and set Thursday, the 25th, as the day of trial. No other cases being set for Tuesday, the court adjourned till Wednesday morning. The Grand Jury adjourned Tuesday about 4 p. m., having been in session 8 working days. They seem to have done their duty in the premises and set a good example for future Grand Juries; Brother C. F. S. Neal. The president their report follows. It is to be hoped that the Board of County Commissioners will carry out the various recommendations without delay.

Wednesday morning the special jurors summoned for the McCullough case were on hand, but the same flaws existing as in the Johnson case, the venire was quashed and it looks now as if this case will not be tried this court term. Some months ago W. J. A. Melton, of Dixie, killed a negro for which he was committed on his preliminary trial, but habeas corpus proceedings were had before Probate Judge Deason, who let him out on $500.00 bond. This Grand Jury found a bill against Melton for "murder in the first degree" and he was arrested Tuesday and lodged in Clanton jail.

Report of Grand Jury.

To the Hon. S. L. Brewer, Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit of the State of Alabama:

We, the Grand jury empanelled by your Honor for the Spring Term, 1905, of the Circuit Court of Chilton County, State of Alabama, beg leave to submit our final report.

We have investigated 105 cases and examined 249 witnesses, and as result thereof submit to your Honor's Court 50 true bills.

Through our several committees appointed for that purpose we have examined the offices and books of the different county officers, and the County Poor House, and find as follows: The several offices and the records required by law to be kept therein are clean and neatly kept. The inspection of the County Poor House was very satisfactory, everything that can tend to alleviate the lot of these unfortunates being done for them. We as a body inspected the county jail, and find it clean, and that none of the prisoners had any complaint to make; certain repairs necessary have already been contracted for and this we heartily approve. Looking to the best interests of our county, we would respectfully make the following recommendations:

That an addition be built to our Court House without delay sufficient to accommodate the various juries, etc., so that the necessary administration of justice may be had under fairly comfice is too small to comfortably accommodate the juries and an ordinary crowd attending court. That the Tax Assessor and Tax Collector be assigned the room in the Court House now ostensibly occupied by the County Treasurer, it being necessary to the best interests of our people that the Tax officers be near the county records.

That our Board of County Commissioners take immediate steps to put some of the older county records, as, for instance, the "Field Notes," into new and substantial books; and have the "Tract book" written up to date, that duty having been neglected for a number of years. From the Treasurer's report we find that the financial condition of our county is good.

That our Board of County Commissioners engage an expert accountant to examine into and report upon the accounts of the various county officers for the past few years with the county, the state having looked after its interests only.

We wish to thank our Solicitor, the Hon. W. B. Bowling, for the very able assistance rendered us by him at all times.

We thank your honor for the plain explicit instructions contained in your charge to us, the same having materially assisted us in performing our duty, and beg to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. LITTLEJOHN,
Foreman.

Clanton, Ala., May 23, 1905.

A German diplomat announces that "Germany is prepared to forgive if France will forget." To be forgiven for having been licked ought to tickle France immensely, thinks the Chicago Daily News.

A firm in the north of England has compared the measurements for clothing made two generations ago with those of to-day, the results going to show that chest and hip measurements are now three inches, on the average, more than they were sixty years ago.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES IN CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Under and by virtue of the several decrees rendered in and by the Probate Court of Chilton County, Alabama, on the 8th day of May, 1905, for the sale of real estate for the payment of taxes for the year 1904, I will on

MONDAY, the 12TH day of June, 1905, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door of said county in Clanton, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, for the State and County taxes, fees, costs and charges, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Cahaba Timber Mining and Manufacturing Company or owner unknown: The E 1-2 of the S W 1-4, Sec. 36, T 24, R 15. Amount decreed, $6.97. Advertising, $1.37.

BEAT NO. 2.

W. T. Hand & Co.: The N 1-2 of the N E 1-4 less 10 acres, Sec. 1, T 23, R 12; and the N E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 Sec. 13, T 23, R 12; and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 Sec. 28, T 23, R 13. Amount decreed, $7.94. Advertising, $2.46.

BEAT NO. 3.

W. E. Edwards: The S E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 23, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.06. Advertising, $1.23.

BEAT NO. 4.

Cahaba Timber Mining and Manufacturing Company: The N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4, Sec. 34, T 21, R 13. Amount decreed, $5.71. Advertising, $1.30.

The Southern Mineral Land Co., or owner unknown: The N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4, Sec. 15, T 24, R 12. Amount decreed, $4.02. Advertising, $1.37.

The Magnetic Ore Co., or owner unknown: The S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 16; and the N 1-2 and the E 1-2 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 23, R 15; and the S E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 and the N 1-2 of the N W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 23, R 15. Amount decreed, $40.39. Advertising, $3.33.

BEAT NO. 5.

S. H. Glenn: The S 1-2 of the S W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 1, T 20, R 16; and the S W 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 20, R 16. Amount decreed, $12.69. Advertising, $2.14.

BEAT NO. 8.

John V. Coe: The E 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 22, T 20, R 13, and the N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of Sec. 23, T 20, R 13. Amount decreed, $8.76. Advertising, $1.79.

W. J. Stoudermire: The S E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 18, T 21, R 11; and the N W 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 21, R 11. Amount decreed, $5.76. Advertising, $2.18.

BEAT NO. 9.

Mrs. Clara I. E. Collins: The N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.07. Advertising, $1.48.

Paul C. Goesch: The N 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.18. Advertising, $1.37.

R. C. Robertson: The S E 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Amount decreed, $3.99. Advertising, $1.41.

Witness my hand this the 8th day of May, 1905.

T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector Chilton Co., Ala.
5-11-05-tf

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.

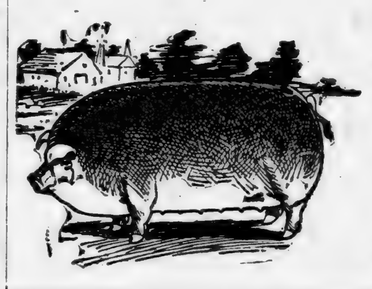
Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



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Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,
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DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

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Ask for Estimates.

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Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
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GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth."

J. C. JONES,
Clanton, Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

The Bright, Sweet Way

For all the storm and the trouble—
For all the hope and fear—
To a rosy land
Still hand-in-hand,
Let us walk the bright way, dear!

Over the hills the sunshine
And the sky is bending clear;
Out of the strife
To a glad, sweet life
Let us walk the bright way, dear!

What is a little sorrow,
And what a falling tear?
The storms will cease;
There'll be joy and peace
Going the bright way, dear!
—Atlanta Constitution.

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Tuesday.

Dear Billie:—Your letter of June 26th reached me ages ago at St. Petersburg, but I have been so very busy that I have had no time for reply.

It is very good of you, I am sure, to think of me.

So you are settled in your quiet, married life. Requiescat in pace.

What a rover I have become! Now here, now there. The Wandering Jew is a veritable stay-at-home in comparison with my peregrinations, and I marvel now how I was ever content in the monotonous rut in which I lived when I loved you. That was before I knew anything of life or of men, and when you vowed you loved me and would love me always, and I believed you, how my very credulity must have bored you. Gullibility is so very unattractive—so very gauche.

You were indeed self-sacrificing to give me so much of your time, and so many of your kisses. The contact of your lips, the warmth of your caresses and the electric bond that united us constituted my heaven and I could not tell you how deeply I loved you, nor could I make sacrifices enough for you. How very bourgeois. You were very patient to tolerate me so long as you did. But then, first love is always foolishly sincere, and its very honesty and depth bring their own reward—desertion.

I see myself as I was then—half-formed, undeveloped. And how lonesome I used to be. What fool things I did and said and believed. And when you left me without one moment's warning, I wanted to throw away this life—to speed it to unknown worlds. How cruel. I know now that life is full of interest, ever changing, ever new scenes. I have run the gamut of all known emotions, and out of the conflict has come power.

Knowledge, experience, contrast—what a trinity of power. How splendid to have the world at one's feet—to chose where one was once a supplicant. This freedom, 'tis glorious. What power has a woman o'er the whole world after she has awakened. I thank you, dear Billie, for having awakened me.

Truly, it is the unexpected that happens and you wish to become a part of my life again. My cher ami, you are too late. Much too late. I have something more interesting to do just now, besides the husband of another woman can never attract me.

'Tis strange how many things come to a man after he is married. You have gained your ambition—you have married wealth and position and yet you say your heart aches, you sigh for love and that memories of happier days haunt you. I will turn counselor—marvelous the change in me, is it not?

Hearts are but encumbrances to be cast aside when ambition beckons. Do not allow your heart any hearing.

As for love. What is love? Meaningless signs relegated to femmes des chambres and valets. For people of knowledge, love does not exist.

"Dear Billie:"

As for memories, pooh, they are but the nightmares of a disordered brain. Take a tonic.

We learn all these things after the disenchantment of reality has come.

You were amused, and for two years—so you told me—what more can you ask? Amusement comes not back again, and old toys, even though they be regilded, show their dents here and there. So let the old toys remain in the dust heap of departed yesterdays.

Then trot along, Billie, dear; enjoy all the happiness and comforts marriage has brought you. Stray not back again o'er the days of old—days of lost illusions, days when we dared be sincere; days before the refinement of advanced civilization caused us to wound and wound and wound.

One is so foolish to remember. The opening of closed eyes may have caused pain at the time of the operation, but when the vision becomes clearer and the brain can analyze and contrast, we thank God for having made the operation necessary and we can forget or remember, just as we choose.

I have chosen forgetfulness. Do you likewise. Do not let remorse bother you. I had to learn and you

Memories refuse to be silenced.

were a very proficient teacher. I have long since written finis to our chapter, and the school books have been sold to a second-hand dealer in experience.

I am in excellent health, thank you. Every moment of life reveals new joys. I am never ennui.

Yours very truly,
BETTINA.

Tuesday.

Dear Jack:—Days and nights have I sat here alone endeavoring to convince myself that I could grant you the wish of your heart, but I cannot.

Did I know less of love—its possibilities and its disappointments, I might accept your offer and become your wife.

"Wife." How sweet sounds the word. Time was when I would have bartered my soul for the tiny hoop of gold the few words of a priest entitled woman to wear. How I loved in those days, and I experienced those exquisite emotions revealed only to those who can love but once.

The memory of that love is upon me now. I dash away the tears that arise unbidden to my eyes. Tears, ah, dearest of friends, how scalding are the tears born of love unrequited. Memories refuse to be silenced, and some thoughts are wounds that can never heal. Go where I will, do what I will, his face is ever before me, and even though he married another, my thoughts are all of him.

I tell you this, because I know that you will understand. I feel that you love me and are sincere in your wish to try to make me happy. Would that you could, but 'tis so long since I have been happy, that I have forgot the word's meaning.

The world considers me a flirt—a coquette. I care not, but I could not bear the thought of your joining in that opinion, so I have opened the wound and now night and day shall I pay an added penalty.

In those days of love I imagined that a great love would attract and hold a great love. But I have learned the sad lesson of life. Love tarries just so long as there are sweeter depths to discover, newer delights to enjoy. Pardon me, dear friend, for my candor, but I can but speak of love as I found it.

Lord Byron knew the heart of woman. Read what he says:

"Alas, the love of woman! It is known
To be a lovely and a fearful thing;
For all of theirs upon that die is thrown,
And if 'tis lost, life hath no more to bring

To them but mockeries of the past alone.

"They are right; for man so oft unjust,
Is always so to woman; one sole bond
Awaits them, treachery is all their trust."

I am capable of but one love. For your sake I wish it were otherwise. I know what it is to love and to long for a loved one—to stretch out one's arms and to clasp thin air. But better thin air than the body of flesh, to later discover deceit and treachery.

There are other things I wish to say to you, but I cannot. These love memories strangle all other thoughts—my eyes burn and refuse to perform their duty—my hands are as ice, and I must sit here a prey to mockery of the past.

You are a man—it is given to you to forget. A woman never forgets.

I thank you for the great honor you have tendered me. May God bless you, and may you love and marry a woman who can love you as you deserve to be loved.

Yours most sincerely,
BETTINA PERCIVAL.

SPOKE AS A FRIEND.

Doctor's Invitation Had Nothing to Do With Advice.

McLaughlin likes a "wee dhrop," but he likes it often. His heart grew weaker as his thirst grew stronger. Finally there came a time when he felt the need of a doctor's advice, and so he called on one of his friends who was a physician.

He found the doctor in his study, with a cannel fire at one side and a decanter of liquor on the table at his left. The doctor reached for his stethoscope, and the patient unfastening his coat, cast an envious eye at the decanter. The test being over, the doctor placed the stethoscope on the table near the decanter, and said:

"Mac, you have a bad heart; a very bad heart. Nothing organic, my boy, but you will have to let liquor alone. That is my advice as a physician."

McLaughlin reached for his hat. His fears were realized. He tried to listen to a "good story" the doctor was telling. But he was in no humor for joking and he edged his way toward the door.

"Have a little drink before you go," said the doctor, as he poured out some of the contents of the decanter into a glass.

"What do you mean?" demanded McLaughlin. "Didn't you just tell me that if I didn't stop drinking it would be the death of me?"

"Yes, I did," said the doctor. "But that was the physician's advice. As an old friend, however, I insist on you taking a nip now and then. Here's your good health."

Mrs. Blank's Club Paper.

Ever since young Mrs. Blank joined the Mutual Culture club the prospect of some day having to read a paper there has hung like a pall over her. When, after evading her duty as long as possible, she found herself set down for a thesis on Neo-Platonism or Babism, or something equally beyond her ability, she nearly resigned from the club.

There are ways, however, of managing these things, and Mrs. Blank found one of them through the kindness of Miss Jinks, a fellow member who writes for her living. Mrs. Blank arrived at the club on the appointed day in a new gown. She had, indeed, spent the time that ought to have served to make her more familiar with her paper in having that gown fitted.

The paper, however, was neatly typed, and Mrs. Blank read it most impressively till she came to the bottom of the first page. There a word seemed to be lacking. Mrs. Blank hesitated, re-read the line, and hesitated again.

Miss Jinks popped up eagerly.

"The word is 'syllogism,'" she said.

Why He Passed.

One of Assistant Attorney General Beck's stories was especially appreciated by law students. A general in the civil war applied at the close of the conflict for admission to the bar of the United States.

A committee of three examiners reported that he had answered correctly two-thirds of the questions put to him. A judge, astonished at the general's success, asked the chairman of the committee what the questions were. "Well," he replied, "the first was, 'What is the rule in Shelly's case' and the answer was 'Writing poetry.' That was not correct.

"Then we asked him what was a contingent remainder' and a 'vested interest,' and he said he did not know. That was correct, and we admitted him.—Chicago Law Journal.

Reliance.

Not to the swift—the race;
Not to the strong, the fight;
Not to the righteous, perfect grace;
Not to the wise, the light.

But often faltering feet
Come surest to the goal;
And they who walk in darkness meet
The sunrise of the soul.

A thousand times by night
The Syrian hosts have died;
A thousand times the vanquished right
Hath risen glorified.

The truth the wise men sought
Was spoken by a child;
The alabaster box was brought
In trembling hands defiled.

Not from my torch, the gleam,
But from the stars above;
Not from my heart life's crimson stream,
But from the depths of love.
—Henry van Dyke, in The Atlantic.

Aged Minister to Carry Mails.

Rev. J. N. Crane, a Methodist minister of Flatlands, near Riverhead, L. I., has contracted with the government to carry the mails on the Riverhead-Flanders "star" route. He is nearly 70 years old. Previous to preaching there he was stationed in a small Connecticut town.

FIVE A LUCKY NUMBER.

Universal Favorite With Those Who Throw the Dice.

"Dice seems to have a fancy for fives," said a clerk in a cigar store. "We get sets of them frequently that show many more fives than any other number. We call it running to fives. The players seem to know this, and they nearly always select fives when they begin to roll. I have never seen the dice show partiality for any number other than fives, and I do not understand why this is. It is a fact, however.

"The five and six sides of a dice should be the least frequently thrown, for they are lighter, having more holes, but this does not seem to make any difference. The fives keep on coming the same.

"Of course, if one number shows oftener than another it means that the dice are not properly made; but it does seem curious that this irregularity should always make the five side come up instead of some other. Since I have been here we have had a number of sets of dice that ran to fives.

"Another peculiar thing is that nine men out of ten who roll the dice in this game choose fives or sixes. It is the rarest thing that any one takes one of the smaller numbers. It may be superstition, but if so almost all men are superstitious, for they will have nothing to do with aces or twos. And those who win almost always win with the larger numbers. Fives are the favorite, and are selected most often."—Louisville Courier Journal.

At the Captain's Table.

As the liner cleared the heads and the heavy swell of the open Atlantic became noticeable, dinner was served. The twenty-six places at the captain's table were filled and as the soup appeared the captain addressed his table companions.

"I trust that all twenty-five of you will have a pleasant trip," he said, "and that this little assemblage of twenty-four will reach port much benefited by the voyage. I look upon the twenty-two smiling faces as a father upon his family, for I am responsible for the lives of this group of nineteen. I hope all fourteen of you will join me later in drinking to a merry trip. I believe we seven fellow passengers are admirably suited to each other, and I applaud the judgment which chose from the passenger list these three persons for my table. You and I, my dear sir, are—"

The captain chuckled. "Here, steward, bring on my fish, and clear away these dishes."—Puck.

Why Women Never Age.

The women, God bless them!
They're never at rest;
Ah! resting brings rust
To corrode and molest.
They're always caressing, or pressing or dressing,
Pursuing their sewing or doing
Their best.

The women, good cheer to
Their restless delight!
They shop all the day
And they dance all the night,
They always are tripping, or snipping, or clipping,
Pursuing their fadding and gadding,
But bright.

The women, God keep them!
They're truer than gold;
They're warm in the winter,
In summer they're cold.
And that is the reason, and it isn't treason,
To say why they never, ah! never
Grow old.
—Horace Seymour Keller, in New York Sun.

Cortelyou's Recreation the Piano.

Postmaster General Cortelyou is one of the finest amateur pianists in the country. Indeed, at one period in his life he seriously considered making music his profession. Whenever the cares of his office have proved unusually heavy he goes to his den and sits down at the piano in the dark. Mrs. Cortelyou knows when he is beginning to forget his official troubles, for then he ceases the minor strains with which he always begins and passes to more lively music, generally finishing with a triumphant march. Mr. Cortelyou finds the same stimulus and refreshment in music that other men find in drink, drugs or long walks.

Princess of Wales as Art Patron.

The most regular visitor to the art galleries of London is the Princess of Wales, who makes a point of seeing all the proprietary exhibitions as well as the "one man" shows. The princess takes a genuine personal delight in these little visits, which are made as much for her own pleasure as for the sake of giving encouragement to the native artists. As a general rule her highness makes purchases of water-colors for the adornment of her own homes and she is a constant patron of several miniaturists, who have produced for her quite a large number of portraits of her own children.

Chinese Woman Popular in Society.

Mrs. Moy Kee, wife of a wealthy Chinese merchant in Indianapolis, is a popular figure in the most exclusive social circles of the hoosier capital. She is a mandarin's daughter and her husband is a nobleman in his own country, being a distant relative of the late Li Hung Chang. Mrs. Moy took Indianapolis by storm when she first appeared there. She and her husband have initiated many social friends into the mysteries of epicurean Chinese cookery. At one dinner they gave the menu was composed or Oriental dainties exclusively.

Greatest Living Painter of Gardens.

George S. Elgood, the English artist, is acknowledged to be the greatest living painter of gardens. He has furnished a series of fifty water colors, which are said to be the best work he has ever done. A noted operatic tenor said of them that "each one strikes high C."

"Jap" Spy System Thorough

Here is a recent story in regard to the system of espionage employed by the Japanese, says a writer in the London M. A. P., which I find in a letter from St. Petersburg published in one of the French papers.

It is a vivid picture of what these wonderful soldiers are willing to do in the interest of their country.

Toward the end of 1898 a Japanese from Kiu-Siu arrived in St. Petersburg and opened a tea warehouse on the Nevsky prospect. Shops of this kind simply swarm in the Russian capital, but all the same the Japanese prospered exceedingly. In view of the big business he anticipated at the Easter festivities during the following spring, the tea merchant got over five of his fellow countrymen as assistants. These were all extremely agreeable, tactful young fellows, who quickly ingratiated themselves with the aristocratic clientele of the shop.

But, despite the prosperity of their business, the Japanese did not seem happy. Their melancholy was noticed and at last they confessed their secret. They did not in the least mind leaving Japan; they were delighted with Russia. What they did not like was to remain foreigners on the soil of their adopted country. Their dearest wish, they said, was to become naturalized Russians, and to be admitted to the orthodox church.

The idea appealed to the democratic customers of the tea shop, and in due course they were received into the orthodox church as Russian citizens.

Shortly after this the Japanese Russians wanted to get married found families. One of the customers interested themselves in their behalf. Brides were found in the shape of pretty young Russian girls, dowries provided by subscription and the marriages ceremony duly performed. Time went on, children were born, and everything in the various menages seemed to be perfectly satisfactory, when suddenly war broke out. Two days later the Russian-Japanese teacher disappeared, leaving their families behind them in St. Petersburg society aghast. The confidence unfortunately imparted to them went to Tokyo in the hope of reports to the Japanese government, while the heroes of the tea shop, captains or lieutenants in the army, went back to their regiments.

Dives' Gifts to Charity

Once upon a time, and not so very long ago, says the New York Press, a certain rich man, whom we may call Dives, received from a certain poor man, whom we may call Lazarus, an application for the crumbs that fell from the former's table. And Dives said: "Certainly. Help yourself." And Lazarus thereafter was a frequent applicant for crumbs.

Whereupon a representative of one of the organized charities, having heard of the case, called upon Dives and remonstrated with him for his injudicious conduct.

"Why not do the thing properly?" he said. "Capitalize the crumbs and send us a check for the amount. Then refer this person Lazarus to us, and we will investigate him. We have a corps of the ablest and highest-priced investigators in the charity business. If they find Lazarus a worthy person he will get his share of whatever may be left of the crumbs after deducting the expenses of the management. It will save you a lot of bother, and if you have no objection to letting your right hand know what your left hand is doing you will see your name in the papers. Of course, if you prefer to contribute anonymously, that is your own affair."

Dives thought it was a good scheme and sent a check accordingly. Lazarus was duly referred to the organization and being investigated was found guilty of chronic aversion to manual labor and was turned down.

Dives did not contribute anonymously and in consequence was often discussions of his generosity in various public places. One plain citizen in a street car, perhaps, would say to another plain citizen:

"I should think he would contribute something! Why, he won't miss what he gave any more than I would miss a nickel for a glass of beer. He's got so much money he doesn't know what to do with it, and I suppose he has to get rid of it somehow. And what's your consider how he got it?"

The other plain citizen, not agreeing with his friend, would proceed to criticise the manner in which Dives had disposed of his money and would state that he would do if he had lots of money and was going to give away some of it.

And Dives would be in a very amiable mood and say:

"You can't satisfy some people even if you give away the earth."

Tipple of the Presidents

From the standpoint of the prohibitionist, none of the presidents has been strictly a "temperance man." Grant was fond of whisky punch and champagne. Johnson preferred Robertson county, Tennessee, whisky. Jackson drank rum, brandy, whisky or applejack.

All of the presidents up to Van Buren indulged in liquors and Madeira wine. Polk, Hayes and William Henry Harrison used liquors less than the others; yet all three knew good grog when they tasted it. The later Harrison, like Presidents Arthur and Grant, was appreciative of John Chamberlin's famous apple toddy.

Garfield was fond of fine wines and once in a while indulged in brandy and ice. Lincoln also took a "snifter" of Bourbon occasionally and enjoyed a glass or so of sherry or port. Buchanan took to Monongahela whisky and was fond of fine wines. Pierce enjoyed a glass of rum, brandy or whisky and was happy over a mint julep on a hot summer afternoon.

Arthur was a connoisseur and partook generally of all good liquors, wines. Taylor and Fillmore were of a glass of good Madeira or [illegible]

All of the presidents were good players, although Polk, Hayes, Lincoln and Johnson cared only for square meals.

All of them up to Van Buren played loo and brag. Polk was known in those days as fond of whist. Grant played euchre and poker. Lincoln's favorite game was "old sledge." There was also "High" and seven up. Polk, Garfield and the Harrisons played.

Johnson did not know one card from another, never took to [illegible] any form and was never seen at a card or at a horse race in his life.

Lincoln was fond of the theater, once said that he was partial to fond of the "Merry Widow Hat" for," with Hackett as Falstaff, Murdock's rendition of Hamlet, Kean's Richard and [illegible] "Macbeth" as Shakespeare's best work.—Chicago Chronicle.

Seeking the Golden Dross

Then have ye seen the mining camp
They're building over night;
'Twas such a city of dreams and dawn
Between the night and dawn.
They build it in the glinting light
Of gold inside the stone.
And they built it in the desert
Where the lizards dance at noon.

And mountain rocks and lesser rocks
Pile the tumbled scene.
And some are hard and some are soft,
And some are hard and bear.
Tigers not on nigh of water there
To lick or down a rill.
But strong it drives and [illegible]
Flows ever to the hill.

The homes of mud or canvas—like
The cities of fortune's throw—
Are scattered on the ups and downs
Of rush and fever lots.
And fifty hundred men are there,
And twenty hundred mules
And twenty dozen gambling halls
And twenty hundred fools.

And have ye seen the [illegible]
The [illegible]
The tyrant [illegible]
The [illegible]
And have [illegible]
Of women [illegible]
That [illegible]
That [illegible]

And have [illegible]
Of pity [illegible]
The [illegible]
And wolf [illegible]
And [illegible]
So [illegible]
That [illegible]

Yet when [illegible]
Yet [illegible]
Pleading [illegible]
With [illegible]
Regard [illegible]
That [illegible]
Where [illegible]
[illegible]

So [illegible] the wilderness
—Philip Verrill Mighels, in New York Weekly.

Last Moments of Molière

There is a pathetic account of Molière's last appearance, which shows the supreme courage which sickness could not dissipate and which was a part of him till death. His health had long been failing and he had suffered for years with a distressing cough, which rapidly became worse. On the day of the third presentation of "Le Malade Imaginare," 1673, he was so ill that his wife and friends entreated him not to perform. But he was deaf to their appeals. "What can I do?" he said. "There are forty workmen who have only their daily pay to live upon and they will lose that if I do not act. I should reproach myself if I neglected to give them their bread for a single day."

Though more than usually ill he composed he went through his part with great difficulty. Once during the performance the company could not see that he was convulsed, but passed it off with a forced laugh. When it was over he [illegible] saying to his friends. "The [illegible] killing me." He was wrapped warmly and his chair was set [illegible] convey him to his home. No sooner was he in bed than he was seized with a violent fit of coughing which [illegible] on a hemorrhage, and he died [illegible] his wife could reach his side. His words were to assure his friends that the hemorrhage was not alarming in any way and urging them to take

STORED TO HEALTH. THANKS TO PE-RU-NA

ends Were Alarmed---
Advised Change of Climate.

Miss Mildred Keller, 718 11th street N. Washington, D. C., writes:

"I can say I recommend Peruna for [illegible]. I took it for years, and it was [illegible] to me. I used it for a cold, or [illegible] it was only temporary, and on the first provocation the trouble would be back.

"I was in such a state that my friends were alarmed about me, and was advised to leave this climate when I tried Peruna, and to my great joy found it helped me from the first dose I took, and a few bottles cured me.

"It built up my constitution, I regained appetite, and I feel that I am perfectly well and strong."—Mildred Keller.

We have on file many thousands of testimonials like the above. We can give readers only a slight glimpse of the [illegible] of unsolicited endorsements [illegible] woman is receiving.

Hustling Little Harriman.

E. W. Harriman, the great railroad operator, is a small man, very slender, narrow chested, delicate in appearance. At his desk he is a regular whirlwind for energy. He goes through his correspondence and through the 100 reports which reach him at a pace that is not rivaled by any office on Wall street—the man of speed. His stenographers cannot keep up the pace. He has a small army of them and, report says they work in relays. He can keep them all busy. He is one of the most rapid thinkers on the street and his action is as quick as his thought.

Possessions in the Air.

A New York man has been granted a verdict for $4,000 against a railroad company for loss of light and air. The United States Supreme court having decided that the rights possessed through the purchase of the land on which he lives extend from the earth to the sky.

VING TOO HASTILY

ERICAN WOMEN BREAK DOWN

egularities and Female Derangements Result Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

ving to our mode and manner of living, and the nervous haste of everyman to accomplish just so much in a day, it is said that there is not

woman in twenty-five but what fers with some derangement of the ale organism, and this is the secret many unhappy homes.

o one can be amiable. Life is happy, a joy to her husband and children, and perform the duties incident upon her sex, she with backache, headache, sleeplessness, bearing-down pains, displacement of the womb, ovarian or ovarian troubles and snappy retorts have driven out of the home, and are wrecked by woman's great enemy—womb trouble.

ad this letter

Mrs. Pinkham:—
was troubled for eight years with irregularities which broke down my health and caused me nervousness and dyspepsia. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound proved to be the only medicine that helped me. Day by day I improved in health by taking it until I was entirely cured. I attend to my social and household duties, thoroughly enjoy life once more, as I was a well woman, without an ache or a pain."—Chester Curry, 42 Saratoga Street, Boston, Mass.

the first indication of ill health, painful or irregular menstruation, pain in the side, headache, backache, bearing-down pains, nervousness or "the blues," secure at once a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and begin its use.

Apr 27 1905

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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ESTORED TO HEALTH. THANKS TO PE-RU-NA

ends Were Alarmed--- Advised Change of Climate.

Miss Mildred Keller, 718 13th street, N. Washington, D. C., writes:

"I can recommend Peruna for catarrh. I had it for years and it would yield to a course of treatment, or if it was only temporary, and on the slightest provocation the trouble would return.

"I was in such a state that my friends were alarmed about me, and was advised to leave this climate for I tried Peruna, and to my joy found it helped me from the first dose I took, and a few bottles cured me.

"I took up my constitution, I regained my strength, and I feel that I am perfectly well. Mildred Keller.

We have hundreds of many thousand testimonials like the above. We can give our readers but a small glimpse of the vast volume of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is receiving.

Hustling Little Harriman.

E. H. Harriman, the great railroad magnate, is a small man, very slightly built, narrow chested, delicate in appearance. At his desk he is a regular dynamo of energy. He goes through his correspondence and through the long reports which reach him at a pace that is not rivaled in the office of any Wall street—the region in which his stenographers must indeed live. He has a small army of clerks and report says, they work hard to keep them all busy. He is one of the most rapid thinkers in the street and his action is as quick as his thought.

Possessions in the Air.

A New York man has been granted a verdict for $5,000 against a railroad company for loss of light and air, the United States supreme court having affirmed the rights possessed by the owner of the purchase of the ground on which he lives extend from the earth to the sky.

VING TOO HASTILY

MERICAN WOMEN BREAK DOWN

Irregularities and Female Derangements Result. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Owing to the mode and manner of living and the nervous haste of every woman to accomplish just so much each day, it is said that there is not

one woman in twenty-five but what has some derangement of the organs, and this is the secret of many homes.

Be amiable, lighthearted, a joy to her husband, and perform the functions upon her, when she is not suffering from backache, headache, dizziness, bearing-down pains, inflammation of the womb, ulceration or ovarian troubles.

Many unhappy retorts take place, and all sunshine of the home, and many a woman's great sorrow.

For eight years with irregularities and down my health and nervousness and despondency. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was the only medicine which helped me. After I improved in health I was entirely cured. I did my own housework and household duties for a family of life once more, as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me without an ache or a pain." Mrs. Chester Curry, 42 Saratoga Street, Hudson, N. Y.

For a generation of ill health, irregularities, suppressions, menstruation, backache, headache, backache, nervousness or dragging down sensations, try at once a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has cured thousands. Its use.

1035

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS

FOR ALL SEWING MACHINE Standard Goods Only. Free catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The World's Beverages.

The United States leads the world in the consumption of coffee; Great Britain and her colonies lead in the consumption of tea; Germany leads in the consumption of beer; Russia in the consumption of whiskey and other distilled spirits, and France in the consumption of wines. This is the showing made by statistics just prepared by the department of commerce and labor. The United States consumed in 1904 some 961,000,000 pounds of coffee, as against 397,000,000 for Germany, 168,000,000 for France, 108,000,000 for Austria, and so on down to 29,500,000 pounds for the United Kingdom, which stands seventh. Clearly we earn our right to be called the world's greatest coffee drinkers by a wide margin. Our annual per capita consumption of coffee is 11.75 pounds, against 6.65 pounds per capita for Germany, our nearest competitor. The most striking, though natural, contrast in these statistics is afforded by the 34.73 gallons of the average wine consumption in France, and the 0.39 consumption in the United Kingdom.

Pay of a Rose Grower.

"A good rose grower—that is, one who can show good results," says a well known florist, "receives as much pay as a college professor. As a rule his knowledge has cost him about as much. By a rose grower I mean a specialist who can produce heavy-headed beauties with strong, yard-long stems. Growing roses in pots or in the open is another matter. It requires skill to grow them well, but it requires something more to show cut flowers of the quality that has some to be considered the first grade. That is a business by itself. Good rose growers get from $2,000 to $5,000 a year, and some of them receive much more, notably a few who cater to the New York market."

Oddities of the Human Body.

The two sides of a person's face are never alike. The eyes are out of line in two cases out of five, and one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten. The right eye is also, as a rule, higher than the left. Only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair-haired people. The smallest interval of sound can be distinguished better with one ear than with both. The nails of two fingers never grow with the same rapidity, that of the middle finger growing the fastest, while that of the thumb grows slowest. In fifty-four cases out of 100 the left leg is shorter than the right.

Pistol Which Killed Lincoln.

The derringer pistol used by John Wilkes Booth in assassinating President Lincoln is in a safe in the office of the judge advocate general of the army in Washington, having been in the custody of the judge advocate general since the trial of the conspirators. This has been brought out by the recent sale in Philadelphia of a pistol with which the crime was said to have been committed. The purchaser wrote on to the war department and learned that he had been victimized.

In Japan ships are loaded with coal by women and girls; but the work is made comparatively easy by putting the coal in small baskets which are passed on from one end of a line to the other.

GREAT CHANGE
From Change in Food.

The brain depends much more on the stomach than we are apt to suppose until we take thought in the matter. Feed the stomach on proper food easy to digest and containing the proper amount of phosphates and the healthy brain will respond to all demands. A notable housewife in Buffalo writes:

"The doctor diagnosed my trouble as a 'nervous affection of the stomach.' I was actually so nervous that I could not sit still for five minutes to read the newspaper, and to attend to my household duties was simply impossible. I doctored all the time with remedies, but medicine did no good.

"My physician put me on all sorts of diet, and I tried many kinds of cereal foods, but none of them agreed with me. I was almost discouraged, and when I tried Grape-Nuts I did so with many misgivings—I had no faith that it would succeed where everything else had failed.

"But it did succeed, and you don't know how glad I am that I tried it. I feel like a new person. I have gained in weight and I don't have that terrible burning sensation in my stomach any more. I feel so strong again that I am surprised at myself. The street noises that used to irritate me so, I never notice now, and my mind is so clear that my household duties are a real pleasure."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Now why was this great change made in this woman?

The stomach and the brain had not been supplied with the right kind of food to rebuild and strengthen the nerve centres in these organs. It is absolute folly to try to do this with medicine. There is but one sure way, and that is to quit the old food that has failed and take on Grape-Nuts food, which is more than half digested in the process of manufacture and is rich in the phosphate of potash contained in the natural grain, which unites with albumen and water—the only three substances that will make up the soft gray filling in the thousands of delicate nerve centres in the brain and body. Grape-Nuts food is a true road back to health in all such cases.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In India threshing is done by hand or by the treading of bullocks.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed Free, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Hygienic Institute of Breslau is making war on mosquitoes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Tokio is a hundred years older than St. Petersburg.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Scotch fishermen have introduced fishing boats driven by motors.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Japan has very few millionaires and practically no multi-millionaires.

ITCHING SCALP HUMOR

Lady Suffered Tortures Until Cured by Cuticura—Scratched Day and Night.

"My scalp was covered with little pimples and I suffered tortures from the itching. I was scratching all day and night, and I could get no rest. I washed my head with hot water and Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment as a dressing. One box of the ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap cured me. Now my head is entirely clear and my hair is growing splendidly. I have used Cuticura Soap ever since, and shall never be without it. (Signed) Ada C. Smith, 399 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J."

There are 252,436 miles of ocean cable in operation now.

The Little Huckleberry

that grows alongside our hills and mountains contains an active principle that has a happy effect on the bowels. It enters largely in Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial, the great stomach and bowel remedy, for Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c. bottle.

A little over 12 per cent. of milk is solid matter.

Cures Eczema, Itching Humors.

Especially for old, chronic cases take Botanic Blood Balm. It gives a healthy blood supply to the affected parts, heals all the sores, eruption scabs, scales; stops the awful itching and burning of eczema, swellings, suppurating, watery sores, etc. Druggists $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5.00, express prepaid. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

Cheap Newspapers.

Chinese newspapers, owing to the cheap quality of paper used and to the low price of labor, both literary and mechanical, are issued at an extremely small figure. The price of the ordinary Shanghai journal is four cash, or about one-fifth of a cent.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Swallow Dying Out.

The swallow is being annihilated. As the birds cross France and Italy going to Africa in the fall and returning in the spring they are mercilessly slaughtered for the table and the plume trade. Their numbers are visibly decreasing.

Troubles of Translators.

The difficulty of avoiding "howlers" when one is translating from English into such a language as that of the Micmac Indians of Nova Scotia must be very great, says the London News. We hear from the Bible Society of a curious case. In the first edition of St. Matthews in Micmac the translator found, when he came to revise it, that in chapter xxiv., 7, instead of "Nations shall rise against nations," he had written, "A pair of snow shoes shall rise up against a pair of snow shoes." And yet there was only one letter misprinted—nacoktukumiksijik (a nation), having been misplaced by nacoktakumiksijik (a snow shoe). If the Micmacs have a word that long for "nations," what a mouthful their word for "empire" ought to be! But probably they haven't any word for it. It would be of no use to them, for they are a small people and probably ardent nacoktukumiksijikalists to a man.

Climate and Good Voices.

Some one asked Caruso why there were so many more good Italian tenors than American. He thought for a moment and then replied: "It is, I think, largely the climate. Every little village in Italy is full of good voices. But it is also the language, in which the vocal cords are used more easily as they should be. Of course there is no reason why English should not be spoken as naturally as Italian, but it is not. In fact, there are not more good singers in Italy than there are elsewhere. There is only more good material. Good singing is a matter of brains and cultivation everywhere."

Russia leads all other nations in the consumption of whiskey.

Good Luck Premiums

On the label of every can of Good Luck Baking Powder will be found a coupon. Cut them out and save. Each one is valuable. In every can there is a premium book that tells how to get useful articles **free.** This premium offer is made to more thoroughly introduce

GOOD LUCK
Baking Powder

though it already enjoys the largest sale of any baking powder in the world. Good Luck Baking Powder is positively pure and has unsurpassed leavening qualities. It makes delicious bakings and keeps them longer and better. Its unexcelled merit has developed a tremendous demand for it—carloads and trainloads being shipped to all sections of the country. This makes it possible to offer so good an article at the moderate price of 10c per pound can. Ask your dealer for "Good Luck" or write us if he can't supply you.

THE SOUTHERN MFG. CO.
Richmond, Va.

Conviction Follows Trial

When buying loose coffee or anything your grocer happens to have in his bin, **how do you know what you are getting?** Some queer stories about coffee that is sold in bulk, could be told, if the people who handle it (grocers), cared to speak out.

Could any amount of mere talk have persuaded millions of housekeepers to use

Lion Coffee,

the leader of all package coffees for over a quarter of a century, if they had not found it superior to all other brands in

Purity, Strength, Flavor and Uniformity?

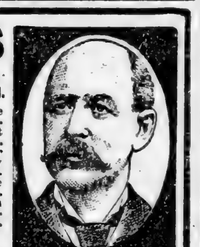
This popular success of LION COFFEE can be due only to inherent merit. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity.

If the verdict of MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS does not convince you of the merits of LION COFFEE, it costs you but a trifle to buy a package. It is the easiest way to convince yourself, and to make you a PERMANENT PURCHASER.

LION COFFEE is sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages, and reaches you as pure and clean as when it left our factory.
Lion-head on every package.
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE
WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE. $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN.



W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost from $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

BETTER THAN OTHER MAKES AT ANY PRICE.

"For the last three years I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoe and found it not only as good, but better than any shoe that I ever had, regardless of price." Chas. L. Farrell, Asst. Cashier The Capital National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape, and wear longer than other makes.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt skin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is considered to be the finest patent leather produced.

FAST COLOR EYELETS WILL NOT WEAR BRASSY

W. L. Douglas has the largest shoe mail order business in the world. No trouble to get a fit by mail. 25c. extra prepays delivery. If you desire further information, write for Illustrated Catalogue of Spring Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

Need a Lightning Rod.

For the first time in history, it is said, one of the pyramids has been struck by lightning. The pyramid struck is that of Khephren, and the fact is another illustration of the gradual change that is being brought about in the climate of Egypt by the great dam at Assousan and the irrigation works made possible since British occupation of the Nile valley.

Stronger Than Gibraltar.

A Russian writer says that Yokosuka, the fort of Yokohama, is more strongly fortified than Gibraltar. The fortifications were built under the supervision of German military engineers, while American and English experts built the signal and submarine mines systems.

Stockholm has slot machines which for a copper yield a glass of warm milk.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.

Mrs. G. W. Fooks, of Salisbury, Md., wife of G. W. Fooks, Sheriff of Wicomico County, says: "I suffered with kidney complaint for eight years. It came on me gradually. I felt tired and weak, was short of breath and was troubled with bloating after eating, and my limbs were badly swollen. One doctor told me it would finally turn to Bright's disease. I was laid up at one time for three weeks. I had not taken Doan's Kidney Pills more than three days when the distressing aching across my back disappeared, and I was soon entirely cured."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

$50 POSITION

PAY TUITION AFTER POSITION IS SECURED

First 10 who clip this notice and send to

DRAUGHON'S
PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Montgomery, Nashville Atlanta, Waco Little Rock or Ft. Worth

may, without giving notes, pay EVERY CENT of tuition out of salary after good position is secured. If not secured no pay required.

COURSE BY MAIL FREE

If not ready to enter you may take lessons by mail FREE until ready, which would save time, living expenses, etc., or complete at home and get diploma. D. P. B. C. Co. has $300,000.00 capital, 17 bankers on Board of Directors, and TWENTY Colleges in THIRTEEN states to back every claim it makes. Established SIXTEEN years. Clip and send this notice to-day.

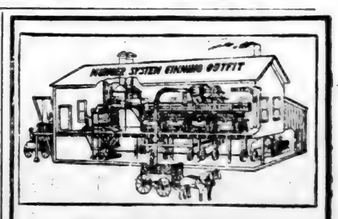
10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE
ECONOMY BLUE
Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing

15 years on the market. Ask dealer, or we will send by mail package upon receipt of 10c. in stamps and your dealer's name.
Bridges-McDowell Co., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED-- Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who were drafted in Kentucky, (3) or of others of soldiers who have been denied pension on account of their remarriage, (4) of men who served in the Federal army, or (5) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors now deceased.
NATHAN BICKFORD, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS



You want only the best

Cotton Gin Machinery

Ask any experienced Ginner about

Pratt, Eagle, Smith Winship, Munger

We would like to show you what thousands of life long customers say. Write for catalog and testimonial booklet.

Continental Gin Co
Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga. Birmingham, Ala. Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Tex.

TRADE MARK. Concentrated

Crab Orchard WATER
Nature's Great Remedy
—FOR—
DYSPEPSIA
SICK HEADACHE
CONSTIPATION

Stimulates the Liver, regulates the Bowels and keeps the entire system in a healthy condition.

A Natural Product with a record of a Century. If afflicted try it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Potash

is necessary for cotton to produce high yields and good fibre.

Write for our valuable books on fertilization; they contain information that means *dollars* to the farmers. Sent free on request. Write now while you think of it to the

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York— 93 Nassau St., or Atlanta, Ga.— 25½ So. Broad Street.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

A Great Combination Offer!

THE UNION and "MADAME" Offer You

$6,000.00 IN PRIZES

MADAME is a magazine for women who think and is the only magazine in the world endorsed by OVER THREE MILLION WOMEN, being adopted as the Official Organ of the National Council of Women. It is full of bright stories, clever articles on art, music, literature, with beautiful pictures galore.

TEST OF SKILL. This is not a lottery, guessing or estimating contest. It is absolutely a test of skill. There is no trick or deception about this, whatsoever. The dots are visible to the naked eye and can be counted. If you can count the dots correctly and give a good plan of counting them you should win. Your chance of winning is as good as any one's.

Money must accompany all subscriptions otherwise your count will not be registered. If you are now a subscriber to either paper your subscription will be extended.

If this map gets destroyed, another printed on heavy paper will be sent you upon receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage.

$50.00 IS OFFERED AS A SPECIAL PRIZE TO THOSE SENDING IN THREE COUNTS (SEE CONDITIONS)

A TOTAL OF 757 PRIZES

CONDITIONS—$1.00 pays for six months to MADAME and six months subscription to THE UNION and entitles you to 1 free count. $2 pays for one years subscription to Madame and one year's subscription to THE UNION and entitles you to three free counts and makes you eligible for the $50.00 prize given to winners of the first prize if they have three counts. See below.

$50.00 PRIZES—We believe every one should have three counts so they can have one on each side of what they think is correct, to be more sure to hit it. To encourage this we will give $50.00 extra to winners of first prizes if they have three counts. Remember if you have one count you get first prize ONLY, BUT IF YOU HAVE THREE COUNTS AND WIN YOU GET $50.00 EXTRA,

AWARDS will be made as follows: The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting dots.

JUDGES. The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of disinterested judges. The Hon. John W. Holtzman, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, is chairman of the Committee of Judges. We are bound our contests must be ABSOLUTELY FAIR.

OUR FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES—As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we refer to any bank or trust company in the city of Indianapolis. Our offer will be carried out to the letter

In the event of more than one person submitting the same plan and it being considered the best plan by the judges each person so tying will be asked to tell in fifty words how best to improve MADAME. The one making the best suggestion gets first prize, next best next, etc. UNDERSTAND THIS IS ONLY IN CASE OF TIE IN PLAN, WHICH IS NOT AT ALL LIKELY. No one connected with Madame or The Union will be allowed to compete. Contest closes July 1, 1905, but get your counts in at once. Anybody having THREE COUNTS entered may enter additional counts at 25c each. Be careful to give your plan of counting, as the best plan used will decide all ties.

PRIZES GUARANTEED—We will guarantee to give a prize worth one dollar at least, to every person who sends a correct count and $3.00 for a year's subscription to Madame and The Union.

LIST ON PRIZES

1st prize, Piano with mandolin guitar attachments, value...	$1,000
2nd prize, Piano.....	1,000
3rd prize, Diamond.....	250
4th prize, Diamond.....	125
5th prize, Solid Gold Watch..	50
Next 100 prizes, 100 beautiful Chatelaine Ladies' Watches.	1,500
Next 100 prizes, James Whit. Riley's works, 3 vol. $3.75 set	375
Next 100 prizes, 100 sets Shakspear's Com. Wks. 12 vol....	1,000
Two special prizes of $50 each, see conditions.....	100
Next 100 prizes, Marion Harlan Cook book, $2 each.....	200
Next 100 prizes, $1.50 book, latest fiction.....	150
Next 50 prizes, choice of any $1 Magazine.....	100
Next 100 prizes, Extension of 1 year's subscrip. to Madame	100
Next 100 prizes, Hand Pulled proof of the famous picture by Walter Tittle, entitled, "When Shepherd's Watched their Flocks by Night," $1.00 each.....	100
Total,	$6,000

THE DOTS—Good counters can coin dots into dollars. The contest will not last long. Make hay while the sun shines. There is fun in counting and money besides. Of course, you know how to count. Any child can count. The dots are puzzling because there are so many. That is why $6,000 in prizes will be given away free to the best counters. The better you count and plan, the better your chances for getting one of the 757 Prizes.

The more counts you register the surer you are of winning one of the big free prizes. Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25c each.

The list of prizes is large. They are worth working for. You have 757 chances. You are as likely as anybody to get first, but if you don't get first prize there are lots of other prizes worth having. It all depends upon you. If you can count and think up a good plan you are likely to win.

Money Must Accompany all Subscriptions

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Contest Department, The Union,
Clanton, Ala.

I enclose.....for...months subscription to MADAME and THE UNION, in accordance with your offer in The Union.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Are you taking Madame? (Yes or no)

MY COUNT ON DOTS:

Give your plan of counting on a separate sheet of paper with your name and address plainly written.

Address all letters, CONTEST DEPARTMENT, THE UNION, CLANTON, ALABAMA.

PRESIDENTS IN RETIREMENT.

Only Ten Have Lived Longer Than Mr. Cleveland After Leaving Office.

Only ten men who have held the office of President reached or surpassed Mr. Cleveland's present age of 68; only six exceeded it by so much as ten years, and none exceeded it by quite twenty years. Only ten Presidents have survived their retirement from office longer than Mr. Cleveland, and four of these lived to a great age.

Washington, who survived his retirement less than three years, thought himself an old man when he was first made President at the age of 57. John Adams survived his retirement a quarter of a century, and his son, John Quincy, who outlived his retirement nearly twenty years, was the only President who had nearly as conspicuous a public career after occupying the Presidency as before.

Monroe's six years after his retirement from office were passed in comparative obscurity as a resident of this city, and his dying hours were embittered by scandalous accusations in connection with Jackson's seizure of Spanish forts in Florida during the first Seminole war.

Polk outlived his retirement less than a year, and there is every reason to suppose that had Arthur compassed his ambition of an election to the Presidency in 1884 he would have died early in his term, for he outlived his retirement less than two years.

Tyler, who outlived his retirement twenty years, emerged from obscurity near the end of his life to preside over the vain peace convention on the eve of the Civil War. He afterward served in the Congress of the Confederate States.

Buchanan lived more than seven years after his retirement, and took the opportunity to write what was in effect a defense of his administration.

Jefferson and Jackson were the only Presidents who exercised a really powerful influence over party councils after their permanent retirement from public office, though Van Buren was an active politician as long as he had hope of renomination at the hands of any party.

Johnson was the only retired President to enter the United States Senate, and the younger Adams was the only one to serve in the House of Representatives.

Cleveland and Harrison have been the only retired Presidents to be conspicuously successful in private business. It is not generally known that Mr. Cleveland still serves as consulting counsel in law cases, in which his experience in the office of President may be supposed to have given him special qualifications as an adviser. His fees in such cases are large, as were those of Mr. Harrison as a legal adviser and a lecturer on constitutional law.

Deer, Trolleys, Cows.

Farmers, among others living along the line of the Berkshire street railway between Coltsville and Cheshire, report a large number of deer during the last few months, and the animals in several cases herding with cows.—Pittsfield correspondence of Springfield Republican.

The Poor Idle-Rich

By Henry Waterson.

The millionaire, whether he has a title or not, must follow the fashion if he would keep in the swim; and to keep in the swim is the objective point. For him the year is subdivided, laid out in regular parterre, like an Italian garden, and he must even fulfill his destiny as a gentleman of wealth and leisure; the world to him six seasons—Paris, London, Switzerland, the shooting box in Scotland, the country house in England, the south of France. He buys a palace, lives in it awhile and goes away. "So awfully dreary, doncherknow." He buys a yacht, tires of it, sells it and buys another. "Nothing like the water, doncherknow." The automobile craze caught him where he was weakest—for fast, fast, faster is the word—and he is now scudding and scorching over Continental byways, having found a new and costly toy—which perhaps accounts for some of the absentees from Nice. In a word, fortune's favorite is never happy except when he is giving proof that he can spend more money than his rival, yet wretched when he finds how little it brings him either of distinction or diversion.

To tell the truth, the women get on much better than the men. They still love to dance. It shows their faces. It parades their gowns. The men despise dancing. "Too fatiguing, doncherknow." It is so much easier to gamble and to flirt. Your professional beauty, on the other hand, has a deal to engage her—herself, to begin with; then clothes; then diamonds; ropes of pearls, and, finally, the men. If hard put to it, she can amuse herself of a rainy afternoon before her looking-glass; selfish and vain, and a philosopher. When the men are tired of one another or get broke they will come after her. She knows that, and she knows them—only too well. She has learned all their tricks and their manners, and can talk slang and scandal with them, smoke and drink with them, and often beat them at bridge or bacarrat.

For my part, I would embezzle no man of his happiness; not even his money; though sometimes I want to take one of these blase youngsters of two or three and twenty, who fancies he knows the world, and that outside the titles and the dollars there is nothing in it, and tell him what an ass he is, and put him in a Keeley cure for simpletons.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

The British war department is alarmed at the horse outlook. The development of the auto is diminishing the horse-breeding business, the class of horses demanded for war purposes is deteriorating, and foreign purchasers are draining the available supply.

The farmer does not know his power and seems slow to recognize his importance, declares Up-to-Date Farming. These will both dawn upon him one of these days—in fact, he has recognized them already, and then he will take his proper position among the people of the world—will come to the front.

Human nature is much like it was centuries ago, when the poet wrote of the very rich of the Augustan era of Rome: "The covetous man is always in want." He is in want, he has the longing of the beggar, though he is the possessor of tens of millions. And thus did Horace, ignorant perhaps of the Sermon on the Mount, picture in satire a trust magnate of the American republic of our day, relates the Washington Post. Solomon would have added some of our trusts to the things that "say not it is enough," if they had existed in his day.

An Austrian statistician publishes the results of curious examinations he has made as to the frequency of crime on the several days of the week. His investigations extended over several years and several provinces of the Austrian Empire. Of the 723 cases examined this is the result: Sunday, 254; Monday, 125; Tuesday, 69; Wednesday 62; Thursday, 62; Friday, 48; Saturday, 103. On Sundays, continues the New York World, when public houses are most frequented and most alcohol is consumed, most crime occurs; on Monday people are still under the influence of their Sunday potations, and the number recedes until Saturday, which is pay day. Saturday does not reach the figures of Sunday because the public houses are frequented only in the evening.

Contrary to the experience of Chicago and Buffalo after their expositions, St. Louis, to quote The Globe-Democrat, "has a building boom, a boom in postal receipts and a business boom generally." As one of the incidents of this booming spirit and the rejuvenation of the city by the big bridge, a Million club has been organized, whose object, as its name implies, is to increase the population of the city to the million mark, and the time limit set for this accomplishment is that of the next decennial census of the United States, says the New York Tribune. To achieve this aim, which seems a desirable thing to ambitious and enterprising St. Louis people, The Globe-Democrat says only two things are necessary: "Make the advantages of the city known and make the city worthy of its advantages."

Commandant Jan Louw, the Boer officer, who refused to lay down his arms when his fellow-countrymen surrendered to the British, and who fled to the Longberg mountains on the borders of German West Africa with his band of burgher fighters, has been successfully resisting the combined English and German forces in South Africa for more than two years. In June, 1902, when the Boer army capitulated, Louw fled with only about 300 men. Within the first year, however, this number was increased to 2000, and today he is said to have a combined force of 8000 sturdy warriors under his command. Many Boers still believe that their country can be reclaimed, and many of them look to Louw as the man who will start the next rebellion, the Argonaut states. There exists an understanding among the Boers and their sympathizers that the next uprising will be in 1906, and it is also stated that 15,000 men have agreed to respond to the commandant's call.

Killed Sweetheart and Himself.

Unrequited love led A. Brightman to kill Mrs. Charles H. Gurney and himself at Los Angeles, Cal.

British Steamer Detained.

The British steamer Carlisle was detained at Saigon on suspicion of carrying contraband of war.

Thorsby
Business Director

Commercial Club OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the S...

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicates...

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise

G. W. Freeman
SHOES, ETC.
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A. HORN
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E. H. Adams
General Merchandise
Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N HORNSBY
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"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOE

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Meat Market.

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Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby In...
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & S...
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGG...

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens

T...

VOL III.

GENERAL STATE...

Current News Garnered as ... the Plant of Repo...

To Manufacture Railroad Irons.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Birmingham ... and Casting Works, composed ... Boston capitalists, and proposing ... business at North Birmingham, ... articles of incorporation in the ... State court. The company is cap... ized at $60,000, and seems to be a ... of branch of the Kilby Locomo... and Machine Works, at Anni... Outside capital is also interes... in the concern.

The company proposes to manufa... all sorts of railroad iron, the ... riches etc. It is ... that ... plant of N... is ... the near f...

The ... of ... Kilby Locomotive Works, W. W. S... of Atlanta, ... W. Strangefellow is president and ... M. Kilby is treasurer and general ... nager.

Murdered and Robbed.

Woodlawn, Ala.—Isaac Whitten Wal..., a prominent citizens of Woodlawn, ... held up, robbed and shot to death ... 12:30 o'clock Friday morning with... twenty yards of his home, on Fifty... th street.

His body was found in a pool of ... od near where he was shot. The ... dications are that Walter resisted ... highwayman and fired one shot at ... A desperate struggle ensued. ... man who fired the fatal shot es... ed, leaving his revolver and cap ... the victim, taking with him the ... watch and a sum of money from ... body of the deceased.

Aged Man is Beaten to Death.

Opelika, Ala.—A special from Au... says: Edgar Hurt, an almos... less old man was cruelly beaten to ... th in his own yard here about 9 ... lock Wednesday night.

Mr. Hurt made his home with the ... ily of his brother, Walter, and last ... ht about 9 o'clock stepped out in ... back yard. Soon a groan was ... rd and a brief search discovered ... Hurt with his skull crushed in by ... low on the head over the right eye. ... was tenderly borne to the house. ... ll living, and anxious friends begged ... to tell them who had done the ... tardly deed.

Opposed to Foreigners.

Decatur, Ala.—The Business Men's ... gue at an enthusiastic meeting ... e has denounced in resolutions the ... ng of flooding the South with for... n immigrants. The resolutions set ... th that while labor is badly needed ... the whole Tennessee river valley of ... rth Alabama, the farmers are op... ed to the promiscuous importation ... shiftless and uneducated foreigners. ... e resolutions call for men from the ... rth and Northwest to come South ... stead of going to Canada and that ... h settlers will be welcomed with ... n arms.

Serious Shooting Near Hobson.

Vernon, Ala.—Last Sunday evening ... very serious shooting took place ... r Hudson, on the Southern rail... y, in this county. It seems that ... veral men got into a quarrel when ... Jim Wilson shot Mr. Dock Young. ... Mr. Younger died Tuesday morn... from the wound. The parties ... d near Hudson and had formerly ... n good friends.

The particulars of the tragedy are ... given.

Mr. Wilson left soon after the shoot... and is still at large.

Injured by a Train.

Birmingham, Ala.—Friday morning ... n T. Tabor was run over by a ... ght train at Keener station on the ... bama Great Southern railroad ... left leg was badly crushed, and it ... pected amputation will be neces... y. He was brought to the city, ... met by Gaudin Undertaking Com... y's ambulance and taken to St. ... cent's hospital, where arrange... nts had been made for his recep...

Receiver Appointed.

Cincinnati, O.—H. P. Boyden, for... city auditor, was appointed re... er for Holseman & Co., bankers ... brokers. Friday by United States ... e Thompson, bond being fixed at ... ,000. While no regular statement ... yet been issued, Mr. Holseman ... the firm's liabilities are about ... , and that the firm can event... y pay all claims in full.

Change of Venue Denied Williams.

Gadsden, Ala.—The change of ... e asked in the Williams murder ... was refused. Court will convene ... day morning, when the case will ... up again.

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BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
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Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 1, 1905. NO. 10

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

Current News Garnered as It Falls From the Plant of Report.

To Manufacture Railroad Irons.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Birmingham [illegible] and Casting Works, composed of capitalists, and proposing to [illegible] business at North Birmingham, has filed articles of incorporation in the [illegible] court. The company is capitalized at $[illegible], and seems to be a [illegible] of branch of the Kilby Locomotive and Machine Works, at Anniston. [illegible] capital is also interested in the [illegible] proposes to manufacture railroad iron, frogs, [illegible] is learned that the [illegible] at North Birmingham in the near future. [illegible] of the company are [illegible] Locomotive and [illegible] S. W. W. Stringfellow, [illegible] Scott, all of Anniston. W. Stringfellow is president and M. King treasurer and general [illegible].

Murdered and Robbed.

Woodlawn, Ala.—Isaac Whitten Walker, a prominent citizen of Woodlawn, was held up, robbed and shot to death at 12:30 o'clock Friday morning within twenty yards of his home, on Fifty-fourth street.

His body was found in a pool of blood near where he was shot. The indications are that Walter resisted the highwayman and fired one shot at him. A desperate struggle ensued, the man who fired the fatal shot escaped, leaving his revolver and cap near the victim, taking with him the dead watch and a sum of money from the body of the deceased.

Aged Man is Beaten to Death.

Opelika, Ala.—A special from Auburn says: Edgar Hurt, an almost helpless old man was cruelly beaten to death in his own yard here about 9 o'clock Wednesday night.

Mr. Hurt made his home with the family of his brother, Walter, and last night about 9 o'clock stepped out in the back yard. Soon a groan was heard and a brief search discovered Mr. Hurt with his skull crushed in by blows on the head over the right eye. He was tenderly borne to the house. Suffering and anxious friends begged him to tell them who had done the deadly deed.

Opposed to Foreigners.

Decatur, Ala.—The Business Men's league at an enthusiastic meeting here has denounced in resolutions the plans of flooding the South with foreign immigrants. The resolutions set forth that white labor is badly needed in the whole Tennessee river valley of North Alabama, the farmers are opposed to the promiscuous importation of [illegible] and uneducated foreigners. The resolutions call for men from the North and Northwest to come South instead of going to Canada and that the settlers will be welcomed with open arms.

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Vernon, Ala.—Last Sunday evening [illegible] shooting took place near Hobson, on the Southern railway, in this county. It seems that [illegible] got into a quarrel when [illegible] Williams shot Mr. Dock Young. Mr. Young died Tuesday morning from the wound. The parties all lived near Hobson and had formerly been good friends. The particulars of the tragedy are not given. Mr. Williams left soon after the shooting and is still at large.

Injured by a Train.

Birmingham, Ala.—Friday morning [illegible] was run over by a train at Keener station on the Georgia Southern railroad. His left arm is badly crushed, and it is thought amputation will be necessary. He was brought to the city, and by the Gaudin Undertaking Company's ambulance and taken to St. Vincent's hospital, where arrangements had been made for his reception.

Receiver Appointed.

Cincinnati, O.—H. P. Boyden, former city auditor, was appointed receiver for Holseman & Co., bankers and brokers, Friday by United States Judge Thompson, bond being fixed at $50,000. While no regular statement has yet been issued, Mr. Holseman says the firm's liabilities are about $[illegible], and that the firm can eventually pay all claims in full.

Change of Venue Denied Williams.

Cullman, Ala.—The change of venue asked in the Williams murder case was refused. Court will convene Tuesday morning, when the case will be taken up again.

Stores Are Flooded.

Gadsden, Ala.—The heaviest rainfall known in this section of the country fell in Attalla late Thursday afternoon, which flooded the streets, stores and churches, drowned hogs and did considerable damage to stocks of goods. The rain fell in torrents for an hour and all the stores on Fourth street were flooded to a depth of a foot or more, while the basement of the new Methodist church was badly flooded. Both Wills and Black creek are out of their banks, and Coosa river rose over five feet in a short time and is still rising.

From Ball Play and Ewing's mill comes news of a fearful rain, and the farmers state that what crops they had up are ruined. The rainfall in this section the past three weeks has been the heaviest known for years, and the farmers are far behind. Very little cotton has been planted, and it is now too late to put in any more, consequently the cotton crop in this section will be greatly reduced.

New Cocaine Ordinance.

Ensley, Ala.—The judiciary committee of the board of aldermen and city attorney, Capt. Romaine Boyd, held a meeting last night and prepared an anti-cocaine ordinance which will be up for adoption at the next meeting of the council on June 1st.

There is barely any chance of its failure to become a law, as the need for some sweeping ordinance has been noted a long time. The board worked on the cocaine evil for some time last year, but no real good has been accomplished. The increase of the evil among the large negro population of the city has caused the council to adopt stringent laws. The new ordinance will prohibit the sale of cocaine in the city and a violation of the ordinance will result in a very heavy fine.

Runaway Accident.

Cullman, Ala.—In a runaway Thursday afternoon about 6 o'clock, near Logan, a small town in the western portion of this county, Dr. B. M. Kinney, leading druggist at this place, was badly bruised up and a Mr. Dunwoody, traveling representative for Parke, Davis & Co., of New Orleans, had the misfortune of having his jaw broken and otherwise seriously injured.

The two gentlemen mentioned were out on a business trip and were driving at a rapid rate down a hill to avoid a heavy and fast approaching rain, when the horse became frightened, ran away and smashed the vehicle to pieces. At present the injured parties are resting easy, and while their injuries are exceedingly painful neither is likely to prove fatal.

Money Subscribed for Bridge.

Decatur, Ala.—Almost all of the subscriptions for stock in the new wagon, electric railway and foot bridge has been raised, and the people here are now waiting for a representative of the bridge people to come here to close up the matter and start to work. There is some talk of building an electric railway to Huntsville, twenty-five miles east of this city, on the Southern railway.

Lost An Arm By Accident.

Cullman, Ala.—By an accidental discharge of a gun Thursday afternoon a young man by the name of Herman Warnkey, living two miles north of this place, lost his right arm just above the elbow. The young man was out hunting and had set his gun up against the fence and rested his gun arm on the rail, when through some cause the weapon discharged with the above result.

Fertilizer Factory Increased.

Florence, Ala.—At a meeting of the directors of the Tennessee alley Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, at East Florence, the enlargement of the plant was decided upon and steps will be taken immediately to increase its capacity 300 per cent. The old Florence Roller Company's plant adjoining the fertilizer factory has been purchased and to this large brick building additions will be made. The fertilizer factory will be one of the largest in the state.

Married at First Sight.

Decatur, Ala.—Having never seen each other before their wedding day, William C. Holland, of Arlington, Washington state, and Mrs. Belle Parish, of Wright, Morgan county, have been married at the home of the bride. Courtship was carried on solely by mail. After an exchange of photographs, the groom came 3,000 miles to claim his bride. They will return to the Pacific coast.

FLEET ANNIHILATED.

In a Desperate Battle in the Korean Strait, the Russians are Bodily Defeated.

THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Captures Rear Admiral Nebogataff. Nineteen Warships Are Captured or Sunk. Gloom in Russia.

Washington, D. C.—A cablegram received here from American Minister Griscom, at Tokio, dated Monday, great victory. It says Admiral Togo reports that the result of the fighting of the fleets Saturday afternoon and evening were one battleship of the Borodino class sunk, and four other large vessels sunk, and two or three more vessels captured. All the large vessels of the Japanese fleet escaped injury.

Washington, D. C.—According to advices received by the navy department from Tokio the Japanese, in addition to the ships already named, captured the Russian battleship Sissoi Veliky, and the Russian flagship was seriously damaged.

Flower of Russian Navy Sunk.

Tokio.—In the battle fought Saturday in the Straits of Korea the Russian battleships Borodino and Alexander III, the armored cruisers Admiral Nakimoff, Dmitri Donskoi and Vladimer Monomach, the coast defense ironclad Admiral Oushakoff, the protected cruisers Svietlana and Jemotchug, the repair ship Kamtchatka and the cruiser Irtessin were sunk.

The battleships Orel and Nicolai I and the coast defense ironclads Admiral Seniavin and General Admiral Upraxine were captured.

The Borodino was a first-class battleship, completed in 1904, of 13,516 tons displacement and 16,000 horsepower, giving her a speed of about 18 knots. She had an armored belt of from four to nine inches of Krupp steel and from six to ten inches of armor over her gun positions and bulkheads. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, twelve 8-inch guns and over forty small and rapid-fire guns. Her crew numbered 740 officers and men.

The Alxeander III was a sister ship of the Borodino and was also completed in 1904.

The Admiral Nakimoff was an armored cruiser of 8,524 tons displacement and 9,000 indicated horsepower, giving her a speed of sixteen knots. She had eight inches of compound armor over her gun positions, carried eight 8-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns and about twenty smaller rapid-fire guns. She had a complement of about 567 officers and men.

Dmitri Donskoi.

The Dmitri Donskoi was an armored cruiser of 6,200 tons sheathed, of 7,000 indicated horsepower, and having a speed of about sixteen knots. She had an armored belt six inches thick and had ten inches of armor over her bulkheads and heavy gun positions. Her armament consisted of six 6-inch guns, ten 4.7-inch guns and sixteen quick firing guns. Her crew numbered 510 officers and men.

The Vladimer Monomach was a sheathed cruiser of 5,593 tons and 7,000 indicated horsepower. She was completed in 1885, had a belt of compound armor six to ten inches thick, a protected deck of two inches of steel and carried five 8-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns and eighteen quick-firing guns. Her crew consisted of 550 officers and men.

The Admiral Oushakoff, a coast defense ironclad, was of 4,649 tons displacement and 5,000 indicated horsepower. She was completed in 1895, had an armor ten inches thick, a protected deck of three inches of steel, and from seven to eight inches of armor over her heavy gun positions. Her armament consisted of four 9-inch guns, four 6-inch guns and six 1.8-inch guns, in addition to a number of smaller rapid-fire guns. Her speed as estimated at sixteen knots, and she carried 318 officers and men.

The Svietlana was a protected cruiser of 3,862 tons displacement; had 3,828 indicated horsepower, was completed in 1897 and had a speed of about twenty knots. She had a two-inch protected deck of steel and four inches of armor over her gun positions. Her armament consisted of six 5.9-inch (Canet) guns and ten 1.8-inch guns. She had a complement of 360 officers and men.

The protected cruiser Jemotchug was of 3,106 tons displacement and 17,000 indicated horsepower, giving her a speed of about twenty-three knots. She was completed in 1903, had a protected deck of two inches of steel and carried six 4-7-inch guns, six 1.8-inch guns and two 1.4-inch guns. Her crew numbered 340 officers and men.

The Repair Ship.

The repair ship Kamtchatka was a most important unit of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet. She is understood to have been fitted up with every scientific appliance available for the repair of warships, and was described as being a "floating work-shop." She was launched at the new Almiralty yard, St. Petersburg, November 1, 1902. She was of 7,200 tons displacement, was capable of carrying 3,500 tons of coal and mounted six small quick-firing guns. She had transportation accommodations for thirty-two officers and 1,000 men.

The Irtessin was probably an auxiliary cruiser, but her name is not given in any of the naval lists available.

The battleship Orel is a sister ship of the Borodino, and carried the same complement of officers and men.

The battleship Nicolai II is of 9,672 tons displacement and 8,000 indicated horsepower, giving her a speed of about fourteen knots. She is sheathed, and although completed as far back as 1892, was thoroughly overhauled in 1900. She has a compound armor belt four to six inches thick, has a steel protected deck two and one-half inches thick and has six to ten inches of armor (compound) over her gun positions. Her armament consists of two 12-inch guns, four 9-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns and twelve quick-firing guns, in addition to a number of small rapid-fire guns. Her complement is 604 officers and men.

The coast defense ironclad, Admiral Seniavin, is a sister ship of the Admiral Oushakoff.

Annihilated.

Tokio.—It is officially announced that Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet has been practically annihilated. Nineteen warships have been sunk or captured, and two transports and two torpedo boat destroyers have been sunk.

Nebogatoff Captured.

Tokio.—Rear Admiral Nebogatoff (former commander of the fourth division of the Pacific fleet and recently commander of the information squadron, composed of scouts and merchantmen), with 3,000 other Russians, is among the prisoners captured by the Japanese. Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky appears to have escaped.

The battle began Saturday morning and the Japanese are still in pursuit of the Russians.

Many Sunk.

Washington, D. C.—An official telegram from Tokio states that Admiral Togo reports to his government that the total losses sustained by the Russian fleet Saturday and Sunday were: Two battleships, one coast defense armor clad, five cruisers, two special service ships and three destroyers—all sunk. In addition there were captured two battleships, two coast defense armor clads, one special service ship, one destroyer and over 3,000 prisoners. Admiral Togo adds that the Japanese squadron was undamaged.

Eight Captains Drowned.

London.—A dispatch to the London Evening News from Tokio says eight captains of Russian warships were drowned during the naval battle of Saturday in the Straits of Korea.

Despair Settles Over Russia.

St. Petersburg.—At the admiralty Monday absolutely nothing was known of the naval battle in the far east except the news contained in the dispatches of the Associated Press. The general impression produced by the cable message undoubtedly was extremely gloomy. While Admiral Rojestvensky was expected to pay the price for reaching his haven at Vladivostok, the complete loss of two of his four best battleships, besides several other warships, with heavy damage to other ships which such havoc indicates, is admitted to spell disaster unless the Japanese suffered correspondingly. For this reason news from Vladivostok, where the first communication with the Russian fleet will be established, is awaited with intense anxiety. The admiralty calculates that wireless communication with Vladivostok may be established as early as this afternoon or tonight, but as all dispatches must first go to the emperor, the news is not likely to reach the public until tomorrow. It is a matter of general comment that the most reliable information received up to the time the official announcement was sent out from Tokio came by way of Washington.

Used Torpedoes.

Some of the foreign press dispatches were very confusing, but everything seems to indicate that Togo delivered a series of desperate torpedo attacks during Saturday night with the support of his heavy ships. The reported sinking of so many ships, it is believed, might also be partially due to mines sown ahead of the advancing Russian columns. The belief is also strengthened that Rojestvensky was forced, in order to secure homogeneity in speed and fighting power, to divide his fleet, only a single division passing the straits of Korea, the other going around Japan. The Straits of Korea division, however, evidently included the pick of the Russian fleet, the Borodino and Orel being two of the four best battleships. It is possible that Admiral Rojestvensky transferred his flag from the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff to the Borodino or Orel before the fight, in order to prevent the concentration of the fire on his own ship. Captain Sreberlanikoff, of the Borodino, and Captain Ignitieff, of the Orel, are regarded as extremely capable officers.

Black Pessimism.

Owing to the decision of the newspapers to suspend Monday publications, only telegrams are being printed on fly sheets. The Novoe Vremya alone comments editorially on the battle, under the caption, "The Hour of Fate Has Struck." The paper says:

"Russia has been reproached with putting too much trust in God, sending too many ikons to the war and not enough men. The result is now, in the language of the Americans, in the hands of 'the men behind the guns.' We Russians will be patient until the full results are known."

Black pessimism reigns among the public.

Victory Is "Overwhelming."

Washington, D. C.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister here, has received a cablegram from his government relating to the naval engagement of Saturday and Sunday, which, he said, while lacking in detail, conveyed the information that the Japanese victory had been "absolute and overwhelming."

Judge Randolph Killed.

Montgomery, Ala.—Judge Francis C. R. Randolph, former probate judge of this county, was shot and killed Saturday afternoon by his cousin, John Randolph, in front of the latter's office. Two shots were fired from a pump gun, both taking effect. One went in the heart and the other in the neck. Either would have proven fatal. John Randolph was arrested and is now in jail.

It is understood by the friends of John Randolph that the judge had threatened his life and rumor has it that he has been living in dread of trouble for several weeks, if not months. One rumor is to the effect that Judge Randolph had written John Randolph, of whom he had demanded $500, saying that he would call on him for it and if he did not get it he would know the reason why.

This afternoon he called at the time appointed and when he made his demand with threats John Randolph drew his pistol. The judge began retreating from the office, attempting at the same time to draw his pistol. As he reached the sidewalk John Randolph fired twice, both balls taking effect. John Randolph refuses to talk.

Postoffice Appointments.

Washington, D. C.—Rural routes ordered established August 1: Akron, Hale county, route 1, population 424, houses 100; Calera, Shelby county, route 1, population 462, houses 110; Danville, Morgan county, routes 1 and 2, population 890, houses 223; Hugint, Fayette county, route 1, population 416, houses 92; Lection, Jackson county, route 1, population 530, houses 133; Vernon, Lamar county, route 4, population 441, houses 105.

Postmasters appointed: Double Springs, Winston county, M. C. Curtis; Warrenton, Marshall county, James P. Morrow.

American Yacht Won.

The Lizard, Eng.—The American yacht Atlantic was the first to cross the line in the great international race across the Atlantic ocean. As the Atlantic passed the line south of The Lizard lighthouse, at 9:15 p. m. Monday, a gun was fired from the German cruiser Pfeil, the stakeboat which arrived early in the evening, while rockets were sent up from Lloyd's signal station and fog horns were blown at the lighthouse.

Choate Says Farewell.

London, Eng.—Mr. Choate, the retiring American ambassador, and Mrs. Choate called at Buckingham palace to bid farewell to the king and queen. The visit was made at the special request of their majesties, who desired to say good-bye to Mrs. Choate as well as to the ambassador.

Two Kentuckians Killed.

London, Ky.—News reached here from Otter Creek, Clay county, that A. E. Ewars and Thomas Frederick were killed in a fight over the rent of a house. Ewars shot and killed Frederick, whereupon James Jackson, a son-in-law of Frederick, shot Ewar through the heart. All parties are prominent and a feud is feared.

Professional Cards.

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William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
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PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
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I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

F. M. Foshee, of Clanton, is with the above house and would be pleased to have all Chilton county people call on him.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

Hearing Set in Perjury Case.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Judge Samuel Davis, of Marshall, who is the special judge to try the case of former Lieutenant Governor Lee on the charge of perjury, has set the case for hearing on June 14th.

Struck by Lightning.

Hartford, Ala.—Lightning struck three girls here, killing two of them instantly. There is very little chance for the recovery of the third.

The Willow

Willow, leaning with your fingers
Soft on face that never lingers,
Ever changing, ever flowing
To a bourne beyond your knowing;
Bending joyfully yet plaining,
As you wooed him to remaining
With the aspect of the minute
You caress, forever in it!
Willow lithe, you seem to capture
Passion in its utmost rapture,
All the joy of lover's presence,
All the charm of evanescence!

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A PLAN WITH TWO EDGES

BY J. C. PLUMMER

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"You see," said John Pegley, "luck is dead against me. I've had it on my tongue's end to ask Miss Phipps to marry me for six months. I've polished up the words so that I'm sure she would say 'yes,' if she could only hear 'em, but I can't get a chance. The moment I get alone with her and get my mouth open to say those words some one always breaks in, either her mother or that fool Dempsey who's dangling after her."

"Why don't you write 'em and send 'em by post?" asked the Captain.

"Because they were made up to be spoken, and it took six months nearly to get 'em together. They wouldn't go well written. They must be spoken."

"There never was a head wind," remarked Captain Holly, impressively, "but what, with a right handlin' of the braces and the wheel, some sort of progress can be made. I can rig a plan to have those words of your'n spoke as easy as twistin' a line over a belayin' pin."

Mr. Pegley looked at his friend admiringly.

"Now," said the Captain, "suppose I ask Miss Nora Phipps to go sailing in my boat down to Crane Island. She'd go in a minute, for no one has a better boat in the harbor. Suppose, as we go down to the boat, we should happen to meet you and ask you to go along. When we gets to the Island I may walk up and look at the rocks, and you and Nora could walk along the beach—"

"Captain!" cried Mr. Pegley, "you're a genius."

"My conscience isn't clear, my lad," retorted the Captain. "I'm no marryin' man myself, and I'm not anxious to get other people to make fools of themselves. No wife for Thomas Holly, my lad."

"Thank you for the plan," cried Pegley, wringing his hand. "It's grand."

In a new pea jacket Captain Holly walked down the wharf in company with Nora Phipps, the prettiest girl in Redham. Suddenly from behind a pile of goods appeared Mr. John Pegley looking as little like a man taken unawares as possible.

In response to the cordial invitation of Captain Holly to accompany them on a sail to Crane Island, Mr. Pegley, with a clumsy feint of doubt if business would permit him the outing, consented, and the party were about to embark, when Nora asked them to wait a few moments.

"Why, we are all ready," expostulated the Captain.

"Mother's going," said Nora, innocently, "and we must wait for her."

The Captain looked at Mr. Pegley with consternation written legibly on his bronzed countenance, and Mr. Pegley looked seaward with all sorts of expressions on his face.

A tall, somewhat bony female came

"Captain!" cried Mr. Pegley, "you're a genius!"

rapidly down the wharf, and joined them.

"We're very much obleeged for the hinvitation, Captain," said Mrs. Phipps, "hit's so 'ot and dusty in the town."

Captain Holly said nothing, though the muscles of his throat worked curiously.

Probably with a view of making the boat sail better, Captain Holly, having seated himself in the stern, piled lunch baskets and wraps in such a way as to form a barricade between himself and Mrs. Phipps, but that lady's somewhat rasping voice easily overleaped this obstruction and kept the Captain busy on the trip to the Island.

When Crane Island was reached the Captain ran his boat alongside a small wharf and the occupants disembarked. Mr. Pegley at once led Miss Nora along the beach, and Mrs. Phipps expressed a longing to visit the rocks in the center of the Island.

Now, the expedition had been undertaken for the express purpose of affording Mr. John Pegley an uninterrupted opportunity of telling Miss Nora Phipps that he loved her. It was a plan of the Captain's, and he felt a laudable pride in it. The instincts of self-preservation told him plainly not to be alone with the dan-

For three mortal hours did Captain Holly and Mrs. Phipps parade the beach.

gerous Mrs. Phipps, but to keep with Pegley and Nora meant a wreck of the plan. Captain Holly walked towards the rocks with Mrs. Phipps.

"Nora's a lot of hadmirers," said Mrs. Phipps, "heverybody runs hafter a pretty face. My husband who's dead and in 'eaven never cared for beauty."

"Billy Phipps was a man who was easy pleased," said Captain Holly, doing justice to his dead acquaintance.

Mrs. Phipps looked darkly at the Captain.

"'E looked for deeper wirtues than a pretty face," she retorted, with acerbity.

"When Nora gets married Hi'll be hall alone," continued Mrs. Phipps, in depressed tones.

The sweat came out on the Captain, and he looked anxiously towards the beach. He could have weighed anchor in this time, and surely a man could ask a woman to marry him within the same space.

As they debouched from behind the rocks, to the Captain's confounding, he beheld Pegley and Nora in the boat some distance from the shore, the former plying the oars.

"Ahoy," bellowed the Captain, "what are you about?"

"Be back in a jiffy," yelled Pegley, in return, "only a little row."

"Look out for the tide," shouted the Captain anxiously.

Pegley promptly sought to return to the Island, but the tide was too strong for him and the boat drifted rapidly towards the town.

"Hoist sail and come back, you can't make it rowing," halloed the Captain.

But Mr. Pegley knew nothing about sailing, and he valued his life, so, with a despairing wave of his hand towards the Island, he allowed the boat to drift with the tide.

The Captain said something which made Mrs. Phipps place her hands over her ears.

"My 'usband never swore," she said reproachfully.

"We're marooned," growled the Captain.

"What's that?" asked Mrs. Phipps.

"Why, we're left on the bloody Island, and I don't know when we'll get off of it."

Mrs. Phipps screamed.

"What will the people say? They'll say Hi've heloped with you."

"No they won't cried the Captain, desperately, "they'll know nobody would run away with you."

"Hi can never face the people again unless—" but Mrs. Phipps was speaking to the air. Captain Holly was running down the beach.

Arriving at a nook in the rocks he sat down and wiped his brow.

"What made you run so fast?" gasped Mrs. Phipps, appearing at the mouth of the nook.

The Captain adroitly changed an expression on his lips to, "I was hunting for a ship to take us off."

"Hit's real cozy in here," said Mrs. Phipps, seating herself by the Captain, "hit'd be a nice place for a 'oneymoon."

"I'll go down to the beach," exclaimed the Captain, "there might be a ship in sight."

"Hi'll go with you," said Mrs. Phipps, "Hi'm tired of sittin'."

For three mortal hours did Captain Holly and Mrs. Phipps parade the beach until a passing tug spied them and bore them to the town.

"Captain," said Mr. Pegley, the next morning, addressing the Captain, who was wrapped in Cimmerian gloom," your plan was a first rate one; there was only one thing made it not work. Nora had accepted Dempsey the night before."

"The plan worked all right," groaned the Captain, "my plans always have somethin' in 'em. I'm engaged to Mrs. Phipps."

HOW TO EAT A SEED ORANGE.

No Spoon Is Used According to the West Indian Method.

"When I was in Jamaica," said a New York man just back from the West Indies, "a native got to talking to me about their oranges.

"I asked him if they raised navels. He said no, not to any extent, and that he considered the navel an inferior orange, anyway. I maintained that there is nothing better in the way of a fruit than a good California or Florida navel orange. I said that the seeds and the thick fiber in a seed orange make it disagreeable to eat and spoil the flavor.

"The trouble is,' he answered, 'you do not know how to eat a seed orange.'

"Then he showed me, illustrating with some of his own seed oranges. You peel the orange, taking care to pare just inside the white inner skin. When that is done you have laid bare the outer wall of each of those little sections of which an orange is composed.

"Then you divide these sections, one by one, and, putting this peeled edge in your mouth, suck. You get the juice and some of the pulp, but none of the fiber and none of the seeds, which hang close to the inner wall of the section.

"This is better than eating it with a spoon for two reasons. In the first place, after you have had the spoon in your mouth once or twice it grows warm and spoils the coolness of the fruit. In the second place, the spoon method has a tendency to make the juice fly, and that is disagreeable for your neighbors as well as yourself.

"I learned to eat the native orange in the native fashion, and now I think that the seed orange and not the navel is the king of fruits."

Traced Through Photograph.

Justice B. Nathan of Alton, received a letter recently from Mrs. H. T. Robinson, of Richmond, Mo., containing his photograph, which the sender inclosed to the postmaster at Alton, directing him to deliver the letter to the original of the photograph, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mrs. Robinson wanted to ascertain the relatives of a Mrs. Elizabeth Tunnbridge Jepson, who died at Richmond, Mo., and was buried on her birthday, Christmas day. Mrs. Jepson and Justice Nathan were born at Kent, England. She had frequently spoken to friends of her fellow townsman in Alton, but her friends could not recall his name, and Mrs. Robinson depended upon the postmaster at Alton to deliver the letter to the original of the photograph.

Mrs. Jepson left an estate to her blood relatives in England. Justice Nathan was asked to supply their names and addresses, which he readily did.

Lazy Jim.

He was lazy, truly lazy,
Full of sloth and indolence;
His ideas weren't hazy,
But he couldn't see the sense
In a ceaseless round of labor,
So he shirked upon his neighbor.

"Lazy Jim," the neighbors called him,
And he answered to the name,
Often o'er the coals they hauled him,
Cared he not nor did he blame
Any one for carping, chiding—
What to him was their deriding?

Only at their trouble laughing,
Caring naught for hardships, he;
Of the golden sunshine quaffing,
Lying prone beneath a tree,
Watching birds and bees together
In the pleasant summer weather.

"Tain't no use in allers fretting,"
He'd remark in lazy drawl,
"All the sun an' shine forgetting;
Mebbe we won't live till fall;
So let's lie and take it easy
Where the air is sweet and breezy."
—Illinois State Journal.

To a Hat Thief.

You cannot steal a hat with impunity in New Zealand. Someone has dared to venture upon an exchange of headgear in our furthermost Colony, the result being the insertion of the following "agony" in the local press:

"A Brand-new Felt Hat was 'exchanged' at a local hotel last Thursday, and has not been returned. If the present owner should escape hanging, it is the late owner's devout wish that the lightning may strike through the hat into his miserable skull, and convince him that he is a low-down thief and a disgrace to an honest hat."—London Answers.

From Appearances.

In a certain home where the stork recently visited there is a six-year-old son of inquiring mind. When he was first taken in to see the new arrival, he exclaimed:

"Oh, mamma, it hasn't any teeth! Oh, mamma, it hasn't any hair!"

Then, clasping his hands in despair, he cried: "Somebody has done us! It's an old baby."

WOULD NOT BE KISSED.

American's Objection to Osculation Astonished Foreigners.

This is the true story of how a certain pianist who has been amusing New York with his music and his manners, got possession of his muffler. He saw it first—the muffler that became his own—on the neck of a man to whom he had just been introduced.

"I like your muffler," he said, by way of conversation. "I give you a dollar for your muffler."

"Extremely flattered, I'm sure; but I don't care to sell out just at present," replied the American.

"I give you a dollar," reiterated the pianist serenely. "The muffler will be second hand. A dollar is a good price."

The American pulled the muffler from his neck. "Accept it with my compliments," he said, wearily. "Keep your money, and be—so good as to accept the muffler."

The pianist was overjoyed. "Generous man," he exclaimed with tears in his voice. "I kiss you for that." Spreading out his arms he rushed on the American.

"I'll be hanged if you do!" cried the intended victim, who proceeded to grasp the piano pounder by the shoulders and shake him until his teeth rattled.

The musician recovering his breath as the American was vanishing out of the door.

"Men of your country are so cold, so very cold," he remarked to a bystander.

Depth to Plant a Tree.

As to the depth to plant a tree, it seems to be the general idea that the future prosperity of the tree is proportionate to the depth and firmness with which it is placed in the ground, and the percentage that plant too shallow is almost too insignificant to be worth considering, for the sinning is all in the opposite direction.

Look for the mark made by the earth on the trunk of the tree when it stood in the nursery, and going by that, you will make no mistake. The roots want warmth, light and moisture, such as they receive when placed properly, but when hermetically sealed two to three feet in the ground, it is impossible to develop any vigorous root action while contending against the terribly handicaping conditions. Give your tree plenty of feeding ground, plenty of good, fibrous earth, and if the place of planting is not naturally suitable, dig it out deep and put in what is needed.—Suburban Life.

Success.

Success is not for him of folded hands,
Sitting with slothful limbs beside life's gate,
Yielding his strength to pleasure's silken bands,
With ease and idleness for bride and mate,
Nor yet is it for him who takes each hour
And robs it of such joy as it may hold—
Then slumbers by the path that leads to power,
Till age creeps on him thus, and finds him old.

But rather is success for him who comes
Full of high purpose and with soul elate,
Strong set to riddle out life's tangled sums—
And passed thus through work's wide open gate;
Putting aside the weakening foible—ease;
Passing his slumbering brother on the way;
Treading beneath his feet the lures that please—
To stand at last where night gives place to day!
—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

Vast Increase in Immigration.

Immigration into the United States will rise this year to astonishing proportions if the record for the first quarter of the current year be maintained to its close. Over 11,000 foreigners arrived in New York in two days in March, an unprecedented showing. The number of arrivals during the first quarter of 1905 has never been exceeded during a like period in former years. It is probable that the immigration this year will be double that of 1904. Extraordinary efforts are being made to furnish transportation. Ships hitherto engaged in other service are in demand for the transportation of the coming hosts from Europe and steerage accommodations are booked ahead for several months. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Boasts of Her Ugliness.

Up to the present time Mlle. Polaire, the French actress, held the distinction of being the only woman in the world who boasted of her uglinoss. The divorce courts of New York have developed a full-sized rival. On the stand Mrs. Martha Pierce exclaimed: "I know I am ugly—that is why I lost my husband's love!" This experience is quite contrary to the dictum of the great French sage, Balzac, who said: "The ugly woman who has won the love of a man keeps it always." It also was contrary to the dictum of the now celebrated John Hoch, who asserts that the homeliest woman may be made lovely by the man who makes up his mind to consider her so.

Sassafras Tea His Tonic.

The odor of the sassafras tea circulates around the private office of Acting Secretary Adee in the state department, Washington, these days. Two months in the year Mr. Adee drinks tea, but in March and April he brews sassafras by way of spring medicine. He has a tiny brewing outfit tucked away in his desk and when the thirst comes upon him he boils a little water and makes him a cup of tea. And no matter what weighty international problem is under discussion Mr. Adee sets it aside for a few minutes when the time for such refreshment arrives.

Toboggan on the Grass

One-half the world's coasters doesn't know how the other half coasts. The Canadian has his toboggan, the mountaineer his ski, the rustic easterner his home-made sled for ankle-deep snow in zero weather, the city boy his wheeled coaster for paved streets, but here, on the hillsides of suburban San Francisco, a boy may coast without snow, without a cement walk or an asphalt street—without even a coaster. All he needs is to mount a piece of board on the top of a hillside where there is a vacant lot covered with dry "sticker grass," and away he goes like a sandbag out of a balloon, whooping, screeching in wild excitement and boundless joy.

It is a dangerous sport, but no boy loves it less for that. Even full grown men have been known to break faith with life insurance companies, forget their duty to housemates given them to keep their trousers in order and throw themselves for a mad hour into this intoxicating frolic.

Foxtail grass, or "sticker grass," as it is commonly called, is the terror of gardeners. The seed head of foxtail is borne on a rod-like stem that, as the season advances, bec... and sleek, like wire ... sand. In this state, begi... in the latter part of Ma... makes of every hillsi... it appears an unrivaled co...

June is the ideal mon... coasting. Sometimes th... dry enough in May, son... been spoiled for later ... Fourth of July fires, bu... June day, if you will w... slopes of Bernal Height... mount, you may find b... this sport either singly o... Occasionally a long board ... a precipitous descent, w... steersman in front and a... boys squatter along up... length. On the downwa... of the coasters are usua... ginning, commonly, with... ed farthest back. . O... watched them and I have ... one of these courageo... seriously hurt. Some... strikes a stone, swing... lects a new course, ... living thing.—San Fran... icle.

Took Payment in Live

Chief among the stock owners was John Chisholm, whose brand was on thousands of range cattle. Billy worked for Chisholm a short time, but soon he had his inevitable quarrel with his employer. It was over a question of wages, Billy claiming that Chisholm had not squared their account. Only the fact that Chisholm was surrounded by a guard of hard-fighting cowboys, with reputations as "killers," kept him from assassination when he and the young desperado parted. As it was, Billy managed finally to exact a terrible penalty from Chisholm. It is more than likely that the Kid swore his vendetta against Chisholm and other cattle owners simply as a matter of course instead of a punctilious affair of principle.

Billy would naturally take sides with the rustlers, who were making life miserable for honest men in Lincoln county. He soon became a leader of the desperate crew and was in the thick of many of the deadly encounters that took place during the course of the "war." It is estimated that he put a round dozen of notches on his gun handle during this fiercest of range feuds, every not... ing a human life. Two ... were a sheriff and his ... had driven him and part of ... into an adobe house.

One day the Kid turned ... of the Chisholm cow camps. ... not forgotten his old ... cattle king of the Pecos. ... the cowboys were at a fi... supper and twenty yards ... rett Howell was bobbing ... Billy rode up to Howell and ... if he worked for John C... being answered in the affir... Kid shot the cowboy through ... at the same time crying in ... pitched voice, "Well, the ...

The cowboys at the ... their feet as they saw ... fall, but Bill's revolver ... more and two of them fell ... covering the remaining cowb... his revolver, Billy strode ... sage:

"You tell John Chisholm ... me money. I'll credit him with ... the bill every time I kill ... men. If I kill him the ... wiped out."—Outing.

How "Jap" Soldiers Figh

In the grand assault commencing Aug. 19, the immortal Ninth regiment of the Japanese army was ordered to cross the field to the foot of the slope on which lay, dead and dying, many of the men of the regiment which had gone before. The colonel, Takagagi, surveying the task set for his regiment, sent back a report that it was not feasible. The brigade-general, Ichinobe, replied hotly that one regiment was enough to take one battery. Takagagi stepped out of the ravine, in which he had been seeking shelter, at the head of his command. Before, he had been marching, as colonels usually do, in the rear, while his line-officers led the advance. Now, he leaped forward up the slope, out in front of his men. A dozen paces from the ravine he fell with four bullets through his breast. The lieutenant-colonel took up the lead and was shot a few yards farther on. The majors were wiped out. Every captain but one went down. The last captain, Nashimoto, in charge of D company, found himself, at length, under the Chinese wall with sev... Looking down upon the ... plain, protected for the mom... the sharpshooters above, wit... handful of heroes, a mile and a ... in advance of the main body ... Japanese army, he grew glo... the success of his attempt. ... den he concluded that he cou... Port Arthur with his seventeen ... He started in to do it. There ... only the wall ahead—the wall ... few machine guns—beyond, th... itself—a five minutes' run work... brought him to the crest ... the wall and fell across it—his ... bullet-broken. Eight of his m... over, scaling the height beyond ... Wangtai, or the Watch Tower ... to which the Russian generals ... ly rode on horseback to surv... battlefield. On this slope for ... months, in full sight of both ... the sight lay rotting. The ... referred to them as "The Ja... Garrison."—"Hell at Port Arth... Richard Barry, in Everybody's ... zine.

Northward

Under the high unclouded sun
That makes the ship and shadow one,
I sail away as, from the fort,
Booms sullenly the noonday gun.

The odorous airs blow thin and fine,
The sparkling waves like emeralds shine
The lustre of the coral reefs
Gleams whitely through the tepid brine.

And glitters o'er the liquid miles
The jewled ring of verdant isles,
Where generous Nature holds her court
Of ripened bloom and sunny smiles.

Encinctured by the faithful seas
Inviolate gardens lend the breeze
Where flaunt like giant-warders plumes
The pennants of the cocoa-trees.

Enthroned in light and bathed in balm,
In lonely majesty and calm
Blesses the isles with waving hands—
High-priest of the eternal calm.

Yet Northward with an equal mind
I steer my course, and leave behind
The rapture of the ... [illegible]
The wooing of the ... [illegible]

For here o'er Nat... [illegible]
Falls far and near ... [illegible]
Cast from the ... [illegible]
Of one dark thought.

I know that in the ... [illegible]
The Lotos Nurses ... [illegible]
And fate for ... [illegible]
Where endless ... [illegible]

O strong, fair ... [illegible]
O South, too ... [illegible]
Why need ye not ... [illegible]
The free can ... [illegible]

May God upon ... [illegible]
Send Love and ... [illegible]
And Freedom's ... [illegible]
Forever o'er the ...

And here, in that ... [illegible]
Shall Victoria Beatrix ...
And blushing out ...
In radiance deck ...

World Is Narrowing Dow

Where are the forbidden cities of our youth? Samarcand, which Arminius Vambery could only penetrate in disguise at the risk of his life, has become familiar as a household word. Khiva, the whilom inviolate, can be visited by any traveler who can get his passport visaed by the governor-general of Russian Turkestan. Merv, the historic entrepot of an oasis once inaccessible, is now a Russian railway station. Lhasa has been unveiled by the Younghusband expedition. Anybody can go by rail from Joppa to Jerusalem, and the day is not far distant when the iron horse will run snorting past the tomb of Mohammed at Medina, and land passengers within eyeshot of the Black Stone of Mecca. The Sultan Abdul Ham... as Commander of the ... ture of the title trans... by the last Abbassids ... thorized and helped to finance ... struction of a railway from ... to the holy cities of Islam. ... the line has been pushed from ... est continuously inhabited ... earth southward through Sy... point near Petra, which was ... frontier fortress of the Roma... which commands the road ... to Egypt, and which is less ... hundred miles distant from ... of Akabah, the most easterly ... two bays which protrude like ... from the head of the Red Sea.—... per's Weekly.

What It Is to L...

CONTE...

As... [illegible]
...ong... [illegible]
...ast two years ha... [illegible]
...nstodian of his Lares and ... [illegible]
...ered him with ... [illegible]
"Well?" she que... [illegible]
...uttering like white ... [illegible]
...e Dresden.

He did not reply at ... [illegible]
...esco leaned coaxingly ... [illegible]
...-stray curiously, and a ... [illegible]
...g shadow coming ... [illegible]
...ope it isn't anything unpleasant—"

"Oh, no—not exactly, ... in the way you mean." Ashleigh ... sitting back in his chair in a ... contemplative way, and regarding her with a dubious expression. "I was just wondering," he pursued, "whether you would rather go to the ... this evening or remain at home with me? I find that I shall be ... late, but perhaps Kendrix ...

"Kendrix, indeed! Why, you ... her will you ever outgrow your ... fancy? Which do you suppose I would rather do?"

"That settles it then. I was a bit worried for fear you might be disappointed."

A little laugh that sounded to Ashleigh like the music of gurgling water bubbled up to her lips.

Francesco left her chair and, going over to where he sat, rested two soft, pink palms on his shoulders. "I don't believe there are any two people in the world quite as happy as ourselves," she said, letting her hand slip up till they touched his cheeks. After a moment he rose and kissed her for answer. A servant came in to clear the table, and they went back to the cozy little sitting room, where the light from pretty, rose-shaded candles glowed warm and mellow.

Ashleigh gave his attention to some accounts he had brought up from the office and Francesco went to the piano. A half hour passed, and tiring of her music, she went over to the fireplace and threw herself into a pile of ... leather chair that almost swallowed her up. She stretched out the tips of her slippered feet to the brass fender, and watched the sleepy heart of pink and purple coals with mingled eyes.

After awhile, Ashleigh put down his papers, and drawing up a hassock, sat down beside her, taking one of her strong brown hands over her dainty white one that rested carelessly on the arm of her chair.

For some time ... [illegible]
...onth, he gave her ... [illegible]
...little pressure. ... [illegible]
...thoughts," he said, smiling up into her half-closed eyes.

"Are you just awfully anxious to know?"

"I am ... [illegible]
...he asked.
...ch ... [illegible]
...answer immediately, and ... his head ... [illegible]
...ward ... [illegible]

"Well?" he asked, gravely.

H... [illegible]
...were ... [illegible]
"... she responded after a ... "I was thinking of ... [illegible]
...and I was wondering"—her voice fell to a ... [illegible]
...last."

... threw her ... [illegible]
...vaguely conscious of some ... [illegible]
...indefinable change.

"I don't understand," he said, almost harshly, as though under a sting.

She made no reply in response, but the shadow faded more nearly from her face. Then, after a while,

What It Is to Live

The grapple fate as I fearlessly
Do wage with stubborn, stern decree
Let me be armed, the terror lies
Beneath our feet; recoils and dies;

To look beyond, content to wait
And dignify our low estate
By bending lower, e'er to seek
To help the fallen, lift the weak;

To take no backward step—to-wit,
Be sure that each ascends a bit,
To love the best, the best to give—
This is the meaning solved, to live.

—Boston Transcript.

CONFESSED

By NELLIE CRAVEY GILMORE

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Ashleigh glanced questionably across the table at his wife. That "lucky star," who for the last year had been the faithful guardian of his Lares and Penates—of his loyal heart—answered with smiling eyes.

"What are those white butterflies above you?" she queried, her soft hands clasped.

Ashleigh did not reply at once, and Francesco leaned coaxingly across the table. Presently, and a tiny, dawn-like shadow coming into her face, "I have done anything unpleasant——"

"Not exactly; not in the way you mean." Ashleigh laughed, leaning back in his chair in a little quizzical way, and regarding her with a curious expression. "I was wondering," he pursued, "whether you would rather go to that ball or remain at home with me, for I shall be somewhat disappointed if Mrs. Kendrix——"

"Oh!" Why, you silly boy! You'll never outgrow your indifference. Which do you suppose I would prefer?"

"Guess it then. I was a bit afraid you might be disappointed."

A little laugh that sounded to Ashleigh like the music of gurgling water came to her lips.

Francesco left her chair and, going over to where he sat, rested two soft, white hands on his shoulders. "I don't believe there are any two people in the world as happy as ourselves," she said, letting her hands fall until they touched his cheeks. Ashleigh rose and kissed her tenderly. A servant came in to clear the table, and they went back into the cozy little sitting-room, where Francesco, pretty, rose-skirted cannot show to warm and mellow.

Ashleigh gave his attention to some papers he had brought up from the office, and Francesco went to the piano. Taking her seat, and tiring of her music, she cast over to the fireplace where she curled herself into a prodigious chair that almost swallowed her. She stretched out the tips of her slippered feet to the brass fender and watched the sleepy bed of pink coals with musing eyes.

Ashleigh put aside his papers and, lying upon a hassock, sat looking up at her, her hands over her dainty head, her feet crossed enticingly on the fender.

Presently the latter spoke. Pressing her fingers a playful moment on his lips, for your thoughts, smiling up into his face, "I hope it isn't anything unpleasant to matter so long as it is the one real love?"

"I hope it isn't anything unpleasant?" matter so long as it is the one real love?"

Francesco had drawn a little away from him, and looking at her closely, he noticed that the brightness of tears was in her eyes, and the pink quite gone from the delicate curving cheek. He had never seen her that way before, and a wave of apprehension swept over him.

"I wish you would tell me what it is is worrying you to-night?" He leaned toward her suddenly, touching the loosened heap of shining brown curls with gentle, persuasive fingers. "What is it, Francesco? What is the trouble?"

There was complete silence for a moment. An almost imperceptible glow overspread her face, losing itself abruptly in a quick rush of pallor. She winced involuntarily, but forced a smile to disguise the deep shadows that clung insistently to her eyes. "Nothing," she returned, "nothing at all—unless, perhaps—I am a little out of gear." Her voice broke, but he did not appear to notice her emotion. She sat very still and silent for a long time. Once or twice she drew in her breath in a little sharp way, and averted her head, lest he should see, and read some of the tragedy of her face.

A long time passed. When she looked toward her husband again there was a certain bitter determination in her eyes. "I have been thinking of a story," she said mechanically. "Shall I—do you think you would care about—hearing it?" She gave him a quick, tentative glance. "Don't—don't look at me that way, Dick. You—you vex me. I'm nervous and—and silly, I suppose." She tried to smile at him through stubborn tears.

Ashleigh drew a deep sigh of relief, answering her with obvious interestedness.

"Not many years ago," she commenced in a low tone, to hide its meaning, "there lived a girl who was young—very young, and innocent and credulous. This girl had a mother who was all that was devoted and kind, but—ambitious, and withal, perhaps a little bit unwise. After one or two attempts, she managed to—marry her daughter to a man with a stolen title—no name at all. When the money—the girl's money—was all gone, the man disappeared. A short time after, there came on the scene, another woman—his wife. She—the girl—was crushed, but still self-respecting. She tried to put it all out of her life forever. Everyone—everyone has a right to a little happiness in the world. Two years later, she married—someone else who loved her for herself alone—who—he——" She broke off miserably and covered her face with both hands. But in a second she pulled herself together and looked up with her old brave expression.

Ashleigh drew a deep sigh of relief, strangely and something queer stirred in his heart. "Well?" he asked gravely.

"It occurred to me," she began reflectively, "that most of the married people I have seen, seem—after a time—to grow weary and indifferent, if not actually discontented or unhappy and——"

"Don't talk that way," he interrupted somewhat impatiently; "it's foolish and—and not natural. You are not yourself. Of course we shall always be happy, happier and happier as the years go by."

"If things were always what they seemed," she persisted absently.

"Well, and if they are not? What do appearances—what does anything matter so long as it is the one real love?"

Francesco did not reply at once, and he shook it seemingly as he looked for corroboration.

"That is all—except that he—the last one—never knew." She had risen and was leaning listlessly against the mantel-piece, her face the color of ashes.

He looked up at her slowly, wonderingly, comprehendingly, and all at once his eyes filled.

"Do you think she did wrong?" she asked, trying hard to keep her self-control. Her voice quivered suddenly, under its veneer of calm.

Ashleigh rose quickly and drew her into his arms. He felt her sobs against his coat, almost convulsive. "What does anything matter," he repeated, "so long as it is the one real love?"

THRIVE ON VEGETARIAN DIET.

Wild and Domestic Animals Grow Fat and Intelligent.

Although carnivorous animals are capable of marvelous feats of strength they have nothing like the endurance of the herbivorous animals, nor are they so long-lived. The animals of greatest service to man on account of their strength, fleetness or endurance—the horse, the elephant, the camel, the ox—are all vegetarian animals.

The gorilla, which is said to be, for his size, the strongest and most intelligent beast in the forest, is frugivorous. He has often been known to beat a lion to death with a club, and it is said that he will even kill an elephant in like manner.

Dogs are in much better condition in every way when confined to a strictly vegetarian diet. Every dog-trainer knows that meat spoils a dog's wind, and also his scent. On this point an old hunter out West said: "I have a dog that can scent a bird two hundred feet away; but when I feed him meat he can't scent a bird half a rod off. Besides that, when I feed him meat he has no wind; he can't run."

That cats also can be kept in perfect condition on a vetarian diet many a vegetarian family can testify. The mistress of a handsome pair of kittens says of them: "These beautiful Maltese kittens are vegetarians. They have never eaten meat of any kind. Their favorite dishes are protose, nuttolene, potatoes, green corn and baked beans. In disposition they are gentle, affectionate and unusually intelligent. My children have taught them to run a race, try to catch a rubber ball, and play a game of hide-and-seek. Fat, healthy and happy are these vegetarian kittens."—Exchange.

The Road.

There is no new pathway that is not rough,
Yet who would walk in a well-worn way?
The warden of life is aged and gruff,
But nevertheless he is guard to-day.

What would you do? Would you stop to rest
Or argue the question of go or stay?
Better pass on in an untried quest
Than beg for a crust in a well-worn way.

Stumble you will, in the tangled turn,
Where the vines have grown and the sweet brier spread;
But the fountain you find and the lessons you learn
Will be newer and dearer than those oft read.

Then smile at the warden and pay his fee,
For Life has demands that are somewhat bold;
He has weighed the soul of a you and me,
And he knows our strength when he points the road.

—Lura Kelsey Clendening.

Henry Clay in His Prime.

An Englishman who traveled in the United states in the early part of the last century visited Washington and describes Henry Clay as follows: "He is tall, thin and not a very muscular man; his gait is stately, but swinging, and his countenance, while it indicates genius, denotes dissipation. Though there is want of rapidity and fluency in his elocution, yet he has a great deal of fire and vigor in his expression. When he speaks he is full of animation and earnestness; his face brightens, his eye beams with additional luster and his whole figure indicates that he is entirely occupied with the subject on which his eloquence is employed."

Rush of Modern Life.

A well-known artist thus comments on the rush and hurry of our modern life: "Man's business requires haste. The average business and professional man eats in a hurry and gets dyspepsia. He walks in a hurry and gets apoplexy. He talks in a hurry and gets the lie. He does business in a hurry and becomes a bankrupt. He reads in a hurry, and is superficial. He marries in a hurry and gets a divorce. He trains his children in a hurry, and develops spendthrifts and criminals. He gets religion in a hurry and forgets it in a great hurry. He makes his will in a hurry and leaves a legal contest. He dies in a hurry and goes to the devil."

Leisure of Japanese Generals.

During the winter just past Japan's generals along the Shaho spent their time variously. "Gen. Nodzu," according to Japanese newspapers, "studied calligraphy. Gen. Kuroki kept barnyard fowls. During the Heikautai engagement Gen. Kodama scarcely slept at all for a whole week, but did not seem one whit the worse for his experience." Gen. Oyama was reported as being "the same robust, merry-hearted gentleman as ever."

Ought to Stay Dead.

A physician in St. Louis, by a solution of salt infused into the veins of a woman who was supposed to be dead, so revived her that she is now believed to be on the high road to recovery. This was all right in the case of this good woman, but there should be some restrictions placed on such physicians. There are some people should be allowed to stay dead when they die.—Mobile Item.

FORESTS DUE TO THE FOGS.

Peculiar Conditions Found to Exist in the Congo Valley.

A peculiar climatic feature exists in the southern part of the Congo valley for 10 degrees south of the equator. The rivers and lakes are found to be bordered with a dense vegetation, which extends out from the water a distance proportioned to the extent of the water surface. Adjacent hills and mountains are often covered with dense vegetation on one side and are bare on the other. Beyond this bordering vegetation there are plains, almost treeless or with small scrub growth and thin grass.

The explanation is given as follows: From May to October there is a dry season, with hot days and fairly cool nights (often 50 degrees Fahrenheit.) The evaporation of the daytime is followed by condensation into fog at night. This fog moistens the country adjacent to the water surfaces and causes a luxuriant growth of vegetation. The morning winds blow the fog against the exposed sides of hills and mountains and up the valleys of tributary streams. Wherever the fog is not carried the country is dry.

The natives reflect this characteristic of their hills by shaving off their hair from one side of their heads. Dense forests are found where the fogs prevail, while out of range of this moisture there is only a sparse vegetation.

Has Million Butterflies.

Walter Rothschild, Lord Rothschild' elder son, has in his enormous museum, at Tring Park, England, says the Detroit Free Press, a collection of more than 1,000,000 butterflies, the biggest private collection in the world. Besides butterflies it contains stuffed specimens of a great number of rare animals and birds, including the great auk, with two eggs, valued at $1,700 each; a sable antelope and a Mongolian wild horse. There are 160,000 specimens of birds.

The stories of extravagant prices paid by Rothschild for rare butterflies are commonly made up out of whole cloth. Nor was there, as reported, any special mission to arctic regions for rare fleas. Some whalers in the arctic circle were simply instructed to look out for certain seals, and Mrs. Rothschild gave instructions that the skins were to be searched for any rare insects. A New York journalist boarded the whaler on its return to America and the tale of the arctic flea went around the world.

The People's Schools.

The schools belong to the people and will be what the people make them. It is a mistake to suppose that school officers and teachers are the only ones that have to do with the making of the schools. The people set the pace for the teachers and school officers. If a school officer does not meet the ideals of the people he is turned out at the first election. If a teacher does not meet the ideals of the people the teacher is quickly reached through the school officers. So it gets back to the people in the end. The man that thinks the schools are not good enough should set himself about having them improved. It is astonishing how much one person can do to improve the schools when he sets himself about it.—Henry F. Thurston.

President Johnson Poor Writer.

The letters of President Taylor are rare, but perhaps those of Andrew Johnson are the rarest, as he did but little of his own writing. His son conducted most of his correspondence and signed his father's name to the letters. It is related that one reason why President Johnson wrote so little was owing to an accident which happened to him when he was working at his trade as tailor. One day a tailor's heavy iron goose fell on his arm, so injuring that member that he found it extremely difficult to indulge in penmanship thereafter. Andrew Johnson was the poorest writer among the presidents as well as the rarest. His handwriting was very much of a scrawl and can scarcely be deciphered by the average reader.

Young Rockefeller's Training.

At Brown university, where John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was graduated in the class of 1897, tales are still told to show how his father impressed on him the same scrupulous regard to detail that made the Standard Oil Company successful. One day when John Jr., was down in the city of Providence with a couple of girls, he took them into a convenient drug store and treated them to ice cream soda. After he had paid the checks and before he left the store he surprised his fair companions by pulling out a pocket memorandum book and entering: "Three ice cream sodas, thirty cents."

The Miracle of the Raindrop.

The lightning kissed a brooding cloud,
And moved her bursting heart to showers—
The mellow tear-drops of the rain
At random fell upon the flowers!

One filled the chalice of a bud
Where lilies bathed beside a rill;
And when the bud a lily bloomed,
The silver rain was water still.

But one upon the passionate rose
A moment in the sunlight stood;
And when that bud had blown, the drop
Of water was a bead of blood!

—Aloysius Coll.

Appointment Recalls Brave Act.

Capt. Harry Leonard of the United States Marine Corps has been ordered by President Roosevelt to the Chinese capital as military attache of the American legation. During the Tien-Tsin campaign he risked his life by going to the rescue of a wounded comrade, carrying him to safety on his back across a fire-swept field, and lost his arm as a penalty for his achievement.

Few Seconds of Horror

A miss may be as good as a mile in some cases; in others the agony of suspense which precedes a narrow escape is almost as disastrous to the nerve as if the result bore out the apprehension. An incident of the nerve-racking kind is thus related by a young man who was employed by a large clock firm, and one of whose duties was to superintend the putting up of steeple and tower clocks.

"There isn't much chance for adventure in the placing of a clock. It is prosaic business, although it does take one up to the heights; but now and then some little thing will occur which shows one how near the line of everyday living lies to that of tragedy.

"I was in one of the large Western cities, seeing to the construction of a clock which was being placed in the tower of the city hall. The job was nearly done when, one afternoon, I was standing on the roof beside the tower, inspecting the great dial face above me.

"I have become accustomed to heights which a few years ago would have made me ill to think of, and I had stepped near the slightly guarded edge of the building without any more thought than if I had been on the sidewalk. Far below me were the brick pavement and the busy people of the street.

"I was holding in my hand a screwdriver, a ponderous instrument used in adjusting some of the larger portions of the clock, and as I stepped near the cornice rail in some way I let the heavy thing fall from my hand. It struck on the rail and then bounced out of sight. The sickening thought of the passers-by flashed over me and I grasped the rail with both hands and leaned far over in my attempt to follow with my eyes the fall of the implement.

"A young lady was passing in front of the building, just in line with the falling screwdriver. I held my breath in an agony of suspense. It seemed hours instead of seconds before the screwdriver fell on the bricks only a few inches behind the girl, who was so unconscious of her danger. The noise of the fall caused her to jump and look about her, but she never knew what had caused the mysterious sound nor how near she had come to death, for the instrument bounded off the bricks and landed harmlessly on the green sward that bordered the pavement. No damage had been done, save to my own nerves, but never shall I forget the horror of those seconds of suspense."—Montreal Herald.

Morgan as a Financier

One who is held to be a master of the art of judging men and projects with incredible swiftness is J. P. Morgan. "He knows to the last degree the psychology of meeting and dealing with men," says Ray Stannard Baker in a story of this financier.

"The man who sits in his office a citadel of silence and reserve force and makes his visitor uncover his batteries is impregnable. That is Mr. Morgan's way—the way he dealt with a certain owner of coal lands in Pennsylvania, who knew that Mr. Morgan must have his property, and so had come down to exact a good price, to 'thrash it out with Mr. Morgan.' Mr. Morgan kept him waiting a long time and then came out, bulky, cold and impressive, looked the coal man in the eye and only broke the silence to say, 'I'll give you $—— for your property.' And there the bargain closed.

"Until recently any man might walk up to his desk, which stands in plain view from the outer office, without the formality of presenting a card; but, while approachable, it would be an intrepid man, indeed, who would call upon him without definite business in hand.

"He is a man of few words, always shortly and sharply spoken. When a man comes to him Mr. Morgan looks at him keenly, waiting for him to speak first, and his decision follows quickly.

"A young broker who had never seen Mr. Morgan before went to him not long ago to borrow $1,000,000 for a client. He told Mr. Morgan what he wanted in half a dozen words, and handed him the list of securities to be deposited as collateral. Mr. Morgan looked sharply at his visitor, 'looked at me as if he saw clear through me,' as the broker expressed it, then glanced swiftly down the list. 'I'll take the loan,' he said, and passed the borrower on to one of his partners. That was all. The whole transaction, involving a loan larger than the yearly business of many a small bank, had taken a minute and a half, and Mr. Morgan's side of the transaction had consumed not more than a dozen works."

Bearers of Famous Names

When Senor Don Emilo Ojeda, the Minister from Spain at Washington, sails away to his new post as under secretary of foreign affairs at Madrid, the American capital will lose an attractive figure. He is one of the strong links which reach back to unite present history with the most fascinating annals of the past, for he is the lineal descendant of that gay cavalier Manuel Ojeba, the companion of Columbus. But it is interesting to note that a man bearing a name equally romantic comes to succeed him—Senor Jacinthe de Coligny, who is of the noble line from which sprang the brave and chivalrous Huguenot, Admiral Coligny.

Many of the diplomats who are now serving in Washington are bearers of names which mean much to the student of history. The Viscount de Chambrun, whom rumor credits with a hopeless affection for Miss Alice Roosevelt, is the great-grandson of Lafayette, and he belongs to a family which figured in stirring episodes of French history long before the gallant marquis came on his errand of chivalry to America.

There is another member of the French embassy who bears a name revered in ecclesiastical and secular history—Count Antoine de Sala. He comes from the same line of Northern Italy which produced that gentle saint Francis de Sales, Bishop of Geneva, beloved by all, whether orthodox Catholic or merely admirer of noble attributes of character and mind. St. Francis de Sales is the model of the perfect Christian gentleman, and ecclesiastically he is as much revered as Chesterfield in the more worldly sense. His modern kinsman is a credit to the name.

There are other diplomats who bear historic names. Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador and the dean of the corps, is the last of the Counts Cassini du Thury, ennobled in the early years of the seventeenth century for their astronomical achievements. The family name will live in history as having produced the greatest number and most erudite of modern readers of the stars.

Old Times in Washington

Dr. Edward Everett Hale in an article on "Washington Then and Now," in the Outlook, discourses pleasantly of the capital as he first knew it:

"The city has grown, in those sixty years, from a mud-hole which had 30,000 people, perhaps, within its borders, to a city of 250,000 inhabitants. The only part of this common (not far from the corner of I and Seventeenth streets) which was fenced in must have been near where the British embassy is now. We called it the gymnasium, I think. That was the high-sounding name for a bowling alley which the young men kept up. I remember one afternoon we persuaded Mrs. Madison, who was still alive, to visit us there, and with great effort she got a ball down the middle of the alley and was complimented on her knocking down the king. President Tyler came over and played with the young gentlemen sometimes. Everything had the simplicity and ease, if you please, of a small Virginia town. Whenever the weather would serve, a great many of the southern members of the House or the Senate rode to the Capitol on their saddle horses. There were thirty or forty posts in front of the Capitol near where the statue of Washington now stands. You rode up to one of those posts and hitched your horse. You left him while you went in and attended the meeting of the House; you came out and unhitched him and rode him to your 2 o'clock dinner."

Melodies and Mysteries

Couldst thou know what the blithe bird pipeth,
High in the morning air?
Wouldst thou know what the bright steam singeth,
Rippling o'er pebbles bare?
Sorrow the mystery shall teach thee,
And the words declare.

Wouldst thou find in the rose's blossom
More than thy fellows find?
More in the fragrance of the lily
Than odor on the wind?
Love Nature and her smallest atoms
Shall whisper to thy mind.

Wouldst thou know what the moon discourseth
To the docile sea?
Wouldst hear the echoes of the music
Of the far infinity?
Sorrow shall ope the founts of knowledge,
And heaven shall sing to thee.

Wouldst thou see through the riddle of Being
Further than others can?
Sorrow shall give thine eyes new luster
To simplify the plan;
And love of God and thy kind shall aid thee
To end what it began.

To Love and Sorrow all Nature speaketh;
If the riddle be read,
They the least can see through darkness
Each divergent thread
Of its mazy texture, and discover
Whence the ravel spread.

Love and Sorrow are sympathetic
With the earth and skies;
Their touch from the harp of Nature bringeth
The hidden melodies;
To them the eternal chords forever
Vibrate in harmonies.

—Charles Mackay.

THE UNION.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

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Two women dead from the exertion of climbing "L" stairs, and two children dead from excessive rope-skipping. The human heart is a patient and long-suffering organ, comments the New York Evening World, but its protest against over use, when made, is final, and there is no appeal. With regard to stair-climbing, its practice in moderation has been recommended by one of the nation's most distinguished specialists as beneficial to the heart. Since the elevator came, habits of this kind have undergone an enforced change, making more dangerous than before, in all who are past their youth, the hasty rush up an "L" stairway for a train.

When put to a practical test against Western styles of wrestling, jiu-jitsu signally fails to justify the claims made by its press agents, declares the New York World. Not long ago a West Point cadet threw a jiu-jitsu wrestler over his head and fractured the Jap's collar-bone. In a match at New York an American catch-as-catch-can wrestler won from his Japanese opponent in straight falls. A man expert in jiu-jitsu can easily master one who is not expert in any form of wrestling, but so can any other wrestler. To be effective the tricks of the jiu-jitsu system evidently presuppose clumsiness on the part of the opponent. And as for its effectiveness in rough-and-tumble fighting, there is probably a great deal yet to be said in favor of the good old American plan of swinging straight for the jaw before the other man has time to close in.

Memphis, Tenn.—A special from Newport, Ark., says that heavy rains have swollen the White and Black rivers to such an extent that thousands of acres of farm lands have been flooded, resulting in heavy damage to crops.

Watertown, N. Y.—Andrew Outterson, aged eighty years, a pioneer paper manufacturer, is dead here. He helped his father erect the first paper-making machine built in America and ran off the first sheet of bank note paper ever made on a machine.

Hearing Set in Perjury Case.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Judge Samuel Davis, of Marshall, who is the special judge to try the case of former Lieutenant Governor Lee on the charge of perjury, has set the case for hearing on June 14th.

Struck by Lightning.

Hartford, Ala.—Lightning struck three girls here, killing two of them instantly. There is very little chance for the recovery of the third.

CENTER HILL.

Editor Union:

"Observer" says that he can take three acres of pasture and that would be all he'd need for his cattle. Now, brother renters, we haven't got the three acres, and the land owner won't prepare it for us without charging for it. As far as good stock is concerned we could get them now as well as under stock law, though not many renters are able to buy $50 cows. So let Big Bill come on, and weaken not in well doing. I wish everybody would take THE UNION.

LITTLE BILL.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

Farmers are awfully behind with their work on account of so much wet weather. Messrs. Florence and Willie Mims have returned from Hamilton, where they've been attending the district agricultural school. Rev. Joe Gibson filled his appointment at Cedar Grove church Saturday and Sunday. New Salem S. S. is invited to meet with Cedar Grove S. S. next Sunday to perfect plans to have a children's day service at Cedar Grove in the near future. I'd like to hear from any of your readers who bear the name of Waggoner, as I think I can give them information concerning some of their lost relatives who are anxious to hear from them.

"NIM ROD."

ROCKY MOUNT.

Editor Union:

I must say for one that I don't favor stock law for many reasons. I don't think it is for the interests of the county. Now, friends, let's use common sense and sound judgment and cast our votes for freedom and liberty. While stock law might benefit one-third the farmers, it would be against the other two-thirds. So, don't let's do anything that would be against our neighbors' interests. We learn by the past that "united we stand, divided we fall." Why can't we get improved stock without stock law? Don't try to force men to do something against their wills, and have the county in a wrangle half the time. If we are farmers, let's be free ones. Ask the Georgia farmers, ask Buck Whitaker, who lives near Jemison. He'll tell you facts about stock law. Look at those who favor this law and you will see the big land owners, not little farmers like me. Let's be careful how we disturb the existing order of things. Wishing THE UNION and old Chilton success, I am one of the grassy farmers.

B. E. COLLUM.

STANTON.

Editor Union:

There was an ice cream supper at Tom Cole's Saturday night, and a big crowd were there. Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Moore were visitors at R. L. Barrett's Sunday. Miss Nolier Bates has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Dora Barrett, for a couple of weeks, and every one was pleased to meet her. Mrs. Wiley Harris spent Sunday with her son, Jim Johnson. It did seem as if our entire neighborhood went to court last week. With good wishes to all,

WASH BOY.

SINGING AT CANAAN.

The program of the annual singing held with Canaan Baptist church the fourth Sunday in May, 1905: At 9:40 a. m. opened with prayer by W. L. Price. J. J. Grant was elected chairman for the day. J. S. Jones, Sr., G. G. Calloway and E. L. Jones were appointed committee on arrangements. The first lesson of 30 minutes was led by J. S. Jones, Jr., in the "Class Choir." J. L. Hurst led 30 minutes in "Our Thankful Songs." Ten minutes' intermission, after which T. M. Pyron led 30 minutes in the "Christian Harmony." S. B. Culpepper led 30 minutes in the "Sacred Harp," and "Our Thankful Songs." One hour and a half for dinner. At 1:30 p. m. class called to order by H. J. Thomas, who led 25 minutes in the "Star of Bethlehem." L. A. Henderson led 15 minutes in "Our Thankful Songs," and "Gospel Gleaner." A. C. Rogers led 20 minutes in the "Star of Bethlehem." Ten minutes' intermission after which P. J. Boxley led 30 minutes in "Gospel Gleaner." J. L. Hurt 30 minutes in "Our Thankful Songs." The organists were the Misses Martha, Lena and Vina Pyron, Daisy Baxley and Lizzie Johnson, and Mr. J. T. Lena and Vina Pyron, Daisy Baxley and Lizzie Johnson, and Mr. J. T. Henderson.

W. A. Ray, Secretary.

JEMISON.

Editor Union:

The farmers in this community are in pretty good spirits now that the sun shines, and we can kill the grass. A few words about the meeting of S. C. A. on June 3 (the first Saturday). Brethren, let every one that can turn loose his crop come out on that day, we expect some good speakers, so don't disappoint them. Come out and hear them and talk about the rally on the Fourth of July. It's time we were doing something if we expect to make a success of it. I think it would be a good thing for our farmers if we can get some good speaker on agriculture to come and give us a lecture on "Diversification of Crops." About stock law, I think it would be a good idea to table the question, as tolerable well is hard to beat, and well enough should be let alone. Everybody come to Clanton on the 3rd. Success to S. C. A., THE UNION and its readers.

Respectfully,

J. W. SORRELL.

CANE CREEK.

Mr. Editor:

Please allow me a little space in your pages about stock law. I'm a 10-year-old plow boy, and have never written a piece to the paper before, but I want to encourage Mr. Jones and Observer. Boys, never let such a thing as Dad's Plow-Boy scare you. He's only a disfranchised democrat, like all the rest that are against stock law. I lost all my schooling but 31 days on account of having to stop and split rails to fix the fence to keep stock out of the fields, and if I'd been in stock law I'd have gotten the benefit of the six months school. The orphan children had better be deprived of a little milk and butter than to be deprived of an education, which would be a benefit to them in the future. Anybody can fence a pasture much easier than fence a crop. I know some of you will say, "What does this boy have to do with stock law?" but I can't help it, or it will be too late for me to get an education after fencing Chilton county. Let the community help the poor widows. We've nine widow women in 2 1-2 miles of Cane Creek church, and they get along all right. The only fellows that don't help them are those that voted for Cleveland. Stock law will make better stock. Some will say, "Oh, my hogs!" Well, how many hogs did you ever raise without feeding them? We are milking three cows and not getting but about four gallons of milk a day, and in stock law we'd get that much from one. Such fellows as "Dad's Plow Boy" haven't got any boys to educate, and they don't care for the boys that want an education. I am glad to see people sign their names to their letters. It shows they are not ashamed of their names. So, boys, all sign your names to your letters. I'm for stock law, and boys, let us all go that way. Success to THE UNION.

W. K. GENTRY.

ROCKY MOUNT.

Children's Day, June 11th.—Everybody will be delighted with the program to be rendered. Prof. Durham will assist in the music, which will be the leading feature of the day. Solos, duets and choruses, including the beautiful "Golden Gate Anthem," will be given by special trained voices. Bring a full basket, spend the day and you will be well entertained.

tf J. B. N.

THORSBY LETTER.

The Norwegian Ladies' Society was largely attended at Mrs. Lefsted's on last Thursday. Mr. G. W. Phalin returned from McHenry, Ill., on the 25th, where he attended the funeral of his father. A number of our young folks were entertained at the Norton home on last Friday night. Everybody is glad to see our depot being enlarged. Mr. Schive's new residence is under construction. Mr. R. J. Kelley, of Birmingham, was in town Saturday and spoke at the public school building that night. He is the president of the Mutual Benefit Association and was here for the purpose of getting members. Messrs. Gerald, Bice and Villadsen were in Clanton last week. Rev. Clark conducted services at the college hall Sunday morning and evening. A large audience attended both meetings. The Union Protestant church, of Thorsby, was organized in the morning with about 40 members. We trust the church will increase in membership to such an extent that they will be able to have a good preacher who will reside in our midst. Miss Hatty Horn, who is employed in the leading store of Montgomery is here on a short vacation. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson left for North Dakota on the 29th; they will be gone for the summer months. Miss Dora Thorson is home for a few days. Miss Daisy Davis, of Clanton, was a guest of Miss Howard's on Sunday.

"CHATTERBOX."

RANDOLPH.

Everybody busy. News scarce. J. P. Atchison, the popular merchant of Macedonia, was in town Monday. Mr. John Payne and family were in town Sunday. While we are not yet in the stock law discussion, still we must admit that for reason, kindness and freedom from hash language, "Observer" still wears the laurels of victory. We are not discussing which is best, stock law or no stock law, but in reading the arguments from each side we are pleased to find any indication of kindness and good will and reason on either side, and for those qualities we find none that have excelled "Observer." Miss Emma Hubbard and Mrs. W. D. Nix, of Hubbard, were in town Saturday. Miss Sallie Crumpton, who has been at the Randolph hotel for several weeks, has returned to her home near Macedonia. Mr. Frank Martin, assistant mail carrier, says Mr. L. G. Posey has the nicest crop on route No. 1. People are battling hard with the grass. A few more bright days and the noble farmer will again be in the ascendancy. Among the people's leaders and those who are true to the people's cause in Chilton, we find none more favorably known than E. G. Rollins, twice elected by the people to the office of tax assessor, then he quietly withdrew. He is an honest man, and if he had entered the last campaign for some office would doubtless have been hard to beat. Mr. Rollins does not possess greed for office, and today, after several years since he was first known to the people as a candidate, he is still dear to his people. All honor to Mr. Rollins. B. V. Washburne was a welcome visitor Monday. Dr. William Sellers, of near Birmingham, dropped in last week for a short time with his cousin, Mrs. C. W. Brand. We hope THE UNION will never allude to little things, or to the misfortunes of any one in order to make a fling at any opposing political party or faction. The beautiful month of May with its showers and flowers will soon be in the past. Let us still trust a kind providence over the untried way.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 4.

Subject: The Resurrection, John xx., 11-23—Golden Text, I Cor. xv., 20—Memory Verses, 19-21—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Mary and the angels at the tomb (vs. 11-13). 11. "Mary." This was Mary Magdalene, out of whom Christ had cast seven demons, a physical rather than a moral disorder. She was a native of Magdala, a town on the Sea of Galilee. She must be distinguished from "The woman who was a sinner" (Luke 7:36-50), and from Mary, the sister of Martha. "Stood without." The other women and the disciples had left the tomb and Mary was alone as she supposed. "Weeping." Christ had done much for her, and she had great love for her Lord. "Stooped down." She stooped in order to obtain a view of the interior of the tomb. "The sepulchre." The sepulchre seems to have been a square room hewn out of rock, partly above ground, its roof being as high as the top of the door.

12. "Two angels." Peter and John did not see the angels. They were ministering spirits to comfort those who were in such great sorrow and need, and they gave explanation of what had been done, no one else being able. Matthew says there was one angel, Mark says a "young man," while Luke says "two men." "In white." This was an emblem of purity (see Rev. 19:8).

13. "Why weepest thou?" Are you quite sure that this empty tomb does not show that you ought to be rejoicing?

II. Jesus appears to Mary (vs. 14-16). 14. She turned to go again with the other women to Jerusalem, who had already departed, but she had not as yet gone so far as to be out of the garden. 15. "Jesus saith." This was His first appearance. He afterward appeared on this same day to the other women returning from the sepulchre (Matt. 28:9, 10), to Peter (Luke 24:34), to two disciples going to Emmaus (Luke 24: 13-31), and to ten apostles (vs. 19-25). "Why weepest thou?" She had cause sufficient to rejoice instead of to weep. "Gardener." And therefore a servant of Joseph of Arimathea, who owned the tomb, and who, of course, would be friendly. "Borne Him hence." Thinking that perhaps Joseph had ordered His body taken to some other place. "I will take Him away." She would be responsible for His removal to a proper place.

16. "Mary." Jesus stirred the affection of the weeping woman at His side by uttering her own name in tones that thrilled her to the heart and created the new sublime conviction that He had risen as He had said. "Rabboni." My Master. "A whole world of emotion and devotion in a word." As Mary uttered the word she must have fallen down at the feet of Jesus, embracing them.

III. Jesus commissions Mary (vs. 17, 18). 17. "Touch Me not." Cling not to Me. The translation "touch Me not" gives a false impression; the verb does not mean to "touch," but to "hold on to" and "cling to." "I am not yet ascended." Mary appears to have held Him by the feet and worshiped Him. "Go to My brethren." First servants, then disciples, then friends; now, after the resurrection, brethren. "I ascend." I am clothing Myself with My eternal form; I have laid down My life that I might take it again and use it for the blessedness of My brethren. "My Father," etc. Father of Christ by nature and of men by grace.

18. "Mary—told the disciples." An apostle to the apostles. Mary was the first to see Jesus and the first to proclaim His resurrection.

IV. Jesus appears to the apostles (vs. 19-23). 19. "At evening." The events of the day had been many and important, and the apostles, except Thomas who was absent, were probably talking over what they had seen and heard. "Doors were shut—for fear." There is nothing to show that the Jews designed to molest the disciples, but because Christ had been put to death they had reason to fear for their safety. "Jesus—in the midst." In verse 26 John refers to the fact that the doors were shut in a way to leave but little doubt that he intends to convey the impression that Christ entered by His own power while they were shut. "Peace be unto you." His usual salutation and benediction. 20. "He shewed." Luke makes mention of several other things that took place before He showed them His hands and side. See Luke 24:37, 38. Jesus proceeded to convince them that He was indeed a real person. "His hands and His side." Luke says hands and feet. This leaves no doubt that Jesus was nailed to the cross and not tied on as many were. Jesus told them to handle Him (Luke 24:39), which they probably did. "Glad." They were terrified at first, but when they knew Him they were glad. "When they saw." It was at this time that He gave to them another proof that He was the same Jesus whom they had known. He called for food (Luke 24:41-43) and did eat before them. Afterward the apostles called attention to what now occurred as a proof of their Lord's resurrection (Acts 10:41).

21. "Hath sent Me." As I was sent to proclaim the truth of the Most High so I send you for the very same purpose, clothed with authority and influenced by the Spirit. 22. "Breathed on them," intimating by this that they were to be made new men. "Receive ye the Holy Ghost." Out of His fulness their minds and hearts were to be filled, and thus they would be prepared to carry on the work after He had left them. 23. "Ye remit," etc. The Revised Version renders this, "Whose soever sins ye forgive, they are forgiven unto them; whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained."

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COLLEGE NOTES.

The Harvard Dining Association now numbers about 1200 members.

Vassar College has decided to increase its annual charge from $400 to $500.

The total number of students in the graduate department of Brown numbers 107.

The financial statement for the last Yale "prom" shows $7060 receipts, and a profit of $554.

A second prize of $50 for the best Yale choral song has been offered by J. O. Heald, '73.

Professor W. H. Pickering, of Harvard University, is going to Algeria to observe the sun's eclipse August 30.

Charles W. Brown, 1900, has been appointed instructor in geology, at Brown, and will begin his work in September.

Another battleship division is maneuvring off Cronstadt, preparatory to starting to reinforce Rojestvensky.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Court, at Clanton, Ala., on June 17, 1905, viz: W. H. Bowling, homestead entry, No. 6,—, for the E. ½ of NE. ¼ and NE. ¼ of SE. ¼ Sec. 1-4, N. ½ of NW. ¼ and SW. ¼ of NW. ¼ Sec. 6, Tp. 23n R. 15e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Moses Bowling, James L. Bowling, Jr., Henry Bowling, all of Clanton, Ala.

5-25-04 C.

Modern ∴ Alchemy

Money Made Nowadays by Care Being Taken That Nothing Be Allowed to Go to Waste

By William Conger Morgan.

THE chemist examines and scrutinizes every kind the factory puts out, in search for something made of use. Three-fourths of the prepared products market today owe their existence wholly or in part by-products of the petroleum industry. Carload load of dynamite comes from the glycerine recovered the "sweet waters" of the candle-manufacturer's waste of the soap maker. The myriads of buttons speak of their rise from the hoofs and horns of house floors.

The by-products, having been thus called to the aid of the industries grown to such proportions as to outrank some of the older interests, was formerly waste is today the staple article produced, the former tured product having become the by-product. Some are still with the old method of "burning charcoal," in which the wood was heaps, covered with turf, and set on fire. The smoke rose lazily week, while the pile was watched day and night lest the fire should and consume as well as char. Finally the mound was torn apart and obtained. By this method three-quarters of the weight of the peared. An investigation proved that an amount of fuel gas equal the charcoal produced was lost, besides about 1 percent of wood acetic acid. One percent seems a small fraction, but in this products are of prime importance. Today the process is entirely The wood is piled on steel cars and run into huge masonry chambers by furnaces. Here a few hours accomplish the work of the same weeks in the older process. The charcoal stays on the cars while portions pass off. Lime takes the acid out of the mixture, the densens, and the gas is piped around to the furnaces and burned. gas furnish insufficient fuel, the charcoal is burned also, and thus wood furnishes the means of heating the next.

The process then becomes, not one for the production of charcoal the manufacture of wood-alcohol and acetic acid. This 1 percent cohol made in the United States alone in one year is worth $4 acetic acid another million, while the whole amount of charcoal would sell for less than this last figure.—Harper's Magazine.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. [illegible], clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. [illegible] 2nd Sunday. R. S. [illegible], clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Sunday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

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FOR
One Year Only

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Clanton, Ala.

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COUNTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in Nu
mber.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Sol[illegible]—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Cl[illegible]—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in
March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in Sep
tember.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan
ton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Mon
day April, last Monday June, second
Monday July, second Monday August,
first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and [illegible] Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

[illegible]—J. H. Thomas
[illegible]—W. Littleton, clerk.
[illegible]—Rev. J. H. Thomas
[illegible]—S. Chandler, clerk.
[illegible]—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
[illegible]—J. Headley, clerk.
Marvel Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Sunday after the second Sunday; J. T. Abercrombie, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount—M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 356—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 422—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Boreman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 421—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 453—Thursday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronimo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT,

U. S. Department of Agriculture.—Weather Bureau.

W. C. Edler, Observer.

CLANTON, ALA.

Date.	Temperature High	Low	Rainfall
May 24	79	64	.09
May 25	79	65	.05
May 26	85	63	.00
May 27	89	65	.00
May 28	92	67	.00
May 29	94	70	.00
May 30	91	68	.14

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to May 31, 1905..7,434
Price on same date 8c
Total receipts season 1903-'04....6,648

The above figures are the actual receipts, and are obtained by adding the railroad shipments to the amount in the warehouse.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Tam Miller was in Clanton Thursday.

J. A. Poole, G. A. Keen, R. P. Kendrick, A. D. Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts and J. F. Johnson were in town in attendance on the Johnson trial.

J. H. Henley and son, Jake, were in Clanton Thursday.

Dr. E. Knight was in town Monday.

'Squire J. S. Dennis was a visitor Monday.

Judge Reynolds went to Montgomery Sunday evening and expects to visit Tampa, Fla., before he returns home.

Prof. Ross, chemist of Auburn Institute, and Hon. Wm. H. Seymour, president of the Alabama Cotton Association, have been invited to address the cotton meeting on Saturday, June 3.

Wiley Littlejohn visited Montgomery Monday.

Miss Nell Mullins returned from Marion Friday, she having been a pupil at the Judson Institute for young ladies.

Mrs. E. A. Matthews, who went to Marion a few days ago to visit her daughter at the Judson Institute, returned Friday bringing the Misses Marion and Emmett with her, and also Miss Helen Patrick as a visitor. Miss Patrick is the daughter of Dr. Patrick, the distinguished president of Judson.

Clerk H. I. Honeycutt was awakened out of a peaceful slumber Sunday night, or rather Monday morning, it being between one and two o'clock by visitors who said they must see him. Poor Henry, not knowing whether it was a fire or a fight dressed and went out and found a couple who wanted a marriage license. Henry, who also holds Judge Reynold's well known views about promoting matrimony, went over to the court house, issued a license and then married them. The happy couple was W. T. Patterson and Miss Charlotte Jones. May they be ever happy and prosperous.

The L. and N. has changed time on some of the trains. The accommodation that formerly went south at 8:19 a. m. now goes at 7:35. The evening accommodations pass at Clanton at 5:32 p. m.

John Pierce Wade visited the business part of Clanton on Tuesday. He is interested in the ice house.

The committee of the S. C. A. having the matter of the warehouse, etc., in hand have invited the mayors of all the towns in Chilton county to submit to the meeting on June 3 what inducements their respective towns will offer to have the plant located there.

A protracted meeting was inaugurated at the Methodist church Sunday by the pastor, Rev. J. T. Eckford. The Rev. S. W. Williams, of Citronelle, came Monday to assist in the good work. Meetings will be held every day at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., and it is to be hoped that success will attend the effort to revive and stimulate Christian work in this town, and a general awakening result.

On Saturday, June 3, Calera has a big picnic, under the charge of the Confederate Veterans. It's an all day affair, with speechmaking and games of all kinds, and a baseball game in the afternoon between Montevallo and Calera.

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or in saw mill or planing mill, write

The Marbury Lumber Co.,
Marbury, Ala.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Ellie H. Huff and Miss Mattie Mae Dubose, R. M. Thomas and Miss Cora V. Robinson, W. T. Patterson and Miss Charlotte Jones.

Colored.

Walter Ledbetter and Rudolphia Dungan, Tom Hanna and Eula Clay.

See our $600.000, contest.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The following criminal cases were disposed of in the last few days of our court: Cone Johnson, 3 charges of burglary, 9 years in all. Major Oden, 4 cases of grand larceny, 12 years in all. John W. Davis, selling liquor, continued generally. The same, forgery, 2 years. Lige Long, assault with a weapon, $10. Anthony Golden, 2 cases of assault with intent to murder, 10 years in all. Jesse Benson, abusive language, nol pros. The same, carrying concealed weapon, $50 fine. Lee Hubbard, carrying concealed weapon, continued generally. The same, assault to murder, 2 years. W. J. A. Melton, assault, $10. The same, murder in the first degree, continued. Wiley Williams, selling liquor, $50 fine. Tompkins Littleton, D. R. W., $20. The general interest centered in the trial of Henry Johnson for the killing of Ace Rawlinson. McCullough was indicted for the same offense, but the cases were separated by request of his counsel, and as his case could not be reached this term of court, he is let out on $1,000 bail. After much delay a jury was got on Thursday, viz.: F. A. Gulledge, foreman; J. M. Grant, W. F. Deshazo, N. N. Martin, W. R. Dawson, J. M. Barnes, Henry Splann, T. J. Griffin, J. C. Grimes, Joseph Raines, W. J. Lambert and G. W. Armstrong. The battle was long drawn out, Johnson's counsel, Messrs. Jess Stallings, Smith and Middleton, and Adams, fighting every inch of ground. It was remarked by several gentlemen who were regular in their attendance at this trial "that Mr. Stallings went deeper into the general law for a case of this kind than they had ever heard in this county in a criminal case." The medical fraternity of the town were out in full force, Drs. Matthews and Johnson being called by the state, while Drs. Hayes, Campbell, Goggans and Hopkins were put up by the defense. The evidence was in and both sides rested by noon Saturday, and the afternoon session was consumed by the summing up and Judge Brewer's charge to the jury. An hour and a half was allowed each side, Solicitor Bowling making the opening address, followed by Attorney Stallings, Lawyer Collier closing. The court house was fairly well filled, many ladies being in the audience, in fact, there has been a number of lady spectators during the trial. No doubt if their crops had not kept them at home our farmers would have been out in full force, for they dearly love a good speech, and would have got one from the Hon. Jess. At 6 o'clock the jury retired, bringing in their verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree," and 13 years in the penitentiary. The case will be appealed to the supreme court, something like 300 exceptions having been taken during the trial. Mr. Stallings is an ideal criminal lawyer, never losing a point through losing his temper, and has a very gentlemanly manner in examining a witness, which is refreshing to see when so many lawyers hold to the opposite course. There were 29 witnesses for the state and 30 for the defense summoned. Johnson has elected to go to the state farm pending the supreme court's decision on his appeal, as if the verdict is against him, he will have so much time served. W. J. A. Melton is the only prisoner left in the jail, but an attempt will be made to get him out on habeas corpus shortly, otherwise he will have to stay there until the fall term of court.

We are offering $6,000 in valuable prizes

SURE.

A man may use the wart on the back of his neck for a collar button; ride on the back coach of a train to save interest on his money till the conductor comes around; stop his watch at night to save wear; leave "I" or "t" without a dot or cross to save ink; pasture his mother's grave to save corn, but a man of this kind is a gentleman and a scholar compared to a man who will take a newspaper and when asked to pay for it, put it back in the postoffice marked "refused."—Ex

tf.

Anybody can count dots. Why don't you try for a Prize?

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

We are offering 757 prizes to counters of the dots.

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.
tf. T. M. Driver.

Russian Liberals at Moscow.

The Liberals have established national headquarters at Moscow, Russia.

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It."

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E Watson, of Georgia, has begun the publication of a magazine?

You know who Mr. Watson is? He's the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of Tom Watson's Magazine was published Feb. 25. It is $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128-page magazine in America if you fail to subscribe. Now we will send you the magazine and THE UNION, your best county paper, for $1.50 per year for both. Don't delay with your subscriptions, but send them in at once. tf

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No. 1.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.
tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES IN CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Under and by virtue of the several decrees rendered in and by the Probate Court of Chilton County, Alabama, on the 8th day of May, 1905, for the sale of real estate for the payment of taxes for the year 1904, I will on

MONDAY, the 12TH day of June, 1905, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door of said county in Clanton, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, for the State and County taxes, fees, costs and charges, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Cahaba Timber Mining and Manufacturing Company or owner unknown: The E 1-2 of the S W 1-4, Sec. 36, T 24, R 15. Amount decreed, $6.97. Advertising, $1.37.

BEAT NO. 2.

W. T. Hand & Co.: The N 1-2 of the N E 1-4 less 10 acres, Sec. 1, T 23, R 12; and the N E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 Sec. 13, T 23, R 12; and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 Sec. 28, T 23, R 13. Amount decreed, $7.94. Advertising, $2.46.

BEAT NO. 3.

W. E. Edwards: The S E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 23, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.06. Advertising, $1.23.

BEAT NO. 4.

Cahaba Timber Mining and Manufacturing Company: The N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4, Sec 34, T 21, R 13. Amount decreed, $5.71. Advertising, $1.30.

The Southern Mineral Land Co., or owner unknown: The N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4, Sec. 15, T 24, R 12. Amount decreed, $4.02. Advertising, $1.27.

The Magnetic Ore Co., or owner unknown: The S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 16; and the N 1-2 and the E 1-2 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 23, R 15; and the S E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 and the N 1-2 of the N W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 23, R 15. Amount decreed, $40.39. Advertising, $3.33.

BEAT NO. 5.

S. H. Glenn: The S 1-2 of the S W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 1, T 20, R 16; and the S W 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 20, R 16. Amount decreed, $12.69. Advertising, $2.14.

BEAT NO. 8.

John V. Coe: The E 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 22, T 20, R 13, and the N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of Sec. 23, T 20, R 13. Amount decreed, $8.76. Advertising, $1.79.

W. J. Stoudermire: The S E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 18, T 21, R 11; and the N W 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 21, R 11. Amount decreed, $5.76. Advertising, $2.18.

BEAT NO. 9.

Mrs. Claura I. E. Collins: The N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.07. Advertising, $1.48.

Paul C. Goetch: The N 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.18. Advertising, $1.37.

R. C. Reinertson: The S E 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Amount decreed, $2.99. Advertising, $1.41.

Witness my hand this the 8th day of May, 1905.

T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector Chilton Co., Ala.
5-11-05-tf

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association
of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.

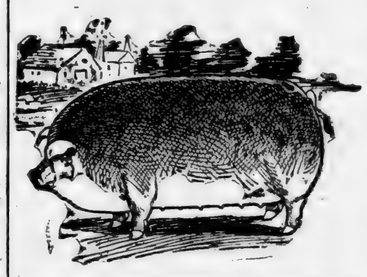
Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alabama.

Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth."
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given, Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE FARM HOT-BEDS

A hot-bed consists of a rectangular frame made of boards ten inches wide in front and fourteen in back, placed on their edges and nailed together, the end pieces being bevelled off and the whole covered with sash, such as old windows.

The beds are made in a convenient location facing the south, as on a hillside. If sheltered at the north by a hedge or fence much more heat will be available.

A sufficient quantity of fresh horse droppings containing the long straw or leaves is piled up under cover, wet down occasionally if necessary, and turned every day for ten days or two weeks. Then it will be ready for the beds if the odor is sweet and agreeable. This material is to furnish the heat, through decay, for three or four months.

The frame-work is set on the ground at the desired place and the enclosed space is dug out to a depth of 3½ to 4 feet. The soil thrown out can be used to advantage in banking around the frame. The manure is then placed in this excavation, layer by layer, until within six inches of the surface of the ground, each layer being packed down till firmland level. A layer of three parts good garden loam to one part of rottened manure follows, deep enough to bring the whole to a level with the ground. The sash is put on and the bed is left until sticks left thrust in, show on being held in the hand, a diminishing temperature.

The bed may be planted at any time after this, doing it on bright, hot days, at the brightest, hottest time. There is a great variety of things that can be grown. Lettuce plants may be started, or those previously started in the hot- may be put out; radishes sown between, or lettuce seed for a second crop. Strawberries may be forced in them. Dwarf beans, celery, parsley, early peas, herbs, etc., can be started, and even brought to maturity. But for the farm it provides a means of starting cabbage and tomatoes, two very necessary crops.

When these plants are off, the bed will still furnish heat enough to mature a crop of mushrooms, or better, some cucumber or melon seeds planted will give an abundance of fine early fruit.

Careful watering and care to leave a crack of air always on to take off the "sweat" is all the care necessary other than careful ventilating on bright days so that the temperature will not rise so high that it is unfavorable to the crop in them. Wooden shutters and straw mats are a valuable addition for covering the sash on stormy days or cold nights.

If you have never tried a hot-bed make up one this year and see for yourself the help one of these miniature greenhouses is. On many large, private estates the gardeners have no other means for supplying cauliflowers, lettuce, mushrooms, strawberries and other vegetables and fruits out of season, when such things are in demand, to say nothing of growing a succession of flowers.—R. L. Adams in Massachusetts Ploughman.

SMALL PASTURES MORE DESIRABLE.

A very common practice among old farmers was to make their pastures as large as possible, claiming that there was a great saving in the way of fencing and that there was comparatively little difference in grazing a small or large pasture. This has been found to be quite an erroneous idea and the demand now is for small pastures and frequent changes. All kinds of stock have been found to do better when given a change of pasture every few days. When stock is confined too long on one pasture it becomes overstocked and they do not seem to relish it as well as they do new, fresh pasturage. There is also a great saving in pasture by using small fields in this way; when frequent changes are made, the grass is not so liable to become so rank in places that they will not eat it, a condition which almost invariably arises when stock is allowed the range of large fields. Especially is frequent change desirable for sheep and when not given them they do not thrive as they should. Putting on fresh pasture even when no better than the one from which they have been changed seems to give them a new start. He who changes his stock frequently during a year will find that his sheep have made much better gains than those of his neighbor who has confined them mostly to one pasture. By having small fields it is possible to have a variety of grasses, which is so desirable in the farming of pastures for any animal. Of all kinds of live stock there is none which is so wasteful a grazer as the hog and he should only be allowed access to as much grass as he will keep well cropped. Allow him the range of one field ten days or two weeks and then change to another and you will find that he seems to like the change very much, as he finds the fresh grass tender and sweet.—T. W. Jones in the Epitomist.

THE BREEDING STOCK.

If the hens and the males to be used for breeding purposes have been properly wintered there ought to be no trouble in hatching chicks which will thrive; on the other hand, if the males have been kept half starved, or have been so placed that they have spent the winter in fighting each other, they are not in condition for mating. If the hens and pullets have been short on exercise, have been overfed or underfed, have occupied damp, dark houses, they are not in condition to produce eggs which are fit for hatching.

Turn attention to the breeding stock now and first of all see that the feeding and care of the female is what it should be. Have the house comfortable, but also have plenty of ventilation and find some way to force her to take needed exercise; cut off on the corn feed and increase the wheat and other muscle-making grains. As for the males, place them where they too may be well cared for and fed, so as to get up the greatest amount of energy and vitality before they are turned in with the hens. No work in the poultry business is more important than this now, for the future of the flock may depend upon how well the breeding stock is brought up to the highest perfection. —Indianapolis News.

GINSENG GARDENING.

The culture of ginseng is now carried on successfully in all parts of this country. It is not confined to its native home, the forest, but the prairie now produces "seng" (pronounced sang.) This is not a business for men only but women and children now own and tend the gardens. The size of these gardens depends on the ability of the owner to tend them, ranging from the miniature pots of a few hundred plants to immense nurseries of several hundred thousand plants and whose value runs well up towards the hundred thousand dollar mark. The supply of wild root is nearing extinction and as a result, the owners of ginseng gardens find good money not only in producing the root for market but also in supplying seeds and roots to stock other gardens. An idea can be had of the immense yield of an acre when it is understood that they are planted very close—four to six inches. Seeds appear the second year and roots are of marketable size in four to six years. Dry roots are quoted at $4 to $5 per pound while green roots for nursery stock sell for several times that amount. At the same time the plant is producing each year after the second, seeds which are worth nearly a nickel each.—The Epitomist.

THE EWES IN SPRING.

During recent years it has been a practice to clip as soon as possible after the lambing season, and we have been well satisfied with the result. The wool presents a much better appearance and is free from weak spots. It is well known that it is difficult to keep a good milking ewe from going down in flesh, and this is sure to weaken the strength of the staple. The ewes must necessarily be stabled much of the time, and the lambs soon begin to tramp over them when lying, which soils and injures the wool. We clip without washing and select a mild spell of weather for doing it, and when they have been clipped for a few days a cold flurry does not seem to affect them; but if out when a rain comes they rapidly gather to the shed, and this is a decided advantage to the lambs, as they will often remain out, if not clipped, until the lamb is very cold. After clipping both the ewes and lambs seem to improve more rapidly.

GOOD FOR THE HORSES.

Sveral are complaining that indigestion is ailing work horses which have not had much to do the past winter and have had no sufficient or green food. Under such conditions horses that are suffering from indigestion may be given, a good veterinarian says, two pounds of green flax seed, eight ounces of powdered nitre, four ounces of powdered gentian, five ounces of ginger, four ounces of powdered anise seed. Mix together thorough. Dose a teaping tablespoonful once a day in the grain. The tonic may be discontinued after ten days if the horse is given an abundance of light exercise daily. Some green succulent feed is what they need. Some cut carrots, potatos, or beets would be good mixed in a bran mash.—Indiana Farmer.

GOOD SOWS.

In the selection of sows there are a few points which should be sought for in addition to those mentioned as requisite in the boar. Sows should be docile and have at least twelve teats of equal size, evenly placed, and carried well forward on the belly. Large flat teats are invariably blind, i. e., they possess no milk duct. Young sows should also be of good size and quality. Care should be taken to ascertain if their dams have been good milkers, as this quality is hereditary. A young sow should get plenty of exercise until she is ready for breeding, which is at the age of about eight months.

The eight German Ambassadors at Madrid, Rome, Washington, Constantinople, Paris, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg, are all of nobility.

. . The . . Last Word Against Woman Suffrage

By Caroline F. Corbin.

Aside from the general fact that women and suffrage are better kept apart, for the best good of both, the following are a few reasons why tax-paying women should not be given the ballot:

Because the property qualification for voters has been long ago eliminated from our government, and any return to it in this time when the dangers of plutocracy are not only serious, but are being used to incite sedition and violence is ill-timed and inexpedient.

Because the majority of women owners of property have become possessed of it through gift or inheritance from the original male accumulators of it, and not by the exercise of any business skill or enterprise of their own. They are passive rather than active property owners, and are thus the less liable to be fitted for the active duties of ownership. As a matter of fact, few of them do vote in those corporations where the ownership of stocks gives them that right.

Because much of the property in the hands of women has been placed there by male relatives for the sake of those privileges and immunities which the law allows to property so held. In most states woman preperty owners have already more privileges than men, a fact which makes men willing to place property in their hands, in which they themselves hold all a voter's interests.

Because the paramount duties and interests of women lie in a higher sphere than that of the material interests of life, and anything which tends unnecessarily to divert their attention to the selfish and material aspects of the business world subtracts just so much from their possible usefulness in that higher life which has for its aim the development and improvement of the morals of the home and society. This distinction is already too much lost sight of in our modern social conditions, where the effort to place men and women on a so-called "equality" has resulted in the lowering of the ideals of womanhood in a way that involves great loss to the higher interests of society.

Because the call for suffrage is by no means general on the part of taxpaying women. A large proportion of them, when the question has been raised, have enrolled themselves against it, while many women property owners are among the most effective supporters of the anti-suffrage associations. This country has always erred on the side of a too liberal rather than a too restricted suffrage, and every measure increasing this liberality should be carefully scrutinized, and only approved when weighty reasons can be adduced in its favor. No such reasons can be found for giving the ballot to taxpaying women.—New York Sun.

. . The . . One-Hundreth Wife

By Elizabeth Jordan.

Behold a problem constantly reappearing in every quarter of the United States. A man in Smallville has attained thirty-five years, a wife, two or three children, and success—a Smallville success. He is, we will say, cashier of the Smallville bank with a total income of about $2000 a year. This income is to be considered in connection with the fact that, such is the cost of living in Smallville, eggs sell for ten cents a dozen; the best butter is from fifteen to twenty cents a pound; porterhouse steak is fifteen cents.

The man owns his home. He is a prominent member of the church. He might be mayor of the city, but "business is business," so he leaves political preferment to the saloon element, who find it not incompatible with business success. Church circles and high society in general in Smallville look down on politics; indeed, it is held to be an indication of real superiority to look down on Smallville. Cows run the streets; saloons are wide open all day Sunday; taxes are scandalously disproportionate to public improvements; but—it is Smallville. What can one expect of a town like Smallville?

As often as business permits, the cashier of the Smallville bank runs down to the city. For the while middle West, the city is Chicago. He buys clothing for the family there, and tea and coffee and fine groceries—what can one find fit to eat or wear in Smallville? He goes about Chicago, deafened by the roar of the life there, intoxicated by the motion of it; he rubs his hands together in the warmth of his satisfaction, and declares, "Ah! this is something like!" Then he remembers bitterly that he is out of it—in Smallville. Behold! here is the measure of his own greatness!

One day the tempter meets him. A Chicago man looking for fresh brains and plump purses offers him an opportunity to get away from Smallville and go into business in Chicago. Now the woman enters. What shall the wife decide? For the man always tells his friend in Chicago that he must go back to Smallville and talk it over with his wife. What does she say? Ninety-nine times out of a hundred she decides in favor of going to Chicago. She wants to be near the great shops. She likes style; she wants to be in it. She says it will be a great opportunity for the children.

And what does the hundredth wife decide? That she prefers a nice, airy home of her own with a splendid shady yard to a six-room flat in Chicago; that the public school of Smallville in which $20,000 has been invested is good enough for her children, who can always run home at recess for a kiss and an apple until they are old enough to enter the state university on a diploma from the Smallville high-school; that so far as the husband is concerned, it is better to be somebody in a small town than nobody in a great city; and as for the shortcomings of Smallville, what's to hinder the best people of the place making the town as good as they are? Thus one sees that this universal American problem, or a rational solution, compels only the achievement of another problem: How multiply the one-hundredth wife?—Harper's Bazar.

The Poor Idle-Rich

By Henry Waterson.

The idle millionaire, whether he has a title or not, must follow the fashion if he would keep in the swim; and to keep in the swim is the objective point. For him the year is subdivided, laid out in regular parterre, like an Italian garden, and he must even fulfill his destiny as a gentleman of wealth and leisure; the world to him six seasons—Paris, London, Switzerland, the shooting box in Scotland, the country house in England, the south of France. He buys a palace, lives in it awhile and goes away. "So awfully dreary, doncherknow." He buys a yacht, tires of it, sells it and buys another. "Nothing like the water, doncherknow." The automobile craze caught him where he was weakest—for fast, fast, faster is the word—and he is now scudding and scorching over Continental byways, having found a new and costly toy—which perhaps accounts for some of the absentees from Nice. In a word, fortune's favorite is never happy except when he is giving proof that he can spend more money than his rival, yet wretched when he finds how little it brings him either of distinction or diversion.

To tell the truth, the women get on much better than the men. They still love to dance. It shows their faces. It parades their gowns. The men despise dancing. "Too fatiguing, doncherknow." It is so much easier to gamble and to flirt. Your professional beauty, on the other hand, has a deal to engage her—herself, to begin with; then clothes; then diamonds; ropes of pearls, and, finally, the men. If hard put to it, she can amuse herself of a rainy afternoon before her looking-glass; selfish and vain, and a philosopher. When the men are tired of one another or get broke they will come after her. She knows that, and she knows them—only too well. She has learned all their tricks and their manners, and can talk slang and scandal with them, smoke and drink with them, and often beat them at bridge or bacarrat.

For my part, I would embezzle no man of his happiness; not even his money; though sometimes I want to take one of these blase youngsters of two or three and twenty, who fancies he knows the world, and that outside the titles and the dollars there is nothing in it, and tell him what an ass he is, and put him in a Keeley cure for simpletons.

BUDGET OF HUMOR

THEN PROCEED!

A farmer had a seeder for the sowing of his seed,
'Twas a seeder made of cedar, and, said I, "Pray, is there need
Of a seeder made of cedar?" Said the farmer, "Yes, indeed,
I have never seed a seeder, sir, that I'd concede the speed
To exceed a cedar seeder for the seeding of the seed."

—Life.

SOMEWHAT ENJOYABLE.

"Was it an enjoyable concert?"

"Well, I think the singers enjoyed it."

IN 1950.

"Isn't out Navy up to date?'

"Why, no. A number of the ships are of the 1949 model."

LOOKING FORWARD.

Shem—Great flood, isn't it?

Noah—It is, indeed. I'll bet they'll have a great reproduction of this some day at Coney Island.

THE REAL THING.

"Jim Smithers is getting to be quite an oily proposition."

"Why, he's got no sense."

"No; but he's got an automobile."

OVERHEARD IN THE PICTURE GALLERY.

Husband (art connoisseur)—What a perfect enamel!

Wife—You mean the one in the black hat?—Punch.

HER APPRECIATION WAS RIPE.

"You are a very beautiful girl. I don't believe you appreciate how beautiful you really are.'

"Oh, don't talk such ridiculous nonsense!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WORSE.

Mrs. Shrewsome—is that the very best excuse you can put up for not coming home till 2 o'clock this morning?

Husband—Yes, dear; if you're not satisfied with that I'll have to tell you the truth.—Detroit Free Press.

A BORN TALKER.

"Why do I have to talk to you so much, children?" asked the tired woman teacher in the kindergarten class.

"Papa says because you were born that way!" came from a bright little girl.—Yonkers Statesman.

LONG-WINDED.

"Tiresome talker, isn't he?"

"Yes; reminds me of a woman sharpening a pencil."

"Sets your nerves on edge, eh!"

"Well, it takes him so long to get to the point."—Philadelphia Press.

A CRITIC AND HIS FRIEND.

Whimple—I'm no connoisseur in music, but I know what I like.

Bardell—But surely, you don't mean to say you like what you know?—Boston Transcript.

EXCEPTIONS.

Jobson—Friends are the greatest consolations one can have in this world.

Bobson—You've evidently never met any of the candid variety.—Detroit Free Press.

PERILOUS TOPIC.

Dora Hope—I don't believe in these rude jokes young people play on the newly-married couple at a wedding. Do you?

Percy Vere—No. But what started you to thinking about weddings?—Chicago Tribune.

THE OLD STORY.

"That woman looks quite young to have a grown daughter."

"Yes; but I wouldn't tell her so."

"Why not?"

"If you do it's a cinch you'll have to listen to a long yarn explaining that she was married at fifteen."

NO INCENTIVE TO PUNCTUALITY.

"Pop's goin' to give me a watch," said Willie.

"That will be nice" replied the aunt, "and it will help you getting to school in the morning."

"Yes, that's so, 'cause when I get to school I can look at the watch and see just how late I am."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A BORN DIPLOMAT.

He—Miss de Jones—Clara—I never loved any one but you. Will you be my wife?

She—But I've been told that you proposed to four other girls within a month.

He—True, darling; but I did it merely for practice, so that I wouldn't blunder in proposing to you.—Chicago Journal.

PRACTICAL GIRL.

"Why do you waste so many hours on beautifying devices?" inquired the old-fashioned woman. "Why not devote that time to thinking beautiful thoughts?"

"Oh, fudge," retorted the modern damsel. "My beau isn't a mind reader."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE MODERN FARMER.

How He Lives as Compared With Years Ago.

THE farming life of [illegible] contrasted with [illegible] years ago, is a para[illegible] comfort and conve[illegible] lonely loghouse, remote [illegible] and devoid of advantages [illegible] cycle of time has made poss[illegible] scarcely appeal to the [illegible] farmer.

The twentieth century [illegible] practically all the modern [illegible] His mail is delivered daily [illegible] telephonic connection with the [illegible] and selling world, affording [illegible] opportunities for marketing to [illegible] tage. His home is of [illegible] ture, constructed of w[illegible] stone, and well furnished [illegible] modern plumbing and [illegible] and with the advent of [illegible] be has modern lighting. At [illegible] home is as attractive [illegible] that of his city brother [illegible] gestive fact that "[illegible] try homes" has so appe[illegible] er that of the So[illegible] lene gas in the United States [illegible] er is one of the larges[illegible] Ever seeking the best, he [illegible] tated in availing himself of [illegible] light.

The continued growth and [illegible] of this great country, [illegible] wonderment, has no greater [illegible] fication than evolution on the [illegible] Already the farmer is [illegible] most envied of men the freest, healthiest, the happiest.

Sioux Burying Ground.

The discovery on an Iowa [illegible] many relics, including human [illegible] and skeletons, of an Indian [illegible] the existence of which there [illegible] local traditions and no other [illegible] dences, has interested and puzzled [illegible] historians and scientists of the [illegible] Professor Van Hyning, of the [illegible] historical department, concludes [illegible] the graves are a splendid [illegible] tion of the once powerful and [illegible] nation of the Sioux, and that [illegible] graves antedate the settlement [illegible] white man. Black locust trees [illegible] feet in diameter, are growing on [illegible] of the burial mounds, which [illegible] proof of great age.

Crushing Values.

A correspondent of the Electrical Review states that steel dies are [illegible] for drawing sizes of wire as fine as 0.010 inch diameter, diamond dies being used for finer sizes. The Roebling works in New Jersey draws a copper wire which is one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, and runs several miles to the pound. The steel of which it is made costs $50 a ton, but a ton of the finished wire is worth over $80,000. This seems to be a case of creating values.

Against Railway Whistles.

Railway whistles inflict torture on so many people that the [illegible] abroad to check the plague [illegible] followed with interest. Austria has introduced a system of [illegible] ing to start and stop the trains. Belgium is trying compressed air whistles instead of steam, and Germany experiments with horns.

No Skyscrapers in Berlin.

Skyscrapers are forbidden in Berlin, but the architect Professor Raymund Muller after his recent trip to America delivered a lecture in Berlin in which he spoke in favor, declaring that [illegible] great business [illegible] and safer in case of fire than other buildings.

BOOK OF BOOKS.

Over 30,000,000 Published.

An Oakland [illegible] good literature [illegible] time she had on [illegible] ville." She says:

"I drank coffee [illegible] before I began to [illegible] fects from it. [illegible] was becoming very [illegible] my stomach was [illegible] power to proper[illegible] In time I got so [illegible] to leave the house [illegible] ever but because [illegible] dition of my nerves and stomach attributed the trouble to the world but [illegible] dosed myself with [illegible] in the end would [illegible] condition than at [illegible] wretched and [illegible] years old and [illegible] tailure!

"I had given [illegible] joying myself like [illegible] day I read the [illegible] to Wellville." I [illegible] taught me a lesson [illegible] and cannot value [illegible] diately quit the [illegible] coffee and began [illegible] Coffee. I noticed [illegible] improvement in [illegible] system, after only [illegible] new drink, and in [illegible] realized that I [illegible] other people without [illegible] the nervous dread [illegible] me so much trouble. In fact, [illegible] ousness disappeared entirely [illegible] never returned, although it [illegible] year that I have [illegible] Food Coffee. And my stomach [illegible] like iron—nothing [illegible] "Last week, during the [illegible] in San Francisco, I was on [illegible] and night without [illegible] and as I stood in the [illegible] watching the great [illegible] for hours, I thought [illegible] strength is what Postum Food Coffee has given me!" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

The little book, "The Road to Wellville," may be found in every [illegible]

Backache, "Th[illegible]

th Symptoms of Organic [illegible]
wo[illegible]en—Thousands of Suffer[illegible]

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as though my back would break."
"Don't speak to me, I am all out of [illegible]
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urely such testimony is convincing [illegible]
rs. J. G. Holmes, of Larimore, North [illegible]
kota, writes:

r Mrs. Pinkham:—
I have suffered everything with backache [illegible]
womb trouble—I let the trouble run [illegible]
my system was in such a condition that [illegible]
rs unable to be about, and then it was [illegible]
commended to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege[illegible]
e Compound. If I had only known how [illegible]
h suffering I would have saved. I should [illegible]
taken it months sooner for a few [illegible]
k's treatment made me well and strong. [illegible]
backaches and headaches are all gone and [illegible]
ffer no pain at my menstrual periods [illegible]
ears before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege[illegible]
table Compound I suffered intense pain [illegible]

Mrs. Emma Cotrely, 109 East 12th [illegible]
eet, New York City, writes:

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best [illegible]

AMIGO [illegible]
For M[illegible]
Which Ye[illegible]
Dealer Will [illegible]
You for $3.00.
It belongs to
The "Always Just Correct"
CLOVER BRAND
SHOE FAMILY.
IF YO[illegible]
Shoew[illegible]
Insist Upon Ha[illegible]
Wertheimer-Swarts S[illegible]
LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSI[illegible]
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

EDLES, UTTLES, EPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TECTIVE WORK Established 15 years. [illegible] Secret Service Bureau [illegible] Am. 22. 1905.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE DA[illegible]

Say Plainly to You[illegible]

That you want LION COFFEE [illegible]
being a square man, will not try [illegible]
thing else. You may not care for [illegible]

What About the United Judg[illegible]
of housekeepers who have used [illegible]
for over a quarter of a cen[illegible]
Is there any stronger proof of m[illegible]

Confiden[illegible]
and ever inc[illegible]
LION COFFE[illegible]
located at the [illegible]
direct to ou[illegible]
where it is s[illegible]
carefully pa[illegible]
ages—unlik[illegible]
is exposed [illegible]
sects, etc. [illegible]
you as pure [illegible]
it left the f[illegible]
1 lb. packag[illegible]

Lion-head on every pac[illegible]
Save these Lion-heads for valua[illegible]
SOLD BY GROCERS EVE[illegible]
WOOLSON [illegible]

THE MODERN FARMER.

How He Lives as Compared With Years Ago.

THE farming life of to-day, contrasted with that of years ago, is a paradise of comfort and convenience. Even in the remote [illegible] and the end of advantages that a few years ago would have made possible, would scarcely appear to the present generation.

The twentieth century soil tiller receives daily all the modern conveniences. His mail is delivered daily. He has telephonic connection with the business and social world, affording the best opportunities for marketing to advantage. His home is of recent architecture, constructed of wood, brick or stone, well furnished. He has up-to-date sanitary and modern heating appliances, and with the advent of acetylene gas, he has a modern lighting. At night his home is cheerfully illuminated and his wife is happier, for it is a recognized fact that acetylene for the home has commended to the favor of the women users of gas. There are in the United States the farmers of the largest of all classes, and, in fact, he has not been slow in availing himself of this [illegible].

The continued growth and progress of this great country, over a cause which [illegible] no greater exemplification on the part of the farmer is becoming more evident from the freest, broadest and deepest.

Sioux Burying Ground.

The [illegible] on an Iowa farm many relics including human skeletons of an Indian race, the existence of which there are no traditions and no other evidences has [illegible] and puzzled the historians and scientists of the region. Professor Van Hyning, of the geological department, concludes that the bones are a splendid representation of the once powerful and [illegible] of the Sioux, and that [illegible] antedate the settlement of the white man. Black locust trees, [illegible] in diameter, are growing on [illegible] of the burial mounds, which alone is proof of great age.

Cutting Dies.

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Skyscrapers are forbidden in Berlin, but the architect Professor [illegible] and Muller after his recent trip to America delivered a lecture in Berlin in which he spoke strongly in favor of the abolition of the restrictions. They object that they offer [illegible] than other buildings and [illegible] than other buildings.

BOOK OF BOOKS.

Over 30,000,000 Published.

An Oakland [illegible] who has a taste for good literature [illegible] what a book [illegible] time she had on the Fine Road to Wellville." She [illegible]

"I thank [illegible] to say for eight years before I began to use any [illegible] from it. That I suffered [illegible] was becoming very nervous, and [illegible] my stomach was gradually losing [illegible] power to properly assimilate my food. In time I got so weak that I [illegible] to leave the house [illegible] was not possible [illegible] down on my knees and [illegible] attributed the [illegible] of course [illegible] would [illegible] dyed myself [illegible] in a [illegible] I was [illegible] I [illegible] ever [illegible] I [illegible] Postum Food Coffee. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

The little book, "The Road to Wellville," may be found in every pkg.

Backache, "The Blues"

Symptoms of Organic Derangement in Women—Thousands of Sufferers Find Relief.

Everywhere we hear women say: "It seems as though my back would break," "I feel so tired," "I ache all over," "I am all out of sorts," "I'm so nervous," "I have the blues." These significant remarks prove that the system requires attention. Backache and "the blues" are direct symptoms of an inward trouble which sooner or later declare itself. It may be caused by diseased kidneys or by uterine derangement. Nature requires assistance and at once, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound instantly asserts its curative power over these peculiar ailments of women. It has been the standby of thousands of American women for twenty years and the most specialists agree that it is the most universally successful remedy for woman's ills known to the sex.

The following letters from Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Cotrely are among the thousands which Mrs. Pinkham received this year from those she has restored.

Mrs. Holmes' testimony is convincing. She lives at Larimore, North Dakota:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women of the relief I have found in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I commenced taking the Compound I suffered everything with backaches, headaches, menstrual and ovarian troubles. I am completely cured and enjoy the best of health, and I owe it all to you."

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice and medicine have restored to health more than one hundred thousand women.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES, Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DETECTIVE WORK. Established 15 years. Terms reasonable. Evidence added every case by mail free. American Detective Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

1905.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home—in dining room, sleeping room and all places where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat and will not soil, or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS, 149 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Bryant & Stratton Business, Shorthand and Telegraphy College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole year. Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

Say Plainly to Your Grocer

you want LION COFFEE always, and he, if a square man, will not try to sell you anything else. You may not care for our opinion, but

What About the United Judgment of Millions

of housekeepers who have used LION COFFEE **over a quarter of a century?** Is there any *stronger proof of merit*, than the

Confidence of the People

and ever increasing popularity? LION COFFEE is carefully selected at the plantation, shipped direct to our various factories, where it is skillfully roasted and carefully packed in sealed packages—unlike loose coffee, which is exposed to germs, dust, insects, etc. LION COFFEE reaches you as pure and clean as when it left the factory. Sold only in 1 lb. packages.

Lion-head on every package.

Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Very few persons understand the value of regularity of habits.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Professor Hollander has been investigating Dominican finances.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, was fond of shooting.

BABY CAME NEAR DYING

From an Awful Skin Humor—Scratched Till Blood Ran—Wasted to a Skeleton—Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

"When three months old my boy broke out with an itching, watery rash all over his body, and he would scratch till the blood ran. We tried nearly everything, but he grew worse, wasting to a skeleton, and we feared he would die. He slept only when in our arms. The first application of Cuticura soothed him so that he slept in his cradle for the first time in many weeks. One set of Cuticura made a complete and permanent cure. (Signed) Mrs. M. C. Maitland, Jasper, Ontario."

The cost of cremating a body in France is only 3 francs.

An Ex-Chief Justice's Opinion.

Judge O. E. Lochrane, of Georgia, in a letter to Dr. Biggers, states that he never suffers himself to be without a bottle of Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial for the relief of all bowel troubles, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, etc.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c. bottle.

The Sensation in Her Knees.

Erma was riding with her father. They reached the railroad track just in time to cross before a freight train rumbled by. Little Erma was quite frightened to hear the train so close. In telling about it she said:

"My knees were just dizzy when we got over that track."—Little Chronicle.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (SEAL.) *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Preparedness.

Begin the morning by saying to thyself, I shall meet the busybody, the ungrateful, arrogant, deceitful, envious and unsocial, but I, who have seen the nature of the good, that it is beautiful, and that of the bad, that it is ugly, can be injured by none of them.—Marcus Aurelius.

Smallest Republics.

St. Goust, scarcely two square miles in area, is the smallest self-governed state in the world. It is situated on a rocky mountain top about 150 miles from Andorra, in the Bassas Pyrenees. Its population is about 130. Another miniature republic is Tavolara, an island about five miles long and half a mile wide, situated off the north coast of Sardinia. It contains about seventy inhabitants.

The Smallest Monarchy.

The sovereign who reigns over the smallest monarchy in the world is the king of the Cocos, a group of islands near Sumatra. These islands were discovered about eight hundred years ago, but were comparatively little known until 1825, when Mr. Rose, an Englishman, visited them, was struck by their beauty and took up his abode there. It is his grandson, George Reiss, who now holds sway over the Cocos.

Just Discrimination in Railway Rates.

All railroad men qualified to speak on the subject in a responsible way are likely to agree with President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway, when he says: "There is no division of opinion as to the desirability of stopping all secret or unjustly discriminatory devices and practices of whatsoever character."

Mr. Spencer, in speaking of "unjustly discriminatory" rates and devices, makes a distinction which is at once apparent to common sense. There may be discrimination in freight rates which is just, reasonable and imperatively required by the complex commercial and geographical conditions with which expert rate makers have to deal. To abolish such open and honest discrimination might paralyze the industries of cities, States and whole sections of our national territory.

This distinction between just and unjust discrimination is clearly recognized in the conclusions of the International Railway Congress, published yesterday:

"Tariffs should be based on commercial principles, taking into account the special conditions which bear upon the commercial value of the services rendered. With the reservation that rates shall be charged without arbitrary discrimination to all shippers under like conditions, the making of rates should as far as possible have all the elasticity necessary to permit the development of the traffic and to produce the greatest results to the public and to the railroads themselves."

The present proposal is, as Mr. Walker D. Hines, of Louisville, showed in his remarkable testimony the other day before the Senate Committee at Washington, to crystalize flexible and justly discriminatory rates into fixed Government rates which cannot be changed except by the intervention of some Government tribunal, and by this very process to increase "the temptation to depart from the published rate and the lawful rate in order to meet some overpowering and urgent commercial condition."—New York Sun.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Love is heaven's light.

Hating reproof is loving ruin.

Sacrifice demonstrates sincerity.

The world of life is a lot more than words.

There is no achieving without believing.

The smooth man has a hard road ahead of him.

No soul was ever yet caught by a steel-trap smile.

No one needs to sit still while waiting on the Lord.

The martyr's crown was never found by looking for it.

Love may be misunderstood, but it never misunderstands.

The greatest miracle is the casting out of the devil of self.

The love of the Lord never yet led men to hate one another.

A man may be solid on the time card and still miss the train.

There is something wrong with the home that is not the happiest place on earth.

Many a sister spoils her testimony in the church by her tongue in the kitchen.

Some people never enjoy themselves unless they are getting out an injunction on another's happiness.

Many an average man has been spoiled by having to live with a man who thought he was way above the average.

This is not the only world that is callous to the man who goes around looking for a chance to put his feelings under the other fellow's feet.—Chicago Tribune.

CAUGHT BY THE CRY.

The Way an Australian Bandit Was Trapped in London.

"Coo-e-e" is the curious cry that was one of the signals of the native blacks of Australia. The cry was speedily adopted by the invading whites. The final "ee" is a very high note, a sort of prolonged screech that resounds for long distances through the bush and thus enables separated persons to ascertain their relative positions. On one notable occasion this peculiar cry was heard in London. A daring bushranger made his appearance one morning in front of a bank in Ballarat and coolly posted a notice on the door to the effect that the place would be closed for an hour.

Entering, he terrorized the officials with his revolver and got clear away with $30,000. Some time afterward the authorities received information that the man had been seen in London. One day a detective thought he espied his man in the Strand; but, not being quite sure, he hit upon an expedient. He uttered a piercing "Coo-e-e."

Passersby stood fixed in astonishment, but the Australian, acting on the spur of the moment and recognizing the familiar sound, hastened to the person who uttered it. He was promptly arrested and was taken back to Australia.—Chicago News.

On the St. Petersburg-Moscow Line.

A traveler in Russia writes: On the St. Petersburg-Moscow line benighted Russia has devised an excellent way of refreshment. Supper or breakfast, it matters not which on the twelve hours' journey. A huge refreshment room is open at midnight or at 6 in the morning. Counters spread with dainties—smoked salmon and all kinds of fish, flesh, and fowl. Hot tea ready in glasses. Vodka in liquor glasses as a background. And long tables at which square meals may be ordered and served in a twinkling. Everything is marked by a card indicating price. You go round and eat what you like. At the end you mention what you have eaten and pay. In some matters the Russian must be honest. And this writer has been for two years haunted by the remembrance of one unfamiliar fish eaten between St. Petersburg and Moscow. He owes Russia three half-pence, for he forgot the item in the refreshment room—and remembered it at Moscow!

How They Do It.

The "suit club" idea seems to be spreading in Kansas City. Within the last few weeks a "shoe club" along the same lines has been organized, and comes the "theatre club." The "theater club" is composed of ten young men who belong to the same "set." They do not earn enough money to be able to afford to take their girls to the high-priced shows each week. Their plan is to meet once a week and each contribute 60 cents to a general fund. Then they draw numbers from a hat, and the two who draw numbers 5 and 10 divide the $6 and take their girls to the theater. No member is permitted the use of the money two weeks in succession. If he draws a lucky number the second time in succession he gives it to another member, usually one who has been unfortunate in the drawing. The club has been in existence several weeks, and results have been satisfactory. Of course, the girls don't know about the scheme. —Kansas City Times.

Pennsylvania Thanksgiving.

There is something wrong with the custom which ordains that Thanksgiving day shall be observed in November. In Pennsylvania, at least, the day after the adjournment of the legislature would be more appropriate.—Philadelphia Record.

In south Greenland the color of the hair ribbon which a woman ties around her head denotes whether she be maid, wife or widow.

Teutonic Enterprise.

Prince Bismarck, it is said, once had to confer the Iron Cross on a hero in the ranks one day, and, thinking to try his humor on the man, he said: "I am authorized to offer you instead of the cross 100 thalers. What do you say?" "What is the cross worth?" quietly asked the man. "About 3 thalers." "Very well, then, your highness, I'll take the cross and 97 thalers."

Length of Rivers.

The longest river in the world is the Nile, 4,000 miles; in Europe the Volga, 2,114 miles; in Asia the Yangtse Kiang, 3,160 miles; in America, the Mississippi-Missouri, 3,656 miles; in Australia, the Murray, 2,350 miles. The shortest important river in the world is the Thames, 215 miles.

Cuban Shells, Tortoise Values.

The value of shells, tortoise and others, gathered in Cuba during the past year, amounted to about $75,000, and of sponges $50,000. Of the latter the States received about thirty-five per cent. and Europe the remainder, France being the principal buyer.

Experiments With Oats.

Experiments in raising oats made in England on land with and without manure indicated that the increase in grain and straw is worth about twice the cost of the fertilizers employed in producing it.

The British mint has been busily engaged in coining farthings to encourage thrift in the colonies. By introducing the smallest coin of the realm a saving can be effected on purchases of small quantities of goods.

White women are scarce in the German colonies; there are only 254 in East Africa and 229 in the German islands in the Pacific ocean.

The curiosities of Vienna include a small dog, which, having been born without front legs, has learned to walk about on its hind legs.

EVERY WALK IN LIFE.

A. A. Boyce, a farmer living three and a half miles from Trenton, Mo., says: "A severe cold settled in my kidneys and developed so quickly that I was obliged to lay off work on account of the aching in my back and sides. For a time I was unable to walk at all, and every makeshift I tried and all the medicine I took had not the slightest effect. My back continued to grow weaker until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and I must say I was more than surprised and gratified to notice the backache disappearing gradually until it finally stopped."

Doan's Kidney Pills sold by all dealers or by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Muir Glacier, in Alaska, is the largest in the world. It equals in size all those of the Alps put together and covers 1,500 square miles.

Cures Blood Poison, Cancer, Ulcers.

If you have offensive pimples or eruptions, ulcers on any part of the body, aching bones or joints, falling hair, mucous patches, swollen glands, skin itches and burns, sore lips or gums, eating, festering sores, sharp, gnawing pains, then you suffer from serious blood poison or the beginnings of deadly cancer. You may be permanently cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) made especially to cure the worst blood and skin diseases. Heals every sore or ulcer, even deadly cancer, stops all aches and pains and reduces all swellings. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood troubles, such as eczema, scabs and scales, pimples, running sores, carbuncles, scrofula. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5, express prepaid. To prove it cures, sample of Blood Balm sent free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

Winter wheat sown in France this season shows considerable falling off.

Are the Packers Receiving Fair Play?

When the Garfield report on the business methods of the packers appeared, after eight months' investigation, it was severely criticised and roundly denounced. After three months of publicity it is significant that those who attempted to discredit it have failed to controvert the figures contained in that exhaustive document. The public is beginning to notice this omission, and the feeling is rapidly growing that the sensational charges out of which the "Beef Investigation" arose were without foundation. If the official statements of the report are susceptible of contradiction, a good many people are now asking why the facts and figures are not furnished to contradict them.

The truth seems to be that most of the charges contain unfounded sensational assertions. A flagrant example of this appeared in a recent article in an Eastern magazine, to the effect that "forty Iowa banks were forced to close their doors in 1903-4 by the Beef Trust's manipulation of cattle prices." Chief Clerk Cox of the banking department of the Iowa State Auditor's office, has tabulated the list of banks given in the magazine article and has publicly denounced the statement as utterly untrue. He gives separately the reasons for each failure mentioned and officially states that they have been caused by unwise speculations and by reckless banking methods. It may be well to suspend judgment upon the packers until the charges against them are proved.

THINK OF IT!

This Pretty Matron Had Headache and Backache, and Her Condition Was Serious.

PE-RU-NA CURED

MRS. M. BRICKNER.

99 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

"A short time ago I found my condition very serious. I had headaches, pains in the back, and frequent dizzy spells which grew worse every month. I tried two remedies before Peruna, and was discouraged when I took the first dose, but my courage soon returned. In less than two months my health was restored."—Mrs. M. Brickner.

The reason of so many failures to cure cases similar to the above is the fact that diseases peculiar to the female sex are not commonly recognized as being caused by catarrh.

FEMALE TROUBLE NOT RECOGNIZED AS CATARRH.

Catarrh of one organ is exactly the same as catarrh of any other organ. What will cure catarrh of the head will also cure catarrh of the pelvic organs. Peruna cures these cases simply because it cures the catarrh.

If you have catarrh write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

Origin of Japanese Alphabet.

Baron Kaneko says that the invention of forty-seven letters by Mabie in 735 A. D. is always considered to have given birth to Japanese literature, and is recognized as the beginning of Japanese civilization. The Japanese language is phonetic, while the Chinese is hieroglyphic. The alphabet is called "shin kana."

Cincinnati Bishop Record.

Cincinnati has furnished more bishops for the Methodist Episcopal church than any other city in the United States. The list contains seventeen names, as follows: Morris, Hamlen, Foster, Wiley, Merrill, Ninde, Walden, Joyce, Cranston, Moore, Hamilton, Simpson, Clark, Thompson, Kingslye and Hartzell.

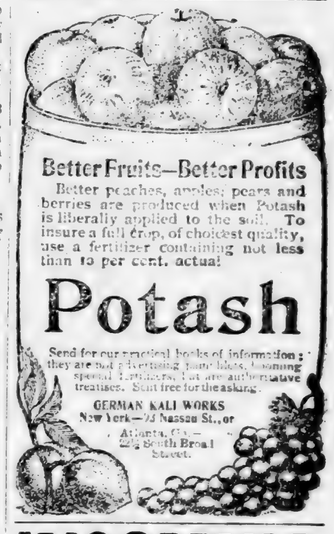
Trinidad has the largest sugar estate in the British West Indies, the Mandeleine, with a capacity for crushing 17,000 tons of cane daily and producing 170 tons of sugar.

10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE ECONOMY BLUE

Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing

15 years on the market. Ask dealer, or we will send by mail package upon receipt of 10c. in stamps and your dealer's name.

BRIDGES-McDOWELL CO., Louisville, Ky.



Better Fruits—Better Profits

Better peaches, apples, pears and berries are produced when Potash is liberally applied to the soil. To insure a full crop, of choicest quality, use a fertilizer containing not less than 10 per cent. actual

Potash

Send for our practical books of information; they are not advertising pamphlets, containing special formulas, but are authoritative treatises. Sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—53 Nassau St., or
Atlanta, Ga.—
224½ North Broad Street.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented."

Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 307

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

A Great Combination Offer!

THE UNION and "MADAME" Offer You

$6,000.00 IN PRIZES

MADAME is a magazine for women who think and is the only magazine in the world endorsed by OVER THREE MILLION WOMEN, being adopted as the Official Organ of the National Council of Women. It is full of bright stories, clever articles on art, music, literature, with beautiful pictures galore.

TEST OF SKILL. This is not a lottery, guessing or estimating contest. It is absolutely a test of skill. There is no trick or deception about this, whatsoever. The dots are visible to the naked eye and can be counted. If you can count the dots correctly and give a good plan of counting them you should win. Your chance of winning is as good as any one's.

Money must accompany all subscriptions otherwise your count will not be registered. If you are now a subscriber to either paper your subscription will be extended.

$50.00 IS OFFERED AS A SPECIAL PRIZE TO THOSE SENDING IN THREE COUNTS (SEE CONDITIONS)

If this map gets destroyed, another printed on heavy paper will be sent you upon receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage.

A TOTAL OF 757 PRIZES

CONDITIONS—$1.00 pays for six months to MADAME and six months subscription to THE UNION and entitles you to 1 free count. $2 pays for one years subscription to Madame and one year's subscription to THE UNION and entitles you to three free counts and makes you eligible for the $50.00 prize given to winners of the first prize if they have three counts. See below.

$50.00 PRIZES—We believe every one should have three counts so they can have one on each side of what they think is correct, to be more sure to hit it. To encourage this we will give $50.00 extra to winners of first prizes if they have three counts. Remember if you have one count you get first prize ONLY, BUT IF YOU HAVE THREE COUNTS AND WIN YOU GET $50.00 EXTRA.

AWARDS will be made as follows: The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting dots.

JUDGES. The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of disinterested judges. The Hon. John W. Holtzman, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, is chairman of the Committee of Judges. We are bound our contests must be ABSOLUTELY FAIR.

OUR FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES—As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we refer to any bank or trust company in the city of Indianapolis. Our offer will be carried out to the letter

In the event of more than one person submitting the same plan and it being considered the best plan by the judges each person so tying will be asked to tell in fifty words how best to improve MADAME. The one making the best suggestion gets first prize, next best next, etc. UNDERSTAND THIS IS ONLY IN CASE OF TIE IN PLAN, WHICH IS NOT AT ALL LIKELY. No one connected with Madame or The Union will be allowed to compete. Contest closes July 1, 1905, but get your counts in at once. Anybody having THREE COUNTS entered may enter additional counts at 25c each. Be careful to give your plan of counting, as the best plan used will decide all ties.

PRIZES GUARANTEED—We will guarantee to give a prize worth one dollar at least, to every person who sends a correct count and $2.00 for a year's subscription to Madame and The Union.

LIST ON PRIZES

1st prize, Piano with mandolin guitar attachments, value...	$1,000
2nd prize, Piano.....	1,000
3rd prize, Diamond.....	250
4th prize, Diamond.....	125
5th prize, Solid Gold Watch..	50
Next 100 prizes, 100 beautiful Chatelaine Ladies' Watches.	1,500
Next 100 prizes, James Whit. Riley's works, 3 vol. $3.75 set	375
Next 100 prizes, 100 sets Shakspear's Com. Wks. 12 vol....	1,000
Two special prizes of $50 each, see conditions.....	100
Next 100 prizes, Marion Harlan Cook book, $2 each.....	200
Next 100 prizes, $1.50 book, latest fiction.....	150
Next 50 prizes, choice of any $1 Magazine.....	100
Next 100 prizes, Extension of 1 year's subscrip. to Madame	100
Next 100 prizes, Hand Pulled proof of the famous picture by Walter Tittle, entitled, "When Shepherd's Watched their Flocks by Night," $1.00 each.....	100
Total,	$6,000

THE DOTS—Good counters can coin dots into dollars. The contest will not last long. Make hay while the sun shines. There is fun in counting and money besides. Of course, you know how to count. Any child can count. The dots are puzzling because there are so many. That is why $6,000 in prizes will be given away free to the best counters. The better you count and plan, the better your chances for getting one of the 757 Prizes.

The more counts you register the surer you are of winning one of the big free prizes. Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25c each.

The list of prizes is large. They are worth working for. You have 757 chances. You are as likely as anybody to get first, but if you don't get first prize there are lots of other prizes worth having. It all depends upon you. If you can count and think up a good plan you are likely to win.

Money Must Accompany all Subscriptions

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Contest Department, The Union,
Clanton, Ala.

I enclose.....for...months subscription to MADAME and THE UNION, in accordance with your offer in The Union.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Are you taking Madame? (Yes or no)

MY COUNT ON DOTS:

Give your plan of counting on a separate sheet of paper with your name and address plainly written.

Address all letters, CONTEST DEPARTMENT, THE UNION, CLANTON, ALABAMA.

Russia and the Cholera

Close Guard on the Plague Peculiar Pan of Minister Plenipotentiary's Duties . . .

By Andrew D. White . . . . . .

A PECULIAR duty during my last day in St. Petersburg was to watch the approach of cholera, especially on the Persian frontier. Admirable precautions had been taken for securing telegraphic information, and every day I received notices from the foreign office as to the result, which I communicated to Washington. For ages Russia had relied on fetishisms of various kinds to preserve her from epidemics, but at last her leading officials had come to realize the necessity of applying modern science to the problem, and they did this well. In the city "sanitary columns" were established, made up of small squads of officials representing the medical and engineering professions and the police. These visited every nook and corner of the city, and, having extraordinary powers for the emergency, compelled even the most dirty of the population to keep their premises clean. Excellent hospitals and laboratories were established, and of these I learned much from a former Cornell student who held an important position in one of them. Coming to town three or four times a week from my summer cottage in Finland, I was struck by the precautions on the Finnish and other railways; notices of what was to be done to prevent cholera and to meet it in case it appeared were posted everywhere in six different languages; disinfectants were made accessible everywhere; the seats and hangings in the railway cars were covered with leather cloth frequently washed with disinfectants; and to the main trains a hospital car was attached, while a temporary hospital, well equipped, was established at each main station. In spite of this the number in the cholera hospitals at St. Petersburg in the middle of July rose to a very high figure, and the number of deaths each day from cholera was about one hundred

Of these victims the most eminent was Tschaikovsy, the composer, a man of genius and a most charming character, to whom Mr. Andrew Carnegie had introduced me at New York. One evening, at a dinner party, he poured out a goblet of water from a decanter on the table, drank it down, and the next day he was dead. But with this exception the patients were, so far as I learned, almost entirely from the peasant class. Although boiled water was supplied for drinking purposes, and some public-spirited individuals went so far as to set out samovars and the means of supplying hot tea to peasant workmen, the answer of one of the muzhiks when told that he ought to drink boiled water indicated the peasant view: "If God had wished us to drink hot water he would have heated the ..eva."—The Century.

Baby's Bath and Clothing.

By A. P. Reed, M. D.

THE infant should be bathed every morning unless there is some contra-indication. If the baths results in blue fingernails or skin, or seems to weaken or lower the child's vitality, as evinced by cold extremities or nose, or quickened breathing, we may consider these contra-indications to a full bath, and should only sponge off sufficiently for cleanliness. Bathing should be done as quickly as is consistent with thoroughness, and done in the sunlight, if possible, care being taken to protect the infant's eyes from a strong light. The water should be neither very hot nor very cold.

The proper way to adjust the temperature to the age is by means of a thermometer suited to the purpose, and test according to age as follows: At birth the temperature of the bath should be ninety-eight degrees; during the first three or four weeks, ninety-five degrees; one to six months, ninety-three and two-tenths degrees; six to twelve months, ninety degrees; twelve to twenty-four months, eighty-six degrees; and in the third or fourth year, seventy-five degrees. Judgment must be used in all cases, and an attempt be made to meet individual needs. As the child matures, he may be gradually accustomed to a little cool sponging after his bath. This is vigorating and of help in guarding against colds.

In the hottest of weather the temperature may be reduced to eighty degrees in quite young infants, other things being equal. The face should be washed first, while the body is kept wrapped in a warm blanket. The nose, eyes and ears should be gently cleaned, the nose being especially important, as any obstruction of the child's respiration easily reduces the child's vitality. The scalp should be soaped, washed off and well dried. In washing the body, especial care should be given to the folds of the skin, the places most prone to chafe.

The temperature should be tested occasionally and both hot and cold water should be within easy reach to temper the bath as needed. A good way is to keep the bath thermometer constantly in the water and note its changes.

The soap used should be free from irritating substances. Two sponges should be used, one for the head and face, the other for the rest of the bath.

The clothing of the infant should be loose and warm, loose clothing being warmer than tight, in that it does not restrict the muscles or circulation and furnishes more storage for the body heat. Before a child can walk, it gets its exertion wholly by moving arms and legs, and these should have a chance for free action. If all useless buttons and fastenings are dispensed with, the clothes can be adjusted more quickly after the bath, a point of no small importance for both the child and its guardian.

For the first few weeks of life the healthy infant passes most of its time in sleep, and later than this the more sleep it can get in the twenty-four hours the better.—Good Housekeeping

It Pays, An Ad In This Paper.

CARNEGIE HERO AWARDS

First Disbursements From the $5,000,000 Fund.

Survivors of the Brockton Disaster Get $10,000 — Medals and Money for Widows of Three Brave Men.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Carnegie Hero Commission met here and made the first awards provided for in the $5,000,000 fund created by Ahdrew Carnegie. Nine persons were rewarded for brave acts, six of them receiving bronze medals and three silver medals. Three widows who lost their husbands while the latter were performing acts of bravery received money.

The commission voted $10,000 to the fund for the survivors of the Brockton (Mass.) shoe factory explosion. Including the amount of money given survivors of heroes and for educational purposes the board disposed of $12,200. The contract for manufacturing the medals was awarded to a Philadelphia firm. The commission has not yet decided upon the design of the medals.

Since the establishment of the fund on April 15, 405 cases have been received. Of this number 239 have been refused as not within the scope of the fund, 159 are awaiting investigation, and nine have been granted. The persons to whom medals were awarded, and their acts of heroism, were as follows:

Louis A. Bauman, Jr., aged seventeen, of Rodi, Allegheny County, Pa., received a bronze medal. On July 17, 1904, while a number of boys were swimming in Sulphur Pond Charles Stevick jumped from a springboard into the pond and cried for help. Bauman dived three times for Stevick and finally dragged him to shore.

Lavinia Steele, twenty-seven, of Iowa City, Iowa, got a bronze medal. George E. Hill, of Burlington, and a party of young women went skating on the Iowa River December 9, 1904. The ice broke under Hill. Miss Steele secured an eight-foot pole and dragged Hill out of the water, risking her life on the thin ice.

Thomas H. McCann, thirty-two, of Portland, Me., saw Alfonso Sekosky, aged eight, fall into the ocean from the bridge connecting Portland and South Portland. McCann directed some boys to bring a boat around to him and dived into the ocean. Sekosky threw his arms around McCann's neck, who swam with him. The boat reached him, and the boys took Sekosky from McCann's grasp, but McCann weakened, sank back into the water and was drowned. Cora McCann, the widow, gets a bronze medal and $500.

Gideon King Marshall, thirty-nine, of Springdale, Allegheny County, Pa., lost his life going down into a gaseous well to rescue Arthur Truby, a laborer who had been overcome by gas. Sarah A. Marshall, his widow, receives a silver medal and $500 to pay off a mortgage on her home.

On April 4, 1904, Alexander Cameron, twenty-seven years old, of Lindsay County, Ontario, saw George H. Bryans, a boy, fall into the Scugag River. Cameron jumped in after the boy, caught him and swam ashore. He suffered from cold, exhaustion and nervous shock. He was awarded a silver medal.

Seymour J. Leighton, a machinist, lost his life July 4, 1904, on the Merrimac River, Lawrence, Mass., while rescuing Mary Genevieve Kane and Evelyn Bliss. The girls were in a canoe and were swept over a thirty-foot waterfall. His widow received a bronze medal.

John J. Healy, a hospital attendant at Ellis Island, New York, was awarded a bronze medal for saving the life of an immigrant girl who had jumped into the bay.

Miss Ernestine P. Atwood, aged seventeen, of Melrose, Mass., was bathing at North Weymouth, Mass., when she saw Harry M. Smith struggling in the water and almost exhausted. She rescued him, and receives $500 for educational purposes and a silver medal.

John J. Riley, aged forty-four, receives a bronze medal for saving August Rolkem, of Brooklyn, N. Y., from drowning off the Iron Steamboat Company's pier at Coney Island.

MRS. LIVERMORE DEAD.

Noted Woman's Rights and Temperance Advocate Expires.

Boston, Mass.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, well-known temperance advocate and advocate of woman's suffrage, died at her home on Emerson street, Melrose.

Her death was due to a weakness of the heart, brought on by an attack of bronchitis about two weeks ago. She was unconscious for several hours before the end. About her bedside were her daughter, Mrs. J. O. Morris; her granddaughter, Mrs. M. D. Barrows, and Mrs. C. W. Boynton, her secretary, who had been with Mrs. Livermore for many years.

Large Iron Order.

Florence, Ala.—The Florence wagon works has placed with the Sheffield rolling mills an order for 300 tons of bar and strip iron to be used in the construction of the Florence wagon. The Sheffield company is now busily engaged in making a special and superior grade of iron to fill the contract.

OLAF SCHIVE,

Watchmaker And Jeweler

Horn's Drug Store

Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed. . . . . .

Thorsby Business Directory

Commercial Club OF THORSBY

DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South

A. M. Johnson

Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. ASBERRY

General Merchandise

G. W. Freeman

SHOES, ETC.

Soda Fount, Cold Drinks and Cigars.

Thorsby Wine Co.

Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

A. HORN

Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.

LICENSED PHARMACIST

E. H. Adams

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Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N HORNSBY

General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL

General Merchandise.

"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.

J. K. ORR SHOE

J. L. FOSS

Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wish

Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby Inn

G. C. Michelson, Prop.

Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & Son

BLACKSMITHS and HORSESHOERS

Dealers in

WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman

Brick Yard.

J. BICE

Charcoal Ovens

THE ALABAMA STATE

Items of Interest Gathered as Over the Entire State

VOL. III.

Postoffice Robbed By Experts.

Anniston, Ala.—The postoffice at Alexandria was robbed Friday morning by burglars securing $100 in money, $100 worth of stamps, a [illegible] the contents of which are [illegible] and a small amount of [illegible] from the safe of [illegible] which the postoffice is located.

The burglars affected an entrance at the rear door of the office. That they were evidently [illegible] was evidenced by the [illegible] of the safe, as the combination of same was worked in [illegible] one who was perfectly familiar with it. They traveled [illegible] the tracks of the [illegible] Passenger leaving [illegible] train. As soon as the robbery was discovered Postmaster Norris of Odenville informed the county authorities here. The robbers, left [illegible] which they loaded [illegible] to the store, two [illegible] and a barrel of iron.

Postoffice Appointments.

Washington, D. C.—Under the annual readjustment of postmasters' salaries these increases have been announced: Andalusia, fourteen to fifty-six hundred; Citronelle, twelve to fourteen; Cullman, sixteen to seventeen; Decatur, eighteen to nineteen. Postmasters appointed: Adams ville, Jefferson county, Annie L. Reed; Double Springs, Winston county, William C. Curtis, Yantley, Choctaw county, John D. Phillips; Notes, Marshall county, William E. Rudolph; Vine Hill, Autauga county, Thomas J. Marcus.

James C. Black has been appointed regular, Elbert Black substitute rural delivery carrier, route 3, at Falkville.

Rural free delivery route No. 2 on [illegible] established August 1, at Pittsview, Russell county, serving 675 people and 150 houses. Theodore Hart appointed regular; Henry Blackburn, substitute rural carrier route No. 4 at Marion. August 1: Bexar, Marion county, route 2, population 1,116 houses 31; Marion, Perry county, route 5, population 420, houses 105.

Is Railroad Bridge an Escape?

Selma, Ala.—Something of a sensation in tax circles has been caused by the watchful eye of Tax Commissioner Barker discovering that the Louisville and Nashville railroad so far as the county records shows, has not been in for taxes for the past two years the steel bridge over the Alabama river at this point. The bridge was completed about two years ago, and it is not mentioned in the tax records of the county. The commissioner has therefore assessed the bridge at $100,000 for each of the years, and the collection of the amount will add quite a neat sum to the treasury of both the state and the county.

There is a bare possibility that the bridge has been taken cognizance of in some manner by the state board of assessments, but there is no record of it and hence the assessment by the commissioner.

Wants a Milk Inspector.

Mobile, Ala.—The Mobile board of health has on hand a movement looking to the requesting of the general council of the city to provide an ordinance requiring the appointment of a milk inspector. The question was [illegible] some years ago and Mayor [illegible] seemed to the matter in his [illegible] at that time, but nothing has been done. A petition has been started, [illegible] men signing it, calling attention of the board of health to the matter, and it is reliably stated the board will ask attention of the council to the importance of the matter.

Police Cannot Smoke.

Birmingham, Ala.—In accordance with decisions recently rendered by the police commission at a meeting Thursday night, Acting Chief of Police J. S. Mahon this morning issued orders to the department that no patrolman should smoke while on duty in the day time, and that no officer would be allowed to carry on a conversation with citizens on the street corners. The patrolmen must keep on the move also and must not allow crowds to congregate on the street corners. The commission has sounded an alarm of stricter discipline in the Birmingham department than ever before.

Killed With Shotgun.

Anniston, Ala.—There was a killing in the negro section of Lincoln Thursday night about 8 o'clock. A shotgun in the hands of one Harvey Fleming did its fatal work upon the body of Thomas Gover.

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THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 8, 1905 NO. 11

Probate Judge

ALABAMA STATE EVENTS.

Items of Interest Gathered as They Transpire Over the Entire State.

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Killed With Shotgun.

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Marion Not Worried.

Marion, Ala.—Marion was much amused over a report from Selma. The report states that should the electric line be built and cars operated between Selma and Perry's capital the Southern railway will abandon its track between Marion Junction and Greensboro and will build a line over the old roadbed from Uniontown to Greensboro, thereby leaving Marion high and dry, without railroad connections.

The Marion people have heard this whistle before. They are loaded this time, and if needs be they can build on their own account an electric car line to tap Uniontown, Centreville and Selma, and not ask for assistance. The old trunk line learned them a lesson. They have prepared for emergencies, and have the cash. They laugh at the effort to bluff Marion's Selma friends.

The Marion and Selma electric line is in this attitude: Selma puts up $30,000, Marion $15,000, the right of way is given and all timber or crossties and material for other purposes. Papers are signed up for right of way and timbers. Marion has up $16,200 and Selma about $16,000. Parties from Chicago and New York have proposed to float bonds with the above subscription guaranteed. Selma, it will be noticed, is slightly behind. She promises to come across. If she does the electric line is a go quick. If she don't Marion will find an outlet.

Russell County Storm.

Girard, Ala.—A storm struck the place of William J. McLendon in the Oswichee neighborhood in Russell county Thursday. A number of houses occupied by negroes were blown down and a good many trees were uprooted. Jordan Keith, a negro, was killed by the falling timbers of his own house, his neck being broken. He had told his wife to hurry out of the house, that he would follow. Another negro's leg was broken. A tree to which a calf was tied was uprooted by the wind and blown some distance. The calf was pulled along by the rope, but while injured was not killed.

Very heavy rains have fallen in Russell county this week, making the crop prospects still gloomier. At Uchee there was a perfect cloudburst Tuesday. Great gullies were washed in the cotton fields, and bottoms were waist deep in water.

Another Woodlawn Hold-Up.

Birmingham, Ala.—John Fletcher Senter, a boiler inspector, while en route to his home on Fifty-ninth street, in Woodlawn, claims that he was held up and sandbagged and then robbed. He states that a white man hailed him and while he was running a negro struck him down with a sandbag. He was then relieved of $55 in currency. He claims that he came to Thursday morning and succeeded in reaching home in a dazed condition.

Town Marshal Gray made a thorough investigation into the case and could find no clue to the assailants or secure any further information beyond the statement of Senter.

The citizens who organized a vigilance committee the other night are patrolling the streets and avenues of Woodlawn regularly at nights. Another meeting has been held to take further steps looking to the possible capture of the highwaymen and murderers who have been holding forth in that suburb.

German Immigrants in Anniston.

Anniston, Ala.—About fifty German immigrants arrived in the city Thursday night and were housed at the Arlington Hotel, on Tenth street. The party came in a special car over the Southern. This is the first lot of immigrants to be brought to Anniston. They are to work at the local plant of the Western Steel Car and Foundry Company as day laborers. General Manager McCord stated that these immigrants were brought to Anniston because he could not get as many laborers as he needed at the present time, and that with the orders now on hand he could work many other laborers if he had them.

Stabbed by Negro.

Birmingham, Ala.—Archie Harris, white, was painfully stabbed by a negro Thursday night while walking in the resident portion of the city. The negro managed to make his escape.

A negro with two women was walking in front of Harris and a friend. Harris began laughing aloud, which it seems the negro took offense at, thinking he and his women were the cause of the laughter. The police were called and efforts are being made to locate the negro. Harris is laid up from his wounds.

Distillers Arrested.

Anniston, Ala.—Deputy Marshal M. W. Carden by a ruse captured two alleged distillers that have been wanted for some time by the United States courts. The men arrested were John and Jim Floyd, father and son, of Cleburne county. For some days past the deputy marshal has endeavored to capture these men and was always unsuccessful, so recently while in the neighborhood of their homes he left subpoenas for them to appear in another case in Commissioner Randolph's court, which they did, and were immediately placed under arrest, charged with owning and operating a distillery.

New Court House Begun.

Prattville, Ala.—Work on the lot where the new court house will be built was begun Friday morning. The lot is situated on the corner of Factory and Fourth streets, just one block on Factory street from the present court house. The Board of Revenue saw fit to remove the court house on account of the noise from the cotton mills, which is located just opposite the court house. The contract calls for a completed building in 200 days from the time work is started.

Train of Cars Shipped.

Selma, Ala.—An ocular demonstration of the possibilities of Selma as a manufacturing center and a tribute to its industry was given this morning in a train of ten logging cars shipped by the Peacock Iron Works, to the Bear Creek Lumber Company, at Maniste, Ala. The company sent its own engine to Selma to haul the cars back, and they were indeed splendid specimens, being of 60,000 pounds capacity, the largest made.

Preparing Expedition.

London, Eng.—According to dispatches from Shanghai, the Japanese are preparing an expedition for the island of Sakhalin and have threatened to send a fleet to Shanghai to compel the observance of neutrality with regard to the Russian vessels there. This threat, the dispatches say, has induced the Russian consul to consent that the vessels be interned.

To Erect Building.

Gadsden, Ala.—The First National Bank, the oldest banking institution in the city, has purchased a lot facing thirty-two feet on Broad street and running back eighty feet on Fifth street from Col. R. B. Kyle, paying $10,000 for it, a one-story brick now being on the lot. It is the purpose of the bank officials to erect a costly three-story stone and brick structure.

Tax on Ad Valorem Basis.

Madison, Wis.—The assembly adopted a resolution for a constitutional convention and passed a bill taxing telegraph and telephone companies on an ad valorem basis. The senate concurred in a bill making it mandatory to produce books in court for use in tax cases.

Flood Situation Worse.

El Paso, Tex.—The Rio Grande flood situation grows worse each day. Water is several feet higher north of here and several hundred yards of track on the Santa Fe railroad between El Paso and Albuquerque have been washed out. All traffic here is being diverted over the Southern Pacific to Deming.

Leg Broken.

Gadsden, Ala.—Joe Diamond had the misfortune to get his leg broken Thursday afternoon while at the Coosa Pipe and Foundry Company building by some heavy timbers falling on him. Diamond was at work lifting some timbers, when in some manner they fell on his leg.

One Case of Yellow Fever.

Washington, D. C.—Governor Magoon, of the isthmian canal zone, reports one more case of yellow fever on the isthmus, the patient being J. B. J. Resing, an American engineer, about 35 years of age, employed at Culebra, who was taken ill May 23.

Servia is Mad.

Constantinople.—Servia has notified Turkey that she will recall her minister from Constantinople unless satisfaction is given by June 12 for the recent violation of the Servian consulate at Monastir (Macedonia).

Earthquake in Japan.

Tokio.—Severe earthquakes have occurred in Central Japan, extending generally from the province of Hiroshima to the Straits of Shimonoeski. The extent of the damage and loss of life is not yet known, but it is feared that it is heavy.

A Convict Escapes.

Montgomery, Ala.—The state convict department was advised yesterday of the escape from Speigner's of Joe Howard, a negro convict from Autauga county, on Tuesday.

A BOMB THROWN

At the Carriage of the French President and Spanish King in Paris.

MANY HURT BY EXPLOSION.

Suspects Arrested Charged With the Outrage.—All Refuse to Talk, Either to Affirm or Deny.

Paris, France.—An attempt to assassinate King Alfonso was made at midnight Wednesday. As his majesty drove with President Loubet from a gala performance at the Grand opera house a bomb, thrown by an anarchist, exploded with deadly effect near the royal carriage.

Both the king and the president escaped uninjured, but fragments of the missile seriously injured five persons, killed or maimed a number of cavalry horses forming the escort and knocked out a child's eye.

Intense excitement followed the incident. The king and president retained their presence of mind, his majesty sending back a member of his suite to make inquiries as to the condition of the wounded. The person who is believed to have thrown the bomb has been arrested with two others, thought to be implicated.

As the king of Spain, accompanied by President Loubet, drove away from a gala performance of the opera after midnight, an anarchist threw a bomb in the direction of the royal carriage.

Many Injured by Force of Explosion.

The projectile struck a soldier belonging to the cuirassir escort on the shoulder and then fell to the ground and exploded. Several soldiers of the escort were thrown from their horses and injured, whilst fragments of the bomb struck a number of persons in the crowd.

The procession of the king and president arrived at the end of the Avenue D'Le Opera and crossed the Place Theatre Francais, where were assembled at least 1,500 persons, in the Rue de Rohan, a short street forming practically a continuation of the Avenue De L'Opera, right opposite the arched gateway of the Louvre, leading to the Place Caroussel. There, just a few yards before reaching the Rue Tivoli, a man sprang forward with his hand raised in the air and before the cordon of police could reach him, threw a projectile in the direction of the royal carriage. The police immediately rushed for him. At that moment a deafening explosion occurred. Cries were heard from the crowd and a scene of excitement began, the crowd surging to and fro. The soldiers were seen to fall, but as the flash of the bomb died out, it was observed that the king and the president had not been struck and their carriage proceeded on its way.

The bomb had been thrown with too great force, and passed over the royal carriage and struck the shoulder of a cuirassir and fell to the ground, where it exploded, the fragments of it striking the horses of the soldiers, causing them to bolt and throw their riders. Captain Schnider, riding on the right side of the carriage, and Captain Garnier, on the left, were both thrown. Fragments of the bomb also struck five persons—a sergeant, two policemen, a woman, who was seriously injured, and a child, who was struck in the eye. One horse of the escort was killed outright and six others lay about maimed and bleeding.

The force of the explosion was terrific and caused a derangement of the electric lights which were all extinguished, adding darkness to the scene of confusion. Women and children screamed and a panic was threatened until the police succeeded in restoring order.

King Was Pale, But Apparently Calm.

The young king was to be seen sitting beside the president. He was pale but apparently calm. Just before the carriage disappeared the king called to one of the attaches to the Spanish embassy and sent him back to make inquiries concerning the wounded. Then the carriage drove off to the Plais D'Orsay, hemmed in by troops and cavalry.

The police immediately gathered in a strong force and cleared the surrounding streets and began attending the wounded who were carried to a nearby hospital.

Immediately following the explosion an individual was seen to dash into the crowd, but men seized him before he could escape, and turned him over to the police. He is believed to have been the author of the outrage.

Many other arrests were effected. The first person taken was a man about twenty years of age, having an injured eye. It was not known whether his wound was caused by the explosion or by the violence of the crowd. He refuses to speak.

Saw Man Lurking Near.

A woman informed the police that she saw the man under a neighboring gateway talking to two men just before the explosion. He had something conical-shaped in his hand. She also declares that she saw him lighting what she now considers must have been a fuse, but at that time she says she did not pay much attention to him. Other persons arrested on suspicion of being accomplices in the deed refuse to give information regarding the man believed to be responsible for the outrage.

Throughout the night excited crowds remained outside the cordon of police and soldiers drawn about the scene of the explosion, where officials of the municipal laboratory are searching for fragments of the bomb.

Alphonso Asks About Injured.

After they returned to the Palais D'Orsay President Loubet remained for a considerable time with King Alfonso, who requested that he be informed of the circumstances surrounding the event. He desired to know whether anybody had been wounded.

The entire police reserves had been called on duty to maintain order. The anarchist arrested early Thursday morning is known by the police to have brought bombs from Spain. Diligent search led to the discovery of all except one of them, which is believed to have been the bomb thrown at the royal carriage.

English Sailors Not Accounted For.

Nagasaki.—What has become of the remainder of the crew of the British ship Oldsham, which was captured several days before the battle by the Russians, is not known. Several of the officers and men, were landed by the Japanese, but the rest have not been accounted for. The sailors were at first taken aboard the Orel. It is presumed they were transferred to one of the transports.

Fifth Vessel at Vladivostok.

London, Eng.—A telegram Thursday from St. Petersburg says the protected cruiser Izumrud, which has not been accounted for since the battle, has reached Vladivostok. If the report be true, as well as those received Wednesday night, this makes five vessels which escaped the Japanese.

Instantly Killed by Live Wire.

Meridian, Miss.—J. A. Jones, aged 22, whose home was at Macon, Miss., while engaged in stringing a wire for the Western Union Telegraph Company Thursday morning, accidentally leaned against a live electric light wire and was instantly killed. The young man's remains were shipped to Macon, where his parents reside.

Gov. Duran Chief Judge Canal Zone.

Panama.—Governor Magoon has appointed former Governor Facundo Mutis Duran as chief justice of the supreme court of the canal zone. The government and the people of Panama appreciate this courtesy and consider it an expression of good will.

Old Walker Court Is Constitutional.

Montgomery, Ala.—According to a decision of the supreme court Thursday the law and equity court of Walker county is still valid. The court decided that the act of the last legislature, abolishing this court, was unconstitutional.

Rear Admiral Killed First Day.

Tokio.—Rear Admiral Voelkersam, who was commander of the battleship squadron of the Russian fleet, it is announced was killed the first day of the battle, May 27, in the conning tower of his flagship, the battleship Oslabya, one of the vessels sunk by the Japanese.

Henry Richard Dead.

London, Eng.—Henry Charles Richards, conservative member of parliament for East Finsbury and well-known advocate of old age pensions, died Thursday. He was born in 1851.

First Death From Sunstroke.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The first death of the season from sunstroke occurred here Tuesday afternoon, when Henry Mann, Jr., aged 38 years, died after working several hours in the sun and then drinking a glass of ice water.

Peace and Reforms.

St. Petersburg.—A series of conferences is proceeding at Tsaarke-Selo to determine not only the question of peace, but whether it is advisable to yield to the popular demand for the immediate convocation of a national assembly.

Two full-blooded Indians are members of the Maine house of representatives. The elder, Peter M. Nelson, belongs to the historic Penobscot tribe, and Peter F. Neptune, the other red skinned legislator, is of the Passaquoddy tribe.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
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A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
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CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

L. V. STABLER, M. D
Physician & Surgeon
Office Over Horn's Drug Store
Thorsby, Alabama

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama.

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Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon Calera, Ala.

F. M. Foshee, of Clanton, is with the above house and would be pleased to have all Chilton county people call on him.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY.

Of all the factors in the environment, that of the greatest importance in promoting bad physical and bad mental development is, I believe, the food factor, says Dr. Robert Hutchinson.

A Pittsburg policeman recently arrested a man whose name is Damskieselhabet Kjoebenhaven. The recorder refused to enter his name on the minutes of the court, and turned him loose.

Where the Blame Rests

Full many a town gains dark renown for
its vile and vicious ways,
Till its preachers moan for its moral tone
and loud their voices raise;
But it's not the thief nor the grafter chief
who's caused it all, you'll note
For the foremost cause of the outraged
laws is the man who fails to vote!

Don't blame the crook if the statute book
is an empty, worthless screed;
Don't blame the sport if the highest court
receives contemptuous heed;
Don't frown on these if the dregs and lees
of vice about you float,
For the man to blame for all this shame
is the man who fails to vote!

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The BIG LILY

AN EASTER STORY

BY PAUL C. WILLARD

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"To-morrow will be Easter." Mrs. Fleming said it thoughtfully, almost sadly. They had breakfasted in silence but at this remark her husband raised his eyes from his plate and cast an angry look at her, a look so full of meaning that she asked timidly, "Why, Frank, what have I done?"

"I understand what you're thinking of and you needn't say it. Don't speak of a hat."

"But I haven't even thought of a hat; honestly and truly, I haven't."

"Oh, I know," he went on, roughly, "to you Easter spells millinery and clothes. You live for those things. You forget—"

"But I don't."

"I say you forget how we are situated. Haven't I worn my fall overcoat all winter?"

"I know you have and I'm so sorry."

"You know that I haven't earned a dollar in two months and I haven't the slightest idea how I am going to pay the rent. But what do you care?"

"Oh, Frank, I do realize all that, and I know how hard you have tried to earn something for my sake. Don't think that I am ungrateful. I think you really are unjust."

"Maybe I am," he muttered, pushing his chair back and rising hastily. "I am probably unreasonable and possibly I'm a fool, but I know that, in your own mind, you want all sorts of things that, just now, I can't buy and you blame me accordingly. I won't be home to lunch."

As he passed through the door he caught a photographic glimpse of two sorrowful, pleading eyes, eyes that begged for something, and that something was not Easter finery.

In his prosperous times he would have made for the elevated and caught the first train for his office, but now he had no office and he could not afford to spend a nickel, so he walked. The spring sun, warm and bright, gave a softness to the air and flooded the streets with its cheerful rays, but as Fleming paced off block after block he grew more and more gloomy and downhearted. He kept thinking of the woman he had just left sitting at the breakfast table with the pleading look in her eyes. Could it be that she was the same sweet girl that had placed her hand so trustingly in his two years before amid scenes of plenty and rejoicing? And could it be that he was the same Frank Fleming that had sought her so persistently and been called a lucky dog for winning her? Was he a lucky dog in that respect? His conscience answered "Yes." How proud of her he had been and how gladly he had promised to love, honor and protect her! And he had meant to keep his pledge, but, somehow, since he had failed, things had been different. Was it her fault? Surely she had stood by him through everything. She had cut down the household expenses and practiced the

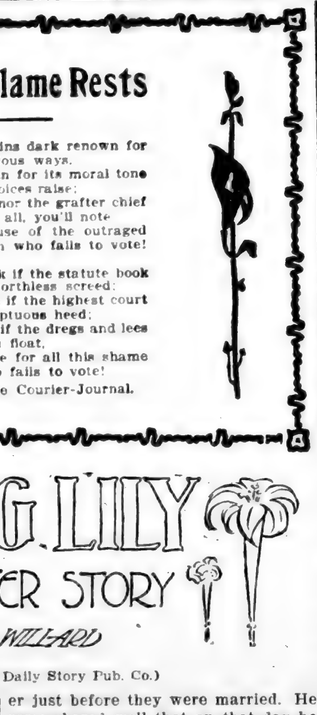
"I won't be home to lunch."

more severe economy. She had made over her clothes time and again and he could not remember when she had had anything new. She had given up all the little luxuries that she had been accustomed to and through it all she had been patient and hopeful and found not one word of fault.

He had suffered keenly from mortification and disappointment and he had grown sullen and gloomy. He had been unkind to her and he realized now how unjust it was. Just now he had spoken harshly to her simply because she had reminded him that to-morrow would be Easter. Perhaps she had been thinking of that other Easter just before they were married. He remembered well that on that day he had sent her a lily in full bloom and how happy she had been. How different the coming Easter would be for her!

He was passing a florist's shop, its windows banked with flowers of many hues. He paused and looked in. Yes, there were Easter lilies, tall and graceful, with snow-white flowers, the same that had carried his message of love two Easters ago. If he had loved her then, how much more ought he to love her now, when she was all he had left!

He walked on slowly, absorbed in the memory of happier years, and half



Fleming understood.

unconsciously drew out his purse. A five-dollar bill! This he would have to break to buy a noonday lunch, and when it was gone he would have no money. He replaced the purse with a sigh and stood on the curb looking into the confusion of the street, but he saw none of the passing vehicles, nothing but those soft, pleading, half-weeping eyes. Poverty he could endure, hunger too, if need be, but not the reproach of those eyes. He could not give her money, but he could give her his love, and he knew that she would not ask for more. With a sudden resolve he returned to the shop and entered.

"I wish to look at the lilies," he said.

"We have some very nice ones." The clerk pointed to a small one. "This is two dollars."

"And the others?"

"This one is three dollars, and here is a very fine one for three-fifty."

Fleming hesitated.

"If these are not large enough, we have one that is still larger." He brought forward a plant that made Fleming's eyes sparkle with admiration. It was very large and graceful and, crowned with a great confusion of buds and blossoms. "There is a magnificent lily, the largest we have in stock."

"How much is it?"

"Five dollars."

"I hardly know. I am getting it for a—a—lady."

The clerk smiled knowingly. "Buy her this one if you want to give her a happy Easter," he said.

"I'll take it," Fleming replied promptly. "Here is my card to go with it, and I would like to have it sent at once."

"It will be there in an hour." Fleming emptied his purse and walked out of the shop with a light heart.

"Well, Fleming, buying flowers for Easter?" a cheery voice exclaimed as he started down the street. Turning, he saw the bronzed face of a former college chum.

"Yes, a plant for my wife."

"Always a lover, eh! Well, I knew you would be."

"But I supposed you were in Colorado or somewhere out West."

"Yes, Colorado's my state now. I'm only in town for a few days, and it's mighty lucky that I happened onto you. I was going to try to look you up. I need a man like you. It's a mining scheme. Now, don't say you're tied up, for I won't listen to a word. I'll pay you more than you're getting now, whatever that is."

"You won't find it difficult to do that," Fleming replied.

"Come over to my hotel and I'll give you the whole lay-out." The miner poured his schemes into Fleming's willing ears.

* * * * *

It was dusk when Fleming stepped softly into his flat. He could not see the lily, but the odor told him that it was there. She was sobbing softly, but women weep when they are happiest, and Fleming understood.

SELLING A WORLD'S FAIR.

What Becomes of All the Material When All Is Over.

On a bid of $450,000 a Chicago company has bought and is removing buildings, the material and construction of which cost $14,000,000, says the World's Work. This includes all the physical property of the exposition company except the intramural cars and street railway equipment, which were sold to the St. Louis Car company for $150,000; the palace of liberal arts, which is to be permanent and a few minor structures.

Thus the company has come into possession of 100,000,000 square feet of good building lumber, 200,000 square feet of sash lumber, 10,000 doors, 1,500,000 square feet of glass skylights, 3,000,000 square feet of iron and felt roofing, 4,000,000 square feet of burlap for wall covering, 500,000 incandescent lights and copper wire which cost $650,000. Among its assets are two hospitals complete in all modern equipments; three greenhouses ready for utilization anywhere, each 300 feet long, with many sorts of plants and flowers; a fire department big enough for a city of 50,000 inhabitants, comprising nine engines and 100,000 feet of rubber hose; thousands of chairs of all sorts; miles of iron picket and woven-wire fences; hundreds of desks; wagons, dump cars and steam rollers enough to fit up a dozen good roads societies and many other sorts of paraphernalia.

Out of the structures, equipments and furnishings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition a good-sized city could be built. The debris would construct half a dozen fairs like that at Buffalo in 1901, or that which is to open in Portland, Ore., in June, 1905.

The Common Thought.

Humanity, when measured in the mass,
A swarm of nothings, bound for nowhere, seems,
Sprung from the ground, its energies repass
Into material monuments. Earth teems
With glories turned sepulchral. She is decked
With mocking ruins, architectural dreams
Of wealth, and empire never to be wrecked;
From which the scholar gains conjectural gleams—
What more?—of race lost: the vile, the brave,
The wise, the beautiful, in one vast grave.

If this that seems were true; if human life
Stops here, comes here in cerements to be hid;
If the first spadeful on the coffin lid
Sounds the last note; if the heart's mighty strife
Against the dogma of eternal death
Is vain—as 'gainst a breeze an infant's breath;
Nathless, 'twere well to live, to hold the hand
Of love still closer; to upbuild the earth
Into new forms of beauty and expand
The mind with art, with music and with mirth.

—Century.

One-Armed Knife.

"What is that thing over there?" asked a man on a high stool at a city lunch counter.

The "thing" he was pointing to was shaped like a primitive grass sickle, had a handle, and at the tip of the blade and as a part of it was a pronged fork, half circular in form.

"That?" said the waiter, "why, that's a one-armed knife. Ever see one before?" and he passed it over the counter for inspection. "Nearly all restaurants keep them in their stock of cutlery nowadays. You see, the one-armed man can't cut his meat with the same motion that you or I use. He must bear down on his steak or chop, and to make the work easier for him some one invented this sickle shaped knife with a fork attached. If you'll notice it is made on the principle of the rocking cutter harness makers use. To be sure, we have to keep them sharp, or their usefulness would be gone."

Surely Not in Boston.

Henry James, the novelist, narrated at a Boston dinner party a conversation that he had overheard that afternoon.

"It was a conversation," said Mr. James, "between a young book clerk and an older one. It occurred in a book shop devoted to the sale of the most popular and newest fiction.

"The younger clerk approached the older anxiously.

"'Say,' he whispered, 'there's a woman here wants Spencer's poems.'

"'Is it Herbert Spencer's poems?' the more experienced clerk asked calmly.

"'Yes,' said the other. 'What shall I tell her?'

"'Tell her we haven't 'em,' said the older clerk."

Safety Electric Device.

Danger from a dangling broken trolley wire is removed by a safety device for the protection of persons from the electric current just placed on the market. The device, consisting of an ordinary connecting ear, is fitted to each section of wire and held in proper position by the strain on the trolley wire. If this tension is released as by the breaking of the wire, the current is immediately cut off the broken section.

An Objection.

"Don't you think it would be a good thing for the government to take possession of the railways, telegraph and everything else?"

"Not yet," answered the man who is always suspicious. "The grand juries haven't yet got rested from the work they have done on the railways."—Washington Star.

CONVICTS SIT AND GAMBLE.

In Western Prison They Are Allowed to Play for Stakes on Sundays.

"A few weeks ago, while sojourning in Carson City, the capital of Nevada, I witnessed a scene that struck me as exceedingly curious, and which probably was never duplicated anywhere in this country," said T. B. Gardiner of Chicago at the Shoreham.

"A friend of mine who was on good terms with the warden of the state penitentiary took me to that institution on a Sunday afternoon, and there I saw all the convicts, numbering several hundred, assembled in the long dining room of the structure, playing poker, seven-up, monte, faro and nearly all the gambling games known to western sports. Don't think for a moment that these men were merely playing for fun; they were betting chips which stood for sure-enough money and the play was just as serious and as much on the level as though it were taking place in a regular gambling establishment.

"This gambling, my friend told me, was never allowed on any other day but Sunday, the idea being that as the state laws licensed it there was no valid objection to the inmates of the prison engaging therein. Every convict was issued checks showing how much cash there was to his credit, and if he chose to lose these checks representing his money at cards it was his own affair. While the men played, which they did with all the fervor of free gamesters, a couple of guards sat watching them with loaded Winchesters in their laps, ready to put down the slightest outbreak or least indication of disorder with a form of argument that scarcely ever fails to persuade."—Washington Post.

Great Bank Squeezes Pennies.

The World's Work, in a recent issue, shows how carefully the First National bank of Chicago looks to its postage account. "Stamped postal cards are not used, and not one of the thousands of routine letters that are written every day is stamped and sealed until the whole routine mail of the day is assembled in the afternoon. Then all the cards and letters to one correspondent are put in a single envelope, and—except for letters from the officers and the like—the bank comes as near as possible to getting its entire mail carried at 2 cents an ounce, or 1 cent for every postal card, instead of often paying 2 cents for a quarter of an ounce, as it would have to do if every communication were sealed and stamped separately. This little matter of getting full value out of a 2 cent stamp makes a saving of $25 to $30 a day."

An Assurance.

Summer's tunin' up again';
Hear it sweet an' low
In de murmur of de win'
An' whah de waters flow.
De robin's swingin' in de tree
An' listenin' close an' long,
A-waitin' foh to catch de key
An' jine de general song.

Oh, Miss Lindy,
Don't you weep, or sigh,
Because you see, dar's gwinter be
A concert by an' bye.

Oh, de steamboat whistle's blowin'
An' de engine ring de bell,
An' whah de country's goin'
Is mo' dan I kin tell.
But when de breeze is strayin'
Frum de stars across de wood,
We will listen to de playin'
An' we feelin' pretty good.

Oh, Miss Lindy,
Don't you weep, I say,
'Cause you'll have a invitation
When de music stahts to play.

—Washington Star.

Butcher's Hair Was Like Wagner's.

Wagner, a German folk tale relates, became afflicted with headache and determined to have his hair cut. He accordingly arranged with a barber to perform the operation on a certain day. That worthy resolved to make a good thing of it, and accordingly informed all his customers of Wagner's impending sacrifice.

Most of them paid him a certain sum down. To the barber's horror, Mme. Wagner superintended the cutting, and when it was over appropriated the whole of the coveted locks.

The barber, in despair, confessed that he had sold them many times over, whereupon madam suggested that the butcher had hair much like Wagner's.

And the story goes that that night half Dresden slept with the butcher's hair under its pillow.

Two Great Men.

It was when Odell was governor of New York state and a visitor to the fair at Mineola, L. I., that a plain-looking, plainly dressed woman shoved her way through the crowd and said to him:

"Governor, I want your permission to bring my husband here and introduce him."

"What's the name, please?" queried Odell.

"Jones, sir—Tim Jones."

"Jones? Jones? I beg pardon, but I don't remember to have heard of him before."

"No, I don't s'pose you ever did; but he's just won the race for 3-year-olds, riding his own horse, and is now as big a man as you are."

In Her Dreams.

Miss Ascum—Just back from Palm Beach, eh?

Miss Bragg—Yes, and oh, you'd never dream all the proposals I had there.

Miss Ascum—No; but I suppose that's the way they came to you.—Philadelphia Press.

New Tooth in an Old Saw.

"Then he doesn't find that 'all the world loves a lover'?"

"Not exactly. His experience is that all the world guys a lover."

SCORPION BITE NOT FATAL

"Between the spiders and scorpions, those grayish, lobsterlike foes of every living thing, which lurk in old walls and beneath the debris of ruins, silent, patient, giving the sting that kills and then sucking the victim's blood, there are points in common," writes F. G. Aflalo, the traveler and writer of London. "This very habit of sucking blood is shared by them, for the scorpion does not tear its victim's flesh with pinchers, like a crayfish, but sucks the juices through a small and tubular mouth not unlike that of spiders. Both of them breathe through lung-openings in the abdomen and in each the number of legs is eight, not six, as in insects. The latter class, which form the food of the smaller spiders, are erroneously regarded as safe if they have wings to fly. Even in England there are spiders which run so swiftly and leap with such precision that, apart from the aid of webs, few but the largest insects are secure from their attacks. In Australia there are parachuting spiders which sail obliquely down from the tree tops, and these must be deadly to encounter. Let us give the spider its due. Even those who willingly concede its diligence grudge it the undeniable attribute of cleanliness.

"Few created animals are more loathsome than the scorpion. There is a graceful beauty in the snake, in the fierce tiger, in the banded wasps and hornets; in the scorpion there is nothing like it. The creature's bite varies in results, possibly according to the condition of the scorpion itself, probably according to the person bitten. I knew of a man, an American, who was deliberately bitten by scorpions without any occasion suffering more than a few hours of discomfort. I have seen lads handle them without a sign of fear, let them crawl on their palms or backs, even laying them on their faces, all for a quarter of a dollar told at the time that the hand, open hand, stretched right scorpion no purchase with which to get its weapons in play.

"What was, however, remarkable was the patience with which a gang of Mexicans went to work barefooted to clear an old building in the full knowledge that every blow of their picks on the failing walls set fresh stones to writhe over their feet before they were buried in the accumulating rubbish almost up to their knees in their way of thinking the scorpion's reputation was more than it bite."

In Haunts of Elephants

"In certain regions of Africa," writes an old hunter, "elephants are still numerous. This is particularly the case in the country lying between the Victoria and Albert lakes, which is very hilly and covered by much forest. Their tracks are visible everywhere, although they themselves are but rarely seen. The damage done by elephants to these forests is incredible. I have more than once come upon spots where these huge beasts would appear to have held a kind of elephant carnival, apparently for no other purpose than that of wanton destruction. A large area covering many acres would be completely stripped of trees, nothing but jagged stumps sticking up a few feet from the ground, remaining of what had once been thick forest. Masses of large trees would be uprooted and hurled about in every direction, many of them being tossed bodily to a long distance from their original position. In many cases the entire foliage would remain intact, showing plainly that food could not have been the primary object of this wholesale destruction.

"Elephants are but rarely seen in the forest, however numerous they may be. This is due to many causes. In the first place, they are extremely shy animals and the neighborhood of man in any place they are largely nocturnal in their habits, and rarely drink or feed by day at night. They often travel great distances to and from the water to retire during the day to the inmost portions of the forest, where they doze away the long hours in the shadiest trees that they can find. Lastly, their scent is very keen.

"This sense is so developed that they can receive intimation at a very long distance above the wind of danger is given they move off noiselessly away. As soon as disturbed or frightened, will travel twenty or thirty miles at a stop, and as his pace under circumstances is a good two miles an hour, it is easy to understand why travelers in the region rarely see more than the signs of elephants, but seldom see the beasts that caused them."

On the Trans-Siberian

"Two engines are required on heavy grades, and special twenty-wheel locomotives are used on the hilly sections," writes William Greener concerning the Trans-Siberian railway, in his book, "A Secret Agent in Port Arthur." "Hot water is kept night and day at most stations, and the trains suffer severely from the inclement weather. The double windows are permanently frosted; often the vestibule doors become fast, great patches of frozen snow adhere to the roofs, the sides and panels are hidden under a thick white hoar, and long streaming icicles hang from the roof to the bogie truck where the water from the tank for the heating apparatus in each carriage has splashed over during the day's run. At every large station there is a special gang of attendants, who attack the train vigorously on its arrival; they use hammers and crowbars, iron rods heated red, long flaming torches, scalding water and even light fires of shavings under the carriages to free the brakes, and little by little thaw out the workings and the frost-bound train.

"I am still of the opinion that the Trans-Siberian state express trains afford the most comfortable mode of traveling in the world. They are as luxurious but not so ornate as the Pullman palace cars of America. They are wider, and give more accommodation; and as the train are never still through from Moscow to Irkutsk meals are provided at every hour of the day, and it is not necessary to breakfast before 7 one morning and after 9 the next as sometimes happens on the American transcontinental routes.

"In the saloon the piano is a welcome addition; the exercising apparatus is useful, and the bath a convenience. The observation car is not much frequented in winter, and the reason for the existence of the photographer's dark room, with its dishes and trays, has departed, for that all photographing along the line is strictly prohibited."

The Fortunate Isles

You sail and you seek for the Fortunate Isles.
The old Greek Isles of the yellow-bird's song?
Then steer straight on through the watery miles.
Straight on, straight on, and you can't go wrong.
Nay, not to the left, nay, not to the right.
But on, straight on, and the isles are in sight.
The Fortunate Isles where the yellow-birds sing
And life lies girt with a golden ring.

These Fortunate Isles they are not so far.
They lie within the reach of the lowliest foot.
You can see them gleam by the twilight star;
You can hear them sing by the moon's white shore—
Nay, never look back for the grave-stones
They were landing steps unto thrones
Of glory for souls that are fore
And have set white feet on the nate shore.

And what are the name Isles?
Why, Duty and Lo tent.
Lo! these are the Isles miles.
That God let down
Lo! Duty and Love and Trust:
Your forehead to God in the dust.
Lo! Duty and Love, and smiles.
And these, O friend, are Isles.

—J. K.

Life in Russian Village

A party of English visitors was recently given an interesting view of Russian village life. The host was a man of title, and not a mere title of nobility. He had responsibilities with his honors and drew from an official appointment. All the village acknowledged his authority, for he was the head of the community. His house was the biggest, his beard the reddest, his skirts the most voluminous of any in the neighborhood.

No trickery with a ticket office and a railway carriage will bring the visitor to this village. It reserves itself for those who are fervent enough in their explorations to face a country road and by-track most aggressively Russian. At the journey's end however, the real Russia is revealed—tax-ridden, ignorant, verminous Russia of the moujik, where [illegible] found further south, where the people own their homes. It depended [illegible] land, and the people were all farmers or laborers, with the [illegible] sprinkling of shopkeepers. A village set with nothing in reserve, very poor, very narrow, very honest. There were all of the blonde type of Russian, with empty light blue eyes

THE PULPIT.

SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY BISHOP BURGESS, D. D.

Subject: The Church's Foundation.

Brooklyn, N. Y., [illegible] Messiah the Right Rev. [illegible], D. D., Bishop of [illegible], preached [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Matthew xvi 13-20 [illegible] "And I [illegible] unto thee, [illegible] Peter, and upon this [illegible] My church." He said: [illegible] these words can be [illegible] apart from their [illegible] Peter of the Rampart [illegible] out that Christ was [illegible] Messiah of the Jews [illegible] this was a [illegible] the [illegible] Later [illegible] the first [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] our Lord [illegible] [illegible] Caesarea [illegible] preached [illegible] first [illegible] [illegible] and faithful [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] people who [illegible] Jesus would [illegible] Him by His [illegible] [illegible] to leave His [illegible] to exile. The words [illegible] to the Synagogue [illegible] It is not meet to take [illegible] bread and give it [illegible] shows the sadness [illegible] and when He came to His own His own received Him not [illegible] and another [illegible] bitterly He felt and, while we [illegible] picture, yet, [illegible] we can, in fancy, see His [illegible] the Gospels, with His little band [illegible] ahead of them through those [illegible] valleys, and we know that [illegible] was no figure of speech but the [illegible] which He said: "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head."

Now this confession of Peter marks the end of this period of exile. From that time on He set His face toward Jerusalem. Almost immediately followed the transfiguration on, probably, Mount Hermon, and there He parted with His twelve apostles to go to Jerusalem to suffer and to die. Not this passage reveals deep truth. It reveals the foundation on which Christ built His church. But, as you understand, we must not lose sight of His humanity. The heresy which sees in Christ an unreal man, one who cannot be touched by our sorrows, our joys or our disappointments, has always been condemned in the councils and by the creeds of the church. Our Lord could not have been truly man if He had not hungered and thirsted and been weary sometimes. He had sought for help if sometimes He had felt the depression of loneliness and disappointment, though only once did it find expression, namely, on the cross when He said: "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" This period of exile, then, was a period of depression. Men had deserted Him by thousands, the people whom He had cured and taught were no more now. And perhaps He [illegible] as He asked His apostles that question, "Whom do men say that I the Son of Man, am?" It [illegible] He did fear, whatever He feared was dissipated by the perfect faith of Peter's clear, strong answer: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." And one who lives ever tried to do real work for humanity and to help toward the kingdom of God must have known something of this depression, and must also have known something of the joy when at last He had found one man who believed in Him and in His message and who was ready to stand out before the world and confess his faith.

Our Lord then founded His church upon a man upon Peter. If you will read, not found it upon doctrine, or [illegible] or an army or a treasury, but on a weak, rugged human character. He said to Peter, "Thou art a rock, and on this rock I will build My church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Those who want to see in this passage an [illegible] over-emphasizing it with a [illegible] must, I suppose, be allowed [illegible] But a study of the [illegible] that He would found His [illegible] upon human [illegible] as we see Our Lord [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOT FATAL

[illegible] beasts in the desert [illegible] the horse tiger, even in [illegible] and insects but in the [illegible] nothing but coolness. [illegible] hate varies in its re[illegible] according to the cir[illegible] upon itself, but more [illegible] who was repeat[illegible] scorpions without [illegible] suffering more than a [illegible] discomfort. In Morocco [illegible] men who handle scorpions [illegible] a sign of fear, letting them [illegible] their palms of their hands, [illegible] them on their eyes, and [illegible] a quarter of a dollar." I was [illegible] the time that the skin of the [illegible] hand, stretched tight, gave the [illegible] upon to purchase with which to [illegible] weapons in play.

What was, however, far more re[illegible] was the patent indifference [illegible] which a gang of Moorish masons [illegible] at work hard-boiled to pull down [illegible] building in the full knowledge [illegible] blows of their picks on the [illegible] with scorpions free [illegible] their feet and legs, for [illegible] buried in the accumulating [illegible] almost up to the knees. To [illegible] way of thinking the creature's [illegible] nature was more evil than its

Elephants

Elephants are but rarely seen in [illegible] however numerous they [illegible] This is due to many causes. [illegible] the first place, they are naturally [illegible] extremely shy animals and detest the [illegible] neighborhood of man. In the second [illegible] they are largely nocturnal feed[illegible] and rarely drink or bathe except [illegible] night. They often travel immense [illegible] and from the water and [illegible] the day to the remotest [illegible] the forest, where they [illegible] the day, hot hours under [illegible] trees that they can find. [illegible] scent is extremely keen, [illegible] is so largely developed [illegible] can recognize danger at a [illegible] distance and as soon as the [illegible] they move quickly but [illegible] away. As an elephant dis[illegible] frightened will frequently [illegible] twenty or thirty miles without [illegible] and as his pace under such cir[illegible] stances is a good five miles an [illegible] it is easy to understand that [illegible] although often [illegible] the trail absolutely fresh tracks, [illegible] seldom see the herd that has [illegible] them.

s-Siberian

[illegible] carry out the working parts of [illegible] boat and train.

I am still of the opinion that the [illegible] Siberian state express trains af[illegible] the most comfortable railway [illegible] ing in the world. The cars are [illegible] but not so sumptuous as [illegible] Pullman palace cars of America. [illegible] are wider and give more accom[illegible] and as the trains are run [illegible] through from Moscow to Irkutsk, [illegible] are provided at every hour of [illegible] and it is not necessary to [illegible] arrest before 7 one morning and [illegible] the next, as sometimes hap[illegible] on the American through trains [illegible] capital routes.

In the saloon the piano is a wel[illegible] addition; the exercising appar[illegible] is useful, and the bath a con[illegible] venience. The observation car was [illegible] much frequented in winter, and [illegible] reason for the existence of the [illegible] photographer's dark room, with its [illegible] and trays, has departed, now [illegible] at photographing along the route [illegible] strictly prohibited."

nate Isles

[illegible] look back! Those leveled [illegible] stones; they were [illegible] steps; they were [illegible] themes [illegible] that have sailed be[illegible] white feet on the forto[illegible] names of the Forta[illegible] Love and a large Ce[illegible] the isles of the water[illegible] from the firmament [illegible] and a true man [illegible] coast, though your fee[illegible] and Love and a sweet fate [illegible] friend, are the Fortuna[illegible]

Joaquin Miller.

ian Village

[illegible] At the journey's end, how[illegible] the real Russia is revealed—th[illegible] often ignorant, verminous Ru[illegible] of the moujik, where all the tal[illegible] and the impressions and [illegible] picture books in the ar[illegible] themselves.

[illegible] was not an industrial village th[illegible] peasants found, such as a[illegible] farther south, where the p[illegible] their homes. It depended u[illegible] and the people were all far[illegible] shops, with the necessar[illegible] ing of shopkeepers. A nat[illegible] with nothing in reserve, very poo[illegible] very narrow, very honest. The [illegible] of all of the blonde type of Ru[illegible] man, with empty light blue eyes.

THE PULPIT.

SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY BISHOP BURGESS, D. D.

Subject: The Church's Foundation.

[illegible] Y.—In the Church of [illegible] Right Rev. Frederick [illegible] Bishop of Long Island, [illegible] from the text, [illegible] and particularly [illegible] whom say ye that [illegible] answered: Thou [illegible] Son of the living [illegible] swered and said: [illegible] Barjona; flesh [illegible] revealed it unto [illegible] Father which is in [illegible] so unto thee: Thou [illegible] upon this rock will I [illegible] He said:

[illegible] be scarcely under[illegible] their context. The [illegible] Bampton Lectures [illegible] Caesarea was the [illegible] Jew and the Gen[illegible] a fitting place for [illegible] unity of Him who [illegible] one race, but all [illegible] body of our Lord's [illegible] that He was at [illegible] exile. It becomes [illegible] as we read the [illegible] Lord was suffering [illegible] felt that His work [illegible] extent, a failure. [illegible] naum and Corazin, [illegible] preached and labored. [illegible] Him; and you can all [illegible] well which He gave [illegible] in the Gospel of St. [illegible] violence that a large [illegible] who at first had [illegible] were gradually es[illegible] Him by His teaching [illegible] popularity. He had [illegible] leave His native land [illegible] The words which [illegible] the Syrophoenecian [illegible] not meet to take the [illegible] and give it to the [illegible] sadness, almost bit[illegible] when He came to [illegible] His own received Him not." [illegible] and another, we can see [illegible] He felt and, while we [illegible] picture, yet, neverthe[illegible] see Him, as we [illegible] with His little band, [illegible] them through those [illegible] and we know that [illegible] of speech, but the [illegible] said: "The foxes have [illegible] birds of the air have [illegible] Son of Man hath not [illegible] His head."

[illegible] session of Peter marks [illegible] period of exile. From [illegible] He set His face toward [illegible] Almost immediately there [illegible] transfiguration on, prob[illegible] Hermon, and then He [illegible] His twelve apostles, to [illegible] suffer and to die. Now [illegible] is deep truth. It [illegible] foundation on which [illegible] His church. But, as you [illegible] we must not lose sight of [illegible] The heresy which [illegible] mystical man, one who [illegible] touched by our sorrows, our [illegible] disappointments, has al[illegible] ministered in the councils [illegible] synods of the church. Our [illegible] have been truly man [illegible] hungered and thirsted [illegible] sometimes. He had [illegible] help if sometimes He [illegible] expression of loneliness [illegible] moment, though only once [illegible] expression, namely, on the [illegible] He said: "My God, My [illegible] Thou forsaken Me."

[illegible] of exile, then, was a per[illegible] Men had deserted [illegible] disciples; the people whom [illegible] and taught were all [illegible] And perhaps He feared, [illegible] His apostles that crucial [illegible] question to men say that I, [illegible] Man, am?" If, however, [illegible] ever He feared was [illegible] the perfect faith of [illegible] strong answer: "Thou [illegible] Son of the living [illegible] who has ever tried [illegible] humanity and to [illegible] kingdom of God [illegible] something of this [illegible] must also have known [illegible] joy when at least [illegible] man who believed [illegible] His message and who [illegible] cast out before the [illegible] loss his faith [illegible] founded His church [illegible] Peter, if you will, [illegible] upon a doctrine, or [illegible] army, or a treasury, [illegible] an, rugged human [illegible] Peter: Thou art a [illegible] rock I will build My [illegible] gates of hell shall not [illegible] Those who want [illegible] assign a long, hierati[illegible] clothing itself with a [illegible] purpose, be allowed [illegible] soon as long as they [illegible] Catholicism will always [illegible] our Lord was as[illegible] would found His [illegible] living human hearts, [illegible] believed in Him, in [illegible] through good re[illegible] in sickness and [illegible] in poverty and [illegible] loved in men; He [illegible] been well said [illegible] even angels [illegible] to condemn, [illegible] was worthy of

[illegible] keep the attitude [illegible] and generals and [illegible] Alexander, Cae[illegible] So many pawns [illegible] as they willed. [illegible] souls to me?" [illegible] when he was [illegible] of an army; so [illegible] all the same dis[illegible] Bar. Christ taught [illegible] of mankind to [illegible] Paul reverenced [illegible] saw their sins and [illegible] incurable of the [illegible] epistle to the Ro[illegible] contrasted, and it [illegible] of the one that it is ten[illegible] ically human as he [illegible] rabbinical law to teach [illegible] the Lord and the riches [illegible] of God. All through [illegible] Romans there runs [illegible] the glory of man's origin [illegible] story: "We are children [illegible] children of God, then [illegible] ars with Christ, if so be [illegible] Him." There is man's [illegible] in that he is made in [illegible] God. So with all the [illegible] true followers of Jesus [illegible] world, they have al[illegible] loved men. They have seen the greatness of men's capacity even when they have seen the evil as it is shown so in our great cities, which in some respects equal Sodom and Gomorrah. Beneath all the external they can see the power of the human heart. "Who is that commonplace looking fellow?' said a man to Abraham Lincoln. "Friend," replied the President, "the Lord prefers commonplace people, and that is the reason why he has made so many of them." Now, our Lord estimated men at their true worth. He knew their power, and He founded His church on men—on Peter and James and John and Thomas and Paul. As our beloved collect expresses it: 'Thou hast founded upon the apostles and prophets, Christ, Himself, being the head cornerstone."

To that church you all belong. You have taken the step which announces that consciously you have come to your full conception of what that church is, and that you are members in it. Now, what Christ wants of you is, not your money or your influence, but He wants your heart, your devotion, but He wants you to stand really, purely, honestly, truly, steadfastly for Him. He wants you to be built up, as St. Peter expresses it, "as lively stones" in His church. It has been said that to suppose that the Christian Church could have been founded by any save Jesus Christ would be as absurd as to suppose that Strasburg Cathedral had been formed through the centuries by the conflux of the dust of the streets. Now, it is into that church that you have come, and you are to become stones in the building. You are to grow strong by being true and earnest, and pure and temperate. Buttresses and arches and roofs are not more really the fruit of human architect's work than temperance and chastity and honesty are the fruits of the Divine Architect's love. "On this rock I will build My church." The Church of Jesus Christ will be stronger to-night and stronger to-morrow, because you have been confirmed today, if you honestly keep the promises you have made to-night.

After Revival—What?

The remarkable religious movement which not long since arose in the West like a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand, is apparently spreading throughout Christendom. It has already assumed proportions which command attention from all quarters and has won for it general recognition as "the revival." Every genuine Christian, at least, will be on the watch to make the utmost of its best features and the least of its blemishes. It is alike impossible that the latter can be essentially divine, or that the former can be exclusively human.

Here, as in all Christian "salvation," it is imperative that there should be the distinct recognition of co-operation. For it is always true that God can no more save man without himself than man can save himself without God. This principle, however, compels us not only to look with reverence for the Divine element in present events, but to consider carefully human issues in the future. Waves of strong emotion, be they ever so potent for good, cannot roll on without cessation. There is an ebb as well as flow to every tide.

It is none too soon, therefore, to ask and answer such questions as these: Whither is this movement leading us? What will be left when its emotional force is spent? Will it prove a veritable Nile in its fruit-bearing deposits, or will it ebb away into Sahara-like sterility? All evangelical Christians doubtless hope that the utmost of the highest will abide. Yet is there ample room for most serious thought as to how this more or less transient impulse may not only be translated into something permanent but become the starting-point of a definitely higher conception of Christian doctrine and practice throughout all the churches. —Frank Ballard, in London Methodist Times.

The Wonder of God.

"He saw that there was no man, and wondered that there was no intercessor." Here is a needy world with its chiefest hope in what intercession may bring. Here is a God who declares that unlimited blessing may be gained for men through intercession. Here is yourself with some knowledge in your own experience of what intercession might mean. Yet God waits and wonders! The phrase is not too strong. Remember the missionaries who have gladly renounced all for the joy of putting a new light into despairing faces—but they spend little time in asking for the Light. Remember the pastors whose calling it is to minister—but they have renounced the highest and most efficient ministry. Remember the myriads who prate ceaselessly about the world's need of revival—but they talk little about it to Him who alone can give it. Remember what you say you believe, recall what you actually do—and cease to wonder that God wonders.—Pacific Baptist.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The new library at Mount Holyoke College is almost completed.

Commencement week at Oberlin College will open on June 23, lasting until June 28.

Dartmouth has entered into a three-cornered debating league with Brown and Williams.

The College of Education of the University of Chicago is completing a successful year.

The Yale Dining Hall Club has voted to require a membership fee of $2 from each member.

The Harvard Summer School has extended its curriculum by offering a course in phonetics.

The official statement is made that the Yale University deficit for the past year is about $13,000.

The gift to the Teachers' College from the graduating class this year is a bronze figure of Mercury.

The one hundred and first commencement exercises of the University of Vermont will be held June 24 to 28, inclusive.

The one hundredth and fifty-eighth annual commencement of Princeton University begins on June 9 and lasts until June 14.

The Oriental expedition of the University of Chicago has resumed work in the ruins of the ancient city of Bishyma, Assyria.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 11.

Subject: The Message of the Risen Christ, Rev. i., 10-20—Golden Text, Rev. i., 18—Memory Verses, 17, 18—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. John receives a message (vs. 10, 11). 10. "In the Spirit." Under the influence of the Spirit, and filled and quickened by the Spirit. "The Lord's day." The day made sacred to all Christians for all time by the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. It was the day of light and salvation. John arrived in Patmos late Saturday evening, spent the night in prayer, and with the opening Sunday morning the glorified Saviour opened heaven to his vision. Why is our Sabbath the first day of the week? We see here the apostles kept the first day and, because of its sanctity, called it the Lord's day. "Behind me," etc. This was his first intimation of the presence of Christ, who spoke with a voice like a trumpet.

11. "Alpha and Omega." Omitted in R. V. These are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. This is a figurative expression, used to show that Christ was the "source and the consummation" of all things. He is from eternity to eternity. "What thou seest." The prophetic vision that was revealed to him on that Lord's day. "Write." What if John had not written? The command to write is given twelve times in the Apocalypse. "A book." A parchment roll. Ancient books were made of papyrus, or from the prepared skins of animals, and rolled upon a roller. "Seven churches." "Seven" denotes perfection. Doubtless there were hundreds of churches in Asia Minor at that time. The reason why seven only are mentioned is because the church is the bride of Christ, and seven is the sanctified number always representing Christ. "In Asia." A small province in Asia Minor called Asia, of which Ephesus was the capital. "Ephesus." Mentioned first because the church here was the largest.

II. A vision of the glorified Redeemer (vs. 12-16). 12. "The voice." He turned to see who it was that spoke, the word "voice" being used to signify the person speaking. "Golden candlesticks." Compare Zech. 4:2-11. Lampstands would be a better term. Not one candlestick with seven branches, but seven candlesticks. The independence of the churches of Christ is consistent with the unity of the church of Christ.

13. "In the midst." Showing Christ's presence among His people. "The Son of Man." Compare Daniel 7:13. This term is used here because His glory might hide from view His oneness of sympathy with His people. "A garment." This is a description of the long robe worn by the high priest. Jesus is our high priest in heaven. "Girt—golden girdle." He was girt around the breast (R. V.) as "a sign of kingly repose." It represented "the breastplate of the high priest, on which the names of His people are engraven."

14. "White like wool." Wool is supposed to be an emblem of eternity. The whiteness signified antiquity, purity and glory. With Christ His hoary head was no sign of decay. Compare Dan. 7:9; 10:6. The whiteness, three times mentioned (white, white wool, snow), is greatly intensified, and denotes unlimited age, even eternity. "His eyes," etc. This certifies His omniscience. The eye is the receptacle of knowledge and symbolizes all the senses.

15. "Burnished brass" (R. V.) This denotes His stability and strength. His feet are like brass when in the furnace and subjected to a very great heat. His feet were "strong and steadfast, supporting His own interest, subduing His enemies and treading them to powder." His voice." Described the same in Ezek. 43:2. He will make Himself heard; it is a commanding voice that must be obeyed; it is terrible in its denunciation of sin.

16. "In His right hand." The "right hand" is an emblem of power. "Seven stars." These stars are the faithful preachers of the gospel. "A sharp two-edged sword." His word which both wounds and heals and strikes at sin on the right hand and on the left. This wonderful sword has two edges, sharp as God's lightning—the edge that saves and the edge that destroys. Compare Heb. 4:12; Eph. 6:17. The sharpness of the sword represents the searching power of the word. "As the sun." We know of nothing brighter than the sun shining in his strength.

III. Words of comfort and explanation (vs. 17-20). 17. "As dead." His countenance was too bright and dazzling for mortal eyes to behold, and John was completely overpowered with the glory in which Christ appeared. Compare Ezek. 1:28; Dan. 8:17. "Right hand upon me." His hand of power and protection, in which the churches were held. "Fear not!" There is no occasion to fear when in the presence of Christ. 18. "The Living One" (R. V.) The source of all life—the One who possesses absolute life in Himself. "Was dead." I became a man and died as a man; I am the same one you saw expire on the cross. "I am alive." Having broken the bands of death, I am alive "for evermore." "The keys." An emblem of power and authority. "Of death and of hades" (R. V.) Hades is a compound Greek word, meaning the unseen world, and including both heaven and hell. Gehenna is the Greek word which always means hell, and nothing else. Christ has power over life, death and the grave. He is able to destroy the living and to raise the dead. 19. "Hast seen." The visions He has just seen. "Which are." The actual conditions of the seven churches. See chapters 2 and 3. "Which shall be." In the future of the church.

20. "The mystery." Write the mysterious—the "secret and sacred" meaning of what you have seen. "The angels." The ministers and pastors.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Man Who Killed Negro Deputy Sheriff Promptly Loses His Own Life.

Mobile, Ala.—Calvin Childs, a negro deputy sheriff, was shot from ambush and killed. He was on the way to Mobile to swear out a warrant for a negro named Robert Crenshaw, who, when Childs was passing Plateau Station, fired on the deputy from the brush at the side of the road. An unknown man with Childs then shot and killed Crenshaw.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

THE BURRO.

The burro is a tiny beast,
No bigger than a St. Bernard,
But he can haul an awful load
O'er any road, however hard.
He weighs about three hundred pounds,
And he can carry on his back
Six hundred pounds of copper ore
Tied up securely in a sack.

We lazy mortals ought to learn
A lesson from this little beast:
We groan and moan at every turn
When we are burdened in the least.
What would we think, we slothful men
Who squirm around and rail at fate,
If each of us were now and then
Obliged to carry twice our weight?
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A DIFFICULT PASSENGER.

An elephant is without doubt the most difficult passenger to load of any in the world. It is rarely that the best of them can be induced to walk aboard a ship as did the traditional pair of elephants who boarded the ark. To overcome their objection they are usually first coaxed or forced to enter great wooden boxes, when they are securely fastened, and the entire outfit is hoisted with a derrick to the level of the deck and swung aboard.—New York News.

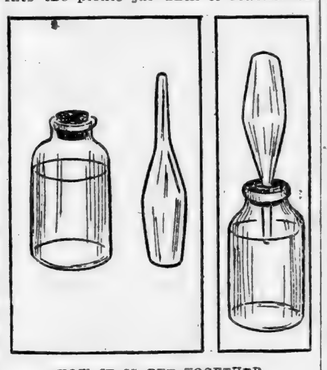
THE CROCODILE.

The following is a Chicago boy's composition on "The Crocodile:" "The crocodile is a large animal that inhabits the Nile and loves to go on the sandy beach to bask in the sunshine and lay eggs. It looks some like a daschund, only there is more of it at the ends and it is bigger. There was a crocodile once that escaped from a circus. It roamed over the country, seeking in vain for pigs and small children to devour, and died of starvation in great anguish. You can ride on the back of a crocodile, but it is more comfortable to use a saddle. It is usually quiet, but is terrible when roused. We all ought to be thankful we are not a crocodile."

A SIMPLE BAROMETER.

The accompanying illustration, taken from the New York Evening Mail, shows a simple but reliable barometer that any boy or girl can make with very little trouble and at no cost. When you make a device of this kind yourself you take a good deal more interest in it than in one bought at the shop.

To make the barometer that we here illustrate the only articles needed are a wide mouthed pickle jar and a clean Venetian oil flask. Pour plain water into the pickle jar until it reaches to



HOW IT IS PUT TOGETHER.

within one-third of the top. Make a hole in the cork of the jar that will receive the neck of the flask, and allow it to go down far enough in the jar just to enter the water. That is all. The illustration shows the whole thing.

Look at your barometer every day, and if you see that the water is well up in the neck of the flask the weather is going to be fine; if, on the contrary, the water has fallen it means that the air is damp and that the weather is likely to be stormy.

THE EAGLE'S EYE.

All birds of prey have a peculiarity of eye structure that enables them to see near or distant objects equally well. An eagle will ascend more than a mile in height, and from that great elevation can perceive its prey, small though it may be, and pounce on it with certainty. Yet it can examine an object close at hand just as well, thus possessing a power of accommodating its sight to distance that is impossible to the human eye.

In looking at this page you find that there is some particular distance, probably about ten inches, at which you can see each letter distinctly and read the words; but if you move the page off to a distance of forty inches, or bring it up to within five inches of your eyes, you cannot read it at all.

But the eagle has the power of altering what is called the focus of its eye as it pleases. It has only to look at an object from a distance of two miles or a few inches to see it equally well.

The ball of the eye is surrounded by fifteen little plates, called sclerotic bones. They form a complete ring, and their edges slightly overlap each other. When it looks at a distant object this circle of bones expands, and the ball of the eye, being relieved from the pressure, becomes flatter; when it looks at a near object the circle contracts and the ball of the eye is squeezed into a rounder form.

All this is done involuntarily; it is simply a provision of nature. In human beings a very round eye is near-sighted, and a flat eye is far-sighted; and the eagle has first one and then the other, as it may suit his purpose.—New York Evening Mail.

AUNT MARY STORIES.

Wolves were numerous in the early days in Indiana. My father always brought the sheep into a lot close to the house at night. We had two large dogs and a small house dog that had come with us from Kentucky. One cold winter night we heard the big dogs barking furiously, and we knew there were wolves in the neighborhood. My father sprang from the bed, put on his shoes and trousers, and ran outdoors. The little house dog followed at his heels and yelped piteously. Outside the sheep were huddled in the corner of the lot nearest the house, while a gaunt, big wolf was circling about trying to get past the dogs and at the sheep. On seeing my father the wolf started for the woods, the two big dogs in pursuit, but afraid to seize him.

Now one of the dogs was a swift-running hound that could outrun any wolf. But once a wolf had gashed him with his teeth and the hound would never thereafter take hold of a wolf, although he would run after wolves, circle around them and try to bring them at bay. But the little house dog was afraid of wolves, not only for himself, but for my father. He was afraid my father would get too close to the wolves on this occasion and so he ran in front of him and tried to stop him. He got in my father's way and finally seized him by the trousers leg and tried to hold him. This exasperated my father, who was trying to catch up with the dogs that had nearly stopped the wolf. Finally, kicking the small dog loose he ran on, but the wolves had got then into the timber and could not be found.

Returning, he found that the small house dog had leaped up on a shed and then climbed up to the very comb of the house and stood there trembling in the moonlight. We had many a laugh afterward as we recalled the fact.—Indianapolis News.

WHEN A REINDEER'S ANGRY.

We were forced to wait three days after it had stopped snowing for a crust to form, so that we could travel again. It was with many misgivings that we began the last half of the journey, since the snow was now very deep and the danger of our sinking into drifts was great. To add to our general feeling of fear the reindeer behaved very badly and were exceedingly unruly. The wind had moderated somewhat, but it was still intensely cold.

We had traveled half the day without any serious mishap, and were beginning to forget our fears at starting out, when we sped merrily down a mountain side, singing and helloing at the top of our voices, and ran into a gulch and stuck there. The song stopped in our throats, and we sprang to our feet to sink waist deep in the drifts that had entrapped us.

Every movement of our bodies sank us deeper in the snowdrifts, and the infuriated reindeer, finding themselves caught in the banked-up snow almost to their haunches, turned upon us and would have pawed us to death but for the forethought of Oosilik, who, seeing our danger, sprang forward and, hoisting the overturned pulks in his strong arms, brought them down over our heads and shoulders and pinned us out of sight in the snow.

We heard the hoofs of Uncle Ben beating of the pulk's side as he pawed up the snow in his efforts to get at us, and if we had not held to the straps and had not kept the pulk over us he would have tossed it into the air with one sweep of his horns, and would still have had his bout with us, in which case we should have been helpless and completely at his mercy.

For the first time we had occasion to see how fierce an angry reindeer can be. When he was convinced that he could not reach us, Uncle Ben turned upon Oosilik, and we heard the Eskimo shouting and clubbing the deer as he ran in and out of the pulks in a swift circuit, pursued by the bellowing reindeer.

We spent an exciting half hour under the pulks, with the hoofs of the deer rattling like hail on the frozen boards, and then the unusual commotion ceased all at once, for the reindeer had found a lichen bed. In a jiffy they were pawing up the snow in their hurry to get at the succulent moss, and we were forgotten.

Amalik and Oosilik lifted the pulks from our heads and dug us out of the snow and set us on our feet. By the time the reindeer had eaten themselves into a passable humor Amalik and Oosilik led them back to the pulks.

We had four hours of traveling before we came in sight of the corral that had sent us the reindeer from Eaton Station. As soon as the deer scented the well-known corral they quickened their strides, so that we reached the station before it was quite dark, and crawled from the sleds with a deep feeling of relief, glad beyond measure to be at home after the perils of our protracted journey.—St. Nicholas.

Moscow is situated almost in the geometrical centre of European Russia.

DIFFICULTIES MET IN SMUGGLING JEWELS

The United States Government Has Agents Abroad Who Watch the Purchasers of Precious Stones.

The first difficulty in smuggling may be encountered at the diamond markets of Europe. In Paris, for instance, the United States Government has four agents whose duty is to keep the United States customs officials in touch with the purchases of stones by residents of the United States. If John Jones of New York is visiting Paris and has bought a fine diamond or more from a Paris dealer and returns to the New York port of entry without declaring such stones, a question is certain to be asked of him.

The Paris dealer, in accordance with the custom of the trade, has taken the name and address of the purchaser, a description of the stone, its color, its weight, and, perhaps, a memorandum of a possible peculiarity. Yet there are European diamond dealers who do not recognize the justice of protective tariffs, or even tariffs for revenue, and some of these refuse to recognize American agents.

But considering that the would-be smuggler makes his successful purchases in the European markets and starts home with them. In the first place he has had the expenses of the trip across. Going over he may have gone in the second cabin of a steamer, but coming back it will be to his advantage in every way to return in the first cabin. Thus, his expenses, even if he lives in New York or Boston, will have been at least $200, while they might as easily have been $500 for the round trip. The time of the trip will be scarcely less than a month, which, for a man of average ability in a clerical position, will mean $100 at least. The interest on the money primarily invested in the stones will need to be considered, to say nothing of the element of risk.—New York News.

WISE WORDS.

Men never give flattery outright; it is always a loan.

The power of piety does not depend on its being painful.

People who ride the high horse will wear the big bandage.

The richest life is the one that has been willing to lose all.

The world may do for an hotel, but it can never make a home.

He who loses hope may then part with anything.—Congreve.

As you receive the stranger, so you receive your God.—Lavater.

The man who displays his doubts doesn't want them dissolved.

Too many wish to be happy before becoming wise.—Madame Necker.

He who would be a great soul in the future, must be a great soul now.—R. W. Emerson.

To believe is to be strong. Doubt cramps energy. Belief is power.—F. W. Robertson.

Whatever are the benefits of fortune, they require a palate fit to relish and taste them.—Montaigne.

There can not be a greater rudeness than to interrupt another in the current of his discourse.—Locke.

To make knowledge valuable you must have the cheerfulness of wisdom. Goodness smiles to last.—Emerson.

While one finds company in himself and his pursuits he can not feel old, no matter what his years may be.—A. B. Alcott.

You reap what you sow, not something else, but that. An act of love makes the soul more loving. A deed of humbleness deepens humbleness. The thing reaped is the very thing sown, multiplied a hundred-fold. You have sown the seed of life, you reap life everlasting.—F. W. Robertson.

The Traveling Man's Mistake.

According to Luther Hickman, State Superintendent of Building and Loan Associations, the people of his home town, Warrensburg, travel extensively. Yesterday morning a party of them boarded a train to come to Kansas City to hear grand opera. "The most of the grips," said Mr. Hickman, who was on the train, "were plastered with hotel stickers from many parts of the world. A traveling man who saw the stickers took the members of the party to be grand opera singers. 'Say,' he said to me, 'how does it happen that this troupe is getting on at this town?' 'They sang here last night,' I replied. 'That's Scotti, the baritone. Ask him how he likes Warrensburg,' I added, pointing to a big man. The traveling man approached the fellow I pointed out and asked: 'Mr. Scotti, how does it come that you folk stop at Warrensburg?' 'Why, that is where we live,' replied the man, who was a Warrensburg merchant. 'The traveling man rode the rest of the way to Kansas City in the smoker.'"—Kansas City Times.

A Lost Moroccan Manufacture.

In an act dated Rouen, October 1, 1570, certain merchants agree to freight a vessel, Le Samson, with white cloth and other goods for Santa Cruz de Agadhir, in Morocco. The ship was returned home laden with sugar, which at that time was grown near Tarudant. Sugar is not now grown in South Morocco, and thirty years ago a consul told me (and consuls are most trustworthy men) that it was little known. So much so that a Berber from a distant douar, having picked up a piece near Mogador, took it home, and having boiled it drank the juice, exclaiming, "O, father of the sweet! Thou must be sweet; even thy soup is sweet as oranges!"—R. B. Cunninghame Graham, in the Saturday Review.

THE UNION.

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Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST...

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
THE UNION And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
THE UNION And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe Democrat	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

Is now given you to win a valuable prize. The terms are simple and easily understood. You pay $1 and get THE UNION, your BEST county paper, and "Madame" (which is the recognized organ of the WOMEN of America) for six months with one chance for a successful count. Or you pay $2.00 and get the same papers for a WHOLE year with THREE chances at the count. Any of our subscribers who are now paid in advance can come in and have their new subscription credited to them on our books. Don't delay, but send in your money and count. This golden opportunity only lasts until July 1st. The financial responsibility is shown by the reference to any bank in Indianapolis, Ind. tf

BABY SHOW.

The "Ladies' Aid" of the Methodist church will hold a "baby show" at the grove near Mrs. Phillips' residence on Second avenue on June 20th. The hours of exhibition are 4:30 to 5:30 p. m. Entries must not be over 3 years old. The prize will be a handsome gold ring, and the judges are to be two bachelors of uncertain age, whose names will not be given until the last moment in order to keep them from being tampered with. The Misses Willie Reynolds, Winnie Reynolds, Ruby Downs, Marie Campbelle, Jewel Campbelle, Glennie Eugene Evans and Emmett Matthews will have tickets for sale, bunch of tickets from these little ladies, and thereby help a good cause, and incidentally see some good fun, and some mighty pretty babies.

tf.

LIBERTY HILL.

Rev. A. S. Swindall will preach at Liberty Hill church on the Saturday (June 17) before the third Sunday in June. Everybody come.

tf W. M. WOOD.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The residence of O. A. T. Lefstad at Thorsby was struck by lightning during the storm on Tuesday afternoon (May 30). The bolt entered the house by the ridge pole, and after knocking off some plastering in the second story, went through to the lower floor, where it divided and after cavorting around among the pictures and window casings, part went out through an open window, and part through one corner of the house front, splitting the foundation block in its exit. Mr. Lefstad, who has been a member of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Chilton county since June, 1900, put in his claim to the association for damage amounting to $34.00, and the director of Beat 9, W. J. Bean, has inspected the premises and allowed the claim, but the amount being so small to make an assessment for, Mr. Lefstad has waived his rights until some other accident occurs in the company, when all can be collected together. Mr. Lefstad's insurance for the entire 5 years has cost him exactly $10.33, including the entrance fee. Wise men always provide against such accidents as are liable to occur to any one. None of the family were hurt, but after recovering from the shock and fright and making a search of the house, they found a large bundle of papers on the second floor on fire, which were gathered up and thrown out, thus averting what might have been the total destruction of the house.

COUNTY COURT.

Convened on Monday, Judge Reynolds presiding. Several minor cases were on the docket, among which were W. H McKnight, charged with "injury to animals," plea of guilty, fine $1.00 and costs. Cliff Houston (col.) "vagrancy," plea not guilty, found guilty and fined $5.00 and costs. W. J. A. Melton will come before Judge Reynolds on "habeas corpus" proceedings Friday. This man was indicted by the last Grand Jury for "murder in the first degree," but his counsel will try to get him out on bond. Judge Reynolds has had about as many cases already, involving the higher points of law as regards a man's liberty as his predecessor had in his entire term of service.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The County Commissioners are in session this week, commencing Monday, as a Court of Errors and Insolvencies, and tax matters in general. Tax Commissioner J. P. Van Der Veer is with the court, and no doubt but what the inequalities that have hitherto been claimed to exist in the valuation of lands in this county will be eliminated entirely, and every one will get "a square deal." The county tax rate has been fixed for the ensuing tax year, and will be 5 mills, or what is usually called 50 cents on the hundred dollars, for general purposes. No specials of any kind.

SATURDAY'S COTTON MEETING.

The Chilton County Branch of the S. C. A. on Saturday last was called to order by President W. H. Conway, who made one of his usual short but able talks, and then delegated to Vice Pres. F. A. Gulledge the pleasant task of introducing the visitor of the day, the Hon. W. H. Seymour, President of the State Association. Mr. Seymour's address received the earnest attention of the audience, who applauded heartily at the close. In the beginning he gave a short resume of the condition that confronted the entire south last winter, that time when all thinking persons saw that if something was not done to check the BEAR movement that cotton would be forced down to 4 1-2 and 5 cents. "The objects of the S. C. A. are to see that our farmers receive a price for their cotton that will repay them, that will give them a fair remuneration for their labor, and the development of our section, and is absolutely non-political." "You and I are for the dollar, for unless we can see something in it for us it matters little as to the prosperity of our country." "The organization has stopped the downward course of the price of cotton and put it from 6 and 6 1-2 cents to 7 1-2 and 8." "The human race have three absolute necessities, viz., food, raiment, shelter. American cotton may be considered as being without a competitor in clothing the human race." "We, the raisers of cotton, have hitherto understood very little as to supply, demand and condition of our great staple, but have looked on others for these particulars, these others being interested in getting our cotton at as low a price as possible." "In the last ten years there has been more cotton spun and exported from the U. S. than we produced in the same time." "The spinners would gladly see a stable steady price for cotton and will spin about as much when they give 10 cents for it as if they got it for 8 cents." "The farmers of the south would have received one billion dollars more than they did receive if they had averaged 10 cents for their cotton during the past 12 years. Alabama's share would have been one hundred million dollars, enough to have given our 3 largest cities 3 cotton factories of one million dollars each; of our 3 largest towns 2 cotton factories of one million dollars each; 12 towns one cotton factory of one million dollars each; 50 towns a cotton factory of three-quarters of a million dollars each; and EVERY TOWN in the state a cotton factory of half a million each. These factories would have enabled us to spin about all the cotton produced by us. Or by the same amount would have macadamized every mile of public road in our state." Space forbids THE UNION from giving more of Mr. Seymour's remarks, but, as many of the audience remarked, it was a pity every farmer in Chilton county could not have heard him. However Mr. Seymour will be with us at the big barbecue planned for July 4th at Clanton, and though there will be other eminent speakers there we will have an opportunity to hear him then. In the afternoon session the executive committee reported: "That we observe the 4th day of July, 1905, by a free for all Barbecue and picnic to be held at Clanton, the same to be by popular subscription, at which time we promise public speaking by men well versed in diversification of crops, live stock breeding and feeding; also domestic fowls. We further recommend that each one present here today shall constitute himself a committee of one to solicit subscriptions and the attendance of each of his neighbors for that occasion. A special committee was appointed to take entire charge of the affair, among whom were W. M. Wilson, W. I. Mullins, E. M. Pinckard, L. H. Reynolds, J. B. Downs, Tom Tyus, W. H. Sarter, W. T. Callen. This committee is to report at a meeting which is to be held on June 15th. The joint committee of the Alliance and S. C. A. on the Fertilizer Plant, etc., reported "That sufficient stock has already been pledged to assure the building of the Fertilizer factory, warehouse, etc., and the 15th day of June has been set apart as the day when parties who wish stock in the corporation will meet in Clanton to complete the organization according to law. We further report that the people of Thorsby have offered inducements for the location of the factory which amount to about $1,500 as a donation in property, and a saving of $2 per thousand on brick used in building the plant, together with other advantages in the purchase of property, if the factory be located in Thorsby." The meeting passed the following resolution: "That this Association calls upon and requests all farmers and business men in the county, who wish to take stock in the proposed Fertilizer factory and warehouse and gin company, to meet in Clanton on June 15, 1905, for the purpose of subscribing for stock in said company, and legally completing its organization."

Notes of the Meeting.

Joe Popwell, of Kincheon, gave an account of some experiments he made in oats, which were very instructive, and would be of great benefit to any farmer, for by his way he got 125 bushels from 3 1-2 acres. F. A. Gulledge gave an interesting account of how to treat your animals to keep them free from ticks, fleas, etc. G. F. McElderry, of Talladega, was with us all day. He is well known and liked by the County Alliance, who have had him with them at their meetings a number of times. You ought to have heard Mr. Seymour tell how the people of Cuba, Ala., increased the value of their land from $5 to $100 per acre. We'll make him tell it again at the barbecue. As to the speakers for the 4th of July numbers of our people have expressed their desire to have Dr. C. A. Cargy, of Auburn, and the secretary of S. C. A. was instructed to write him in particular as well as others.

BEAT FOUR.

Editor Union:

Will you please allow "Lonesome Joe" to step in and say a word about stock law. I for one say that those that want stock law should move where it is. We people who are at peace with our friends and neighbors would gladly excuse them. So "Observer & Co. get ready and go to what you seem to think is peace and perfect happiness. I chanced to see some cows owned by "Observer" last year, and since the stock law question is being discussed it brings back to memory the condition of those cows; and if he was to pay as little attention to them in a small pasture as he did when they were outside looking like a shadow with a tick for every ten hairs, he would soon be running around trying to get where there was no stock law. I think those that are talking in favor of stock law are asleep, and having horrible dreams. So, wake up, you all, for fear you wake when it is too late. If sorry fence will not keep out stock, how are you going to keep them in? I'm strictly against stock law, hog law is bad enough, but the other is worse. So let those that oppose stock law come out and show the other crowd that they can't run Chilton county.

"LONESOME JOE."

MARS HILL.

Editor Union:

We're all in the grass, but trying mighty hard to get out. Some bottom lands are not planted yet. E. G. Cofer and family paid a visit to his son-in-law (C. W. Langston, near Billingsley), and reports a good time and nice country. Well, Observer seems a little surprised at my change on the stock law question, but I think a vote of the people would show many such changes. I never was very hot for the law, but I did say that it seemed to me that we could fence against our own stock with less work and expense than we could against everybody's cattle, and I believe so yet. But after we have put up our stock they are not fed yet. Just putting them in an enclosure don't feed them. Stock law might better us in several ways, might make us keep better stock (if we kept any at all), might be less expense for fencing. I am in as good shape for stock law as anybody around me, but the question is, Would it be an injury to my neighbor? So, I've come to the conclusion that stock law has more disadvantages than it has advantages. As far as my conversation is concerned, I just had not studied the question then as I have now, in the broader view of the benefit or disadvantages which would come to the people of our county as a whole, but now I feel as if we don't need stock law in Chilton county yet. When local taxation is voted on, we can take up stock law at the same time, and then "the majority rules." As to young Gentry's letter, he says he is only 10 years old. So he hardly knows the difference between a democrat and a republican. I am highly in favor of education, and it would be a good thing if the people (some at least) were forced to send their children to school.

"DADS PLOW BOY."

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

BEAT TEN.

Editor Union:

None of your stock law advocates touch upon the point of how we are to benefit by our fall pasture of such crops as peas, potatoes, peanuts and cufas. How are we to get this benefit unless we kept up our field fences? We might "tote" them to the stock, but that would be both troublesome and expensive. I want to tell W. K. Gentry that he is mistaken about "Dad's Plow Boy" being a "disfranchised democrat." Stock law will not make a cow give milk; it takes feed to do that. If you don't believe that try it. I am against stock law and am a legal voter of Beat 10 and no democrat, either. May God be with The Union and its readers, and let's all of us strive to do the will of our Heavenly Father, law or no law, for we know not the day or hour when we shall be called away, prepared or unprepared. I hope to meet you all in Heaven.

"YOUNG BILL."

KALONA.

Editor Union:

Here I am again, "Little Bill," wishing us all good crops, but if there are any more hail storms through this section of country like last Tuesday, they will sure be destroyed. As it is they are damaged greatly, T. P. Crowson says his cotton is damaged one-fifth, and corn is split up and blown down badly. That's about the way with all of us in this settlement. L. A. McCraw had a bee robbing the other night and Mr. Crowson and family were present. Many farmers here have not finished chopping cotton.

"BIG BILL."

Anybody can count dots. Why don't you try for a Prize?

ROCKY MOUNT.

Children's Day, June 11th.—Everybody will be delighted with the program to be rendered. Prof. Durham will assist in the music, which will be the leading feature of the day. Solos, duets and choruses, including the beautiful "Golden Gate Anthem," will be given by special trained voices. Bring a full basket, spend the day and you will be well entertained.

tf J. B. N.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Yale defeated Whippany River at polo by a score of 9 to 6.

Wholesale arrests for Sunday baseball were made in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Two Oldsmobile runabouts started from New York City in a race to Portland, Ore.

Mediocre time was made in the trial heats of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Rockaway defeated Westchester in the second match for the Hempstead cups by a score of 11 to 5 goals.

Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy won the club championship in doubles of the New York Lawn Tennis Club.

Charles Mitchell and John L. Sullivan have signed articles for a fifteen-round fight, to be held in Tacoma, Wash., on September 19.

E. M. Byers, with a score of 152 for the two rounds, won the gold medal in the qualifying round of the metropolitan golf championship at Fox Hills.

H. L. Burden's "ninety" Mercedes, in practice at Morris Park, wrenched off a tire and dashed through a fence without injuring any one.

The Carabineers de Paris defeated the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, of New York City, in a cable match, with a total score of 20,827 to 20,614.

A. G. Barry, of St. Andrew's University, defeated the Hon. Osmund Scott by 3 up and 2 to play in the final for the British amateur golf championship at Prestwick.

James B. Keene's Delhi won the nineteenth Brooklyn Handicap at Gravesend, earning $16,000, and defeating Ostrich and Grazialio, which ran second and third, respectively.

Dr. L. L. Harban, of Washington, D. C., defeated Frederick Herreshoff, of New York City, on the home green, in the final for the chief cup of the golf tournament, at Pinehurst, N. C.

We are offering 757 prizes to counters of the dots.

Notice, No. 26001.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 19, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on July 7, 1905, viz.: William L. Burnett, Homestead entry, No. 33807, for the N 1-2 of Ne 1-4, N 1-2 of Nw 1-4, Section 6, Tp. 23n R 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Moses Brewer, Richard M. Porter, James L. Burnett, Charles H. Lowery, all of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER, Register.

5-25-04 6t

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby. tf. T. M. Driver.

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CLANTON, - - - - - ALABA

Respect to Parents

By Beatrice Fairfax.

LACK of respect toward their elders is a deplorable characteristic of the young people of this country.

Girls speak to their parents in a manner which they and the parents should be heartily ashamed of. Parents are quite as much to blame as the child, the lack of respect is the result of bad up-bringing.

If from infancy a child is allowed to break into conversations, to have a voice in every discussion and to force itself forward on all occasions, the chances are that it will grow self-assertive and domineering, and as it grows older come to think it knows more than both its parents put together.

If it is a boy he will patronize his father and call him the "governor," "the old man;" if a girl she will take precedence of her mother on all occasions, answering when the latter is spoken to and acting in a general as though she—the daughter—were the one to be most considered.

If the girl who speaks disrespectful to her mother only knew the impression she creates on outsiders, I am sure she would try and change her way of speaking. There is nothing that so prejudices people against a girl as to hear her by word, look or deed show the slighest disrespect to her parents.

The false pride that makes a girl ashamed of the hard-working mother and father, who have toiled and sacrificed themselves in order that their children may have luxuries and education, is the outcome of an ugly feeling that should be strangled at its birth.

Many girls who really love their parents grow into the habit of thinking them old-fashioned and ignorant.

You often hear a girl say, "Oh, mother means all right, but she doesn't know," and then the daughter goes ahead and does some foolish thing that had she consulted her mother's wiser judgement, she might have refrained from doing.

Excepting in very rare cases, the mothers always know best. God gave the instinct of love and mature wisdom, they invariably choose what is best for their children.

Not long ago I overheard a delicate mother complaining of not feeling well. "Oh, mother," broke in her disrespectful daughter, "I'm tired hearing you ness; you're always ill."

What do you think of that daughter's manner to her mother, and the man who was thinking of marrying her had been there, don't you think he would have gone away in a very thoughtful mood?

One thing that leads to this state of affairs is the bad habit of many American parents of effacing themselves when their children have visitors. The result is that the young people get into the way of thinking that they run things themselves and that the presence of their elders is quite unnecessary.

The American girl is the best girl in the world, but she is just a trifle too independent and cavalier in her treatment of her elders.

A well brought up English girl would exclaim in horror at the free and easy way her American cousins have of speaking to their parents.

Nothing is more beautiful than the tender respect and deference shown by youth to age, and it is a great shame for the American girl to let her record be marred by this one blot.—New York Journal.

To Watch Maneuvers.

Washington, D. C.—It is announced at the war department that Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff and Brigadier General William Crozier and J. Franklin Bell, will represent the United States at the maneuvers of French troops. The invitation to send United States army officers to that country was extended to Secretary Taft by the French ambassador.

Farras Plotted Against Al

Paris, France.—The police are convinced that the Spanish anarchist Farras, was the perpetrator of the plot to assassinate King Alfonso Wednesday night. The search for Farras is being pursued with all

Raleigh, N. C.—At Winston J. W. Hammons was found guilty of the murder of his wife. Etta mons, on April 29 last. He was sentenced to be hanged on July

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Sunday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

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One Year Only
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Clanton, Ala.
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AGENTS—
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Practical Watchma
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Farras Plotted Against Alfon

Paris, France.—The police are
convinced that the Spanish anar
Farras, was the perpetrator of
plot to assassinate King Alfon
Wednesday night. The search
Farras is being pursued with all

Raleigh, N. C.—At Winston
W. Hammons was found g
the murder of his wife, Ett
sons, on April 29 last. He
sentenced to be hanged on July

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. F. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 5th Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

College Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Sunday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amarale Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bowman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 590—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 655—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronimo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R. J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT,

U. S. Department of Agriculture.—Weather Bureau.

W. C. Edler, Observer.

CLANTON, ALA.

Date.	Temperature High	Low	Rainfall
May 31	90	60	.00
June 1	84	54	.00
June 2	90	57	.00
June 3	93	62	.00
June 4	90	60	.00
June 5	92	64	.00
June 6	94	61	.00

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to June 7, '05, 7,468.
Price same date, 7 3-4c.
Total receipts season 1903-'04, 6,648.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

R. D. Childress was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

W. J. Dennis near Thorsby reports squares on his cotton on June 1st.

W. R. Taylor, accompanied by the Misses Effie and Hattie Taylor and Bertha Wilkinson, visited in Clanton Saturday.

H. Z. Barnes was in town Saturday.

R. M. Vines was a pleasant caller Saturday.

C. C. Teel was in Clanton Saturday.

C. W. Vance was a welcome visitor Monday.

J. I. Neeley was in town Monday

J. A. Caddell was in Clanton Tuesday.

Tom Littlejohn left Tuesday on a trip to Arkansas. He'll be gone about ten days and expects to visit a dear friend at Wynne, we hear.

The protracted meeting at the Methodist church closed Thursday night. One conversion is reported.

Rev. A. C. Swindall filled his appointment in the Baptist church Sunday preaching morning and night to good congregations. He called attention in the morning sermon to the fact that he had preached 20 months here without converting a single soul to his knowledge. "Sad but true."

Among the throng in town last Saturday we noted Messrs. Bice, Michelson, Villadsen and Gerald, of Thorsby; W. H. Conway, J. N. Dennis, Moses Robinson, Lett, W. J. Bean, James Barrett, A. F. Childress, W. D. Dunlap, R. J. Williams, R. J. Downs, J. M. Grant and J. W. Sorrell.

Prof. J. M. Collier, the former principal of our Clanton school, has been elected principal of the city schools at Decatur. He is an able man that Clanton should have kept when it had him.

Fred Smith was before the mayor's court Tuesday charged with getting on a train and not being a passenger and was fined $10. He came very near losing a limb or his life Saturday as the train pulled away from the station. Some one will get killed and then the practice will be stopped.

W. T. Aldridge has been ill for several weeks, but is improving now.

W. M. Pierce, of Strasburg, was in Clanton Wednesday.

How are you getting on in counting those dots?

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or in saw mill or planing mill, write

The Marbury Lumber Co.,
Marbury, Ala.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Noah Latham and Miss Snow Micseldine Leonard Stowers and Miss Mollie Corley. Union T. Ruddick and Miss Emma L. Culver. J. T. Noah and Miss Odie Latham.

COLORED.

Prince Edwards and Sallie Dudley.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

We're having a spell of dry weather and General Green no longer holds the fort. J. R. Collins went to Clanton Monday on busines. Mrs. J. W. Hayes has been very sick, but we gladly note she is better now. There will be a district school meeting at the school house on Saturday night to elect a teacher for the coming year. Marion Mims has returned to Hamilton to take the special preparatory course for the teachers' examination. Well as work is more plentiful than news, I'll ring off. "NIM ROD."

SURE.

A man may use the wart on the back of his neck for a collar button; ride on the back coach of a train to save interest on his money till the conductor comes around; stop his watch at night to save wear; leave "i" or "t" without a dot or cross to save ink; pasture his mother's grave to save corn, but a man of this kind is a gentleman and a scholar compared to a man who will take a newspaper and when asked to pay for it, put it back in the postoffice marked "refused."—Ex

tf.

RANDOLPH.

We welcome lovely June, with its bright sunshine, lovely flowers, singing birds and golden grain. Grover Cleveland came home from Auburn Saturday. J. C. Harrison spent a night last week at East Lake, and while there witnessed a reproduction of the fall of Port Arthur. John Helton and family are visiting at Parkwood. E. Z. Nix and daughter, Miss Laura, of Macedonia, were in town Saturday. S. E. Waldrup was among our visitors Saturday. Mr. McKerall and wife left Sunday night for Birmingham. Ex-Commissioner Green and wife, of Active, were in town last week. J. L. Thomas and daughter, Miss Jewell, of Jemison, visited relatives here Sunday. There was a severe wind storm north of here last week. James C. Brand, one of our young men, is a delegate from here to the district conference at Prattville. Harvey Honeycutt and wife, of Lawley, visited relatives here Sunday. S. N., W. T. and John S. Waldrup left Friday night for Chattanooga, Tenn., to attend a convention of the pre-millennial people. B. V. Washburne was a pleasant visitor Monday. One of the hopeful features of the people's cause in Chilton is the noble young men that has espoused its principles, while it is impossible to mention but few of them, we are pleased to allude to as representative young men of that cause the names of Lee Vickers, F. J. Fitts, Henry Honeycutt, E. H. Adams, R. M. Hubbard, J. B. Northcutt, Joseph Headley, J. H. Anderson, J. A. Caddell, William DeShazo and Charles Reynolds. We mention these merely as specimens of the young men they represent, who have cast their lots with the people. May the young men never let the people's banner trail in the dust. John Crumpton came in Saturday and bought a new buggy. Pastor J. C. Harrison left Monday evening for Montgomery. He will attend the district conference at Prattville before he returns. Clyde Day, night operator, is taking the place of Mr. McKerall, the day operator, while he is gone to Birmingham. A crippled boy (Mr. Barnett), from Columbiana, is night operator at present. Success to THE UNION.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

THORSBY LETTER.

Reuben Foss arrived Sunday from Illinois, where he has been at college, and his many friends were glad to see him back. Work is progressing on the depot, the new freight room and passenger waiting room being a big improvement. Wallace Hand paid us a visit Sunday, coming from West Baden, Ind. Messrs. Bice, Villadsen, Michelson and Gerald attended the S. C. A. in Clanton Saturday and presented Thorsby's bid for the warehouse, etc. Thorsby's baseball team is ready for games with neighboring teams. Address P. O. box 77, Thorsby. The hot weather in Thorsby is tempered by cooling breezes and "Freeman's cold drinks." Elder Simpson, of Birmingham, preached at the school building Sunday and the Rev. Gibson at the college. Pastor Hilland preached in English at the Norwegian church. Postmaster Bice and Marshal Robinson went to Montgomery Tuesday to bear witness in the case of Johnson, who was caught robbing the Thorsby postoffice some time ago.

We are offering $6,000 in valuable prizes

Birmingham, Ala., June 5, 1905.
Editor Union:

I was raised in Chilton county and take your paper, and reading the stock law discussion in THE UNION, I feel like saying a few words on the subject. I believe stock law would be beneficial to a few, but would be detrimental to the larger portion of the people. While some of the ranges are not very good, still stock can live through the summer if let run at large, and yearlings and dry cattle get in fairly good condition by fall, which they would not on the 2 or 3 acres advocated by some. I'm well acquainted with the soil of the county, and know you can't plant 2 or 3 acres in anything, that will keep the average amount of stock owned by our farmers; it will not keep 2 cows and calves and a bunch of shoats in a thriving condition, to say nothing of sheep and goats which a good many of our farmers have. It's easy for a man to sit down and write about how a man can take 2 or 3 acres of land and keep a lot of stock, but there's a lot of difference between talking and doing. If a man has plenty of land so he can fence 40 or 80 acres in a woods pasture and then fix 2 or 3 acres for winter pasture, that man can have some choice stock at little cost, but the renter and the 40 acre farmer can't do this way, consequently stock law means no stock for a great many people. There is just as much (if not more) intelligence, civilization and honesty among the opponents of the law as among its advocates, and as good providers for their families. Any one that wishes can keep up his cattle and care for them (without thrusting stock law on his neighbor,) and so reap the profit which some claim is in stock law. So you stock law advocates go and follow out your plans and quit bothering your neighbors who don't see as you do. Success to The Union and its readers.

"FROM CHILTON."

See our $6,000.00 contest.

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It."

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E. Watson, of Georgia, has begun the publication of a magazine?

You know who Mr. Watson is? He's the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of Tom Watson's Magazine was published Feb. 25. It is $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128-page magazine in America if you fail to subscribe. Now we will send you the magazine and THE UNION, your best county paper, for $1.50 per year for both. Don't delay with your subscriptions, but send them in at once. tf

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No. 1.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES IN CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Under and by virtue of the several decrees rendered in and by the Probate Court of Chilton County, Alabama, on the 8th day of May, 1905, for the sale of real estate for the payment of taxes for the year 1904 I will on

MONDAY, the 12TH day of June, 1905, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door of said county in Clanton, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, for the State and County taxes, fees, costs and charges, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Cahaba Timber Mining and Manufacturing Company or owner unknown: The E 1-2 of the S W 1-4, Sec. 36, T 24, R 15. Amount decreed, $6.97. Advertising, $1.37.

BEAT NO. 2.

W. T. Hand & Co.: The N 1-2 of the N E 1-4 less 10 acres, Sec. 1, T 23, R 12; and the N E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 Sec. 13, T 23, R 12; and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 Sec. 28, T 23, R 13. Amount decreed, $7.94. Advertising, $2.46.

BEAT NO. 3.

W. E. Edwards: The S E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 23, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.06. Advertising, $1.23.

BEAT NO. 4.

Cahaba Timber Mining and Manufacturing Company: The N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4, Sec 34, T 21, R 13. Amount decreed, $5.71. Advertising, $1.30.

The Southern Mineral Land Co., or owner unknown: The N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4, Sec. 15, T 24, R 12. Amount decreed, $4.02. Advertising, $1.57.

The Magnetic Ore Co., or owner unknown: The S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 27, T 21, R 16; and the N 1-2 and the E 1-2 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 23, R 15; and the S E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 and the N 1-2 of the N W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of Sec. 17, T 23, R 15. Amount decreed, $40.39. Advertising, $3.33.

BEAT NO. 5.

S. H. Glenn: The S 1-2 of the S W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 1, T 20, R 16; and the S W 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 2, T 20, R 16. Amount decreed, $12.69. Advertising, $2.14.

BEAT NO. 8.

John V. Coe: The E 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 22, T 20, R 13, and the N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of Sec. 23, T 20, R 13. Amount decreed, $8.76. Advertising, $1.79.

W. J. Stoudermire: The S E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 18, T 21, R 11; and the N W 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 19, T 21, R 11. Amount decreed, $5.76. Advertising, $2.18.

BEAT NO. 9.

Mrs. Claura I. E. Collins: The N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.07. Advertising, $1.48.

Paul C. Goetch: The N 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 15, T 24, R 13. Amount decreed, $4.18. Advertising, $1.37.

R. C. Reinertson: The S E 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 12, T 22, R 13. Amount decreed, $3.99. Advertising, $1.41.

Witness my hand this the 8th day of May, 1905.

T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector Chilton Co., Ala.
5-11-05-tf

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.

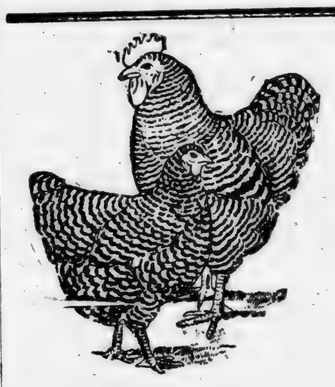
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years **56-100 of 1 percent.**

Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

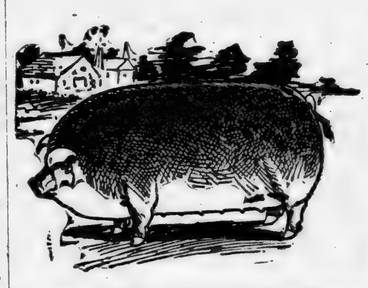


WOODLAWN FARM,

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

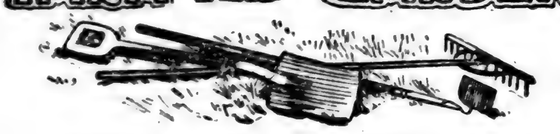
W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alabama.

Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth."
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

FARM AND GARDEN



ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

The following is part of a paper read by Edward Y. Teas, of Centerville, at a recent meeting of the Wayne County Horticultural Society:

I consider asparagus the most delicious product of the garden, as well as the most healthful, least understood and most neglected.

My first attempt to make an asparagus bed was more than fifty years ago; to be exact, in 1853. We dug a trench three feet deep. In the bottom of this we laid boulders about a foot deep and then filled in wtih soil and manure and in this planted the roots. In spite of this labor and expense, we had in due season asparagus for our table. In later year I have planted asparagus seeds to raise plants in the nursery for the general nursery trade, and I find plants that are grown by planting the seed, like you would beets or beans, yield quite a cutting of young shoots the second year from seed, and thereafter, good enough for all practical purposes. If the plants do not stand too thick in the row the yield will be satisfactory for twenty years or more.

Rich soil is essential to the production of fancy stem, and that the plant should be a reaonable distance apart for the proper development of each. If I were making a permanent bed in the family garden, I would have the rows two feet apart and the plants one foot apart in the row, setting the crown of the plant about three inches deep. Cultivate the same as you would other garden stuff the first year. In November remove all the tops and cover the bed with an inch or two of stable manure, this to be lightly forked under the following spring. After this, little cultivation is required, only to destroy the weeds as they appear. An occasional mulch of manure is desirable, but not every year.

Mr. Conover, an enterprising gardener of Long Island, planted a field to asparagus some years ago, setting the plants four feet apart each way, cultivating with a horse. The result was that he astonished New York markets with shoots, or grass as it is termed, of such extraordinary size as to command fabulous prices. Mr. Conover sold the seed and roots from his famous garden at Conover's Colossal, and this for a dozen years was leading variety. Since that time, others have obtained shoots of extra size by careful cultivation, and now we have Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, and Columbain White Mammoth, the latter of a decidedly light shade of green. All these are good, the size depending largely on soil and cultivation.

I would not advise any cutting the first year. Some may be taken off the second year. In cutting over a bed or row I aim to cut every stalk, thinning out the inferior ones so the bed is smooth and clean as far as I go. We usually begin cutting the last of April, and continue until the middle of July. This allows the plants to make considerable growth the latter part of the summer, and recuperate so as to be ready for the next spring's work.

Our first cutting of asparagus this year was on April 9th, and we expect to have a supply for at least four months, from our rows of two year old plants.—Indiana Farmer

POPULAR TOULOUSE GEESE.

By far the most popular of the varieties of geese is the Toulouse. It has been longer known than some other useful kinds like the African, and is a very rapid grower and reaches a large size.

The standard weights are twenty pounds for full-grown ganders and eighteen pounds for females, but even this weight is often exceeded. The color is gray—in some strains a light gray, other darker, the under parts and fluff white, bill and legs reddish orange.

As layers the Toulouse rank medium, being rather less prolific than the African, but more so than the Emden. The season's output is from twenty to forty eggs per bird, geese two or three years old laying more than very young geese.

Their disposition is quiet and they are less troublesome to care for than some other breeds and will get along very well in a field without much water. A cross of the Emden and Toulouse has been pronounced the best all-round cross for general market purposes for both early and late markets and for the production of large geese for the holiday markets. The cross breds are large, rapid-growing and make a good-looking carcass.

Geese are generally considered more profitable that duck, although only a small number can be kept, because they require wider range, but when provided with sufficient pasture they require little attention, and will secure a good part of their living if they have access to marshy lands or small stream. Sometime they begin to lay as early as January, but usually not to any extent until March. At nesting time they should be provided wtih barrels, containing straw or hay, so that they will nest where they can be kept in sight. The first litter may be taken away and hatched under hens or by incubator, after which the goose will lay another litter. Breeders usually keep the geese laying as long as possible, hatching mot of the eggs with hen. The eggs hatch in thirty days, and a goose of average size will cover about fifteen. For the first few days they are liable to be chilled, but after the first week they are more hardy and require little care.

The usual plan is to confine them in small pens or yards which can be moved to fresh grass every day, because they require considerable pasture. Besides the grass or clover, they are fed on a mixture of Indian meal and shorts mixed with water but squeezed almost entirely dry before feeding. When three or four weeks old, they should be given wide range, but within an enclosure. When fattening, they are confined, and fed a mixture of ground grains with beef scrips, gradually increasing the proportion of corn meal and beef scraps until the food is about ten per cent. beef scraps and ninety per cent. meal. Toulouse geese reach a weight of ten pounds at ten weeks of age, and as a rule are sold more profitably at that weight as green geese. The market for these begins in June and lasts until March.—G. B. F. in Massachusetts Ploughman.

MARK THE BROODING HENS.

Where one keeps the one breed of hens, there is difficulty in distinguishing one sitting hen from another, so if they exchange nests the way to tell is a great help. If one is supplied with numbered leg bands and will put the number on a card with the date of sitting, and tack the cord in a conspicuous place, on or near, the sitting hen, the difficulty is overcome with but little trouble, but all are not possessed of them.

Different colored strings tied around the leg, would serve the same purpose. Of course no long ends will be left. Make the cord something like this.

April 10th red—if the hen is set on the tenth of April and has a red string on her leg.

This all necessitates lifting the hen, with perhaps disturbance of the eggs; some otherwise gentle hens, resent being lifted, a dab with a paint brush will do the work; but one must have several sorts of paint, or else touch plainly on paper or cardboard, back of the comb, another on back, one on left wing, one on right and so forth; this touch of paint will not injure or inconvenience any of the hens or anything, and will last until the brooding season is over.

Whatever mark is decided upon, whether string, paint, leg band or even clipping certain feathers, be very sure to mark the distinguishing touch plainly on paper or cardboard, and tack securely on or near the sitting place. You may be sure to remember just where each hen belongs, but it may happen that some one else will need to see after the sitters some day; then there might be trouble.

Keepers of pure breeds have trouble that the keepers of "all sorts and some mixed" have no idea of, but these very troubles teach us to be careful and methodical. By a look at the card anyone can tell when the chicks are due, and whether the right hen is on the right nest.

To be really sure, it is best to have the nests numbered, and the nest number, together wtih date and distinguishing mark, written in a book kept in a safe place; so should a card be destroyed, you would yet know.—E. C., in Indiana Farmer.

SCOURS IN HORSES.

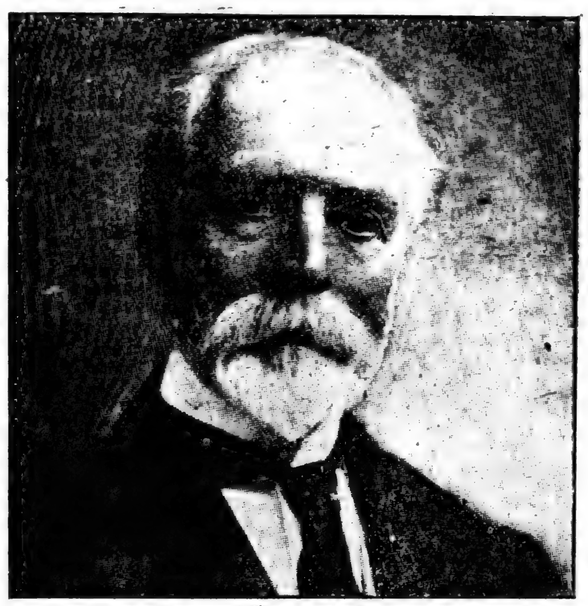
In nine cases out of ten the cause of scours in horses is due to improper feeding, and while the trouble is a bad one to deal wtih at any time, it is especially bad at a season when considerable hard work is expected of the horse. Some horses are given to scouring easily, and when such is the case, care must be used not to furnish much feed that is laxative in character, and also to feed more largely of concentrated foods than of roughage.

A horse that scours and is doing a hard day's work should have whole oats mixed with a small quantity of bran as the main grain food, and the morning feed should be whole hay, all that he will eat in half an hour, then what water he wants within reason, and then the grain making the ration the quantity experience has shown is proper for the particular animal. The same feed should be given at noon and at night, but the quantity of water may be increased at night. In working a horse liable to attacks of scours, begin the day with him in an easy manner, and for the first two or three hours do not push him. Handled in this manner he will probably go through the rest of the day in good shape, and do a fair day's work. Such horses should be well groomed after a day of work to keep up the circulation of the skin, and the bedding should be clean and plentiful. — Indianapolis News.

A safe now being made for the Premier Diamond Mining Company is intended to hold $10,000,000 worth of diamonds.

The spider has a tremendous appetite, and his gormandizing defies all human competition.

In the Public Eye.



HON. WHITELAW REID,
of the New York Tribune, the new Ambassador to Great Britain.

WOODMAN'S AX SUPPLANTED.

Compressed Air Now Made to Turn Forest Into Logs.

It is small wonder, says the Philadelphia Record, with the millions and millions of feet of lumber which are cut from the forests every year to be manufactured into everything, from a house to a newspaper, that the Government has taken up seriously the subject of the deforestation of the country and attempted to enforce, in a small way at least, the replacing of some portion of the trees with new plantings which shall serve future generations. In continental Europe nearly every country has passed through this stage and reached the period in its history where the forests are as well cared for as are the fortifications and other government interests. A small army patrols the wooded areas, and only certain portions of the forests can be cut each year.

A MODERN SAWYER.

With us, however, the reforestation of devastated areas is only an experiment as yet, and much more money is spent every year in new machinery and devices for the rapid felling and cutting of the trees than goes for planting new growths. In the illustration will be seen one of the newest tools, which seems to displace the ax almost entirely in the woodman's hands. It is possible, with this new implement and its accompanying apparatus, to fell a tree and cut it up into lengths which can be hauled to the mill in much quicker time than can be done with the ax.

The compressor plant consists of a small engine, storage tank and air pump, fuel being obtained from the waste debris of the forests. From the storage reservoir any number of lines of hose may be led out in different directions, each ending in a cylinder and piston to operate a large saw. These are mounted on a clamping bracket to hold them in rigid connection with the log, and the operator has only to press the valve lever to admit air to the cylinder, guiding the saw through the log. It is not difficult to realize what a swath one compressor and a dozen saws would cut in a big forest in a few weeks' time.

Revision.

The late Pierre Lorillard figured that a gentleman couldn't live in New York on less than $1000 a day.

But this was some years ago.

In the meantime flour, bacon, etc., have gone up.

Should not the estimate be revised, in justice to such as may contemplate becoming gentlemen and taking up their residence in New York?—Life.

NEW YORK'S LATEST ARCHITECTURAL FREAK.

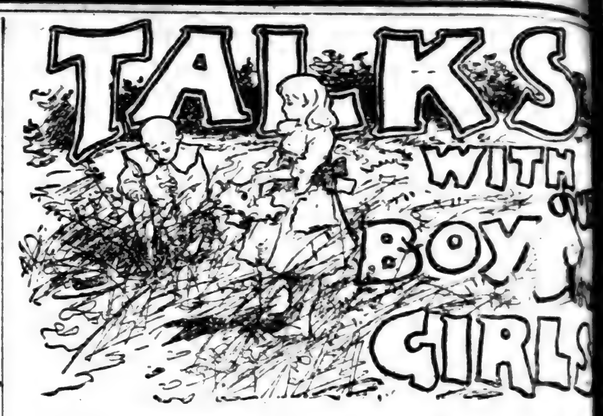
THE "ANDIRON" BUILDING.

About Japan's Generals.

During the winter just past Japan's Generals along the Shakhe spent their time variously. "General Nodzu," according to the Japanese newspapers, "studied typewriting. General Kuroki kept barnyard fowls. During the Heikautai engagement General Kodama scarcely slept at all for a whole week, but did not seem one whit the worse for his experience." General Oyama was reported as being "the same robust, merry-hearted gentleman as ever."

Her Telegram.

Mrs. Lane's mother taught her that it is a waste of money to send less than ten words in a telegram. Mrs. Lane's husband taught her that in sending a telegram one should stick to his subject to avoid confusion. On Mrs. Lane's first absence from home, he sent a telegram, saying, "Are you all right? Send answer to Chicago." After a few menutes spent in agitated thought Mrs. Lane proudly wrote the following message.: "Yes, yes, yes. I am very well indeed, thank you."



SOME QUESTIONS.

Why does the dog turn round and round
Before his sleeping posture's found?
Why does the dog turn round and round
How does the cricket pipe his song?
Viewing the springtime cherry-tree.
Blossoms or leaves do first we see?
From which side does one milk a cow?
Why do the sun-dogs storm avow?
Why does the rabbit, in a chase,
Prefer up-hill to lead the race?
What are the cat-tribe's whiskers for?
Why does the rat have tail galore?
When cows and horse rise, my dears,
Which is the end that first uprears?
Why does the whale proceed to spout?
How do the lobster's eyes "stick out?"
On which side of the tree-trunk grows
The moss—and why, do you suppose?
Why is the ocean salt, and why
Does't not o'erflow nor yet run dry?
But wax the rivers great or small
Its volume changes not at all!
—Edwin L. Sabin in Indianapolis News.

SKAL-LAL-A-TOOT'S WIND STORY

The old chief puzzled for a long time over Samoset's wind story. Pernaps he wished Glooskap would tie the wings of the Wind Bird once more, for he very often destroyed the cornfields in the broad plains where the old chief lived.

Then he said, "Skal-lal-a-toots, can you tell a wind story, too?"

And Skal-lal-a-toots said, "I can tell you why the wind howls and shrieks so wildly, good chief."

"Is it because he is angry?" Samoset asked.

"No, it is because he is crazy," said Skal-lal-a-toots. "Listen, and I will tell you about it."

Once upon a time the Wind went to the lodge of a great bear and stole away the bear's daughter.

"I will take you," he said, "to my beautiful home in the northern sky."

The daughter was glad to go, but the father was angry. So when he found that his daughter was stolen, he flew out across the sea to overtake the Wind.

And when he had overtaken him, he struck the Wind such a blow upon the head that the Wind gave a great howl of pain and fell into the sea.

For a long time the Wind drifted on the waves, and the bear supposed that he had killed him. But by and by the Wind awoke again. The blow had only stunned him, and he seemed dead for a time.

But, alas, the Wind was never himself again; and from that time he has been crazy—crazy as a Wind could be.

Since that time he has gone howling and shrieking up and down the earth, crying, "Where is my beautiful Wife-bear! Where! Where! Where!"

But meantime the stars had taken pity on the unhappy Wife-bear, and had carried her up into the skies to dwell with them. And there in the night you can see her still. Her face is very pale, and sometimes she turns it away from the earth and you cannot see it at all.

But the poor, sad, crazy Wind has never found the Wife-bear yet. He still goes on dancing and singing and moaning and howling, always looking for the Wife-bear that he lost.

And the Wife-bear grieves for him; that is why she sometimes turns her face away from the earth. The stars, too, are sorry, but they cannot help him. So they watch over him, and they will watch over him as long as the poor, crazy Wind goes wandering up and down the earth.—New York Globe.

MOTHER GOOSE BAZAR.

An entertainment and profitable bazar for charity one springtime was called "Mother Goose's Spring Opening." A large Sunday school room was decorated with little booths made gay with imitation white lilies and festoons of yellow paper. Red cardboard flower pots also mounted guard at the entrances of the various booths, and these were filled with the some effective blossoms, and so natural were they that it was hard to realize that their fragrance was only sachet powder sprinkled generously within their centers, writes Marjorie March in the Housekeeper.

Mother Goose herself was mistress of ceremonies, met the guests as they entered and made them feel at home.

Old Mother Hubbard had a truly novel cupboard that was a delight to every one. Its doors were wide open and in its many compartments were some wee puppies and kittens for sale.

Lucy Locket presided over a counter where leather "pockets" of all descriptions were for sale, purses, big and small, shopping bags, beaded bags, silk work bags.

Mistress Mary [illegible] little corner where blooms and other [illegible] offered at [illegible] counter was [illegible] legendary "silver [illegible] ar feature was [illegible] These had been [illegible] church workers from the year before. The [illegible] cents each.

The old woman who [illegible] wens off the sky [illegible] small, dustpans and [illegible] dusting caps, wash [illegible] other prosaic articles.

Curly Locks, a [illegible] maiden with flowing [illegible] little table sewing [illegible] and incidentally [illegible] cles, tray cloths, [illegible] pillow cover, etc.

Then there was [illegible] who lived in a [illegible] her children [illegible] so many "she didn't [illegible] do.' Most of the [illegible] a great shoe made [illegible] The others were [illegible] counter by its side.

Next to her came [illegible] booth. Cinderella was [illegible] dress and sold slippers [illegible] scription, worsted [illegible] dals. Little Jack Horner [illegible] "in a corner" and [illegible] and candies. Jack [illegible] lemonade from a [illegible] in small tin pails and [illegible] trophe was there [illegible] evening.

THE JAPANESE [illegible]

Some Japanese [illegible] released in St. James [illegible] the other day. The [illegible] made themselves [illegible] London Express, and [illegible] the new life by [illegible] bath in the lake.

The Japanese nightingale, [illegible] nightingale, nor do [illegible] Japan, but this is the name [illegible] the bird by which it [illegible] higher sounding [illegible] plainer alternative [illegible]

It has been a favorite [illegible] Keepers ever since the [illegible] tion, and is now [illegible] the first pair brought from China [illegible] so very many years ago, cost [illegible] now this sum would [illegible] dred.

The Japanese nightingale is [illegible] haps, the most [illegible] in existence. He is more [illegible] colored than most small birds, [illegible] olive green above, with orange [illegible] dered wings, and tinted on the [illegible] and breast with the most exquisite shading of primrose yellow and [illegible] ing orange. His [illegible] thing, darker and more [illegible] our own robin, and [illegible] red as coral.

Moralists [illegible] presumed [illegible] birds to sing, but the Japanese nightingale is one of the [illegible] rule. His song [illegible] English [illegible] short, loud, [illegible] one of the blackbird's [illegible] again, long low [illegible] too, as affectionate [illegible] his own kind and [illegible] birds—even [illegible]

SIZE OF THE ATLANTIC [illegible]

The size of [illegible] has been carefully [illegible] Washington [illegible] in height the [illegible] about thirty [illegible] weather they [illegible] tor-weight ice [illegible] often from 300 to [illegible] last ten or eleven [illegible] longest ice [illegible] mile and one [illegible] twenty-five [illegible]

Birds That B[illegible]

Among the [illegible] hemisphere the best [illegible] ter as well. The [illegible] the pampas is [illegible] called the "ca[illegible] the Spaniards. The [illegible] mud and bits of [illegible] same as the mat[illegible] buildings in Mexico [illegible] very thick and [illegible] wall inside, reaching [illegible] form an antechamber.

Pensioning Judges.

It is considered [illegible] tion of the English [illegible] the judges shall be [illegible] pendent financially, [illegible] ies shall be so large and [illegible] their future upon [illegible] shall be so ample that [illegible] no monetary anxiety. [illegible] granting of an annuity of $[illegible] year to Sir Francis Jeune [illegible] now eight ex-judges in England [illegible] are in receipt of total [illegible] amounting to $121,662.50 a year.

COMPLETELY RESTORED.

P. Brunzel, wife of P. Brunzel, dealer, residence 3111 Grand, Everett, Wash., says. "For fifteen years I suffered with terrible pain in my back. I did not know what it was to enjoy a night's rest and arose in the morning feeling tired and unrefreshed. My suffering sometimes was simply indescribable. When I finished the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills I felt like a different woman. I continued until I had taken five boxes. Doan's Kidney Pills act very effectively, promptly, relieve the aching and all other annoying ailments.

...ter-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. ...ale by all druggists. Price 50 ... per box.

Year's Copyright Record.

...e total entries for the year 1904 ...e copyright office at the Library ...ngress, numbered from 1 to 77, an ... of 7,141 over those of the ...al compositions [illegible] ... of them having been ... [illegible] ... in Eng[illegible] ... of periodicals [illegible] ... amounting to 21,041. [illegible] ... headed "books [illegible] ... entries [illegible] ... of which [illegible] ... and the remainder [illegible] ... ers, circulars, cards, [illegible] ... maps, mechanical [illegible] ... articles, etc.

Wants a Transfer.

...stro-Hungarian Ambassador [illegible] ...eller is the [illegible] ... have his government [illegible] ... Washington to [illegible] ... The climate here [illegible] ... not agree with him [illegible] ... he finds life in the [illegible] ... more to his [illegible] ... American capital.

Oldest Sunday School Teacher.

...rwick claims to possess [illegible] ... the oldest Sunday school [illegible] ... the United Kingdom. She [illegible] ... two years, and [illegible] ... in her own [illegible] ... is every Sunday.

INTERESTING LETTER

WRITTEN BY A NOTABLE WOMAN

Mrs. Sarah Kellogg of Denver, Color[illegible] bearer of the Woman's Relief Corps, ...ends Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter was written by Mrs. Kellogg, of 1625 Lincoln Ave., Denver, Colo., to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"For two years I was troubled with a tumor, which kept growing, causing me intense agony and great mental depression. I was unable to attend to my household work and I became a burden to myself. I was confined for days to my bed, lost my appetite, my courage and all hope. I could not bear to think of an operation, and in my distress I tried every remedy which I thought would be of any use to me, and among the rest I wrote to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to ask women directly to give it a trial. I felt so discouraged that I had little hope of recovery, and when I began to feel better, after the second week, I thought it only meant temporary relief, but to my great surprise I found that I kept gaining, and the tumor lessened in size.

The Compound continued to build up my general health and the tumor seemed to be scattered, until, in seven months, the tumor entirely gone and I am well women. I am grateful for my recovery that I ask you to publish my letter in newspapers, so other women may know of the wonderful curative powers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, bloating, faintness, general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration or "blues," remember there is a remedy in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such trouble.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Health is too valuable to risk in experiments with unknown and untried medicines or methods of treatment. Remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE
ECONOMY BLUE
Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing
...s on the market. Ask dealer, or we ... by mail, package upon receipt of ... stamps and your dealer's name.
BROOKS McDOWELL CO., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED— Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who were not [illegible] than [illegible] (2) of men who were drafted in Kentucky, (3) of brothers of soldiers who have been pensioned on account of their [illegible] service, (4) of men who served in the Regular army, or (5) the nearest kin of such officers or soldiers now deceased.
JONATHAN BUCKLAND, Attorney, ... Washington, D. C.

Dropsy CURED
Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

...KS
WITH OUT
BOYS
GIRLS

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...Co., Buffalo, N. Y. ... druggists. Price 50 ...

Year's Copyright Record.

...for the year 1904 ... in the library ... 106,577, an in... 1903. Of these ... head the list, ... having been entered ... 1904. Single num... come next, their ... 21,041. Under the ... there were 29, ... which were ... remainder booklets, ... cards, newspaper ... etc.

Wants a Transfer.

... Ambassador Hen... an earnest effort ... transfer him ... an European ... him, and, more... in the large Euro... his taste than in ...

...est Sunday School Teacher.

... possess in Miss ... school teach... Kingdom. She has ... schools for ... although she is ... year she still takes a ...

... supply has yielded ... ment the enor... $25,000,000 for one ...

INTERESTING LETTER

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10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE
ECONOMY BLUE
Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing
... market. Ask dealer, or we ... package upon receipt of 10c. ... dealer's name. ... Co., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Address of (1) persons of ... Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, who were drafted in Kentucky, ... of soldiers who have been ... on account of their ... men who served in the Federal ... the nearest kin of such ... now deceased. ... JULIAN RICHARDS, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

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Mr. Webster's Rebuke.

It is related of Mr. Webster that when he was secretary of state he was one day reading at a cabinet meeting a draft of a message he had written for the president to transmit to congress. As he went on he was constantly interrupted by one of the members with suggestions until, losing patience, he turned to him and said: "Sir, you might as well expect seven hens to lay one egg as seven men to construct one message."

Ice and Snow Under the Equator.

In the Uganda protectorate, described by Sir Henry Johnston, there are the largest lake, the largest swamp and the largest extinct volcano in the world and the highest African mountain, with 100 square miles of ice and snow right under the equator.

About 80,000 tons of dust and refuse is taken away in barges from London every year.

Vegetable life does not exist in the sea below a depth of 1,500 feet.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The census of children in Oklahoma the ... year was 204,726.

Why Do We Go to Bed at Night?
Because the bed will not come to us, but pain in the bowels will, which can be relieved by Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial, which cures all bowel troubles. Cures the children when teething. Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, etc.
Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c. bottle.

It is unlawful in Norway for females to serve in public houses.

FREE TO OUR READERS.

Botanic Blood Balm for the Blood.

If you suffer from ulcers, eczema, scrofula, blood poison, cancer, eating sores, itching skin, pimples, boils, bone pains, swellings, rheumatism, catarrh, or any blood or skin disease, we advise you to take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Especially recommended for old, obstinate, deep-seated cases, cures where all else fails, heals every sore, makes the blood pure and rich, gives the skin the rich glow of health. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5.00, express prepaid. Sample sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. Medicine sent at once, prepaid.

Religious Hornet's Nest.

Annie Besant has stirred up a hornet's nest in India by declaring that theosophy, the "religion" revealed to her predecessor, Mme. Blavatsky, is the oldest religion in the world. This has resulted in an organization of lectures, whose object is to counteract Mrs. Besant's influence. They are now making impassioned appeals urging the natives to look only to their own leaders. Prominent Hindoo thinkers declare that theosophy is almost entirely the creation of women, and they are organizing with the object of driving the Besant cult out of India.

Kaiser Was Snubbed.

English newspapers declare that Kaiser Wilhelm's visit to Gibraltar left a decidedly bad impression. He was received with marked coldness and was not invited to visit the fortifications, though in conversation with the governor of the port he pointedly expressed his interest in the works. It is said also that his majesty looks worn and thin, though active and energetic as ever. He is evidently in a state of high nervous pressure, but members of his staff carefully refuse to discuss his condition.

Great English Layman.

Charles Lindley Wood, second Viscount Halifax, will visit this country next fall. Lord Halifax is about the most widely known layman in the Church of England, being regarded as head of the advanced party in that church. It is expected that during his stay in America he will lecture to the clergy and laity of the Episcopal church. It was Lord Halifax who some years ago went to Rome and had an interview with Pope Leo in the interest of union between the churches of England and Rome.

FEED YOU MONEY

Feed Your Brain, and It Will Feed You Money and Fame.

"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate too rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly.

"The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business.

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, etc., that had constituted my former diet.

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heart-burn and the indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back from my kidney affection had ceased, showing that those organs had been healed, and that my nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had, not in a moment, but gradually, and none the less surely, been restored to normal efficiency. Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more acute than for years past.

"After my old style breakfasts I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I have begun to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

GOVERNMENT LIGHT.

HISTORIC CHICKAMAUGA PARK ABLAZE WITH ILLUMINATION.

United States System of Lighting Military Post Pronounced Gratifyingly Successful—Six and One-Half Miles of Mains—Sixty-Five Street Lights.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., May 31.—The United States Government has here in operation one of the largest acetylene gas plants in the world. The military post at the entrance of the historical Chickamauga battlefield, where thirty thousand Union and Confederate soldiers were lost in the memorable battle of September 19 and 20, 1863, contains about one hundred buildings, the seventy-five principal ones of which are lighted with acetylene. To accomplish this six and one-half miles of mains and two miles of service pipes are in use, while sixty-five street lamps brilliantly illuminate the avenues of the post.

In 1903 the War Department installed a test acetylene plant at Fort Meyer, Virginia. The results were so gratifying and the superiority of the illuminant so evident that the Government, March 20, 1904, placed the contract for the Chickamauga plant, in which every citizen of the United States should have his pro rata of pride.

But the Government has not confined its acceptance of acetylene to this military post. Since becoming satisfied of the efficiency, superiority and economical advantages of this particular illuminant, the United States has installed a number of plants in Indian schools and other Government institutions.

Acetylene gas is one of the simplest as well as the most perfect of artificial lights. It is made by the contact of water and carbide (a manufactured product for sale at a nominal price), is absolutely safe and gives a beautiful white light soothing to the eyes and nerves. It can be produced anywhere—in the farm home, the village store, the town hall, the church—and is so easily maintained as to be practical for all classes.

It is a matter for national congratulation that in beautifying so historic a spot as Chickamauga, nothing but the best, including the lighting system, has been deemed good enough for the American people.

Dry in South Africa.

Owing to the continued dry seasons in South Africa, which have caused the destruction of large droves of cattle, a large demand for pumps and windmills has sprung up. The sinking of wells has become a pronounced necessity. Even the government boring machines have been called into use to supply cattle with the necessary quantity of water to sustain life.

Best Germans Emigrated.

Professor Haeckel, of Jena, the great German Darwinian, declares that the best Germans have been driven to the United States, and that they have left behind a race of weaker men and women, whose offspring have proved incapable of giving the fatherland that mental and physical vitality which Germany contributed to the building up of the mighty American republic.

Refuses Pay for Writings.

A. E. Houseman, professor of Latin in the University College, London, is a writer of verses which have won praise from able critics. He consistently refuses to accept pay for his work. An American magazine recently printed fragments from a book he printed and sent him a check, which was returned with thanks.

Big Postoffice Business.

We have 70,000 postoffices and 500,000 miles of postal routes, with a yearly travel over them amounting to 500,000,000 miles. The service costs over $150,000,000 a year. The receipts now almost equal the expenditures, and have doubled in the last ten years.

Gift to Ex-Crown Princess.

Herr Manklewicz, a German millionaire, has notified the divorced wife of the King of Saxony, the ex-Crown Princess Louise, that he will present to her the villa at Merin he recently purchased and make her an allowance sufficient to live in it in royal state.

United States Fruit.

Cold storage of fruit in the United States has grown to enormous proportions, nearly 3,000,000 barrels of apples having been stored last year. It is found that if properly packed and handled the fruit does not sensibly deteriorate.

Drink From a Tree.

No one need die of thirst in Australia if eucalyptus trees are near. By cutting a sapling into sections of about ten feet and standing them perpendicularly, with the small ends down, half a pint of water may be obtained in fifteen minutes.

There are fourteen pairs of twins in the Whittier school, Minneapolis. Besides being in accord with President Roosevelt as to race suicide, the Whittier school district is strongly republican, having given 1,547 votes for Roosevelt and 161 for Parker.

The battleship King Edward VII is the most powerful warship afloat. When she was undergoing armament trials the recoil of the guns buckled up the steel deck plates.

It was 300 years ago, in Florence, that the first grand opera was produced.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, is frequently referred to as perhaps the greatest statesman in all the British empire, regarded either as leader of the people, public speaker or authority on parliamentary usage. Tall, thin and straight as an arrow, with countenance mild, serious and sympathetic and a large, well developed brow, indicative of strength of mind and resourcefulness of purpose, the Canadian prime minister, when he rises to address a public gathering, at once commands attention. His father was a poor surveyor in the parish of St. Lin, where Sir Wilfrid was born in 1841. This is a scotch settlement, and from a schoolmaster and merchant of that nationality the youth learned regarding the achievements of the liberal party in Great Britain. He frequently declares that much of his success is due to the lessons drawn from what he heard from these two men in his boyhood days.

Always Admired Patti.

Mme Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) has received from President Loubet the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in recognition of her charitable work in Paris. In signing the decree conferring the decoration President Loubet is said to have uttered a remark so undiplomatic as to make every other Frenchman blush. "I do this," he is reported to have said, "with as much pleasure as I experienced long ago, when I heard Mme. Adelina Patti sing in 'Lucia' and in 'La Sonnambula.'"

One of the Oldest Churches.

One of the oldest churches in this country is found in the redwood forests of California. It is near San Jose, and is maintained by a mining settlement, the minister working as a miner during the week. It is built in one of the hollow trees and accommodates a congregation of twenty-five, with space for a recess chancel, which contains a small organ.

There are only first and third class cars in the new electric subway in London, which takes the place of the dirty underground with steam engines. The cars are incombustible.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Students at Japanese universities are not obliged to serve in the army.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Japanese dead are buried in a squatting posture, chin upon knees.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Rome has seminaries representing eighty-seven orders.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome is ten years old.

ULCERS FOR THIRTY YEARS

Painful Eruptions From Knees to Feet Seemed Incurable—Cuticura Ends Misery.

Another of those remarkable cures by Cuticura, after doctors and all else had failed, is testified to by Mr. M. C. Moss, of Gainesville, Texas, in the following letter: "For over thirty years I suffered from painful ulcers and an eruption from my knees to feet, and could find neither doctors nor medicine to help me, until I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, which cured me in six months. They helped me the very first time I used them, and I am glad to write this so that others suffering as I did may be saved from misery."

The Japan Royal Mail Steamship Company has a capital of $11,000,000 in shares.

Railroad Rate Legislation.

Testifying before the Senate Committee at Washington, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty said in discussing the proposition to give that commission the power to regulate railway rates:

"I think the railways should make their own rates. I think they should be allowed to develop their own business. I have never advocated any law, and I am not now in favor of any law, which would put the rate making power into the hands of any commission or any court. While it may be necessary to do that some time, while that is done in some States at the present time, while it is done in some countries, I am opposed to it. The railway rate is property. It is all the property that the railway has got. The rest of its property is not good for anything unless it can charge a rate. Now it has always seemed to me that when a rate was fixed, if that rate was an unreasonable rate, it deprives the railroad company of its property pro tanto. It is not necessary that you should confiscate the property of a railroad; it is not necessary that you should say that it shall not earn three per cent. or four per cent. When you put in a rate that is inherently unreasonable, you have deprived that company of its rights, of its property, and the Circuit Court of the United States has jurisdiction under the fourteenth amendment to restrain that. I have looked at these cases a great many times, and I can only come to the conclusion that a railroad company is entitled to charge a fair and reasonable rate, and if any order of a commission, if any statute of a State Legislature, takes away that rate, the fourteenth amendment protects the railway company."

MISS MARIA DUCHARME.

Every woman in America is Interested in This Young Girl's Experience.

MISS MARIA DUCHARME, 182 St. Elizabeth St., Montreal, Can.

PELVIC CATARRH WAS DESTROYING HER LIFE. PE-RU-NA SAVED HER.

Miss Maria Ducharme, 182 St. Elizabeth street, Montreal, Can., writes:

"I am satisfied that thousands of women suffer because they do not realize how bad they really need treatment and feel a natural delicacy in consulting a physician. "I felt badly for years, had terrible pains, and at times was unable to attend to my daily duties. I tried to cure myself, but finally my attention was caused to an advertisement of Peruna in a similar case to mine, and I decided to give it a trial.

"My improvement began as soon as I started to use Peruna and soon I was a well woman. I feel that I owe my life and my health to your wonderful medicine and gratefully acknowledge this fact."—Maria Ducharme.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice.

All correspondence strictly confidential.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

You want only the best

Cotton Gin Machinery

Ask any experienced Ginner about

Pratt, Eagle, Smith Winship, Munger

We would like to show you what thousands of life long customers say. Write for catalog and testimonial booklet.

Continental Gin Co

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TRADE MARK. **CRAB ORCHARD WATER**

IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR

3 Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation... 3

Stimulates the Liver, cures Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Irregularities of the Bowels.

A NATURAL product, prepared by concentration; a genuine natural water.

Crab Orchard Water Co., Louisville, Ky.

Facts Are Stubborn Things

Uniform excellent quality for over a quarter of a century has steadily increased the sales of LION COFFEE.

The leader of all package coffees.

Lion Coffee

is now used in millions of homes. Such popular success speaks for itself. It is a positive proof that LION COFFEE has the

Confidence of the people.

The uniform quality of LION COFFEE survives all opposition.

LION COFFEE keeps its old friends and makes new ones every day.

LION COFFEE has even more than its Strength, Flavor and Quality to commend it. On arrival from the plantation, it is carefully roasted at our factories and securely packed in 1 lb. sealed packages, and not opened again until needed for use in the home. This precludes the possibility of adulteration or contact with germs, dirt, dust, insects or unclean hands. The absolute purity of LION COFFEE is therefore guaranteed to the consumer.

Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package. Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

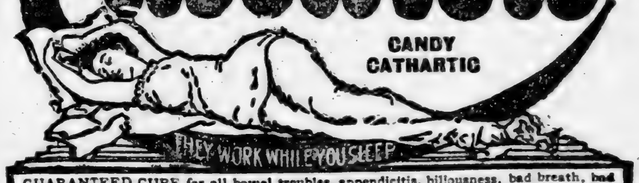
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 508

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SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN,

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—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

Am. 23, 1905.

DETECTIVE WORK—Established 15 years. Ex-Secret Service men—more being added every day. Send us your case. Advice by mail free. Address American Detective Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

BUSINESS EDUCATION

—134— **SCHOLARSHIPS FREE**

Clip this notice and present or send it to

DRAUGHON'S

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, NASHVILLE, KNOXVILLE OR FT. WORTH

and you will receive booklet containing almost 200 mis-spelled words explaining that we give away, ABSOLUTELY FREE, 134 scholarships to those finding most mis-spelled words in the booklet. Most instructive contest ever conducted. Booklet contains hundreds of letters from bankers and business men giving reasons why you should attend one of D. P. E. C.'s. Those who fail to get free scholarship will, as explained in booklet, get 10 cents for each mis-spelled word found. Let us tell you all about our great educational contest and our

GREAT SUMMER DISCOUNT.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

A Great Combination Offer!

THE UNION and "MADAME" Offer You

$6,000.00 IN PRIZES

MADAME is a magazine for women who think and is the only magazine in the world endorsed by OVER THREE MILLION WOMEN, being adopted as the Official Organ of the National Council of Women. It is full of bright stories, clever articles on art, music, literature, with beautiful pictures galore.

TEST OF SKILL. This is not a lottery, guessing or estimating contest. It is absolutely a test of skill. There is no trick or deception about this, whatsoever. The dots are visible to the naked eye and can be counted. If you can count the dots correctly and give a good plan of counting them you should win. Your chance of winning is as good as any one's.

Money must accompany all subscriptions otherwise your count will not be registered. If you are now a subscriber to either paper your subscription will be extended.

If this map gets destroyed, another printed on heavy paper will be sent you upon receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage.

$50.00 IS OFFERED AS A SPECIAL PRIZE TO THOSE SENDING IN THREE COUNTS (SEE CONDITIONS)

A TOTAL OF 757 PRIZES

CONDITIONS—$1.00 pays for six months to MADAME and six months subscription to THE UNION and entitles you to 1 free count. $2 pays for one years subscription to Madame and one year's subscription to THE UNION and entitles you to three free counts and makes you eligible for the $50.00 prize given to winners of the first prize if they have three counts. See below.

$50.00 PRIZES—We believe every one should have three counts so they can have one on each side of what they think is correct, to be more sure to hit it. To encourage this we will give $50.00 extra to winners of first prizes if they have three counts. Remember if you have one count you get first prize ONLY, BUT IF YOU HAVE THREE COUNTS AND WIN YOU GET $50.00 EXTRA.

AWARDS will be made as follows: The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting dots.

JUDGES. The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of disinterested judges. The Hon. John W. Holtzman, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, is chairman of the Committee of Judges. We are bound our contests must be ABSOLUTELY FAIR.

OUR FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES—As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we refer to any bank or trust company in the city of Indianapolis. Our offer will be carried out to the letter

In the event of more than one person submitting the same plan and it being considered the best plan by the judges each person so tying will be asked to tell in fifty words how best to improve MADAME. The one making the best suggestion gets first prize, next best next, etc. UNDERSTAND THIS IS ONLY IN CASE OF TIE IN PLAN, WHICH IS NOT AT ALL LIKELY. No one connected with Madame or The Union will be allowed to compete. Contest closes July 1, 1905, but get your counts in at once. Anybody having THREE COUNTS entered may enter additional counts at 25c each. Be careful to give your plan of counting, as the best plan used will decide all ties.

PRIZES GUARANTEED—We will guarantee to give a prize worth one dollar at least, to every person who sends a correct count and $2.00 for a year's subscription to Madame and The Union.

LIST ON PRIZES

1st prize, Piano with mandolin guitar attachments, value...	$1,000
2nd prize, Piano.....	1,000
3rd prize, Diamond.....	250
4th prize, Diamond.....	125
5th prize, Solid Gold Watch..	50
Next 100 prizes, 100 beautiful Chatelaine Ladies' Watches.	1,500
Next 100 prizes, James Whit. Riley's works, 3 vol. $3.75 set	375
Next 100 prizes, 100 sets Shakspear's Com. Wks. 12 vol....	1,000
Two special prizes of $50 each, see conditions.....	100
Next 100 prizes, Marion Harlan Cook book, $2 each.....	200
Next 100 prizes, $1.50 book, latest fiction.....	150
Next 50 prizes, choice of any $1 Magazine.....	100
Next 100 prizes, Extension of 1 year's subscrip. to Madame	100
Next 100 prizes, Hand Pulled proof of the famous picture by Walter Tittle, entitled, "When Shepherd's Watched their Flocks by Night," $1.00 each.....	100
Total,	$6,000

THE DOTS—Good counters can coin dots into dollars. The contest will not last long. Make hay while the sun shines. There is fun in counting and money besides. Of course, you know how to count. Any child can count. The dots are puzzling because there are so many. That is why $6,000 in prizes will be given away free to the best counters. The better you count and plan, the better your chances for getting one of the 757 Prizes.

The more counts you register the surer you are of winning one of the big free prizes. **Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25c each.**

The list of prizes is large. They are worth working for. **You have 757 chances.** You are as likely as anybody to get first, but if you don't get first prize there are lots of other prizes worth having. It all depends upon you. **If you can count and think up a good plan you are likely to win.**

Money Must Accompany all Subscriptions

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Contest Department, The Union,
Clanton, Ala.

I enclose.....for...months subscription to MADAME and THE UNION, in accordance with your offer in The Union.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Are you taking Madame? (Yes or no)

MY COUNT ON DOTS:

Give your plan of counting on a separate sheet of paper with your name and address plainly written.

Address all letters, CONTEST DEPARTMENT, THE UNION, CLANTON, ALABAMA.

Modern Enterprises.

By Henry Harrison Suplee.

IT may be of interest to call attention to the fact that in engineering, as in other departments of work and activity, the things which are considered of the greatest magnitude and importance are by no means those of the largest cost and difficulty. Thus, the Simplon tunnel, important as it is in connection with the opening of new routes from Italy to the North Sea, is estimated to cost about $15,000,000, or less than one-third of the cost of the New York Rapid Transit subway. The maximum estimated cost of the Panama canal, cut to sea-level, is $250,500,000, while the estimates of the new subways in New York city alone, not including that already completed, amount to $250,000,000.

It has been estimated that the works now projected and partially under way in and about New York at the present time will involve the expenditure of nearly $450,000,000. These works include the Pennsylvania railroad tunnels and terminal, $50,000,000; the electrification of the New York Central lines entering New York, with the reconstruction of the Grand Central station, $45,000,000; new subways in Greater New York $250,000,000; Manhattan, Blackwell's Island, and other bridges, $16,500,000; extension of the New York water supply, $60,000,000; improvement of the harbor and the dredging of the Ambrose channel, $4,000,000. Similar great expenditures are planned about Chicago. It has been announced that extensive railroad improvements and connections about Chicago, to facilitate the handling of the rapidly increasing traffic, will involve the expenditure of about $200,000,000; while the freight subway, which has been so successfully and unobtrusively built under the Chicago streets, is to be enlarged and extended, it is reported, at a cost of $50,000,000 to $100,000,000.

There are thus contemplated and already partially under way, in and about two great cities of the United States, engineering works involving an outlay of more than $700,000,000 most of which will be provided from private and corporate resources, and all of which is attracting much less attention than a few national works of less than one-third the total cost. These are but a few of the works which owe their existence to the development of the applied science to engineering, works which are destined to create values out of all proportion to the expenditures which they are causing, and works which, with their successors, may change the courses of trade, the prosperity of nations, and the conduct of governments.—By Henry Harrison Suplee.

Causes of Unhappiness

By H. B. La Rue.

MAN is a creature of his senses: woman of her ideals. And that is the main reason that woman can never understand why men do not and cannot love as women do. A woman loves the man that honors her; he loves the woman that takes care of his comfort. Like a dog, he loves the hand that feeds him, and no other. He may claim to have the higher ideals and expatiate on them, but he must be comfortable before he can expatiate on anything.

The great cause of the mass of human unhappiness is that we expect too much of each other. Our ideals are very largely formed by our literature. The heroes and heroines of our best fiction always present fifty year heads on twenty year shoulders, but marriage dispels all such illusions.

A man marries simply for a home, and the woman that takes care of it and him can do anything with him, and if she does not she can do nothing with him. When a man is looking for a wife he does not demand beauty or accomplishments, but does want the "good face to have around the house." That is the woman he is looking for. He will leave society beauties and marry a demure little "country mouse," and society wonders.

A girl less than twenty-five or thirty years old is not fit to select a husband; any woman over forty will acknowledge that. A man that a girl would elope with at twenty she would despise at thirty, fight at forty, and shoot at fifty, if he proposed marriage.

Bedford, Ind.—Workingmen engaged in unloading a carload of sand found hidden in it several bundles of papers which proved to be the bonds and securties valued at $300,000, which were stolen from the Wilmington, Ill., bank, together with $2,500 cash on May 9. The papers have been returned to the bank.

Eufaula, Ala.—Circuit court is still in session and business is being dispatched with great promptness. The case of Dan Card was disposed of. The jury was only out ten minutes when they returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed the punishment at death. Card was sentenced to hang on the 30th of this month.

Paris, France.—Marine Minister Thomson announced at a cabinet council that he had arranged to send a second division consisting of twelve small warships to Indo-China. The division will reach Saigon in November, and will join a similar division sent last year, thus largely augmenting the naval strength of France in the far east.

Branches of the German and Austrian Alpine club have been established in London and Manchester.

Naples.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues, the volcano showing four new openings, through which lava flows, while the immediate surrounding country is covered with ashes. The funicular railroad has been compelled to cease running.

Lifeboats were launched on service no fewer than 294 occasions on the American coast last year and saved 519 lives. The fleet of lifeboats number 285.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. PASBERRY
General Merchandise.

G. W. Freeman
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Tobacco and Cigars.

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—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise
Fine Line of Shoes.

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General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.
"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOE

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wishart
Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

Taken to Penitentiary.

Birmingham, Ala.—W. A. Rockwell, the federal prisoner who was convicted in the United States court here of raising postal money orders and given four years in the government penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., was carried to that point Friday to commence his long term of years.

Big Building Burned.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee exposition building, occupying a city block, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday. The loss is $300,000, insured for $75,000.

Three Churches Struck by Lightning.

Chicago, Ill.—During a thunderstorm here three churches were struck by lightning and two of them completely destroyed. The storm was the worst of the season and besides the churches several other buildings were struck and damaged. The total loss occasioned by the lightning is estimated at $200,000.

Killed for Five Cents.

Nacogdoches, Tex.—George Clevenger, a white man, has been shot and killed several miles from town by Bob Davis, a negro, who has been captured and jailed here. A dispute arose over five cents, and the shooting followed. Clevenger is the third member of his family to be shot and killed in the last three years.

Dynamite Used to Wreck Store.

Nashville, Tenn.—A Ripley, Tenn., dispatch says a bold attempt was made to blow up a store house occupied in the suburbs of that place. The explosion tore up the floor and scattered the wares over the place. There is no clue as to the guilty parties.

Big Corn Raisers.

Scottsboro, Ala.—George Hess, the champion corn raiser of this county, was here Friday and says that he has now sixty acres of fine Tennessee river bottom corn ready to lay by. He and his father, Captain Hess, recently sold to Captain Glover at Bridgeport, over 10,000 bushels of last year's corn, at 50 cents a bushel.

Wants Dunkard Colonists.

Huntsville, Ala.—Ben P. Hunt, secretary of the Huntsville Chamber of Commerce, has taken several thousand advertising pamphlets to Bristol, Tenn., for circulation among the Dunkards who are attending their national assembly there. Mr. Hunt hopes to locate a colony of Dunkards in this section

Has Electric Power.

Talladega, Ala.—Saturday afternoon one of the brightest events in Talladega history took place. Promptly at 5 o'clock the vast electric power developed by a water power plant costing $100,000 was flashed into the city. Talladega is happy with light and power to let.

Big Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Winkle terra-cotta works just west of the city limits, were practically destroyed by fire Sunday. At 2 a. m. six buildings were completely burned and the loss was estimated at $400,000. At that hour the fire was considered under control.

Judge Advocate General.

Washington, D. C.—Brig. Gen George B. Davis has been reappointed judge advocate general of the army for a term of four years from May 23 last. Gen. Davis was first appointed to that office by President McKinley in May, 1901, during the administration of Secretary Root.

Coal Combine in Wales.

Stansea, Wales.—Representatives of twenty-four anthracite colliers, at a meeting held here Saturday definitely decided to open negotiations with other owners, with the view to the formation of an anthracite combine with a capital of $10,000,000.

Shot at Auburn.

Sheffield, Ala.—J. Spielman received a dispatch from Auburn saying that his son Ben, who is a student at the Polytechnic Institute, had been shot. No details as to seriousness of the wound. Mr. Spielman has left to be with his son.

Princess Margaret of Connaught, who already knows German, Italian and French, is now studying Swedish, as she is to be married to the crown prince of Sweden in the fall.

T

VOL III.

STATE HAPPENINGS

Of General and Local Interest as They Occur.

A Doctor Was Assaulted.

Decatur, Ala.—Dr. W. ... of Athens, Ala., was ... negro on Louisville and N... senger train No. 1, last ... day night, as the train was ... ing the depot in New D... The doctor was in the ... when near New D... gave a lurch, throwing ... through the door into the ... partment of the car and ... fell against a negro man who ... an ugly looking gash on the ... would have perhaps shut him ... other passengers came to his ... ance. As it was the doctor was ... hurt. The negro jumped from the train and escaped in the darkness.

Eufaula Woman's Exchange.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Women's Exchange has been incorporated at Eufaula. Its capital is $3,000, and it is empowered "to engage in the mercantile business in the city of Eufaula or elsewhere, as may be desired by the corporation, buy and sell goods of every kind and description, particularly dry goods and notions, and to cater to the wants and desires of all persons desiring wearing apparel house furnishing goods, novelties and notions. In fact, to engage in any mercantile business profitable to the stockholders of the said corporation

Working for Rights of Way.

Huntsville, Ala.—The general committee appointed at a mass meeting to take steps to meet the proposition of the Nashville and Huntsville Railroad has appointed committees of farmers for the precincts north of Huntsville, and rights of way for the road will be procured. The business men of the city will attend to half of the necessary stock subscription and furnish terminal facilities if the planters and land owners will get rights of way and take half of the stock apportionment.

Married in a Boat.

East Lake, Ala.—Marriage on a boat in the middle of East Lake seems to be becoming very popular. Monday night shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Luster and Miss Cora Huey, both of Birmingham, were married by the Rev. J. M. Shelburne, pastor of the East Lake Baptist church, the ceremony being performed in a boat in the middle of the lake.

Cocaine Ordinance Effective.

Ensley, Ala.—The anti-cocaine ordinance passed by the mayor and board of aldermen went into effect Monday morning. The law is sweeping, and prohibits the sale of cocaine in Ensley under a heavy penalty. A number of people addicted to the habit were turned away by the druggists.

Illicit Distillery Raided.

Huntsville, Ala.—W. H. Peck, J. C. Jacobs and Jim Cooke, from near Hennegar, in DeKalb county, were arrested on a raid by Deputy Collector Root and Deputy Marshal Arnold Saturday and brought to Huntsville. A big illicit distilling outfit was destroyed, and 700 gallons of beer are said to have been found in the houses of the three defendants.

Immigration Company Incorporated.

Montgomery, Ala.—A corporation filed with the secretary of state Monday was that of the Montgomery Immigration Company. Capital stock $1,000. The incorporators are H. C. Davidson, Charles & Nelson, Thomas & Gunter and W. B. Davidson.

Calhoun Passes School Tax.

Anniston, Ala.—Monday Calhoun county voted a tax of one mill on the dollar for schools.

No Receiver for the L. & N.

Montgomery, Ala.—Henry B. Gray of Birmingham, lost out Tuesday in his case for a receiver for the South and North Railroad and for dissolving the injunction filed in the chancery court of Birmingham, Judge Sayre, of the city court, holding that he saw no reason why a receiver should be appointed.

Notice of an appeal was immediately given. The attorneys propose to fight it out now in the higher courts.

Electric Car Conductor Shot.

Birmingham, Ala.—J. W. Abercrombie, a conductor on the South Bessemer car line, was shot by an unknown negro on the car near Schillinger Station, near Powderly, Monday night at 8:30 o'clock. The ball entered the arm below the elbow, inflicting a serious wound. Jack Johnson, a negro who was on the car, was shot in the hand, it is supposed, by a stray shot. After the shooting the assailant leaped from the car and escaped.

Alabama
Directory.
Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABL
information furnished to parti
who desire to locate in the Sou
A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatesse
J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.
MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.
G. W. Freeman
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Toba
d Cigars.
Thorsby Winery
—Co.—
ofthus & Bromberg, Props
A. HORN
rugs, Stationery and Toile
Articles.
CENSED PHARMACIST
E. H. Adams
eneral Merchandise
Fine Line of Shoes.
W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.
J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.
MOLINE" Farming Imple
ents and "FLORENCE"
Wagons in stock at all
times.
K. ORR SHOE
J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.
rs. M. E. Wishart
Millinery and Notions
he Thorsby Inn
C. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.
Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
AGONS and BUGGIES
C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.
J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 15 1905 NO. 12

STATE HAPPENINGS

Of General and Local Interest as They Occur.

A Doctor Was Assaulted.

[illegible]—Dr. Westmoreland [illegible] was assaulted by a [illegible]ville and Nashville pas[illegible] No. 1, northbound, Satur[illegible] train was approach[illegible] in New Decatur. [illegible] was in the smoker, and [illegible] New Decatur the train [illegible] throwing the doctor [illegible] into the colored com[illegible] the car, and the doctor [illegible] a negro man, who drew [illegible] gun on the doctor and [illegible] perhaps shot him had not [illegible] came to his assist[illegible] was the doctor was not [illegible] negro jumped from the train [illegible] in the darkness.

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Began Boring Sixth Well.

Huntsville, Ala.—The New York-Alabama Oil Company began boring its sixth well at Hazel Green today. Gas from the last well is being used as fuel to run the engine of the drilling machinery.

Killed by Fall at Furnace.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Christ Beck was killed Tuesday morning at the furnace of the Central Iron and Coal Company at Holt by falling from the top of the furnace stack. He was engaged in painting the stack when in some way the rope broke, throwing him to the ground.

Broke His Arm Again.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Willie Vandegraff, the third son of Attorney A. S. Vandegraff, fell and broke his arm while playing in the back yard Sunday afternoon. It seems the little fellow was trying to jump from a step ladder to the limb of a tree and in doing so fell and broke his arm just above the wrist. Unfortunately he broke it in the same place he did some time ago. A doctor was called and dressed his arm, using the X-ray in order to set the fracture properly.

Big Suit for Damages.

Huntsville, Ala.—Mrs. Beulah Gray, of Scottsboro, administratrix of the estate of Will Gray, has filed in the circuit court of this county a suit for $40,000 damages against the Huntsville Railway, Light and Power Company. The complaint states that Will Gray was killed by being electrocuted while discharging his duty as a lineman employed by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, and charges criminal negligence on the part of the defendant company in using wires from which the insulation had worn off.

Car Inspector Gave Up.

Selma, Ala.—W. L. Burke, night car inspector in the Southern railway yards, and in whose house Special Agent A. P. New, of the Southern railway, found a quantity of goods that had been stolen from cars in the road's yards, gave himself up to the county authorities Monday. Mr. Burke has been in Maplesville for several days visiting his family, but as soon as he heard that a quantity of stolen goods had been found at his residence he returned to Selma and gave himself up.

Mr. Burke says that he knows nothing whatever of the stealing of the merchandise from the cars. He says that when he left Selma to visit his family he turned the keys of his home over to another man to keep while he was away. When he heard that the goods had been found there he returned home and found that a scuttle hole had been made in the roof, which was not there when he left home. Later in the day Mr. Burke made bond and was released from jail.

General Stewart Greatly Improved.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The condition of Gen. A. P. Stewart, the ranking officer of the United Confederate Veterans, who has been seriously ill for several days, is much improved, and high hopes for his recovery are entertained. He will hardly be able to attend the Confederate reunion at Louisville this week, however.

Additional Cases of Yellow Fever.

Washington, D. C.—Three additional cases of yellow fever in the canal zone were reported to the war department in a cablegram from Governor Magoon, of the canal zone.

Morgan's Sabre Carried to Reunion.

Nashville, Tenn.—Probably one of the most interesting relics that will be taken to the reunion is in possession of Patrick M. Griffin, a member of Company B. Mr. Griffin has the sword of Gen. John H. Morgan, the famous cavalry leader, which was recently found in possession of a Nashville negro.

Thorsby Man Is Sentenced.

Montgomery, Ala.—John W. Johnson, a young white man of Thorsby, has been sentenced by Judge Thomas G. Jones, of the United States district court, to serve two years in the Atlanta penitentiary for attempting to rob the postoffice of the little colony town of Chilton county.

Baron Rothschild Is Dead.

Vienna.—Baron Nathaniel De Rothschild, brother of the head of the Austrian branch of the firm, died Tuesday. He had been seriously ill for a long time.

Verdict of Guilty of Robbery.

Birmingham, Ala.—James Blackstock and J. F. Latham have been found guilty of highway robbery. The verdict of the jury was brought in shortly before 3 o'clock Tuesday, finding the defendants guilty as charged, and fixing a term of thirty-five years in the state penitentiary as punishment for Latham and ten years for Blackstock. There are two more cases again Latham and the same number against Blackstock. John Blackstock has not yet been tried.

ON TO LOUISVILLE

Where the City is in Gala Day Attire to Receive the Gray-haired Veterans.

MANY ARE GOING TO ATTEND.

The Stars and Bars Entertwined With the Stars and Stripes—To Be a Big Gathering.

Louisville, Ky.—Decorations with the Stars and Bars and the Stars and Stripes entwined blossoming forth on all the buildings along the main thoroughfares, and the sight of a few gray uniforms about the streets told the citizens of Louisville that reunion week had arrived and that the city would soon be overflowing with the hosts of the United Confederate Veterans.

It is estimated that between twenty and thirty thousand visitors from all over the south and west, with a sprinkling from the north, would be entertained during the week. In addition to these visitors from a distance, from thirty to fifty thousand from the immediate vicinity of Louisville will pour into the city on Friday, when eight or ten thousand veterans will march.

Gen. Wheeler First to Come.

When Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the first of the distinguished guests to put in an appearance, arrived Sunday from New York, he found every detail of the arrangements for the reception of his comrades and their friends arranged. Not a hitch has occurred thus far and none is expected to occur. The visitors will find accommodations and the heartiest of welcomes. In fact, the reunion promises to be the most successful ever held, especially in point of the number of veterans themselves.

Gen. Lee Came Monday.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, commander-in-chief, with his staff, and the Mississippi delegation will arrive Monday night, and from that time on until Wednesday morning, the day for the formal opening of the reunion, special trains from all points in the south will pour in their thousands. A feature of the reunion will be the attendance of some 200 Indians from Georgia, North Carolina and Indian Territory, who fought on the Confederate side during the civil war.

Sons of Veterans on Wednesday.

The Sons of Veterans and United Confederate Veterans, which will be in on Wednesday, and the parade, which will take place Friday, are of course the principal features of the reunion. There will be balls for the sons of soldiers and maids of honor. The reunion proper begins Wednesday morning and ends Friday afternoon, but a number of the entertainment features will be continued Saturday for those who desire to remain.

New Rubber Plant Found.

Buena Vista, Colo.—The second rubber reduction factory in this state, following hard on the discovery of the Colorado rubber plant, will commence operations in this city on June 15th. The new plant will have a capacity of thirty tons a day of crude rubber, and will employ 250 men, paying them two cents a pound for picking the weed from which the rubber is obtained.

The discovery of real rubber in the ordinary rabbit weed of the plains has opened a new industry to Colorado that is far-reaching in its effects. Millions of tons of the weed grow wild in this and surrounding states, while its product is fully equal to that obtained by incalculable labor and constant danger in the South American forests. The plant contains 20 per cent of pure rubber, and hot water and maceration are all that is necessary to separate it from the refuse. A half dozen other factories are planned at various points in the state, and all will probably be in operation before the end of the year.

Will Establish Wagon Yard.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The business men of the city are making strenuous efforts to establish a farmers' wagon yard here. The idea is to build a very attractive place in which farmers all over the sections surrounding this city may find attractive camping quarters while at this place. A large yard is to be enclosed and stalls for at least 150 head of stock. Attractive rooms will be erected, electric lighted and a watchman is to be employed for the protection of supplies, etc., left in the yard by the farmers.

Carl von Frieren Dead.

Stockholm—Carl von Frieren, minister of education and ecclesiastical affairs, is dead.

A Youthful Couple.

Eufaula, Ala.—L. C. Bell and Miss Lena Lindsey, who were parties to a Gretna Green wedding in Cuthbert, Ga., Friday, came over on the 5 o'clock train and spent the remainder of the day enjoying the sights of the city on a short bridal tour. The groom is a young merchant who resides in the country near Fort Gaines, and the bride is a resident of Coleman Station. To all appearances the groom is about eighteen years of age and his child wife is not thought to be a day older than twelve. They were sought out by hundreds of citizens and were the objects of much curiosity on the part of every one who saw them. The bride was clad in a neat white dress that barely touched three inches below her knees and looked to all appearances like an ordinary school girl and seemed as happy as the days are long. They seem to have no fear of reconciling the old folks upon their return home.

A Race Fight.

Charleston, S. C.—As a result of the bloody race riot that occurred late Saturday night on the Aiken and Augusta trolley line, about one mile on the South Carolina side, in North Augusta, Peter Renew, white, is dead; Charles Willis, a negro, and E. F. Fishburn, conductor, white, mortally wounded; Morgan Willis, a negro, and Maxie Boyd, white, seriously injured.

In the inquest over Renew it was shown that Boyd started the trouble by cursing Willis, a negro, who turned and cut him. The car was stopped to put Willis off and he began to fire into the car. There were 87 passengers and several produced pistols, at least forty shots being fired.

The coroner's verdict charges Willis with killing Renew and names Milligan Willis as accessory.

Woman's Body Found.

Chicago, Ill.—The body of Mrs. Marian Kurtzman, one of the victims of Saturday night's automobile accident, was found Sunday night about 250 feet from the spot where the auto plunged into the river at the Rush street bridge. The body of Wilson A. Hartley, the third victim of the accident, has not yet been found.

William H. Hoops, Jr., who was in charge of the automobile at the time of the accident, was arrested Sunday on a charge of criminal carelessness. When the automobile was taken from the river it was found that the throttle was wide open and the brakes in good working order. Thus, the police claim that this is sufficient evidence that Hoops made no effort to stop the car. Hoops' father secured the release of his son in $3,000 bond.

Three Are Killed.

New Orleans, La.—Quite a sensational and serious shooting occurred at Palmetto Sunday in which three men were killed and one mortally wounded.

The kilfed: Tom Carroll, Oscar Fredericks and John Magee, and Constable F. A. Soilean mortally wounded.

The occurrence was a shock to the community. The cause of the trouble is supposed to be owing to ill feeling existing between Carroll and Constable Soilean.

Found Dead After a Month.

Atmore, Ala.—Dick McGhee, a half-Indian of the settlement about twenty miles west of Atmore, wandered off, ostensibly to hunt rabbits, one day in the latter part of April, and not returning, a searching party was organized and all the forests around were scoured to locate him. On June 1st he was found about six miles from home, where he had probably been dead for a month, the bones having become dry, and the form was recognized only by the clothing.

No Officers Saved.

London.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times it is stated by the Russian admiralty that in the battle of the Sea of Japan not a single officer was saved from the battleships Navarin, Bordino, Imperator, Alexander III or Nniaz Souvaroff, all of which turned turtle.

Eighteen Hurt.

"101" Ranch, O. T.—Fifty or more yards of the mile and a quarter grand stand surrounding the exhibition arena at the "101" ranch collapsed at 3:30 o'clock Sunday evening, eighteen persons being more or less seriously injured. The accident was witnessed by the 30,000 spectators attending the entertainment.

Germany Will Confer.

London.—The correspondent of the Times at Tangier reports that Germany has accepted the invitation to the proposed conference on the Moroccan situation.

Big Dry Dock Will Be Launched.

Washington—The big floating dry dock built for use in the navy was launched at Sparrows Point, Md., Saturday.

THE UNION DISSOLVED

Norway and Sweden are Separated and a New King Will Reign Over Sweden.

THE STORTHING'S RESOLUTION.

Sweden for Protection and Norway for Free Trade.—Norwegians Want to Manage Their Affairs.

Christiana, Norway.—The Storthing Wednesday declared the union between Norway and Sweden under one king to be dissolved, and the king has ceased to act as king of Norway. The Storthing further empowers the present state council to act as a government of Norway until further notice, and to exercise the power heretofore appertaining to the king.

An address to the king was adopted declaring that no ill feeling was entertained against him, his dynasty or the Swedish nation, and asking him to cooperate in the selection of a young prince of the house of Bernadotte to occupy the throne of Norway.

It Was Long Expected.

The dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway has been pending for some time and had its growth in the desire, which grew stronger as time passed, for the establishment of separate consular systems for the two countries. King Oscar recently vetoed at Stockholm the measure presented to him by the council of state providing for separate consular representation, and the Norwegians maintained that the king by so doing, and partly by his absence from Norway, had suspended his rights and duties as king of Norway.

One of the causes for the desire in Sweden and Norway for separate consular systems was the fact that Sweden is protectionist and Norway is for free trade, and also because of Norway's more extensive sea trade and other divergencies of commercial interests.

At the opening of the session the government informed the Storthing that it relinquished office from today. The Storthing thereupon unanimously and without debate published the following resolution:

The Storthing Resolution.

"Whereas, all the members of council of state have laid down their offices, and,

"Whereas, his majesty, the king, declared himself unable to establish a new government for the country, and,

"Whereas, the constitutional loyal power thus becomes inoperative, the Storthing authorizes the members of the council of state, who retired today, to exercise until further notice as the Norwegian government, the power appertaining to the king in accordance with Norway's constitution and existing laws with some changes which are necessary by the fact that the union with Sweden under one king is dissolved in consequence of the king having ceased to act as a Norwegian king."

M. Michaelson, the retiring premier, accepted in behalf of the government, the honorable and difficult task with which the Storthing has entrusted it.

Five social democrats dissented from the address to the king.

It is expected that the Storthing will issue a proclamation to the Norwegian people regarding the dethronement of the monarch.

King Oscar Protests.

Stockholm, Sweden.—King Oscar has sent a telegram to Premier Michaelson as follows:

"Have received the communication of the council of state. Record the most decided protest against the method and action of the government."

Falls in Tar Barrel.

Gadsden, Ala.—John Foreman got a coat of tar late Tuesday, but it was not accompanied with feathers. Foreman was at work with a squad of men painting the roof of Cottle's drug store and he had descended the ladder after more paint. As he ascended and reached the roof the ladder slipped and he was precipitated to the ground feet foremost, striking on his feet in a barrel of tar paint, being covered from head to foot with the black, sticky paint.

His right ankle was sprained and his body bruised some, but he says the worst part was getting rid of the tar, but was thankful it was not put on by anyone except himself.

Russia Wishes to Know Peace Terms.

St. Petersburg.—As a result of the meeting of the council of ministers held at the Tsarskoe-Seloe Tuesday instructions were telegraphed this afternoon to the Russian ambassador at Washington and Paris to the effect that Russia is desirous of learning Japanese peace conditions.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 4th St., Opposite Court House.
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

L. V. STABLER, M. D
Physician & Surgeon
Office Over Horn's Drug Store
Thorsby, Alabama

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
CLANTON

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama,

PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

F. M. Foshee, of Clanton, is with the above house and would be pleased to have all Chilton county people call on him.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

Holmes Suspended.

Washington, D. C.—E. S. Holmes, Jr., assistant statistician of the department of agriculture, has asked to be suspended from duty during the investigation of charges against him of irregularity in the compilation and publication of the last cotton report. This request has been granted.

Undoubtedly the Russians think Oyama and Nogi should have been chloroformed at sixty.

To-Morrow

There are wonderful things we are going
to do
Some other day;
And harbors we hope to drift into
Some other day.
With folded hands and oars that trail
We watch and wait for a favoring gale
To fill the folds of an idle sail.
Some other day.

We know we must toil, if ever we win,
Some other day;
But we say to ourselves, there's time
to begin
Some other day;
And so, deferring, we loiter on,
Until at last we find withdrawn
The strength of the hope we leaned
upon.
Some other day.

—Selected.

A Ghost Story

BY J. C. PLUMMER

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

We had passed out of the channel and were heading southwest bound on our long voyage to the Pacific. Just as night fell one of those sudden accidents occurred which mark the narrow boundary between life and death with the sailor. The mate had sent a man, Adolf Svendsen by name, out on the jib boom on a minor duty and by some means he lost his hold and fell. Life preservers were thrown over but the man seemed to make no effort to save himself and was drawn under by the suction of the vessel and lost before a boat could be lowered. The misfortune cast a gloom over the crew for death is very impressive to the few men cooped up between the rails of a ship, and some of the elder sailors began boding ill-luck for the voyage.

"We'll never turn the Horn," said old Pete, a confirmed pessimist. I had been cast in the second mate's watch and was glad of it for I had sailed the previous voyage under Mr. Owens, and he had taken a fancy to me. We had many a yarn while walking up and down the decks during the dreary hours of the night watch. When he came aboard at the India docks I noted a great change in his manner. In place of the hearty, jovial man I had known he appeared down to the water line with trouble. His face was care-worn and his head drooped as if he had a cargo of pig iron stowed on the back of his neck. During the watches he made no offer of talking and of course a foremast hand has no business speaking first to an officer.

The night after Svendsen's death I came up with my watch and began my tramp up and down the starboard side. Mr. Owens passed me several times without a word, then he suddenly grasped my arm.

"'Ave you seen Svendsen?" he asked, in a strained voice.

"Svendsen," I exclaimed, "why, the poor devil's drowned."

"They come back," he said, in a low voice, "drowned people come back. Hi'm expectin' to see 'im any minute."

I am not superstitious, but the earnestness of his speech and the utter silence of the sea made me look fearfuly around.

"The dead never come back," I said, but not very assuredly.

We took a turn or two along the deck he still grasping my arm and saying nothing.

"Hi wish Hi was in Svendsen's place," he said, suddenly, "then Hi'd be hout of the trouble that's to come."

The manner of the man made my flesh creep.

"What's the matter, Mr. Owens?" I asked.

"Hi've no wife nor child," he said, "but Hi've a sister that Hi've taken

"'Ave you seen Svendsen?" he asked in a strained voice.

care hof since she was a kid. She married Jack Porter, as good a seaman as ever cussed a sogerin' sailor, who's now mate hof the Skylark. They've a nice little 'ome in South-'ark and she's a kid that's just beginnin' to talk. Hof course when I'm ashore Hi stay there and the night before Hi comes aboard this 'ere hooker Hi was a sittin' in my room a listenin' to Kate singin' the kid asleep. There's a big 'ouse cat that always makes friends with me and 'e was sittin' on the rug in front of me a dozin'."

"Well?" said I, for he remained silent.

"Hi don't want you to laugh at what Hi'm going to tell," he said savagely. "Hi won't stand hit from no man."

"I never laugh at any man's troubles," I said, "and I see you have some."

"Well, the big cat sat dozin' on the rug and Hi was a listenin' to Kate when the cat puts hup 'is back and begins to growl.

"'What's hup?" says I.

"'E got hup and began to creep towards the door, growlin' with 'is back harched and 'is tail a swellin'. Hi was afraid 'e'd go hin the room where the kid was and wake 'im so Hi catches

"'Is face was dead white."

'im by the scruff of the neck and brings 'im back to the rug.

"'You're goin' to 'ave a fit,' says Hi, hand Hi watched 'im. Hi was a startin' to bring 'im back again when 'e starts to back away from the door comin' towards me a growlin like has if 'e saw somethin' a comin' hin the door.

"'E backs until 'e reaches my cheer and then Hi looks haround the room to see hif there was anythin' to make the bloomin' cat act that haway and when Hi claps my heyes on 'im again 'e was a backin' haway from me. 'Is heyes was fixed on my cheer and they was glowin' like stars, 'is back was harched and 'is tail was as big as my harm. Hi was gettin' hup to leave 'im hout o' the window for Hi was sure 'e was mad when Hi feels a tap hon my shoulder. Hi looks haround and there stood Jack Porter. That of hitself was strange henough for Jack is somewheres in the Hindian Hocean bound 'ome which 'e can't reach for two months yet, but the way 'e looked made my 'eart stop. 'Is face was dead white and 'is heyes 'ad that stare that a drownded person's has. 'E was drippin' wet and 'is 'air was plastered on 'is fore'ead. The sight was such 'orror to me that Hi 'id my face hin my 'ands like a skeered kid. When Hi raised my 'ead the thing was gone hand the cat was sittin' hon the rug. Now, the drift of hit is that poor Jack's drownded and 'e came to tell me."

"That's an easy course to lay," said I, "you fell asleep and dreamed it."

"Hi tell you Hi was wide awake has Hi ham now, and," with a disgusted intonation, "do you think Hi'd dream hof a cat?"

"Did you tell your sister?" I asked.

"Hi 'adn't the 'eart," he replied, gloomily. "Hif Hi could Hi'd a stayed 'ome with 'er, but Hi'd been advanced some money on this voyage and 'ad to go. When Hi thinks of poor Kate cryin' over 'er 'usband and that little kid Hi wishes Hi was drownded, too."

"Svendsen's a wife hin Norway," he continued, after a pause, "and that's what brings hit so sharp to my mind. What's that?"

"Only the creaking of this brace," I said, but I had started as he did at the sound.

We bowled south at a good rate, but Mr. Owens became gloomier each day and I feared he would leap overboard. It was his settled conviction that his brother-in-law was drowned.

One bright morning a man aloft shouted "sail ho!" and we began to rapidly raise a bark on our lee quarter. She came within hailing distance when Owens gave a cry.

"Hit's the Skylark!" he exclaimed.

"Hail her, Mr. Owens," said the mate, who was chipping tobacco.

Owens put the trumpet to his lips but couldn't utter a sound. He handed to the mate, helplessly, and leaned against the rail.

The mate sent his strident voice over the water.

"Skylark, Rangoon for London," came back an answer to the hail.

"Hask 'im if Jack Porter's aboard," said Owens, huskily, then he snatched at the mate's arm, "No, don't ask. Hi'm afraid to 'ear." It was too late, the interrogation had been thundered through the trumpet.

"Yes, hearty as roast beef, that's him on the fo'castle," was the reply, and the bark filled away.

Two years later I was a guest at the christening of Mr. Jack Porter's second son, and Owens whispered to me at the church door: "Hi'd die 'appy hif hi knew what that there cat saw."

BOY STRICTLY UP TO DATE.

Knew His Value and Was Able to Impress It on Others.

A boy came briskly into the office, doffed his hat and turned to the boss.

"I understand that you want a boy, sir?" he said.

"What sort of a place do you want?"

"Where there is as little work and as much pay as the house can stand."

"Most boys who come here are willing to take all work and no pay."

"I'm not most boys."

"Do you expect to get the kind of a job you want."

"No, sir; nobody gets what he wants exactly, but it doesn't hurt him to expect a good deal."

"What pay do you think you should have?"

"Three per week."

"The other boys have only been paid $2."

"How many did you have last year?"

"Eight or ten."

"I thought so. That's the kind of a boy a two-dollar boy is. I'm not that kind. I come, I hang up my hat and stay."

"Suppose we should bounce you?"

"I'll be glad of it, sir. Yes, sir; if the house isn't satisfied with the right kind of a boy it isn't the right kind of a house for the right kind of a boy to be in. It's time I was going to work if I'm going to work, and if I'm not, it's time I left."

"Well," concluded the boss, "hang up your hat and go to work."

Dividing the Work.

Elder Edgecomb was for many years pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Vienna, Me., in which town lived a simple-minded man named Perry Wood.

One hot Sunday in summer the parson had occasion to admonish some of his hearers for going to sleep during the service. The next Sunday, while the minister was in the midst of his sermon, he heard something whiz across the room and strike the wall. He continued his sermon, but kept one suspicious eye on the congregation. Soon he saw the simple-minded Perry, who was sitting in the stove room in the rear of the church, rise, take an apple from his pocket and bring his arm back preparatory for a throw at the head of a sleeping deacon.

"Perry Wood," exclaimed the irate parson, "you put that apple up, and if you ever throw another one in this church I'll—"

"You hold right on, elder," broke in the excited Ferry, "you tend to your preaching and I'll keep them awake.

What Was the Use?

There was once a man who said that he would show his wife how to clean house; that he could do it in half the time and with half the trouble she could. He would do it, he said, for the sake of avoiding the annual upheaval and disturbance in their home.

And she dared him to do it.

So he pitched in and took up carpets and beat them, and mopped floors and washed windows, and dusted pictures and cleaned cupboards—and he finished the work in less than half the time she took to do it.

But it availed naught.

For she went all over the house after he had finished, taking up carpets and taking down pictures and clearing out cupboards, to see if he had done the work properly.

Even when a reformer accomplishes anything his accounts have to be audited.

How It Turned Out.

I went because it seemed to be
A pleasant place to stay—
Where I could go and drink some tea
And while the hours away.
The girl appeared to be a quite
Refined and modest sort.
But though I went there every night
I did not go to court.

We sat upon the sofa and
The lights were burning low,
At times I even held her hand—
No harm in that, you know;
I surely thought so, anyway;
It had no real import;
And I'm sincere now when I say
I didn't go to court.

I never thought she would be so
Unprincipled and base;
To me it was an awful blow,
That breach-of-promise case.
To pay her damages was gall,
For payings' not my forte,
I had to pay, though. After all
I had to go to court.

Helen's P. S.

Helen had been taught to say her prayers every night, and the little prayer beginning, "Now I lay me down to sleep," was the prayer used. One day an old friend of the family, "Auntie Benson," came to spend the day, and on leaving asked Helen to remember her in her prayers. Helen agreed. That night, after asking that a blessing should rest on her mother, father, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, friends, etc., Helen rose from her knees. She walked across the room, and jumped into bed. Then like a shot she jumped out again, sank down on her knees and exclaimed: "Postscript, and Auntie Benson!"

PAPA'S JUDGMENT WAS OFF.

His Boy Very Much Like Other Boys, After All.

On the day The Boy was eleven years old he visited an artist friend who likes boys. The artist entertained him royally. He gave him a gun and cigarette coupons worth $2.50. The Boy was proud of the gun, but he thought still more of the coupons.

"What are you going to get with them, son?" asked The Boy's mother.

"I don't know," said The Boy.

His mother was about to offer a few suggestions but The Boy's father interfered.

"Just you let Bob alone, he said. "Let him pick out his own prize. He knows what he wants."

"But he'll get something foolish," argued the practical mother.

"No, he won't," said the father. "That boy's got the best judgment of any boy I ever saw. He won't throw his money away. He'll come home with something useful—something that he needs right on the spot. I wouldn't be afraid to bet on that."

So the mother finally gave in. On Saturday The Boy went down town to exchange his coupons for a prize. When he came home the family was gathered at the dinner table talking about him.

"Come, dear," said his mother, "show mama what her little boy got."

They sat expectant while the boy unwrapped his prize. After a little they spoke. The mother said, "Oh! oh! oh!" and the father said, "Well, I'll be blessed!"

The boy had bought a razor.

Music.

The Jews have an old tradition that when
the world was done,
And God from His work was resting, He
called to Him, one by one,
The shining troops of the angels, and
showing the wonder wrought,
The Master asked of His servants what
they of the vision thought.

Then one white angel, dreaming o'er the
marvel before him spread,
Bent low in humble obeisance, lifted his
voice, and said:
"One thing only is lacking—praise from
the new-born tongue.
The sound of a hallelujah by the great
creation sung."

So God created music—the voices of land
and sea,
And the song of the stars revolving in
one vast harmony.
Out of the deep uprising, out from the
ether sent,
The song of the destined ages thrilled
through the firmament.

So the rivers among the valleys, the
murmur of wind-swept hill,
The seas and the bird-thrilled woodlands
utter their voices still:
Songs of stars and of waters, echoes of
vale and shore—
The voice of primeval nature praising
Him evermore.

And the instruments men have fashioned
since time and the world were
young,
With gifted fingers giving the metal and
wood a tongue,
With the human voice translating the
soul's wild joy and pain,
Have swelled the undying paean, have
raised the immortal strain!

—Ruble T. Weyburn.

The Sinner's Balance Account.

John Harvey Treat, who has given largely to Harvard College library, and whose "Villa de St. Prie," on Lake Cupsuptic, in Maine, is the show place of the Rangeley region, was formerly in business in Lawrence, Mass.

One of the firm's customers, a painter, had contracted a debt which ran along for a year or more without any signs of being liquidated. Several dunning letters failed to bring about a settlement. One day while glancing over the religious notices in a local paper Mr. Treat saw something which gave him an inspiration, whereupon he sat down and wrote the following missive to the debtor:

"Mr. ——: My Dear Sir—I see in the local press that you are to deliver an address on Friday evening before the Y. M. C. A., on 'The Sinner's Balanced Account.' I inclose your's, as yet unbalanced, and trust that I may have the pleasure of attending your lecture. Yours truly."

A check came by the next mail.

Her Astral Spouse.

An unmarried woman of my acquaintance was drawing dangerously near the threshold of that age where the unmated must abandon every matrimonial hope.

Belonging as she did to that large contingent of women to whom marriage represents the only possible career, her anxiety, as she saw her chances of achieving it dwindling to the vanishing point, became keen, and in her distress she began to seek for comforting reassurances among that fraternity who, for a suitable consideration, obligingly offer to reveal the secrets of the future.

In the course of an interview with one of these "wise women" she was told: "My dear, you already are married on the astral plane, and it is your astral husband who is keeping the earth men away from you."

"Oh," cried the ungrateful bride, "please tell him not to!"—"Sunday Magazine."

Acid from Sweets.

That was a very fair retort of a pretty girl annoyed by the impertinence of a conceited beau at a wedding party.

"Do you know what I was thinking of all the time during the ceremony" he asked.

"No, sir; how should I?"

"Why, I was blessing my stars I was not the bridegroom."

"And I have no doubt the bride was doing the same thing," said the girl, and left him to think it over again.—Chicago Journal.

Didn't Mind.

"I suppose, Jerry," said the eminent statesman, looking through his pocketbook for a new dollar bill, "like a lot of other folks nowadays, you would rather have clean money?"

"Oh, that's all right, Senator," said the cabman, "I don't care how you made your money."

CHOPPING A MAN DOWN

There is nothing that so cheers the heart of the lumberman as to play a practical joke on one whom he calls a "greenhorn," or, in other words, any one unused to the ways of a lumber camp. One of the hardest and most dangerous, although it is the most admired, writes Charles G. D. Roberts in "Around the Campfire," is that known as "chopping him down."

This means, in a word, that the stranger in camp is invited to climb a tall tree to take observations or enjoy a remarkable view. No sooner has he reached the top, than two or three vigorous axmen attack the tree at its base. Long before he can reach the ground the tree begins to topple. As a general rule the heavy branches so break the fall of the tree that the victim finds himself uninjured. There are cases, however, where men have been crippled for life.

Mr. Roberts gives an experience of his own which did not come out exactly as the lumberman expected. He had climbed into a magnificent pine tree one day. No sooner was he two-thirds up the tree than the lumbermen set to work to "chop him down."

"I thanked them for their attention," he writes, "and climbed a few feet farther up to secure a position which I saw would be a safe one for me when the tree should fall. As I did so, I perceived, with a gasp a[t] that I was not alone in th[e] "There, not ten feet [be]low me, stretched at full length a[lo]ng a l[im] was a huge panther. Fr[om] below his form was quiv[er]

"I laughed to myself a[s] how my tormentors would [be] aback when that panther s[hot] down among them. I [re]there would be no more danger [in] than that to which they were [ex]me in their reckless [fo]

"The great mass of foliage [be]fall a comparatively slow [mo]came the final thunderous [cr]in an instant I found myself [sta]in my place, jarred but unhurt.

"The next instant there was a[n] roar, overwhelming the [shouts] the woodsmen, and out of the [pine] boughs shot the panther in a [fu]wind of fury. He turned half [round] and greeted his enemies with a [ho]rible snarl and then bounded [away] the forest at a pace which [made] to pursue him.

"The men seemed almost to [know] that I had conjured up the [panther] for the occasion. I [thanked] most fervently for coming [to my] cue with such wholehearted will, and promised them that if [ever] again I got into a tree with a panther I would send for them at once.—Youth's Companion.

Student Life at Oxford

Among the Rhodes scholars at Oxford is W. E. Schutt, an American, who has written of some of the experiences he and the other Americans had. The first night, to their surprise, two or three men entered their rooms in an absolutely informal and abrupt manner. The visitors took with great calmness the chairs the Americans had vacated, asked for cigarettes or tea and made themselves at home. Then they requested Mr. Schutt and his friends to show up at the football grounds for practice the following afternoon. After they had gone more men appeared and asked them to appear at the college barge, next day ready to row. The devotion to sport and the round of social engagements suggested to the Americans that but little work was done at Oxford. "We soon learned, however," Mr. Schutt writes, "that although it was not required nor even evident, there was work done, and lots of it; that if we took honors, as we expected to do, idleness on our part at the beginning of the course meant hopeless entanglement at the end and that we must work during vacations as well as term time.

"In connection with dinner [it] is," he continues, "an interesting [cus]tom. This is the 'scout.' If a [man] comes in late, makes a stain [on] marks on the food or commits [any] gaucherie the cry of 'scout' is [raised]. Thereupon he appeals his case [by] ing to the dons. If they agree [that] the sconce is just the guilty man [must] drink a quart of small beer without [taking] breath. If he succeeds he is [excused]. If he fails he must provide beer [for] his table. If, however, the sconce [is] not justifiable in the eyes of the [dons] the prosecutor must pay the [penalty].

"We are all of the opinion that [we] can get no more really practical [and] knowledge here than at home, [probably] not so much that will be of [any] service in breadwinning. Here, [however], we can get at any one of [the] great universities of the world [the] the combination of social and [intel]lectual training, the easy, informal [in]tercourse with men old and young, [the] education and thorough good breeding [that] can be found nowhere as at Oxford.

My Heart and I

Enough! we're tired, my heart and I.
We sit beside the headstone thus,
And wish that name were carved for
us.
The moss reprints more tenderly
The hard types of the mason's knife,
As heaven's sweet life renews earth's
life
With which we're tired, my heart and I.

You see we're tired, my heart and I.
We dealt with books, we trusted men,
And in our own blood drenched the
pen.
As if such colors could not fly.
We walked too straight for fortune's
end,
We loved too true to keep a friend;
At last we're tired, my heart and I.

How tired we feel, my heart and I!
We seem of no use in the world;
Our fancies hang gray and uncurled
About men's eyes indifferently;
Our voice which thrilled you so, will
let
You sleep; our tears are only wet;
What do we here, my heart and I?

So tired, so tired, my heart and I!
It was not thus in that old time
When Ralph sat with me 'neath the
lime
To watch the sunset from the sky.
"Dear love, you're looking tired," he
said;
I, smiling at him, shook my head:
'Tis now we're tired, my heart and I.

So tired, so tired, my heart and I!
Though now none takes me on his knee
To fold me close and kiss me warm
Till each quick breath end in a sigh
Of happy languor. Now, alone
We lean upon this graveyard stone
Uncheered, unkissed, my heart and I.

Tired out we are, my heart and I.
Suppose the world brought diadems
To tempt us, crusted with loose gems
Of powers and pleasures? Let it try.
We scarcely care to look at even
A pretty child, or God's blue heaven.
We feel so tired, my heart and I.

Yet who complains? My heart and I,
In this abundant earth no doubt
Is little room for things worn out.
Disdain them, break them, throw them
by!
And if before the days grow rank
We once were loved, used well (we
thank
I think, we've fared, my heart and I.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Watch Figures on Bill

"There is a rule regarding the numbering of United States currency," said a bank teller, "which if known and followed by the outside world might often be the means of detecting counterfeit money. The rule applies only to United States currency, mind you, and not to national bank notes.

"The government prints its bills in series of 4, so that every piece of paper money turned out by the United States bears one of these check letters, A, B, C or D. One of these letters is always found in two places on a United States bill—in the upper left hand corner and in the lower right hand corner. The placing of the letter on the bill is not determined by chance, but by an infallible rule determined by the number of the bill. The rule is to divide the last two figures on the note by four. Should the remainder be one, the check letter must be 'A.' Should it be two the [letter] letter is 'B;' three, the check letter [is] 'C,' and nothing the letter is 'D.'

"For example, I have before me a $5 silver certificate. Its number is 94,179,126. The terminal number is 26. Divide this by 4, and we have [remainder] with 2 over. The check letter is B. Here is a 'Buffalo' note the terminal number of which is 68. Divide by 4 and we have 17 even. The check letter is D. There is a good counterfeit with 83 as its terminal. We have only dividing it by 4, 20 with 3 over. That is the check letter.

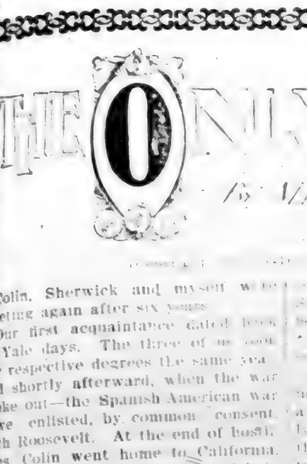
"Should this rule of 4 fail to work on any United States currency note you may bet all you have that the money is bad. Sometimes counterfeit bills are right as to the check letters, but a great many are not. But the rule of 4 works the [other] way. A note may be bad, but if it doesn't [obey] rule of 4 it is bad."—Kansas City Times.

Eagles Desert Their Young

William Lovell Finley writes in The Country Calendar, the first issue of the new outdoor monthly:

"'Did the old eagle show fight?' is the first query put by the casual listener. I always see a trace of disappointment sweep over his countenance when he hears the answer. The moment you speak of climbing to an eagle's aery, the average man gets an idea of a harrowing tale of the photographer hanging to the edge of a cliff or the top of a tree, with the old eagles clawing out pound chunks at every swoop. Few eagles possess the mad ferocity pictured and magnified by sensational story-tellers. When we first scrambled over boulders of the canon up toward the nest, I saw the [mother] slip quietly from her eggs and [sail] out over the mountain top. We strapped on the climbers to [ascend] the tree, I had one eye open for trouble. But each time we visited [the] spot the parents silently disappeared and stayed away as long as we [chose] to hold possession. They kept a careful eye, however, from the [safe] tance overhead. For a noble bird the eagle, this abandoning of the [eggs] and young seemed to [be a] first. Perhaps the long years of persecution have taught him [caution]. The first rule of self-preservation this pair seemed to be to keep [a] mile distant from the animal that fights with neither beak nor claw.

My Gar



Colin, Sherwick and myself [met] meeting again after six years. Our first acquaintance dated [back] Yale days. The three of us [took] our respective degrees the same year and shortly afterward, when the war [with] broke out—the Spanish American war—we enlisted, by common consent, with Roosevelt. At the end of hostilities, Colin went home to California, Sherwick struck a government job in Porto Rico, and I made an ecstatic dash for my old quarters in New York. As luck would have it, we all came out without a scratch.

Colin was East on some legal business, and Sherwick, having thrown up his position in the West Indies, had come to New York on a prospecting tour.

I ran across them at the postoffice, and nothing would do but they must come home to luncheon with me. Colin was one of those distinctly amiable men you meet with occasionally—a fellow perfectly willing to make himself agreeable whatever the circumstances, situation or company. He went into instant raptures over my house, my servants, my pictures—everything. I told him just to wait until he saw my wife. Sherwick was less demonstrative, but I could see that he was impressed.

By the time the salad was served our conversation had somehow veered around from college days and Santiago nights, to the all-potent subject of matrimony. For some reason, the topic seemed to affect Colin unpleasantly. Once or twice, he opened his lips as though to speak, then closed them again—apparently reconsidering.

"Out with it!" I insisted, seeing that he had something to relate, and needed just a little encouragement. Sherwick, too, bent his forces upon him, and together we listened to his story.

"She was the only one in the world to me," he went on to say, waiving preliminaries, "and like a dem fool I didn't have the common sense and decency to keep her love when I had it. I offended her, stupid jackass that I was, and would not apologize—not even when she threw the chance at my head. One thing led to another, till finally there wasn't anything left for her to do but let me go. And she did, notwithstanding the fact that she never loved anyone but me—and never would care for anyone again. Such was the substance of her last words to me. How well I remember them, and her, as she spoke them: 'You have been the One Man,' she said, her sweet lips quivering, her pearless eyes drowned in tears, 'but you have broken my heart, and I shall never be the same again. Good-bye. I have made my arrangements. Next week I enter the convent.' I did not see her again," he finished sadly.

Sherwick and I exchanged [glances].

Went into raptures over my pictures, [full] of compassion for our unhappy friend, seeing that he was deeply and terribly in earnest.

"So that is why you are a bachelor," I observed gravely. "Sherwick?" I turned to him interrogatively. "It's up to you."

Sherwick cleared his throat, flushed and tried to change the subject. Colin gave him a reproachful stare. "You'll have to do it," he said. "It's not fair for you to back out, you know. Remember the compact." He made a

A MAN DOWN

received with a gasp and tremb... that I was not alone in the tree.

There, not ten feet ... ove me ... length ... ng a branch ... a huge panther. From the ... below his form was quite conceal...

I laughed to myself as I thought how my tormentors would be taken aback when that panther should come among them. I decided there would be no more danger to them than that to which they were exposing me in their reckless fooling.

The great mass of foliage made the fall a comparatively slow one. Then came the final thunderous crash, and in an instant I found myself standing in my place jarred but unhurt.

The next instant there was another roar, overwhelming the laughter of the woodsmen, and out of the pine boughs shot the panther in a whirlwind of fury. He turned half round and greeted his enemies with one terrible snarl and then bounded off into the forest at a pace which made it idle to pursue him.

The men seemed almost to think that I had conjured up the panther for the occasion. I thanked them most fervently for coming to my rescue with such whole-hearted good will, and promised them that if ever again I got into a tree with a panther I would send for them at once."—Youth's Companion.

fe at Oxford

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rt and ...

When Ruth sat with me 'neath the tree
To watch the sunset from the sky,
Dear love, you're looking tired," he said.
I confessed at him, shook my head,
Knew we both tired my heart and I.

So tired, so tired my heart and I!
Though now none takes me on his arm
To say he loves and kiss me warm
Till each quick breath end in a sigh
Full easily made happy by
A book, a bird, a beast, a bloom;
Or footfall on the doorway's sill,
Of one expected long and still,
Or dear one coming through the door.
My heart, my heart, or I mistake,
Shall leap for joy, not break.

Or shall we only hear the knell
Of our own hearts re-echoed well
From hollow names this earth accords
To all its darlings, will or nills?
In one sense, one, they must be rife
With echoes from the out-of-doors,
Echoes of footsteps, voices, shots,
Echoes of doors and doors and doors
Locked, bolted, barred with gates and guns
That sunder us from one another.
Mine, mine—no sweet my heart and I
Shall make for us a lullaby.

Come back, come back, I cry in vain.
Come back, come back, come back again.
Shall we look up with sun in our eyes
To see our dead beside the throne
Of Love made perfect in the skies?
Their beauty shall be all their own,
But we shall see them as we see
Sun, moon and stars, the flowers and trees.
We shall but see the shining hem
Of garments pass big cloudy knees
Of Cherubim.
Shall we be blind then in our pride?
Have we no eyes for gifts in kind?
Is earth too poor to give us save
A little dust to fill a grave?
Our heart hath throbbed itself to rest,
Our tears are wept, our pulse is still.

Come back, come back, we cry in vain.
Come back, come back, come back again.
Look up with sun in your eyes,
Look up and see the heavens rent
By opening gates and rushing wings
Whose motion shakes the firmament
With move of many things.
Look up and see your dead, look up and see
Us sitting at the feet of Him who made us meet
To be partakers of His purity,
Where our reward is His.
Look up and see us throned the skies between
Where thousand angels minister and serve,
Where Seraphim and Cherubim
Sing hymns unceasingly,
Look up and see us crowned with Love, our dear,
Look up and see us raise our song to greet
Your coming with all welcome here.
Look up, look up, look up and see
Your heart and I.

—Christina Rossetti.

...res on Bill...

"A." Should it be two the che... "C," and nothing the letter is "D." ... example, I have before me ... silver certificate. Its number ... 94175126. The terminal number ... Divide this by 4, and we have ... with 2 over. The check letter is ... Buffalo note the termi... number of which is 68. Divide by ... and we have 17 even. The check ... P. There is a gold certifica... with 83 as its terminal. We have ... 83 is 4 by 4, 20 with 3 over. ... the check letter. ...

Should this rule of 4 fail to w... say United States currency ... you may bet all you have that ... money is bad. Some counterfe... bills are right as to their check ... but a great many are not. S... the rule of 4 works the bill may s... be bad. But if it doesn't it's sure ... bad.—Kansas City Times.

t Their Youn...

... top toward the nest, I saw the old e... hop quickly from her eggs and sit ... out over the mountain top. When ... stopped on the climbers to ascend ... the tree I had one eye opened ... trouble. But each time we visited ... the parents silently disappeared ... and stayed away as long as we ... to hold possession. They kept a wa... out eye, however, from the blue ... above overhead. For a noble bird ... the eagle, this abandoning of the ... and young seemed to me cowardly ... first. Perhaps the long years of ... caution have taught him somethi... The first rule of self-preservation ... this pair seemed to be to keep ha... mile distant from the animal ... fights with neither beak nor claw.

My Garden

There is a garden in my soul,
A garden where I may not go,
Where all day the sun shines fair
And only softest zephyrs blow.

The winding pathways cross the turf
Through sunshine to the restful shade,
Under the low arched chestnut trees
And elms, that throng the quiet glade.

Out in the noisy street I fare,
With all its dust and hideous cries,
Lonely, and slaving at my task
As long as daylight fills the skies.

But sometimes for an hour I steal
And by the gate, beneath the stars,
I lean and long and look within,
And cool my forehead on the bars.

—Harper's Magazine.

ONLY ONE

By NELLIE CRAVEY GILMORE

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Colin Sherwick and myself were ... after six years.

Our ... acquaintance dated back ... The three of us took ... degrees the same year, ... and shortly afterward, when the war ... broke out with Spanish-American war ... we enlisted, by common consent, ... with Roosevelt. At the end of hostilities Colin went home to California, Sherwick took a government job in Porto Rico, and I made an ecstatic dash for my old quarters in New York. As luck would have it, we all came out without a scratch.

Colin was East on some legal business and Sherwick, having thrown up his position in the West Indies, had come to New York on a prospecting tour.

I ran across them at the postoffice, and nothing would do but they must come home to luncheon with me. Colin was one of those distinctly amiable men you meet with occasionally—a fellow perfectly willing to make himself agreeable whatever the circumstances, situation or company. He went into instant raptures over my house, my servants, my pictures—everything. I told him just to wait until he saw my wife. Sherwick was less demonstrative, but I could see that he was impressed.

By the time the salad was served our conversation had somehow veered round from college days and Santiago nights to the all-potent subject of matrimony. For some reason, the topic seemed to affect Colin unpleasantly. Once or twice, he opened his lips as though to speak, then closed them again—apparently reconsidering.

"Out with it!" I insisted, seeing he had something to relate, and needed a little encouragement. Sherwick, too, bent his forces upon him, and together we listened to his story.

"She was the only one in the world for me," he went on to say, waiving preliminaries, "and like a dem fool, I ... the common sense and ... keep her love when I had ... her, stupid jackass that ... would not apologize—not even when she threw the chance at ... One thing led to another, ... wasn't anything left ... but let me go. And she ... standing the fact that ... loved anyone but me—... would care for anyone ... was the substance of ... to me. How well I ... and her, as she ... You have been the ... said, her sweet lips ... peerless eyes drowned ... have broken my ... never be the same ... I have made my ... Next week I enter the ... not see her again," he ...

I exchanged glances ...

... pictures over my pictures. ... for our unhappy friend, ... was deeply and terri...

"Why you are a bachelor," ... gravely. "Sherwick?" I ... him interrogatively. "It's ...

... cleared his throat, flushed ... change the subject. Colin ... a reproachful stare. "You'll ... he said. "It's not fair ... to back out, you know. Re... the compact." He made a secret sign and we all laughed. Then Sherwick pulled his face straight and began:

"After all, there's not much to be said that's new. It's the same old story of a poor man's love and a rich man's money; a weak daughter and a stern father. We were—practically—engaged to be married, although there had not been any actual betrothal. You know how those things are. When he found it out, he rushed her off here, to New York, and despite the fact that I wrote her at least a dozen letters, there was never the shadow of a response. Six months later I learned of her marriage to a wealthy stock broker's son. It was her father's doing—every bit of it. He never had any use for me, and

She appeared.

knowing that his daughter had irrevocably given her heart to me, was determined to end things between us with as little delay as possible."

Colin stretched an involuntary hand across the table and grasped that of our friend in a sympathetic pressure. "The wonder is that you've stood it," he said.

The waiter was clearing away the dishes, and I fancied I heard a suppressed groan from Sherwick. "It was hard enough on me," he said bitterly, "but think of the girl's position. Good Lord, think of the girl!"

We were a long time silent after that, sipping our benedictine and puffing purple towers of smoke ceilingward.

Presently Colin pulled out his watch.

"Oh, you mustn't think of leaving," I interposed briskly, "till you've met my wife. She'll be in any minute now. I want both of you to know her. I want her to know you!" I thought proudly of my peerless Dolores, wondering inwardly what my two friends would say then! Unutterably thankful that there had been no other for her—nor me; that we were, indeed, the Only Ones!

"We simply worship the air each other breathes," I went on fervently, "the things each other looks at——"

The musical swish of trailing silk cut in on my rhapsody, and the next instant she appeared, muffled up in furs to the aristocratic tips of her ears—priceless furs my doting old father, the Wall street veteran, had given her.

She came toward us with that perfect rhythmic grace that was a part of her, a hand outstretched to each of them as they rose to receive my introduction. On her lips was the adorable smile born of their matchlessness.

And then something very funny happened. My wife commenced to laugh in a very much amused fashion, while Colin and Sherwick outdid one another blushing. Dolores was the first to collect herself. "To think that we are old friends after all," she rippled. "I thought there was something familiar about your names when Dick told me you were here, although I couldn't exactly place you! But I'm delighted you're in New York, and I hope you are going to stay a long time—long enough for us to show you the best sort of a time and get better acquainted. All Dick's friends are mine," she added, with a quick glance in my direction. "Aren't they?" I nodded without speaking. When she looks at me that way, I shall always feel my heart go faster.

After a little desultory conversation, Colin and Sherwick took their departure, promising to call again on the following day.

When the door had closed behind them, I caught Dolores and pulled her down on my knee. "You made a great impression, old girl," I said, pinching the pink lobe of her ear. "I never saw Colin at such a loss for words in my life, and as for Sherwick——" I shook my head.

Dolores sealed my lips with one of her tiny, fleeting kisses. "They are both just lovely," she said, "and we must do everything—fix up all sorts of jolly larks and things; box parties—then there's the horse show too." She took me by the cheeks and looked down into my eyes with one of her glances. My arms went suddenly about her, and in the instant of transport that followed, how intense, how infinite was my joy that there had been no other for me—for her!

Dolores went to the matinee and I to my club. The next morning we sent notes to Colin and Sherwick, only to learn that both of them had been called away quite unexpectedly. This was a singular coincidence, and neither of us could understand it. But what seemed a still more singular coincidence—at least to me—was that we received invitations to the weddings of both within the year.

REWARD NOT GREAT ENOUGH.

Drummer Was a Real Hero, But for Once Only.

"Yes, the papers referred to me as a hero," said the drummer on crutches, "and I suppose I was and am one, but I don't care to go through it again. The cash reward is too small."

"So you were a hero for cash?" was asked.

"Well, I didn't set out to be, but it came to that. I was loafing around a town in Illinois when a horse ran away with two women. He was making for an open sewer when I jumped in and grabbed him and was dragged over a brick pile and through the mud and had a leg broken and a shoulder dislocated. I saved the women, one of whom was young, rich and handsome, and who ought to have been grateful and married me, but who visited me in the hospital and looked down upon my bed of pain to say:

"'Poor fellow! If it hadn't been for you we should surely have been killed and I want you to know how thankful we are and how much we admire your action.'

"And then what happened?" was asked, as the drummer seemed to have got through.

"And then she left a 50-cent piece on the pillow and walked out and I don't suppose I shall ever see her again in my life!"

World Full of Stoten Bottles.

Yet the business world is full of men who "stand still." It is full of men who have given up the struggle for success long before it really began. The road ahead looked hard, so they sat down where they were, and have remained there. Others have not "bothered" to improve themselves with a view to self advancement. Their duties are easy and they make money enough to live comfortably. Why should they trouble about the future?

But the most unfortunate of them all is the man who was "going to do something in a while." He is the most numerous, also of the men who are in a rut. Always he is going to strike out after something better than he has; always the future holds promises to him. But these promises, he soon discovers, are only valid to the man who acts.—Chicago Tribune.

Pussy Willows.

A group of shining brown buds, on a leafless tree,
Sway, little brown buds, sway.
Do not heed the north wind, nor the teasing breeze—
They will pass with dying day.

A myriad of white heads peeping from the buds—
Peep, little white heads, peep.
A gentle rain is falling—open wide your hearts
And forth from your cradles creep.

The willow trees a'glisten, with dancing pussies gay—
Yes, little pussies—glisten.
The world begins to sparkle with the glow of early Spring—
To the music of her voice, dears,—listen.

A million little pussies in coats of silver fur,
Up in the branches swinging.
The naughty sun is peeping—ah—now he's stole a kiss—
And the pussy willows all are singing.
—Agnes Lockhart Hughes, in Recreation.

No New-fangled Disease for Her.

A certain widow who lives in New York State is very desirous of having her Congressman use his influence in securing a pension for her.

The member received a letter from this constituent several days ago again calling attention to the fact that she wants recognition. At the end of the letter there was this indignant paragraph:

"I want you to know that my husband died of regular, old-fashioned consumption, contracted in the service. There is somebody writing to the Pension Office trying to keep me from getting the pension, who says John died of tuberculosis."

Undertaker Talk.

Winston Churchill, the novelist, was talking about awkward and unusual forms of expression.

"In Concord, the other day," he said, "I heard an undertaker's speech that seemed to me extremely awkward and unusual.

"It was at a funeral, a funeral in a private house, and the officiating clergyman was just about to begin his address, when the undertaker tiptoed up to him, and said in a hoarse whisper:

"'Excuse me, doctor, but the corpse's brother wishes to speak to you.'"

TASTE TELLS ONE LITTLE.

Unassisted by Sense of Smell, Onions and Potatoes Are Alike.

"Do you really think that you can distinguish the tastes of potatoes and onions?" was the unusual question that Prof. Burtis Burr Breese asked his psychology class at the University of Cincinnati the other morning.

"I have yet to see the individual who could tell them apart when they were reduced to the same consistency and when the sense of taste only was used."

At this point Miss Luella Latta, a member of the class, showed some evidences of doubting, and the professor asked her if she would not exhibit to the class exactly how discriminating her sense of taste was.

He explained that he did not have the potatoes and onions on hand, but that he had something far more decided in its taste and quite as familiar to most people.

Then Miss Latta was asked to step up to the rostrum and when she was seated Prof. Breese told her that she must not breathe through her nose—that is, she must rely altogether on the taste and that he was certain she would be unable to distinguish the three things that he then proceeded to give her separately.

She failed, quite as the professor predicted, and he then told the class that Miss Latta had not been able to tell wintergreen from peppermint or peppermint from cloves.

"In fact," he said, "none of you can tell the difference simply by the sense of taste. The taste is aided greatly by the sense of smell. All you really taste is sweet and sour, salt and bitter."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

LIFTS MEN OUT OF RUTS.

Merchant's System Gets Work from His Employes.

A well known employer, whose force is one of the largest in the country, has a system of "weeding out dead timber" among his employes. This man is a philanthropist. He helps more men to find themselves, possibly, than any dozen training schools. His system is philanthropy elevated to the highest plane. When he notices that a man begins to show signs that he is falling into a rut at one kind of work he promptly changes him to some other kind of employment. If there also his disposition is to become mechanical in his work, he is shifted again. Two or three changes will either put him in a place where he can expend his energy to the best advantage of himself and the house, or show decisively that his sphere of activity, if he has any, is somewhere else. Then he is discharged.

"I absolutely will not have men in my employe who fall into a rut," is the way this employer puts it. "I don't want machines in my office. I want men who know enough to improve themselves as the years go on, and who are progressive enough to be just a little ahead of their jobs, so that if I need a man to fill the position 'just ahead' I will have a man to take and promote. The man who stands still is a detriment to any business."

Present of Gold and Silver Coffin.

The anniversary of Pir Bismillah Shah, near Victoria Terminus, Bombay, having taken place recently, Mr. Haridas Valji, who has keen regard and great esteem for the said Pir, has presented to the Durgha of this Pir a coffin made of gold and silver, with some epitaphs engraved on it, and valued at 3,000 rupees. The coffin is indeed beautifully made and the engravings in gold have added much to its high workmanship.

The coffin was brought out of the residence of Maulvi Sayed Zaminul Abedin Rafai and Mutavallees of the Durgha at Jail Road at about 7 a. m., to take it to the Durgha at Victoria Terminus. The procession left for the Durgha at 8 a. m. with the recitation of Maulud. While passing through the Mussulman thoroughfares flowers were thrown on the bier by the Mussulmen. The procession reached the Durgha at 9:30 a. m., where after due ceremony the coffin was placed. After distributing sweetmeats the procession dispersed. Distribution of flowers and sweetmeats and a vote of thanks to Mr. Haridas and those present concluded the meeting.—Bombay Cosmopolitan Review.

Beyond.

Never a word is said,
But it troubles in the air,
And the truant voice has sped
To vibrate everywhere;
And perhaps far off in eternal years
The echo may ring upon our ears.

Never are kinds acts done,
To wipe the weeping eyes,
But, like flashes of the sun,
They signal to the skies;
And up above the angels read
How we have helped the sorer need.

Never a day is given
But it tones the after-years,
And it carries up to Heaven
Its sunshine or its tears;
While the to-morrows stand and wait
The silent mutes by the outer gait.

There is no end to the sky,
And the stars are everywhere;
And time it eternity,
And here is over there;
For the common deeds of the common day
Are ringing the bells in the far away.
—Henry Burton.

He Didn't Smoke.

Several of the villagers were seated around the stove in the general store at Selkirk yesterday afternoon when Coroner Ray dropped in on his way back from a call just below the village. The Coroner invited all hands to have a good cigar and only one of those present failed to respond.

"Don't you smoke?" queried the Coroner.

"I reckon not," was the reply.

"Well, have something else," said the Coroner.

"Very well," said the tardy one, looking around, "give me two loaves of bread."—Albany Journal

NO JOY IN FORGETFULNESS

There was once a poor woman whose life had been such a bitter one that she wanted her memory taken away. He to whom she had given the love of her young heart had not fulfilled the promises of his youth; his weaknesses had developed into crimes, so that he was compelled to flee for his life; and the sons and daughters she had borne and brought up had repaid her care and kindness with neglect and abuse, and at last, one by one, had wandered far from her fireside. So the heart of the poor woman was broken, and she passed, a sad and desolate soul, down the dark valley of the shadow of death. She came at last to the dim river, and asked the boatman to take her over.

"This is the river of forgetfulness," said the boatman. "Will you stop and drink before you cross?"

The woman's face brightened and her voice was full of eager longing. "Yes," she said, "I will drink; I will forget then that my hopes have failed."

"You will forget that you ever hoped," replied the boatman.

The woman drew back; then she bent forward once more. "I will forget that I came to hate him so," she said

"You will forget that you ever loved him," came the response.

The words seemed to stir a faraway memory. There was a long pause. Then the woman leaned forward to drink.

"I will forget that my little ones left my arms. I will forget how I wept for them in the darkness when they did not return at night. I will forget that they lost the right path and wandered away, never to return to me."

"Yes," said the boatman, "you will forget that you ever pressed them to your bosom, forget that you ever felt the tiny fingers wandering caressingly over your face. You will forget the visions you saw, the fond hopes you cherished as you used to rock them to sleep at night."

The woman was not stooping by the river now; she had raised herself and was walking toward the boat.

"You may row me across," she said, "I shall not drink of the waters of forgetfulness."

Have you ever said, dear reader, in a moment of despair, "there is nothing in all my past to be thankful for?" Never say it again. Have you ever wished that you might drink of the waters of forgetfulness? Never wish it again.—A. B. Curtis.

Much Learned Through War

War is abhorrent, but it has at least one innocent use, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. It is an efficient educator in geography. War teaches this branch of education with more interest and thoroughness than the most accomplished professor in his classroom and, on the other hand, it is urged by many eminent military men that an accurate knowledge of geography is necessary for successful warfare.

The art of war and geography are in intimate association. The latter is called "the handmaid of tactics and strategy." So important is the relation of geographical education to war that the London Times has opened its columns to the discussion of the subject. One of its correspondents, in true British fashion, says that "to think imperially with any profit we must think geographically."

The technical importance of geographical knowledge in war and the importance of "thinking imperially" may not appeal to the American reader, but there can be no question as to the educational value of the dispatches and accompanying explanations chronicling the movements of armies on the war scene and describing more or less minutely regions and peoples of which the reader has had very limited and imperfect knowledge.

Recalling conflicts within easy recollection, the South African and the Spanish-American wars were great educators. No one who followed these wars closely, as gazetted by the newspapers, could have failed to learn much respecting Africa, Spain, Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico of which he was previously ignorant. The pending titanic struggle in Asia has produced a deluge of valuable information, geographical, political, social, respecting Russia, Japan and Manchuria, quite apart from the intensely dramatic features of the war.

The school books are always years behind that universal school master, the live newspaper. The mass of information and permanently useful intelligence presented in the voluminous war correspondence is one of the astonishing evidences of modern progress and of the development of the newspaper's function as a popular educator. The daily newspaper, faithful to its trust, is the world's best textbook in many lines.

Benefit in Short "Naps"

The majority of people take a meal of some kind between the hours of 12 and 2 daily, says the London Chronicle. With a number of persons this meal assumes the form of a substantial dinner, while with others it amounts to nothing more than a light luncheon. In either case, however, the repast requires to be digested, and this necessitates some modification of the activities of the brain, since neither that organ nor those concerned in the processes of digestion are capable of good work when an attempt is made to put forth their energies simultaneously.

A tendency to drowsiness, confusion of thought and inability to make any great mental effort are among the results of a diminished cerebral circulation. These feelings are, therefore, experienced by most persons after a meal, and they are the more pronounced in proportion to the greater amount of digestive energy expended.

Since brain work of good quality cannot be produced while the processes of digestion are in active operation, it is wise not to attempt it. It is never prudent to thwart the beneficent intentions of nature. Many persons struggle against the mental and physical lethargy that accompanies the earlier stages of the digestive act, apparently under the delusion that all time given to the important business of building up and repairing by their tissues is time wasted. So far from this being the case a well spent postprandial interval tends to the preservation and prolongation of life. If a tendency to drowsiness is felt sleep should be allowed to prevail, for the proverbial "forty winks" is justified of science. A ten or fifteen minutes' nap after a meal curiously enough will enable many a brainworker to arise refreshed who might have spent an hour or two in a vain and mentally confused struggle against the "drowsy god."

The Chosen Ones

That fellowship of genius, unconstrained
Of place or riches; nor its precincts gained
Of loud alarum; for a brazen gate
Thick-metaled, bids the wanderer await
Until the sacred password is approved
By Him who loveth art for art beloved.

Nor ever ringeth false upon His ear
That magic word that bids the gate swing clear.
The moated ditches close, the drawbridge fall.
The sentinels move harmless on the wall.
The feast be spread, the laureled wreath be wove.
For him who bears the signet-ring of Love.

Nor any soul discordant at the feast.
Not any greatest one or any least,
But all of common stature, having sipped
The cup whose golden sides have dripped and dripped
With the rare wine of Song, whose vineyards lie
Where the clear blue of the Parnassian sky
Dips down to earth to lift the souls of men
That fell from Heaven back to Heaven again.

And in that din and clamor I await
The message that He sends who guards the gate.
To bid me come within or bid me lay
My dreams aside and diligently stray
By field and stream and under the blue sky,
Seeking the truth afar with eager eye.

Through many a sleepless night and weary day
To serve with patience, suffer, learn, and pray.
Until I gain the Secret, and the gate
Shall be flung wide and those great souls await
To welcome me, who, like me, unafraid,
Untiring, patient, at the altar laid
Their offerings once and once and once again,
And once a hundred times, and more; 'till then
They learned that Patience was the word that bade
The gate swing wide and waiting souls be glad!
—New York Times.

When Silence Is Golden

The best of us talk too much. "The essence of power is reserve," said a man who knew.

Many a reputation has been built on silence. Many a one is spoiled through rushing prematurely and volubly into speech.

It is safe to be silent when your words would wound. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," says the old proverb, but one wants to be mighty sure one's friend needs the wounding and that we are qualified to administer it.

Keep still when your words will discourage. It is infinitely better to be dumb forever than to make one fellow-being less able to cope with life.

Keep still when your words will incite to anger or discomfort. An incredible amount of breath is used in the evil practice of trying to make our friends dislike their friends.

Never speak when what you have to say is merely for the purpose of exalting yourself.

Shut your lips with a key when you are inspired to babble incontinently of yourself—your ailments, accomplishments, relations, loves, hatreds, hopes and desires. It is only to the choice, rare friend that one may speak of these things without becoming a fool.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

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THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
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THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
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Is now given you to win a valuable prize. The terms are simple and easily understood. You pay $1 and get THE UNION, your BEST county paper, and "Madame" (which is the recognized organ of the WOMEN of America) for six months with one chance for a successful count. Or you pay $2.00 and get the same papers for a WHOLE year with THREE chances at the count. Any of our subscribers who are now paid in advance can come in and have their new subscription credited to them on our books. Don't delay, but send in your money and count. This golden opportunity only lasts until July 1st. The financial responsibility is shown by the reference to any bank in Indianapolis, Ind. tf

THIS IS ONE.

The following article from the Yellow Jacket hits in this county, particularly at the postoffice in Clanton. We again ask our subscribers to let us know AT ONCE when they don't receive THE UNION or any of the papers that they have subscribed for in connection with it:

"There are certain sections of the country where it seems impossible to have the Yellow Jacket delivered to our subscribers. We are in receipt of letters every day from parties saying that they only get a Yellow Jacket about every third or fourth issue. There should be no such trouble as this. The Y. J. is mailed promptly each issue to every subscriber on our list. Such irregularities as are reported to us is downright cussedness on the part of some one or ones who handle the mail. We have called the attention of the P. O. inspectors to some of these cases and we expect to go for others just as fast as we can locate the trouble."

THAT LOST HAT.

Verbena, June 10, '05.

To the Union:

My hat has been returned by Mr. W. H. Killingsworth, of Jemison, as per his letter of 9th inst. I freely accept all he says as true, holding him blameless in the premises.

Yours truly,
F. A. GULLEDGE.

So Mr. Gulledge has got his hat back, but Mr. Killingsworth tells us that the hat that belonged to him (Mr. K.) was a brand new one. Now the banner said that the hat left in the place of Mr. Gulledge's was an "old greasy one." How do you reconcile these two statements, or is it just the banner man's usual way? The banner said last week that an examiner was at work on the county's books by petition of "well known citizens," that sounds like some of its campaign statements. A state examiner spent one day here examining the local bank, and no doubt there will be an overhauling of the county's accounts in the near future, but not by petition of any "well known citizens" in the banner ring. They don't want it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We've been mighty busy this week on other matters, and some letters lay over which will be published next week.

ROCKY MOUNT.

Children's day exercises were a grand success from start to finish. The music was the best ever heard at this place. Among the many beautiful pieces given by the class was the "Beautiful Golden Gate" anthem, "Does Jesus care?" Prof. Durham with his matchless voice sang two beautiful solos, "The Dream of Home" and "Shall I Meet You Up There?" The young ladies who presided at the organ were Misses Cassie Northcutt, Nettie Matthews, Cora Green and Bertha Durham. Among the many young ladies that spoke so beautifully were Misses Pearl Mitchell, Emma Lowery, Laura Robinson, Myrtle Sims, Minnie Martin, Fay Matthews, Cassie Northcutt, Ida Collum, Maudie Northcutt, Lelia Collum, Bessie Mitchell and Maggie Martin and many others whose names we haven't space to mention. Among the boys who had nice recitations were Clifton Green, Luther Glass, Arnie Matthews, John Thames, Dewey Northcutt and many others. In the afternoon Prof. Durham sang a lesson in "Revival Special," after which everybody stood up and sang "When the Roll is Called Up Yonder," then after prayer by J. M. Glass everybody went home, wishing that "Children's Day" came once a month instead of once a year.

J. B. N.

NOTES.

We were there also and enjoyed the day very much. The church could not hold half the people who were there, but those who could not get in dispersed around the grove. The behavior of all was perfect and nothing occurred to mar any one's enjoyment of the day. There was a good and plentiful dinner provided for all. As to ourselves personally we acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Northcutt for their kind hospitality. Pastor Carroll was everywhere and to his vigorous personality backed up by his community, Rocky Mount will owe the reputation of being one of the most orderly gathering places in our county. We wished to publish the entire program, with the names of all participating, but failed to get it. We were especially struck with the general improvement in the singing over last year. The music was very good indeed. Thanking you all for a pleasant day, I'll try to be with you next year if Providence permits.

EDITOR UNION.

STANTON.

Editor Union:

Farmers are getting along well with their crops. R. L. Barrett and wife visited friends near Kinchen last week. Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson had a visit from their son, who lives in Selma, last week. Will Cherry and wife spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore. J. C. goes past my house every Sunday and up the path, and I'd like to know where he goes to. I think W. K. Gentry never lived in stock law or he wouldn't say he wanted it. What does he make of himself, a doctor or lawyer or school teacher? We've got more in those professions now than money to support them. If Mr. Gentry lived in Dallas and had to water 5 cows every morning before he went to school, and carry that water a good way, too, he wouldn't be so anxious for stock law.

"WASH BOY."

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

A good rain and our farmers are all smiles. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Scott were in Clanton Friday and Monday. Oscar Bean and wife visited Clanton Saturday. Harvey Collins made a business trip to Clanton Saturday. Major and Lum Hayes went to Elmore county Friday on a visit to relatives returning Monday, and report a nice time. Rev. S. Smitherman filled his appointment at New Salem Saturday and Sunday. Children's Day service will be held at Cedar Grove Saturday before the first Sunday in July. A large attendance is looked for. J. W. Hayes robbed his bees on Saturday morning, and invited a number of friends to dinner. They all had a sweet good time.

NIM ROD.

CEDAR GROVE.

Children's Day service on the Saturday before the first Sunday in July. A large attendance is expected.

tf

MARS HILL.

Children's Day will be July 2d. A fine program to be rendered. Children's exercises in the morning and song service in the afternoon. Everybody cordially invited. Come with your baskets and let us enjoy the day together.

tf G. W. S.

MARS HILL NEWS.

Farmers are getting on nicely with their work. J. N. Scott is on a visit to his brother, O. P., Jr., who resides near Parkwood. O. P. Scott, Sr., was at Rocky Mount Sunday and reports the best he ever saw. Jemison B. B. team played our team Saturday afternoon, score 18 to 6 in favor of Scotland. Prof. R. E. Sessions made a very satisfactory umpire. Our S. S. is progressing nicely with an average attendance of 50 scholars. A. J. Scott went to Montevallo Saturday and sold a bale of cotton for 7 7-8 cents.

"DAD'S PLOW BOY."

BEAT 3.

Editor Union:

I notice a lot of letters in your paper concerning stock law, some of which seem to be founded on good reason and sound judgment, while others are to the contrary. I want to say to "Lonesome Joe" that I advocate stock law, and that I'm not asleep nor am I ready to move, and haven't had any bad dreams, but I believe that a man who saw (or says so) a cow carrying a tick to every ten hairs will have bad dreams if he hasn't had them already. "Lonesome Joe's" statement makes me think of the fellow who went squirrel hunting once and found (as he thought) a fox squirrel on a tree, and he shot at it, and shot at it until he'd fired 13 times; then he called a neighbor to come and help him kill the blamed squirrel, but when the neighbor came he couldn't see any squirrel, but discovered a tick on the hunter's eye brow. So I think that "Lonesome Joe" saw ticks that were not on the cow. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

"A TO Z."

THORSBY LETTER.

The work on the new depot is nearly completed and the carpenter will leave this week, the painters following them. Thorsby will have one of the best depots between Birmingham and Montgomery. Work on O. Schive's new residence is progressing fastly. Gust. Berlin also has a new residence in progress of construction. A carload of peaches left Wednesday afternoon for Chicago markets. Thorsby is surely coming to the front. Rev. Hautilius arrived last Thursday from the north with his family and has taken hold of the college and dormitory and we will have a good school next year. Rev. Hautilius preached at the Swedish church last Sunday. Rev. Hinson preached at the public school building to a large audience last Sunday. Miss Ada Nelson arrived from the north last week on the excursion. Mr. Guy Gerald visited Clanton last Monday. The game of ball between Thorsby and Jemison last Saturday was again forfeited to Thorsby 9 to 0, Jemison failing to appear. Thorsby plays Hubbard next Saturday at Thorsby. The Thorsby Lawn Tennis Club would like to arrange for games with other town tennis clubs. The many friends and scholars of Miss Anna Howard will be pleased to know that she is enjoying her trip in the north. She left Chicago for Milwaukee last Tuesday. Amy and Camille Winslow arrived in Thorsby last Friday from Marion, Ala., and we welcome them back again. Flowers are in full bloom at the carnation farm. Come and see them, as they have nothing to do with the case. If you want to have a good time (piece) call on Olaf Schive, our new jeweler. The shower Tuesday was very refreshing, but frightened many, as balls of fire played pranks at the Thorsby Inn and at J. A. Williams' residence, but no damage was done. Miss Carrie Mims is visiting at Chas. Robinson's this week. Parties desiring peaches who come to Thorsby can obtain them at A. M. Johnson's store. Carl Langville has a new machine for setting tires on all kinds of vehicles without removing the tires from the felloes. We are to have a mail route from Thorsby running west to Forsman's brick yard and Honeycutt's mill. The route will be twenty-five miles long and the question is "Who is to get it?" J. A. Williams, who recently met with a serious runaway accident, is improving. He returned last Monday from Birmingham, where he has been visiting friends.

CHATTERBOX.

PLEASANT GROVE.

The grass is almost destroyed at last, and crops are needing rain. W. E. Thomas attended church at Macedonia Sunday. Albert Jones and Misses Tillie, Franklin and Ellen Thomas went to Rocky Mount Sunday. The young people were entertained at Albert Patterson's Saturday evening with ice cream, etc. Rev. R M. Honeycutt filled his appointment at Center Hill Saturday and Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Merchant, of Bibb county, are visiting their son, Frank, of this place.

"OMEGA."

BETH SALEM.

Editor Union:

Just a few words on the stock law question. I certainly think that it is the wrong thing for the renter, because he'd have to pay a dollar a month for pasture, and at the end of the year give half of his crop and about all he'd have left would be a wife and six children and a yearling tick cow. I don't want Bro. Jones and the rest of the stock law opponents to get abashed at our "big buddy," Mr. Gentry, I expect he never got an education because he grew too big for his pants, and his father couldn't control him and he went off to work for himself, and it took all he could do to make a living, much less an education. Mr. Observer, please give your name, don't be a coward and stand behind the door. Come out and let me take a peep at you. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

Yours respectfully.
U. J. VINSON.

NOTICE.

The patrons of District No. 4 are called to meet at Lomax school house on Saturday, June 17, at 2 p. m. It is necessary that all patrons be present, as there are important matters to be attended to.

A. A. JACKSON,
Sec-Treas.

LOMAX.

Editor Union:

We have the grass about conquered. A. E. Teel and wife have a new comer. It's a girl. A. A. Jackson had the misfortune to lose a lot of cord wood by fire one day last week; loss estimated at $100.00. I don't like the principle "Lonesome Joe" advocates as to those that want stock law moving where it is. I think that those that are in favor of stock law have the same right to express themselves as do those that oppose it. No man should advocate such principles as "if you oppose what I advocate, you can go." This is the old principle of "rule or ruin." I have to see such in our paper. It is out of its place in THE UNION, which stands for FREE SPEECH, FREE BALLOT, MAJORITY RULE and "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none." If all the advocates of stock law were to leave this would be a most deserted community, as the advocates are in a large majority here. We don't want to see this county go backwards, but to see her press forward and enact such laws as would be best for the majority of her citizens, laws that would induce more good people to come here. We need more people to take more of the forest in cultivation, so let us be careful and not stand in the way of the upbuilding of our county.

"UNCLE NOAH."

See our $6,000.00 contest.

RANDOLPH.

Crops are needing rain. Mr. J. C. Harrison returned from Prattville Monday. Mrs. Alex Glasscock and Mrs. F. J. Fitts, of Hubbard, were in town last week en route to Ashby to visit V. L. Hubbard. Miss Evie Waldrup of Macedonia, was in town Saturday. Parties were here last week looking over Major Howison's land. They were originally from Sweden. They were contemplating settling a colony here. One man among them represented the would-be settlers among the Swedes. Asa Franklin, of Pleasant Grove, was a visitor Saturday. F. M. Merchant, of Eolin, passed through town Saturday. G. W. Gothard, of Mars Hill, was a welcome visitor Saturday. In thinking of our former commissioners we are pleased to note the spirit of true devotion to the people's interests manifested by ex-Commissioners Smitherman, Riggins and Pate. They were not office seekers, but honest men, and quietly withdrew from public service with honor. Such men the people can always depend on, and we are glad we have them. Success to the Union. We believe it is meeting with success.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

Anybody can count dots. Why don't you try for a Prize?

Randolph, Ala., June 12, 1905.

Editor Union:

With your permission I will give your readers a brief account of my recent visit to Chattanooga, Tenn. I left here on June 2nd to attend a "Bible students' convention" held in that city. I spent the first night pleasantly in Birmingham, where I met two young men formerly of Chilton, John and Wiley Logan. Next day we arrived in Chattanooga and found a beautiful city full of life and bustle. The convention was held in the city auditorium, East Ninth street, under the auspices of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, of Allegheny, Pa. The attendance was good. Nearly all the Southern States were represented. Also representatives from St. Louis, Ohio, Washington, D. C., and Vermont. The chief speaker was Mr. C. T. Russell, editor of "Zion's Watch Tower" and author of "Millennial Dawn." It was the grandest meeting I ever saw. We were particularly impressed with one lady from St. Louis. She had formerly been a member of the Catholic church. The singing was good. A lady from San Antonio presided at the instrument. First day was prayer and praise services and preaching by Mr. W. E. Van Amburgh, then a discourse at night from the chart of the ages by B. H. Barton, of Philadelphia.

Sunday preaching by W. H. Hay in the afternoon preaching by C. T. Russell, subject "The Oath-Bound Covenant to Abraham and His Seed." At night preaching by C. T. Russell, subject "Begotten of the Holy Spirit."

Monday praise service and question meeting. In the afternoon at the Walnut St. Christian church discourse by C. T. Russell, subject "Baptism." Then 18 men and women were baptized by immersion. The convention was glorious indeed.

JOHN S. WALDRUP.

Seedless apples, wireless telegraphs, and now they have discovered a brainless man in New York! If someone will now invent an acheless cucumber the halcyon days of the good old summer time will be all that they are cracked up to be by the poets, declares the Pathfinder.

The desire to better the lot of the working classes has caused Count Manassi of Terni to offer a prize for the invention of a durable and cheap material which would serve as a substitute for leather in boots and shoes, says the Frankfort Schuhmarkt. The Count has opened a subscription.

A darning machine, one which will in ten minutes cover a hole that an industrious woman could hardly fill in an hour, is a recently invented piece of labor-saving apparatus. Needle-less to say, it will encounter no opposition from the American housewives' union.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

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W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks

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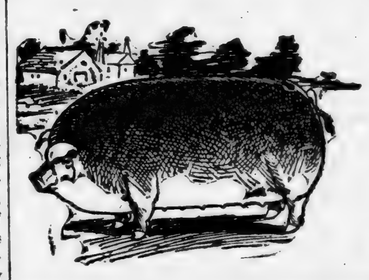
Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



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Clanton, - - - Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in Nov.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

L. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley, R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 1st Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 1st Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 1st Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Friday before the second Sunday; J. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. J. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—3rd Saturday, Clanton.

Commande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Tuesday on or before full moon, Clanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Cheronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. S.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

STORE, Cor. 20th Ave. and 7th St.

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Alabama.

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L. M. P. A.

...Marvin Lodge, of Thorsby—Second ...d fourth Saturdays.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT,

U. S. Department of Agriculture.—Weather Bureau.

W. C. Edler, Observer.

CLANTON, ALA.

Date.	Temperature High	Low	Rainfall
June 13	94	70	.00
June 8	93	60	.00
June 9	90	66	.00
June 10	90	66	.00
June 11	95	72	.00
June 12	96	69	.00
June 13	94	70	.00

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.,

Total receipts to June 14, '05, 7,476.
Price same date, 8 1-4c.
Total receipts season 1903-04, 6,648.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. M. Massey, of Pickens county, is visiting his father, A. D. Massey, near Clanton.

J. L. Baker and family went to Birmingham Saturday on a short visit to R. A. Hardy, a former Chiltonian.

'Squire J. J. McDowell and grandson, Zebedee, were in Clanton Saturday.

J. W. Varden was a pleasant visitor

T. W. Robbins was in Clanton Saturday.

W. J. Bean was in town Saturday

Prof. J. W. Moore returned from Montgomery Friday, where he had been attending the educational gathering.

The Misses Rosalie and Gertie May Moore are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thompson, who reside at Prattville.

"Buck" Arledge was in Clanton Saturday, accompanied by his wife and Miss Daly Miller. He says he has harvested his wheat and oats and is looking for a thresher.

J. R. Robinson was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

J. H. Ray and children, Zora May and David Horace, were in Clanton Monday.

J. T. Barrett and son were in town Monday.

G. W. Pate and son, Alonzo Melvin, were pleasant callers Monday.

Tax Collector Hubbard went to Montgomery Tuesday and made his final settlement with the State Auditor. Mr. Hubbard was the sixth to settle. That is he is ahead of 61 collectors in the state. Mighty good record he has, always in the front rank to pay up.

Dr. N. S. Johnston has been appointed local surgeon for the L. and N. railroad, which is a well merited compliment to his efficiency in his profession.

John W. Johnston, the Thorsby P. O robber, was sentenced to two years in the Atlanta penitentiary.

Attorney A. C. Smith spent several days in Sylacauga the past week. He says it's a live town, with plenty of public spirited men to help push the enterprise.

The County Commissioners adjourned Tuesday, after putting 8 days hard work on the taxes. See notice in this paper.

G. S. Gerald, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Monday and bought in a number of pieces of real estate that were sold for unpaid taxes by Collector Hubbard.

Judge L. H. Reynolds and Tax Collector Hubbard went to Montgomery Tuesday.

The "habeas corpus" proceedings in the Melton case came to a sudden end Friday, when the Def. Solicitor J. O. Middleton offered a motion to quash the writ on account of a number of defects in the petition. Judge Reynolds allowed Mr. Middleton's motion and dismissed the case.

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or in saw mill or planing mill, write

The Marbury Lumber Co.,
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MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Samuel Lockhart and Miss Maggie Lockhart.

COLORED.

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NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

FOR SALE.

A cow and calf, 3 head fine beef cattle, 8 or 10 mutton sheep. Prices reasonable.

JOHN S. DENNIS.
tf Beat 11.

Many would rather be in sin than out of style.

PRINCE FREDERICK WEDS

...Son of German Emperor Takes Duchess Cecilia as Bride.

CEREMONIES IN ROYAL CHAPEL

Royalty Gathers in Berlin to Do Honor to the Occasion—Ritual of the Lutheran Church Used—Description of the Services—Wedding Gown of the Bride an Elaborate Affair

Berlin, Germany.—Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were married by Dr. Dryander, the court chaplain, in the small chapel of the palace at 5 o'clock in the afternoon according to the ritual of the Lutheran Church, which is the same for a prince as for a subject.

About half of the 400 persons present were princes or special ambassadors of other countries with their aides-de-camp. Ambassador Tower was present as the extraordinary ambassador for the United States. Mrs. Tower was with him.

The other guests were the diplomats accredited to this court, the members of the Cabinet, generals and admirals. When Chancellor von Buelow took his place in the chapel he received the quiet congratulations of those about him on his elevation to princely rank by Emperor William.

Royalty Present.

After the other persons were in their places the visiting members of royal families entered. Especially distinguished among them were the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, representing Emperor Francis Joseph; the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Prince Henry, consort of the Queen of the Netherlands; the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, representing the King and Queen of Italy; Prince Arthur of Connaught, representing Great Britain; Prince and Princess Albert of Belgium, the Duke of Oporto, representing Portugal; Prince Ferdinand of Roumania and the Crown Princes of Denmark and of Greece. The junior members of the house of Hohenzollern followed, and finally came the Emperor and Empress.

Crown Prince Frederick William entered by a side door of the chapel and waited at the altar for the Duchess Cecilia, who, on the arm of her brother, the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and followed by ladies and gentlemen-in-waiting, had left her rooms in another part of the palace and passed through a long corridor hung with pictures illustrating the glory of the house of Hohenzollern, among them being battle scenes of the time of Frederick the Great and the coronation of Emperor William I. at Versailles.

The Wedding Gown.

The duchess wore a wonderful train of silver brocade made at Moscow and the gift of the Grand Duke Michael. It was borne by two pages.

The embroideries on the train, which was nearly fourteen feet in length and seven feet wide, were done after the designs of Professor Doepler in pink and silver. The corsage was cut low and trimmed with lace.

The veil was of old Brussels lace of great delicacy and beauty. She wore a tiara and the broad blue ribbon of the Grand Star of the Luisen Order, bestowed on her by the Emperor.

The Crown Prince wore the light blue uniform of a major of the First Foot Guards, with red and white facings. Across his breast was the light blue ribbon of the Wendische Crown, the highest decoration of the dukedom of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He also wore the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle.

The Services.

The service began with the cathedral choir, high up in the circular gallery around the dome of the chapel, singing in double quartet, "He Shall Give His Angels Charge."

It is the privilege of the pastor, according to the Lutheran rite, to read either one of the several admonitory addresses to the bridal couple or to make one of his own. Dr. Dryander elected to lay aside the book, taking as his subject the Book of Ruth, Chapter I., verses 16 and 17, beginning:

"For whither thou goest I will go."

Dr. Dryander spoke briefly on the beauty of love, the large responsibilities resting on the youthful pair, their need for the support of faith and spiritual vision. The pastor then asked His Imperial Highness if he took out of God's hand to have and to hold according to God's word and will Her Highness Cecilia.

The Crown Prince answered "Yes."

The same question was addressed to the duchess, with the additional question of "and obey," to which she also answered "Yes."

These were the only responses. The rings were then exchanged and the bride and groom knelt while Dr. Dryander read the liturgical prayer closing the ceremony, which had taken exactly twenty minutes.

HIGH PRICE FOR FIRST EDITION.

Big Offer For Discovery of Shakespeare's "Richard III." Refused.

London, England.—A copy of the first edition of Shakespeare's "Richard III.," only three copies of which are known to be extant, was discovered accidentally among a lot of old, unvalued books in a private house at Great Missenden. The Sothebys offered £800 to the woman owning the book, but she refused it. It has been insured for £1000 for exhibition.

Broke His Leg.

Plantersville, Ala.—James Russell, a young man, who runs the engine for Barnes & Snow at this place, in a play with some other young people at his boarding house fell while running and broke his leg between the ankle and knee, the most painful manner in which a limb can be broken. The accident broke up the game. He is resting quietly.

BABY SHOW.

The "Ladies' Aid" of the Methodist church will hold a "baby show" at the grove near Mrs. Phillips' residence on Second avenue on June 20th. The hours of exhibition are 4:30 to 5:30 p. m. Entries must not be over 3 years old. The prize will be a handsome gold ring, and the judges are to be two bachelors of uncertain age, whose names will not be given until the last moment in order to keep them from being tampered with. The Misses Willie Reynolds, Winnie Reynolds, Ruby Downs, Marie Campbelle, Jewel Campbelle, Glennie Eugene Evans and Emmett Matthews will have tickets for sale, bunch of tickets from these little ladies, and thereby help a good cause and incidentally see some good fun, and some mighty pretty babies.

tf.

LIBERTY HILL.

Rev. A. S. Swindall will preach at Liberty Hill church on the Saturday (June 17) before the third Sunday in June. Everybody come.

tf W. M. WOOD.

We are offering $6,000 in valuable prizes

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Commissioner's Court,
June Term, 1905.

By order of the court of County Commissioners, notice is hereby given that the book of assessment of taxes for Chilton county for the year 1905 has been prepared and is now on file in this office ready for inspection, and that the Court of County Commissioners will be in session on Monday, the 10th day of July, 1905, at the court house in Clanton for the purpose of examining said book and the Tax Assessors returns, and correcting any errors that may be found therein.

This June 14, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.

6-15-05 tf

We are offering 757 prizes to counters of the dots.

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It."

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E Watson, of Georgia, has begun the publication of a magazine?

You know who Mr. Watson is? He's the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of Tom Watson's Magazine was published Feb. 25. It is $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128-page magazine in America if you fail to subscribe. Now we will send you the magazine and THE UNION, your best county paper, for $1.50 per year for both. Don't delay with your subscriptions, but send them in at once. tf

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No 1.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

Notice, No. 26001.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 19, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on July 7, 1905, viz.: William L. Burnett, Homestead entry, No. 33807, for the N 1-2 of Ne 1-4, N 1-2 of Nw 1-4, Section 6, Tp. 23n R 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Moses Brewer, Richard M. Porter, James L. Burnett, Charles H. Lowery, all of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

5-25-04 6t

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf. T. M. Driver.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly**, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper and the **Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City**, both for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

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Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
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Mail orders promptly filled

E. M. PINCKARD & CO.
General Merchandise and Cotton Buyers
CLANTON, - - - - - ALABAMA.

The Want of Hospitality

By Charles Marshall.

WHEN the at home day is at an end, and the last hand-shake has been given, who has really benefited by these social observances? No one to whom a good meal would be a welcome boon has been fed; in fact, nobody has been fed at all. A little gossip has gone round, the shortcomings of the servants have been discussed, and the children compared. As each visitor leaves, little remarks have been dropped, probably regretted later—but the faults of our poorer relations are so temptingly patent to all the world. At an at home can any one say that the real hand of friendship is held out? No, the tendency is to acquaintance only. The limited time, the ceaseless comings and goings, preclude anything like friendship.

If there still remains with us the duty of taking an interest in those less blessed with worldly goods than ourselves, we have a vast field for hidden charity unconnected with any subscription list.

The exercise of a more extended and liberal hospitality toward friends who have not the means to enjoy little luxuries in their own homes would do much to lessen the enforced sordidness of the lives of many. I know that the constant appeals from so many large institutions naturally dwarf individual charity, yet without apparently curtailing these responses, and, indeed, without much self-denial, numberless gentlewomen who feel the bitter sting of poverty, but hide it so bravely, might thankfully accept the kindnesses proffered by those known to them, without losing their cherished independence.

The Professor's Repast.

Professor Brieger, of the Berlin medical institute, was busily at work in his laboratory, surrounded by a formidable array of chemical and bacteriological utensils. A distinguished foreign physician called upon him, and watched his absorbing labor with interest. The professor's attention seemed to be anxiously but still hopefully, concentrated on a vessel which was enveloped in smoke and steam. "Guess what I am boiling here in this pot," said the professor. The visitor began to enumerate the entire scale of micro-organism. "Micrococci?" "No." "Sonococci?" "No." "Spirochaete?" "No." "What then?" "Sausages," replied Brieger.

Russians Like Roosevelt.

London, Eng.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says:

"It is no exaggeration to say that President Roosevelt is the most popular man in Russia today. The president's rare insight, aided by the skill and tact of his ambassador, Mr. Meyer, enabled him to gauge the proper moment at which to offer advice which the initiator of The Hague peace conference could not refuse."

Dead at Age of 111.

Middlesburg, Ky.—Ben Holt, aged 111, born in North Carolina, and the oldest man in Kentucky, is dead at Webb's Cross Roads, Russell County. His progeny numbered over 600.

Begging in Jerusalem.

According to the American Hebrew, begging in Jerusalem "has been reduced to a fine art." Jews not only beg of travelers, but, getting the addresses of American Jews from reports of institutions, they send them not only begging letters, but articles of olive wood to be purchased. Lest there may be no response, they register these things, and wait for returns.

Theories of the Bayonet.

The real test of any theory is: Will it kill a man? We never know how close we are to the truth until we have a dead body as the result of our efforts to find the secret.

Burned With Carbolic Acid.

Birmingham, Ala.—The young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marsh Wimms, of Gate City, was burned about the face and throat with carbolic acid Monday. Several children were playing together and in some manner got hold of the drug. The children did not know the danger, and the Wimms child was told to drink the liquid. She did so, and was burned as stated. No serious results are feared.

Flood in Montana.

Livingston, Mont.—In ten minutes Saturday water destroyed $50,000 worth of property here. For three hours all the business district was flooded.

In Italy the value of land is considered to be thirty-four times the annual rental.

FITS Spermanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The latest Paris edict is that women must be thin.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Tokio is about fourteen hours ahead of New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The bayonet's importance is recognized all over the world to-day.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The microbe now flourishes mightily in the attention of the world.

MILK CRUST ON BABY

Lost All His Hair—Scratched Till Blood Ran—Grateful Mother Tells of His Cure by Cuticura For 75c.

"When our baby boy was three months old he had the milk crust very badly on his head, so that all the hair came out, and it itched so bad he would scratch until the blood ran. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. I applied the Cuticura and put a thin cap on his head, and before I had used half of the box it was entirely cured, his hair commenced to grow out nicely again, and he has had no return of the trouble. (Signed) Mrs. H. P. Holmes, Ashland, Or."

The largest island in the world is New Guinea, 306,000 square miles.

Cures Eczema, Itching Humors.

Especially for old, chronic cases take Botanic Blood Balm. It gives a healthy blood supply to the affected parts, heals all the sores, eruption scabs, scales; stops the awful itching and burning of eczema, swellings, suppurating, watery sores, etc. Druggists $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5.00, express prepaid. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

Siam is negotiating for a loan of $20,000,000 for internal improvements.

TWO OPEN LETTERS

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Mary Dimmick of Washington tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following letters, as they convincingly prove the claim we have so many times made in our columns that Mrs.

Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is fully qualified to give helpful advice to sick women. Read Mrs. Dimmick's letters.

Her first letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I have been a sufferer for the past eight years with a trouble which first originated from painful menstruation—the pains were excruciating, with inflammation and ulceration of the womb. The doctor says I must have an operation or I cannot live. I do not want to submit to an operation if I can possibly avoid it. Please help me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, Washington, D. C.

Her second letter;

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"You will remember my condition when I last wrote you, and that the doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I received your kind letter and followed your advice very carefully and am now entirely well. As my case was so serious it seems a miracle that I am cured. I know that I owe not only my health but my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to your advice. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I wish every suffering woman would read this letter and realize what you can do for them."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and East Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

How easy it was for Mrs. Dimmick to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and how little it cost her—a two-cent stamp. Yet how valuable was the reply! As Mrs. Dimmick says—it saved her life.

Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of just such letters as the above, and offers ailing women helpful advice.

View of King Leopold.

An American who has ample opportunity to observe King Leopold, of Belgium, describes him as "a man of extraordinary fine physique, an accomplished linguist, widely read and traveled and holding advanced liberal views in all matters pertaining to statecraft and social science. He had the prescience to see in the Congo section of Africa an opportunity to found a colony for the surplus population of the small state over which he rules, Belgium being the most densely populated of European countries."

Joke on Justin McCarthy.

In a recent article on political conditions in England Justin McCarthy quotes the expression "By the skin of his teeth," and parenthetically apologizes for using what he calls "such a vulgar expression." Humorous writers are enjoying a laugh at Mr. McCarthy's expense, calling his attention to the 19th chapter of Job. 20th verse, where he may find the words: "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

Alaska, Terra Incognito.

We scracely know Alaska as yet, not even the number of square miles of land and water surface. Of wholly unknown regions in the vast territory of nearly 578,000 square miles (estimated) there are three of considerable extent. The smallest embraces the great snow-covered St. Elias range, which, though but a short distance from tide water, is so inaccessible that practically nothing is known of its geography or geology. A second unexplored area lies adjacent to the Arctic coat and the international boundary, extending southward down 40,000 square miles. A third unexplored area lies in the northwestern part of the territory, which also includes about 10 000 square miles. The Kuskokwin basin embraces 15,000 miles of unexplored country.

The X-ray operators in the London hospital used to be injured occasionally by the rays, but nothing fresh has happened since the introduction of the X-ray shields a year ago. These shields are made of thick glass containing a high percentage of lead.

Railway Rate Legislation.

At the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Conductors, recently held at Portland, Oregon, resolutions were unanimously adopted voicing their sentiments as to the effect of proposed railway rate legislation on the 1,300,000 railroad employes, whom they in part represented. These resolutions "indorse the attitude of President Roosevelt in condemning secret rebates and other illegalities, and commend the attitude of the heads of American railways, who, with practical unanimity, have joined with the President on this question." They then respectfully point out to Congress the "inadvisability of legislation vesting in the hands of a commission power over railway rates, now lower by far in the United States than in any other country," because such regulation would "result in litigation and confusion and inevitably tend to an enforced reduction in rates, irrespective of the question of the ability of the railroads to stand the reduction, especially in view of the increased cost of their supplies and materials." They further protested against such power being given to the present Interstate Commission because "the proposed legislation is not in harmony with our idea of American jurisprudence, inasmuch as it contemplates that a single body shall have the right to investigate, indict, try, condemn and then enforce its decisions at the cost of the carriers, pending appeal, which is manifestly inequitable."

The conductors base their demand for only such legislation, if any, as would "secure and insure justice and equity and preserve equal rights to all parties concerned" on the ground that the low cost of transportation "is the result of the efficiency of American railway management and operation which have built up the country through constant improvement and development of territory, while at the same time recognition has been given to the value of intelligence among employes in contrast to foreign methods, where high freight rates and lowest wages to employes obtain."

In pressing their claim against legislation adverse to their interests, they point out the fact that "the freight rates of this country average only two per cent. of the cost of articles to the consumer, thus making the freight rate so insignificant a factor in the selling price that numerous standard articles are sold at the same price in all parts of the country."

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. M. W. STRYKER, PRESIDENT OF HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Subject: Service.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., occupied the pulpit of the Hanson Place M. E. Church in the absence of Dr. Locke, the pastor. He preached the following sermon on "Service:"

My text is that verse in the twelfth chapter of the epistle to the Romans in which the apostle says that there are some things hard to be understood which the unlearned and the unstable wrest to their own destruction. It is true that Satan often hides in the dark passages of God's word. It is also true that the hardest things to understand are not those that the intellect has to unravel and explain, but the things that concern the deeds. For my part, whoever else may have found it hard, I have not found the ninth chapter of Romans as hard as the twelfth. Even if I did not do it very well it was easier to think straight than it is to be good. It is a wonderful thing that, after all these mighty, reverberating words, that search the very heights and depths of the plan of God that make this letter so compact up to this point, it all broadens out in the most natural fashion into administrative matters. I notice that the thing about the twelfth chapter is that it does not say anything about what we must not do. It is always true that if you get light in darkness will go out. The way to keep our hearts empty of evil is to fill them up to the brim with good. We do not get the darkness out of this room with a broom, but with a match or a spark. Dr. Thomas Chalmers used to speak about the "expulsive power of the new affection." To many a man who never amounted to anything the honest, pure love of a true woman has been an incentive to him to make something of himself for her sake; and whenever the love of God comes into the human heart it drives out evil and seeks to clothe itself with living and loyal action; and if there is any one who thinks the deed is easy and the doctrine hard, that is not my experience.

I want to speak to-night upon this special admonition to service which Paul says is reasonable. God does not ask anything that is not rational. Christianity and Christian living can give account of themselves. There is nothing so silly as to be a sinner. It makes angels weep and devils laugh to see a man trying to serve God and himself. That man is walking north and south; it is a straddle. Now Paul says it is a reasonable service. He said, try it, put it to the proof, and he was an expert who had tried it for thirty years. I am going to take one special line of analogy. You have often heard it said of a man of intense activity that he was a "perfect steam engine," and that would be said more often if there were more men who were what they ought to be, "a perfect steam engine." I think there is a sermon in that, and I am going to try to get at it. You will help. You will think a great many things which I won't and preach a sermon to yourselves about being perfect steam engines. For our present purposes we will talk about that particular style of steam engine, the railway locomotive. America is doing a great business in making these, and wherever they are sent—Africa or South America or Asia, every one of them is a kind of missionary force, a living testimony of that force and skill which are resident in free mankind. The call now is loud and clear for Americans who shall be more committed to teach the world manhood. The tide of time is rising and sinew and muscle are called into the service of God. This is no time for limping or loitering.

Look out upon this world and see how God is compressing and packing it together. If we won't take our Gospel in the missionary ship, it shall go in the warship. Somehow men are going to be brought together. We are a conceited lot, we Americans, but we do not like to be told so. We have a good thing, and like to keep it. We say of the Chinese, "shut them out; put them aside." And perhaps of some others, also, "Don't let those good-for-nothing Russians, Poles and Italians come." Bless your heart! Your great grandfather or grandmother was nothing but an emigrant—mine was a Dutchman, at that. We are all the children of immigrants; we are all intruders on this continent. The only Americans are not now citizens, but live on pensions. We have stolen everything they had that was in sight. You had better not talk about that. God's plan is to keep the races of this world marching and moving. Yet, somehow, some cannot get it through their thick heads, their gold-plated heads, their noddles, hard with cruel ambitions and paltry pride, that when the Scripture says, "He made of one blood all nations," it means what it says. If you won't learn it by peace you will learn it by war; if you won't learn it in Bibles, you will learn it by bullets; if you won't learn it in packed Europe and Asia and go there, God will bring those people here. Let them come. I laugh at all this talk about checking immigration. King Canute might just as well have tried to throw back the waves with his mandate. In a certain sense it is proper to say that God is a mighty utilitarian. It is a great time for service; we need to wake up, it was nearly daylight, it is dawn, great things are coming. Therefore, I think that our churches, colleges, schools and homes ought to engage in the manufacture of locomotives.

That wonderful, intricate engine—who made it? Did a baby locomotive grow up into that great machine? You say it is evolution. Evolution describes the way a thing is made, but never made anything. The process of making is evolution. If you ask me if I believe God made this world by process, I say yes. That is the way He makes everything. When He makes anything that can grow He gives it a chance to grow. His plans are made and I don't care where He began! I care more for where He ends. You say it took a long while. Yes, the larger the pattern, the larger the plan. Our steam engine is a fine instance of evolution. It is man's creation and it represents his Creator's idea and intention. It is a wonderful epitome of mind working for an intended end; of a purpose perfected by thought. And your bodies? They just happened? The steam engine had to be made and you are an accident? A master mechanic and designer, he is a mere chance? Do not think it. Where is our reason? God is back of this adaptation, this mighty thing that we call life. Our purposes are the service. That is first.

And, second, your perfect steam engine is made with a purpose. The railroad company owns it. They employ an engineer to run it. Now in a sense it is his; it is his to use and control, but it is not his to sell. It is his to take care of and to get as much as he can out of, but in no other way. But if he takes a notion that he can run the whole road and ignore schedules and orders then very soon from him will be taken even that which he seemed to have. Now, we do not own our bodies—these engines. We are the engineers, but not the owners. My body is mine only in a relative sense. I am to give account for it. You say, "May not a man do what he will with his own?" Certainly, if you own anything. What is the engine for? To look at? No, for use. Is it made to be destroyed? If so it might just as well be made of wood and paint or a chromo engine. Some men are such they look like the real thing, but they do not act like it. You have seen a model engine under a glass case; that you wind up. The wheels go, but the engine does not. The wheels work easily because they don't touch the track. I have seen some men and I suppose there are some women, who are wound up with keys. The wheels buzz, but there is nothing done. There are people who sit in a theatre, and the tears run down their cheeks, and they think they are good because they can cry. They pay $1.50 for the privilege of weeping. We all know how we smooth ourselves when a tear comes. We feel penitent and say, "We are not so bad as we thought." It is a toy engine, the wheels go, but it does not advance. A perfect engine is meant to do something in the world, and so are we if coupled to the task that God gives us. Some people don't want to pull, they want to be pulled. You always see a dead engine in the middle of a train. Which end of the train do you like, the front or somewhere in the middle? God give us the front, with all its dangers and perils and joys.

Perfect engines get hold of the track. Orders come with lightning rapidity to the engineer, and they must be obeyed without question. The responsibility for the orders is not with him, his responsibility is to execute them. God can run this world, but He has put it into your hands to run yourself. When you stop at the end of the road you can be perfectly certain that if the passengers are too busy to take notice of you, you will not be forgotten by the manager. Well, I have mixed it. The engineer and the engine together—that is the way we are. We are the engines? Yes. We are engineers? Yes. I said at the outset, "You preach the sermon." I think there is a great analogy in it. I think there is a living parable for those who have eyes and ears. Respoisibility? Yes, lot's of it. But, then, who will shirk that? Danger? Plenty, but you are a man. Work? Yes, but that is all you are for. We are not made for nothing. Covet the place. Ride with hand on the throttle, making the best time, within safety, that a man can make. Ride right over the driving wheel. There is where the best men have always sat. Then, by and by, when this engine is worn out, you will get a better one.

Morbus Sabbaticus.

Morbus Sabbaticus, or Sunday sickness, a disease peculiar to church members. The attack comes on suddenly on every Sunday; no symptoms are felt on Saturday night; the patient sleeps well and wakes feeling well; eats a hearty breakfast, but about church time the attack comes on and continues until services are over for the morning. Then the patient feels easy and eats a hearty dinner. In the afternoon he feels much better, and is able to take a walk, talk about politics, and read the Sunday papers; he eats a hearty supper, but about church time he has another attack and stays at home. He retires early, sleeps well and wakes up Monday morning refreshed and able to go to work, and does not have any symptoms of the disease until the following Sunday. The peculiar features are as follows:

1. It always attacks members of the church.
2. It never makes it appearance except on the Sabbath.
3. The symptoms vary, but it never interferes with the sleep or appetite.
4. It never lasts more than twenty-four hours.
5. It generaly attacks the head of the family.
6. No physician is ever called.
7. It always proves fatal in the end—to the soul.
8. No remedy is known for it except prayer.
9. Religion is the only antidote.
10. It is becoming fearfully prevalent and is sweeping thousands every year prematurely to destruction.

A Hard Lesson.

Of all the lessons that humanity has to learn in life's school, the hardest is to learn to wait. Not to wait with folded hands, that claim life's prizes without previous effort, but, having struggled and crowded the slow years with trial, seeing no result such as effort seemed to warrant—nay, perhaps disaster instead—to stand firm at such a crisis of existence, to preserve one's poise and self-respect, not to lose hold or relax effort, is greatness, whether achieved by man or woman.—Reformed Church Record.

The Past a Guarantee For the Future.

If we would reassure our restless hearts that our future is in the hands of God we have but to scan our past. Can any man that is not altogether blind look over the way he has traversed without surprise and awe as he sees it marked everywhere by mysterious footprints of the living God? We thought we were going a way of our own, and all the time we have been on the King's highway.—J. E. McFadyen.

Looking For the Saviour.

Some people live looking within at their failures. Some live looking around at their hindrances. Some live looking for the Saviour—they face the sunny South.—Mark Guy Pearse.

Many would rather be in sin than out of style.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 18.

Subject: The Heavenly Home. Rev. xxii., 1-11—Golden Text, Rev. iii., 21—Memory Verses, 3-5—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The heavenly state (vs. 1-5). 1. "And." The first five verses complete the description of the new heaven and earth. The entire passage 21:1 to 22:5 should be read as one unbroken description. "He showed me" (R. V., It was the angel interpreter of 21:9, 17, who "showed" John this wonderful vision. "Pure river." This is evidently a reference to the garden of paradise, and the river by which it was watered. "Water of life." This is a familiar scriptural image. Living, pure water is everywhere the type of blessing (Psa. 36:8; 46:4; 105:41; Joel 3:18; John 7:37-39). "Proceeding," etc. The supply is exhaustless. Here is an unfailing fulness of love, joy and peace.

2. "Street of it." This refers to the city described in the preceding chapter. "Tree of life." The symbol of perpetual immortality. The heavenly paradise, like the paradise in Eden, has its river and tree of life. The tree of life is a favorite image of Solomon's wisdom; the fruit of the righteous, the fulfilled desire, the wholesome tongue, each is "a tree of life." What possibilities of blessing these figures shadow forth, who shall say? "Twelve manner of fruits." Rather, twelve fruitages, or fruit harvests. The idea is not that there were different species of fruits, but successive crops. "Leaves of the tree." The very leaves, in their fadeless beauty, are a universal guarantee that perfect health is the constant and everlasting blessing of the glorified state. "No more curse." As there shall be no more sinning against God, so there shall be no more curse of God upon the people, for they shall be all His servants and serve Him. 4. "Shall see His face." This is that "vision of God" of which theologians have much spoken, constituting the highest glory of heaven. See 1 Cor. 13:12; 1 John 3:2. "In their foreheads." Saints of God in this life often reflect the image of the heavenly in their countenances.

5. "No night there." John in his vision sees one eternal day. This is figurative language. Darkness is the emblem of sin, sorrow, pain and death; none of these will be found in heaven. "Giveth them light." The divine glory never dims. No revolving of the orb renders the opposite hemisphere dark. Who can anticipate what honors God may have awaiting the saints. "For ever and ever." "Unto the ages of the ages." R. V., margin. "Unto eternities of eternities."

II. God's sayings are true (vs. 6, 7). 6. "And." The visions which John saw are now ended. The remaining verses of the chapter are his epilogue. "He said." The interpreting angel (v. 1) here reaffirms the words of God (21:5). "These sayings." The utterances and revelations of this book. "Of the spirits of the prophets" (R. V.) The God who called and commissioned the prophets to reveal His word. "Shortly be done." There are many things in this book which, if taken literally, would intimate that the prophecies were to be fulfilled in a short time after their delivery. This would support the idea that they referred to those times in which the apostle lived, and to the disturbances which took place among the Jews and in the Roman empire. What they all mean, and when and how they are to be fulfilled, God in heaven alone knows! 7. "I come quickly." There is a difference of opinion as to what this coming refers: 1. Some think it refers to Christ's coming at the end of the world. 2. Others think it may refer to His coming in the gospel dispensation. 3. Christ comes to each of us at death, and in this sense His coming, at the longest, will be soon. "Blessed." Blessing and woe are dependent on the spirit in which the truths of this book are read and practiced.

III. God only is to be worshiped (vs. 8, 9). 8. "I John saw." The R. V. is better here. "John had placed his name in the title of his book (chap. 1:4, 9), and now at the close he names himself again, so that we might perfectly know that he, the Apostle John, had written this testimony as to the coming of Jesus Christ." "I fell down." Overwhelmed with wonder and reverence at the extraordinary revelations made to him, and filled with praise at the amazing blessedness God has prepared for His children, John felt the impulse of worship, and it may be that Barnes is right in his suggestion that the apostle "not improbably entertained some suspicion that it was the Redeemer Himself who had manifested Himself. There was the same attempt and refusal in chapter 19:10. This twice offered and refused worship is full of teaching. "Thy fellow servant." One bond of service unites angels and men; to be servants of God is the highest title they can attain; worship is for God alone. The words "worship God" are most emphatic; "to God give thy worship, and not to me."

IV. In the future world character is fixed (vs. 10, 11). 10. "Seal not the sayings." Isaiah (8:16; 30:8) and Daniel (8:26; 12:4, 9) were commanded to seal up their prophecies. Their prophecies related to far-distant times. John was directed not to seal up his predictions, but to leave them open so that a persecuted church might have access to them. 11. "He that is unjust." See R. V. The words contain that solemn lesson often taught in the Scriptures that we are fixing our own character every day we live and that, if judgment overtake us at the last, the result will be traceable to no arbitrary decree, but to the manner in which, as moral beings, we met the conditions of that moral system in which we have been placed.

KOZLOFF RESIGNS.

Liberal Governor of Moscow Gives Up the Office.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—It was reported that General Kozloff, Governor-General of Moscow, who was appointed to the post on April 27, has resigned.

To Be Extradited.

Judge Lafontaine, at Montreal, granted extradition to the United States for John F. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene.

KILLED IN DUEL

Hungarian Deputies Fight Over Political Quarrel.

Budapest, Hungary.—A duel with swords was fought between two deputies, Count Stefau Kiegevich and Kenez, of the People's party. It was the outcome of a quarrel in the Chamber of Deputies. Klegevich received a wound in the region of the heart, the latter being removed from the...

Berlin has 86,000 telephone stations.

The British war office has decided to allow the Irish Guards to visit cities of the United States in connection with its summer visit to Canada.

Nearly all the young camels that were sold for food during the recent famine in the Sudan were sold in the province of northern Nigeria.

Argentina is the largest country in South America. It is nearly seventeen states and nine territories. Its population is about 5,000,000.

There is to be a "Lewis and Clark day" at the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, the city whose name the first volumes of poetry published.

The imports from Panama into the United States in the year ending June 30, 1904, were valued at $..., while the exports from the United States to Panama were valued at $...

To Make a Cardinal.

At the next consistory the pope will make Braga, bishop of Peru, a cardinal in accordance with his special request. Braga will be the first South American cardinal.

Oldest Sunday Scholar.

Attending the parish church Sunday school at Crowhurst, England, is a widow named Mrs. White. She was born in 1828 and is at the present moment upon the register as a scholar.

As a result of the discovery of a fresh gold reef in Madagascar, shares of the French mining company interested in the island have made an extraordinary jump, and one shareholder is said to have made a fortune.

The largest library in the world is that of Paris. It contains upward of 2,000,000 printed books and 300,000 manuscripts. The British museum contains about 1,500,000 volumes and the imperial library of St. Petersburg about the same number.

The estimated average annual wheat yield of the United States is 600,000,000 bushels. The per capita consumption by the American people the largest wheat eaters of the world, is 6 bushels, making the total home consumption approximately 530,000,000 bushels.

College and Poverty.

A recent bulletin of the Massachusetts labor bureau shows that in Harvard, often called "a rich man's college," nearly 10 per cent. of the young men and nearly 11 per cent. of the young women are the children of poor, classed by statisticians as wage-earners. In Boston University, the great Methodist institution of New England, 35 per cent. of the students are sons and daughters of wage-workers. The record of Clark University is more remarkable. This is devoted entirely to post-graduate and research work—that is, to the kind of work which must wait long years for money returns. Yet nearly 57 per cent. of its students are from wage-earning families.

FEED YOUNG GIRLS.

Must Have Right Food While Growing.

Great care should be taken during the critical period when young girls are just merging into womanhood that the diet shall contain the right elements and nothing harmful.

At that age the body is being formed and if the right food is taken a sturdy character, both mentally and physically, will follow; on the other hand, if unhealthy cells may be built up, a condition slowly but surely developed that cannot be checked, may result in life long disease and even death.

"A young lady friend of mine," writes a Mich. girl, "was in poor health. Coffee began to disagree with her, and on my stomach also. Finally I was compelled to leave it entirely and was brought on the verge of nervous prostration, my muscles, and nerves all being affected.

"I tried to use Postum Cereal Food Coffee, found its effects very beneficial. I suffered from constipation, but in a short time I drank Postum I was relieved. I didn't fancy it. But I had it brewed right, and found it delicious in flavor and soothing to my stomach. I have many persons who have been benefited by its use that I personally know of. I had it brewed right, and found it delicious in flavor and soothing to my stomach. I have no words to express the gratitude I owe to Postum Food Coffee.

"In every respect it has been a wonderful improvement. My headaches, nervousness, pains in the side and back, all the disagreeable symptoms yielded to the use of Postum. My health is much better in the betterment of my condition; it seems to me I am much brighter. I am, in fact, in better health now than I ever was before, and I am sure I owe it to the use of Postum Food Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

GAS AND WATER.

...K AS NECESSARY AS THE OTHER?

...ens of Large Cities Say It Is.

...w York, June 13.—In the recent ...tion here about the price of gas, ...emand for lower rates was supported by the argument that every resident is as dependent upon a supply of gas as upon a supply of good water.

...has come to pass that the day laborer uses gas as his only fuel for cooking, because of economy, and the rich man uses gas on account of its convenience. Gas for lighting, with modern improvements in burners, is cheaper, better and more satisfactory than any other kind of light. Gas is sold at $1.00 per thousand cubic feet in large cities, and from that to as high as $2.00 in smaller towns.

...e consumer of gas in the country

Acetylene (pronounced a-set-a-lene) and each user makes his own gas and is independent of Gas and Electric companies. Acetylene is a more perfect illuminant than the gas sold by the big gas companies in the cities, and the cost to the smallest user is about the equivalent of city gas at 85 cents per thousand.

...cetylene is the modern artificial light, the latest addition to the many sensations that have become daily necessities.

...he light from an acetylene flame is clear, steady and brilliant, and in quality is only rivaled by the sun's rays. ...ater and a solid material known as ...cium Carbide are brought into contact, the immediate result is the making of this wonderful gas. The generation of acetylene is so simple that expert knowledge or even apparatus is not necessary to make it. If it is desired to use it for practical lighting, and to keep it for immediate use, then a small machine called an "Acetylene Generator" is employed. There are many responsible concerns making acetylene generators. In practice this gas is distributed in small pipes throughout houses, grounds or entire cities and towns in the same manner as ordinary city gas. Acetylene is the only satisfactory means of lighting isolated buildings located in the country or suburbs at a distance from city gas or electric plants.

If the wishes of the American people had prevailed, Fitzhugh Lee would have been buried in the Campo Santo at Arlington, and a stately shaft would have risen there to his memory. But his own desire has prevailed, very fittingly, thinks the Hartford Courant. Years ago, as we now learn, he told his family he wanted to be buried in the Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond when the time came and on one occasion at least he pointed out the very spot—near Jefferson Davis's grave—where he wished his grave to be made.

Several Atlantic liners arrived in New York harbor within a single day, bringing to our shores 12,000 immigrants. The New York newspapers say the new arrivals are a sturdy lot, and that few or none of them will be sent back. The steamship companies closely scrutinize applicants for passage on the other side, and few deportations, therefore, become necessary.

The construction of a navy, like any other experiment in the application of modern science and invention to any other department of the public service, was an experiment which involved great risk as well as great boldness in design and conception, and as history shows that Mr. White was the first officer of competent authority to inaugurate the system of instruction and armament which has placed our navy upon a plane of efficiency, proportioned to the number of its vessels, with the advanced navies, it seems but just that he should be accorded due credit for his work, the Louisville Courier-Journal declares.

As the question stands today the problem of turbine installation in time of war is vexing because of the variety of duties imposed by ordinary cruising and by the necessity in emergencies of a sudden rush. At the higher speeds turbine machinery is more economical in fuel, but at the lower speeds the coal advantage lifts with equal decision to the reciprocating type. This raises at once the tactical question whether the gain in maximum speed is more than equivalent to the greater steaming distance possible at the lower speed, the New York Herald points out.

In a brief resume of the comparative importance of meat eaters over vegetarians as a people the Farm and Live Stock Journal brings out the importance of the five stock growers, and says: The natural history of mankind, and the history of nations since time began, show that the meat eaters have always been the preponderating force in the advancement of the world, while the vegetarians have become weak, timid and irresolute, and incapable of protecting themselves from the aggressions of others.

A German woman has invented a new box or fireless stove for cooking. The natural sequence of the chopped food breakfast, grub and another step in the direction of the foodless meal, comments the New York Evening Telegram.

Ohio Republicans Meet.

Ohio Republicans met in State convention at Columbus.

KILLED IN DUEL.

Hungarian Deputies Fight Over P
ical Quarrel

Budapest, Hungary.—A duel
swords was fought between two M
to Count Stefan Kiegyevich and
Knight of the People's party. The
was the result of a heated deb
Kiegyevich is reported
and duel were
the latter being carried from the field.

Petrograd's (Russia) telephone
ing.

The Russian war office has
to purchase in the United States in co
with the summer visit to Cha

Nearly all the young native chil
on Southampton Island during a recen
the expedition to the upper Benue r
of northern Nigeria.

Argentina is the United State
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ten states and nine territories.
population is about 5,000,000.

There is to be a "Joaquin M
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Portland, the city where Mil
first volumes of poetry were
in.

The imports from Panama into
United States in the year ended J
1901, were valued at $440,744,
exports from the United State
Panama were valued at $979,724.

To Make a Cardinal.

At the next consistory the pope
make Braga, bishop of Petropolis
ordained in accordance with Bra
recent request. Braga will be
first South American cardinal.

Oldest Sunday Scholar.

Attending the parish church Sun
school at Crowhurst, England, is
widow named Mrs. White. She
born in 1828 and is at the present
student upon the register as a schola

As a result of the discovery of
rich gold reef in Madagascar
members of the French mining compa
interested in the island have made
extraordinary jump, and one sh
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The largest library in the world
that of Paris. It contains upward
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The estimated average annual w
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tion by the American people, the l
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bushels, making the total estim
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College and Poverty.

A recent bulletin of the Massa
labor bureau shows that in
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early 10 per cent. of the young
and nearly 11 per cent. of the y
women are the children of pe
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In Boston University, the lar
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FEED YOUNG GIRLS.

Must Have Right Food While Grow

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Postum Food Coffee." Name given
Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
"There's a Reason."

GAS AND WATER.

AS NECESSARY AS THE OTHER?

Users of Large Cities Say It Is.

New York, June 13.—In the recent
tion here about the price of gas,
demand for lower rates was sup-
ported by the argument that every resi-
dence is as dependent upon a supply of
gas as upon a supply of good water.
It is to pass that the day la-
bors only as his only fuel for
cooking, because of economy, and the
use of gas on account of its
ease for lighting, with
improvements in burners, is
more intense and more satisfactory
than any other kind of light. Gas
at $1 per thousand cubic feet
ranges from that to as high
in smaller towns.

The consumption of gas in the country
for acetylene (pronounced a-set-a-
leen) the user makes his own gas
and is independent of Gas and Electric
companies. Acetylene is a more per-
fect illuminant than the gas sold by
the companies in the cities, and
the smallest user is about
of city gas at 85 cents

In the modern artificial
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Atlantic liners arrived in
York harbor within a single
bringing to our shores 12,000 im-
grants. The New York newspa-
say the new arrivals are a sturdy
and that few or none of them will
sent back. The steamship com-
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portations therefore become neces-
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The construction of a navy, like
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of modern science and invention
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service was an experiment which
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ville Courier-Journal

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Ohio Republicans Meet.

Ohio Republicans met in State con-
[illegible] at Columbus.

TERRIBLE PENANCE OF NYEN-DE-KYI-BUK MONKS

Percival Landon, the Traveler, Tells of the Most Uncanny Thing He Saw in All Tibet.

Perhaps the most terrible penance suffered for religious reasons anywhere in the world is that of the monks of Nyen-de-kyi-buk, as described by Percival Landon in "The Opening of Tibet." These monks live in the ordinary manner during the novitiate; then they go into cells for a period of six months; then, after an interval, for three years and ninety-three days; later, for life.

And such a cell! "Almost on a level with the ground," says Mr. Landon, "there was an opening closed with a flat stone from behind. In front of this window was a ledge eighteen inches in width, with two basins beside it, one at each end. The abbot was attended by an acolyte who, by his master's orders, tapped three times sharply on the stone slab; we stood in the little courtyard in the sun, and watched that wicket with cold apprehension. I think, on the whole, it was the most uncanny thing I saw in all Tibet. After half a minute's pause the stone moved, or tried to move, but it came to rest again. Then very slowly and uncertainly it was pushed back and a black chasm was revealed. There was again a pause of thirty seconds, during which imagination ran riot, but I do not think that any other thing could have been as intensely pathetic as that we actually saw.

"A hand, muffled in a tightly wound piece of dirty cloth, for all the world like a stump of an arm, was painfully thrust up, and very weakly it felt along the slab. After a fruitless fumbling the hand slowly quivered back again into the darkness. A few moments later there was again an ineffectual effort, and then the stone slab moved noiselessly across the opening.

"Once a day water and an unleavened cake of flour is placed for the prisoner upon that slab, the signal is given and he may take it in. His diversion is over for the day, and in the darkness of his cell, where night and day, moon, sunset and the dawn are all alike, he—poor soul!—had thought that another day of his long penance was over."

WISE WORDS.

History fades; mythology endures.

Trust must either be accepted as absolute, or not at all.

He who can not rule himself has no right to condemn others.

Religion has triumphed only when it has remolded the desires.

Facts are obdurate, unplastic to the spirit's artistic, creative fingers.

A man is never so liable to fool himself as when trying to fool others.

The world's best work is done far from the haunts of gilded mediocrity.

There are none so lonesome as those who fail to keep abreast of the times.

Few men regret their evil deeds so much as the fear the consequences thereof.

To know when to let go is as essential to success as to know when to hold on.

O friend, never strike sail to a fear! Come into port greatly, or sail with God the seas.

He has not learned the lesson of life who does not every day surmount a fear.—Emerson.

The millennium will be with us when the best impulses of men shall also be their strongest.

The soul shows itself best in works of pure imagination, because it works there unimpeded by the limitations of fact.

You can help your fellow-men; you must help them; but the only way that you can help them is by being the noblest and the best man that it is possible for you to be.—Phillips Brooks.

There can be no real and abiding happiness without sacrifice. Our greatest joys do not result from our efforts toward self-gratification, but from a loving and spontaneous service to other lives. Joy comes not to him who seeks it for himself, but to him who seeks it for other people.

Success of Liquid Fuel.

A successful method has finally been invented for injecting liquid fuel into the furnaces of passenger boats. The fuel is brought under a pressure of from ten to twenty pounds to the square inch and evaporated by a somewhat modified "Kortings" burner, without use of steam. This apparatus works very satisfactorily, without noise and without the loss of fresh water. Formerly the liquid fuel was injected into the furnaces by means of a steam jet, making very great noise, a great inconvenience, annoying to the passengers and causing the loss of much fresh water in the form of steam. A suitable furnace arrangement, recently invented, also, guarantees proper and perfect burning of the fuel, so that very little smoke escapes from the funnel, steam is kept regularly at the same pressure during the voyage, and the boiler is kept at a uniform temperature, thus preventing much trouble from leakage and other damage.—Chicago Journal.

A Boy's Wit.

An English schoolmaster promised a crown (about $1.25) to any boy who should propound a riddle that the teacher could not answer. One and another tried, and at last one boy asked: "Why am I like the Prince of Wales?" The master puzzled his wits in vain, and finally was compelled to admit that he did not know. "Well," said the boy, "it's because I'm waiting for the crown."

Norse Legend.

According to a recent work on Norway, the scantiness of the soil in that country is explained by some of the country people as follows: At the creation of the world the angels whose duty it was to scatter the soil forgot Norway. Seeing this, the guardian angel of the land made complaints to the Creator. What was to be done? Impossible to restart the whole of the creation for the sake of Norway. "Come, my little angels," said he, "look carefully and perhaps you may find a little earth." The conscience-stricken angels swept the floor of heaven and the little dust they found they gathered in their draperies and scattered over the Norweigian rocks.

The Man Who Laughs.

Senator Depew recently gave utterance to this burst of philosophy: "The man who laughs is a doctor without a diploma. His face does more good in a sick room than a bushel of powders or a gallon of bitter draughts. People are always glad to see him. Their hands instinctively go out half way to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic who speaks in the groaning key. He laughs you out of your faults, while you never dream of being offended with him and you never know what a pleasant world you are living in until he points out the sunny streaks in its pathway."

Large Subterranean City.

The town of Epernay, France, is a vast subterranean city, the streets for miles and miles being hewn out of the solid chalk, flanked with piles of champagne of all blends and qualities. There is no light in this labyrinth of streets, crossings and turnings, except that which the spattering candles afford. All is dark and damp, with the thermometer down about zero. The largest champagne manufacturers in Epernay possess underground cellars which cover no less than forty-five acres and contain 5,000,000 bottles of wine.

Sultan Hates Darkness.

The Sultan of Turkey strenuously objects to darkness and his apartments in the palace and the surrounding gardens as well are flooded with light every night. He is read to sleep by a brother or favorite servant, and if he dreams an interpreter is summoned directly he awakes to explain the meaning of the dream to him.

Gift from a Stranger.

Mrs. C. Durga, of Bethel, Vt., has received $20,000 by the will of Alfred Lurte, of Liverpool, England, almost a total stranger. A few years ago, while Mr. Burte was visiting in Bethel, Mrs. Durga did some writing for him and would take no pay. She had not heard from him since.

Cheap Chinese Newspapers.

Chinese newspapers, owing to the cheap quality of paper used and to the low price of labor, both literary and mechanical, are issued at an extremely small figure. The price of the ordinary Shanghai journal is 4 cash or about 1-5 of a cent.

It is proposed to erect a tablet to Lord Bacon in Liverpool town hall in memory of the fact that he was once member of parliament for Liverpool.

THREE YEARS AFTER.

Eugene E. Lario, of 751 Twentieth avenue, ticket seller in the Union station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1899, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I was subject to severe attacks of backache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. Doan's Kidney Pills absolutely stopped my backache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

Ducks and Geese.

In raising ducks never keep anything but white feathered stock. The Pekin duck is the best and always brings the top of the market. With geese only the largest breeds should be kept. The Toulouse, African or any other large breed is all right, and it cost no more to raise a large bird than a small one. The market is never overstocked on large, fat geese.

The region between the Manchurian cities of Mukden and Simmintin has for centuries been notorious for brigandage. The brigands, however, allow anyone to travel in safety after paying a certain percentage of the goods carried in advance.

Czarvitch's Toys.

The Czarina has just given her little son his first toys, a couple of little manikins possessing the properties of the multiplying eggs and the nests of boxes long familiar to American children.

Great Britain has only 83,826 square miles.

His Health Was Wrecked, Pe-ru-na Gave New Life.

HON. JOHN TIGHE.

Assemblyman Tighe's letter should be read by every brain worker leading a strenuous life.

Hon. John Tighe, No. 98 Remsen St., Cohoes, N. Y., Member of Assembly from the Fourth District, Albany County, N. Y., writes as follows:

"Peruna has my hearty indorsement as a restorative tonic of superior merit. At times when I have been completely broken down from excess of work, so that my faculties seemed actually at a standstill, Peruna has acted as a healing restorer, starting the machinery of mind and body afresh with new life and energy.

"I recommend it to a man tired in mind and body as a tonic superior to anything I know of and well worthy serious consideration."—J. Tighe.

Excess of work, so common in our country, causes impaired nerves, leading to catarrh and catarrhal nervousness—a disease that is responsible for half of all nervous troubles.

Peruna cures this trouble because it cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

To better advertise the **South's Leading Business College,** four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal, is one of the finest flute players in the world.

A Farmer's Physician.

J. T. Porter, DeKalb county, writes: Am remote from medical aid, but I have a physician ever with me to check sudden attacks of the bowels in keeping Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial. Simply bents them all. Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c. bottle.

Ostrich farming in South Africa is a most profitable business.

Reduced Rates

to Niagara Falls. Tickets will be on sale June 17th, 18th and 19th, at One Fare (plus $1.00) for the round-trip with final limit of June 24th. Extension of limit may be had to July 14th, upon deposit of ticket and payment of $1.00.

Ask ticket agents for particulars, or J. C. Conn, D. P. A., Chattanooga. A. B. Freeman, T. P. A., Birmingham.

In Japan ships are loaded with coal by women and girls; but the work is made comparatively easy by putting the coal in small buckets which are passed on from one end of a line to the other.

Cologne has perhaps the best electric cab system in Europe. The operating cost per kilometer, everything included, is 5 cents. It is expected that electric automobiles will soon be an economic possibility.

Darning Machine Invented.

A darning machine, one which will in ten minutes cover a hole that an industrious woman could hardly fill in an hour, is a recently invented piece of labor-saving apparatus.

The fashion of blacking out the betting news in the newspapers on file in the public libraries is spreading in England.

Libby's

Natural Flavor

Food Products

The appetizing flavor and satisfying quality of LIBBY'S POTTED AND DEVILED MEATS is due to the skill of the Libby chefs and to the purity and strength of the ingredients used.

Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products

For Breakfast, Dinner and Supper.

Corned Beef Hash, Veal Loaf, Brisket Beef, Soups, Boneless Chicken, Vienna Sausage

They are ready to serve—Your Grocer has them

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

WINCHESTER

REPEATING SHOTGUNS

No matter how big the bird, no matter how heavy its plumage or swift its flight, you can bring it to bag with a long, strong, straight shooting Winchester Repeating Shotgun. Results are what count. They always give the best results in field, fowl or trap shooting, and are sold within reach of everybody's pocketbook.

FREE: Send name and address on a postal card for our large illustrated catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

HEADACHE

"My father had been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name." E. M. Dickson, 1129 Resiner St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 508

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Am. 24, 1905.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE ECONOMY BLUE

Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing

15 years on the market. Ask dealer, or we will send by mail package upon receipt of 10c. in stamps and your dealer's name.

BRIDGES-McDOWELL CO., Louisville, Ky.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort in every room—in dining room, sleeping room and all places where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat and will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS, 140 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bryant & Stratton

Business, Shorthand and Telegraphy College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole year. Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

Let Common Sense Decide

Do you honestly believe, that coffee sold loose (in bulk), exposed to dust, germs and insects, passing through many hands (some of them not over-clean), "blended," you don't know how or by whom, is fit for your use? Of course you don't. But

LION COFFEE

is another story. The green berries, selected by keen judges at the plantation, are skillfully roasted at our factories, where precautions you would not dream of are taken to secure perfect cleanliness, flavor, strength and uniformity.

From the time the coffee leaves the factory no hand touches it till it is opened in your kitchen.

This has made LION COFFEE the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES.

Millions of American Homes welcome LION COFFEE daily. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity. "Quality survives all opposition."

(Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package.)

(Save your Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

ARE YOU SICK?

Let a SAMPLE BOTTLE of CHECKERS HELP YOU to GET WELL!

Perhaps you have the most stubborn and fatal disease the doctors know about.

Perhaps you've suffered untold agony and daily torment.

Perhaps you are unable to look after your daily work, may be not well enough to give it a fraction of the time it needs.

Perhaps you're discouraged with life—never expect to get back your youthful vigor again—lost your ambition, take no interest in your business, no longer enjoy old pleasures, find home and friends less attractive. The above are the usual penalties of disease suffering.

Perhaps you've tried a dozen doctors and a dozen different medicines. Then given up with disgust. It's a common experience.

Do you expect to stop trying and risk the fatal end? Or are you still open for a positive cure? Your confidence, no doubt, has been shattered before by a dozen trials, but because you have grasped at straws in the past, will you refuse now to try a proven life preserver? Won't you bolster up your faith in human nature and try again? A positive cure depends on your answers.

Dr. Checkers, of Austria, gave his country the famous Checkers formula—this wonderful Medicine to be taken into the stomach, there to be absorbed by the blood—making the people new all over. Checkers is just beginning to be known in the U. S. It has cured thousands, it has cured wherever it has been tried. It is not a drug; it's like nothing you have ever tried—but it will cure you. It checks and stops the ravages of Consumption, it cures Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Nerve and Blood Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, La Grippe, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Indigestion, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Nervousness, General Debility and all known Female Complaints. We promise sufferers quick relief and a permanent cure. Good druggists have it—also the leading stores. Get a mammoth dollar bottle TO-DAY, you will forget it tomorrow.

If You Wish to try this Marvelous REMEDY FREE, write us and mention your disease

Checkers Medicine Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

A Great Combination Offer!

THE UNION and "MADAME" Offer You

$6,000.00 IN PRIZES

MADAME is a magazine for women who think and is the only magazine in the world endorsed by OVER THREE MILLION WOMEN, being adopted as the Official Organ of the National Council of Women. It is full of bright stories, clever articles on art, music, literature, with beautiful pictures galore.

TEST OF SKILL. This is not a lottery, guessing or estimating contest. It is absolutely a test of skill. There is no trick or deception about this, whatsoever. The dots are visible to the naked eye and can be counted. If you can count the dots correctly and give a good plan of counting them you should win. Your chance of winning is as good as any one's.

Money must accompany all subscriptions otherwise your count will not be registered. If you are now a subscriber to either paper your subscription will be extended.

If this map gets destroyed, another printed on heavy paper will be sent you upon receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage.

$50.00 IS OFFERED AS A SPECIAL PRIZE TO THOSE SENDING IN THREE COUNTS (SEE CONDITIONS)

A TOTAL OF 757 PRIZES

CONDITIONS—$1.00 pays for six months to MADAME and six months subscription to THE UNION and entitles you to 1 free count. $2 pays for one years subscription to Madame and one year's subscription to THE UNION and entitles you to three free counts and makes you eligible for the $50.00 prize given to winners of the first prize if they have three counts. See below.

$50.00 PRIZES—We believe every one should have three counts so they can have one on each side of what they think is correct, to be more sure to hit it. To encourage this we will give $50.00 extra to winners of first prizes if they have three counts. Remember if you have one count you get first prize ONLY, BUT IF YOU HAVE THREE COUNTS AND WIN YOU GET $50.00 EXTRA,

AWARDS will be made as follows: The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting dots.

JUDGES. The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of disinterested judges. The Hon. John W. Holtzman, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, is chairman of the Committee of Judges. We are bound our contests must be ABSOLUTELY FAIR.

OUR FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES—As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we refer to any bank or trust company in the city of Indianapolis. Our offer will be carried out to the letter

In the event of more than one person submitting the same plan and it being considered the best plan by the judges each person so tying will be asked to tell in fifty words how best to improve MADAME. The one making the best suggestion gets first prize, next best next, etc. UNDERSTAND THIS IS ONLY IN CASE OF TIE IN PLAN, WHICH IS NOT AT ALL LIKELY. No one connected with Madame or The Union will be allowed to compete. Contest closes July 1, 1905, but get your counts in at once. Anybody having THREE COUNTS entered may enter additional counts at 25c each. Be careful to give your plan of counting, as the best plan used will decide all ties.

PRIZES GUARANTEED—We will guarantee to give a prize worth one dollar at least, to every person who sends a correct count and $2.00 for a year's subscription to Madame and The Union.

LIST ON PRIZES

1st prize, Piano with mandolin guitar attachments, value...	$1,000
2nd prize, Piano.....	1,000
3rd prize, Diamond.....	250
4th prize, Diamond.....	125
5th prize, Solid Gold Watch..	50
Next 100 prizes, 100 beautiful Chatelaine Ladies' Watches.	1,500
Next 100 prizes, James Whit. Riley's works, 3 vol. $3.75 set	375
Next 100 prizes, 100 sets Shakspear's Com. Wks. 12 vol....	1,000
Two special prizes of $50 each, see conditions.....	100
Next 100 prizes, Marion Harlan Cook book, $2 each.....	200
Next 100 prizes, $1.50 book, latest fiction.....	150
Next 50 prizes, choice of any $1 Magazine.....	100
Next 100 prizes, Extension of 1 year's subscrip. to Madame	100
Next 100 prizes, Hand Pulled proof of the famous picture by Walter Tittle, entitled, "When Shepherd's Watched their Flocks by Night," $1.00 each.....	100
Total,	$6,000

THE DOTS—Good counters can coin dots into dollars. The contest will not last long. Make hay while the sun shines. There is fun in counting and money besides. Of course, you know how to count. Any child can count. The dots are puzzling because there are so many. That is why $6,000 in prizes will be given away free to the best counters. The better you count and plan, the better your chances for getting one of the 757 Prizes.

The more counts you register the surer you are of winning one of the big free prizes. Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25c each.

The list of prizes is large. They are worth working for. You have 757 chances. You are as likely as anybody to get first, but if you don't get first prize there are lots of other prizes worth having. It all depends upon you. If you can count and think up a good plan you are likely to win.

Money Must Accompany all Subscriptions

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Contest Department, The Union,
Clanton, Ala.

I enclose.....for...months subscription to MADAME and THE UNION, in accordance with your offer in The Union.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Are you taking Madame? (Yes or no)

MY COUNT ON DOTS:

Give your plan of counting on a separate sheet of paper with your name and address plainly written.

Address all letters, CONTEST DEPARTMENT, THE UNION, CLANTON, ALABAMA.

The Money-Getting Faculty The Meanest and Lowest Possessed by Man

By a Wall Street Banker.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S fortune is now a round half billion dollars and he is adding to the pile an income of $6,000,000 a month. Many people are grieving over John D's wealth, but as for us, we are not coveting a cent of it. Spring is coming, and we do not believe that the Standard Oil Co. is going to cvorner up the sunshine or the flowers or the million other beautiful things which are the common property of all those capable of enjoying them. What if the Standard does monopolize oil; it is a dirty, ill-smelling and totally unesthetic product anyway, and we ask very little odds of it. Daylight is far pleasanter, and cheaper.

Moreover, John D. cannot take a single kopeck of his money with him, and the property he has accumulated will ultimately be redistributed for the good of the world. The water in a mill-dam is of no use to the mill-owner except to turn his mill; he can't drink it up, and as fast as he makes use of it it escapes and goes on its way, making the earth blossom and eventually being taken up by the sun, to be showered down again on the thirsty soil for the benefit of the whole human family.

Wealth, in the same way, is of no value except for its potential power, and no matter how much a man has he can consume only a certain modicum of it himself, and the rest goes to enrich the whole world.

A successful business man who has made his pile said to us the other day: "The faculties required for money-getting are the meanest and lowest of those possessed by man." Why, then, covet wealth that is produced by such faculties; why not rather strive for those higher objects which have no price-mark attached to them, and which indeed are above valuation in dollars and cents.

Mr. Rockefeller can buy some things which the rest of us cannot, but on the other hand, all his money cannot procure some of the simple pleasures which are within the reach of the average mortal. As between the lot of a healthy tramp and Mr. Rockefeller's, for instance, we think the tramp has a little the better of it. As for us, we envy the tramp his freedom more than we do Mr. Rockefeller his money.—The Pathfinder.

The Coming American Type

By Edward Meyer.

I MAINTAIN that the typical American beauty (and therefore the beauty of the world) is a brunette. I shall try to go further and to prove by the following historical facts that the future American girl will be an extreme specimen of the brunette. In proof of this I shall cite history.

In the seventeenth century Christopher Meyer and his wife came from Palantinate, Prussia, and penetrated the untrod forests of Pennsylvania, where they built their log cabin home—the first touch of civilization in that region. Christopher Meyer was a blonde, of not extraordinary stature; so was his wife. They spread the glories of the New World among their friends across the sea. The result was the immediate emigration of hundreds of others to this new home, which Christopher Meyer namer "Muhlbach" (now Lancaster county, Pa.). The point I want to make here is that all these German pioneers were pronounced blondes, with blue eyes and flaxen hair. From that time down through the centuries this colony of first settlers has remained intact. They have been loyal to each other, and have never married into the different nationalities who came later. Now, here I want to emphasize point No. 2. It is this: My forefathers (Christopher Meyer was my direct ancestor) were all blondes. Today the sixth and seventh generations are nearly all extreme brunettes, with black hair end eyes. What has caused the change? Climate, say I, for one thing; secondly, freedom—freedom of mind and soul that has been working toward the ideal—namely, brunette type.

Another remarkable thing is this: Our race has grown in stature. My ancestor, Christopher Meyer, was a man of ordinary height, the present generation is a race of giants ranging from 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches in height. I myself being 6 feet 2 1-2 inches. This characteristic increase of height is noticeable throughout central Pennsylvania; all the boys and girls now growing up to manhood and womanhood are growing taller than their parents (on an average) and their complexion is darkening. I predict that the American girl of a hundred years from now will be a magnificent creation—about 6 feet in height, perfectly formed, with black hair, black eyes, a complexion almost Indian bronze in color, features strong, clean cut, classical—the most beautiful work of the Divinity since the Garden of Eden—and a brunette.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to persons who desire to locate in the South

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise

G. W. Freeman
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Thorsby Wine Co.
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Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
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Fine Line of Shoes.

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"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOE

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The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens

St. Petersburg in Line.

St. Petersburg.—The municipality of St. Petersburg has decided to give its adhesion to the address of Emperor Nicholas, adopted by the all-Russian congress at Moscow, and has appointed a number of its members to join the deputation from the Moscow congress which will present the address to the emperor.

Greenville Bank Fails.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Merchants and Planters bank, of Greenville, Miss., made an assignment, Dr. J. T. Atterbury, vice-president of the First National bank, of Greensville, being appointed as assignee. The failure of the bank, it is said, was due to drafts going to protest in New York. Depositors, it is asserted, will be paid in full.

Drinks Carbolic Acid By Mistake.

Atlanta, Ga.—Mrs. Ellis Markles, of 264 Auburn avenue, died at the Grady hospital as the result of drinking carbolic acid from a bottle which she supposed contained lime water. She had recently purchased both at the same time, and got the bottles mixed. She was 24 years old and leaves a husbnd and two small children.

Police Charge on Moscow Mob.

Moscow.—Police with drawn swords charged a mob of 2,000 workmen yesterday, wounding many of them. The workmen refused to disperse when ordered and the police fired blank revolver shots at them. The mob stood firm, however, and the police charged, shattering it. There were no further disturbances.

No Fines Remitted.

Anniston, Ala.—Mayor Thomas E. Kilby has an enviable record thus far in his administration compared with former mayors of Anniston, and of other cities. This record is the fact that since assuming the reins of government on April 13 not one fine imposed by the recorder has been remitted.

No Changes in Cabinet.

Paris, France.—Rumors to the effect that there would be a rearrangement of the cabinet have brought out an authoritative statement that the portfolios will remain as at present until Premier Rouvier finally decides whether to retain the foreign office portfolio for himself or hand it over to another minister, which decision will not be arrived at for several days

Assistant Postmaster Arrested.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Postoffice inspectors Thursday caused the arrest of Assistant Postmaster J. S. McConnell on a charge of rifling registered mail. The inspectors state that McConnell admitted extracting money orders. The office has been under investigation since last winter when the disappearance of money orders was first reported.

Sixteen were Hurt in Coal Mine.

Iverness, B. C.—Sixteen men and boys employed in the coal mine of the Iverness Railway and Mining Company here were injured Thursday by an explosion of powder about 500 feet down the slope. The physicians say all will recover.

Spreading Rails Cause Wreck.

Flint, Mich.—Fast through train No. 3 on the Grand Trunk railroad, bound for Chicago from the east was wrecked Thursday about ten miles east of here near Davidson, by spreading rails. No one was killed. Mrs. Cora Waltrous, of Roxbury, Mass., was, it is thought, fatally injured and ten others were less seriously hurt. Three coaches were ditched.

Japan Orders More Cars.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Japanese government has placed with a Pittsburg car building company an order for 900 box cars for early delivery. This is supplemental to the order for $1,000 box and gondola cars placed a few days ago.

Bank President Indicted.

St. Paul, Minn.—Thomas B. Clements, who was president of the defunct First National bank of Fairbault, Minn., was indicated by the United States grand jury on twenty-seven counts, alleging embezzlement, misappropriation of funds and the making of false entries in the bank's books.

The schoolgirl who got married because she could not do her arithmetic lessons showed she knew how to add one, observes the Chicago Post.

T

VOL. III.

TRIPLE HANGING

Decatur, Three Criminals Seen by Crowds are Sent Hence by Legal Rope

THE ROPE SLIPPED ON

Convicted Murderers of Miss [illegible] Both Protest Innocence, as Did Slayer of Officer Steele.

Decatur, Ala., John Collier [illegible]

[illegible] were hanged [illegible] for the murder of Miss [illegible] Will Jackson, [illegible] Sanders on [illegible] three white [illegible] and [illegible] Sanders [illegible] proclaimed [illegible] head, death being [illegible]

The [illegible] dropped on [illegible] Collier [illegible] caused to [illegible] Collier [illegible] Smith [illegible] "I am [illegible] God will cause [illegible] upon those people for my death [illegible] their professed fear [illegible] the last. Collier confessed [illegible] and prayed [illegible] being executed. Collier said [illegible] am going home to my God [illegible] no evidence on which [illegible] me." Rev. T. H. Hall [illegible] M. Robinson were their spiritual [illegible] Smith was led [illegible] affold by the assistance of [illegible] and when the drop fell the [illegible] pronounced his neck broken [illegible] with dead at 1:25 p. m.

The bodies of Smith and Collier [illegible] shipped to Tennessee for burial. [illegible] body was buried in the [illegible] field here. A large crowd was in town, assembled about the court house and jail. Just before the execution the crowd was ordered to leave the court yard, which they did. There was no trouble. The prisoners were accompanied here by troop D cavalry, of Birmingham. The company returned to Birmingham at 3 o'clock.

Was an Outrageous Crime.

The crime for which Collier and Smith were convicted was the most outrageous that has ever [illegible] the annals of the criminal records of Alabama's fair history. Miss Bessie Bloodworth was a young lady in the prime of young womanhood, popular, beautiful, highly educated, refined, and a charming woman who had all of those graces and charms that go to make up the womanhood of this land of the free and the home of the brave.

On the afternoon of January 21 of the present year Miss Bloodworth went to her father's store on Second avenue in Decatur, to carry her father's supper, as was her custom. It was about 6 o'clock. Leaving her father's store she crossed the street, going over to T. D. Wilkin's, where she telephoned to her mother, "I am coming home at once." As she passed out the door a little negro girl, who nurses for Mrs. Wilkinson, was sitting in the door. "Ain't you afraid to go home by yourself Miss Bessie?" said this girl. "Yes, it is rather late and rather dark," said Miss Bloodworth. This is perhaps the last words that ever came from her lips, unless she uttered a prayer thinking it might bring her assistance.

Failed to Reach Home.

At 8 o'clock Miss Bloodworth had failed to reach home. Her parents became uneasy and a search was at once instituted. About 10 o'clock that night the lifeless body of the young lady was found in an alley in the rear of Colonel Dick Adams' residence, within less than two blocks of the young lady's residence. Her body was covered with blood and mud, her clothing badly torn and cut by a most ugly character were found on her person.

Near by the scene of the crime was found a bloody stick of stove wood which gave the evidence of the three licks on the young ladys skull which caused her death. Lying near [illegible] was discovered to Miss Bloodworth's [illegible] was sprinkled over the face and bloody finger [illegible] and on the fence. Assistance [illegible] was absolutely necessary for the officers to work on.

[illegible] Collier one [illegible] got it up that Co[illegible] were guilty of this crime [illegible] a house whom in [illegible] of the crime [illegible] foot and all over the [illegible] of [illegible]

Important Discovery Made

[illegible] meantime, with Mr. Horton [illegible] on the case, B. M. Bloodworth, the father of the young lady, [illegible] his young son, was walking one afternoon in the vicinity of the mur-

Alabama
Directory.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABL
information furnished to part
who desire to locate in the Sou

A. M. Johnson
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J. J. STANLE
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERR
General Merchandise.

G. W. Freeman
SHOES. ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Toba
and Cigars.

Thorsby Winer
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Prop

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Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIS

E. H. Adams
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Fine Line of Shoes.

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General Merchandise.

"MOLINE" Farming Imp
ments and "FLORENCE
Wagons in stock at all
times.
J. K. ORR SHOE

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wisha
Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby In
G. C. Michelson, Prop
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & S
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGI

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 22 1905 NO. 13

TRIPLE HANGING

Decatur. Three Criminals. Seen by Crowds are Sent Hence by Legal Route.

ROPE SLIPPED ON SMITH.

Murderers of Miss Blood Protest Innocence, as Did Slayer of Officer Steele.

John Collier and were hanged Friday of Miss Belle Blood- Jackson was hanged Sanitary Officer E were placed on 1:58. The drop fell at 1:10 the attend- pronounced Collier and death being due to

rope on Smith's neck to the balcony. Upon leaving the "I am free. I am cause vengeance to people for my death.' their innocence her confessed religion considerably be Collier said: to my God; they on which to con Rev. T. H. Hem and Rev. were their spiritual Smith was led back to the by the assistance of the three and when the drop fell the doc- pronounced his neck broken and dead at 1:25 p. m.

The bodies of Smith and Collier were shipped to Tennessee for burial. Jackson's body was buried in the jail yard. A large crowd was town, assembled about the court house and jail. Just before the exe- cution the crowd was ordered to leave the court yard, which they did. There was no trouble. The prisoners were accompanied here by troop D. cavalry of Birmingham. The com- pany returned to Birmingham at 3 o'clock.

Was an Outrageous Crime.

The crime for which Collier and Jackson were convicted was the most brutal that has ever blotted the criminal records of Ala- bama's history. Miss Belle Blood- worth, a young lady in the prime of womanhood, popular, beau- tiful, educated, refined, and a host of friends who had all of those graces of character that go to make the noblest type of this land of the free and home of the brave.

On the afternoon of January 21 Miss Bloodworth left her father's store on Second avenue, as was her custom, at 6 o'clock. Leaving the store she crossed the street over to T. D. Wilkin- son's and telephoned to her mother "I am coming home at once." Stepping out the door a little Jackson accosted Mrs. Wil- liamson standing in the door. "Are you afraid to go home by yourself Belle?" said this girl. "You are late and rather timid, Miss Bloodworth. This is among the last words that ever came from her lips, unless she uttered a prayer that might bring her as- sistance.

Failed to Reach Home.

When Miss Bloodworth had failed to reach home. Her parents became alarmed and a search was at once instituted. About 10 o'clock that night the lifeless body of the young lady was found in an alley in the rear of Dick Adams' resi- dence, less than two blocks from the lady's residence. Her head was covered with blood and her clothing badly torn and cuts of a horrible character were found on her person.

The scene of the crime was marked by a stick of stove wood and other evidence of the three fiendish men left the lady's skull which was crushed. Lying near by was a handkerchief belonging to Miss Bloodworth with blood spattered over the same and finger marks were plainly visible. Aside from this there was nothing for the officers to work on.

Some time during the day in his own mind Collier and Smith had planned the crime. He spoke to no one that he thought knew of the contemplated crime. This negro was well known all over the state of Alabama.

Important Discovery Made.

It was not until after the trial, while Mr. Heflin was preparing the case, B. M. Blood- worth, a brother of the young lady, whose home was walking one day in the vicinity of the mur- der when the lad discovered some- thing in a sink hole near by. Calling his father's attention to the matter the case was investigated and it was found that the object in the sink hole was a pair of bloody overalls. Upon examination it was found that the pockets of the overalls contained a small note book, bearing John Col- lier's name. Mr. Heflin caused the arrest of Collier. Collier was taken to a private office in the Morgan County National Bank building, where he was accused of the crime. Collier broke down when accused of the crime and said Harvey Smith was the guilty man, as Smith had told him that he had killed the young lady. Smith was then arrested, but would not talk.

Harvey Smith was convicted on May 3. John Collier was convicted on May 4. Will Jackson was convict- ed on May 5 and all three were sen- tenced on May 6—the date of the hanging being fixed at June 16th.

The evidence against these negroes although mostly circumstantial, was most conclusive. The strongest evi dence against Smith, and in a sense against Collier as well, was given by the 14-year-old son of Harvey Smith. He told how he went down town with his father that night and told their every movement until the time when they were in the store of T. D. Wilkinson while Miss Blood- worth was telephoning. He said his father was there, that John Collier was also there, that John Collier pre ceded the young lady when she left the store and that Smith followed her.

This boy also testified that he went home early that night and that his father came home late and was "blow- ing" when he came in.

Calf is Blown Over Fence Unhurt.

Girard, Ala.—Girard has been vis- ited by two severe rain, electrical and wind storms within the past two days, the second occurring early Friday morning. A good deal of damage was done in both Girard and Phenix City. Several houses were struck by lightning, many houses were blown down and several persons had narrow escapes from serious injury if not death.

A calf a year old was blown from one lot to another, over a fence, with out being hurt. Lightning played a number of queer freaks. The resi dence of Mr. Coursen ignited in two places, but was extinguished. Mrs Coursen was knocked down by the lightning, but got up and pluckily went about the work of extinguishing the fire.

Sentenced to Hang.

Birmingham, Ala.—In the criminal court Thursday Wesley Hale, a negro charged with the murder of Edward G. Almon, a young brakeman on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, at Oxmoor, several months ago, was tried and convicted, his punishment being fixed at death.

No Sympathetic Strike.

Birmingham, Ala.—W. R. Fairley Alabama member of the United Mine Workers of America, has announced that the rumors that there would be a sympathetic strike among the min ers working for the commercial coal companies was without ground. The scale committee of the convention made its report and the scale to be presented to the joint meeting of min- ers and operators has been adopted As is customary, the contents of the scale committee's report are usually kept quiet until presented to the joint meeting of miners and operators.

Will Maxwell Killed.

Adamsville, Ala.—Will Maxwell, a white man, was shot and killed by Marshal E. L. Taylor, of Adamsville late Thursday afternoon. About 6 o'clock the following telegram was sent to the sheriff's office by Marshal Taylor:

"I have shot and killed Will Max well. Have notified Deputy Sheriff Abernathy. Will give up at anytime."

Engineer Is Killed.

Mobile, Ala.—L. L. Pierce, of this city, in charge of a Louisville and Nashville wrecker, was instantly kill- ed Thursday by the overturning of the engine at Magazine Point, a few miles out of this city, while en route to clear the track near Pollard, Ala., where a Louisville and Nashville passenger train was wrecked without fatality.

Alabama at Departments.

Washington, D. C.—The salary of the postmaster at New Decatur has been increased from $1,900 to $2,000. Thos. J. Summerford is appointed postmaster at Fayette, Geneva county, vice H. A. Smith, resigned.

Rural routes ordered established August 15: Florence, Lauderdale county, route 7, population 500, houses 120; Loco, Fayette county, route 1, population 448, houses 124; Ripley, Limestone county, route 1, population 550, houses 127, Thorsby, Chilton coun- ty, route 1, populattion 428, houses 102.

ANOTHER WRECK

In Maryland Saturday Which is One of the Worst of the Season.

THIRTY KILLED AND INJURED.

Fatalities and Injuries Confined to Members of the Working Crew Returning Home.

Baltimore, Md.—At least eighteen persons are believed to have been killed and a score of more injured in a wreck on the Western Maryland railroad near Patapsco, a small sta- tion between Westminster and Finks- burg, Saturday evening. The fatali- ties and injuries were to the crews of the engine and to the workmen em- ployed by the railroad. Passenger train No. 5, westbound, was running at a high rate of speed when at the point named it crashed into a double- headed freight running east. All three of the engines were reduced to scrap iron, the express and baggage cars were smashed and a number of the freight cars were splintered. The pas- senger coaches sustained little injury, and almost without exception their oc cupants escaped with nothing worse than a bad shading up.

Had Been Clearing Away Wreck.

The workmen employed by the rail- road had been repairing the damages caused by a small freight wreck at Mount Hope station, near this city. They were on their way to their homes in small towns along the Western Maryland to spend Sunday. Not be- ing regular passengers they had boarded the baggage car and engine. When the crash came the more for- tunate, who were on the engine, jump- ed or were thrown from the train and were only slightly injured. Those in the baggage car were terribly man- gled, and the crews of all three en- gines were killed. Their bodies are all believed to be under the wreckage of the engines.

Just before the first relief train bringing injured to the hospital of this city left the scene, the wreckage be- gan to burn.

The first relief train to reach here brought eleven badly injured and one who had died on the trip.

The point at which the accident oc- curred is so situated that the news of the wreck was slow in reaching Balti- more. As soon as the news arrived the railroad company sent relief trains and as many physicians as could be gathered together.

An express following the freight acted as a relief from the other side, and the passengers on both trains gave every possible aid to the victims.

Not Known Who Is Responsible.

No one could be found Saturday night willing to say who was responsi- ble for the disaster. The fact that another schedule goes into effect to- morrow may have caused some con- fusion.

Brewer Guest of Honor.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States su- preme court, was the guest of the Chattanooga bar. An elaborate recep- tion was planned in his honor and the jurist shown over the Lookout Moun- tain, Chickamauga Park and other places of interest around the city. He will be the guest of Federal Judge C. D. Clarke.

Western Oil Was Cut Three Cents.

Independence, Kan.—The price of Western oil was cut 3 cents a barrel Saturday. The Standard Oil Company is now paying 50 cents a barrel for high-grade Kansas and Territorial oil and 5 cents less a barrel for each half degree of gravity under 32 down to 30 cents a barrel.

Bryans Sail for Europe.

New York.—Mrs. William Jennings Bryan and Miss Bryan sailed for Europe Saturday on the steamer Vaderland.

Disastrous Cloudburst.

Buda Pest.—The eastern districts of the province of Szathmar have been devastated by a cloud burst. Homes were swept away and 111 lives lost. Crops were destroyed and railroad communicattion interrupted.

Man and Wife Killed by Train.

Bryan, O.—Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Brown, of Edgerton, were killed and horribly mangled, and Mrs. Rathburn was fatally injured Friday night by be- ing struck by the fast mail train on the Lake shore road near their home. They had stepped out of the way of a freight train and were hit by the mail train.

WASHINGTON CHOSEN

As the Place to Hold the Rus- sian-Japanese Peace Conference.

THEY MAY USE ENGLISH.

Armistice Will Be Signed on the Plains of Manchuria Equi-Distant Between the Armies.

Washington, D. C.—The American national capital has been selected as the seat of negotiations between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan for a treaty of peace. The choice of Washington as the locattion of the peace conference marks another for- ward step in the negotiations toward the ultimate peace in the far east in- stituted by President Roosevelt.

Official announcement of the selec- tion of Washington was made by Sec- retary Loeb at the White House Fri- day. It was in typewritten form and read as follows:

"When the two governments were unable to agree upon either Chefoo or Paris, the president suggested The Hague, but both governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place of meeting and the president has accordingly notified both governments that Washington will be so selected."

May Adjourn from Washington.

This statement was supplemented shortly afterwards by a semi-official announcement that "after meeting and organizing, the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, if it should be found to be uncomfortably hot in Washington, may adjourn the meeting to some summer resort in the North and continue their sitting until such time as the weather in Washington shall be more comfortable."

Now that some of the details of the negotiations which have been proceed ing for more than two weeks are known, the selection of Washington is regarded as the only logical solu- tion of the problem presented to the belligerent governments.

After the acceptance by Russia and Japan of President Roosevelt's propo- sition that they consent to consider the question of peace, Russia indicat- ed Paris as the most desirable place for the meeting to negotiate a treaty, and Japan indicated Chefoo. There the subject rested for forty-eight hours. Finally Japan declined to con- sider Paris for obvious reasons, and Russia objected to the holding of the conference in any oriental city.

Japan Opposed to Paris.

He indicated that both for practical and sentimental reasons The Hague would be a most desirable place of meeting for the plenipotentiaries. Further consideration of the subject developed the practically unalterable objection of Japan to any European capital as a place. She objected to The Hague, saying it was too far with- in Russian influence, and for a simila: reason she declined favorably to con- sider Geneva.

Until today, however, Japan's irre- conciliable opposition to the selection of any European capital was not known definitely. At a conference which Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, had with President Roose- velt, he conveyed to the president the Japanese refusal to consent to holding the conference in Paris.

Russian Ambassador Notified.

The refusal of Japan to agree to the holding of the conference in Europe was communicated by the president to the Russian ambassador and likewise cabled to St. Petersburg. While the president did not act in the capacity of arbiter between Russia and Japan, he was in a position after the confer- ence with Minister Takahira and his communication to Ambassador Cassini to formally announce the selection of Washington as the seat of the confer- ence.

In view of the selection of Washing- ton as the place for the conference it is expected that within a few days at most Russia and Japan will announce formally the names of their respective plenipotentiaries. It is deemed likely also that coincidentally with the announcement of the plenipotentiaries an agreement will be reached as to the time of holding the conference.

While the date is not so important a detail as the place, it is of particu- lar concern, especially at this season.

To Sign Armistice.

Alone on the plains of Manchuria midway between the two great armies the Russian and Japanese command- ers will meet to sign the armistice which will pave the way for the Wash- ington conference if the present ten- tative program is followed.

Exchanges on this point are now in progress between Tokio and St. Petersburg via Washington, but no final conclusion has been reached. It was first thought a preliminary pro- tocol might be signed at Washington pending a temporary cessation of hos- tilities, but in view of the fact that this concerns directly the armies in the field, it is believed the belliger- ents will agree that arrangements of the armistice be best entrusted to Linevitch and Oyama, the respective commanders-in-chief, who in such event would be telegraphed special powers to sign.

Will Be Headed by Nelidoff.

Prior to the signing of an armistice, however, will come the official an- nouncement of the Russian and Japan- ese plenipotentiaries. Russia has in- dicated that her mission will be head- ed by M. Nelidoff, the Russian am- bassador at Paris, and it is under- stood the Japanese emperor has re- quested Marquis Ito to head the Japanese mission.

Should M. Takahira be placed on the commission the chances are that M. Nelidoff will be accompanied by a second plenipotentiary from Russia and would be joined in Washington by Baron Rosen, the new Russian am bassador.

Neither country has suggested the names of the other plenipotentiaries nor has the number been agreed upon although the belief is that there will be three on a side. With Marquis Ito, it is believed, there will come an other great statesman of Japan, who has had wide diplomatic experience and Mr. Takahira, the Japanese min- ister, it is suggested here, may be named as the third plenipotentiary.

May Use English Language.

Another important detail which has been the subject of informal conversa tions at the White House is the lan guage to be used at the conference Russia will ask that the French lan guage be used. Japan will express a preference for English, and in recogni tion of the courtesies to be extended the plenipotentiaries by the Washing- ton government diplomatists believe that the English language will be usee jointly with French, the proceedings of the conference being recorded in both languages.

Hanking at Wetumpka.

Wetumpka, Ala.—Wilse Pugh wa hanged Friday at 10:30 o'clock in an improvised enclosure connected with the jail. He mounted the scaffold without a tremor and paid the penalty of his crime with a steady nerve The condemned man addressed those present for a few moments, admonish ing them to meet him in heaven where he declared he would soon be.

The crime for which Wilse Pugh paid the extreme penalty of the law was committed last fall near Jackson's Lake, where he shot to death his wife whom he had not seen for two years till a few minutes before the shooting

Drowned in the Warrior.

Jasper, Ala.—T. J. Davis was drown- ed in the Warrior river near Cordova Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Ac- cording to reports received here, Davis, in company with W. H. Parker and George Williams, was in a boat, and all the men are said to have been under the influence of whiskey. A row came up and it is reported that oars were used, the result being that Davis was thrown or knocked over- board and drowned. Coroner Moses Newburger went to Cordova in inves- tigate the affair, and it is probable that arrests will follow.

Life Sentence for Robbery.

Birmingham, Ala.—J. F. Latham has been found guilty in the criminal court of highway robbery as charged in the indictment and his punishment fixed at confinement in the state peni- tentiary for the term of his natural life.

First Boat for Weeks.

Selma, Ala.—The steamer "Hard Cash," the first boat on the Alabama river to come this far up in several weeks, reached here early Friday. The boat brought a good load of freight and a full passenger list and will regularly from now on ply up and down the Alabama river.

The "Hard Cash" is owned by Win- ston Jones, of Mobile, and heretofore has been running on the Tombigbee river. A few days ago it was decided by her owner to put the "Hard Cash" on the Alabama river for the purpose of fighting the alleged combination that had been formed by the other steamers which had been running on the Alabama.

Dwelling Burned.

Florence, Ala.—The two-story frame dwelling house of W. F. Givens, near Hope, this county, was burned Friday, together with the barn and smoke house. The contents of the barn and smoke house were all consumed in the flames and only a small amount of furniture was rescued by the family and neighbors. Mr. Givens carried $1,100 with the Dillard Insurance Company, of this city.

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Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

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F. M. Foshee, of Clanton, is with the above house and would be pleased to have all Chilton county people call on him.

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You will find a full line of
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PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

If Davy Jones had claimed the bones of John Paul, this rising cloud of doubt as to their present whereabouts would never have appeared, and the great naval hero's fame would shine as bright and last as long. On one point both parties to the controversy agree—John Paul Jones is dead, comments the Portland Oregonian.

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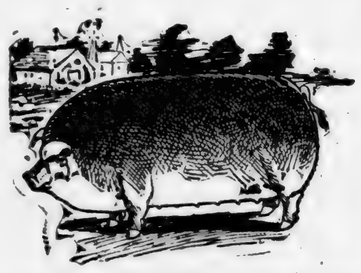

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Estimates given. Address

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WHEN WE TWO WALKED IN ARCADY.

When we two walked in Arcady
How sweet the summers were!
How thick the branches overhead,
How soft the grass beneath our tread,
And thickets where the sun burned red
Were full of wings astir, my dear.
When we two walked in Arcady
Through paths young hearts prefer.

Since we two walked in Arcady
(How long ago it seems!)
High hopes have died disconsolate;
The calm-eyed angel men call Fate
Stands with drawn sword before the gate
That shuts out all our dreams, my dear;
Since we two walked in Arcady
Beside the crystal streams.

Beyond the woods of Arcady
The little brooks are dry,
The brown grass rustles in the heat,
The roads are rough beneath our feet,
Above our heads no branches meet,
And yet, although we sigh, my dear,
Beyond the woods of Arcady
We see more of the sky!

—Caroline Duer, in Scribner's.

"How the Ghost Was Laid."

By Mary Kyle Dallas.

"I cannot marry you," she said, "I am afraid. You laugh at me, and talk about superstition, but Dick Pardon has kept his word twice, and he will keep it again. When I, a girl of seventeen who was not able to control her feelings, refused him with scorn and contempt, asking him how he dared to speak such words to me, his master's daughter, he caught me by the wrist and looked into my face as no one had ever looked before. 'Avis Shaw,' he said, 'you're proud and airish, and you refuse to marry me because I am one of your father's hands, but you'll rue the day you spoke such words to me. I understand I can't get you, but no other man shall.' Living or dead, I will stand between you and every man that comes near you. Living or dead, Avis Shaw, I'll have my revenge!'

"Well, I thought nothing of his threats. I told my father that Dick had asked me to marry him, and he dismissed him. From that time forth every young man who offered me any attention was set upon and beaten or shot at, or in some way injured on his way home from our house.

"At last Hall Grayson, the young lawyer, was killed. That was two years before you came here. The poor young man was not in love with me—his business was with my father; but you know how country folk gossip and pair people off. He was stabbed in the back, and this time the men of the village caught the wretch red-handed. They were carrying him to jail when he escaped from them, led them a chase for miles, and ended it by jumping from the cliff near Hunters Hole into the sea. By the time the inspector and the rest of them got to the edge of the cliff the body of the murderer had disappeared.

"But, Raymond, Dick Pardon had said that he would carry out his revenge, alive or dead, and, though every one thought that with his drowning my troubles would end, it has not proved so. No one can come to our house in a way that makes it appear that the object is my society but he is warned away. If he does not take the warning he is shot at by some one he cannot see.

"As I did not care for any of the men who came to see me, I made up my mind to endure my fate calmly; but now—"

Here the poor girl burst into tears, and her lover caught her hands and pressed them to his lips.

"If you love me, no man shall part us, Avis," he said; "and as for the ghost of your murderous farm hand, I'll exorcise him if he attempts to frighten me."

"Papa likes you," said Avis, "but we feel the tales you and all reasonable people laugh at are not mere superstitious fancies, and because we both like you so much he joins me in begging you never to come to Shaw farm again."

"Nevertheless, I shall come," said Raymond, "so expect me whenever I can get here."

"If you come I will not see you," said Avis, in a terror-stricken voice. "I will not lead the man I love to his doom: I will never marry you. Leave me, I pray, and never see me more."

Raymond Bell answered by a look which needed no interpretation, and kissed her tenderly.

It is strange how much men can forgive in women they truly love. If any other person in the world had expressed belief in such an absurd superstition, his derision would have been so great as to blot out all respect for that individual; but Avis could do no wrong in Raymond Bell's eyes. After all, he thought, her anxiety for him was proof of her love. Thinking thus he passed a little stone house by the roadside which was said to be haunted by the ghost of Dick Pardon, and paused a moment to look at it.

It was evening, and stars were in the sky, but it was a moonless night. The ruinous little building was covered with ivy, and so dilapidated that tall weeds grew within the almost roofless walls; but as Raymond stood loking at it he saw a strange blue light begin to glow in its lower windows, and in the midst of the radiance stood a tall figure draped in white, who for a moment lifted his arm with a warning gesture.

Gripping his walking stick, the young man dashed toward the window; but suddenly reflecting that as the seeming ghost was probably a human being bent on mischief, and that he was unarmed save for the stick which he carried in his hand, he resolved that it would not be wise to expose himself further. Consequently he passed on, but, turning to look back, saw once more the strange appearance, this time at an upper window.

Again the hand menaced, again the figure faded, and this time Raymond was angry at himself for feeling certain of those chills and thrills which the most sensible of us have at times experienced. A laugh drove them away, and coming to the open doors of a smithy, he walked in among the men who were watching the proprietor as he shoed a restive horse.

"Good evening," he said. "I want half a dozen men and boys to come with me to the old stone house on Mr. Shaw's farm. Some idiot is playing ghost up there with blue lights and a white sheet, and I'm raising an army to put an end to his capers."

The loungers looked at Raymond while he spoke; the smith finished his job in silence. Then lifting his head, he spoke gravely:

"You're Mr. Bell, the architect that has come down to build the church, I believe!"

"I am, Mr. Jones," replied Raymond.

"Glad to know you, sir," said the blacksmith; "but I'm sorry to say that you are wrong in your idea about what is seen—what even some here have seen in the old stone house on Shaw's place. It's a real apparition, that is no trickster's work whatever.

"Nevertheless I desire to enlist my army. I offer a sovereign to every recruit," said Raymond.

But, despite this offer, not a soul would accompany him to the stone house, and he was obliged to give up his plan for that occasion.

On the following Sunday evening, just as twilight fell, everyone in the village saw the young architect take his way along the road to the Shaw farm. There, upon the porch, old Mr. Shaw met him and shook his hand kindly.

"Avis is not here," he said. "Of course I know what has passed between you, and I like you. I should be delighted to welcome you as a son-in-law, but what folks say is too true for that, for your own sake, young man, you'd better give up all idea of her."

"I will never do that, sir," said Raymond.

He talked a little while to Mr. Shaw, allowed the shadows to gather ere he bade him adieu, and walked slowly down the road.

It was not a very clear night, but the moon now scudded through the clouds piled white and high. In her light the old stone house was plainly visible, and once again he saw the vision that had affrighted so many of the villagers, the shrouded figure surrounded by blue light, the hand lifted in warning.

On the instant he drew a pistol from his pocket, took aim at the lifted arm, and fired.

As he did so out of the bushes sprang six stout men, employes of the village brewery, armed and bearing lanterns.

Headed by Raymond, they dashed into the old house, and the lights they bore revealed the figure of a man lying on the floor beneath the broken casement at which the ghost had appeared. A white sheet had fallen to the ground, a lantern with blue glasses lay beside it. The man was senseless.

"Your bullet hit the mark, Mr. Bell," said one of the brewers; "you've done for him."

"And, by the Lord Harry, it is Dick Pardon himself," said another.

"I thought so," said Raymond. "The man did not jump into the sea; he contrived to secrete himself among the rocks, and has been playing ghost ever since, hiding here, probably."

This proved to be true, for Pardon before he died made a full confession, and a little while later Avis Shaw became the bride of the ghost-layer.—New York News.

Where Silence Is Really Golden.

This story from the Kansas City Star is told as being illustrative of the absolute silence and loneliness of the typical Australian bush camp:

Two men were camping together, but rarely exchanged a word.

One morning one of the men remarked at breakfast, "Heard a cow bellow in the swamp just now."

Nothing further was said and they went about their business for the rest of the day. Twenty-four hours later, once more at breakfast, the second man said, "How d' you know it wasn't a bull?"

Again no comment. Again a pause of twenty-four hours. Next morning the first man began to pack up his "billy" and "swag."

"You going?" inquired the other.

"Yes."

"Why?"

"Because," said his friend, "there's too much argument in this camp!"

"Turned Down."

The American editor uses some variation of the formula, "Declined with thanks." The French editor's phrase is "Impossible—mille regrets." What does the Chinese editor say about the MS. he is returning? asks the Boston Transcript.

"We have read it with infinite delight. By the holy ashes of our ancestors we swear that we have never seen so superb a masterpiece. His majesty the emperor, our exalted master, if we were to print it, would command us to take it as a model and never publish anything of a less striking quality. As we could not obey this order more than once in ten thousand years, we are compelled to send back your divine manuscript, and beg a thousand pardons."

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CLANTON, - - - - - ALABAMA

Coming American Type

By Edward Meyer.

I MAINTAIN that the typical American beauty [is] the beauty of the world) is a brunette. I [will] further and to prove by the following historical [facts] the future American girl will be an extreme [type] the brunette. In proof of this I shall cite the [case]

In the seventeenth century Christopher Meyer [and his] wife came from Palantinate, Prussia, and penetrated [the] trod forests of Pennsylvania, where they built [their] cabin home—the first touch of civilization in [that] Christopher Meyer was a blonde, of not extraordinary stature, wife. They spread the glories of the New World among the [people] the sea. The result was the immediate emigration of hundreds of this new home, which Christopher Meyer named "Muhlbach" (now [Lehigh] county, Pa.). The point I want to make here is that all these Germans were pronounced blondes, with blue eyes and flaxen hair. From [then] down through the centuries this colony of first settlers [has] They have been loyal to each other, and have never married into the nationalities who came later. Now, here I want to emphasize point I is this: My forefathers (Christopher Meyer was my direct ancestor) [were] blondes. Today the sixth and seventh generations are nearly all brunettes, with black hair end eyes. What has caused the change? [Climate] I, for one thing; secondly, freedom—freedom of mind and soul [from] working toward the ideal—namely, brunette type.

Another remarkable thing is this: Our race has grown [taller]. My ancestor, Christopher Meyer, was a man of ordinary height, [while] ation is a race of giants ranging from 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches in [height] self being 6 feet 2 1-2 inches. This characteristic increase of [height] able throughout central Pennsylvania; all the boys and girls [are] to manhood and womanhood are growing taller than their parents' [average] and their complexion is darkening. I predict that the [average] a hundred years from now will be a magnificent creation [in] height, perfectly formed, with black hair, black eyes, a [complexion] dian bronze in color, features strong, clean cut, classical—[the] work of the Divinity since the Garden of Eden—and a brunette.

The Want of Hospitality

By Charles Mark

WHEN the at home day is at an end, and the [question] has been given, who has really benefited by [the] servances? No one to whom a good meal would [have] come boon has been fed; in fact, nobody has. [Everybody] A little gossip has gone round, the shortcomings [of] vants have been discussed, and the children [have] each visitor leaves, little remarks have been [made] ably regretted later—but the faults of our [friends] are so temptingly patent to all the world. Ah—[who] can any one say that the real hand of friendship is held out? No [one] ency is to acquaintance only. The limited time, the ceaseless [comings] goings, preclude anything like friendship.

If there still remains with us the duty of taking an [interest] blessed with worldly goods than ourselves, we have a vast [field] charity unconnected with any subscription list.

The exercise of a more extended and liberal hospitality [towards] who have not the means to enjoy little luxuries in their own [homes] much to lessen the enforced sordidness of the lives of many. [The] constant appeals from so many large institutions naturally [appeal] charity, yet without apparently curtailing these responses, [there] out much self-denial, numberless gentlewomen who feel the [pinch] poverty, but hide it so bravely, might thankfully accept the [kindness] fered by those known to them, without losing their cherished [independence]

LD CONFEDERAT

the Fifteenth Annual Reunion at

Gorgeous of all. Joyou

Hearts are Th

EY LIVE THEIR LIVES OVE

Happy Welcome From Kentu

Prominent in Their Gayeties

Commander of the Sons

Won for Next

Over 2,000 Delegates.

Welcome from State and City.

Gen. Lee Arrives.

Thirteen Pleaded Guilty.

Montgomery, Ala.—Thirteen defend[ants] pleaded guilty in the United [States] court Thursday morning to [operating] or working illicit distilleries [and] to selling liquor without a license. [In] each case Judge Jones suspended [the] execution of sentence during [the] next term of court, after lecturing [the] prisoners and admonishing them to be [better] citizens.

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of Hospitality
By Charles Marsh

LD CONFEDERATES MEET

e Fifteenth Annual Reunion at Louisville. The Most Gorgeous of all. Joyous and Happy Hearts are They.

Y LIVE THEIR LIVES OVER AMID FESTIVITIES.

Happy Welcome From Kentucky—Many Alabamians Prominent in Their Gayeties—Owens, of Alabama, Commander of the Sons—New Orleans Won for Next Year.

Veterans of the old ... with years and ... with suffering, but all ... filled the streets of ... afternoon and night ... the hosts from the ... Florida; from the pine ... Georgia; from the sand hills ... the knobs of sunny Ten... tar forests of North ... the plains of South ... every point in the ... came garbed just as ... the first call to arms ... Hundreds of them laid ... their old uniforms in anticipa... such an event as this re... has been kind to these old fel... are beat and their hair ... south is still in their ... been at the railway ... former comrades ... not have thought that ... years had passed ... They greeted each ... as school boys.

Welcome from State and City.

... Wednesday was to ... the official welcome to ... from Kentucky and ... Beckham came to ... Frankfort to express ... having the veterans ... to assure them of the ... welcome. Mayor ... handed over the city's keys ... that everything the city ... over to the veterans ...

Gen. Lee Arrives.

... commander ... the hall at 9:45 ... Gen. William E. Mickle ... ed. They were in... by the convention, ... while the general was ... He was looking fresh ... owed in acknowledg... ... which greeted ...

... ption was held by ... for fifteen minutes before ... was called to order, ... gathering around their ... his hand and ex... their love and esteem.

Over 2,000 Delegates.

... Credentials will ... called out James ... clerk, whose big ... all over the ... man then read ... showing the num... gates present as ... delegates, divid... ing to states: ... 134; Dis... Florida, 82; ... 2; Indiana, 2; ... Kentucky, 143; ... 18; Missis... North Caro... 31; Ohio, 2; ... 25; South ... 150; Texas, ... West Virginia, 18.

... ...ical Com... ...mitted ... the chair... ...s important, ... was re... ...most careful atten...

... ...session of the ... convention was ... a careful ... work ... report is ...

... Abbey." ... C. V. ... provisions ... the present ... Confeder... of the sec... ... was express... ... was at last ... ...ction of offi... ...s had secured ... hopes to meet ... ...ention of ... ...ntribution of ... ...ntion of the ... ...ntion of the ... ...ntion of the ...

... building of our Memorial Hall—"Bat... tle Abbey," as it is properly called.

We confidently hoped that we could at this meeting report our building at least commenced. But we then reported that the only obstacle in our way was that the $40,000 balance due from the Rouss estate was hung up by an attachment gotten out by the former secretary and superintendent, J. C. Underwood, in the suit he had instituted against the C. M. A., in the United States court at Brooklyn, N. Y., for the alleged commissions due him. We regret to have to report now that this same obstacle still exists.

Delayed by Suits.

Despite our earnest efforts to get a trial of this suit, we were not able to do so until February last, and then, to our great surprise and that of our able counsel, the jury gave a verdict for about $16,000 against us. Regarding this verdict as very unjust, our counsel took an appeal to a higher court, and are very confident that they will be able to set the verdict aside. But we have to encounter once more "the law's delays," and meantime the Rouss estate is inhibited by the attachment proceedings from paying us the balance of the $40,000 due, or any part of it.

Report of Executive Committee.

Following the report of the Board of Trustees of the Memorial, the report of the Executive Committee was made.

Women to Build Davis Monument.

"The work of erecting a monument to our great president, Jefferson Davis, has been turned over to the women of the South, and we will now have a report showing what these great and good women have done for the cause."

The report of Mrs. N. V. Randolph, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was then read. It showed that $69,000 has been raised and is now in hand.

"The monument is an assured fact and will be unveiled in Richmond on June 3, 1907," the report stated, and the reader was interrupted by a strain of applause. The report was received and filed amid enthusiasm. Gen. Lee paid a high tribute to the women and the work they have done in such a good and noble cause.

Gen. Lee Wanted No Controversies.

"A man named Miles is having a controversy with our own Mrs. Jefferson Davis and we want to express our condemnation of that man and his action," said a grizzled, bearded veteran from Texas.

"No, we must enter into no controversy," said Gen. Lee. "We must not go into politics and there must be no stirring up of such things." Gen. Lee's remarks were received with approval and the man who had made the motion sat down.

The Memorial Exercises.

Dr. Jones, the chaplain general, presided at the memorial exercises. In opening them he said he would not even mention the names of those who died during the past year, as they are too well known. He mentioned the names of Gen. Bates and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and then asked the Rev. Dr. N. M. Woods, of Louisville, a Confederate soldier, to open the exercises with prayer. The convention stood while Dr. Woods asked God's blessing on the old soldier who are so near the life's journey end.

Elect Old Officers.

The United Confederate Veterans re-elected their old officers as follows:

Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee.

Commander Trans-Mississippi Department, General W. L. Cabell, Texas.

Commander Army of Tennessee Department, General Clement A. Evans, Georgia.

Commander Army of North Virginia Department, C. Irving Walker, South Carolina.

The nominations were made by acclamation, although there was an attempt to defeat the re-election of General Cabell. Post No. 2, of Texas, entered a protest to the re-election of General Cabell, saying that he was not the unanimous choice of the Texas delegation, but the protestor was hooted down and three cheers given for "Old Tige" Cabell while the secretary recorded the election of the old Texan.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session began at 3:15 o'clock with the convention hall only about half filled. The first thing was the address by Gen. N. E. Harris. It was the regular annual address which is always delivered by some Confederate.

"The convention will come to order," said Gen. Lee, rapping on the table. "I am sorry that so few persons are here to listen to this address. Those who are not here will be the losers."

"That is right," called out a Georgian who belonged to the camp of the speaker.

"We will now have the annual address," continued Gen. Lee. "It will be delivered by a man who was with Gen. Morgan and it will be worthy the careful attention of the delegates. I now take pleasure in introducing to you Gen. Nat E. Harris, of Macon, Ga.

Gen. Harris was received with a burst of applause, and the sentiment expressed by him woke up the veterans, who cheered him to the echo. The speaker painted a picture of the battle of the post, with the soldiers in line of battle and the famous generals in command. He said he could see them as they stood waiting for the signal to fire. As he named the men who are loved by the South the convention expressed by their voices their great affection for these dead heroes. Mr. Harris is an orator and made a magnificent and eloquent address, discussing the causes of the war.

Wanted More Speech.

"We've got half an hour yet, and we would like to hear you," said a delegate. Gen. Harris yielded to the demand and continued his speech, telling of the burning of a city and the extinguishing of it by a storm of water from the heavens.

Sleeping as sweetly as if he had been in his bed at home, a one-legged Confederate sat on the stage during the address, enjoying life. He was dreaming of the days of the war, and when touched by a comrade he almost climbed over one of the press tables. He said he was dreaming of a battle in which he had fought and thought some one was cutting at him with a saber.

Gen. Harris closed after speaking for more than two hours, and he and his wife were congratulated by those of the veterans who could reach him on the stage.

"Order! Come to order!" We have business before us," said Gen. Lee, rapping with his gavel. After order had been restored, Gen. A. B. Booth was introduced, and on behalf of New Orleans invited the veterans to meet them next year. He read a number of inducements which have been offered by the mayor and common council of New Orleans. As he began to speak there were cries of:

"New Orleans! New Orleans! We want to go there next time!"

New Orleans an Easy Winner.

Gen. Booth then read an invitation from the governor of Louisiana to meet in New Orleans in 1906. He spoke only a few minutes, and when he said: "Good!" He was hot and dry and wanted to get away.

Miss Louise Blanchard sang "Dixie," and if there had been any doubt about where the convention would go, this settled it for good and all, for the old soldiers simply went wild over the young girl who was singing to them.

"I move we make the selection of New Orleans unanimous," said a delegate, but Gen. George W. Gordon, of Nashville, insisted upon being allowed to speak, and Gen. Lee required silence when Gen. Gordon spoke.

He extended a hearty invitation to the veterans to meet in Nashville in 1906, and introduced G. H. Baskette, editor of the Nashville Banner, who seconded the nomination of Nashville and gave reasons why that city should be selected as the next meeting place.

Dr. W. J. McMurray seconded the nomination of Nashville and Gov. Jones, of Arkansas, seconded the nomination of New Orleans. Texas seconded the nomination of New Orleans, and when Gen. Lee called on all those in favor of New Orleans to stand up it seemed that the whole convention rose as one man. Later a motion was made to make the selection of New Orleans unanimous, and this was called.

Alabamians in Line.

Raphael Semmes Camp, of Mobile, led the Alabama division, which was commanded by Gen. George P. Harrison. E. K. Jones Camp, Huntsville, was in second place, and then came Camp Hutto, of Jasper, the members of this organization being few in numbers but old in years. The average age of the twelve members of this camp is beyond the four score mark, the oldest being 96, while the youngest is 74. The Fourth brigade, of Anniston, was the last of the Alabamians in line.

Plaudits for Gen. Lee.

His form as erect and his carriage as perfect as it was when he first entered the army of the South so many years ago, looking every inch the soldier in his gray uniform, the commanding general of these veterans, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, stood in the center of the gathering and received the plaudits of the throng which could not cheer him enough. This same man delivered an address in defense of the South and the cause for which it fought that was a masterpiece.

Old Friends Meet.

The scenes at the meetings between some were full of pathos. At the Seventh street station there was a meeting between a man who fought in the Tenth Tennessee and another who went to the front in one of the Virginia regiments. Neither had seen the other since the surrender at Appomattox. One was without an arm, and the other had lost an eye. The trains bearing the two arrived at the station at about the same time, and they met at the gate. The recognition was instantaneous. They forgot all else, dropped their baggage and were in each other's arms in a second, while great tears rolled down their cheeks. "A drink of water from that man's canteen saved my life at Richmond," remarked the soldier from Tennessee, and arm in arm they strode up the street to live over again those old days.

All in Good Humor.

Then there was the amusing side to the scene. Many of the old veterans were in fine humor, despite their long ride, and when they reached the station platform they stretched their legs in a fashion that indicated they had lost none of their nimbleness. The old "rebel yell" resounded through the building, and many a citizen was greeted with a "Hi there, Yank," as they marched up the street. But everybody was in good humor with himself and his fellowman, and the jibes and "kids" were taken good naturedly by everyone.

All Had Mementoes.

Nearly every veterans brought with him some memento of the war to show to some comrade and he always had its history at his fingers' ends and one did not need to urge him to get the story. An old fellow from North Carolina brought along half a cannon ball which he had picked up on the field of Lookout mountain after the batter. He has retained it all these years and never fails to take it to a reunion.

The most notable relic of all was the sword said to have been worn by Gen. John H. Morgan, Kentucky's noted cavalry leader. It was in the possession of Capt. Patrick M. Griffin, of Company B, Tenth Tennessee infantry, of Nashville. It came into his possession at Nashville Monday night. He secured it from Samuel Holt, a union veteran, who found it in the possession of a negro, who said he secured it from his father, who was Gen. Morgan's cook. Capt. Griffin gave $100 for the sword, and if it is found to be genuine he proposes to give it to the Kentucky Confederates of Morgan's men in this state. The sword appears to be genuine, and is in an excellent stage of preservation. On the scabbard is engraved: "Presented to Gen. John H. Morgan by the Lexington Rifles, 1861." It is gold mounted and at the end of the handle is a golden eagle.

Other veterans brought old pistols, guns, bullets, broken shells, and in fact almost every conceivable object that could possibly be used in a war of extermination.

Where They Met.

Under a canopy of crimson symbolic of blood shed by the men of the South for the cause which they believed to be right, the surviving soldiers who followed the stars and bars of the Confederacy gathered Wednesday in fifteenth annual reunion. With the gentle and kindly face of their old leader, Robert E. Lee, looking down on them from the end of the hall, and about them the flags for which they fought, the gray-aired and glay-clad veterans of the Confederacy came together for another renewal of old friendships, and to further signalize the glory of the South.

Their number woefully diminished, but their spirit undismayed; their strength weakened, but their wills unconquered, they took off their old army hats, waved them about their heads, and cheered for the South and the men who made her famous to all the world. The "rebel yell" sounded once more. That yell, which came to be feared by their enemies, now meant no animosity, no feeling but reverence, and no defiance but to age and the ravages of time.

"Dixie's" Words Not Changed.

"Shall we change the words of Dixie," said Gen. Lee.

"No, no, never, don't change the old words, let it stay as it is," yelled the veterans with one voice.

Gen. George P. Harrison, of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Dixie, reported against, making any change in the words of the famous song and the report was adopted by acclamation.

Ex-Gov. Fleming, of Florida, chairman of the Resolution Committee, made his report. The first resolution condemned war and expressed the hope that universal peace shall prevail. Another resolution called on the camps to have each member write a brief sketch of his life and deeds during the war. The third resolution urged the appropriation by Southern states of sufficient money for the erection of monuments in public battlefield parks.

Gen. A. P. Stewart Sends Greeting.

Borden Springs, Ala., June 15, 1905.—Gen. William E. Mickle, Chief of Staff, U. C. V. Convention, Louisville, Ky: My most grateful acknowledgements to the convention for their very kind message which is a great comfort to me. I am happy to say my health improves and I have in the good providence of God a fine prospect of recovery. My cordial, heartfelt greeting to the old soldiers. No truer men walk this earth.

ALEX. P. STEWART.

The following telegram of greeting from the Pacific coast to the United Confederate Veterans was received last night, addressed to Gen. William E. Mickle, the adjutant general:

Greetings from Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy of San Francisco, and a cordial invitation to attend convention on October 3.

ANNIE B. VOORHIES.

Sons of Veterans Elect Officers.

The apparent lethargy that characterized the first day's session of the convention of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans had no part in the last session. The silence that grew monotonous under the reading of long reports on Wednesday gave way to the wildest enthusiasm Thursday and the old building fairly shook with the shouts that shot up from the pit to the dome. The sponsors and maids of honor who accompanied the Sons to the city occupied seats on the stage and in the boxes, while many of Louisville's fairest daughters swelled the audience in the main auditorium.

The first outburst from the sons and daughters was due to the appearance of a delegation of Confederate Veterans, consisting of Gen. I. C. Walker, of Charleston, S. C.; Col Bennett H. Young, of Louisville; and Capt. William T. Ellis, of Owensboro. No sooner had it been announced by Commander Tisdal that these veterans were in the hall and that addresses would be made by them than a tremendous yell went up. The demonstration was kept up for some minutes after the delegation had been seated on the stage. It was soon realized that all efforts toward transaction of business would have to be put aside until the three representatives of the lost cause had been heard from.

Mr. Owen By Acclamation.

There was little time wasted in the election of officers for the ensuing year. All were elected by acclamation, there being no opposition for any office. C. J. Owen, of Anniston, Ala., placed the name of Thomas M. Owen of Montgomery, Ala., before the convention for the office of commander-in-chief. He paid a high compliment to the fitness of his candidate for the position. The nomination was seconded by Thomas P. Stone, of Texas, delegations for other states joining in to make the election unanimous. After the adjutant general had cast the entire vote of the convention for Thomas M. Owen, he was declared elected. Thomas P. Stone, of Waco, Texas; R. B. Horton, of St. Louis, and W. McL. Fayssoux, of New Orleans, were appointed a committee to escort the newly elected commander-in-chief to the platform, where he made a short speech in recognition of the honor. He said he was greatly touched by the honor conferred upon him by the Sons of Veterans. Said he:

"I propose to put my whole energy in the work of carrying forward our banner to more glorious success and achievements. We must keep the beacon brightly burning before the coming generations. This organization is a business one. We must do as well as be enthusiastic. I propose to go home and go to work. We must pledge ourselves to maintain the honor of the old soldier."

Other officers were chosen by acclamation, as follows:

Department Commander of Army Northern Virginia, E. Leslie Spence, of Richmond, Va.; Department of Army of Tennessee, R. L. E. Bynum, of Jackson, Tenn; Department of Trans-Mississippi, I. J. Stockett, of Tyler, Texas. R. E. L. Bynum was re-elected to the office of department commander of the Army of Tennessee. I. J. Stockett, who was chosen to succeed C. A. Skeen as commander of Trans-Mississippi department is the retiring adjutant general of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The Last Day.

Beneath the shot-riddled battle flags that floated over many a sodden field and to the thrilling strains of "Dixie," the song that cheered them on to victory, the veterans who wore the gray marched Friday in proud review before thousands of people gathered in Kentucky's chief city to do them honor.

Bowed with age and mingling the scars of battle with the marks of time and conclous, perhaps, that for many of their number this would be the last review, the veterans donned their uniforms, unfurled their banners and with heads erect as years would permit, "fell in," ready to take their part in the last event of the fifteenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans.

There was not much in the way of formation and order in the line as far as the old boys were concerned, but they marched with sparkling eyes to the old tunes, and heard the same cheers that have stirred their blood annually since the reunions became a part of life in the South. Many of the captured battle flags, recently returned by the government were carried in Friday's parade and were the objects of interest and veneration.

Three Veterans Overcome.

The temperature was near the 80 mark, and John Cocke, of Lawrenceburg, Ky.; J. B. Allen, of Virginia, and William Potter, of Nashville, were overcome and taken to hospitals.

The parade, which formed at First and Main streets, was in three grand divisions, comprising the Trans-Mississippi department, the department of North Virginia and the department of the Army of Tennessee, Col. Bennett H. Young, commander of the Kentucky division, was the chief marshal and the following were in command of the three divisions:

Gen. W. L. Cabell, Texas, the Trans-Mississippi department; Gen. C. Irving Walker, South Carolina, the department of Northern Virginia; Gen. Clement A. Evans, the Army of Tennessee.

At the head of the column as special guests of the reunion, rode Gen. Joe Wheeler, in citizen dress, and Jefferson Hayes Davis, grandson of the president of the Confederacy. They were escorted by Wheeler's cavalry. Next came the commander-in-chief, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and staff. The distinguished leader was cheered at every turn. The commander's immediate escort was the Columbus Rifles, from the general's home city, Columbus, Miss., and then followed carriages containing Miss Carrie Peyton Wheeler, sponsor for the South, and her maids of honor.

Indian Girl Is Maid of Honor.

The Indian Territory division, commanded by Gen. John L. Galt, was also small in numbers. In the sponsor's carriage was an Indian girl, acting as maid of honor, and she attracted general attention.

Alabama Departments.

Washington, D. C.—Capt. John C. Goodfellow, artillery corps, is detailed to attend the encampment of the organized militia of the state of Alabama from June 15 to August 1.

The salary of the postmaster at Marion has been increased from $1,600 to $1,700 and that of the postmaster at Tuskegee decreased from $1,900 to $1,600 per annum.

Rural routes ordered established August 15: Bango, Blount county, routes 1 and 2, population 732, houses 103; Blountsville, Blount county, route 1, population 404, houses 101; Columbia, Houston county, route 3, population 481, houses 107; Gum Springs, Blount county, route 1, population 480, houses 119.

Fourtsen Injured.

Birmingham, Ala.—A collision at a crossing occurred Friday morning shortly before 6 o'clock between the regular Boyles employes' accommodation train, engine No. 810, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and engine No. 1096 of the Central of Georgia.

Fourteen workmen on the Boyles train were more or less injured, but no one was killed or fatally hurt.

The accident took place at East Birmingham at the point where the tracks of the two roads intersect.

Fire at Tallassee.

Tallassee, Ala.—Thursday night about 11:30 the church bell began to toll sounds of distress and the city of Tallassee had to pass through what every town has to witness without fire protection. The beautiful two-story building, hall and store house of Postmaster W. M. Leavy, situated in the southwestern part of town was totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss about $1,400; insurance, $750.

Has Fingers Mashed Off.

Anniston, Ala.—D. T. Smith has happened to two very singular and painful accidents lately. While handling lumber at Kaplan's new building one of the fingers of his left had were crushed off. Tuesday afternoon he was watching men load ice at the factory, and thoughtlessly rested hi left hand on the ice slide when a big block of ice came along and mashed off another finger of the same hand.

St. Petersburg.—It is probable no successor to Grand Duke Alexis, who resigned his position as high admiral of the navy Thursday will be appointed, and that the affairs of his department will be entrusted to a responsible ministry likewise of the war office. Both departments will come under the proposed committee of national defense, which will be headed by one of the grand dukes or by the emperor personally.

n Pleaded Guilty.

...—Thirteen defend... in the United ... morning to ... ...gether distilleries ... without a license. ... Jones suspended ... of sentence until the ... court, after lecturing the ... and placing them to be ...

Shot from Ambush.

Luverne, Ala.—Telephonic news has just reached here that Dr. Joseph Merrill, a prominent young physician of Dozier, this county, a station on the Central railroad, was shot from ambush Thursday night. He was shot a shotgun loaded with bird shot and the shot entered the right side. The wound is painful, but not regarded as fatal. No clew as to the person who attempted to take his life.

Fire in Tuscaloosa.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Quite a disastrous fire occurred here Thursday. The residence of Mr. Chitwood near the Alabama Great Southern was completely destroyed before any assistance could be rendered by the fire department. Mr. Chitwood was fortunate in saving a large part of his furniture, however, with the help of friends who were on hand. The properly was owned by Mr. J. Luther Foster.

Mutiny on Italian Bark.

Mobile, Ala.—Thursday night Lieutenant Brockway, of the United States revenue cutter Winona, was summoned by the captain of the Italian bark Stella B, lying in the river, to quell a mutiny. He went aboard the bark with an armed squad, arrested the mutineers and lodged them in jail here to await a trial by a United States commissioner.

Dies on Train.

Troy, Ala.—Trying to wake up a dead man to collect his fare was the unusual experience of a conductor on the Alabama railroad train Thursday. The conductor was Capt. E. L. Persons, of the Central of Georgia train running from Columbus to Andalusia, Ala., and the passenger was a man by the name of Crawford, living at Host, Ala., near Brantley.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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Thursday, June 22, 1905.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
The Union Saturday News	1.25
The Union And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
The Union And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
The Union And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
The Union And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
The Union And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

HABEAS CORPUS AGAIN.

Habeas corpus proceedings were brought several days ago by R. H. Knox, acting as attorney for Lawrence Foshee (col.) before Justice Dake, which were resisted by Attorney J. O. Middleton, who represented the respondents, on the ground of their illegality, etc., and the case was continued by the justice. In the meantime Attorney Middleton went before Circuit Judge Brewer and had "rule nisi" issued against Knox, Dake and Knox's client, also the negro who the justice had appointed special constable. This action of Mr. Middleton's compels them all to desist from further proceedings in the case, and to appear at the next term of Circuit Court to show cause why a "writ of prohibition" should not be issued against them. Mr. Middleton is making his mark in his profession, and is to be complimented on the success of his efforts to prevent the use of this grand old bulwark of our liberties in illegal or frivolous cases.

AT LAST.

On the 15th inst. was incorporated the "Chilton Warehouse and Manufacturing Company," with factory and office at Clanton. The company can conduct a general fertilizer business, general warehouse, cotton factory, oil mill, cotton gin, electric plant and railroad, especially between Clanton and Maplesville, acquire and deal in real estate of all kinds, run commissary stores and buy and sell merchandise. Capital stock $30,000 in 1,200 shares of $25 each, of which 749 shares are sold, leaving 451 shares which are held in the treasury for sale to our farmers, if they wish to purchase, but applications for the stock are coming in all the time, and those that wish to become shareholders will have to make up their minds quickly. The officers for the first year are: Moses Robinson, President; L. H. Reynolds, Secretary-Treasurer; G. T. McElderry, General Manager. Directors, W. H. Conway, J. W. Sorrell, Moses Robinson, L. H. Reynolds, W. I. Mullins, W. M. Wilson and G. T. McElderry. It is a limited liability association, the shares being non-assessable after being paid up. The vote as to the location of the plant was for Clanton, despite the big bonus offered by Thorsby, the joint committee evidently thinking that Clanton was the ideal location. The company has purchased the McMorries property (about 4 acres) for $2,600.00, which lays west of the L. and N. R. R. and depot and will immediately start the building.

FOURTH OF JULY.

We understand that the committee on arrangements have got together at last and are formulating a plan for a big affair. Sec. J. N. Dennis, of the Cotton Association, has received a letter from Prof. C. A. Cary, of Auburn, who says he will be on hand with several other professors on that day prepared to address the farmers of Chilton. Now, all get together and make the occasion one to be remembered by all.

Get into the American spirit, admonishes the Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal. Learn the value of an hour. Do not allow a solitary one of the precious hours to flit past unutilized. If you are at work, work hard and reap the reward; if not at work, pick up a good, substantial book and add to your learning; if you are not reading a substantial book, take some physical exercise and benefit your health. But do not lie around and kill time. Stir yourself today—this morning.

BIRMINGHAM EXCURSION.

The L. and N. R. R. will run an excursion to Birmingham on Monday, June 26, leaving Montgomery at 1 p. m., Clanton at 2:47 p. m. on that day; returning leave Birmingham at 6 p. m. the next day (Tuesday). The fare is $1.50 for the round trip for Clanton and all points south of that, Thorsby and points north $1.00.

ROUND-UP FARMERS' INSTITUTE. FARMERS' SUMMER SCHOOL.

At Auburn, Ala., July 25 to August 2, 1905.

Experts will give lectures and practical demonstrations, 10 to 12 hours every day, on the following: Truck Gardening; Fruits; Fungus and Insect Diseases; Fertilizing, Culture, Varieties and Diseases of Cotton; Fertilizing and Cultivating Sugar Cane; Syrup Making and Syrup Selling; Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; Diseases of Live Stock; Principles of Breeding; Feeds and Feeding; Soils and Soil Improvement; Soil Improving Plants, Terracing; Rotation of Crops; Fertilizers, Commercial and Home-made; Hay Crops and Hay Making; Storage, Dairy and Live-Stock Barns and Houses; Farm Machinery and Farm Labor; Corn Judging, and many other real and interesting farm topics will be discussed.

Reduced rates on Railroads. Three good meals and a bed for 50 cents per day. Auburn is high and healthy; good water and pure air.

Special Prizes: (1) $15 for the first best 10 ears of Corn; $10 for the second best 10 ears of corn; $5 for the third best 10 years of corn.

(2) $10 for the person who makes the best average in scoring live stock; $5 for second best; $3 for third best.

C. A. CARY,
tf Director of Farmers' Institute.

THORSBY LETTER.

Thorsby did not get the fertilizer factory, warehouse, etc., but we citizens hereby thank our committee and property owners for their efforts to bring the industry to our town. We still have hopes that we will also have a similar industry, as the farmers in this section seem to be determined to have one here. Thanks are due Postmaster Bice and G. W. Freeman for their success in locating a rural route from Thorsby west. E. Cooper and John Patton, of Jemison, were visitors here last week. A party from Clanton had a banquet at the Thorsby Inn last Friday night, among whom we noticed Messrs. P. D. Wilson and N. A. Kicker, who were accompanied by Mrs. Gamma Anderson and Miss Sallie Watts. Another car load of fruit and vegetables left Thorsby for Chicago markets last week. The ball game between Scotland and Jemison on the Thorsby grounds last Saturday was won by Jemison, score 11 to 9. It was an exciting game, two double plays by Jemison spoiling Scotland's chances, though they made a brave up hill fight. Mr. and Mrs. Strong, of Marlborough, were visitors of the Saebers Sunday. Henry Hudson, colored, accidentally put a load of shot in his foot, while hunting Saturday, but under Dr. Stabler's skillful treatment he may save the foot.

CHATTER BOX.

CHILDREN'S DAY EXERCISES.

There will be a Children's Day service held by the Sunday school at Cedar Grove church Saturday, July 1, 1905. The programme (in part) will be as follows:

9:30 a. m. March by the Sunday school; opening song; responsive scripture reading and prayer.

Welcome Address—Arthur Eiland.

Recitation, "Trees"—Dewey Collins.

"Leaves of Healing"—Miss Maudie Childress.

Song—The school.

"The Peach Branch"—Misses Mudie Hays and Alvie Mims.

"Peace on Earth"—Miss Roberta Collins.

"The City of Light"—Jimmy Scott

Song—The school.

"Thy King Come"—Miss Alma Childress.

"Three Little Workers."

Singing—The school.

Preaching.

Adjourn for dinner.

1:30 p. m. "Thy Kingdom Come"—Miss Emma Childress.

"A plea for Sowers."

Song—The school.

"When I am a Man"—Lawrence Hays.

"Suffer the Little Children."

"The Tree of Life"—Miss Minnie Scott.

Song—The school.

"O! Tell to the School"—Miss Annie Eiland.

"The Great Physician"—Misses Minnie Scott, Alma Childress, Roberta Collins, Alma Mims, and Medy Hays.

On Sunday at 2:30 p. m. address by J. R. Williams.

We hope all interested in the children and Sunday school work will attend. Let every one come and bring their basket.

W. H. WILSON,
R. W. SCOTT,
J. R. COLLINS,
Committee on Arrangements.

MARS HILL.

Editor Union:

Crops look good. General Green is about licked after a hard fight. Some bottom land is unplanted and will likely lay out. Wheat is harvested and found tolerably good. I hope more will be sowed this fall than last. Let's raise our own flour. This community all visited Oak Grove Sunday and report a fine children's day and a good dinner. Marion Scott and wife visited his grandfather (G. W. Langston) Saturday and Sunday. Well, since "Dad's Plow Boy" changed from stock law, I don't see any one writing from here in favor of it, though the majority are for it here. Don't back down, for it's the road to prosperity. I've been in six different stock law states in ten years, and in all that time never knew a law suit about stock damages, so it's hard to make me believe what some write about law suits. The widows and the renters all got along well in these states where I've been and had good stock of their own. I've seen enough hogs in one man's lot cut there to make as much meat as half of Chilton county does now. Brother farmers, our country is just what we make it. Mr. Buck Whittaker, who was raised in Georgia, is the strongest in favor of stock law of any man in Beat 2.

"WHIPPOORWILL."

BENSON.

Death has visited the home of Elmore and Lula Benson, and taken from their arms their little daughter, Unna May, born April 16, 1905, died May 28, 1905. She was a very bright and loving babe, only seven short weeks here when the blessed Savior called her to his loving arms. Words cannot comfort the young parents, but we say weep not, for little Unna May is in heaven, beckoning you to come. Unna May is gone away; she is happy over yonder, safe within the endless day. She was fair and oh! so precious, with her little golden hair. She was smiling, ever smiling. Now she's smiling over there.

We laid on her bosom, as pure as snow, the fairest, sweetest flowers that grow; her eyes are closed to earthly light, but they'll shine again in that land so bright.

Weep not, mother, for your darling; she is happy over there; she is singing with the angels, she has climbed the golden stair.

Week not, father, for you can meet her in the happy far away; then you'll never more be parted from your little Unna May.

Her hands are folded on her breast, 'neath the daisies, out of sight, your darling is at rest. But, oh! beyond the shadow land, where all is bright and fair; I know full well those little hands will palms of victory bear.

Where crystal streams through endless years flow over golden sands; where the good again shall meet, you'll clasp your Unna's hands.

In loving remembrance,

LUCY E. HOUSE.

May 13, 1905.

SALEM-PROVIDENCE.

Record of Children's Day of Salem and Providence Sunday schools, June 11, 1905:

Called to order by R. Robinson. Song No. 172, in "Singing for Joy." Prayer by W. J. Armstrong. Arrangement for march by W. L. Bates and W. J. Armstrong. Cross Bearer, D. S. Robinson. Flag Bearers, Miss Lillie Robinson, of Providence, and Miss Genevieve Byrd, of Salem. Lecture by L. A. Callaway. March, first after march song No. 148 in "Singing for Joy." Recitation by Rosa Parrish Recitation by Etta Robinson, Vallie Alred, Elmina Robinson, Ella Higgins and Nannie Robinson. Questions by Joseph Callaway, answered by Delila Parish, Thomas Henderson and Rennie Robinson. Recitation by Carll Robinson. Recitation by Miss Fannye Belle Robinson. Song No. 287 in "Singing for Joy." Questions by Miss Fannye Belle Parrish and W. E. Robinson; answers by C. H. Robinson and Fannye B. Robinson. Bible Psalm explained by R. Robinson. Hymn No. 103 in "Singing for Joy." Recitation by Lallie Robinson, E. Parrish and Belle Alred. Questions by Miss Maggie Parrish; answers by Miss Jessie Robinson. Recitation by Lindsey Thomas. Address by our pastor. Prayer by W. W. Robinson. Offering Hymn No. 144 in "Singing for Joy." Benediction by J. T. Williams.

Afternoon Service.

Singing 30 minutes, by T. L. Robinson. Lecture, 30 minutes, by W. J. Armstrong. Singing, 10 minutes, by G. C. Powell. Singing, 20 minutes, by W. H. Robinson. Dismissed by W. J. Armstrong.

R. ROBINSON, Chairman.
S. J. HIGGINS, Secretary.

We are offering $6,000 in valuable prizes

JEMISON MASONS.

Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M. No. 411, at the communication on Saturday night, June 17, elected the following officers for the ensuing Masonic year: L. H. Reynolds, W. M., re-elected; Alex Glasscock, S. W., re-elected; J. M. B. Johnson, J. W.; J. H. Patton, Sr., treasurer; J. L. Langston, secretary, re-elected; E. G. Cofer, S. D.; J. R. Martin, J. D., re-elected; R. H. Gaines, tyler, re-elected. As for many years has been their custom, Jemison lodge will have a public installation and picnic on June 24 (St. John's Day), and will be joined this time by the Odd Fellows, Red Men and Daughters of Rebekah. A feature of the Masonic ceremonies in the morning will be the address by Judge Dan H. Greene, of Birmingham, at 11 o'clock.

The joint lodges will furnish the roast meats, but every one that can is requested to bring a full basket. All look forward to a most enjoyable day, one to be long remembered.

ATTENTION, ALLIANCE MEN!

Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Rocky Mount Alliance on Wednesday and Thursday, July 19 and 20, 1905. Business of great importance will come before the Alliance.

ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Sec'y C. C. F. A.

MONTEVALLO.

Editor Union:

We've had some nice showers in the last few days and crops are looking well. A few words about stock law. I live in Dry Valley, and there is some stock law up here, and I can't see it is very much service. I wish the people would sign their real names. I don't reckon they are ashamed of their names, but I don't like to read a letter and then not know who wrote it. With best wishes to THE UNION and its many readers.

A. P. BEAN.

STANTON.

Farmers are getting along with their crops, killing the grass in the dry spell the Lord sent them. J. R. Barrett and wife visited F. D. Moore's Sunday. Miss Ida Barrett was a visitor of Miss Rena Blount Saturday. Miss Kemp was at Mrs. Blount's Sunday. There was a dinner at Fellowship Sunday. Thomas Mitchell and Wm. C. Harris went to Dallas county on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Will Cherry visited Jim Mitchell Sunday. We don't have any talk of stock law here, and if the people of Lomax and Cane Creek lived down here they'd find that everyone is against stock law; they might go to Dallas and rent land at $1 a month for pasture.

"WASH BOY."

COOPER'S.

Our community is in mourning with our sister (in Christ) and friend, Mrs. Davis. About three months ago one of her married daughters died and last Sunday, (the 11th) her precious husband died and Wednesday (the 14th) one of her dear boys (about 14 years old) died. Oh! how sad for us to lose our loved ones, but what is our loss is their eternal gain. I've only lived in this community since January last, but I feel that I've made friends, and I'm glad to know that I live in a neighborhood of generous citizens. When we laid to rest (at Selam church) the son of Sister Davis, it was suggested that all that felt disposed to help work out the crop of Sister Davis, to meet there on Friday with plows and hoes, and by good work time there were ten plows and five hoe hands, and they went to work, and I don't think I ever knew men to work more steady or more cheerfully. Bro. Davis and two sons were taken sick the same day and there wasn't any work done on the farm for about two and a half weeks. The young man who has survived is so that he can sit up some, and we trust that he may get well, and may God's richest blessings rest on our widowed sister and her children. Well, we've had recent showers that have refreshed our crops wonderfully. Everybody seems to be busy. We think, Mr. Editor, if you would come down in this part of the moral vineyard and spend some time looking over our fields and some old time farm dinners such as beans, beets, cucumbers, onions, white-head cabbage, home-made bacon, yellow-legged chickens, etc., you would feel better and we'd be glad to have you. So come.

Respectfully,
G. A. CONVILLE.

Bro. Conville's list looks so well we think we'll have to go see him some day when our business cares let up a little. We thank him for his hospitable offer all the same.—Editor Union.

RANDOLPH.

Refreshing seasons all around us. Still Randolph is dry. Mrs. Capehart, of Chattanooga, Tenn., came down Saturday on a visit to Mrs. Meroney. C. W. Brand and family attended church services at Tabernacle Sunday. Ebert Gothard and family, of Mars Hill, were among our visitors Saturday. Saturday was an extremely busy day. Ross Hebson visited his old home at Sylacauga Saturday. Mr. J. C. Champion, of Pleasant Grove, was a welcome visitor Saturday. Mr. A. J. Lumpkin brought in a nice lot of potatoes Saturday. He is largely engaged in potato culture, and is a hustler. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Fitts, of Hubbard, were in town Saturday. Mr. Fitts is one of the strongest advocates of the people's cause in Chilton. He has been frequently spoken of as the next sheriff of Chilton. While he is not seeking office, still if the people desire his services we believe he will ever be true to their interests. Mrs. Meroney has been sick, but is now better. Mrs. J. L. Smith was in town Friday. M. L. Cleveland and sons, and Dr. A. P. Wooley and wife, went up to Ashby Thursday to attend the marriage of Gordon Cleveland to Miss Oakley. Harvey Nix attended church at Tabernacle Sunday. John Helton went to Meridian, Miss., last week. Thomas Cofer was in town last week. Mr. Heller, of Fenwood, was in town Monday. A freight train was derailed just below the depot Monday. By going a few feet further it would have pitched down a steep bank. Since the foregoing was written we have had a refreshing shower. Health and abundant success to THE UNION and its editor.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

AMUSING PRACTICAL JOKE ON A BRITON.

Gave Him an Exhibition of Our Native Freedom of Manners For Use in His Forthcoming Book.

The two men were seated at a table in the farthest corner of the restaurant.

"May I ask you for the score card?" said the one with the bristling mustache, pointing to the bill of fare.

"You may, sir," replied the other, a man with closely cropped hair; "but that's all the good it will do you. I'm not a waiter."

"Maybe not, sir," returned the waiter. "But if you had requested such a favor of me I should have taken pleasure in complying."

"Quite likely. Some men are born that way. They'd just as lief be taken for a waiter as not."

"And some men are born boors. They couldn't be a gentleman if they tried."

"Think you'd know a gentleman if you happened to meet one?"

"I think I should. He'd look as different from you as he possibly could."

"How do you know anything about what a gentleman would do or what he'd look like?"

"I'm intimately acquainted with several, and they don't any of them act like you."

"That so? Say, who began this conversation, you baboon-faced——"

"I did, you bullet-headed barbarian. I asked you in a civil way if you would be kind enough to hand me the bill of fare, and you insulted me. You haven't the manners or decency of a walrus. You're a hunk of mule meat in a shape something like a man, with a——"

"You can't talk that way to me and live! I'll——"

"Don't you do it! If you move your hand one inch nearer your hip pocket I'll fill you full of holes right here!"

But the other did not stop.

He thrust his hand into his hip pocket, pulled out a silk handkerchief, wiped his eyeglasses, picked up a paper and began to read it.

Then the man with the bristling mustache turned to the unmistakable Englishman who had been sitting at the next table and listening with horrified astonishment to the conversation.

"We thought you'd like to have a little exhibition of our native freedom of manners," he said, pleasantly, "to use in your forthcoming book, don't you know."—Chicago Tribune.

The Elixir of Youth.

Every age sees its earnest scientists still seeking how they may discover the elixir or the force which shall give us the energy, the vitality and the appearance of youth. A German who has been struggling with the subject is convinced that the secret lies in keeping sound our blood vessels. We are just as old as our hearts, he declares, and this is no pretty poetical sentiment, but a cold, scientific fact. As years creep on our arteries and the heart lose vigor, and we then begin to "age." Now, we can train this organ, it appears, to work better than it does. Like an old clock, if treated judiciously, it will go on as well as a new one, but it does not do to give it any of the liberties of the latter. We must carefully regulate the exercises we take, the food we eat, the mental efforts we make, the muscular work we do. We should neither walk too much nor too little; we should get as much air as possible, yet never oversleep; we should never coddle, still less should we be rash about colds, fatigue and so on.—London World.

Length of a Shave.

"I should say it took about 500 strokes of the razor to shave a man," a barber said in answer to a man sprawled out in a red plush chair.

"You are wrong," said the man. "To shave me, going over my face twice, won't take 250 strokes."

"How do you know?" asked the barber.

"For years," said the other, "I have had the habit of counting the strokes of the razor while being shaved. It is a silly habit, yet I can't get rid of it. You and I will count your strokes together now."

The shaving proceeded in silence.

"Done," said the barber at the end. "I make it 210."

"That is right, 210," the patron agreed. "It always runs thereabouts. Once I got a good shave in 165 strokes. Once I got a bad one in 240. The average is about 210."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Telephone as a Reformer.

Congressman Bingham, at a dinner of the Philadelphia Clover Club, spoke of modern life in the most optimistic vein.

"The world is growing better," he said. "Daily it becomes cleaner, kinder and more upright. Nearly everything makes for reform. Even the telephone has a tremendous reforming influence.

"Let me give you an example of the surprising effect that the telephone exercises over our morals.

"A certain man, at breakfast one morning, said to his wife:

"'My dear, I'll not be home to dinner to-night, and you had better not sit up for me, as I shall be detained very late at the office posting my books.'

"'Very well,' the lady answered. 'Before I go to bed I'll say good-night to you over the telephone.'

"The man had forgotten, you see, that a telephone now connected his office and his house."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Whitechapel Changed.

Whitechapel, London, the district where so many crimes were committed several years ago, including the notorious "Jack-the-Ripper" murders, has been transformed by the police into a fairly respectable district.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING

A law suit between two families in Spain has been in the courts for 338 years. A settlement has just been reached by the parties that the case will be settled in the highest court in 1907.

A Waterville (Me.) man once referred the question of sudden disappearance of a man at different times to the Smithsonian institution, and the reply all the gray squirrels. The flock may be seen in Tennessee in the fall.

For the first time, it is said, one of the persons struck by lightning and struck has been thus killed, the fact is another instance of gradual change that is about in the climate. The great dam at Assouan, Egypt, works made the Nile's annual occupation of the valley.

A special to the Chicago Record relates that the Independence ever known in the town of Rock, Iowa, resulted in the young men by the issue being whether they should be permitted to keep company." The board of education against allowing young beaus, on the ground that they interfered with school work. The boys rebelled, and carried their candidates for directors.

The degree to which the senses can be trained to make up for those lost was illustrated in a recent walk by two blind men on Thirty-sixth street and Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia. They came from opposite directions and approached each other. Coming on the corner they could hear one of the blind men say, "Hello, Ed; what are you doing?" When the blind man was asked how he had known his friend at a distance of five yards he answered: "By the sound of course. I can tell a man a block of half a square the sound of any man in the dense crowd.

A curious question has arisen in Spanish feeling, and strong feeling has only been avoided by the bottom being permitted to fall out of the way. The Cortez recently passed a law ordaining general peace on Sunday labor. This law has been secured, opponents of the measure at the time promptly compared it to bullfights, which by custom take place on Sunday. Indignation arose an outburst of public sentiment, so strong that the Spanish State took the matter in hand and by a series of meetings concluded that the law did not apply to tauromachy or bullfighting labor, but an art, like [illegible]

Colorado's Soda Lake.

One of the most curious lakes ever made is that of a lake of pound soda in the desolate desert between Denver and Hooper, in the San Luis valley. The lake is an acre and a half in extent and lies at the bottom of a basin valley in the desert. The surface soda crystals have formed to a depth of eighteen inches, the lake having a thick coating of ice with a thick [illegible]

A recent examination by the School of Mines [illegible] stals are thirty-six per cent soda, purer than the best [illegible] cial soda offered in the Denver market. E. M. Porter has a lease of the lake [illegible] and is now installing machinery will convert the soda into a marketable form. [illegible] in sight.

The School of Mines says the soda is a crystallized granite masses of the mountain range stand sentinel over the little valley. The granite, underground [illegible] lects in the lake basin. In check by an [illegible] proper conditions are [illegible] concentration and evaporation.—Chicago Chronicle.

Women Who Voice Emotion.

The woman that [illegible] husband to be happy [illegible] delight in saving [illegible] doleful side for him [illegible] time for him [illegible] doesn't work hard [illegible] step, and then [illegible] run to meet him [illegible] her lips. She [illegible] time for him to [illegible] combs her hair [illegible] able, clean dress [illegible] or sits doing [illegible]

The woman who [illegible] and be charming [illegible] does the same thing [illegible] for it. She plans [illegible] she need not jump [illegible] into a pretty dress [illegible] ready and she takes [illegible] late afternoon. The [illegible] smile ready and [illegible]

Both the husband and [illegible] will be appreciative of the [illegible] greets them with that [illegible] which comes only from [illegible] rested. Too many women [illegible] others happy simply because [illegible] always tired.—Kansas City [illegible]

A large tract of wheat land [illegible] fur has just been sold for [illegible]

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman 2nd Sunday. H. H Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor. Sunday before the second Sunday; T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Sermon service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, Sachem of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

A law suit between two of the families in Spain has been in courts for 328 years. An amusement has just been made by the parties that the case will be finally tried in the highest court in Spain in 1907.

A Wisconsin (Mex.) naturalist has recently entered the question of the disappearance of gray squirrels from certain localities in the State. Another reply was that the gray squirrels are migrating to the Gray Inc. in Mexico.

The first time a woman was elected to membership in the Royal Society of Literature of London was in 1835, when Lady Morgan was chosen. Since then there have been but few women members.

Another strange fish has been found in the Amazon. It is a species of catfish, and has been named the "upside down" fish, because it swims with its back toward the bottom of the river and its belly toward the surface.

A special to the Chicago Inter-Ocean says that the bitterest school fight ever known in the town of Rock Town resulted in the defeat of the young men by the family machine being whether school teachers should be permitted to "keep company." The board had taken action against allowing teachers to keep company, on the ground that it interfered with school work. The ticket was rebelled, and each side named candidates for directors.

The degree to which the remaining senses can be trained when the sight is lost was illustrated the other night by two blind men from the home on Thirty sixth street and Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia. The men were coming from opposite directions, and as they approached each other a man standing on the corner was surprised to see one of the blind men say, "Ed, what are you doing out this time of night?" When the blind man was asked how he had known the other was a distance of five yards between them he answered: "By the sound of his footsteps. Of course, I can tell at the distance of half a square the tap of the cane of any man in the home."

A curious question has been raised in Spanish feeling, and strong against it has only been avoided by popular sentiment being permitted to have its own way. The Cortez recently passed a law ordaining general prohibition of Sunday labor. This law having been secured opponents of the national sport promptly sought its application to bullfights, which almost always take place on Sundays. Instantly arose an outburst of popular feeling so strong that the Cortez of the State took the matter into their own hands and by a series of special decrees concluded that the law did not apply to Lauromachy, which is not, strictly speaking, an art, like the drama.

Colorado's Soda Lake.

One of the most remarkable things ever made in the region of the lake of liquid soda in the mountains between Crestone and Poncha, in the San Luis Valley. The lake is an acre and a quarter in extent, lies at the bottom of a crater many in the desert. Out of the crystals have collected to the depth of eighteen inches, the appearance with a hard snow fall. Various examinations by the Colorado Mines shows that the deposit seven inches deep consists of 98 per cent of soda. It is offered on the market by E. M. Pack, the land owner, who is now installing machinery to convert the native crystals into soda.

Women Who Value Real Love.

The woman that really wants her husband to be happy, and does not delight in saving her blacker self for the doleful side for him, rests before him to come home to her, work hard until she has forgotten them, worried and fretted, to meet him with a complaining face. She stops work before the children come home from school, slips into a pretty dress, and when the husband and the children come in they are appreciative of the woman who is not always complaining, but who comes only from one source, that gentle rest. Too many women fail in this and others happy simply because they are always tired.—Kansas City World.

A large tract of wheat land in Siberia has just been sold for $45 an acre.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Pine Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars' Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Rev. Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Sunday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. McCarroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 259—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 667—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Foreman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 611—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 693—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R., J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT,

U. S. Department of Agriculture.—Weather Bureau.

W. C. Edler, Observer.

CLANTON, ALA.

Date.	Temperature High	Low	Rainfall
June 14	92	71	T
June 15	90	68	.00
June 16	95	67	.17
June 17	97	70	T
June 18	97	68	.02
June 19	92	68	.15
June 20	96	69	.00

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to June 21, 05, 7,503. Price same date.
Total receipts season 1903-04, 6,648.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

John Mims No. 1 was in Clanton Thursday with a fine cotton bloom picked from his place 2 1-2 miles south of Clanton. We regret it was brought in too late for publication last week.

Thorsby R. F. D. No. 1 will start on August 15th. It has 102 houses with a population of 428. If Thorsby had what rightfully belongs to her she'd have had at least two routes long since.

Rev. J. H. Thomas and S. P. Franklin were in Clanton Thursday.

R. W. Littlejohn was a pleasant visitor Saturday. We wish him luck.

John Garner, of Owenton, was in Clanton several days last week.

L. D. Riggins was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

T. W. Atchley was in town Saturday.

T. V. Davis and daughter, of Cloddy were in Clanton Saturday.

R. F. Bates and H. M. Mahan were in town Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Hayes lost their little daughter, Myrtle, by death last Saturday. The little one, who had just passed her first birthday, was laid to rest in Clanton cemetery on Sunday.

J. W. Littlejohn, Jr., was in town Saturday.

W. R. Maddox was a welcome visitor Saturday. He is on his way from LaGrange, Ga., to Prattville, Ala., and will visit around Clanton several days.

Lum Smith was in town Saturday.

S. R. Letcher and W. T. Nelson, of Dixie, were in Clanton Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor were in town Tuesday.

Charlie Reynolds was in Clanton Tuesday.

Dudley Collins and son were in town Tuesday.

THE UNION received a pleasant letter from E. Bearden, of Jemison, Tuesday. Thanks.

Squire John S. Dennis was in Clanton Tuesday.

Sheriff Morgan started from Clanton Friday morning in response to a message from a turpentine camp near Riderville, and on his return that evening one of the horses he was driving dropped dead in the road about 5 miles from Clanton. The team belonged to Robert Popwell's livery stable. In this extreme hot weather a driver has got to watch his team.

R. L. Harper, of Helena, and Miss Maimie Jones, of Saginaw, were married at the court house on Friday morning, Judge Reynolds performing the ceremony. The young couple start out with the hearty good wishes of all who know them. May their only troubles be little ones.

There was a meeting at the court house Friday night to consider the school question for Clanton, and a resolution was passed asking the Town Council to buy a plot of ground suitable for the erection of a school building thereon, and pledging the support of the citizens of Clanton to the council in behalf of a good school building.

A cotton bloom has been sent to THE UNION by Charles Johnson, of Dry Valley, who says he is just two days later than last year, which shows he must be way ahead of the average.

Dora Miller, colored, working at the Culbreth and Davis turpentine camp in Beat 11, who was complained against in the county court for assault and battery, came in Monday and surrendered and pleaded guilty. Judge Reynolds fined her $3 and she went back to the camp to work.

Mrs. S. A. Foshee, of Maplesville, is visiting her sister, Miss Alpha Smitherman, and W. M. Wilson.

A party of Clantonians went on a picnic Wednesday to Kincheon, among whom were Wiley Littlejohn and family, W. M. and P. D. Wilson, Miss Alpha Smitherman, Mrs. E. A. Foshee, Mrs. Mary Smitherman and N. A. Kicker. Some one said he didn't suppose there would be a fish left by the dam site.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Davis, a son, on June 14th.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wesley White, a girl, on June 15th.

John Davis, formerly of Chambers county, died at his home on the Joshua Downs place June 11. Arthur Davis, son of the above, died June 14th.

Edgar Dennis is at Tuscaloosa attending the summer school for teachers.

The baby show came off, and the judges, Messrs. P. D. Wilson and Dennis, gave the prize to Master Anthony, a 7-months-old son of Mrs. J. T. Anthony. Mrs. Anthony is a sister of Crit. Jones and lost her husband several months ago.

J. W. G. Kicker was in Clanton Tuesday, and sold his cotton (20 bales) for 8 2-5 cents; that beats 6 1-2, don't it?

Nute Gentry and Jim Collins went to Birmingham Wednesday on business.

The Calera ball team, of which Miles Collins is the affable manager, played three games in Clanton last week with the local club, but were not able to solve the delivery of the imported battery, and took three defeats home with them.

The "Milton Habeas Corpus" case will come up again for Judge Reynolds today (Thursday).

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Richard P. Wood and Miss Ellie Hudgens. R. L. Harper and Miss Maime Jones. C. W. Watson and Miss Janie Askew.

COLORED.

Prentiss Campbell, Jr., and Florence Brown. Jacob Kirkland and Anna Williams

Anybody can count dots. Why don't you try for a Prize?

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Commissioner's Court,
June Term, 1905.

By order of the court of County Commissioners, notice is hereby given that the book of assessment of taxes for Chilton county for the year 1905 has been prepared and is now on file in this office ready for inspection, and that the Court of County Commissioners will be in session on Monday, the 10th day of July, 1905, at the court house in Clanton for the purpose of examining said book and the Tax Assessors returns, and correcting any errors that may be found therein.

This June 14, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.

6-15-05 tf

FOR SALE.

A cow and calf, 3 head fine beef cattle, 8 or 10 mutton sheep. Prices reasonable.

JOHN S. DENNIS,
tf Beat 11.

CEDAR GROVE.

Children's Day service on the Saturday before the first Sunday in July. A large attendance is expected.

tf

MARS HILL.

Children's Day will be July 2d. A fine program to be rendered. Children's exercises in the morning and song service in the afternoon. Everybody cordially invited. Come with your baskets and let us enjoy the day together.

tf G. W. S.

See our $6,000.00 contest.

Notice. No. 26001.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 19, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on July 7, 1905, viz.: William L. Burnett, Homestead entry, No. 33807, for the N 1-2 of Ne 1-4, N 1-2 of Nw 1-4, Section 6, Tp. 23n R 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Moses Brewer, Richard M. Porter, James L. Burnett, Charles H. Lowery, all of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

5-25-04 6t

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

Is now given you to win a valuable prize. The terms are simple and easily understood. You pay $1 and get THE UNION, your BEST county paper, and "Madame" (which is the reccgnized organ of the WOMEN of America) for six months with one chance for a successful count. Or you pay $2.00 and get the same papers for a WHOLE year with THREE chances at the count. Any of our subscribers who are now paid in advance can come in and have their new subscription credited to them on our books. Don't delay, but send in your money and count. This golden opportunity only lasts until July 1st. The financial responsibility is shown by the reference to any bank in Indianapolis, Ind. tf

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby. tf. T. M. Driver.

WAIT! WAIT! WAIT!

For the Biggest Selling Event in the History of Birmingham.

Opens Wednesday, June 28, lasts for 10 days only

AT

KLOTZ & GOLDMAN'S

CLOTHING and FURNISHING STORE

Birmingham, Alabama.

$60,000 worth of men's highest grade clothing, underwear, shirts, neckwear, etc., including the finest tailored-to-measure garments in the South, to be distributed into the homes of the people in TEN DAYS' TIME, beginning WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28th at 9 a. m.

Owing to This Being the Last Spring and Summer Season in Our Present Quarters, 1911 First Avenue.

We have decided to unload our entire stock, prior to moving into larger quarters in the fall. Our entire stock at the mercy of the people for TEN DAYS. This sale will be of the greatest importance to the people of Birmingham for a radius of over 150 miles; it is the greatest sale ever attempted in Birmingham, involving thousands upon thousands of dollars, thus conveying to you some of the marvelous bargains we are going to place on sale for TEN DAYS only, beginning

Wednesday, June 28th at 9 a m

KLOTZ & GOLDMAN,

Birmingham's Best and Most Popular Clothiers and Tailors

MEN, the best and greatest values on earth now stare you in the face. The only question is, can you, dare you, in justice to yourself, afford to overlook a chance like this to save at least one-half of the price you will be obliged to pay the regular dealer for high-grade Spring and Summer merchandise. Use good common sense with which nature has endowed you, come and see with your own eyes and be convinced.

A Most Mighty Avalanche of Majestic Bargains

For want of space we herewith quote just a few of the many hundred bargains that will be placed on sale beginning WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28th FOR TEN EAYS:

Men's Hose.

Men's Hose regular 15c, sale price 9c
" " black and fancy 25c, sale price 19c
" " regular 50c, sale price 39c

Men's Hats.

One lot odds and ends $3 and $4, sale price $2.98
Few soft and stiff regular $4, sale price 2.98
Straw all go at half price.

Men's Suits.

Fancy up to $10, sale price ..... $ 6.48
Regular $27.50, sale price 19.98
High class $35, sale price 25.98

Men's Shirts.

Regular price 75c, sale price 48c
Fancy $1.25, sale price 89c
New and up-to-date $2.50 quality, sale price $1.98

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or in saw mill or planing mill, write

The Marbury Lumber Co.. Marbury, Ala.

NOTICE.

State teachers' examination for Chilton county will be held at Clanton in the Clanton high school building on the first Monday in July, 1905. All desiring to take this examination must be present at 10 a. m. on said day.

J. W. MOORE,
County Superintendent.

BEAT ONE.

Well, Mr. Editor, I just want to say that we don't want any stock law in this beat. I heard Bob Martin say that the most torn up settlement he ever saw was where there was stock law, and that all the houses looked like a poor, old widow woman's place.

LONESOME BILL.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It."

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E Watson, of Georgia, has begun the publication of a magazine?

You know who Mr. Watson is? He's the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of Tom Watson's Magazine was published Feb. 25. It is $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128-page magazine in America if you fail to subscribe. Now we will send you the magazine and THE UNION, your best county paper, for $1.50 per year for both. Don't delay with your subscriptions, but send them in at once. tf

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No 1.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

We are offering 757 prizes to counters of the dots.

A mighty city famous for commerce and progress, will burst from the outworn garments of old Baltimore. With such grit and unanimity as the people have displayed, they will attract the enterprising and resourceful from other parts and build a city that will become among the first in the republic.

Three New Corporations.

Montgomery, Ala.—Incorporations were reported Friday to the secretary of state as follows:

Highland Realty Company, Birmingham, $5,000; incorporators, P. A. Holly, Hugh Morrow and W. H. Ferguson, of Birmingham.

Sipsey Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Fayette, capital $10,000; incorporators, E. B. Bell, W. E. Simpson, W. E. Fort. Mr. Bell and Mr Fort live in Birmingham, Mr. Simpson at Berry. The mills of the company are at Stouch.

Golden Rule Coal Company, Jasper, capital, $10,000; incorporators, George W. Crayloe and Henry A. Lent.

Fish Bone Killed Him.

Concord, Tenn.—While B. C. Woody, a farmer, aged 55, who lives near here, was eating breakfast Sunday, he accidentally swallowed a fish bone, which stuck in his throat, causing his death six hours later. A physician who was called in failed to give the man relief.

WHY EYESIGHT FAILS

INFERIOR ARTIFICIAL LIGHT FREQUENTLY THE CAUSE.

Eyesights of the Past, One and All, Have Serious Defects—Acetylene Gas, With Its Clear, Unwavering, Yet Soft Flame Cannot Hurt the Eyes.

New York, June 20.—No one can go into our schools or meet a group of children on the street without noticing how large a number of them wear spectacles. The proportion seems to increase yearly, and there are many more who ought to wear glasses. The experience of one teacher might be duplicated by the score. She knew Alice was inattentive and she thought she was unusually stupid. She said so to the principal and sent a note to the mother, requesting that the child be helped at home if she wished her to keep up with her class. One day after a blackboard explanation, the teacher called upon the child and found that she had not seen what had been written. She was kept after school and by dint of much sympathetic questioning Miss C. found that Alice had never been able to see what was put on the board and that her head had ached so often and so hard that she frequently failed to hear what was said.

Such a condition may be caused by lack of proper food, but in our American homes it is usually due to the poor quality of the artificial light. The yellow, insufficient light of the ordinary kerosene lamp, with its smoky chimney, is about as bad for the eyes as can be imagined. The flickering light from a coal gas jet is but little better, and even the electric light, brilliant as it usually is, has an unsteadiness due to variations in power, and a glare peculiarly trying to the delicate nerves of sight. The comparatively new illuminant acetylene gas produces as nearly perfect an artificial light as has yet been found. It gives a clear white, unwavering light, very brilliant, yet perfectly soft, and so nearly like the rays of the sun that even colors appear as in daylight.

Fortunately, acetylene is very easily and cheaply produced, and the simple apparatus necessary can be purchased and installed in any home at a very moderate cost, and the acetylene can be piped to convenient points in the house where a light is needed. It is then lighted and extinguished and used exactly like common city gas.

Acetylene is rapidly coming into common use in homes, churches, schools and institutions of all kinds, and it is reasonable to expect that as its use in the home increases, there will be fewer defective eyes, particularly among children. Poor eyesight and the many ills resulting therefrom will undoubtedly be much reduced by the use of this new illuminant.

Race in Shipbuilding.

That the efficiency of government labor may sometimes be made to exceed that of private labor continues to be shown by the race between the New York navy yard, which is building the battleship Connecticut, and the Newport News company, which is building the Louisiana. During the last month the Connecticut, which was begun two months later than the Louisiana, made further gains, and may yet be the first completed.

Count Von Lewenhaupt, a Swedish nobleman, is a professional masseur.

Refused the Sacred White Bull.

Recently a sacred white bull was brought from India for exhibition at the Crystal palace, near London. But the British authorities refused to let it be landed, except in the form of beef.

Prof. J. D. Quackenbos, formerly of Columbia University, declares that the success of Marshal Oyama was due to his hypnotic power and highly cultivated knowledge of telepathy.

Some Chinese Bans.

China has recently issued an edict prohibiting, except in the treaty ports, the sale of metal rimmed spectacles. Tan shoes are also forbidden, and any one dealing in them renders himself liable to decapitation. This latter drastic regulation is due to the fact that yellow is there the imperial color, to be worn by none save members of the royal family.

Still in Rebellion.

Robert Rogers, one of the two Boer prisoners who remained on the Island of Ceylon, has left that place and gone to Holland. The British government has notified him that he cannot return to South Africa until he consents to take the oath of allegiance.

Culture in Topeka.

One of the prominent citizens of Topeka, Kan., took to wearing a cravat a year or so ago, and all the citizens of the place were justly proud of him. Now he has added a scarfpin to the innovation, and the Topeka Capital has given him a nice write-up because of his enterprise.

Lieut. Arthur T. Sadler, of the United States volunteer life saving crew of Massachusetts, has invented a pair of nautical boots that he thinks will be of great value in saving lives on inland waters.

Accepts Roosevelt's Offers.

The Russian Ambassador at Washington, D. C., is the bearer of Emperor Nicholas, [illegible] President Roosevelt's "offer of good will," thus beginning the direct negotiations for peace.

Stay For Patrick Refused.

The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., refused to grant a stay of the execution of the death sentence to allow a motion for reargument in the case of Albert T. Patrick.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Rotation of Crops.

There are various methods of increasing the yield of crops besides tillage and the use of fertilizers; and one of the most important of these methods is crop rotation, or the growing of different kinds of plants on the same land from year to year instead of taking the same kind of crop continuously from the same land, and that some crops will not grow well after others, and that some kinds of plants actualy grow better immediately after the land has been occupied by certain other kinds. For example, red clover ceases to thrive after wheat; also wheat seldom does well when sown after barley.

All plants remove from the land more or less of the fertilizing matters when carried off from the land. But all plants do not carry off the same kind of fertilizers, nor do they carry off the same amounts. All plants do not draw equally upon the fertilizing ingredients of the soil. For instance, one crop may consume a large amount of nitrogen, another may exhaust the soil in phosphoric acid, while still another may require potash. However, all plants require some of these three ingredients, but in different proportions. "Root crops," for example—such as potatoes, beets, turnips, etc.—need a liberal amount of potash and phosphoric acid. Forage plants—corn, for instance—needs nitrogen to produce the leaves and stems, while cotton requires a small amount of nitrogen and potash, but a liberal supply of phosphoric acid, which goes to form seed and lint. Hence it is obvious that some plan of rotation should be adopted in order to prevent the land becoming deficient in some one or more of these essential elements.

The following rules for rotation may be of advantage:

Such plants as tend particularly to exhaust the soil, like grain crops, should only be sown on fertile land, and they should not exceed one another, but may best be followed by plants that are less exhausting.

On heavily manured fields, such crops should be planted as can bear the most fresh manure, while less exhaustive plants may follow.

It is generally advantageous to alternate crops that have top roots with those that have spreading roots.

No two crops favorable to the growth of insects and fungi should be permitted to succeed each other. It is very essential in many cases to change the crops frequently to hinder the increase of these pests. There are various insect injurious to grain which would increase to an alarming extent if the land were devoted exclusively to grain crops year after year. But when a crop of beans or turnips follow a grain crop, the whole tribe of grain insects may perish or disappear from the field. The clump-foot, or as is sometimes commonly known, the "big root" in cabbage and collards, in like manner prevent their continual cultivation on the same land. Farmers and market gardeners in vicinities near cities would be glad to grow cabbage year after year upon the same land, but they cannot because of this disease.

One form of rotation of crops commonly practiced in this State, and in most of the Southern States, is the growing with reference to their manurial value. Red clover or cowpeas sown in spring, or rye sown in fall and plowed under when it has made a fair growth, are the most common methods of green manuring. The effects are often very noticeable. By this method we largely increase the vegetable matter in the soil, and this much improves the physical condition of the soil.—L. M. Oden, A. and M. College, West Raleigh, N. C.

Utilizing Sorghum For Silage.

Sorghum will make a very fine quality of silage if properly managed. One of the best varieties to grow is the Redhead, because of the stout, stiff nature of the stalk. It stands up much better than the Amber and some other similarly stalked varieties, and yet is not so coarse but that it is readily eaten by livestock. Plant the sorghum in rows about three feet apart, using about twelve pounds of seed per acre. Cultivate as an ordinary corn crop and cut when ready for the silo with the corn harvester. Do not cut for silage, however, until the heads are matured and the seed is virtually ripe. Most persons who attempt to use sorghum for silage cut it too green and make a serious mistake by so doing. Sorghum holds its juices with remarkable tenacity, and owing to the considerable amount of saccharine matter contained makes an unusually fine quality of silage. You may plant sorghum anywhere from the first of May to the first of June. Fairly early planting is advisable, as it gives the plant longer to mature. It is claimed by many, as you doubtless know, that sorghum is hard on the land, but in proportion to the yield obtained it is not harder than other crops. Sorghum has some manifest advantages over corn, as it will grow better on thinner land, as it is hardier and more vigorous and therefore withstands drought better, and as a rule it will outyield corn. In other words, where ten tons of corn are put in the silo per acre, you can count on from thirteen to fifteen tons of sorghum. Sorghum can be handled as easily as corn, and will keep just as long if not put up too green. If placed in a rotation so as to come on the land once in five years it will not injure the ground. It would be a mistake to attempt to grow sorghum year after year on the same land, unless it were possible to plow under some crop like crimson clover, and apply heavy amounts of phosphates and potash each year. By utilizing sorghum for silage on many Southern farms and growing some peas for hay, the crop can be fed as grain and the shredded stover and pea hay used as dry roughness and a much larger number of animals maintained than is the general practice at the present time.—Professor Soule.

The Cabbage Louse.

The cabbage louse, having safely passed through an unusually hard winter, is now satisfying his ravenous appetite at the expense of cabbages, turnips, mustard, etc.

This insect must not be confused with the harlequin bug or with the common cabbage worms. The cabbage louse is a very small, gray, soft-bodied louse that gathers in great numbers on the leaves and stems of the cabbage and does damage by sucking the sap from the plant.

On account of the fact that it sucks the sap, instead of eating the leaves, it cannot be fought satisfactorily by using Paris green or other similar poisons.

Last year we had experience with this insect, and found a very simple and effectual remedy. Ordinary laundry soap, dissolved in water at the rate of one and one-half pounds to four gallons of water and applied thoroughly with a spray pump, will certainly kill them. If the soap be cut into thin pieces and boiled in two gallons of water it will quickly dissolve, when cold water may be added to make the four gallons. It should then be applied while still warm.

It may not be altogether easy to make a thorough application. When the plants are badly infested the leaves become very much curled, so that it is difficult to reach the lice. Here we see the advantage of making the application early, before the leaves get curled. But even if they are curled it is quite practicable to have a boy, barefoot and with sleeves rolled up, to accompany the sprayer and rapidly turn the leaves from side to side while the application is being made.

If taken in time, one application will usually be sufficient. Otherwise, it may be necessary to give a second treatment, a week or ten days later.

By following these directions many thousands of plants were saved last year.—Franklin Sherman, Jr., Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Cheapest Way to Get Flowers.

We want shrubs on every home place in America because they furnish more flowers for less money and care and for a longer period of years than any other plants. True, some trees have big flowers and lots of them, but they are higher up in the air, while a bush is just where you can see it and smell it. Shrubs are more permanent than "perennials," and they are nothing like the bother annuals are. You plant trees for posterity, but shrubs for yourself, also. You get flowers the second year, if you pay a decent price, and if you go away for a summer, the place does not look like an abandoned home. The plain truth is that a home without shrubbery is all wrong. Shrubbery is just as necessary to a place as clothing to a man. Nine times out of ten the straight line where a building meets the ground should be hidden by shrubs. —Garden Magazine.

Feeding Value of Corn and Cob Meal.

There is no reason why corn and cob meal should not be fed to cattle, sheep and hogs. It can be fed to these classes of stock without regrinding, though better results will as a rule follow regrinding, as the particles are finer and more quickly acted upon by the digestive juices. In a finely ground condition the sharp particles of the cob are not so likely to injure the digestive organs. One of the great advantages of grinding the grain and cob together is that it lightens the grain which is rich and heavy and not always thoroughly digested and assimilated. Corn and cob meal will, of course, give better results as a rule when fed in combination with other grains, and if used for young and growing stock a liberal amount of some concentrate rich in protein should be incorporated in the ration.—A. M. Soule.

Seven Are Drowned.

Vancouver, B. C.—The worst canoe accident in the history of Northern British Columbia is reported in a special from Hazelton. The drowned, seven in number, were C. R. Renard and Charles Stewart, miners of Lorne Creek; J. P. Fultz, mining engineer, Louisville, Ky.; Mills Johnston and Fred Slight, miners of Bellingham, Wash., and J. Ward Cook of the party also from Bellingham.

The party were on the way up the Skeena river from the coast.

Met Fatal Accident.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—Ike Cole, son of T. J. Cole, section master on the Florence branch of the Southern railroad, met with an accident Saturday morning which is likely to result in his death. Young Cole is with his father's section gang, and while coming to his work jumped off the Florence train on the double tracks leading from Tuscumbia to Sheffield, and was struck by the Southern's "transfer" going in the opposite direction.

MAPS OF MILITARY VALUE.

AGRICULTURAL SOIL SURVEYS IMPORTANT FOR THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The entire lack of co-operation between the several departments of the Government has frequently been made the occasion of criticism in debates in Congress, Senator Lodge, among others, having more than once pointed to this as one of the grave mistakes in the conduct of the Federal Administration.

A striking instance of this lack of co-operation which has just come to light is the failure of the War Department and the General Staff to avail themselves of the maps, invaluable from a military standpoint, which are annually being produced under the direction of Professor Milton Whitney, of the Bureau of Soils. So far as can be ascertained, the General Staff has never even learned that the Bureau of Soils is conducting a soil survey of the entire country and preparing maps which contain most of the important features usually shown on military maps prepared as the result of reconnoissances.

For the last five years the Bureau of Soils has maintained approximately twenty parties of geologists and soil experts in the field, and the results of their observations have been embodied in maps which now represent almost 60,000 square miles of the United States. The value of this work to the agricultural interests of the country has led Congress to appropriate constantly increasing amounts for the carrying on of the work, and, as the maps are furnished to all foreign agricultural institutions, it is probable that European military authorities have a better knowledge to-day of the topography, and soil conditions of the United States than have American military officers.

Certain general officers of the army have long urged that military maps of all parts of the country, and especially of those parts adjacent to the seaboard, be prepared by the engineer corps, but little or no work in that line has been accomplished by the army, and the valuable data compiled by the Bureau of Soils have been persistently ignored. The soil maps give not only the general topography of the country, using the base maps of the Geological Survey for that purpose, but in addition thereto the nature of the soil for a depth of not less than three feet, thus indicating the character of the roads to be met with, the probable effect which heavy rains would have on them, etc. Taken in connection with the maps of the Geological Survey, they furnish practically all the information necessary from a military standpoint, with the advantage over reconnoissance maps, on which the military commander usually is compelled to depend, that they are prepared by experts who have ample time to devote to their surveys and observations and every facility for committing the facts to paper.

With such maps, the feasibility of erecting earthworks, intrenchments, etc., can be determined at a glance. Moreover, the military quartermaster, who must make careful calculations as to the availability of the local roads to sustain the necessarily heavy traffic entailed by the transportation of the supplies for a great army, can easily perfect his plans when, with the aid of a soil map, he can learn whether the roads over which his heavy wagons must travel are of earth, clay or stone, on what sort of a base they are constructed, the liability to flooding during heavy rains, etc.

Some military experts who have recently examined these maps point to the fact that had the information they present been available at the beginning of the Spanish-American War the War Department would have been saved from the error of selecting the site chosen at Chickamauga for a great military camp, because, from the soil maps, it would have learned that the soil was only a few feet deep and underlaid with a stratum of rock which would inevitably force the drainage and seepage back to the surface. The error of placing the Chickamauga camp on that site has cost the Government in pensions to those whose health suffered and to the families of those who died from typhoid fever probably more than the entire cost of the soil survey of the United States to date.

The same proposition is doubtless true of Camp Alger. A more thorough knowledge of the topography and drainage features of that site would doubtless have led to the selection of a location more favorable to the health of the troops quartered there. In this connection it is noteworthy that the cost of the soil maps to the Government does not exceed an average of $2.87 a square mile, while their value to agriculture is regarded by those in a position to know as ample to warrant the expense on that ground alone.

In most countries military maps not widely dissimilar from the maps of the Bureau of Soils are being prepared under the supervision of the military authorities, and as far back as the early seventies it was urged by members of the engineer corps of the United States Army that a military survey, to be followed by the preparation of military maps, be made in all parts of the United States, particularly those portions adjacent to the seaboard. Thus far, however, the engineer corps has been so limited in numbers as to render this work impossible, in addition to the valuable services which the corps already renders in connection with river and harbor improvements.

While, so far as can be learned, the military value of the soil maps has never occurred to Secretary Wilson, it is not improbable that some arrangements will be made between the War and Agricultural Departments whereby some slight additions to the data already gathered by the soil surveyors can be made, and adding even more to the value of the soil maps from a military standpoint, and thus obviating all necessity of the War Department's duplicating the work of the Department of Agriculture.

It is predicted by the experts who have examined the soil maps that when their value is brought to the attention of the General Staff, it will make arrangements whereby the soil maps will be furnished to post commanders and other army officers in all parts of the country.

LIFE INSURANCE TOO COSTLY.

Through Manipulation of Funds Policy-Holder is a Loser.

The articles which are daily being published with reference to the management and methods of the Equitable Life Assurance Company are awakening to a greater degree than ever before the public interest in the life insurance business in general. That a business of such magnitude should be so little understood by the average person seems incredible; and yet it is a fact that the vast majority of policy-holders know little of the company or companies in which they are insured, and still less of the manner in which their premium payments are used. The insurance companies are considered to be among the most stable of institutions, and apparently it has been sufficient for the average layman to feel assured that, in the event of his death, his heirs would receive the amount guaranteed. Beyond that he does not go, and of the fact that he is not receiving full value for his payments, he is, in many instances, unaware.

Life insurance is a necessity. That grave evils of management exist, that policy-holders' moneys are being used improperly, has been amply illustrated in the case of the Equitable Life. Personal fortunes have been gained by officers through the manipulation of the funds under their control, and the individual policy-holder is the loser.

That there are some companies which are conservatively and honestly managed is well known. These companies do not accumulate huge surpluses, and, in fact, the accumulation of large surplus funds is unnecessary. Some companies return the profits derived from the business to the policy-holders at the end of every year, and accumulate only a sufficient fund to provide for any slight depreciation which may occur in the value of their securities. It has been suggested that a remedy for the evils in the business that exist to-day lies in legislation which will compel all companies to disburse their earnings among the policy-holders annually. There are many companies which do this, and it has been proved conclusively that the net cost of policies issued on this plan has been less than of others. In order that satisfactory results may be attained by the annual dividend company, the management must be conservative, and all channels of unnecessary and dishonest expenditure eliminated. The policies issued by the New York companies provide, in the great majority of cases, that the surplus earnings shall not be paid until the end of the twentieth year, and then only in the event of the holder living out that period and having made all payments on account of his contract. As a matter of fact, only about one-quarter of the persons who insure are persistent in their payments, and the forfeitures of profits which the other three-quarters are compelled to make go to increase the surplus, which is already larger in amount than is necessary for the safe conduct of the business. It is an outgrowth of the old tontine methods, and is manifestly unfair. The policy-holder who dies and the one who, through adverse circumstances, is compelled to permit his policy to lapse before twenty years have expired, should receive the benefits of the profits made from their payments. The amounts paid in dividends by the New York companies have been absurdly small, and have been exceeded by the returns made by annual dividend companies on policies of similar kind and amount, and in the latter institutions every member has received his just due, whether he survived the twenty-year period or not. The conclusion is unavoidable that where surpluses are permitted to accumulate and are not so disbursed they are misused. That the evils of the business are directly traceable to the accumulation and control of these large surplus funds is well known to those familiar with conditions as they exist, and if the deferred-dividend companies were compelled by law to divide their earnings among the body of policy-holders every year they would be forced to pursue different practices in order to compete with the honestly managed institutions which are being run for the benefit of the policy-holders and not the officers, and which are attaining better results.—San Francisco Argonaut.

This Elephant a Thief.

A daring theft committed by one of the elephants at the Zoological Gardens has been reported to the authorities, says the London Express.

While a lady was watching the animal it suddenly extended its trunk, seized hold of a chatelaine bag she was carrying, and swallowed it.

The contents of the bag included:

A purse.
Three sovereigns.
A quantity of silver.
Pair of scissors.
Knife.
Pocket handkerchief.

As the bag entered the elephant's mouth a two-shilling piece dropped to the ground, and when picked up it was found to be bitten nearly in half.

The city of Vienna has established a phyto-pathological institute for the study of the diseases of plants.

"THAT TIRED FEELING."

Don't want to work, or nothin',
Don't want to read or write,
Don't want to drink, don't want to think—
Don't even want to fight.
Don't want to go to dinner,
Don't want to go to bed,
Can't seem to rest, this weary
Natur'ly gone to my head.

You can't hardly call it pain,
You can't rightly name
But, good land's sake! how my back does ache,
Whenever I work a lick.
It's just too blame much trouble
To do anything at all,
On the flat of yer back and a crack
In the trees at that warm wall.

I know I'd orter make garden,
I know I'd orter rake
The trash that lays in the alley
Be helpin' my wife bake
Soft soap. But I just can't
I can't do it right, and
But some one will, some day
Ly to-day, I'd go a-fishin'.

JUST FOR FUN

"Does he get much for his work?" "All that he is worth." "I mean how he can live."—Chicago Dether.

Johnnie—My pa's rich, ain't he? Freddie—Praps he is, but he don't get back the money he spends.—New Yorker.

Judge—Six months! Oh, wot a relief! Now I won't be worrying about where I'm to spend de summer.—Puck.

"De man dat is his own economy," said Uncle Eben, "can't reasonably be depended on for to be a friend to anybody else."—Washington Star.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "keeps so busy talkin' 'bout what dey never finds time to say a thing wuf talkin' 'bout."—Washington Star.

"Has the Russian General Rennenkampf a good war record?" "I guess so. He retreated 240 miles in 36 hours and four minutes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Duncley—Well, every man has a right to his opinion. Wise—Yes, but the trouble is that he can't be made to realize that there are others with it.—Philadelphia Press.

"I gave him a piece of my mind." "That was very generous." "To give freely of what we have least of is the height of generosity."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gladys—If she thinks she is such a paragon of perfection why does she wear a false front? Esmeralda—She is afraid it is too good to be true.—Chicago Tribune.

Nibbs—I left that boarding house because the food was [illegible]. Quibbs—So? Nibbs—Yes, it was mixed up with too many [illegible] couldn't stand for it.—Philadelphia Press.

Hostess (to distinguished guest)—I do hope you won't find it dull here. Distinguished Foreigner (politely)—Ah, no, I will not find it dull not you and your husband present enough?—Punch.

"I think," said the first Washingtonian, "that our senators should be selected by popular vote." "Why?" exclaimed the second one. "Why, one of a ball team could get more votes."—Philadelphia Record.

"De trouble wif some people is dey men," said Uncle Eben, "is dat when opportunity comes along dey doesn't use much mental arithmetic about it; it's clean gone pas' [illegible] answer."—Washington Star.

"Bessie, [illegible] new playmate?" "Yes, mamma. She tried [illegible] ing she had two [illegible] guess she didn't know the [illegible] fractions."—Washington Star.

Citizen—I wish [illegible] of Roosevelt." Attendant—[illegible] sir. You want to [illegible] nex. That is [illegible] lives of Roosevelt."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"But my dear," [illegible] Meekun, "there's [illegible] said on both sides." [illegible] answered his [illegible] what I think about [illegible] Tribune.

"Do you think that [illegible] exact truth about [illegible] tainly not," answered [illegible] hum. "A man who [illegible] rule legislators and [illegible] be able to have [illegible] way with a few [illegible] ington Star.

"Here is where [illegible] from the government [illegible] has just returned $1,000 [illegible] science fund." "[illegible] ing." "Thinking what [illegible] ernment would be [illegible] body stole $4,000 and [illegible] —Chicago Daily News.

"My dear," said [illegible] lionaire to his young [illegible] only too glad to [illegible] the pleasure you will [illegible] fortune I shall leave [illegible] you happy, dear," she [illegible] ly, "consider yourself [illegible] wish."—Brooklyn Life.

"If we economize," [illegible] band, "we will soon have [illegible] our own instead of having [illegible] rented property." "But, [illegible] I should like, that," answered the [illegible] "I couldn't drive nails [illegible] please in the walls or [illegible] own house, you know."—Chicago Daily News.

SADIE ROBINSON.

Why Girl Suffered From Nervousness and Pelvic Catarrh—Found Quick Relief in a Few Days.

NERVOUSNESS AND WEAKNESS CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Miss Sadie Robinson, [illegible] Canal street, Salem, Miss., writes: "Peruna was [illegible] year ago as an [illegible] troubles [illegible] to [illegible] all that was [illegible] am pleased [illegible]

"I began to use it about seven months ago for weakness and nervousness, caused from overwork, and sleeplessness, and found that in a few days I began to gain strength, my appetite increased and I began to experience some quality in my nervousness passed away and the weakness in the pelvic organs soon disappeared and I have been well and strong ever since."

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman [illegible] The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

A Soapy Lake.

Some interesting [illegible] Fiji [illegible] one of [illegible] peculiar [illegible] all that [illegible]

A Village Elysium.

People who scour Europe in search of health resorts might do worse than take a peep at the little rural district of St. Vincent de Tyrosse, in the Landes. This sequestered spot contains an oasis of longevity. The total population is only about 500, but during the week recently no fewer than five couples celebrated their golden weddings. The notes were [illegible] and the village made the festival its own, entering into the rejoicings with great zest. The combined ages of the [illegible] was 765 years, with 200 years of married life.

FOOD IN SERMONS.

Feed the Dominie Right and the Sermons Are Brilliant.

A conscientious, hard working and [illegible] successful clergyman writes: "I am glad to bear testimony to the pleasure and increased [illegible] of [illegible] from adopting Grape-Nuts food [illegible]

"For several years I was troubled [illegible] dyspepsia, [illegible] the early part of [illegible] indigestion. My breakfast usually consisting of oatmeal, mush and [illegible] seemed to turn sour and [illegible] digest. After [illegible] other symptoms [illegible] would appear [illegible]

"However, I [illegible] Having heard of Grape-Nuts food, I [illegible] decided to give it a fair trial. [illegible] the use of ordinary [illegible] by breakfasts of Grape-Nuts [illegible] cream, toast and Postum. [illegible]

"I was surprising to myself [illegible] source of the distress [illegible] a short time, followed [illegible]

"My digestion [illegible] entirely satisfactory. The [illegible] and the old feeling of energy returned. Since that time, four years [illegible] I have always had Grape-Nuts [illegible] on my breakfast table. [illegible] was delighted to find also, that [illegible] before I began to use Grape-Nuts [illegible] I was quite nervous and [illegible] easily wearied in the use of [illegible] reading sermons, and [illegible] improvement in this respect [illegible] from the change in my diet. I [illegible] convinced that Grape-Nuts [illegible] this result and helped me to a [illegible] condition of mental and physical [illegible]

"I have known several persons [illegible] formerly treated as I was, and [illegible] have been helped as I have [illegible] the use of Grape-Nuts [illegible] nunciation, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. [illegible], now a missionary to China." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

"THAT TIRED FEELING."

Don't want to work or nothin',
Don't want to read or walk
Don't want to drink, don't want
work
want to talk
want to hear,
want to go to bed
can't seem to rest this weary a
Nothing don't suit me right
and
other
and look
By the time at last warm, blue sky
I have left
garden,
the yard an
make
of
on
time hour, an
Island Leader.

JUST FOR FUN

for his work
work." "I don't
Cincinnati Plain

Johnny: My pa's richer'n your pa.
Tommy: I know it, but he'll never
New Yorker.

Six months' Cos Cob Con-
Now I kin stop
about where I'm going ter
the summer Puck.

Eben, "can't reason
only be depended on to be a friend
Washington Star

men," said Uncle Eben,
talkin' 'bout desire to
never finds time to say any
talkin' 'bout."—Washington

the Russian General Hittem
good war record?" "I should
He retreated 29 miles in two
and four minutes."—Cleveland
Plain Dealer.

Well, every man has
his opinion. Wise—Yes, but
ought to that he can't be made
may be wrong to
Philadelphia Press.

a picture of my mind
That was very generous." "How so?"
freely of what one has the
best of its kind mightiest form of gen-
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Nelson: Isn't that boarding hous
the food was adulterated
Quimbs. No? Nibbs—Yes, it was s
Eggwich too much gossip.
stand for it.—Detroit Fre

A Village Elysium.

Europe in search
might do worse than
little rural hamlet
Tyrrosse, in the Dax
spot seems to
longevity. The total
500, but dur-
only no fewer than
their golden
were unified,
the festival its
the rejoicings with
combined ages of the
75 years, with 263
life."

SERMONS.

Right and the Sermons Are Brilliant.

hard-working and
Clergyman writes:
testimony to the
measure of
that have come to
Grape-Nuts food as
of diet.
I was much dis-
early part of each
My breakfast,
oatmeal, milk and
sour and failed
the headache
following the
away, only to re-
occurring.
Grape Nuts food, I
gave it a fair trial,
cereal and eggs, and
of Grape-Nuts,
Postum. The result
improved health and
distress that had
followed the morn-
digestion became
the headaches
feeling of energy
that time, four years
ways had Grape-Nuts
breakfast table.
to find also, that
began to use Grape-
some nervous and be-
in the work of
and in study, a
in this respect re-
change in my diet. I
that Grape-Nuts feed
and helped me to a
of mental and physical
several persons who
as I was, and
as I have,
Nuts for
whom may be
now a mes-
Name given by
Battle Creek, Mich.
book, "The Road to
pkg.

SALLIE ROBINSON.

Was Suffered From Nervousness and Pelvic Catarrh—Found Quick Relief in a Few Days.

NERVOUSNESS AND WEAKNESS CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Miss Sallie Robinson, 4 Rand street, Augusta, Me., writes:

"I was recommended to me about ... was an excellent remedy for the ... of our sex, and as I found ... benefit of this medicine was ... induced to endorse it.

I began to use it about seven weeks ago for weakness and nervousness, caused from overwork and nervousness, and found that in a few days began to grow strong, my appetite increased and I began to sleep better, consequently my nervousness passed away and the weakness in the pelvic organs soon disappeared and I have been well ever since."

Mrs. B. Hartman, President ... Sunbeam, Columbus, ... All correspondence confidential.

A Soapy Lake.

... items may at ... from the consular ... there is a de- ... lake in the an- ... of the trade and com- ... This sheet of ... Nelson, contains a ... bicarbonate of pot- ... and sulphate ... water when rub- ... object at once ... report says it ... wash and enjoys a ... as a cure for ex- ... complaints. The ... are not conspicuous ... enterprise, but during ... engaged to expert ... of this wonderful ... neighboring Guatemala.

A Village Elysium.

... Europe in search ... might do worse than ... little rural hamlet ... Tyrrosse, in the Dax ... spot seems to ... longevity. The total ... 500, but dur- ... only no fewer than ... their golden ... were unified, ... the festival its ... the rejoicings with ... combined ages of the ... 75 years, with 263 ... life."

SERMONS.

Right and the Sermons Are Brilliant.

hard-working and ... Clergyman writes: ... testimony to the ... measure of ... that have come to ... Grape-Nuts food as ... of diet. ... I was much dis- ... early part of each ... My breakfast, ... oatmeal, milk and ... sour and failed ... the headache ... following the ... away, only to re- ... occurring. ... Grape Nuts food, I ... gave it a fair trial, ... cereal and eggs, and ... of Grape-Nuts, ... Postum. The result ... improved health and ... distress that had ... followed the morn- ... digestion became ... the headaches ... feeling of energy ... that time, four years ... ways had Grape-Nuts ... breakfast table. ... to find also, that ... began to use Grape- ... some nervous and be- ... in the work of ... and in study, a ... in this respect re- ... change in my diet. I ... that Grape-Nuts feed ... and helped me to a ... of mental and physical ... several persons who ... as I was, and ... as I have, ... Nuts for ... whom may be ... now a mes- ... Name given by ... Battle Creek, Mich. ... book, "The Road to ... pkg.

On pain of dismissal, the scholars of the higher educational establishments of Warsaw have been forbidden to read Maxim Gorky's works.

Great Quebec Bridge.

A record-breaking cantilever bridge is being built in Canada. The Quebec bridge is its name, and it will be a record-breaker in that it will have a single span of 1,800 feet, no other bridge in the world being comparable to it in this respect, so far as can be learned. The river span of the Brooklyn bridge is 1,595 feet, that of the Williamsburg bridge being 1,000 feet. Excepting suspension bridges, the longest span of which is 1,600 feet, the longest span bridge yet completed is the Forth double-track railway bridge, with two spans of 1,710 feet each. Others are the Lansdowne bridge, India, with a span of 820 feet; the Wabash bridge across the Monongahela river at Pittsburg, with a span of 812 feet, and the bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis, Tenn., with a span of 790 1-2 feet.

Chamberlain's Delsarte Oratory.

Joseph Chamberlain was at one time rather given to "sawing the air" with his arms when alone and preparing one of his strenuous speeches. Once he issued an order that strangers were not to be shown his orchid houses. "I will not have my orchids broken," he said to his gardner, pointing to a spoiled valuable specimen. "I suppose you didn't happen to see it done?" "Yes, I did," replied the gardener. "What! You saw it done and said nothing!" exclaimed Mr. Chamberlain. "No, sir; I hardly dared," was the reply. "I insist on knowing who it was," angrily said the statesman. "Well, sir, it was yourself yesterday while you were speech-fying."

Supply of Breadstuffs.

With present crop prospects it seems reasonable to expect the United States to contribute largely to the world's supply of breadstuffs in 1905-6, either in the raw grain or in the form of flour. In 1901 the wheat crop was approximately 748,000,000 bushels. In 1904 it was about 550,000,000 bushels, almost 200,000,000 less than in 1901. The export trade decreased in almost the same proportion. The present year's wheat prospects are practically the same as in 1901; so, if nothing interferes to materially lessen the crop, it is more than possible that a large share of this country's export trade in wheat and flour will be regained.

ALL DONE OUT.

Veteran Joshua Heller, of 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899, after taking Doan's Kidney Pills I told the readers of this paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which has elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of an attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Joaquin Miller.

The conclusion of the Portland Exposition management to have a Joaquin Miller Day is a just recognition. He is worthy of all honor, those of us who have read his poems think. I know of no late American poet who has given us as many quotable lines. He has not had the justice due from American critics, who live largely at the North, or at least sneeze when that section takes snuff. Was it because in 1863 he published that Democratic paper in Idaho which was suppressed for "disloyalty?" To have received praise for his genius he should have shrieked abolition like Whittier or joined John Brown's ruffians like Richard Realf. That was loyalty, patriotism and genius.

A Woman's Chance.

Every woman has the signs which tell the experienced whether she will live to be very old. Here are some of the supposed signs of longevity: The woman who appears taller in proportion when sitting down than when standing has a good chance of long life. If the body is long in proportion to the limbs, the heart, lungs and digestive organs are large. The pulse should beat with a full and normal stroke. Limbs and joints should be large and well formed. Those who resemble their mothers may expect to live longest, and the first-born is longer lived than other children. Out of a million persons 225 women reach the age of 100 years. Only eighty-two men in the same number are privileged to see a century of life. One of the secrets of long life is to have plenty of sleep, and other rules are: To keep the bedroom window open all night; take a bath every day; don't have pets in the living rooms; take daily exercise in the open air; watch the three D's—drinking water, dampness and drains; limit your ambitions; keep your temper, worry less, work more; preach less, practice more.

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FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

One of the great pyramids of Egypt has been struck by lightning.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Parisian complains that kissing is out of fashion in France.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

A pig is usually kept in every stable in Persia.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

Oyama says he attributes his success to the virtues of his Emperor.

AN AWFUL SKIN HUMOR

Covered Head, Neck and Shoulders—Suffered Agony For Twenty-Five Years Until Cured by Cuticura.

"For twenty-five years I suffered agony from a terrible humor, completely covering my head, neck and shoulders, discharging matter of such offensiveness to sight and smell that I became an object of dread. I consulted the most able doctors far and near, to no avail. Then I got Cuticura, and in a surprisingly short time I was completely cured. I advise all those suffering from skin humors to get Cuticura and end their misery at once. S. P. Keyes, 149 Congress Street, Boston, Mass."

Water freezes every night in the year at Alto Crucero, Bolivia.

The Five Boys.

T. D. Meador writes: "Have five children and under no circumstance would I be without Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial in my house, especially during the fruit season. The result in its use is very gratifying. For all stomach and bowel troubles. Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c. bottle.

Bill of Sale for Pres. Roosevelt.

When President Roosevelt visits Georgia, in keeping with his promise to Senator Clay, he will be presented with two receipts and bills of sale for four negro slaves, by Col. George H. Jones, of Bibb county. These sales were made by the President's grandmother that she might obtain ready money with which to purchase the trousseau for the wedding of her daughter, Martha Bullock, to Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., of New York, father of the president.

WANTED-- Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who were drafted in Kentucky, (3) of others of soldiers who have been denied pension on account of their records, (4) of men who served in the Federal army, or (5) the present kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased.
NATHAN BICKFORD, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE ECONOMY BLUE
Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing
15 years on the market. Ask dealer, or we will send by mail package upon receipt of 10c. in stamps and your dealer's name.
BRIDGES-McDOWELL CO., Louisville, Ky.

COME TO MONTANA—A young man can change his location to soil, climate, price of farm land and in the means to do so. We add to grain, pasture, fetal fruit lists. Address Jones & Kelly, Fortman, Montana. Reference—Com'l Nat'l Bank.

Niagara.

Nearly fifty years ago the late Samuel Bowles, fresh from a visit to Niagara, expressed his enthusiasm as follows: "America is written all over the falls. Its roar is that of the nation. Its majestic sweep typifies the grand progress of America. The maddening, dashing, seething, buffing, pitching, uneasy flood typifies the intensity of the American mind and the vitality of American action. Here is the fountain of true young America; here the breast which gives it milk; here the nurture which gives it vitality." Had the grafters accomplished their purpose or should they do so in future it will not be America that will be written over the falls, because they will not be there. But on the black crags that remains as the ruins of their magnificence will be written beer and patent medicine signs, while above all should be inscribed "Ichabod."

Cures Blood Poison, Cancer, Ulcers.

If you have offensive pimples or eruptions, ulcers on any part of the body, aching bones or joints, falling hair, mucous patches, swollen glands, skin itches and burns, sore lips or gums, eating, festering sores, sharp, gnawing pains, then you suffer from serious blood poison or the beginnings of deadly cancer. You may be permanently cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) made especially to cure the worst blood and skin diseases. Heals every sore or ulcer, even deadly cancer, stops all aches and pains and reduces all swellings. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood troubles, such as eczema, scabs and scales, pimples, running sores, carbuncles, scrofula. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5, express prepaid. To prove it cures, sample of Blood Balm sent free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

A Nephew of Stoessel.

Mr. G. J. Stoessel, of Pass Christian, Miss., is the nephew of the Russian general who commanded at Port Arthur and surrendered the place to the Japs. He is engaged in better and safer business than was his uncle, being the proprietor of a large and handsomely paying truck farm that helps to supply the New Orleans market. Mr. Stoessel was born in New Orleans, to which place his parents came from Switzerland nearly fifty years ago.

Nervous Women

Their Sufferings Are Usually Due to Uterine Disorders Perhaps Unsuspected

A MEDICINE THAT CURES

Can we dispute the well-known fact that American women *are* nervous?

How often do we hear the expression, "I am so nervous, it seems as if I should fly;" or, "Don't speak to me." Little things annoy you and make you irritable; you can't sleep, you are unable to quietly and calmly perform your daily tasks or care for your children.

The relation of the nerves and generative organs in women is so close that nine-tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous debility, the blues, sleeplessness and nervous irritability arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Fits of depression or restlessness and irritability. Spirits easily affected, so that one minute she laughs, the next minute weeps. Pain in the ovaries and between the shoulders. Loss of voice; nervous dyspepsia. A tendency to cry at the least provocation. All this points to nervous prostration.

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition and prevent months of prostration and suffering so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. M. E. Shotwell, of 103 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"I cannot express the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration, backache, headache, loss of appetite. I could not sleep and would walk the floor almost every night.

"I had three doctors and got no better, and life was a burden. I was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has worked wonders for me.

"I am a well woman, my nervousness is all gone and my friends say I look ten years younger."

Will not the volumes of letters from women made strong by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound convince all women of its virtues? Surely you cannot wish to remain sick and weak and discouraged, exhausted each day, when you can be as easily cured as other women.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY
Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES, Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Let Libby Serve Your Soup

Tomato, Julienne, Consomme, Chicken, Mulligatawney, or Oxtail will please the most fastidious. They are quickly prepared—delicious to eat—always satisfactory.

Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products

Corned Beef Hash, Ox Tongues, Boneless Chicken Soups, Vienna Sausage, Ham Loaf

Your Grocer has them
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Checkers

We will forfeit $1000 this amount, if by analysis or chemical test, Checkers is found to contain any Alcohol or the minutest particle of Morphine, Opium, Cocaine, or any other dangerous narcotic drug. Checkers is perfectly harmless and only contains sufficient concentrated California Orange Wine and imported Oporto Port to preserve the medicinal properties of the formulary and render the scientifically prepared Cod Liver Oil (which it contains,) palatable and agreeable to the weakest stomach. Checkers cures Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Nerve and Blood Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Heart Disease, Indigestion, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Nervousness and General Debility. It checks Consumption and is a good medicine for all Female Complaints. Get one of the large dollar bottles **to-day**, you may forget it to-morrow, and the disease will obtain more sway by delay. Sample free if you write.

REWARD

Checkers Medicine Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

BUSINESS EDUCATION —134— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE

Clip this notice and present or send it to

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, NASHVILLE, KNOXVILLE OR FT. WORTH

and you will receive booklet containing almost 500 mis-spelled words explaining that we give away, ABSOLUTELY FREE, 134 scholarships to those finding most mis-spelled words in the booklet. Most instructive contest ever conducted. Booklet contains hundreds of letters from bankers and business men giving reasons why you should attend one of D. P. B. C. Those who fail to get free scholarship will, as explained in booklet, get 10 cents for each mis-spelled word found. Let us tell you all about our great educational contest and our

GREAT SUMMER DISCOUNT.

Am. 25, 1905.

CONCENTRATED

Crab Orchard WATER

TRADE MARK.

—A SPECIFIC FOR—

3 Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation... 3

The Three "Ills" That Make Life a Burden.

Nature's Great Remedy
In Use for Almost a Century.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Secret of Good Coffee

Even the best housekeepers cannot make a good cup of coffee without good material. Dirty, adulterated and queerly blended coffee such as unscrupulous dealers shovel over their counters won't do. But take the pure, clean, natural flavored

LION COFFEE, the leader of all package coffees—the coffee that for over a quarter of a century has been daily welcomed in millions of homes—and you will make a drink fit for a king in this way:

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

Use LION COFFEE, because to get best results you must use the best coffee.
Grind your LION COFFEE rather fine. Use "a tablespoonful to each cup, and one extra for the pot." First mix it with a little cold water, enough to make a thick paste, and add white of an egg (if egg is to be used as a settler), then follow one of the following rules:

1st. WITH BOILING WATER. Add boiling water, and let it boil THREE MINUTES ONLY. Add a little cold water and set aside five minutes to settle. Serve promptly.

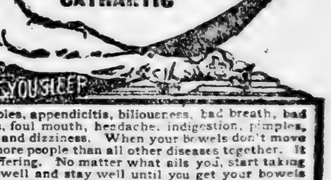
2d. WITH COLD WATER. Add your cold water to the paste and bring it to a boil. Then set aside, add a little cold water, and in five minutes it's ready to serve.

3 DON'TS { Don't boil it too long. Don't let it stand more than ten minutes before serving. Don't use water that has been boiled before.

TWO WAYS TO SETTLE COFFEE.

1st. **With Eggs.** Use part of the white of an egg, mixing it with the ground LION COFFEE before boiling.
2d. **With Cold Water** instead of eggs. After boiling add a dash of cold water, and set aside for eight or ten minutes, then serve through a strainer.

Insist on getting a package of genuine LION COFFEE, prepare it according to this recipe and you will only use LION COFFEE in future. (Sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages.)
(Lion-head on every package.)
(Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE
WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.



You want only the best
Cotton Gin Machinery
Ask any experienced Ginner about
Pratt, Eagle, Smith Winship, Munger
We would like to show you what thousands of life long customers say. Write for catalog and testimonial booklet.
Continental Gin Co
Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga. Birmingham, Ala. Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Tex.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

A Great Combination Offer!

THE UNION and "MADAME" Offer You

$6,000.00 IN PRIZES

MADAME is a magazine for women who think and is the only magazine in the world endorsed by OVER THREE MILLION WOMEN, being adopted as the Official Organ of the National Council of Women. It is full of bright stories, clever articles on art, music, literature, with beautiful pictures galore.

TEST OF SKILL. This is not a lottery, guessing or estimating contest. It is absolutely a test of skill. There is no trick or deception about this, whatsoever. The dots are visible to the naked eye and can be counted. If you can count the dots correctly and give a good plan of counting them you should win. Your chance of winning is as good as any one's.

Money must accompany all subscriptions otherwise your count will not be registered. If you are now a subscriber to either paper your subscription will be extended.

$50.00 IS OFFERED AS A SPECIAL PRIZE TO THOSE SENDING IN THREE COUNTS (SEE CONDITIONS)

If this map gets destroyed, another printed on heavy paper will be sent you upon receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage.

A TOTAL OF 757 PRIZES

CONDITIONS—$1.00 pays for six months to MADAME and six months subscription to THE UNION and entitles you to 1 free count. $2 pays for one years subscription to Madame and one year's subscription to THE UNION and entitles you to three free counts and makes you eligible for the $50.00 prize given to winners of the first prize if they have three counts. See below.

$50.00 PRIZES—We believe every one should have three counts so they can have one on each side of what they think is correct, to be more sure to hit it. To encourage this we will give $50.00 extra to winners of first prizes if they have three counts. Remember if you have one count you get first prize ONLY, BUT IF YOU HAVE THREE COUNTS AND WIN YOU GET $50.00 EXTRA,

AWARDS will be made as follows:. The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting dots.

JUDGES. The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of disinterested judges. The Hon. John W. Holtzman, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, is chairman of the Committee of Judges. We are bound our contests must be ABSOLUTELY FAIR.

OUR FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES—As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we refer to any bank or trust company in the city of Indianapolis. Our offer will be carried out to the letter

In the event of more than one person submitting the same plan and it being considered the best plan by the judges each person so tying will be asked to tell in fifty words how best to improve MADAME. The one making the best suggestion gets first prize, next best next, etc. UNDERSTAND THIS IS ONLY IN CASE OF TIE IN PLAN, WHICH IS NOT AT ALL LIKELY. No one connected with Madame or The Union will be allowed to compete. Contest closes July 1, 1905, but get your counts in at once. Anybody having THREE COUNTS entered may enter additional counts at 25c each. Be careful to give your plan of counting, as the best plan used will decide all ties.

PRIZES GUARANTEED—We will guarantee to give a prize worth one dollar at least, to every person who sends a correct count and $2.00 for a year's subscription to Madame and The Union.

LIST ON PRIZES

1st prize, Piano with mandolin guitar attachments, value...	$1,000
2nd prize, Piano.....	1,000
3rd prize, Diamond.....	250
4th prize, Diamond.....	125
5th prize, Solid Gold Watch..	50
Next 100 prizes, 100 beautiful Chatelaine Ladies' Watches.	1,500
Next 100 prizes, James Whit. Riley's works, 3 vol. $3.75 set	375
Next 100 prizes, 100 sets Shakspear's Com. Wks. 12 vol....	1,000
Two special prizes of $50 each, see conditions.....	100
Next 100 prizes, Marion Harlan Cook book, $2 each.....	200
Next 100 prizes, $1.50 book, latest fiction.....	150
Next 50 prizes, choice of any $1 Magazine.....	100
Next 100 prizes, Extension of 1 year's subscrip. to Madame	100
Next 100 prizes, Hand Pulled proof of the famous picture by Walter Tittle, entitled, "When Shepherd's Watched their Flocks by Night," $1.00 each.....	100
Total,	$6,000

THE DOTS—Good counters can coin dots into dollars. The contest will not last long. Make hay while the sun shines. There is fun in counting and money besides. Of course, you know how to count. Any child can count. The dots are puzzling because there are so many. That is why $6,000 in prizes will be given away free to the best counters. The better you count and plan, the better your chances for getting one of the 757 Prizes.

The more counts you register the surer you are of winning one of the big free prizes. Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25c each.

The list of prizes is large. They are worth working for. You have 757 chances. You are as likely as anybody to get first, but if you don't get first prize there are lots of other prizes worth having. It all depends upon you. If you can count and think up a good plan you are likely to win.

Money Must Accompany all Subscriptions

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Contest Department, The Union,
Clanton, Ala.

I enclose.....for...months subscription to MADAME and THE UNION, in accordance with your offer in The Union.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Are you taking Madame? (Yes or no)

MY COUNT ON DOTS:

Give your plan of counting on a separate sheet of paper with your name and address plainly written.

Address all letters, CONTEST DEPARTMENT, THE UNION, CLANTON, ALABAMA.

= = The = = Money-Getting Faculty The Meanest and Lowest Possessed by Man

By a Wall Street Banker.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S fortune is now a round half billion dollars and he is adding to the pile an income of $6,000,000 a month. Many people are grieving over John D's wealth, but as for us, we are not coveting a cent of it. Spring is coming, and we do not believe that the Standard Oil Co. is going to cvorner up the sunshine or the flowers or the million other beautiful things which are the common property of all those capable of enjoying them. What if the Standard does monopolize oil; it is a dirty, ill-smelling and totally unesthetic product anyway, and we ask very little odds of it. Daylight is far pleasanter, and cheaper.

Moreover, John D. cannot take a single kopeck of his money with him, and the property he has accumulated will ultimately be redistributed for the good of the world. The water in a mill-dam is of no use to the mill-owner except to turn his mill; he can't drink it up, and as fast as he makes use of it it escapes and goes on its way, making the earth blossom and eventually being taken up by the sun, to be showered down again on the thirsty soil for the benefit of the whole human family.

Wealth, in the same way, is of no value except for its potential power, and no matter how much a man has he can consume only a certain modicum of it himself, and the rest goes to enrich the whole world.

A successful business man who has made his pile said to us the other day: "The faculties required for money-getting are the meanest and lowest of those possessed by man." Why, then, covet wealth that is produced by such faculties; why not rather strive for those higher objects which have no price-mark attached to them, and which indeed are above valuation in dollars and cents.

Mr. Rockefeller can buy some things which the rest of us cannot, but on the other hand, all his money cannot procure some of the simple pleasures which are within the reach of the average mortal. As between the lot of a healthy tramp and Mr. Rockefeller's, for instance, we think the tramp has a little the better of it. As for us, we envy the tramp his freedom more than we do Mr. Rockefeller his money.—The Pathfinder.

Owing to the large measure of success attained by the Japanese torpedo flotilla at the opening of operations, there was an hysterical outcry that battleships were doomed and that no more need be built. How little foundation there was for this is indicated by the very small influence the torpedo vessels had upon subsequent operations. If the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur had consisted only of cruisers and torpedo vessels, the Russians' fleet of battleships, cruisers and torpedo vessels would undoubtedly have escaped, and perhaps destroyed the Japanese fleets. The Russian torpedo flotilla accomplished very litle. So unless there is a universal agreement to the contrary, the battleships must be built, even though one happens, now and then, to succumb to the attacks of the torpedo or submarine boats. Captain E. L. Zalinski in the International Quarterly.

Costly Crowns.

The lightest of European crowns is the state crown of Great Britain, which was made for Queen Victoria sixty-six years ago. Although it weighs only two pounds seven ounces, its value is $1,500,000. One enormous sapphire came from the signet of Edward the Confessor. One of the rubies has a sadly tragic history. It was at one time in the possession of one of the great kings of Granada, who Pedro the Cruel invited to his palace and basely murdered. The Pope's treasure house are two crowns which are valued at $2,500,000. One of them was the gift of Napoleon to Pius VII and contains the largest emerald in the world. The other, the gift of Queen Isabella of Spain to Pius IX., weighs three pounds and is worth $1,000,000.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The baby's right, the lover's privilege, the parent's benison, and the hypocrite's mask.

That which you cannot give without taking, and cannot take without giving.

The flag of truce in the petty wars of courtship and marriage.

The acme of agony to a bashful man.

The only known "smack" that will calm a storm.

The only really agreeable double-faced action under the sun—or the moon, either.

The thunder-clap of the lips which inevitably follows the lightning glance of the eyes.

A report at headquarters.

That in which two heads are better than one.—Tit-Bits.

The only two foods which contain all the substances necessary to human life are said to be milk and the yolk of an egg.

A Kiss Defined.

A thing of use to no one, but prized by two.

It Pays, An Ad In This Paper

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise

G. W. Freeman
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Tobacco and Cigars.

Thorsby Winery
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise
Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.
"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOE

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wisham
Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens

AN "AUTO" IDYL.

The automobile owner crawled
With haste into his car
And said goodby, for he was called
To travel fast and far.

He grasped the steering wheel with glee
And gave the clutch a yank,
And then, with objurgations, he
Climbed down again to crank.

Again he mounted to the seat
Prepared like wind to fly,
Yet there he lingered in the street
The water tank was dry.

He filled the tank; it seemed a cinch,
Once more he starts to chauff
Behold, he does not move an inch—
The differential's off.

In rage he toils with might and main
'Till he is faint and weak;
Again he starts—and stops again;
The tire's sprung a leak.

The shades of night are falling fast,
But joy illumes his brow;
He shoots ahead—his trouble's past,
Pray, who can catch him now?

And yet, around the corner, we
May find this same machine;
Its owner is not there, for he
Has gone for gasolene.
—Council Bluffs Nonpareil

FLASHES OF FUN

When we get experience at a bargain price, the repairs on it generally exceed the first cost.—Puck.

"He isn't as black as he's painted." "No, and his wife isn't as white as she's powdered."—Detroit Tribune.

"What is the best cure for gout?" "My income; it cures me by not permitting me to have it."—Houston Post.

When you hear a man praising his neighbors it's doughnuts to fudge he wants to sell his house.—Chicago News.

There was a fair maid from Mo,
Who wept for a soft-hearted jo,
As soon as she cried
The twelve of them vied
To give her a verdict like fo.

"That's an unhealthy pipe you're smoking." "Unhealthy? Nonsense; it's getting stronger every day."—Cleveland Leader.

Brother—"Mabel's doing her hair an awfully rippin' way now. It makes her seem quite pretty. You ought to try it."—Punch.

Remsen—"Is that card club you and your wife joined a progressive bridge club?" Park Slope (wearily) — "Not very."—Harper's Weekly.

"Why did you snatch the lady's purse?" asked the judge. "Because, Your Honor, I thought the change might do me good," answered the prisoner.—Chicago News.

"Some philosopher says, 'The man of one thing is the man of success.'" "I'll bet he never tried to light his pipe on a windy day when he had only one match left."—Chicago Record Herald.

"Do you consider that official's career a success?" "Yes," answered the practical politician. "He went through a whole term of office without colliding with a grand jury."—Washington Star.

"Don't you know his money's tainted?" "It is?" "Yes, he made it by questionable methods." "I won't keep it." "That's right. You'll give it back?" "No, I'll spend it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If you perceive a chance to rise,
Butt in.
If falsehood you'd antagonize,
Butt in.
If you've a chance to win a lass,
Don't be afraid and let it pass.
Get busy! Rise, as 'twere, en masse!
Butt in.
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Wilkins—"You told me you never bought a silk umbrella in your life, and there are no less than three silk ones in your room, for I saw them myself." Bowser—"I did not say that other folks never buy silk umbrellas."—Boston Transcript.

Miss Fleyne—"Oh, Mr. Nocoyne, how lovely of you to bring me these beautiful roses! How sweet they are—and how fresh! I do believe there is a little dew on them yet!" Mr. Nocoyne—"W—well, yes—there is, about fifty cents, I think; but I'll pay it to-morrow."—Cleveland Leader.

At Grahamstown, South Africa, a pair of ostriches were sold recently for $5,000, which is a record price. The plucking from the chicks of this

Dr. Rosen, minister elect from Germany to Morocco, has returned to Berlin from his commercial mission to Abyssinia, and speaks in terms of commendation of the sway of King Menelik.

Sweden, the Premier, M. Ramstedt says, will refuse to recognize the revolution in Norway and the Government will submit to the Riksdag a motion conformable to this decision.

VOL III.

TENTATIVELY

Nelidoff and Rosen. While Japan May Send Baron Komura and Takahira.

ANY ADVISORS WILL COME.

Interest in Armistice Is Waning Because of Receipt of News That Rainy Season Has Set In.

Washington, D. C.—Russia has given reassurance of its intentions in the peace negotiations by placing the president in possession of the tentative selection of her plenipotentiaries as follows:

M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador at Paris, and Baron Rosen, the newly appointed Russian ambassador to Washington. Russia thus having taken the initiative, it is believed that M. Takahira, the Japanese minister, during his call at the White House today informally told the President of Japan's selections, also tentatively, were Baron Komura, the Japanese minister for foreign affairs, and Baron Takahira, the Japanese minister to Washington.

Official Announcement Not Made.

Official announcement of the names of the plenipotentiaries is withheld for several reasons. M. Nelidoff's health may not permit him to make the trip and pressure of official work may necessitate the presence in Tokio of Baron Komura. Mr. Takahira and Baron Rosen are regarded as the certainties and the belief is that unless something unforeseen should occur, both Russia and Japan will consent to the official announcement of the personnel of the Washington conference within a few days. In any event, both sessions will consist of many advisors, including army and possibly naval officers, and officials from the foreign offices in Tokio and St. Petersburg. It is expected that altogether each session may number ten or twelve, though six plenipotentiaries be chosen by Russia and Japan, it is learned five names under consideration which will enable them to announce their third plenipotentiaries without delay.

Elevated to Ambassadorial Rank.

In recognition of his services during the preliminary negotiations and in view of the high official rank of the Russian plenipotentiaries it is believed the official announcement of Mr. Takahira's appointment will be followed by his elevation to the rank of ambassador. In view of the fact that Japan intends when the war is over to elevate her legations at Washington, London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Rome to embassies, it is believed Mr. Takahira's elevation would be permanent. While it is not certain that he will be given ambassadorial rank, nor is it necessary to his appointment as a plenipotentiary, officials of the American government think on this would be the regular and expected course for the Japanese government to follow.

Interest in Armistice Diminishes.

Interest regarding an armistice has largely diminished in the last few days because of the receipt of information that the rainy season is beginning in Manchuria. It is believed here that this will serve the purpose of an armistice in preventing a clash before the convening of the conference in August.

Moreover, the unofficial soundings initiated by the President at Tokio and St. Petersburg did not yield much hope for successful negotiations looking to an armistice until after the plenipotentiaries meet.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, who had intended seeing the President at the White House regarding details of the negotiations, was detained at the embassy and so drove direct to the railroad station when the car of the President's departure arrived and held a brief conversation with the President on the rear platform of the latter's car. The President's greeting to the ambassador was especially cordial and the two clasped hands warmly at parting. Count Cassini was the only ambassador at the station when the President left. Baron Speck Von Sternberg, the German ambassador, was the President's guest at luncheon and other callers at the White House during the day were Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, and M. Jusserand, the French ambassador.

Shake Up in Shenandoah.

Pottsville, Pa.—Gordon Brown, a Shenandoah school director, who was convicted of bribery last week, was today sentenced to fifteen months in jail. Brown is the republican candidate for poor director. Justice W. H. Shoemaker, for illegally settling cases, has ousted from office and fined $300. Chief of Police John Frye and Patrolmen Yankowsky, Lauratus, Fazy and Waghouser, of the Shenandoah police force, were sent to jail for thirty days for illegally accepting fees.

Alabama Directory.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South

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MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

G. W. Freeman
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—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

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LICENSED PHARMACIST

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General Merchandise
Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N HORNSBY
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VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 29 1905 NO. 14

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Arrested for Abduction.

New Orleans, La.—When the Southern Pacific steamer Proteus landed at her wharf here Monday police officers placed under arrest J. Lopez, a young New Yorker, on a charge of abduction.

Lopez was accompanied by Miss Cecilia Collata Mandell, and was said to have eloped with her. When Miss Mandell's parents, who live at 241 East Twenty-fourth street, New York, learned that the couple had sailed, her mother hurried to New Orleans and was at the steamer when it reached the wharf. After Lopez's arrest the parties had an interview. Lopez expressed his eagerness to make Miss Mandell his bride and the mother finally relented. The young couple said they would reside in New Orleans.

New Railroad Seems Certain.

Jasper, Ala.—That either the Illinois Central or the Mobile and Western Alabama railroad will build a new line into Jasper from the north now seems quite probable. Colonel Mallory, representing the Mobile and Western Alabama, was in Jasper a few days ago, and was in conference with prominent business men. Nothing could be learned of the result of the conference, but it is thought it pertained to this road, which has a survey running into this city. It is learned that the Illinois Central railroad has a corps of surveyors now in the vicinity of Haleyville, locating a line, which in all probability will touch Jasper. Whether these reports have any special significance or not, it is quite certain that within a very short while some company will penetrate the vast area of timber and mineral land lying north of Jasper in Walker and Winston counties.

Held Up and Robbed.

Birmingham, Ala.—R. L. Allen reported to police headquarters that he was held up by a white man and two negroes and robbed of $54 at the corner of Twenty-first street and Alley A Monday night.

Mr. Allen gave the police a full description of the men. He says that he was standing between them and a street lamp at the end of the Twenty-first street viaduct. The light from this lamp shone full in their faces and he had a good opportunity to study their features.

A Raise in Salaries.

Washington, D. C.—The First Assistant Postmaster General has announced that there would be five new clerks at $500 each allowed the Birmingham postoffice on the first of July. The salary of the assistant postmaster is raised from $1,700 to $1,800. The salaries of the following assistant postmasters of Alabama towns have been raised $100: Troy, Tuscaloosa, Mobile.

The following have been decreased $100: Opelika, Talladega.

Anniston gets a new clerk at $400.

Shooting Affray in Georgia.

Waynesboro, Ga.—Two men are dead and one seriously wounded as a result of a shooting affray that occurred here Monday. The parties in the affair were L. D. and John Hill, of Decone, and L. Schrameck, of Augusta, and D. C. Curtis, of Saint Clair. John Hill was seriously wounded in the stomach and thigh. Curtis was shot in the face and through the heart, dying instantly, and Schrameck was shot in the head and through the heart, also dying instantly.

Accidentally Shoots Companion.

Stamford, Conn.—Herbert Birdsall, aged 18 years, accidentally shot and killed a companion, Edward Rush, son of Edward Rush, of Pelham Manor, Monday. He then ran into the woods and was afterwards found dead.

Killed by Train.

Birmingham, Ala.—Hardie Keith, a young white farmer living near Argo, on the Alabama Great Southern railway, was found lying on the railroad track near that place Monday morning at 5 o'clock with an arm and leg mashed off. He was brought to the city, where he died shortly afterwards.

Dropped Dead.

Selma, Ala.—Sunday morning while the inquest was being held over the body of William Bush, found dead along the track of the Southern railway, Wilkes LeCroix, who lived in a house near where the coroner's jury was examining witnesses, suddenly fell over and died in a short while.

First Bale of the Season.

Galveston, Tex.—The first bale of cotton of this season's growth was marketed on exchange Monday. It came from Roma, Star county, Texas, and was classed good middling. The bale came seven days later than last year and is the first bale of cotton raised in Star county in five years. It was auctioned off and sold for 30 cents per pound.

Ironclads Are Floated.

Rome, Italy—A Port Arthur dispatch received from an Italian engineer, who is engaged in raising the Russian ships sunk in the harbor there, says that three ironclads have been refloated.

WRECKED AND BURNED

Is the Fate of the Fast Lake Shore Train When Running at Highest Speed.

MORE THAN A SCORE ARE DEAD,

While an Equal Number, Horribly Burned, Taken From Weckage.

Engine Hits Open Switch.

Cleveland, O.—While traveling at the rate of seventy miles an hour the famous Twentieth Century limited, the fastest long distance train in the world, ran through an open switch at the little town of Mentor, east of Cleveland, at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday night, causing one of the most horrible wrecks in the history of the Lake Shore road.

The engine was hurled into the ditch. A part of the train was crushed on top of it and the wreck was partly burned. The horrors of the wreck were doubled in the horrors of the fire.

The train was crowded practically all its accommodations being taken when it left this city. It was behind time, and the greatest of speed was being made to make up the lost time.

Tortured by Flames.

Late reports give the number of injured as twenty-one, and of these fifteen are seriously if not fatally hurt. Practically all the injured were burned and had to be extricated from the blazing wreckage by rescue parties.

A peculiarly distressing feature of the rescue work was that the injured were so crazed when they were taken out of the wreckage that they could not even reveal their own identity, despite the urgent appeals and entreaties made by officials and others who knew how anxiously news from the wreck was awaited by families and friends of the passengers.

The order was finally given to search the living wreck victims in the hope that identification might in that way be established, but even when this was resorted to but three could be identified. The rest were demented by the agony they had undergone. The scenes that resulted from their pitiable mental condition were affecting to the point of the tragic.

Work of Criminal.

Assistant General Superintendent D. C. Moon, of the Lake Shore, on the scene of the wreck, gave out the following statement at 1 o'clock:

"So far as can be learned the switch was opened and locked by some party unknown, probably a crank, and evidently for malicious purposes. Train No. 10, a fast eastbound train, passed through the same switch forty-five minutes ahead of No. 26, and it was all right at that time. It is positive that no other train or engine, either freight or passenger, passed through the switch between No. 10 and No. 26."

Traveling at the rate of more than a mile a minute, the heavy train was hurled to its doom with a momentum that was appalling. The scene of the accident was at the Mentor depot. The switch that caused the trouble is located about 130 yards west of the depot. As the heavy engine struck the switch the engine left the main track and swung violently to the left. For a distance of twenty yards the engine ran on the rails, and then, leaping from the track, turned on its side just to the east of the depot. The momentum was such that the heavy tender was hurled entirely over the engine and was buried in the depot.

The combination car landed on top of the engine and tender, and in a moment was enveloped in flames.

Smashed to Pieces.

The Chicago sleeper, which was immediately behind the combination car, swung from the track, and crashing into the depot was completely buried in the wreck of the building. The depot collapsed on top of the wrecked coach. The passengers in this coach were crushed and maimed in the wreck and completely buried in the collapse of the structure.

The next sleeper following was left off the track behind and the other remained upright on the rails.

An instant after the crash of the wreck the boiler of the great engine burst with terrific force, scattering fire and steam through the wreck in a manner that made escape for the passengers in the combination car, which had landed on top of the engine, impossible.

The cries of the imprisoned passengers were heard above the roar, but they were beyond all human aid.

A score or more physicians from Cleveland, Collinwood, Ashtabula and Painesville were sent to the scene of the wreck at the request of the Lake Shore officials. After the physicians had treated the injured the latter were placed aboard a special train and brought to this city, where they were hurried into waiting ambulances to the several hospitals.

Burned to Death.

One of the most appalling features of the wreck was the burning of the dead and injured.

Piteous Cries.

The scene following the wreck was terrible. The night was dark save for the light from the blazing wreck. Men swarmed about the burning coach combatting the flames with the means at hand, groping their way through the scalding steam that rose in clouds, hunting for the injured, whose piteous cries chilled the heart.

There was a small water supply, and the means at hand for fighting the flames were pitifully inadequate, but the zeal of the rescuers wrought great things in the first few minutes. It was known that a number of the injured were helpless in the wreck, but though the work was done with frantic haste, the flames gradually drove the rescuers back, and after ten minutes of battle the rescuers were driven away from the blazing combination coach and the imprisoned passengers were incinerated.

Despite their help the fire burned until after midnight, and the last black and burned corpse was not recovered from the funeral pyre until 1 o'clock.

Valiant Rescue Work.

Pullman Conductor O'Neill, with his porters, did valiant work. Bedding, blankets and sheets were stripped from the berths of the four Pullman coaches and used for the relief of the sufferers.

Conductor Alexander Hammond, who escaped, started the work of rescue and led his fellow trainmen and the less seriously hurt of the passengers in deeds of rescue.

Officials of the road started an informal investigation immediately on their arrival.

Jasper Coke Ovens Start.

Jasper, Ala.—It is being circulated here that the coke ovens owned by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and shut down over a year ago, are to be put in operation. The reports cannot be confirmed, but owing to the present price of iron it is believed by some that the ovens could be made profitable at this time. In all probability the Tennessee Company will not resume the operations of the ovens, but reports are that some other concern may take charge of them. The Jasper people are especially pleased at the prospect of having this industry revived. It would mean a monthly pay roll of several thousand dollars.

Nelidoff is Doubtful.

Paris, France.—M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador here, has not been advised of his appointment as peace plenipotentiary and therefore doubts the report to that effect, as it is considered improbable that the authorities at St. Petersburg would not act without consulting him.

Engineer Wallace Arrives.

New York, N. Y.—Among the passengers who arrived on board the Orizaba from Colon was John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal. Mr. Wallace comes here to complete arrangements which were left unfinished on his departure for the isthmus. He says that the work is progressing very satisfactorily.

Torpedo Boat is Damaged.

Norfolk, Va.—While attempting to back out of his slip at the torpedo reserve station of the Norfolk navy yard, the torpedo boat Porter caught by a heavy wind and outgoing tide, was driven stern first against the bow of the yacht gunboat Siren, lying in the rear of the receiving ship Franklin and several of her stanchions carried away.

Will Develop Gold Fields.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Unaka Mining and Development Company has been organized by Tennessee and Ohio capitalists for the purpose of developing the gold interests in Monroe county.

Exhort Population to Be Calm.

Moscow.—The governor of Moscow has posted notices of the forthcoming mobilization of troops and exhorting the population to be calm. The mobilization is expected June 29th.

Has Carnegie Scholarship.

Henry Cook Boynton, of Cambridge, Mass., who has been awarded the Carnegie research scholarship of $500 by the Iron and Steel Institute of London, is one of the younger instructors in mining and metallurgy at Harvard. He is 30 years of age, a native of Plymouth, and entered Harvard in 1896. He received his A. B. degree in 1900 and in 1901 took the degree of master of arts. He is the third American to win this scholarship, which is awarded annually, and entitles the winner to expend $500 in research study wherever he desires. Mr Boynton intends to pursue his investigations at Harvard.

A FEARFUL EXPLOSION

The Lumber Plant a Complete Wreck—Four Dead and Three Injured.

THREE DANGEROUSLY HURT.

Pieces of Flesh Scattered in Every Direction and Lumber Plant a Complete Wreck.

Gadsden, Ala.—One of the most disastrous explosions in history of this section occurred at 7:45 o'clock Thursday morning at the large saw mill of the Attalla-Curtis Lumber company, two miles beyond Attalla and seven miles west of Gadsden, in which four men were killed and three dangerously wounded. The killed are:

The Dead.

Will Rosson, locomotive engineer, head blown off and body horribly mangled; leaves wife and four children.

Marion Maddox, struck in head by scantling and killed.

James Watts, blown one hundred feet, both legs broken and crushed to death.

J. A. Gash, blown through roof of mill and terribly mangled.

The Injured.

A. W. Smith, horribly scalded and will die.

R. M. Wood, cut on head.

A. W. Crabtree, leg broken and body bruised.

Barney Works, sawyer, head cut.

The mill was completely wrecked and the busy scene of only a few moments before was quickly turned into one of mourning. The scene was most horrible and heartrending. The groans of the wounded were added to by the wailing of the wives and children of the dead. Flesh, bones and brains of the dead were scattered for hundreds of yards and a more desolate scene could not be pictured.

The mill was started up at the usual hour. The regular engineer was absent and Will Rosson, who ran the locomotive, came in to show the substitute how to run the engine. J. B. Parker, foreman, asked Rosson to watch the boiler until he secured another man. Parker returned shortly with A. W. Smith and as Parker stepped out the boiler exploded, carrying death and destruction.

No Way for Steam to Escape.

There were three boilers, two of seventy-five horse-power and one of a hundred horse-power. The gauges showed two gauges of water and 90 pounds of steam. The supposition is that the boiler was not coupled up and there was no way for the steam to escape. Pieces of boiler found after the explosion were red hot. The boiler was blown entirely away and one piece weighing several hundred pounds was blown five hundred feet. One flue twenty feet long was blown five hundred feet, and entered the roof of a lumber building and came out a few feet further above. Flues could be seen scattered for half a mile, warped into all shapes. The splendid machinery was wrecked beyond repair.

The mill had a capacity of thirty-five thousand feet of lumber daily and was among the best equipped mills in the state.

Met With Violent Death.

Will Rosson and A. W. Smith were in the engine room when the boiler exploded. Smith was scalded all over and blown several hundred feet and will die. Rosson was blown fifty feet, his head cut off by flying timbers and his body crushed to jelly. Flying pieces of boiler tore great holes in the roof of the mill and sent death to two men at their work.

Marion Watts was struck by a large piece of timber on the head and his neck broken. He was 25 years old and had been married three months.

James Watts, who was sitting on the lumber slides, was blown fifty feet against the side of the mill and brained and whirled around feet foremost and blown one hundred yards further to the lumber pile and every bone in his body crushed.

J. A. Gash was standing near the planer. He was blown to the roof of the mill and crushed to death. Blood could be seen everywhere.

There were forty men at work in and around the mill and the wonder is that more were not killed.

Extra Pay for Expert Riflemen.

Washington, D. C.—Additional pay of $1 a month to men in the army who qualify as "expert riflemen" is offered in orders issued by General Chaffee, chief of staff, and is calculated to stimulate rifle practice in the army. Qualifications for the additional pay can not be made by men in the artillery corps.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law.
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
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Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

L. V. STABLER, M. D
Physician & Surgeon
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Thorsby, Alabama

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
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The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE!
If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or in saw mill or planing mill, write
The Marbury Lumber Co.,
Marbury, Ala.

The "SONS OF LIBERTY" and their fight for American Independence

IN January, 1770, there was a conflict in the streets of New York City between the military and the people—a renewal of the old warfare around the liberty-pole in the Fields. An unsuccessful attempt was made by some soldiers, on the 13th, to bring down the pole by cutting its supports and exploding gunpowder in a hole bored in the wood, followed by an assault on the citizens at the neighboring public-house of Montayne's, a place of resort on the line of Broadway at the lower end of the grounds, which was much frequented by the patriots. In another effort, on the 16th, the assailants, sheltering themselves in a ruined building near at hand, succeeded in cutting down the pole, which they sawed in pieces, and in a spirit of bravado, piled up in front of Montayne's tavern door.

An "indignation" meeting, held on the Common, naturally followed these exasperating incidents. It was numerously attended. "Three thousand," says Holt's paper, "were present." Resolutions were passed demanding that the soldiers off duty should no longer be permitted to work for the citizens, and that they should not leave their barracks after roll-call. A committee was appointed to seek permission from the Corporation to remove the vacant building on the Common, which had been a covert to the assailants of the liberty-pole. The following day placards and handbills of a derisive and defiant character, issued on the part of the soldiery, abounded in the city. The valiant Sears, with a party of his friends, came upon a trio of soldiers engaged in posting one of the challenges. One of the soldiers drew his bayonet for an assault, when he, with his fellows, were carried off to the mayor's office.

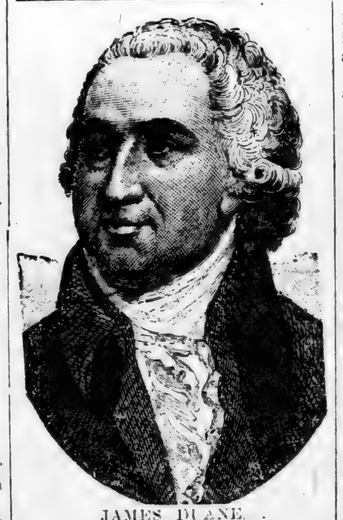
A body of twenty soldiers now made their appearance with drawn bayonets and cutlasses, who were met by the citizens with such means of defense as chance supplied. The mayor ordered the soldiers to their barracks, when they retreated to Golden Hill, a considerable eminence still to be recognized in the elevation of the lower part of John street. Here they charged upon the throng of citizens who had gathered to the spot. Francis Field, a Quaker, standing in his doorway, was wounded by a sword or bayonet thrust. Three other citizens and a sailor were wounded. The soldiers in various instances were successfully resisted and overpowered in the miscellaneous conflict, which threatened to assume larger proportions, when the soldiers were ordered by their officers to their barracks. Other disturbances of a like character ensued. Meanwhile, to give a flavor of legality to the property, the sanction of the Corporation was now sought to be obtained for the erection of a new liberty-pole on the old public ground.

Failing to obtain this concession from the prudent Common Council, the citizens purchased from a private owner a piece of land near the old spot, upon which they erected with imposing ceremonies a new pole of great height, firmly secured in the ground and formidably cased with iron bars, clasped by thick iron hoops. This mast was surmounted by another, supporting a gilt vane, on which was inscribed in large letters the word "Liberty." Another night-attack was made on this, the fifth liberty-pole, in the following March, by a party of the troops about leaving the Province. They had vowed to carry off with them a portion of it as a trophy. Unable to make any impression on the well-protected trunk, these Homeric contestants were endeavoring to unship the topmast, when they were discovered by several passing citizens, who called others to their aid. The Sons of Liberty, we may mention, were at this time kept out of their resort at Montayne's by a usurping conservative faction, who had made their own terms with the landlord. Not to be without that indispensable adjunct of political action in New York from time immemorial, a good dining-hall, the "Sons" purchased a tavern, kept by one Bicker, on the site of the old Herald building, to which the name of Hampden Hall was given. Hither the soldiers, reinforced by their comrades from the barracks, drove the citizens for refuge, and here the assailants were kept at bay while St. George's bell sounded an alarm to the town. An officer of the regiment arriving, as on similar occasions, the soldiers were sent back to their quarters, and the liberty-pole was left by them at their departure unharmed.

Alexander McDougal, the son of a Scotchman, a man destined to rise to high military rank in the coming War of the Revolution, was an early though not one of the most active members of the association of the Sons of Liberty. He now stood forth, the unflinching champion of popular rights. Bancroft characterizes him in few words: "A man who had made a fortune as a sailor, and had himself carefully cultivated his mind. Courageous and fiery, yet methodical and self-possessed."

At the Congress in September all the thirteen colonies were represented except Georgia. It was an assembly of notables. Samuel and John Adams, Roger Sherman, William Livingston, Galloway, Rodney, Chase, the Rutledges and Gadsden, with the conspicuous Virginians, Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry and George Washington. The chief measures of this, the first Continental Congress, were, the formation of an American Association to carry out a general system of commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain, until the existing difficulties should be removed; and the dignified assertion of the principles at stake, in a series of able State papers, a declaration of rights, a petition to the King, and several addresses, one of which, "To the People of Great Britain," remarkable for its force and directness, was the work of the New York delegate, John Jay. The Congress closed after a short session, having made provision for the call of another, should circumstances require it, the ensuing May.

When, in January, the last of the garrison were ordered to Boston, and were about taking their departure with a quantity of arms in boxes, the latter were seized by a party of the Sons of Liberty, headed by Marinus Willett, and carried back to the deserted Fort George.



JAMES DUANE.
A Leading "Son of Liberty."

It was about this time, on the night of the 10th of May, that Myles Cooper, the President of King's College, who had become obnoxious to the popular party by his writings and personal efforts on behalf of the Crown, was visited at the college by a mob, intent on revenge. He would doubtless have been roughly handled had not time been gained for his escape by a speech from the steps by Alexander Hamilton, then a student.

Lamb, who had been commissioned a captain of artillery, was sent on the evening of the 23d to remove the cannon from the battery below Fort George. He was accompanied on this service by part of an independent corps, under Colonel Lasher, and a body of citizens led by the ever-ready Sears. Young Hamilton also was with them, with a number of his fellow-students in the college, whom he had been engaged in drilling. On their arrival at the battery the party found a barge and crew of the ship of war Asia lying under the Fort, evidently in expectation of the movement. From the boat a musket was fired upon the citizens, which was met with a volley, killing and wounding several. The barge then returned to the Asia, which opened a heavy cannonade upon the party; several were wounded and houses in the vicinity, among others Sam Fraunces' tavern, in Broad street, were injured by the shock. The city bells were rung, there was a general alarm as if the city were to be destroyed, numbers fled to the country; but in the midst of the confusion the original object, the removal of the twenty-one pieces of ordinance at the battery, was deliberately accomplished.

THE BATTLE OF GOLDEN HILL, IN NEW YORK CITY, BETWEEN THE "SONS OF LIBERTY" AND THE BRITISH SOLDIERS.

SAM FRAUNCES' TAVERN, NEW YORK, STRUCK BY THE "ASIA."

ASK the average boy what day is dearer to his heart than any other, Christmas not excepted, and invariably he will answer: "Fourth of July!"

What boy, then, would look with indifference on a Fourth of July luncheon table decorated in the following manner? Suspend a flag ball from the chandelier or ceiling. This ball is made of wire, or anything through which flags may be stuck. Use small one and two-cent flags, sticking them closely together. A ball of flags of any size is very effective.

Trim the edge of the white table cover with tiny flags crossed two by two. Have red, white and blue streamers coming from the ball to each boy's plate. On the end of each ribbon fasten a place card, each one painted with a different design.

In one corner of one card paint a little boy with a flag in his hat, beating a drum. In the other corner paint a bunch of firecrackers exploding.

On another card paint a cannon and a boy with a gun over his shoulder.

On another card paint an American flag or shield and little soldier boys marching to war with guns, flags and drums.

For the centrepiece use a large toy cannon decorated with flags. By the side of the cannon stack air guns or any sort of toy guns in stacks of three.

Another decoration can be eggs colored red, white and blue, piled on plates in cannon-ball fashion, and placed at each corner of the table.

For favors have tiny iron or pasteboard cannon at each plate, decorated with tiny flags.

Cut out pasteboard guns, paint them dark brown or black and stack three together. Pile near them large-sized shot for cannon-balls.

Have red, white and blue paper napkins or flag napkins.

Serve the following menu:

Cold Tongue, Cold Chicken,
Stuffed Eggs,
Ham Sandwiches (Tie with red, white and blue ribbon),
Little Plum Cakes,
Sugar Cookies (Cut in eagle, shield and flag shapes),
Colored Ice Cream,
Red, White and Blue.
Candy Fruit,
Lemonade or Fruit Juices.

FLAG LORE.

Some writers assert that the first and original United States flag contained only twelve stars, because Georgia was not entitled to a vote. Such a flag is said to have been made by the ladies of Philadelphia from the design of the escutcheon of the Washington family. It is alleged that this flag was presented to John Paul Jones, that he carried it with him on his ship, the Bon Homme Richard; that in his great fight the flag was shot away and fell into the sea, and that Lieutenant Stafford leaped overboard after it, brought it safely to the ship and nailed it to the masthead. This story may have some basis in fact, but the act of Congress of June 14, 1777, shows that no standard was recognized by the Government until that date.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER

Helpful Chats.

A farmer of the Piedmont country carried about forty chickens and turkeys through the winter. If he secured from that number fifty pounds of manure it was not visible. The manure for that number of hens should be worth $10 a year. He carried five or six cattle through the year. He did not have two loads of manure to show. He lost $20 there. He bought two tons of guano for $41. He applied that to poorly prepared land and the grass in the first two weeks of June used up half the plant food. There he lost $22. That is, a small two-horse farmer, through carelessness and laziness, lost $52, besides the loss in consequence of a poorly cultivated crop. There are hundreds of farmers in the land that lose by one or the other of these leaks.

A dozen or more men with families have said to the writer that they would not plant Irish potatoes. They had no luck with them and they did not care for them any way after the first mess or two. The man who depends on luck in farming ought to hire out to some good white man for wages. He is not qualified to conduct a farm. There is no luck even in this section of the country in raising the white potatoes, as they are called up North. Good soil, well prepared and fertilized, and cultivated rapidly will insure a fair crop, provided the bugs are kept off by Paris green. It is said that if the potato patch is covered with pine needles the bugs will not trouble them. Even green pine tops placed around the plants will keep them off, according to reports. There is no trouble in raising sweet potatoes. They bring a dollar a bushel now, and the crop is profitable at thirty-five cents, if sold from the field. Some people who do not depend on luck always keep potatoes till planting time. What one man does any other man can do if he tries.

Many of the oats sown broadcast last fall were killed. Some sown with a wheat drill were much injured. Those sown with the oat drill came through the severe winter in fine style. The farmers trying that plan say that they will never sow another bushel broadcast in the fall. This plan enables them to sow the heavy, productive varieties, which are always better than the late kinds that make much straw and light grain. In sowing small grain the most work should be put on the preparation of the land. After it is broken with a two-horse or disc plow and well harrowed, it is an easy matter for a hand to put in two to two and a half acres a day. He lays off, distributes the fertilizer, plants the oats and covers them at the same run, with a five-inch shovel; the rows will be about fifteen inches apart. A smaller plow will not leave the open furrow deep enough.

Farmers who have harrowed wheat and oats March 25 to April 20, claim that the yield is greatly increased. If the soil is in fair condition a weeder is better than a smoothing harrow. This implement pulverizes the soil about one inch deep. A hand with one horse can run over fifteen acres in a day. A second cultivation, provided a rain follows the first, will be beneficial. The farmers in this section who have tried this plan believe that it adds ten to twenty per cent. to the yield.—Chas. Petty, Spartanburg, S. C.

A Problem in Irish Potato Culture.

Mr. L. A. T. writes: "Would you advise planting potatoes on land that yields fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn per acre? It is upland, but very fine and easy to cultivate. Potatoes bring from forty to fifty cents a bushel here in the fall. Please give me a good fertilizer and state how to apply it for a loamy soil with a clay subsoil?"

Answer.—Land that will bring from fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn in your section of the State should grow a fairly satisfactory crop of Irish potatoes. In a favorable season and with proper fertilization, you should get 200 bushels or more to the acre, which at from forty to sixty cents will pay you very well. Of course, the potato crop is a more laborious crop to harvest and care for than corn. Potatoes give their best results on land of a loamy nature well supplied with vegetable matter. They do exceedingly well as a rule after a clover sod, or the plowing under of any leguminous crop which will add nitrogen and vegetable matter to the soil. Farmyard manure is not a satisfactory fertilizer for Irish potatoes, as it often causes them to become scabby, and therefore interferes seriously with their appearance when placed on the market. Land for potatoes should be deeply broken and carefully prepared so as to secure a fine seed bed.

Potatoes should be planted in shallow furrows six inches deep in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the drill. The best practice favors planting medium sized whole potatoes rather than to cut the seed, using only one or two eyes to the piece. Where the seed is cut it should be sprinkled lightly with gypsum or lime, which heals the wounds and keeps the moisture in the potato seed does not dry up and ... minate. It takes more ... whole potatoes are used. ... are generally considered ... satisfactory.

As to a fertilizer for ... one of the best would be ... nitrogen, eight per cent ... acid and twelve per cent ... Use the sulphate of potash ... muriate, as the muriate ... jurious effect on the ... starch and results in the ... a soggy, wet potato. If ... used the potatoes will ... more mealy in texture ... The fertilizer may be ... cottonseed meal, which ... seven and one-half per ... nitrogen, or nitrate of ... phosphate and sulphate ... obtain the above ... about 250 pounds of ... 500 pounds of sixteen ... phosphate and 250 pounds ... of potash together, and ... rate of 300 to 600 ... The fertilizer may be ap... or under the drill rows ... come in contact with the ... is particularly important ... use cottonseed meal to ... gen. The nitrate of ... plied separately, ... toes come up and ... weeks thereafter.—And...

Grass and Dairying in the South.

Less capital and fewer ... are needed to go into ... than is needed for a ... The latter has ... however; the produc... to strike a glutted ... cheese need not be ... may be stored until ... isfactory. While a ... affect the feed of ... feet may be more ... is possible in ... prepared to ... ... on a beef cattle ... business for Florida.

Good grass is a very ... ture. There is a ... tion throughout the ... that we cannot grow ... State. It is true that ... not grow in Florida. ... and clover have never ... cessfully on a large ... we have heard of ... ing grown in little ... be grown on a city lot ... also on a field of many ... same conditions are ... very prudent that ex... show that on moist ... and inoculated with the ... teria red clover will do well ... On drier land probably ... grown in its place.

We know positively from ... observation that on ... white clover will grow ... or cultivation, spreading ... smothering out the native ...

All things considered, ... reason why the cattle business ... of its branches will not prosper ... Stable in Florida ... ern States.—Florida Agriculturist.

Corn and Cob Meal For Sheep.

R. L. O., Hinkle, writes: "Would ... or crushed corn and cob meal ... wheat bran hurt to feed ewes ...

It will not hurt sheep to feed ... corn or crushed corn and cob meal ... mixed with wheat bran, provided ... course you do not feed too much. ... ewes should not receive a heavy ... ration for some time before ... tion and for several days ... What grain is fed at the ... tioned should consist entirely of ... bran. Ewes which are ... fair amount of shedding ... with clover or pea hay ... a large amount of ... one to two pounds per day ... on the roughness fed. You ... a mixture of one-half corn ... cob meal with wheat bran ... ages. Wheat bran is not ... to supply that corn and cob ... the protein content is ... Wheat bran contains ... cent. of digestible ... with 37.2 per cent. in ... and you should be able to ... ton seed meal in ... $25.00 per ton. Do not ... a quarter pound of ... your sheep. As hand ... of course, can be fed ... are well accustomed to ... jury. Cotton seed meal ... as satisfactory for ... wheat bran, but the sheep ... eat while running with ... should not injure them. ... much higher protein content ... seed meal, it is much ... price mentioned that the ... Prof. Soule.

The recent birth rate for ... in-the-East, London, the ... of the alien invasion, is at the ... 30.8 per 1000.

Prosecution of Gorki Abandoned.

The proceedings against Maxim Gorki, the author, who was charged with inciting the disturbances in St. Petersburg, Russia, last January, have been abandoned.

Plague of Caterpillars.

Eastern and Southeastern Texas have a plague of caterpillars.

One Million For Playgrounds.

The New York City Board of Aldermen voted $1,000,000 for playgrounds.

Views of an Expert.

James Dalrymple, Glasgow expert, says municipal ownership of railways will not succeed in America unless absolutely divorced from politics.

Drowned in Canoe.

Seven men were drowned near ... Sketon, B. C., by their canoe ... wrecked.

New Canal Opened.

The Truckee-Carson Canal, ... Reno, Nev., was opened.

SHORT SKIRT AND ELBOW SLEEVE.

Widely varying are the styles for ... ns; and just as various as the ... es are the materials in which ... e same modes are to be made ... says the Newark Advertiser. ... glance backward at what the ... makers were preparing this ... last year shows what a revolu... of fashion has been going on ... t before our eyes, and one which ... e of us have hardly realized even ... e have noticed it.

First of all the sleeves—for these ... really the points which date a ... k and a photograph unerringly ... t year's unwieldy wrist puff has ... ished, a thing for which one is ... ght to be devoutly thankful. The ... rst thing in arm coverings are ... rtest when they are shortest. We ... ve abbreviated their career the ... ter style they are.

Butterfly sleeves are among ... est caprices of fashion. They are ... t full puffs deeply shirred or plait... into the armsize, with a length... shirring done over feather-bone ... ds right on the center of the fore... m, and little loops of this same ... ding tacked to the lining to hold ... the material in butterfly shape. ... eedless to add that this sleeve ends ... ve the elbow, and a perfect cas... de of lace or mousseline or chiffon ... lls wends its foamy way just as far ... wn the arm as may be becoming. A delightful style for the short-... ered frock or blouse—one especi... y suited to the organdies, dotted ... iss, batiste, and even to the crepe ... chine frocks that are so dressy ... even their simplest appearance ... the umbrelle sleeve that is entire... covered with ruffles either of lace ... the material itself, or fashioned ... m plisse chiffon frills, each with ... edge of Valenciennes whipped on. It is to hang right, the ruffles must ... erlap each other.

The cleverly dressed Parisienne is ... ll clinging determinedly to that ... art little blouse effect which goes ... far to atone for many deficiencies ... figure. On this side of the Atlan... where is must be confessed we ... e far more fickle in matters of ... shion than they are in France, ... ere the modes are made, this same ... tle blouse effect has been declared ... ose, but like so many other fea... res of the passing styles, it is, ... oubtless, only dropped for awhile, to ... reemned again with even more ... vor than at first.

FABRICS FAVORED BY FASHION.

The pongees are more in evidence ... the season advances, and though ... y have no such vogue as taffeta, ... ey are the material employed in a ... ndly number of the smart silk ... eet frocks.

Panama has taken away some of ... e favor usually accorded to mo... ir, because it is newer and has the ... me qualities of lightness and in... nerability to dust; but the manu... turers have introduced so many ... w effects in mohair and made it ... much softer than of old that they ... re given it a new lease of popu... rity.

The invisible checks in one tone ... d the herringbone designs are suc... sful, and there are shot effects ... ich have found ready sale, partic... rly in the light colors. The ... ecked mohair in white and delicate ... n have sold fairly well, too, as ... ve the same designs in voile, and ... re is a mohair gauze which in ... t shades might make a most prac... al and dainty seashore frock.

The checked voiles in light blue ... d white, lilac and white, beige and ... ite, etc., are greatly fancied as ... ris for very simple designed morn... g frocks of the shirtwaist or bou... ero and plaited skirt persuasion, ... d nothing could be more economi... a summer morning walking dress ... an one of these mainly yet service... le stuffs, made with short loose ... eeves, slashed up the outside and ... trimmed save for a flat collar of ... ue embroidered batiste and lace. ... A short lingerie blouse must be ... rn with the costume and a col... ther welt of the color appearing in ... e check. The voile is delightfully ... ol and wears well, and though in ... light colors it sells more easily ... n in darker shades its surface ... ake off dust very well, and ... anses perfectly when it really is ... led.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

POSE AND POISE.

Figure is one thing, remember, and ... riage another. You may have a ... od figure without a good carriage ... d vice versa. Some one has called ... grace the technique of the figure, ... to it that your form acquires that ... hnique.

An old compliment came to my ... s the other day. "That girl has ... best figure I ever saw for a girl ... o hasn't any," remarked a shrewd ... man of the world. The girl wasn't ... a droll one, but upon a glance at ... young lady in question it was evi... t what she meant. The poor girl ... known to be in the early stages ... consumption, and already she was ... ly thin, and there was a bright ... t on each cheek a sorry sight for ... one who could read the warning. ... she had not succumbed to the ... ness and weariness that the dis...

FARM NOTES.

...TER STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

...potato, so that ...
...not dry up and fail to ...
...It takes more seed who...
...required, but the yield ...
...come deeper to be ...
...tory.
...to fertilizer for Irish potatoes ...
...or one I would be foolish to ...
...eight per cent. phosphor...
...and twelve per cent. of potash ...
...the number of potash and not the ...
...as the latter has a ...
...effect on the formation ...
...and results in the production ...
...wet potato. If the soil that ...
...potatoes will be a rule be ...
...in texture when cooked ...
...can never be made up by using ...
...chemical, which contains about ...
...and one-half per cent. of organic ...
...ounces of muriate of soda with one ...
...and one-half pounds of phosphoric ...
...pounds of nitrate of soda ...
...pounds of muriate of potash. ...
...percentages ...
...to 600 pounds per acre ...
...be applied broadcast ...
...rows so as not to ...
...with the seed and the ...
...important if you should ...
...to supply the nitro...
...The number of seeds to a pound ...
...potato, so that the ...
...Andrew M. Soule.

Cows and Dairying in the South.

...fewer acres of land ...
...also to feed a liberal ...
...a Dairy Cow.
...many pounds of sugar ...
...would like a Dairy Cow

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

UNION CLUBBING LIST. . . .

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
THE UNION And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
THE UNION And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

FOURTH OF JULY FREE BARBECUE AT THORSBY.

The barbecue at Clanton has been called off, the committee not being able to raise the money necessary. Thorsby citizens, however, stepped into the breach Wednesday and made up the necessary in a short while All come to Thorsby, there will be a free barbecue, good music, speaking, games, etc., and a general good time. Bring your baskets to help out. There will be plenty of fine fruit.

JEMISON'S BIG DAY.

The fraternal orders of Jemison, consisting of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Daughters of Rebekah and Red Men, aided and abetted by the people of Jemison and vicinity, celebrated St. John's Day (June 24) by a grand gathering and dinner. The morning from 10 to 12 was devoted to Jemison lodge No. 411, A. F. and A. M. The lodge and visiting brethren marched from the hall to the grove, where the following officers for the ensuing Masonic year were installed by Hon. Dan H. Greene, of Birmingham: L. H. Reynolds, W. M.; Alex. Glasscock, S. W.; J. M. B. Johnson, J. W.; J. H. Patton, Sr., treasurer; J. L. Langston secretary; E. G. Cofer, S. D.; J. B. Martin, J. D.; R. H. Gaines, T. At the conclusion of the installation ceremony, which was rendered in an exceptionally fine and impressive manner by Bro. Greene, Hon. L. H. Reynolds made a short talk and then he introduced Judge Greene to the audience as the orator of the day. Bro. Greene made a short address on the Masonic order and its objects, etc., which was listened to by the throng present with the deepest attention. At high noon dinner was served by the ladies, and the tables fairly groaned under the weight of good things to eat piled upon them; there was enough for all present and plenty left. Every portion of the long tables looked equally attractive, but ye writer sought and found that particular spot presided over by Mrs. Alex Glasscock and Mrs. T. J. Hubbard and her bevy of charming daughters, he knowing by past experience that it "was good to be there." After dinner the Odd Fellows' officers were installed by Prof. J. T. Blakemore, of Birmingham, who afterwards made an address upon the "underlying principles of the order." He likewise followed the advice so often given by the Birmingham News, "When you are away from Birmingham, talk it up," for he expatiated on the charms of Birmingham as a convention city, and laid great stress upon the beauties of the city and its hospitality. This was in reference to the grand encampment of Odd Fellows to be held there next year. The Red Men then "whooped" up things, and put "tomahawks" and "wampum" on their officers by the aid of Mr. Englehardt, of Montgomery, who afterwards started to address the audience but had to give it up on account of hoarseness. Take it all around, it was a day to be "remembered with a white stone." The crowd was large but the order was perfect. There was a photographer who "took" the different lodges, he also "shot" some groups with his kodak that were not aware of his act; one group of about a dozen young ladies at the side of the road, who must have made a beautiful picture. The carrousal or "flying jenny" was kept busy, many parents "just riding around to take care of the children." The Lemonade and ice cream stands did a "land office business." There were many visitors to the different lodges whom we intended to mention, but the several secretaries did not send in the lists as they promised.

The people of the United States consume seventy-five pounds of sugar per head a year. No wonder the dentists have good pickings.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Clanton is going to issue warrants and build a school house. This is about what THE UNION recommended a year or so ago. It is to be hoped that the building will be able to hold those who will be attracted here by a first-class school. Take a look ahead.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

On Saturday, July 8, a meeting will be held at Thorsby to sign articles of incorporation and to perfect the organization of a Warehouse, Cotton Gin and Fertilizer Company, with headquarters at Thorsby. It is to be a company of the farmers and controlled by the farmers, but others than farmers may subscribe for shares and hold stock.

The object of the company is to promote the interests of the farmers in storing and selling cotton seed and cotton, and to reduce the price of fertilizer to the farmers, and especially to the stockholders.

The capital stock will be $25,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $25 each. On each share subscribed for the shareholder will be required to pay $5 at the time of signing the articles of incorporation and probably $5 later when required by the board of directors. It is thought that not over $10 or possibly $15 per share need be paid in, unless the business should be extended in the future to other objects than those enumerated above.

Come to Thorsby and subscribe for at least one share of stock, and get your neighbor to do likewise. Be sure to be at the meeting. Ten o'clock Saturday, June 8.

J. BICE,
G. H. GERALD,
P. K. VILLADSEN,
tf Committee.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS AND DISTRICT TRUSTEES RELATIVE TO PREPARATION OF TEACHERS' MONTHLY REPORTS.

Clanton, Ala., June 27, 1905.

I wish to impress the importance of the proper preparation and signing of monthly reports by the teachers and district trustees. While in most cases this is done, but I find that some teachers are not careful in this matter, as well as some trustees. The law directs that the trustees must sign these reports, and at least two of them. This means that two trustees must sign the reports, not one trustee sign for two. Teachers must swear to each have two trustees to sign each report from any and all districts from which they expect to draw money. They must see that the right number of district is placed on the report, from which money is to be paid. All numbers and writing on the reports must be with pen and ink. Teachers must also state on the file side of report that they desire money remitted by check and sign their name, unless they meet me at Clanton to receive their pay. All reports must reach me by the first Saturday in each month. Teachers failing to comply with these requirements will fail to receive any pay until it is done. Teachers failing to get their reports to me by the first Saturday in each month will not get any pay until the next pay roll. It is the duty of district trustees to visit the schools, and see that teachers have complied with the terms of their contracts before they sign the monthly reports, for under the law you must sign them every month. By complying with the above, you will save me much trouble and yourselves annoyance and delay.

J. W. MOORE,
County Superintendent.

KALONAH.

Editor Union.

Crops looking better since the rain; corn about laid by, and I can see a good many cotton blooms. The fine pig that Mr. Crowson bought of Winslow died a few days ago, but he went back and bought another. J. E. Gentry has bought himself a new buggy. Hello! Whippowill, have you got able to hallow again? It's strange to me that when you stock law people are in the stock law counties you don't stay there, where they raise so many hogs and all live so well. Has young Gentry gone into some big business? We have a nice Sunday school at Center Hill, and we hope to see it grow. Well, we all went to Jemison Saturday, and enjoyed the day fine—plenty of dinder, and all went smoothly. Lets hear from Little Bill, Young Bill, Lonesome Bill and if there are any more Bills, just walk right up.

"BIG BILL."

RANDOLPH.

THE UNION, with its splendid array of correspondents, is the people paper. M. C. Crumpton came down from Birmingham last week. Harvey Nix and Miss Pearl Meroney went to Jemison Saturday. S. P. Franklin and family, of Pleasant Grove, were welcome visitors Saturday. Mr. Franklin is a strong friend of the people's cause. Clyde Day, our clever night operator, is back at his post after a short vacation. John Prim, mail carrier on R. F. D. No. 1, went to Jemison Saturday. William Rasberry and family were welcome visitors Saturday. Mr. J. H. Thomas and daughter, Miss Ellen, of Pleasant Grove, were in town Wednesday. Miss Lizzie Waldrup was in town Wednesday. We had a large lot of visitors last week; among them we noticed W. G. Hayes and wife, S. G. Glasscock and wife, Dr. Edgard Givhan, of Montevallo; J. M. Merchant, of Maplesville; Geo. Martin and Mr. Sims, of Providence. Quint Meroney came over Saturday evening on a visit to his mother. Frank Martin is making some improvements on his residence. Mrs. Darthulia Gibson was in town Saturday. Carl Jones has been appointed carrier on R. F. D. No. 2. We are all pleased with the official record of Judge Reynolds, and are glad to see him prosper. He is of the people. Chosen by them, he has ever defended the people's cause. No opposer could ever successfully stand before him. He has passed through many political battles, and always victorious, because he listens to his people. And the people are glad to honor a man of such bravery. He has been tried and never denied, and proved to be true "grit." And we believe his record will show that the people made no mistake when they elected L. H. Reynolds judge of probate.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

We are in dire need of rain. Frank Eiland went to Coleanor on business last week. Mrs. F. R. Collins and son Glover visited Clanton Friday. Reuben Price was in Clanton Friday. G. D. Collins went to Birmingham on a pleasure trip Monday. Messrs. Lee and Felix Wilson, who have been sojourning with their brother, W. Harvey Wilson, have returned to their home at Double Springs, Ala. The boys won many friends while here, who regret to see them leave. R. W. Scott and sons, Jimmie and Willie, W. H. Wilson and brothers, Lee and Felix, visited Clanton Friday. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hays went to Clanton Tuesday to buy some nice things for the Children's Day service. If you don't want to miss a good thing, come to Cedar Grove Saturday, July 1, and witness the Children's Day services.

NIM ROD.

Thorsby, Ala., June 21, 1905.

Editor Union.

In regard to warehouse and fertilizer factory that was to have been put up by the farmers, has gone the way of many other things—into the hands of a few—and the farmers interested shoved to one side. Of course, any set of men has a right to organize and put up anything they wish and operate it for a profit, but the Farmers' Alliance started out to build a warehouse and fertilizer factory for their mutual benefit and what has become of it, well, we can guess. The County Alliance appointed a committee of three of formulate a plan, get the best inducements possible from the different towns in the county, and when they got the best inducements to locate the factory there, and open their books for subscriptions and push the thing to completion. We hoped that it would be done in the interest of the farmers. Well we know how things has turned out, but that's all right. The proposition is still open at Thorsby to the Farmers' Alliance for a warehouse, etc., and so we must go ahead and see that we get a factory at Thorsby for the farmers and by the farmers for their mutual benefit. From the best information we can get Thorsby is the only town that offered any inducements to the farmers for the factory, and we farmers can build it, and we will build it. Be on your guard, Farmers' Alliance, and watch as you have heretofore. We may be fooled a while, but not all the time. We have dropped the hot iron before, and when it burns our fingers we will drop it again.

With best wishes for THE UNION, a farmer,

B. N. MARTIN.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

George H. Goebel, a socialist speaker of national reputation, will make an address on "Socialism" at Thorsby, July 14, '05, at 7:30 p. m. Everybody welcome. tf

DEATH OF R. S. OWENS.

Died at Kincheon, Ala., on June 22, 1905, R. S. Owens, aged 73 years. The interment took place at Shiloh church on Friday morning, June 23. Clanton lodge, No. 423, A. F. and A. M., attended the services in a body, meeting the funeral procession from his late residence at the church, where Rev. T. J. Deason preached an eloquent sermon, at the close of which the relatives took a last look at the beloved remains. The Masonic pallbearers then carried the body to the adjoining cemetery and laid the veteran brother away with full Masonic honors. Bro. Owens had resided at Kincheon for nearly 30 years, and had been a consistent member of Shiloh Baptist church for about 18 years. In early life he was connected with the Methodists. He leaves a widow, three sons, J. H., J. J. and E. B. Owens, and one daughter, Mrs. T. J. Billingsley, and 38 grandchildren. The church was filled with sorrowing relatives and friends, showing the high esteem in which he was held by his neighbors.

"Rest in peace, brother."

ATTENTION, ALLIANCE MEN!

Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Rocky Mount Alliance on Wednesday and Thursday, July 19, and 20, 1905. Business of great importance will come before the Alliance.

ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Sec'y C. C. F. A.

NOTICE.

State teachers' examination for Chilton county will be held at Clanton in the Clanton high school building on the first Monday in July, 1905. All desiring to take this examination must be present at 10 a. m. on said day.

J. W. MOORE,
County Superintendent.

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. II, No. 1, The July Number, to be Illustrated and Greatly Improved.

As a token of appreciation of the liberal support given it by the public, Tom Watson's Magazine for July (commencing the second volume) will come out June 25th with illustrations, cartoons, head and tail pieces, etc., 128 pages of good reading to take home with you.

Of course, size isn't the only thing Tom Watson's Magazine is proud of. Quality first, size afterward, is its rule of action. There are plenty of good magazines now being published—but none of them can take the place of Tom Watson's, because no other editorial writer in America can feel the public pulse and diagnose social and political ills as Tom Watson does. Not that there is any lack of good editorial writers—big, brainy men, who know how to write strong English—but there is only one Tom Watson; and he always commands attention and respect, even of those who combat his ideas most vigorously.

Tom Watson's is "a magazine with a purpose back of it," and the success it has attained, in the "swaddling clothes" period of its existence, shows that the American people are intensely interested in Mr. Watson's purpose, regardless of party names or affiliation. That success has been greater than the most ardent friend of Mr. Watson and his magazine had hoped for. From the very first it has enjoyed a steady growth in subscriptions and news stand sales. There has been no "boom," no mushroom growth to die suddenly, no sky-rocket ascent to fall a broken stick. Tom Watson's Magazine has been chary of using professional subscription solicitors, but relies upon local agents and clubbing with the country newspapers. The subscribers thus secured are the kind that renew year after year and form an "Old Guard," invaluable alike to the publisher and his advertisers.

Mr. Watson was last year the People's Party candidate for President, and, of course, his magazine editorially is an advocate of Populism—or Jeffersonian Democracy, as some prefer to call it. The magazine is especially strong in support of municipal ownership of railroads, telegraphs, a parcels post, etc. But Tom Watson's Magazine is by no means all politics. About half its space is devoted to serials, novelettes, short stories, poems, jokes, cartoons, illustrations and special articles by the world's best writers and artists; an Educational Department; news summary; "The Say of Other Editors," etc., etc.; $1 per year by mail; ten cents per copy at the news stands.

THE UNON recognizes that the question of public ownership is one that can not longer be ignored and that it must be settled before many years. To secure a satisfactory settlement the people must be educated to act intelligently upon it; and to secure such education every phase of the question must be discussed. "Public control" will undoubtedly be tested thoroughly first, and if it works satisfactorily the "public ownership" feature will be dropped. But if "control" should fail "ownership" will inevitably be the next step. Accordingly, to help in an educational way, THE UNION has arranged a clubbing combination whereby our readers may renew for one year and secure Tom Watson's Magazine a year for only $1.50. Hand or send this amount to this office. We have also arranged for free sample copies of the magazine to be sent to any person cutting out the coupon below and mailing it to Tom Watson's Magazine, No. 121 West 42d street, New York city.

SAMPLE COPY COUPON.

Tom Watson's Magazine, No. 121 W. 42d St., New York City:

The undersigned, a reader of THE UNION, desires a free sample copy of Tom Watson's Magazine, as per reading notice published in that newspaper. This is not an order for subscription.

Name .....

P. O. .....

State .....

6-29-05 3t

Notice, No. 26001.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 19, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on July 7, 1905, viz.: William L. Burnett, Homestead entry, No. 33807, for the N 1-2 of Ne 1-4, N 1-2 of Nw 1-4, Section 6, Tp. 23n R 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Moses Brewer, Richard M. Porter, James L. Burnett, Charles H. Lowery, all of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

5-25-04 6t

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf. T. M. Driver.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. Ave 7th St,

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes

FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave, BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

of Alabama.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch

Organized February 3rd, 1900.

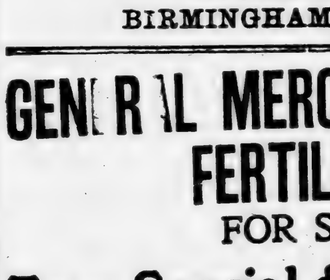
W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years **56-100 of 1 percent.**

Full particulars furnished upon application to

WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

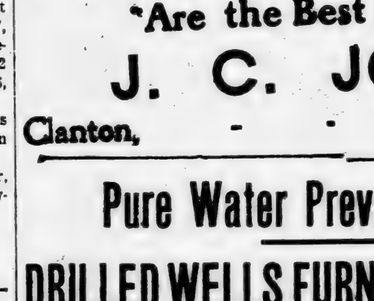


WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices

110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand

'Are the Best on Earth.'

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Ala.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Cailen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Sunday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 260—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 647—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304— Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

BIG STORE, Cor. Ave 7th St.
Head of The Procession.
Clothing, Hats, Shoes
RNITURE,
BURIAL NECESSITIES.
MULLINS,
Alabama
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of Alabama.
PECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
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County Branch
d February 3rd, 1900.
WALLACE C. EDLER,
Sec'y.-Treas.
Dwellings, Outbuildings and C
ock against Loss by Fire, Wind
Cheapest, Safest and Most
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56-100 of 1 percent.
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ACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Al
WOODLAW
FARM,
Barred
Plymouth
Rocks
PURE BRED
Setting of 15 fresh egg
50c. Packing for ship
10c extra.
PURE BRED
Duroc
Jersey
Hogs.
Write us for prices b
you buy. Address,
W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alab
Restaurant,
at Reasonable Pric
North 20th Street,
GHAM, ALABAMA.
MERCHANDISE A
RTILIZERS
OR SALE.
ial & Mule Bra
e Best on Earth."
JONES,
Alab
er Prevents Fevers.
S FURNISH PURE WA
water or no charge made.
n. Address
E. SARBER CO. Alab

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Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 647—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Boreman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 611—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 673—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

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L. M. P. A.

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LOCAL WEATHER REPORT,

U. S. Department of Agriculture.—Weather Bureau.
W. C. Edler, Observer.
CLANTON, ALA.

Date.	Temperature High	Low	Rainfall
June 21	94	71	.00
June 22	94	70	.22
June 23	92	68	.11
June 24	92	71	.00
June 25	95	68	.00
June 26	94	72	.03
June 27	88	67	T.

Total receipts to June 28, 1905...7,528
Price same date 9
Total receipts season 1903-04....6,648

LOCALS AND PERSONALS.

G. W. Jones was a welcome visitor Thursday.

J. D. Wyatt was in Clanton Saturday.

J. W. G. Kicker was in town Monday.

T. J. Hubbard was in Clanton Monday and Tuesday.

Lee Vickers was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Childress were in town Monday.

The Melton habeas corpus case was continued last Thursday until the 29th, as several of the state's most important witnesses were absent, and Melton's lawyer would not accept the "showing" which Solicitor J. O. Middleton made for them. It is reported that Melton was quite sick the fore part of this week.

Rev. L. H. Hasty, of Talladega, pastor of the Baptist church at Tallassee will preach in the First Baptist church of Clanton Friday at 8 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Riggins were in Clanton Tuesday.

S. B. Adams was in town Tuesday.

J. P. Haynes was a pleasant caller Tuesday. He has large real estate holdings in Clanton.

D. C. Honeycutt and L. B. Pounds were in Clanton Tuesday.

City Treasurer Caverno, of Thorsby, was in town Tuesday.

A. G. Dake made a trip to Thorsby Monday.

Clanton has lost a good family, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Moore moved to Selma Tuesday, where they will reside in future. Mr. Moore will open a large painting establishment there, and has numerous orders already. They will be missed in the Baptist church, of which they were zealous members, Mr. Moore being a deacon in the church. May health and prosperity attend them.

Rev. J. T. Eckford filled his regular appointment Sunday at the Methodist church, preaching in the morning to a small congregation. It was the only religious service in town, and less than 1 per-cent. of the inhabitants attended. The children's services in the evening for the benefit of indigent Sunday schools drew a large congregation.

Clanton lodge No. 423, A. F. and A. M., installed their officers for the ensuing Masonic year in the hall beneath the lodge room Saturday. After the ceremony the lodge and their guests enjoyed a barbecue and basket dinner in the grove adjoining the lodge. Prof. J. W. Moore, who is the new worshipful master, says everybody had a splendid time.

The Gullahorn Lumber Company was incorporated on the 26th inst., capital $5,000.00 paid up; office, Clanton. Incorporators: L. E. Gullahorn, E. T. Gullahorn and W. A. Collier; to operate saw mill, shingle mill, planing mill, etc.

Assist. State Examiner G. F. Sedberry finished examining the accounts of the county officers in relation to the state Tuesday, and has sent it to the governor, who examines it before it is made public, that being the regular procedure. It seems like the county should protect itself the same as the state. When are we going to have that examination recommended by the grand jury?

Calvinu Dennis has been quite ill, but is now convalescing.

A. P. R. Dahl, our county surveyor, started on Wednesday to lay out P. D. Wilson's addition to the town of Clanton into streets and lots. Mr. Dahl is an exceedingly accurate surveyor, a quality absolutely necessary in dealing with land lines.

"Doc" Ayers brought in ten bales of cotton Wednesday and didn't know whether he'd take 9 cents for it.

Judge Reynolds is in great demand nowadays. He will be at Cedar Grove Saturday, Mars Hill Sunday and Wadsworth's Mill, near Rushton, on July 4. Let the good work go on.

Dr. J. P. Hayes went to Birmingham, Wednesday.

Hon. J. Osmond Middleton, of Clanton, has been invited to address the citizens of Montgomery county on July 4, and has accepted the invitation. Those same citizens sure have an oratorical treat in store for them.

Cotton is going slow but sure, and the weak-kneed ones will be sorry they sold.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

W. T. Nelson and Miss Parry Dyer; Jesse Edwards and Miss A. N. Easterling.

Colored.

Green Reed and Gussie Davis.

Birmingham is preparing for a big state fair.

NOTICE!

There is $11,000.00 in the stock of Chilton Warehouse and Manufacturing Company in the treasury of the company, which the board of directors has authorized me to sell to the farmers of Chilton County, if they wish to invest with us. Other parties are desirous of taking this stock, but the farmers have the first choice. Please call on me at an early date for full particulars, etc.

L. H. Reynolds,
tf Secy-Treas.

CHILDREN'S DAY EXERCISES.

There will be a Children's Day service held by the Sunday school at Cedar Grove church, Saturday July 1, 1905. The programme (in part) will be as follows:

9:30 a. m. March by the Sunday school; opening song; responsive scripture reading and prayer.

Welcome Address—Arthur Elland.

Recitation, "Trees"—Dewey Collins.

"Leaves of Healing"—Miss Maudie Childress.

Song—The school.

"The Peach Branch"—Misses Mudie Hays and Alvie Mims.

"Peace on Earth"—Miss Roberta Collins.

"The City of Light"—Jimmy Scott.

Song—The school.

"Thy King Come"—Miss Alma Childress.

"Three Little Workers."

Singing—The school.

Preaching.

Adjourn for dinner.

1:30 p. m. "Thy Kingdom Come"—Miss Emma Childress.

"A Plea for Sowers."

Song—The school.

"When I Am a Man"—Lawrence Hays.

"Suffer the Little Children."

"The Three of Life"—Miss Minnie Scott.

Song—The school.

"O! Tell to the School"—Miss Annie Elland.

"The Great Physician"—Misses Minnie Scott, Alma Childress, Roberta Collins, Alma Mims, and Medy Hays

On Sunday at 2:30 p. m. address by J. R. Williams.

We hope all interested in the children and Sunday school work will attend. Let every one come and bring their basket.

W. H. WILSON,
R. W. SCOTT,
J. R. COLLINS,
tf Committee on Arrangements.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County,
Commissioner's Court,
June Term, 1905.

By order of the court of County Commissioners, notice is hereby given that the book of assessment of taxes for Chilton county for the year 1905 has been prepared and is now on file in this office ready for inspection, and that the Court of County Commissioners will be in session on Monday, the 10th day of July, 1905, at the court house in Clanton for the purpose of examining said book and the Tax Assessors returns, and correcting any errors that may be found therein.

This June 14, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.

6-15-05 tf

FOR SALE.

A cow and calf, 3 head fine beef cattle, 8 or 10 mutton sheep. Prices reasonable.

JOHN S. DENNIS,
tf Beat 11.

CEDAR GROVE.

Children's Day service on the Saturday before the first Sunday in July. A large attendance is expected.

tf

MARS HILL.

Children's Day will be July 2d. A fine program to be rendered. Children's exercises in the morning and song service in the afternoon. Everybody cordially invited. Come with your baskets and let us enjoy the day together.

tf G. W. S.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No. 1.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

ROUND-UP FARMERS' INSTITUTE. FARMERS' SUMMER SCHOOL.

At Auburn, Ala., July 25 to August 2, 1905.

Experts will give lectures and practical demonstrations, 10 to 12 hours every day, on the following: Truck Gardening; Fruits; Fungus and Insect Diseases; Fertilizing, Culture, Varieties and Diseases of Cotton; Fertilizing and Cultivating Sugar Cane; Syrup Making and Syrup Selling; Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; Diseases of Live Stock; Principles of Breeding; Feeds and Feeding; Soils and Soil Improvement; Soil Improving Plants, Terracing; Rotation of Crops; Fertilizers, Commercial and Home-made; Hay Crops and Hay Making; Storage, Dairy and Live-Stock Barns and Houses; Farm Machinery and Farm Labor; Corn Judging, and many other real and interesting farm topics will be discussed.

Reduced rates on railroads. Three good meals and a bed for 50 cents per day. Auburn is high and healthy; good water and pure air.

Special Prizes: (1) $15 for the first best 10 ears of corn; $10 for the second best 10 ears of corn; $5 for the third best 10 ears of corn.

(2) $10 for the person who makes the best average in scoring live stock; $5 for second best; $3 for third best

C. A. CARY,
tf. Director of Farmers' Institute.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

He is an unreasonable bachelor who kicks against the proposed tax when he thinks of the tax which the milliners' convention is preparing to levy on the married men.

James Swinburne, in Electrical Review, remarked: "If you glance round at the work of some of our big men you will be surprised to see how many made their reputation by doing one small thing, but doing it well."

Missouri has a new game law that will prevent the ladies from trimming their hats with the plumage of birds. The legislators who voted for this measure may as well save useless expense and decline a renomination, concludes the Pittsburg Gazette.

Forty years ago, or even twenty years ago, who would have ventured to predict that Fitzhugh Lee would die a general officer on the retired list of the United States Army? asks the Chicago Chronicle. Surely "the war is over," even though an occasional family jar may momentarily ruffle the serenity of the sisterhood of States.

The population of the city of New York as a whole is now more than four millions, and it seems to be increasing at a more rapid rate than in the past decade. The volume of immigration to this port is larger than ever. It has been more than 300,000 since January, and the new arrivals are of a sort of which a very great percentage always remains here. Of course, this increase of population distributes itself over the different boroughs of the town, continues the New York Sun, but a large part of it sticks to Manhattan Island or remains on this side of the East River, in the Bronx.

Graduation from the Naval Academy at Annapolis is not a prerequisite to winning a commission in the Navy. Not long ago nine enlisted men were promoted to the rank of ensign, having shown themselves fit for service along with those who had had the formal training of the Naval Academy. The promotions were made under a recent act of Congress, which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to recommend to the President not more than twelve men each year from among the boatswains, gunners or warrant officers whom he considers capable of performing the duties of ensign. The men so promoted are in line to become rear-admirals, or even admirals.

If you are really "a good man," if you can really do good work in any line, you do not need capital, avers the Atchison Globe. In every trade newspaper you will find advertisements of this character: "The services of a good man more important than capital." A cry goes up from every quarter for really good men; men who can accomplish results; men who will not cause more trouble around a shop than their services are worth. Of course, you say you are "a good man," but if you can prove it you are all right. There is no end to the possibilities of a young man who has good habits, good health and is able to do something well.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

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The Union

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The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly**, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

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The Union, Clanton, Ala.

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CLANTON, - - - - - - ALABAMA.

It Pays, An Ad In This Paper.

The "Tainted Money" Issue.

By Dr. Artemas Jean Haynes.

IF JESUS were here in the world today the few who have made themselves strong out of the many, those who have broken the laws and practised extortion and bribery, who have robbed the poor by trading upon public privileges for private gain, who have bought and sold lawmakers and those set to administer laws, who have openly defied every state and federal authority and prostituted those institutions on which free government rests—those men, if Jesus were here in the world, would find a great gulf fixed between themselves and the Christ; they would find it utterly impossible to get into any sort of alliance with Him until they had become penitent.

But what evidence have you that Mr. Rockefeller would fall into this class of the few concerning whom you have spoken? may be asked. May you not be doing him great injustice? Did not our Lord say, "Judge not," and have you, a Christian minister, any right openly to violate that command? Let me answer by saying, "Yes, our Lord did say judge not," but He also said "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The fruit of this man's life and work is in ten thousand homes today, and it is exceedingly bitter to the taste. No legal judgment, men say, has been passed upon him, therefore you should wait. But what are we to wait for? What are juries and judges and courts and legislatures to this man? They are but the playthings of an idle hour. More than a dozen state legislatures and the federal government itself are today investigating charges against the company of which he is the head. What will it all amount to? Nothing, until the people speak.

The courts can be bought, but the American people cannot be bought, The legislatures can be bought, the churches can be bought, but the American people cannot be bought. The plain people are used to giving blunt names to things, and they call this man a robber.

Great heavens! is there nothing certain in this world until some court of law has passed upon it? I have not the lawyer's mind, but I do have the intelligence of the average man, and for seven years since I read Mr. Lloyd's "Wealth and Commonwealth" to the time of closing Miss Tarbell's vivid story, I have studied this man's company and its methods. If this man has not perjured himself no man ever did; if this man has not robbed the people, no man ever did; if this man, through the company which he dominates, has not broken the laws no man ever did.

It would almost seem that Providence had arranged this offer of $100,000 in order to give the Congregational church an opportunity to take the high moral ground which would enable it to speak with authority the message that this age requires. No other such opportunity has ever come to us as a church.

Above all other men in our American nation this man is despised. His membership in the Christian church and his alliance with religious organizations have done more than any other single influence to alienate the workingman from the church. God has given us our chance to strike, and to strike in the place where the blow will cut the deepest. What is the extension of our educational work when measured against the opportunity of speaking the fine, clear word that might have been spoken?

How shall we answer such a blunt old proverb as this? The answer is as bad as a thief. We cannot answer it.

Ruined Rhapsody.

"All for you!" the lover cried
To the maid with eyes of blue;
"All the world I lay aside—
All for you!

"I will gain a heap of gold,
Jewels rare of every hue;
Earth's delights I will unfold—
All for you!

"All my life I consecreate
To your service—I will do
Deeds that men shall reckon great,
All for you!

"I shall——" But, as if in doubt,
She refused to hear him through
Murmuring, "That will be about
All for you!"

—Cleveland Leader.

A DAUGHTER OF THE WORLD

BY LUCIUS DUNBAR

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

When Florence declared she would rather go to the woods with Papa on his hunting and fishing trip, than to go abroad with Aunt Mary or to Saratoga with Mamma, they all thought she was crazy.

"What in the world one could do to pass the time, for the life of me, I can't see," remarked Mamma.

"No comforts, no luxuries, no balls, no tennis, no golf—nothing that I can see excepting mosquitoes and bugs and cheap hotels," added Irene, tossing her queenly head.

"And no men," concluded Myra, shrugging her shapely shoulders.

Florence laughed good-naturedly. "Well, it will be different, at any rate," she responded. "I'm tired to death of Pullman cars and palatial steamer saloons and stately hotel rooms and the eternal breakfasting and luncheoning and dining and supping. Yes, and I'm tired of golf and tennis and automobiles and balls. And the men in our set don't interest me. They're all alike. So I'm going with Papa and see how he has his fun. It must be pretty good fun; I notice he always escapes and goes on his outings alone when he gets a decent chance. Maybe I won't like it, but I'm going to try it this season anyway. You girls needn't complain. It will make one less girl to divide the men with."

And so to the woods went Florence with Papa. He demurred a bit at first at the idea of dragging a girl about with him, but Florence always had been his favorite and they were famous comrades. He would have rebelled had it been any other woman in the world, but he knew that Florence was sensible and would mind her own business and not get in the way. One of her good qualities—one which had appealed strongly to him since she was a very little girl, was a certain resourcefulness which enabled her to be happy and contented with her own thoughts and occupations without depending on others. For the rest, he knew he would enjoy her companionship and her bright wit.

Nor was he disappointed. She took pot luck such as the rough hotel offered without a murmur. He taught her to shoot and fish, but she declined to go with him on his fishing and hunting expeditions, realizing that she would spoil them. They had gone far into the Northern woods, many miles from a railroad, to one of these rare spots which the enthusiastic sportsman smells out, where all is yet wild and unbroken by the ravages of civilization save for a rough cabin or two and the crude log structure labeled "Hotel." Delamont's pater was an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, and each year sought some such spot and plunged into the hardy out-of-door life with enthusiasm for some weeks, recuperating his tired nerves for the long months of fierce professional work.

So day after day he went out with a guide or some chance companion and

Florence.

the girl was left to her own devices. At the start her father had brought to her a guide in the person of Jasper Coonradt, a young woodsman born on the shores of the lake, and told her he had arranged that this particular guide should be at her service for any excursions she might desire to take, recommending his reliability and valor in strongest terms. She did not go about much at first, contenting herself with reading and dreaming in the supernal quiet of the primeval forest. She took some long boat rides on the lake, admiring as much the iron muscles and skill of Jasper as he wielded his paddle, as the magnificent scenery and the limpid water. She went on one or two hunting expeditions with her guide and learned how little she really knew of the secrets of nature. She began to have an awe of this young savage, untutored in the knowledge of men, but wise in everything pertaining to animals and growing things.

Jasper was an unusual man. The son of a political refugee who had fled from Europe and buried himself in the depths of the forest, he doubtless had in him better blood than he knew. Left an orphan at an early age, he had grown up practically alone and was

Jasper.

full of that great reserve power which belongs to men who live much alone. He had learned to read and write and cipher a little and this constituted his culture. But in every branch of woodcraft he was a master and physically he was a perfect young giant.

After he had conducted Miss Florence on a few expeditions and his reserve wore off, he began naturally to unfold the mysteries of nature to her, and she became deeply interested in exploring this great new world under his guidance. Nor was Jasper himself without interest to her. Never before had she seen a perfectly natural man, and as she came to know him better she realized that never before had she known so powerful a man mentally and spiritually as well as physically. The puppets of society, the dandies of the ball room, the boulevard and the opera became contemptible to her, and the hollowness of their lives loathsome.

As for Jasper Cooradt, Florence was the first lady from the outer world he had ever seen and his wonder knew no bounds. All the women he had ever seen were Indian squaws and the few wives of the lumbermen and settlers—all old and of a very different sort than this dainty bit of Dresden China which had floated his way. Her daintiness, her beauty, her culture, her learning, her marvelous clothes all impressed him profoundly. As a whole, she was a mystery to him.

Now, what do you think happened? Of course, my romantic young woman readers will shout in chorus: "He fell in love with her." And my romantic young women readers are right. That is exactly what happened. He fell in love with her so deeply that all the sunshine in the world seemed absorbed in that one little bundle of femininity and all the rest of the world was dark.

One day just before the Delamonts were about to start home the woodsman took Florence upon a hill which commanded a view of his rough cabin, and here he told her of his love.

"I don't reckon you kin love a great rough Injun like me," said he. "And I don't reckon you could live happy up here in the woods—if ye could you'd make me the happiest man in the world—but I couldn't let you go without telling you of it. I want you always to know that up here in the woods in a rough little cabin there's a heart that's beatin' for you all the time. I don't know much of the world and I don't reckon I ever could do much out yonder, but if ever there is anythin' I kin do to make you happier, let me know an' I'll do it if it can be done."

And all at once all the world faded away from Florence save only the woods and the lake and the little cabin and the straight, quivering figure before her. And she knew that the world was well lost.

"And if I should stay?" she whispered.

"If you should stay?" he repeated, looking at her in bewilderment. Then catching the significance of her flushed cheeks and her drooping eyes, he exclaimed, "If you will stay I will build the biggest and finest cabin in all the woods, and it will be my thought all the day and my dream all the night to learn to make you happy. Will you—can you——" He clasped her tight to him, unresisting.

And stay she did despite imperative Papa and hysterical Mamma and storming Aunt Mary and chattering sisters and an amazed world and a be-pictured press and a busy Mrs Grundy.

RELIGION IN MANY TONGUES.

Thirty-Eight Languages Used in a Celebration at Rome.

A religious celebration took place at the college of the Propaganda, in Rome, recently, which was attended by students from all parts of the world, who spoke or chanted in thirty-eight different languages.

The first language on the list was Hebrew, says the New York Herald, in which a Maronite student spoke. Then followed poetic compositions in Greek and Latin, after which the languages of Asia were in evidence.

Sumaritan was spoken by Ephrem Haddad of Diarbeker, and in their turn there were heard Arabic Asforica, a dialect of Arabic; Syriac, Ethopian, Coptic, Turkish, Kurdish Chinese, by John Inen, a Chinese; Malabaric, literary Armenian, Bacca, a dialect of Zulu, by a student from Natal; vulgar Armenian, literary Chaldaic, Caffre, a dialect; Zulu, Tamul and Vulgal Chaldaic.

Next came the languages of Europe—Portuguese, by a Brazilian student; German, by Franz Renner of the diocese of Columbus, O.; Hungarian, English, by Francis James from England; Latin, by a student from Zante; modern Greek, by a student from Santorin; German dialect poetry, by Friedrich Prieshoff of Cincinnati, O.; Rhetian Romanic, Irish, by William O'Brien, from Ireland; Scotch Gaelic, by John MacDonald of Nova Scotia; Roumanian, Norwegian, Albanian; French, by Samuel Lange, a Canadian; Polish and Dutch.

Too Heavy to Handle.

Elliott S. Ranney, the well-known New York Athletic club automobilist, is constantly experimenting with new machines, and not long since had a car made to order from original designs with 150 horse power. This was quite a step forward in the size of automobiles, as the largest practicable car is now 100 horse power, and even that is considered by many experts to be too much.

As the giant machine approached completion Ranney's misgivings grew in proportion. Finally the new car was finished, trundled out into the roadway, and everything put in readiness for the start.

Ranney took hold of the crank, but the pressure was too great and he could not budge it, although he is a very muscular man. After two or three more ineffectual attempts he let go of the crank, and with a great sigh of relief, exclaimed:

"Thank God!"—New York Times.

Professor Wentworth and John J.

The stories told at the expense of Prof. Wentworth, commonly known as "Bull" Wentworth, and for years connected with the Phillips Exeter academy, are legion. The following, however, is one of the best:

It was the custom on opening day for each instructor to take the names of pupils of his classes.

"Now," said Prof. Wentworth on one occasion, "I want every boy to give his full name. If your name is William Henry Smith say William Henry Smith, and not W. H. Smith nor William H. Smith."

The list was nearly completed satisfactorily when the name of John Jay Brown was given. The professor's chance had come, and he roared out: "John J. Brown: John J. Brown; will any one tell me how to spell J?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy, "J-a-y," and Prof. Wentworth laughed with the rest.—Boston Herald.

Some Garden Enemies.

How a plant can survive nowadays is a mystery, for almost everyone has some special enemy or enemies; in fact, their name is legion, says the Garden Magazine. There are biters, borers, suckers and cutters; there are mildew, rust, blight and scab. While there are wholesale methods of destroying most of them, there are about two dozen "critters" that have to be known by sight and fought by special methods. All insects may be divided into two classes, the biters and the suckers. The way to get rid of the pests that bite and chew is to poison their food, but the fellows that suck the juices and pay no attention whatever to poison on the outside surface of a plant have to be met and slain in open battle.

Johnny on Twins.

When asked to write a short composition on some interesting experience, Johnny, after much labor, handed his teacher the following:

"Twins is a baby, only it's double. It usually arrives about 4.37 in the morning when a fellow is getting in his best licks sleepin'. Twins is accompanied by excitement and a doctor. When twins do ennything wrong, their mother can't tell which one to lick, so she gives it to both of 'em so as to make sure. We've got twins to our house, and I'd swap 'em enny day fer a billy goat or mcs' ennything."—Success Magazine.

ATE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM

Prisoner Stops Trial by Chewing and Swallowing a Forged Check.

The Kings county court was thrown into disorder and dismay, says a Seattle special to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, when the prisoner at the bar, H. R. McTavish, ate all the evidence in the case on trial. McTavish was being tried on a charge of forging a $15 check. The check lay on the trial table, marked "exhibit A." McTavish sat beside his counsel, who was engaged in cross-examining a witness for the prosecution.

The case was going against McTavish when his eye fell on the check, which was about to be introduced in evidence. Like a half-starved man and with a look of hunger in his eye, the prisoner pounced upon "exhibit A" and chewed it to pulp.

With soulful satisfaction he gulped it down. The prosecution was in consternation, for its main piece of evidence was gone, and demanded that a stomach pump be used forthwith. While the lawyers argued pro and con, the prisoner calmly picked his teeth with a whittled match, plainly the master of the situation. The defense argued that the ball of paper in the defendant's stomach could in no wise be construed as documentary evidence, and that a dismissal was proper.

The case of the state of Washington against H. R. McTavish is now in statu quo pending the untangling of the legal question involved from the defendant's impromptu luncheon.

The Mean Godfather.

Congressman Morrell, of Philadelphia, in a discussion of the Delaware river appropriations, mentioned a mean man.

"There are many mean men," he said, "but this man surely was the meanest of them all. Besides being mean he was also rich.

"To a poor young couple living near him a son was born and they decided to name their son after the mean man, and to ask him to stand as its godfather.

"He consented. He was flattered.

"Thereupon the joy of this poor young couple was great. They wondered what gift the rich godfather would give to his little godson. Perhaps a house and lot? Perhaps a half dozen government bonds? Perhaps a herd of cattle?"

Senator Morrell paused and smiled.

"What do you suppose," he said, "the mean man sent the youngster? He sent it, sir, a cup that one of his Cochin China hens had won at a poultry show."

"Exclamatory" All Right.

While the oil excitement was at its height in Texas several years ago John W. Gates put up at a hotel in Beaumont where colored girls are employed as waitresses.

At the dinner table, on the evening of his arrival, wishing to be pleasant to the girl, who had taken great pains to see that he had everything he wanted, he turned to her and said, not knowing whether she was married or not: "How is your husband, Eliza?"

"He ain't much bettah, Sah," replied the girl.

"Oh, then he's been sick. What's the matter with him." asked Mr. Gates.

"Why, de doctah say he got exclamatory rheumatism, Sah."

"Exclamatory rheumatism! You mean inflammatory, don't you? Exclamatory means to cry out," said Mr. Gates.

"Dat's jes' it, Sah. Dat's jes' it. He do nuthin' but cry out all de time."—New York Times.

The Ignorant Landsman.

Capt. Kaempf, of the Deutschland was entertaining a little group of passengers with sea stories.

"Why is it," said Capt. Kaempf, "that landsmen are so ignorant of the sea? Seaman are not ignorant of the land. It is only, in fact, through knowing the land well enough to avoid it, that seamen keep their ships afloat.

"But landsmen's ignorance of the sea—it is deplorable."

"In Bremen, one day, I saw a farmer looking at the shipping in the harbor. A 'longshoreman was explaining the shipping to him. Finally I heard the 'longshoreman say:

"'It is low water, now, sir.'

"The farmer took his pipe out of his mouth and pointed it solemnly toward a heavily-laden tramp steamer that was passing.

"'It's a good thing for that vessel going past that it is low water,' he said. 'The water's near over the edge of her now.'"

The Valley Road.

At eventide I shade my eyes
And peer into the west,
Where, winding down the shining plain,
And round each shaded crest,
The high road goes the sunset way,
Upon the endless quest.

Full many a traveler I have seen
(And one was passing fair)
Go down the valley from the door
And swiftly vanish there.
Some I have sped upon their path
And lightened some of care.

One day I too shall take my staff
And down the valley go,
For one who went was passing fair,
And waits for me, I know,
And I shall find her—O, my soul!
Beyond the sunset glow.
—James Owen Tryon in New England Magazine.

Ready to Be Tempted.

What would a Christian do with Rocefeller's wealth? asks the Pittsburg Post. Well, we can't say much on the hypothetical case, but if some one will arrange a transfer of a large slice of that oily lucre to us we stand ready to present the world with an object lesson on the subject.—Atlanta Herald.

Wounded Lion Killed Him

The Indian mail to hand brings us vivid and pathetic details of the death of Major Carnegy during the lion-shooting exploit in the Gir forest district. The major, of course, was the political officer of the viceroy, says the London Pall Mall Gazette, and the expedition had been arranged by Lord Lamington on the site of the lion hunt prepared for Lord Curzon five years ago, but never fulfilled. It is believed there are sixty or seventy lirons in the Gir, and the major, having spent the last couple of years in the vicinity, knew the Junagadh better than any one.

On March 9 a tracker arrived who had been attacked by a lion while riding into camp, and while he dropped his weapons and escaped it was only by abandoning his pony and seeing the animal carried off.

The "shoot" was divided into three parties with the major in the second, and it entered the jungle to a depth of about ten miles. The major and his two friends, Mr. du Boulay and Capt. Foljambe, selected a tree, each ranging along a nullah, and the two latter fired at a fine lion, wounding him high in the right shoulder. The major also hit a lioness. The natives also fired their old-fashioned guns, and it was thought safe to descend the trees for a consultation and search for the wounded quarry.

The lioness appeared and ran for a shikari, but the major fired and dropped her head. Then there was a pause for drinks, and the party commenced to follow the lion's trail down the nullah for a mile or so. Now and then the men ascended trees to keep a lookout, and at last the party came into a clearing with waist-high grass instead of trees.

Suddenly there was a roar and the lion dashed out, making straight for the major, who fired one shot, just grazing the beast. Simultaneously there was a struggling cloud of dust in which the natives say they saw the lion beat the major down with a blow of his paw. Capt. Foljambe fired, Mr. du Boulay ran up and fired point blank at the lion's heart, a native fired into his hind quarters, while others clubbed it with a rifle-butt and swords. The major was found to be dead. He must have died instantaneously. The body was carried on a charpoy by torchlight and conveyed back to Rajkote by special train, and the shock caused by the news throughout the Junagadh district was intensely felt.

It is added that the lion measured 11 feet from tip to tail. The others were two lions rather less, and a lioness (the major's) of 9 feet.

Defects of the Japanese

An English merchant resident for many years in China recently visited Japan. He makes the following interesting comparison between the natives of the two countries: "As a nation I cannot think that the Japanese have the permanent staying qualities of the Chinese. They are physically inferior, and have the misfortune to inhabit a country of active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes, whose terrors destroy or threaten. Yeddo was wrecked and 100,000 people killed by an earthquake in 1855, and you must remember the devastation of the one in 1891. The average is 500 shocks, great and small, every year. There have been two eruptions and several shocks since I've been here and the peerless mountain, Fujiyama, sometimes gives threatening signs and may suddenly spread widecast ruin. This dread of earthquakes has restricted the architecture and household arrangements of the whole country.

"Chinese are employed by the foreign banks, merchants and hotels here for most responsible positions, compradores, godown keepers and head servants. The general testimony is that Japanese are untruthworthy for such positions and that native merchants have not much commercial honor. Moral responsibility appears to rest too lightly upon all of his class, which may be partly caused by the facilities afforded by the numerous temples for the remission of sins. A coin thrown into a box, a bell rung, a devout attitude and a short formal prayer quickly brings the sinner into favor again with his gods.

"Making allowance for the small stature of these people, their children, especially the thousands of schoolboys I've seen, appear puny and weak and they are tame and girlish in their sports. The small size and frequent hollow chests of the men detract from their appearance as soldiers and police; physique and disposition will always prevent the Japs from realizing our ideal of a soldier—a man of good size by our standards, well developed, erect, smart and brisk. The troops I saw marching and drilling lacked these soldierly qualities, moved in a slouching way, their arms and equipments appearing too heavy for them."

Life Viewed by Pessimist

Man is born into the world. He is at once attacked by nettle rash, croup, measles and the whooping cough. He has the colic before his first teeth are cut and when he is swindled we say he is getting his eye teeth cut.

If he scapes the scarlet fever and the mumps, he finds directly in his way the scarlet rash and the seven-year itch. If he is not carried off in a hearse before he is too large for short pants he still stands a show of cutting off one of his toes, being kicked by a mule or getting shot with a target rifle in the hands of a boy that "didn't know it was loaded."

He gets his feet wet, runs at the nose and is scolded by his parents for going in swimming on Sunday. He goes to the circus, rides on the merry-go-round and hits the dignified old gentleman in the back of the head with a snowball before he is well in his teens.

He now reaches the stage where he gathers watermelons in the light of the moon, eats green apples and lays out of nights. The fuzz begins to grow on his upper lip and he blushes when he sees a girl, until his hair scorches. He next develops into a "smart Alec," and his parents are undecided whether to shoot him for smoking cigarettes or turn him over to an asylum manager as a confirmed lunatic. Man is subject to typhoid fever, pneumonia, spinal meningitis, smallpox and his own intemperance. He is beset by disease, indebtedness and breach of promise suits until it is a wonder that any of us are able to score three score and ten. If he escapes a famine, pestilence and war, he does his best to shorten his days by keeping his boiler overloaded with inferior booze. He is subject to sick headache, lumbago and inflammatory rheumatism until he cries aloud that his last stage is worse than his first. He wears false hair, false teeth and goes to jail for getting money under false pretenses.

Yet when he has finally run the gauntlet and passes off the stage of action, the heavy [illegible] for the country paper says: "It is well.—Nevada Post.

On the Snow-bound Train

The sun that brief December day rose in the old familiar way; but not so brilliant were its beams, as some sweet summer sunrise seems. A silence fell along the streets, and the blizzard came in sheets—a storm that gave us real pain—and I was on the eastbound train. Another morn broke cold and clear, and many a soul was racked with fear, and many a drummer paled and said, "we're up against it, on the dead," for snowdrifts clustered mountain high, seeming to touch the leaden sky, and still the wind as fiercely howled as when at first the blizzard growled; small wonder that we were appalled, because we knew the train was stalled.

A man who traveled selling soap remarked, "I guess there ain't no hope for no one getting through to-day—this is an awful storm, but it ain't no marker to a blow that was in two years ago;" and then exclaimed the man that sold enlarged pictures, "Gee, it's cold!" Long hours rolled by, and then—oh, John! a dining car was coupled on—a blessed dining car, I swear, it seemed like an oasis there. And all that morn and afternoon I gave instructions to the coon. Alas for him who never seen a dining car in times like these, who in the smoker spores away, waking up now and then to pray that there will be no more delays; who has not learned in cafe cars the truth to emigrants unknown; that tables are as good as bars—that is—as good to eat alone.—"Travel."

Poet's Analysis of Life

What is the existence of man's life
But open war or slumber'd strife?
Where sickness to his sense presents
The combat of the elements,
And never feels a perfect peace
Till death's cold hand signs his release.

It is a storm—where the hot blood
Outvies in rage the boiling flood;
And each loud passion of the mind
Is a furious gust of wind,
Which beats the bark with many a wave,
Till he casts anchor in the grave.

It is a flower—which buds and grows,
And withers as the leaves disclose;
Whose spring and fall faint seasons keep,
Like fits of waking before sleep,
Then shrinks into that fatal mold
Where its first being was enroll'd.

It is a dream—whose seeming truth
Is moralized in age and youth,
Where all the comforts he can share
As weaving as his fair [illegible]
Till in a mist of dark decay
The dreamers vanish quite away.

It is a dial—which points out
The sunset as it moves about,
And shadows out in lines of night
The subtle stages of Time's flight,
Till all-obscuring earth hath hid
His body in perpetual shade.

It is a weary interlude
Which doth short joys, long woes, intrude;
The world, the stage, the prologue rude,
The acts vain hopes and wild fears,
The scene shut up with loss of breath,
And leaves no epilogue but Death.
—Henry [illegible]

MISS GENEVIVE MAY.

CATARRH OF STOMACH CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Miss Genevive May, 1317 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind., Member Social High School Alumni Assn., writes:

"Peruna is the finest regulator of a disordered stomach I have ever found. It certainly deserves high praise, for it is skillfully prepared.

"I was in a terrible condition from neglected case of catarrh of the stomach. My food had long ceased to be of any use and only distressed me after eating. I was nauseated, had heartburn and terrible headaches, and felt run down completely. Two weeks after I took Peruna I was a changed person. A few bottles of this medicine made a great change, and in three months my stomach was cured of catarrh, and my entire system in a healthy condition."—Genevive May.

Write Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, [illegible] to any one who will send your [illegible] of this county at once. WRITE TODAY.

GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

MILLIONS USE

Cuticura SOAP MEDICINAL AND TOILET PRICE 25 CENTS

THE WORLD'S FAVORITE

For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. Two cakes sometimes cure. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Mailed Free, "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

Sour Stomach

I used Cascarets and feel like a new man. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sour stomach for the last two years. I have been taking medicine and other drugs, but could find no relief, only for a short time. I will recommend Cascarets to my friends as the only thing for indigestion and sour stomach and to keep the bowels in good condition. They are very nice to take.

Harry Stuckley, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Best For The Bowels Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 599

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Collected [illegible] week. Thompson's Eye Water

ion Killed Him

...ification and search for the ... party ... men appeared and ran for a ... bush, major fired and dropped dead. ... There was a pause ... and the party commenced ... the lions trail down the ... Now and then ... stood on trees to keep a look-... At last the party came into ... with waist high grass in ... ... there was a roar and the ... lion came bounding straight for ... of who fired one shot, just ... the beast. Simultaneously ... a struggling cloud of dust, ... the natives say they saw ... bear the major down with a ... paw. Capt. Foljambe fired, ... Bonlay ran up and fired point-... into the lion's heart, a native ... ... while oth... a rifle-butt and ... was found to be ... dead. ... was carried on a ... and conveyed ... Rajpore by special train, and ... caused by the news through-... was inten-

... Ron measured ... from tip to tail. The others ... ... rather less, and a ... of 9 feet.

the Japanese

... The general testimony is ... Japanese are untruthworthy for ... and that native men ... have not much commercial ... Moral responsibility appears ... too lightly upon all of his ... which may be partly caused by ... facilities afforded by the numer... temples for the remission of sins. ... coin thrown into a box, a bell rung, ... devout attitude and a short formal ... quickly brings the sinner into favor again with his gods.

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by Pessimist

... brow on his upper lip and he blushes ... he sees a girl, until his hair ... inches. He next develops into a ... Alec and his parents are un... whether to shoot him for ... cigarettes or turn him over ... ...'s manager as a confirmed ... Man is subject to typhoid ... pneumonia, spinal meningitis, ... and his own intemperance. ... beset by disease, indebtedness ... breach of promise suits until it is ... wonder that any of us are able to ... three score and ten. If he es... a famine, pestilence and war, ... has lost to shorten his days ... less boiler overloaded with ... house. He is subject to sick ... lumbago and inflammatory ... he goes about that ... stage is worse than his first. ... has false teeth and ... for getting money under ...

... has finally run the ... and passes off the stage of ... the heavy ... for the ... says: "It is well."—

v-bound Train

... for no one getting through to ... storm, but say, ... to market to a blow that we ... or—a blessed ... seemed like an ... And all that morn and ... I gave instructions to the ... Alas for him who never sees ... like these, who ... away, waking up ... and then to pray that there will ... who has not learn... ... the truth to em... ... that tables are as ... as lies—that is—as good to let ... Travel."

ysis of Life

... coming truth; ... and youth; ... can share ... are, ... away. ... a quick away. ... night's out ... of night ... night. ... laid ... shade.

... a weary interlude ... sloth, dark joys, long woes, ... world, the stage, the prologue to ... the sombreness and wrapped fears; ... shut up with less of breath; ... leaves no epilogue but Death! —Henry ...

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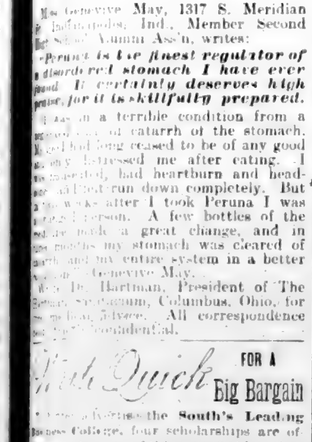
Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

...ing the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are of... ...s of this county at less than ... (Cash).

MACON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

MILLIONS USE



THE WORLD'S FAVORITE

For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. One Soap is often sufficient. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Obtain Beautiful Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

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...Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. ...ken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never ... genuine tablet stamped C C C. ...ling. cure or your money back.

...ling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 509

...UAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES ... Thompson's Eye Water

School Children's Eyes.

An examination of 7,166 school children in New York in 1904 brought out the fact that 1,272, or 17 per cent., were suffering from defective eyesight of the worst kinds. If to this figure be added those suffering from less manifest defects, the percentage of defects interfering with study was 33 1-3. Eye strain has had reflex effects on the general health and often exists when not suspected by the hurried oculists. It is for school boards to consider whether the same tasks should be imposed on all pupils; whether pupils having defective vision, likely to prejudice health, should study as many ologies as those who have perfectly sound eyes; whether, in fact, at least one-half of the so-called studies should not be abolished.

Automobile Artillery.

The Portugese have adopted automobile traction for a new battery of four quick-firing howitzers of the Schneider Canet system of 150 millimeters. They were made at the Creusot works, France, and the motor is designed to draw all the four one behind the other, a load, that is to say, of about fourteen tons, at a speed of at least five and a half kilometers an hour for all slopes. The automobile besides carries five tons of munitions, etc., and the artillerymen, except four, who will sit on the guns. The motor will also draw the guns by cable up hills of a gradient of 12 per cent., after the practice in recent English maneuvers.

Begging in London.

It is calculated that 4,000 persons make a living in London by begging and that their average income amounts to about 30 shillings a week, or over $1,500,000 a year. Last year 1,925 persons were arrested for begging in the streets, of whom more than 1,500 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one week to three months. Many of these objects of charity were found in possession of sums of money and even of bank books showing very handsome deposits.

Congressmen as Farmers.

Congressman Hull, of Iowa, and Congressman Wadsworth, of New York, jointly own a fine farm in Virginia a short distance down the river from Mount Vernon. Former Interstate Commerce Commissioner Yeomans, also of Iowa, was interested in the agricultural venture, but recently he has withdrawn, leaving his two partners to carry on the business. They have a comfortable residence fitted up there with electric lights and other fixings unknown to the ordinary farmer.

South Sea Wireless Telegraph.

The International Telegraph Construction Company has submitted a scheme to the postmaster general of Australia for the erection of wireless telegraph stations linking New Zealand and Australia direct, and also via Tasmania or Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, and establishing communication between Queensland and Port Moresby and Samaria, in Papua, and also between Samari and Hebertshohe, in German Papua, joining the cable routes to the east at Yap Island.

Madrid Sunday Law Repealed.

The first bull fight in Madrid after the repeal of the Sunday law was witnessed by 20,000 persons, and 80,000 more waited outside the ring to get prompt news of the result.

Statisticians find that something like 2,000 vessels of all sorts disappear in the sea every year, never to be heard from again, taking with them 12,000 human beings and involving a money loss of $100,000,000.

Ever Tried Coffee This Way?

It is a well-known fact that even the best of housekeepers cannot make really good coffee without having the proper materials.

They will NEVER make it with coffee of doubtful origin, adulterated, queerly blended, and possibly dirty coffee that has, perhaps, been mixed up with all kinds of other things on the counter.

But let them take a package of LION COFFEE—the purest and cleanest—and the brand universally used throughout the United States for over twenty-five years. Millions drink it daily, and get the best results if it is made in the following way:

Try it once and you will never want to try any other brand of coffee.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

Use LION COFFEE, because to get best results you must use the best coffee.

Grind you LION COFFEE rather fine. Use a "tablespoonful to each cup, and one extra for the pot." First mix it with a little cold water, enough to make a thick paste, and add white of an egg (if egg is to be used as a settler), then follow one of the following rules:

1st—With boiling water—Add boiling water, and let it boil three minutes only. Add a little cold water and set aside five minutes to settle. Serve promptly.

2d—With cold water—Add your cold water to the paste and bring it to a boil. Then set aside, add a little cold water, and in five minutes it's ready to serve.

THREE DON'TS.

Don't boil it too long.

Don't let it stand more than ten minutes before serving.

Don't use water that has been boiled before.

TWO WAYS TO SETTLE COFFEE.

1st—With eggs—Use part of the white of an egg, mixing it with the ground LION COFFEE before boiling.

2d—With cold water instead of eggs. After boiling add a dash of cold water and set aside for eight or ten minutes, then serve through a strainer.

Long Distance Telegraphy.

There is now direct telegraphic communication between Liverpool and Teheran, in Persia. The stretch of line in question is by far the longest in the world to be worked by single transmission, 4,000 miles of space being covered by a single operation of direct automatic Wheatstone working.

ADDS TO SPLENDOR.

MEN OF BUSINESS RECOGNIZE ADVANTAGES OF ACETYLENE.

Famous Summer Hotel, the Grand Union of Saratoga, Has Installed This Best of All Artificial Lights—Means Increased Comfort and Health.

Saratoga, June 27.—The very name, "Saratoga," brings to every mind health-giving springs, unsurpassed hotels and beautiful drives. It has been for many years the Mecca for all who admire nature, enjoy good living, and are searching for health, or are simply taking a vacation.

The Grand Union, the largest summer hotel in the United States, set among green trees with its long wings enclosing a court with fountains and flowers, grass and trees, music and light, is throughout the season thronged with guests. With the progressive spirit always shown by its management, the Grand Union has again added to its attractiveness by introducing acetylene gas to make still more brilliant the evening hours. The genial proprietors believe in furnishing their guests with the best of everything, and now, after investigating and finding that Artificial Sunlight can be had, they have installed a complete acetylene gas plant to produce it, and have connected upwards of six thousand Acetylene burners in and about the plant.

Like many discoveries of recent years, which are coming into popular favor, acetylene, one of the most recent, is very simply produced. It is adapted for use wherever artificial light is needed and the necessary apparatus can be understood and operated by any one.

The generator in which Acetylene is produced by the automatic contact of carbide and water might be termed a gas plant, as it performs all of the functions of a city gas plant. The acetylene generator can be purchased for a few dollars and in any size, from one adapted to furnish acetylene to ten or a dozen burners for a cottage, up to the large but still simple machine such as is now furnishing Acetylene for six thousand burners in the Grand Union.

Outside of large cities the use of Acetylene is quite common. The owner of the country home now demands running water, gas and other conveniences which a few years ago were considered as luxuries, and acetylene gas has met his requirements, and gives him a better and cheaper light than is ordinarily furnished in cities.

It is well known that rooms lighted with Acetylene are more comfortable, because cooler, and more healthful because the air is not vitiated.

"Sea Gypsies."

In the archipelago of Mergui, off the coast of lower Burma, Asia, live the "sea gypsies." Instead of carts they own covered boats, in which with their families, dogs, cats, chickens and pets they float on the sea and wander from land to island. By day they fish or harpoon turtle or dive for oysters; but every night they put back to the shore. If the weather is bad at sea, they land their dogs and then poach, catching porcupines, squirrels, armadillos, hog, deer and the like, of which they make savory stews, as American gypsies do.

World's Richest Woman.

Signora Cousino, of South America, is said to be the richest woman in the world. Her silver, copper and coal mines yield her $185,000 a month. Receipts from her stock farm are more than those from the mines, and she owns a large interest in a fleet of steamships.

Palma "Remembers the Maine."

From the treaty of friendship and commerce signed between Great Britain and Cuba, the most favored nation clause has been expunged. President Palma being unwilling to grant Great Britain advantages in Cuban trade similar to those enjoyed by the United States.

Municipal Poultry Farm.

The Mundesley (England) parish council, which struck out a new line in municipalization by starting a poultry farm, has realized profits on the first year's work which are equal to a reduction in the parish taxes of 1.20c on the dollar.

Women Students in Germany.

The number of women students at all German universities is rapidly increasing. At Bonn the female students have organized their own Society Hilaritas, which has been a success since the day it was started.

Zola's Effects.

Five thousand bottles of wine, two milch cows and thirty-seven guinea pigs are among the household effects of the late Emile Zola advertised for public sale in Paris.

A time piece and a pair of candelabra have been stolen from a bedroom at Fontainebleau castle, which was sometimes occupied by the Emperor Napoleon.

Receipts of Paris theaters and music halls, taxed by the municipality for the poor, last year amounted to $8,005,100. The tax is 10 per cent.

Russia has eighty-six general holidays in a year.

Diamonds Falling From the Sky.

The Diable meteorite contains small diamonds in fissures of the metal connected by cracks to the nucleus of sulphide of iron. It seemed likely, then, that sulphur has displaced the carbon from carbide of iron. The meteorite also contains phosphorus and silicum, which might intervene in the separation of carbon. By melting Swedish iron in an electric crucible and adding sulphide of iron, then plunging the crucible into cold water, Moissan obtained little diamonds. The cold water penetrating the carbon crucible cooled the iron towards its heart, where the liquid carbon solidified in the form of diamonds.

Diamonds obtained by adding sulphide of iron are like those made without it, but there are more of them. Diamonds made by addition of silicum are more irregular in form. The addition of phosphate of iron gave no diamonds. M. Moissan concludes that carbon, at ordinary pressure submitted to a high temperature, vaporizes and yields graphite, whereas carbon liquified under a high pressure yields diamonds.

Treason Against Wagner.

Richard Wagner, the composer, was an ardent republican in 1849. In the archives of Dresden there has just been unearthed a document setting forth a case of high treason against the musician. He was accused of having written to a friend a letter proposing to turn Saxony into a republic. "But whom shall we make president?" he asked. "I see nobody competent for the office except our present sovereign, Frederick Augustus II." Frederick Augustus does not seem to have appreciated the humor of the suggestion that he should doff the crown and content himself with the dignity of a republican president. For this flash of unconscious fun, Wagner had to bolt to Switzerland.

A Malay Custom.

You can scarcely ever get your money from a Malay on Friday, because they believe that if they pay their creditors on a Friday they will be overtaken by penury. Malays never shave or cut their nails on Saturday or Tuesday, because these are unlucky days, and if they do part with the hair or nails on these days they believe that they will be always in trouble or will die quickly.

The Oldest Brick Yard.

It is believed that a brickyard at Nivaagaard, Denmark, which began operation in 1701 for the purpose of manufacturing brick and terra cotta to be used in building a castle for Queen Louise is the oldest one in existence.

The German emperor is fond of collecting neckties and scarfs of all ages and of all countries, and is said to have no fewer than 18,000.

AGONY OF SORE HANDS

Cracked and Peeled—Water and Heat Caused Intense Pain—Could Do No Housework—Very Grateful to Cuticura.

"My hands cracked and peeled, and were so sore it was impossible for me to do my housework. If I put them in water I was in agony for hours, and if I tried to cook the heat caused intense pain. I consulted two doctors, but their prescriptions were utterly useless. Now after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment my hands are entirely well. I am very grateful. (Signed) Mrs. Minnie Drew, 18 Dana St., Roxbury, Mass."

The Christian Sabbath is a legal rest day in Japan.

REDUCED RATES FOR 4TH OF JULY.

Tickets will be sold via Queen & Crescent Route at One and One-third fare for the round trip, minimum rate 50 cents, July 1, 2, 3 and 4, good returning July 8. Ask ticket agents for particulars.

The value of toys "made in Germany" yearly is more than $17,500,000.

CELEBRATION, FOURTH OF JULY.

On account of the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets at the very low rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold July 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, good returning until July 8th, 1905. For tickets and full information apply to any Southern Railway Agent.

J. N. HARRISON, District Pass. Agt.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

California is well represented at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

There is a revival of interest in lightning rods in France.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

There are 600,000 traveling men in the United States.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Swarms of seventeen-year locusts have appeared in Southern Wisconsin.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Norway is about 250 miles wide in the south.

FREE TO OUR READERS.

Botanic Blood Balm for the Blood.

If you suffer from ulcers, eczema, scrofula, blood poison, cancer, eating sores, itching skin, pimples, boils, bone pains, swellings, rheumatism, catarrh, or any blood or skin disease, we advise you to take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B). Especially recommended for old, obstinate, deep-seated cases, cures where all else fails, heals every sore, makes the blood pure and rich, gives the skin the rich glow of health. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5.00, express prepaid. Sample sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. Medicine sent at once, prepaid.

King of Cocos Islands rules over the smallest province in the world.

The Oldest Nurse in Georgia.

Mrs. S. E. Kennedy, one of the oldest and best known nurses in Georgia, states that in all her experience with bowel troubles and children teething, Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial is the best remedy.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c. bottle.

To Melt Old Russian Coins.

Old silver coinage to the amount of 2,400,000 pounds, which now lies in the St. Petersburg mint, is to be converted into ingots and exported to England to be exchanged into Russian currency for circulation in China.

BEAUMONT COLLEGE, HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY.

There is absolutely no other school for Women and Girls in the South, if anywhere, offering as extensive a curriculum; thus, the greatest benefits for the smallest outlay. Most approved modern improvements—Electric Lights, Steam heating, Complete outfit of Bath-rooms, etc., etc. Grounds, of forty acres, by universal consensus, the most uniquely beautiful School Grounds in America. Offers to the ambitious thorough preparation for the great universities. Col. Th. Smith, A. M., Pres. [Adam, Unio, Va.]

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS, FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 915 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Truths that Strike Home

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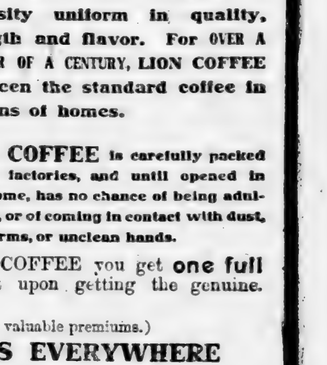

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is a positive cure for all those painful ailments of women. It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements of the Womb and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the *Change of Life*. Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development. That

Bearing-down Feeling,

causing pain, weight and headache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the female system. It corrects

Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't-care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus. For

Kidney Complaints

and Backache of *either sex* the Vegetable Compound is unequaled.

You can write Mrs. Pinkham about yourself in strictest confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE ECONOMY BLUE

Makes Full Quart Best Wash Bluing

...15 years on the market. Ask dealer, or we will send by mail package upon receipt of 10c. in stamps and your dealer's name.

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Made Especially for the Busy Young Ones. It has

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FOOT EDUCATION FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

It's a CLOVER BRAND SHOE.

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LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Checkers Checks That Checkered Feeling

$1.00 at all druggists—or write for sample bottle, free. Do this *today*.

Checkers Medicine Co. Winston-Salem, N. C.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER Destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home—in dining room, sleeping room and all places where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat and will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 15c. HAROLD SOMERS, 149 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Am. 26, 1905.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

BOWEN IS DISMISSED

President Roosevelt Acts on Venezuelan Diplomatic Scandal.

LOOMIS SEVERELY REBUKED

Monomania in Bowen's Case—President Reviews Entire Affair in His Letter to Secretary Taft—Loomis May Get a Minor Post—Mr. Bowen Refuses to Give Out Any Immediate Statement.

Washington, D. C.—The dismissal of Minister Herbert W. Bowen from the Diplomatic Service and the retention of Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, although after such a scorching rebuke as has seldom been administered to an officer of his rank, are the results of Secretary Taft's long investigation of the scandal affecting the two men. The report of Mr. Taft and the President's reply were made public at the War Department.

Mr. Bowen's departure from the service was anticipated, but it was supposed that he would be permitted to resign. Mr. Bowen made his dismissal necessary by telling the President that he would regard a resignation as an admission of misconduct. The President in his letter says that until this scandal came up he had intended to promote Mr. Bowen.

The action taken with regard to Mr. Loomis is more of a surprise. It had been expected that the Assistant Secretary would escape either scot free or with a light rebuke. Instead, Mr. Taft, while acquitting him of the charges brought against him by Bowen, scores in strong language his behavior in mixing up in business investments in Venezuela. The President adopts this language as his own.

Mr. Loomis is a candidate for an embassy. The view of his conduct taken by the President and Mr. Taft makes it unlikely that he will get it. Mr. Taft's language, however, is taken here as indicating that he may be let down with a less important post.

Secretary Taft's letter is fully reviewed in the President's letter.

Bowen at East Orange.

Herbert W. Bowen, who has been dismissed from the diplomatic service, returned to East Orange, N. J., late in the evening, unexpectedly to his family. He was stopping at the home of Arthur Clegg, 124 Prospect street.

"I will say nothing now," said Mr. Bowen, after listening to a synopsis of the President's letter. "Such a document calls for a careful and full reply."

DECLARES WAR ON LOBBYISTS.

Herrick Proposes to Drive Bribers of Legislators From Ohio.

Sandusky, Ohio.—An open declaration of war against professional lobbying in the Legislature of Ohio, made by Governor Herrick, has stirred up politicians all over the State. In a speech at the banquet of the Ohio Associated Dailies, at Cedar Point, the Governor said:

"Lobbying is a deadly poison in the well-spring of legislation. It is responsible, in the main, for the low estimate in which our law making bodies are held by many throughout the entire country.

"The professional lobbyist is a criminal. By that I mean the man who offers a fixed bribe to promote or restrict legislation. His great crime lies in the destruction of the faith in the honesty of our citizens and the honesty of mankind.

"We must do more than arrest, we must exterminate the professional lobby.

"Other communities have risen and eradicated this pernicious practice, and Ohio should move with no laggard step to do likewise. As far as it lies within my power I purpose to set on foot this reform."

BOSTON HOLDS RECORD.

Cost of Running Public Buildings Department Highest of American Cities.

Boston, Mass.—According to official figures Boston municipal "grafters" hold the record. The statistics prepared by Harvey S. Chase, an expert, in the Mayor's office, show that the expense per capita of running the Public Buildings Department alone is twenty-four cents a year, estimating Boston's population at 600,000. This, according to the same source of information, is against the per capita cost in New York for the same department of twenty cents; Philadelphia, fourteen cents; St. Louis, ten cents, and Baltimore, sixteen cents.

Fictitious names have been found on the rolls and syndicates have been organized to do carpenter work and electric wiring for public buildings for which men were already carried on the pay rolls, while one concern has a monopoly in disinfectants which is making it rich.

Mayor Weaver Arrests J. W. Hill.

Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, Pa., caused the arrest of John W. Hill on the charges of forgery and of falsifying books and papers belonging to the city.

100 a Day Die at Harbin.

Cholera and dysentery are still raging at Harbin, the Russian city in Manchuria. The death rate is 100 a day. There are now 56,000 sick and wounded Russian soldiers at Harbin.

Good Fruit Crop.

Brewton, Ala.—The fruit crop of Escambia county this season is said to be in a very promising condition at present. There has been a very large acreage of peaches put out recently and the orchards are doing nicely, and in the near future this will be one of the most valuable crops of the county. Peaches do well here and more people go into their culture every year.

A PARLEY WITH MOROCCO

Our Government Invited to Participate in General Conference.

Other Powers Also Asked to Help Settle the Franco-German Mediterranean Embroglio.

Washington, D. C.—The long expected note from the Sultan of Morocco asking the United States Government to participate in an international conference on the affairs of that country, which have brought about a crisis between France and Germany, has arrived at the State Department. The note came from United States Minister Gummere, to whom it was handed several weeks ago, when the Sultan made a formal announcement that he would not entertain the proposals which had been made by the French Government concerning the policy of the Moroccan Government. Mr. Gummere made a translation of the note, which has long since reached the European Governments, and mailed it to the State Department.

No decision has been reached as to the course of the Government of the United States in the matter. The question was taken up at a Cabinet meeting and discussed thoroughly.

The German Emperor, through Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador here, has urged the President to participate in the proposed conference. Germany contends that it will amicably settle the differences existing between the interested European powers, which have come very close to causing an open breach between the French and German Governments. President Roosevelt has deeply interested himself in the matter and has conferred with the diplomatic representatives of Germany, France and Great Britain many times within the past few weeks.

The course of this Government will be guided to a great extent by the attitude of the Powers which are more deeply interested in Morocco than is this country. The United States has practically no commercial interests in Morocco, and there is nothing at stake as far as this country is concerned, but as one of the Powers the United States Government is expected to, and probably will, if it can do so without offense to any one, participate. The State Department has been informed that the Italian and Austrian Governments will take part in the conference if the other Powers unanimously consent to do so.

Government officers and diplomats here have watched the impending crisis between Germany and France with the greatest of interest and no little anxiety. All of the Powers of the world have been urged by Germany, the prime mover in the proposed plan, to enter into the conference. Thus far France has refused to accede, so far as is officially known, although dispatches from Paris indicate that the French Government has given its consent to the conference.

If Germany and France reach a settlement there will be nothing to prevent the United States Government's acceptance of the invitation of the Sultan of Morocco. While the invitation itself comes from the Sultan, it is well known here that the conference is a German scheme, but it is not expected that this will stand in the way of a favorable action on the part of this Government if the President decides that this Government should enter the international meeting.

Paris, France.—It is considered here that the German press is assuming too hurriedly that everything is running optimistically in the Morocco affair. As yet France has actually accepted nothing. The conversations between the representatives of the two Powers are continuing satisfactorily, but it would be premature to think that definite conclusions have been reached.

The Government was interrogated about the Morocco situation in the Chamber of Deputies.

Commenting upon the situation the Figaro says that the announcement that Great Britain may accept the invitation to take part in the international conference is of the greatest significance. There could not be a better indication of the favorable course of affairs.

REPULSES WOULD-BE BRIDES.

Eloping Couples From Pittsburg Were Sent Back From Ohio Unmarried.

Pittsburg, Pa.—No more can Pennsylvania would-be brides invade Ohio and be legally married. The Probate Court of Ohio has decided that the justices of Columbiana County, the "Gretna Green" of Ohio, cannot secure marriage licenses by telephone as heretofore. Then, again, the marriage license cannot be granted unless the prospective bride is a resident of the State.

Recently numerous couples who have not become acquainted with the new order of things have been disappointed in not being able to get married. Eight couples were turned away by one justice in East Liverpool recently.

DEATH FOLLOWED LAUGH.

Business Man Expires After Hearing Funny Story on Train.

Fort Dodge, Iowa.—Ralph T. Jackson, a Dubuque business man, laughed immoderately at a story told him by the conductor on the Illinois Central train. Twenty minutes later the conductor passed Jackson, who appeared to be asleep. The conductor shook him and asked if he wanted another story. Jackson made no response. He was dead. A Coroner's jury declared he expired of heart failure.

Aqueducts Are Inaugurated.

Colon, Panama.—The system of aqueducts, which will give the isthmus a supply of pure water, was inaugurated Monday. It will be officially inaugurated on the Fourth of July, when there will be great rejoicing.

Receipts of Paris theaters and music halls, taxed by the municipality for the poor, last year amounted to $3,005,100. The tax is 10 per cent.

ALEXANDER AND HYDE OUT

President and First Vice-President of the Equitable Vacate Posts.

MORTON ACCEPTS RESIGNATIONS

Chairman of the New Board of Directors to Sue Old Officers For All Misused Funds of the Life Assurance Society—Mr. Alexander Receives the News on Sick Bed—Hyde Won't Talk.

New York City.—Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, the new head of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, accepted the resignations of James W. Alexander as President and James H. Hyde as First Vice-President of the society, and they at once ceased to be officers of the company which their families have dominated since it was founded forty-six years ago.

At the time Mr. Morton accepted the resignations Mr. Alexander, who had devoted forty years of his life to the upbuilding of the Equitable, was lying ill in bed in the home of his married daughter, at No. 116 East Sixty-fifth street. For a time his family feared to communicate the news that he was no longer an officer of the Equitable Society to him. A polite letter had been sent to him by Mr. Morton, in which the latter briefly stated that he believed it to be for the best interests of the Equitable to accept the resignation which Mr. Alexander had placed in his hands on June 10, the day Mr. Morton was elected Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Alexander took the news calmly, however.

James H. Hyde was in his magnificent suite of offices on the main floor of the Equitable when Mr. Morton's letter accepting his resignation reached him. A few minutes later Mr. Hyde left his offices, entered his brougham and was driven to his home at No. 9 East Fortieth street. Soon after his arrival there he summoned his electric cab and took a ride up Fifth avenue and back, reaching his home about 7.30 p. m.

Hyde Has Nothing to Say.

Mr. Alexander's family refused to permit him to see newspaper men or make any statement. Mr. Hyde sent word by one of his under-secretaries that he had nothing to say to the newspapers.

It was not until 5 p. m. that Mr. Morton announced his acceptance of the resignations of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde. At that hour nearly all the clerks had gone, but most of the department heads were still in the building. When they learned of Mr. Morton's action every man had some word of sympathy for Mr. Alexander and regret for his retirement as President of the society.

No action had been taken by Mr. Morton on the resignations which were also placed in his hands on June 10 by Second Vice-President Gage E. Tarbell, Third Vice-President George T. Wilson and Fourth Vice-President William H. McIntyre.

Morton Will Sue Directors.

It was authoritatively announced from sources close to Thomas F. Ryan that frequent consultations with eminent lawyers and with the three trustees—Ex-President Cleveland, Justice O'Brien and Mr. Westinghouse—had resulted in Chairman Morton taking the position that as rapidly as the reports of the expert accountants are ready he will prosecute all directors and officers, big and little, who have abused their trust by using the funds of the Equitable for their own personal speculation and private profit.

Many suits are already in contemplation and will be brought as fast as developments warrant the preparation of the papers, against all these men to compel restitution of all profits illegally acquired by the use of the funds of the Equitable Life.

In behalf of Chairman Morton and the trustees, the lawyers and others advising them, have looked over the books of the Equitable Life for the last fifteen years. These lawyers have made a special study of the statute of limitations and it is said they are now prepared to move against all officers and directors who began fifteen years ago the systematic application of the Equitable funds to personal ventures for their own private gain, to the great detriment of the policy-holders.

REFORM REACHES DEADWOOD.

Gambling Houses Closed For First Time in Town's History.

Deadwood, S. D.—For the first time since gold was discovered in the Black Hills there is no gambling in Deadwood and the other mining towns and camps in this county. All gambling houses are closed by order of the Mayor and county authorities. Deadwood without gambling is like a river without water.

Old Vesuvius in Commission.

After being out of service seven years the old dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has been commissioned at Boston, Mass., as a torpedo training ship.

Killed in Quarrel.

Renewing an old quarrel John Plummer shot and killed L. Dale, assistant mine foreman at Bevier, Mo., and was himself fatally wounded by a posse.

Cotton Improves.

Further improvement in the condition of cotton is very generally indicated throughout the cotton belt.

Struck by Train.

Bessemer, Ala.—Claude C. Brown, a white man, was struck by a train on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Friday and seriously, if not fatally, hurt. He was brought to this city on a freight train. It was reported that the injured man got in front of the moving train and did not heed the warning whistle. He sustained a fracture of the skull and clavicle. He is a farmer, and lives at Randolph, Ala.

DEATH REVEALS FORGERY

The Late G. H. Gaskill, of Philadelphia, a Stock "Raiser."

Certificates Altered to the Extent of a Million Dollars—Scion of Honored Family.

Philadelphia, Pa.—If a ghost had stalked forth and proclaimed Benjamin Franklin a robber or Stephen Girard a pauper it could not have occasioned much more surprise than the announcement that Benjamin H. Gaskill, who died four weeks ago, was involved in a series of forgeries which has resulted in a loss of almost $1,000,000 to banks and trust companies here—the majority of them representing the ultra-conservative type of fiduciary institutions. It was disclosed that certificates calling for small numbers of shares of stock had been "raised" by a skillful process and without exciting the slightest suspicion.

Benjamin H. Gaskill was the sole member of the banking and brokerage firm which carried on business under the title of Benjamin H. Gaskill & Co. He had fine offices in the financial district and his credit was gilt-edged. At the time of his death Gaskill was reputed to be worth about $500,000. He left no will, and when the administrators started to close up the estate the remarkable story was revealed.

One of the customers of the firm, whose name has not been disclosed, bought from the estate 100 shares of Philadelphia Traction Company stock and 100 shares of stock of the United States Steel Corporation. He turned the account over to E. C. Miller & Co., which firm sent the 100 shares of traction stock to the Philadelphia Traction Company's office to have the transfer recorded. The certificate did not agree with the company's books, and an investigation showed that the certificate had been raised from six shares to 100. The discovery was reported to E. C. Miller & Co., which firm immediately notified the Stock Exchange of which Gaskill was a member, which in turn sent out notices to its members not to receive stock certificates from the Gaskill estate.

Other Frauds Discovered.

This led to a further investigation, and with startling results. It was found that Gaskill had credited himself on his own books with 6000 shares of Philadelphia Traction stock valued at approximately $600,000, while the traction company's books showed he had only 400 shares. It was also discovered that he had raised stock certificates of the United Railways of New Jersey from 2 to 200, and the certificates of the Frankford & Southwark Street Railway Company of this city from 2 to 20. The latter stock is worth $450 a share.

Gaskill kept two accounts—one recording the transactions of his customers, which was correct, and another giving his own transactions. His books showed that he was losing from $15,000 to $25,000 a year in his business. His method of operation was to obtain certificates of gilt-edged securities calling for one, two, three or some other small number of shares, raise the figures and give them as securities for large loans. At least six banks and trust companies of this city admit holding fraudulent securities for large loans.

Scion of an Old Family.

The Gaskill family in Philadelphia ranks with the Binneys, the Prices, the Cadwalladers, the Biddles and Rittenhouses, and perhaps has a greater claim to pride of ancestry than any one of them. The early members of the Gaskill family were the stoutest champions of Tom Paine when he was a consultant of John Hancock in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, and the original Benjamin Gaskill, after whom a street is named in the southern part of the city, was Hancock's most valiant defender when he was assailed in front of the old Carpenters Hall.

Gaskill was only forty-one years old when he died. He was a member of the Manufacturers' Club, the Union League, the Country Club, the Clover Club, and other organizations, and the revelations astound even the severest of his critics.

The administrators of the estate, Lincoln L. Eyre and George M. Wagner, have retained John G. Johnson to protect the interests of the estate.

Gaskill left a widow, to whom the Stock Exchange a few days ago paid $5000 as life insurance. His seat on the Stock Exchange is valued at $15,000.

100 WORKMEN SHOT DOWN.

50,000 Paraders at Lodz Suddenly Attacked by Troops.

Lodz.—Eighteen persons were killed and 100 were wounded by volleys fired by dragoons and Cossacks on a procession of 50,000 workmen which had been organized as a demonstration against the Government.

Trouble in Hungary.

The United Opposition of the lower house of the Hungarian Diet at Budapest passed a motion of want of confidence in the Fejervary Cabinet.

Appointed as Peace Ambassador.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, France, was appointed one of the peace envoys to Washington, D. C.

France Treats With Germany.

A note, inviting Germany to define the limits of the proposed conference on Morocco, was transmitted from Paris to Berlin.

Confirms Sale of N. O. Railway.

Trenton, N. J.—Judge Lanning in the United States court Friday confirmed the sale to Mortimer Buckner, of New York, of $21,652,300 of the stock of the New Orleans Railway Company, which was sold to Buckner Thursday for $10,000,000. The New York Securities and Trust Company is trustee for the stock. Buckner owned $21,589,300 of the issue, which was closed by the trust company.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

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Watchmaker And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Commercial Club OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South

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Groceries and Delicatessen

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

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SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Tobacco and Cigars.

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Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise
Fine Line of Shoes.

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General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
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"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOE

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wisha
Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby In
G. C. Michelson, Prop
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & S
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGI

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens

A CALL TO CELEBRATE

The Anniversary of American Independence by the Farmers.

THEY HELD THEIR COTTON.

The Call Issued by the President of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association.

Office of Secretary, Calvert, Tex.—President Harvie Jordan, of the Southern Cotton Association, has decided that the farmers in all of the cotton-growing counties should meet in their respective communities on July 4, have barbecues, speaking and make the day one of general rejoicing this year on account of the splendid work accomplished by the farmers in reducing the cotton acreage for 1905.

President Jordan's Call Follows.

"Office Southern Cotton Association,
"Atlanta, Ga., June 9, 1905.

"To Southern Cotton Growers:

"Every report issued on the cotton acreage of 1905, including the United States government report of June 2, indicates beyond all question of doubt that the cotton acreage for this year has been materially reduced by the farmers, thereby making another abnormally large crop, with extremely low prices, an impossibility. Southern cotton growers are to be highly commended for thus standing so loyally by their pledges and promises, which will save the south from financial ruin and disaster. The farmers also held their cotton from the markets during a most depressing period in January and February, thereby emphasizing their ability to protect their interests from the devastating influences of speculation. The cotton holding movement has saved the south $40,000,000 in the value of the cotton unsold on January 26, and the reduction in cotton acreage will insure 10 cents per pound for the staple next fall. We should therefore have a day of rejoicing for the great work accomplished.

Fourth of July Selected.

"The Declaration of American Independence from the yoke of foreign dominion was signed on July 4, 1776. I think that a fitting day for southern cotton growers to assemble together and declare their freedom and independence from foreign combinations which in the past have dictated the price of the great money staple crop of the south. I therefore issue this call, earnestly asking that the cotton growers all over the south meet on Tuesday, July 4, 1905, either in their local beats, townships, militia districts or at their county seats, and have barbecues or basket dinners, speeches and make of the day one of general rejoicing. I trust also that strong resolutions will be passed at these meetings emphasizing loyalty and patriotism to each other and agreeing that no cotton shall be sold during the balance of the present year for less than 10 cents per pound. I call upon the business and professional men in the various towns of the south to assist and take active part in these meetings. It is the duty of every southerner to assist the farmers in this patriotic duty and to commend them for the great victory they have won. I ask that copies of all resolutions passed at these meetings be mailed to the headquarters of the Southern Cotton Association for compilation and publication. Such a meeting of the cotton growers and their determination to demand better prices for cotton would have a tremendous effect on the spinners of the world, who have sold their goods ahead and have yet to secure the raw cotton to fill their contracts. Let every community act and act with determination.

"Yours truly,
"HARVIE JORDAN,
"Pres. Southern Cotton Association."

The New York subway is now earning nearly 10 percent. That is not a bad argument for increase of subway facilities, thinks the New York Tribune.

London reports the successful marriage of an heiress to her father's auto driver. Thus the chauffeur again proves that he will inevitably supplant the family coachman.

VOL. III.

PACKERS INDICTED

Seventeen of the Big Companies Indicted—Statement of Miller, Their Counsel.

PROMINENT MEN TO ANSWER.

Violation of Anti-Trust Law and Illegal Rebating to Railroads Is Charged.

Chicago, Ill.—After an investigation which has lasted something over three months and during which more than 300 witnesses were examined, the federal grand jury Saturday afternoon handed down its report. Seventeen prominent in the packing industries of the country were indicted for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and four officials of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company were indicted for alleged illegal rebating to the railroads. Besides these individual indictments bills were voted against the corporations themselves, Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Cudahy Packing Company and the Armour Packing Company.

The men indicted for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade, which constitutes violation of the Sherman law, are: J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co.; Arthur Meeker, general manager for Armour & Co.; T. J. Connor, a director of Armour & Co.; P. A. Valentine, treasurer of Armour & Co.; Samuel Mc[illegible], assistant treasurer of Armour & Co.; Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.; Charles Swift, of Swift & Co.; Lawrence A. Kaston, treasurer of Swift & Co.; Arthur F. Evans, attorney for Swift & Co.; R. C. McManus, attorney for Swift & Co.; Edward Cudahy, of Cudahy & Co.; D. C. Hartwell, secretary of Swift & Co.; Edward F. Swift, vice-president of Swift & Co.; Edward Morris, secretary of Nelson Morris & Co., and Ira W. Morris, of Nelson Morris & Co.

The four employes of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company who were indicted for alleged rebating with railroads are all connected with the traffic department of the company. Their names are Samuel W. Rosey, C. E. Todd, V. D. Skidmore and [illegible].

Indictments Identical.

The indictments voted for violation of the anti-trust law were identical in each instance. The indictments contained each eight counts which were spread over sixty-three typewritten pages.

The first and second counts in the indictments pertained only to beef and domestic trade.

The ninth and tenth counts relate to meat sold in foreign trade. The third count charges a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the states, and with foreign nations in fresh, dried, smoked, cured, canned and pickled meats and in certain by-products of the packing industry, viz., sausage casings, sausage containers, soap stock, stearine and oils and also butter, eggs and poultry.

Third indictment—The supply of commodities was to be curtailed and restrained whenever necessary to maintain the prices so fixed.

Fourth—The United States was divided up into territories between the defendants and each was to keep its own territory without interference by the others.

Fifth—There was a division as to the volume of trade allowed to each defendant in a given market, if one broker sold more than his percentage during a given week he was compelled to pay an "ante" of so much per hundredweight, according to the territory in which the matter occurred, into a fund to cover the excess of sales, and the fund was divided among the packers who fell short in their sales.

Sixth—Certain corporations, namely, the Aetna Trading Company and the Rosenheimer Manufacturing Company, were to be appointed exclusive agents for the defendants to handle the sausage casings and containers, and those companies were to make arrangements with the several concerns which had been handling such merchandise in the different parts of the world for working in harmony and controlling the output and price of the merchandise. This scheme involved the destruction or "dumping" of large quantities of casings whenever the supply was too great.

Miller's Statement.

Attorney John S. Miller, counsel for the packing firms, gave out the following statement:

"I ask for the packers who have been indicted the withholding of judgment until their side of this matter can be properly presented and known. I think the investigation on which the indictments are based was instituted and carried on with the previous conviction that the accused were guilty and the thing to accomplish was to get the evidence. The packers have been

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VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., JULY 6 1905 NO. 15

PACKERS INDICTED

Seventeen of the Big Companies Indicted—Statement of Miller, Their Counsel.

PROMINENT MEN TO ANSWER.

Violation of Anti-Trust Law and Illegal Rebating to Railroads Is Charged.

Chicago Dispatch.—After an investigation which has lasted something over three months, and during which more than 200 witnesses were examined, the federal grand jury Saturday afternoon returned its report. Seventeen persons, all at in the packing industry in this country were indicted for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Officials of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company were indicted for alleged illegal rebating to railroads. Besides these individuals bills were voted against corporations—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., the National Packing Company and the Western Packing Company.

Those indicted for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade, which includes the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, are Ogden Armour, Charles H. Swift, Armour & Co.; Arthur Meeker, general manager for Armour & Co.; P. D. Armour, a director of Armour & Co.; P. A. Valentine, treasurer of Armour & Co.; Samuel McRoberts, director of Armour & Co.; Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.; Harold H. Swift, of Swift & Co.; Edward H. Swift, treasurer of Swift & Co.; Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co.; Thomas E. Evans, attorney for Armour & Co.; Louis F. Swift, jr., attorney for Swift & Co.; Edward Cudahy, of Cudahy Packing Company; Louis H. Hartwell, secretary of Cudahy Packing Company; Edward F. Swift, treasurer of Swift & Co.; Edward F. Carey, of Nelson Morris & Co., and Louis Morris, of Nelson Morris & Co.

Officials of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company who were indicted for alleged illegal rebating with the railroads are connected with the corporation itself. They are Samuel Weil, B. S. Sulzberger, N. V. D. Whitworth, [illegible] Sodenstedt.

Seventeen counts in the indictment relate only to beef sold to the United States government. Eighteenth counts relate to alleged violations of the foreign trade. The third count charges a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations in the packing, curing, canned and preserved meats and in certain by-products of the packing industry, viz: sausage containers, oleomargarine and oils and also fertilizers and poultry.

The indictment—The supply of hogs was to be curtailed and prices reduced whenever necessary to maintain prices so fixed.

The United States was divided into territories between the defendants and each was to keep its operations within its territory without interference by the others.

There was a division as to the amount of trade allowed to each defendant in the open market; if one defendant bought more than his percentage of hogs he was obliged to pay so much per hundred pounds to the territory in which the shortage occurred, into a fund for the excess of sales, and the fund was divided among the packers who made sales in their territories.

The corporations, namely, Armour & Company and the Western Packing Company have entered exclusive agents [illegible] to handle the sausage containers, and those companies to make arrangements with the several concerns which had purchased merchandise in the containers held for working in [illegible] rolling the output of such merchandise. This was to prevent the destruction or [illegible] quantities of casings when the supply was too great.

Miller's Statement.

Mr. Miller, counsel for the packers, gave out the following statement:

"The packers who have refused to withholding of judgment on their side of this matter have not presented and known. The investigation on which the indictments are based was instituted and carried on with the previous knowledge that the accused were guilty of what they [illegible] to accomplish was to get [illegible] The packers have been prejudiced and condemned by being called a beef trust, by continued and repeated charges without proofs and by gross falsehood and misrepresentation. The Garfield report accurately stated the facts in respect to the packing business, but its results, which were truthful and accurate, did not agree with the exaggerated and false charges that have been made.

"The packers are not violators of the Sherman act. They have endeavored to comply with the law in the best of faith, and in my opinion they have done so."

Woman Found Unconscious.

Birmingham, Ala.—Mrs. James Morgan was found lying in the street in front of her home on First avenue near the Avondale cotton mill Sunday morning shortly after midnight in an unconscious condition. She was carried to St. Vincent's hospital, where she was still unconscious at a late hour Sunday night. Her condition is said to be critical.

James Morgan, her husband; Francis Morgan, her mother-in-law, and Lula Morgan, her daughterin-law, were arrested by George W. Robinett, special officer for the Avondale Cotton Mill company, soon after the injured woman was found and were locked in the Birmingham city jail on charges of assault with intent to murder. When arrested they were all in the house asleep. The officer and others who accompanied him had considerable difficulty in arousing Morgan and his household. They had to break into the house.

The theory of the officer is that Mrs. Morgan was thrown from the second floor window during a quarrel. Morgan claims that she fell from the window.

Morgan and his family live in rooms on the second floor of Daniel's old brick building just across from the Avondale cotton mill on First avenue. They recently removed from Birmingham.

James Morgan is fifty-two years of age, his mother is seventy-four, his daughter-in-law is forty-eight and his wife is about fifty.

Working a Swindle.

Glasgow, Ky.—For several days past parties from all over the county have been coming to town saying that they have been victimized by two alleged agents of a sewing machine company. Those names were variously given as Brown, Kirby, Gibson and Jones. They began operations here about the first of April, and since have most thoroughly chavassed the county and placed several machines. In most instances they sold the machine for $65 and took an old machine and a note for $65, less the price agreed upon for the old machine.

About ten days ago the four local banks received the notes—about thirty to each bank—for collection, and notified the payers that they were due July 1. Nearly every day this week the banks have been visited by the people who signed the notes, and in nearly every instance they say that they were told they could make payments of 25 cents a week, a dollar a month or any other way that suited them best, as the notes would not be due for five years.

A number of the victims have employed attorneys to enjoin the banks from collecting the notes and will fight the matter to the bitter end.

John David Privett Dies.

Anniston, Ala.—John David Privett, one of Calhoun county's oldest and most highly respected citizens, died at the family residence at Oxford Saturday after an illness of over a year, aged 65 years. Although expected for several days past his death came as a shock to the many relatives and friends, by whom he was so tenderly loved. Mr. Privett was a Confederate soldier, a member of the Fifty-first Alabama, Joe Wheeler's original cavalry company, and a consistent member of the Methodist church. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Best Type of Warship.

Berlin.—The German Naval League, in a regular news bulletin, says the lesson of the battle of the Sea of Japan is that the best type of warships is the battleship and the largest displacement equipped with the heaviest possible guns and armor. The League notes that the Japanese torpedo boats attacked after the Russian fleet had been weakened.

A writer in Die Grenzboten, which contains official communications, analyzes the German navy as follows:

Of thirty-eight battleships on paper, including those laid down or authorized by the naval programme, thirteen are called "old boxes," scarcely fit for harbor defense. No. 38 has not yet been begun. Of the remainder only ten approach the modern battleships of other powers in size and gun power. The task before the government is defined to be to replace the antiquated ships with modern vessels.

London.—Miss Ada Rehan, the American actress, who has been suffering from an attack of appendicitis, is steadily improving.

COMMISSION MEETS

They Hold a Meeting—a General Rewiew of Isthmian Affairs.

CANAL TRUSTEES HAVE MET.

Much Important Business Transacted. Shonts and Stevens Will Soon Make a Visit.

Washington, D. C.—The Ithmian canal commission at a meeting which lasted practically all day reviewed and approved the reports of the bi-weekly meetings of the executive committee of the commission held since the last meeting of the full commission in April. Mr. Wallace was a member of the executive committee. Messrs. Haines and Harrod, of the commission, were delegated to go at once to the isthmus and make a careful review of the conditions of the work as they find it, and it is probable that Chairman Shonts and Mr. Stevens, the new chief engineer, will go to the isthmus at the same time, the sailing date being fixed at next Tuesday's meeting.

Chairman Shonts has cabled the temporary appointment of Engineer Dauchey as chief engineer on the isthmus until the arrival of Mr. Stevens. He has also cabled authority to the assistant superintendent of the Panama railroad to conduct the road until the arrival of Mr. Stevens.

The traffic agreement between the Panama railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, which expires July 12, according to the notice given by the government, will not interfere with the through billing of freight over that line to Pacific ports both in North and South America, as heretofore. While no agreement to this effect will be entered into between the government and the steamship line, an oral understanding has been received whereby the old arrangement is to continue, to be interrupted only on ninety days' notice from the steamship company. This arrangement was the outcome of an effort to have the United States agree to bill freight only to steamship lines having American register, there being no other American lines in the Pacific trade.

The two steamships, Havana and Mexico, purchased several days ago by Chairman Shonts from the Ward Line for $650,000 each, will be put into commission between New York and the isthmus at once. The boats are sixteen-knot vessels, and will establish a five days' service.

General Davis, recently appointed by the president as chairman of the advisory board of engineers of the commission, attended this meeting on the invitation of Chairman Shonts. With the visit of the engineering members of the commission to the isthmus with a view particularly to getting together all available data as to the engineering features of the work to be accomplished, the opinion was expressed by the commissioners that no delay because of the resignation of Mr. Wallace would be occasioned, either in carrying on the work on the isthmus or in preparing a plan by which the canal shall be constructed. The commission approved the recommendation of its engineering committee that all bids relative to the dredging of Colon harbor be rejected.

Continuing the Fight.

Montreal.—In the Gaynor-Greene case here Judge Ouimet granted the accused the right to argue before him their application for the maintenance of a writ of habeas corpus. The United States claimed that such applications could only be made before a full court. Judge Ouimet held, however, that he could hear it in chambers.

The defense announced that they had counsel on the way to England to appeal before the privy counsel from the supreme court's decision refusing the writ of prohibtion asked for against Extradition Commissioner La-Fontaine by counsel for Gaynor and Greene.

Boy Bitten by Dog.

Sheffield, Ala.—Eddie Jordan, the young son of Sanitary Officer Jordan, was badly bitten by a dog in East Sheffield while picking blackberries in a field near that portion of the city. The dog tore the flesh in the calf of his leg and above the right knee, inflicting a painful, if not dangerous, wound.

Want Pure Food Law.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The wholesale grocers of the United States, in convention, Saturday fully endorsed a resolution reported by the committee on resolutions favoring "a reasonable and fair national pure food law and one which the various states can to advantage endorse and enact into state law if desired."

ARE TO HAVE PEACE.

The President Notified of the Selection of the Plenipotentiaries.

ENVOYS HAVE FULL POWER.

Each Nation Notified Who the Plenipotentiaries Are and Expressed Their Approval.

Oyster Bay—Official announcement was made by President Roosevelt today of the names of the Russian and Japanese envoys to the Washington peace conference. The character and ability of the men selected by both belligerents is an earnest of the desire their respective governments to conclude, if possible, the tragedy being enacted in the far east. The plenipotentiaries are:

Russian — Ambassador Muravieff, formerly minister of justice and now ambassador to Italy, and Baron Rosen recently appointed as ambassador to the United States to succeed Count Cassini.

Japanese—Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, minister to the United States.

President Formally Notified.

A day or two ago the Russian and Japanese governments formally communicated to President Roosevelt the names of the plenipotentiaries they respectively had selected. Acting as an intermediary, the president communicated the names of the Japanese envoys to the St. Petersburg government and those of the Russian representatives to the government at Tokio. Having received from both governments assurances that they were satisfactory, the president according to his agreement with the belligerents authorized the public announcement of the envoys. Some delay was occasioned in the selection of the plenipotentiaries by the instance of the Japanese that the envoys of both governments be clothed with full power to conclude peace and negotiate a peace treaty.

Envoys Must Have Full Power.

The Japanese government indicated pointedly that the emperor would not permit his envoys to enter upon a tentative conference in which the Japanese were to define terms and then let Russia decide whether the conference should proceed to further deliberations. The Japanese government insisted that the plenipotentiaries should have conferred upon them treaty making powers and that the negotiations should be entered upon in a spirit of perfect sincerity. Such, too, was the position taken by President Roosevelt. He maintained that only by clothing the envoys with ample authority to act for their respective governments could a lasting peace be achieved. He strongly urged the St. Petersburg government to accede to what was regarded as a reasonable proposition of Japan. That he was successful in his presentation of the matter to the Russian emperor is indicated clearly in the statement which he issued today.

Preliminary Negotiations Closed.

The President's announcement practically closes the preliminary negotiations for peace. Minor details remain yet to be arranged, but the conference now seems to be assured. While no absolute date for the meeting of the envoys has been fixed, it has been determined that the first session will be held in Washington about the first of August.

Baron Rosen already is en route to the United States, his coming being to succeed Count Cassini as the Russian ambassador to this country. It is probable that Ambassador Muravieff will start for the United States, accompanied by a considerable staff of secretaries, clerks and interpreters. The Japanese contingent of officials and attaches, it is expected, will leave Japan in time to reach Washington by the first of August.

No Place Yet Decided On.

No decision has yet been reached as to the place of holding the sessions of the conference. For the purpose of organization and to determine upon plans for the future, the plenipotentiaries will meet in Washington, but it is regarded as highly probable that at an early date thereafter they will adjourn to hold the business sessions of the conference in some city on the north Atlantic seaboard. In this connection the word "here" in the official statement issued today is likely to be misunderstood. It means merely "in this country."

The sessions of the conference will not, of course, be held in Oyster Bay, although the representatives of both powers will probably go to Oyster Bay to pay their respects to the president This trip to the president's home probably will be made in two warships, the Mayflower and the Dolphin being under consideration for the mission.

POLICEMAN KILLED

In an Attempt to Arrest Percy Couch Friday Night, Policeman Baiber was Killed.

WAS ARRESTED IN TENNESSEE.

Tried to Escape, Came Back Without Requisition Papers.—Now In Jail at Decatur.

Decatur, Ala.—Percy Couch, who shot Policeman Baiber Friday night, was taken to Huntsville from Fayetteville, Tenn., Saturday afternoon, arriving there about 3 o'clock. Sheriff James Wiggins, of this county, went to meet the party in Huntsville late Saturday evening and brought Couch here at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

Couch was arrested on a passenger train near Fayetteville bound for Nashville. When arrested he admitted he shot Baiber, but did not know he had killed him.

About 12:20 Friday night Couch was going down LaFayette street when he met Henry Gearstman, of South Decatur, and although the two men were strangers to each other, a difficulty resulted. Gearstman claimed Couch was the aggressor and that Couch drew his revolver, when Policeman W. A. Moore approached. Couch then ran behind a bill board on the opposite side of the street from the American Hotel. Moore not feeling able to cope with both men, called Policeman W. A. Baiber, who soon came to his assistance. Baiber started after Couch. Couch said: "Baiber, don't come any farther."

The officer still advanced and Couch fired four shots, all taking effect, one in the back, two in the chin and one in the neck, severing the jugular vein, causing instant death. Couch also fired twice at Policeman Moore. When Baiber fell he fired two shot at Couch, but they went wild.

Couch is a young man of good family, but has been very wild of late. Before the shooting took place it is said he was at the depot wearing a police badge and armed with a billy. His brothers-in-law are John Evans, manager Laven Hotel, New Decatur, and J. Lee Barnes, manager Hotel Majestic, Atlanta. The authorities have no fear of a mob.

Couch's Arrest Followed.

Huntsville, Ala.—Percy Couch, slayer of Officer Baiber at Decatur, was captured at Winchester, Tenn., Saturday morning and was brought to Huntsville on the afternoon train. He agreed to come without requisition. Couch came to Huntsville after escaping from Decatur and spent an hour or two with a friend. He then boarded the Nashville train, whose conductor had been furnished with a description of him. The conductor recognized him and wired back to the Huntsville police, who notified the authorities at every point of the road. The arrest was made at Winchester, Couch having made an attempt to leave the train.

Decatur, Ala.—Percy Couch, who shot and killed Policeman William A. Baiber Friday night, was brought here from Huntsville Saturday night at 11:40. Fully 2,000 people met the train at the depot. Couch was slipped off the front end of the smoker by Sheriff Wiggins and taken to jail by him and Chief Young and Policeman Hall. Fully 500 people followed them to the jail, and open threats of hanging were made, though these threats were not carried into execution. Couch showed signs of fear.

Pension Examiners.

Montgomery, Ala.—Many of the pension examiners of the various counties, about whose appointments Governor Jelks has had a great deal of trouble for the past few weeks, have been named, and as soon as two or three vacancies are filled and a few others are heard from the list will be completed.

It is thought that with all the trouble and worry it has caused there has been selected a list of men who will give the old soldiers of the state good service and see that they are looked after to the full extent of the amount the state gives.

Condemned Workmen to Death.

Lodz.—A courtmartial has condemned to death three workmen convicted of participation in the riots of last week. Sixty-nine persons who were wounded in these disturbances have died in the hospitals here during the week.

Big Strike Decided Upon.

St. Petersburg.—The union of associations has resolved in favor of the "imminence of a revolution to organize a political strike in all professions beginning Monday next."

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

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The Marbury Lumber Co.,
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Explanation.

There was a man who, years ago,
Made a mistake and, filled with woe,
He started in with might and main,
To conscientiously explain.
And so much time he thus applied
That, though to do his best he tried,
He made new errors, o'er and o'er,
Tried to explain and made some more.

Another man just went ahead.
Nor heeded what the others said,
Quoth he, "I never apologize.
Yet am accounted rich and wise."
He ne'r begged pardon. He stood pat
And said he wanted more than that.
Success doth stoutly try again.
While failure lingers to explain.

—Washington Star.

The Painting of the Picture

BY BELLE MANIATES

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It had been an intensely hot day. Now and then warm puffs of wind scattered little whirlpools of blinding white dust, but between these puffs of breezes the leaves only stirred enough to utter a faint whisper. The hot, close-cropped fields took on their first suggestion of autumnal anticipation.

A tall, lithe farmer, leaning languidly on his hay fork, was scanning the country road that passed the field where he was at work. At last he saw the looked for cloud of dust, and then came into his vision the little, fat pony and wide phaeton which was reined up at the fence, while a fair-haired girl called to him. He went up to the side of the carriage and while he was talking to her, he felt that she was fairly absorbing him with her gaze. He looked straight into her eyes and in their shining depths he beheld an expression of rapture that he had ever longed to bring there, but he keenly realized that he was only the suggestion of some intense thought that had brought this look to her dream-centered face.

"Do you know what has happened, Dorr?" she asked breathlessly.

"No," he said expectantly.

"It has come at last! the inspiration and idea for my picture—the picture that is 'to be hung' and make me famous. If I can only persuade my model to pose for me!"

"I don't see anything picturesque here, Ruth," he said looking at the stretch of meadow land, "unless you can paint the heat; that would be realistic."

"It is to be called," she replied dreamily, "'The Last Load.' I shall paint the heat, your white horses with their tired, drooping of the head, the load of hay, and you with your fork, just as you stood when I drove up."

"I don't think that will be much of a picture," he replied discouragingly.

"Wait and see! Will you pose for me, when your work is dreaming?"

"Certainly," he replied.

He sighed as she drove away. He had loved her since he could remember, but Ruth was heart-whole and fancy-free and entirely devoted to art.

"Maybe when I have really accomplished my desire and painted a great picture I will come to care for you, Dorr, but I like you better than anyone!"

And with this slight encouragement, the hungry-hearted young farmer must be satisfied.

One day Ruth in long-sleeved apron and atelier manner was before her easel and Dorr in shirt sleeves with straw hat tilted on the back of his head stood, pitchfork in hand, ready for his first pose.

"I feel as I did when they inveigled me into some tableaux at a school entertainment," he said grimly.

"And what is worse, you look it!" thought Ruth. "Before we begin let

Expressed his genuine admiration.

me show you what idea I am working on."

He crossed the room and sat down beside her. "Here," she explained, "is a sketch of your horses, and this is the meadow, and this is the load of hay. What do you think of them?"

He expressed his genuine admiration.

"You certainly know how to paint horses, and the hay is fine."

"I tried to catch the close-of-day attitude. Now, can't you catch the spirit of what I want, and look as you felt that day when I drove up to the field?"

"Maybe I can," he said going back to his place. He took his pose intelligently and easily.

"That's right!" she said approvingly, as she rapidly sketched his figure Only occasionally did she speak to have him alter his position in the two hours that she worked. He proved a responsive model, but there was a drawback. He had a joyous mien and a radiance of hope in his countenance

Stood spellbound before the masterpiece.

that she had never seen before and which she knew to have been inspired by the meager hope she had held out to him that August night of glowing skies. The new look was very becoming, but professionally she did not want it. It did not harmonize with the personnel of her idea.

"This will never do!" she thought as he came for the next sitting with his eyes soft and brightly lustrous. "I am not seeking the picture of a jovial, light-hearted farmer. I had staked all my chances of success on that grave, serious expression of weariness and strength combined. I must work him into the mood someway."

He paused before the easel on his way out.

"Nothing but splashes of color," she laughed. After he had gone she remained before the easel in a brown study. An expression partly quizzical and partly contrite crossed her face.

"It's mean," she thought, "but I'll do it. The end will justify the means."

The next day she gave him a picture of her sketches to look at while she was getting ready to work. One was a sketch of herself that a fellow student at the Academy had made.

Instantly his face grew full of expression as she meant it to be, but still that provoking radiance illuminated it.

"May I have it?" he asked.

"I have promised it to the artist who sketched it," she said, splashing some brown ochre preparatory to an eye production. Encouraged by his expression she began to paint rapidly, then relenting, "He was only a mere boy. Of course, I wouldn't give my picture to a man."

A look like the rushing of sunshine in a dark place flashed across his features.

"I am only chasing his features from one expression to another," she thought ruefully. This see-saw must stop.

"I am going to the city to study again in October," she said bluntly.

At last! Just the expression she wanted! Leaving him to his reflections and apprehensions, she painted rapidly and in silence. At the end of the afternoon she looked at her work with satisfaction, but Dorr was disapproving.

"Do I look as glum as that?" he asked. "Why didn't you tell me to look pleasant?"

"This expression is more effective from an artistic standpoint," she said cheerfully, "I feel that I am going to succeed, and you shall not gaze upon the picture again until it is hung."

The days and the work went steadily on. Dorr came daily to pose, and gazed pensively up through the skylights of Ruth's studio, seeing in his gaze visions of harvest meadows and pastures green, towering stalks of corn bearing their burden of grain which awaited only the first touch of frost to bring their fulfillment. And while he sat and dreamed and hovered between his hopes and his despair, Ruth painted as one inspired, putting her whole being and his into the picture.

In October Ruth took the "Last Load" and went to the city. One day there was an exhibition of pictures and her name was on everyone's lips. Her painting had excited unusual and marked attention. She wrote Dorr and asked him to come and see it. Together they went to the gallery. It was quite early—long before the popular hour for visitors. Dorr stood spellbound before the masterpiece. The meadow, the tottering load of hay and the tired horses were true to life, but his eyes were riveted on the man standing at the horse's heads. The lithe form with shoulders that seemed made for a bulwark; lean of hip and small of waist was at once athletic and magnetic. A low-setting sun sent slanting rays where he stood, making the fork gracefully poised on his shoulder gleam like gold. In his uplifted face, the face of a man who has toiled the livelong day was the tenacity of purpose and the grim constancy that make men. Behind the weariness and gravity were nobility and depth of heart.

There was a little heartache underneath his pleasure in her success.

"Ruth," he said wistfully, "if I did look like that—if I were like that, would you care for me?"

"Dorr, the picture painted itself, and from every stroke of the brush I knew that I did care—had always cared!"

"Ruth!"

NOT SO VERY MYSTERIOUS.

Simple Explanation of Phenomenon That Puzzled Wise Men.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, the astronomer, said at a dinner in Washington:

"The simplest causes sometimes produce the most puzzling effects.

"A few years ago I spent the month of August at a friend's villa at Long Branch.

"In fact, with six or seven of us, we made the rent the garden one day after luncheon when we came to a large sandy stretch in the sun.

"And it's a strange thing," some one said, "how far from the shade that is in shade is warmer than the half that is in the sun."

"In the shade?" we chorused.

"And we touched the globe and found that the shade actually was warmer in the shade than in the sun.

"Then everybody tried to explain this phenomenon and the most remarkable theories for it were advanced.

"One said it was an effect of reflection, another that it was an effect of repulsion, another that the exhalatory law—and so forth and so on.

"But I had spied the gardener cutting roses and I called him over to us.

"'Perhaps you,' I said, 'can tell us why the half of this glass bowl that is in the sun is cooler than the half that is in the shade?'

"'Why, yes, sir,' said the gardener; 'I think I can. You see, just before you came out I turned the bowl around for fear of its cracking in the great heat.'"

Impudence.

Rear Admiral Wilde, at a banquet given in his honor in Boston, desired to illustrate in some way a certain sort of humorous and harmless impudence that is found at its best in America.

"There was a young man," said Admiral Wilde, "and he desired to pay his addresses to a certain young lady. So, in a frank and honorable way, he called on the young lady's father, described his circumstances and prospects, and asked if he might be regarded as a suitor.

"'Well,' the father said, 'I have no objection to you. You seem to be an honest, industrious, healthy enough young fellow. I guess you can begin to pay your addresses if you want to. Understand, though, that I put out the lights at 10 o'clock.'

"'All right, sir,' said the young man, 'I'll be careful not to come around before that time.'"

Now and Then.

The sap is climbing up the tree.
And dear, in every bough
Pink blooms are bursting from their sheaths.
'Tis spring or summer now;
I see the glint of your blue eyes,
Oh, my enrobing hair.
The sun, you are there and I am here,
I love you here and there.
The sap took in the canon, dear,
I knew it as of yore,
But this year, dear, heart of my heart,
You'll perish on it no more;
I loved you, dear one, on that perch,
You know that's not a con,
I loved you when I'd helped you down,
I love you off and on.
And, dear, my love is strong to-day
As it was yesterday,
It is the same love that you knew
In each remembered way;
The love you knew in yesteryear,
This year is yours again;
Know, heart of mine, it ne'er will change,
I love you now and then.

—J. M. Lewis in Houston Post.

Fame Enough for One.

The London correspondent of the Irish News begins an account of the career of William Abraham, M. P., as follows: "Commencing life as as a mere boy at the age of ten, Mr. Abraham ——" Is it really necessary to trace the history of this distinguished gentleman further? Any man who could begin life "at the age of ten," while the vast majority of his contemporaries and predecessors had to start away back at the age of one—or even less—and struggle all through that extra decade, surely has achieved enough of greatness without saddling himself with the onerous duties of a member of parliament. Considering Mr. Abraham's start he should ere this have progressed far beyond the commons.

NERVE SAVED STEVE BRODIE.

Charley Mitchell Thought Better of Intended Chattisement.

The presence in New York of Mitchell, once boxing champion of England, recalls an incident in the strenuous career of the late "Steve" Brodie, who jumped from the Brooklyn bridge nearly a score of years ago to glory, prosperity and histrionic fame. Brodie visited London in the early nineties, where Mitchell, playing the part of cicerone one night, introduced the Bowery boy at the Stooferies club, a resort for prize fighters, horse jockies, and their kind, where the festivities are seldom concluded before daylight and the police have more than once been called upon to restrain merriment.

In the course of a general conversation the English fighter happened to make some adverse comment upon the then mighty John L. Sullivan, which called forth a sarcastic remark from Brodie with reference to Mitchell's abilities as a fighter while in the ring with the American champion.

With an oath the Englishman gave the smaller man a push that sent him reeling ten feet backward, and then rushed upon him to administer correction for the other's temerity. Brodie was due for a fearful bruising, but the Bowery boy was equal to the occasion. He was erect on his feet with a pistol in his hand when the prize fighter reached him. Putting the weapon under the other's nose, he remarked calmly:

"You think you're goin' to make a reputation off flickin' Steve. Do you, don't you? Well, you just hit me once and you'll see a lot in the papers about it, but you won't read it."

Fully appreciating the impolicy of prize fighting notoriety, Mitchell explained that he was only joking, and the incident was closed.—New York Times.

Author's Eccentricities.

While traveling from Washington to New York recently Ernest Thompson Seton, the animal writer, had an argument with a lady in the parlor car, as the result of which the lady, who was accompanied by two fashionable women friends, left the car in high dudgeon, and the fragrance of the cigar of Mr. Seton, who delights in going about the country as he pleases, was undisturbed by overhearing his own name mentioned.

"Take this fellow Seton-Thompson, or Thompson-Seton, whichever he chooses this season," the lady said to one of the women. "According to a friend of mine who knew him in Paris some years ago, he never owned a guardian. Why? Listen. He showed my friend around his studio in which, among other things, was a larder consisting of a row of shelves. On the top shelf were crackers, on the next were sardines, and on the third were a number of eggs on each of which was painted:

"'This is cooked.'"—New York Times.

Banks as Public Benefits.

Many people who deal with banks every day do not really understand the proper object and purpose of banking. Banks can not create money, but they can gather small sums which are distributed among the people and thus create an aggregate which can be made available for important business operations that previously would have been impossible. Individuals, each possessing a few hundreds or a few thousands, invest it in stock in a bank, and thus a fund of $50,000 or $100,000 is established in a town or community as a great aid to the business activity and prosperity of its people. There is no more money in the community than there was previously, but it is in a form where it can be made to assist in the successful conduct of five times or ten times the amount of business than its actual sum stands for.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Glory on Her Head.

A shower of pattering little steps,
And in the room she flies;
Upon her sunny head there rests
A tiny, worn halo-wise;
A little circlet, golden-hued,
Edged with a band of red;
Oh, "look at me!" she cries; "I've got
A glory on my head!"

I nod, and smile; she patters off;
I put my paper by,
And listen to her far-off voice
With a smile that's half a sigh.
"See, gran'ma!" shouts the baby voice,
"You don't heard what I said;
Look at me; see; see here; I've got
A glory on my head!"

O baby voice! what truth you speak!
A glory so alight
With holy innocence, I stand
Abashed before the sight.
My head before that snow-pure soul
Is bent, and soft my tread;
How long it is since I have worn
A glory on my head!

—Charles Willis Thompson, in New York Times.

Happy Compromise.

At a dinner given by the Congregational club at Hartford, Conn., Prof. E. F. Steiner of Iowa College, who was the guest of honor, told the following story:

An Irishman married a Jewess, and their union was a happy one until the stork paid them a visit. The young son proved to be a bone of contention, for his father, with pardonable egotism, wished him named Pat, while his mother was equally decided that he should be called Moses. The day was saved, however, by a Solomon in the person of a woman across the hall, for her suggestion was accepted by both parties: The boy was christened Patmos.—New York Times.

Cruel to the Old Man.

De Style—Why did that Pennsylvania banker want to kill the editor of the Society Screecher?

Gunbusta—On account of an abbreviation in his paper. You see, when the rich man's wife left for Europe an item appeared reading: "Mrs. Goldust has locked up her old Pa home until she returns from abroad."

Manners School for Rich

Those who had little have much and those who have much have little—that is the condition which the rapid transition of circumstances has developed in England, says a London special cable to the New York World. It is an important moment in the history of the race, for the English are changing manners.

The men who have been taught to spend money are being replaced by those who have been taught to make money, and it is one of the most cruel circumstances of the situation that many of the former are earning their livelihood by teaching the latter to live in luxury. These thoughts have been suggested by the following letter in a London newspaper.

"Sir: I enclose my card, but not for publication. You will see by it that I am a younger son of Lord ——, who inherited a large estate in the midland counties, which has been in the possession of the family for several centuries. The extravagance of my late father, agricultural depression, mismanagement and a large family made it necessary for him to sell the estate, together with all the contents of the house. The money he obtained through the sale was comparatively little, for the property was disposed of at an unfavorable mo... sum I received at the ... father only produces an ... some six hundred a year.

"I have been carefu... first at Eton and afterw... ford; I belong to several ... important clubs in London, ... the prominent men and wo... ciety,' and I am known to ... tradesmen in the west en... always dealt with them ... them.

"It has occurred to me ... school for backward million... wife and I are prepared to ... how to dress, how to be... pronounce words and nam... amuse themselves in... whom to know and to a... shall teach them, so far as ... taught, the difference between ... and bad taste; we would ... to discriminate between wines ... cooking, wines and cigars, ... make them understand the ... horse should have and ... their carriages should be ... and how to manage them. ... other words, we will convert ... for a fee of a thousand ... of the information which we have ... cured by education and experience."

Elands for the Plains

The introduction of elands into the United State is likely to be attempted before long, the department of agriculture having given its approval to the idea. All that is needed is money, which congress will be asked to give. The animals, which are the largest of all antelopes, would be very valuable in the desert regions of the southwest as a source of meat supply. They require almost no water, are accustomed to forage for themselves and are of a tractable...

The eland is nearly six feet high at the shoulders when full grown and weighs 1,000 pounds. It is not particularly swift, unlike most of its congeners, and a man can sometimes overtake it by running. Its flesh is considered a delicacy. Commercially, it possesses in herds in the waterless deserts of south Africa, to which it is native, its ability to get along for months together without water being a mystery. To some extent, doubtless it depends upon moisture derived from succulent plants such as wild watermelon.

There are two varieties of eland, one being reddish in color and the other, known as the Livingstone, striped. It is one of about seven of antelopes found in south ... where animals of this genus have undergone the most ... ary differentiation. ... are the swiftest runners of ... mals and certain kinds are ... and wary that hunters ... sibly get within gunshot ... less by the help of what ... an artificial ostrich, a ... trivance consisting of a ... ostrich arranged to ... who holds the head of ... hind alof by means of a ... through the neck.

Elands are becoming ... south Africa. Though they ... be the most desirable ... portation into the United S... are others which might be ... notably the springbok, which ... graceful creature less than ... in height, of a beautiful fawn ... a prolific breeder and suited to ... conditions, climatic and ... of the arid regions of Arizona, New Mexico and southern California.—Sunday Evening Post.

Aztecs and Africans Allied?

Were the men who built the prehistoric structures at Zimbabwe in Africa of the same race as the Aztecs and other native races that have left pyramids and monuments of various kinds throughout Central and South America? This speculation takes its rise from the uncovering at Umtali in Africa of an "arrastre" stone. An arrastre is a rude apparatus used in Mexico and in some parts of the United States for grinding, and, at the same time, amalgamating ores containing free gold and silver. It consists of a vertical axis with horizontal arms attached. To these arms huge masses of rock are fastened by chains and dragged over the ore, which is placed on a bed of flat stones, within a circular inclosure usually about twelve feet in diameter. The arrastre stone at Umtali was discovered by mining engineers in the region of the prehistoric gold mines. It is believed that the people who built the old temples and courts at Zimbabwe must have been the same as those who ground and amalgamated the metallic ores with those crude implements.

"A marvelous field of ... archaeology is opened up," ... writer. "It has been demonstrated by Herodotus that the Phoenicians who went very nearly everywhere paid a visit to South Africa in the year 600 B. C. The ancient ruins in Rhodesia have been ascribed by more than one authority to these hardy enterprising people of the old world. It has been contended, also, that the natives of South Africa, other than those of Spanish stock, derived their origin from a Phoenician immigration. The word 'Phoenician,' in Greek, means a 'red man.' The builders of Tyre were a mixed race. Semitic and Mongolian. Does not the American 'red man' possess facial characteristics peculiar to those two nations?

"A well-known mining ... says: 'I have been much struck with the great similarity between the ancient ruins and those of the American Indians in Colorado and New Mexico. It would be a strange coincidence, with the aid of the arrastre stone, relationship were traced between the early gold diggers in South Africa and those pre-Columbian miners of South America."

Development of the Legs

It was one of the merits of the feudal system that it developed the legs of Princes and people alike. The Baron always set his castles on the summit of a hill, so that the capture by an enemy would be a difficult task. His retainers—ironically so called for the reason that he never allowed them to retain anything of value—built their huts on the slope of a hill outside of the castle walls, where they could hope for the protection of their lord. The medieval town was therefore a town that slanted more or less abruptly, and its inhabitants were continually going up or down hill, to the great development of their calves. We sometimes wonder how knights and men-at-arms in the feudal period could have borne the weight of their armor. It was manifestly because of their constant practice of ... their hillside streets, and thus ... oping and hardening their ...

These reflections ... to the visitors to Subiaco. ... is built on the sides of a ... that rises abruptly from the ... the valley. The hill is crowned ... the usual castle. Many of the ... are simply stairways, and ... others are as steep as roofs. ... Walk anywhere in Subiaco ... see above you the continual ... of legs of all sorts and ... is nearly as hard to descend ... streets as it is to climb them. ... need not wonder that the type ... biacan leg is finely developed ... much affected by artists ... model legs for pictures of ... Harper's Magazine.

Says the Amateur Farmer

I do not know, but yet I think if I was a farmer now
I'd hitch the old dun mule, I would, and ploy and plow and plow;
And turn the rich, dark furrows straight and plan a way to do
That would prove my claim as a thinking man when the season's work was through.

I'd lay off part of the land for corn and part of it for cane
And part of it to wheat and oats. Then I would turn the grain
To eggs and pork and beef and such, just things I know would sell
Whatever the cotton market did and whether it rose or fell.

There's always a market for pork and beef and eggs and chickens, too,
And every turkey's a dollar bill when Christmas comes in view.
And corn is good, and cabbages, to put stuff in your jeans,
And as long as Boston is on the map there'll be a sale for beans.

And I'd raise stuff for my ... feed and clothe them all;
And I wouldn't be chained to ... when summer turned to fall.
But I'd have stuff in my chicken ... and in my smokehouse ...
That whether cotton was high ... would keep and see me through.

I wouldn't be a one-crop one, I'd ... thinking one.
I'd hear the grunt of the placid pig at ... rising of the sun
And hear the call of the chanticleer ... breaking of the day,
And would hear the turkey ... to the hen across the ...
And I'd be lord of myself ... never a chance I'd shirk
To diversify and rotate crops and ... farmer right.
And who chained himself to a ... would 'rouse my soul to ...
A single crop? Why, Texas ... anything on earth!

—Houston P...

LIGHT.

The night has a thousand ...
And the day but ...
Yet the light of ...
With the ...

The ...
And the ...
Yet the ...
When the ...

The Doctor's Reward.

Hillsboro ... had a hard day's work ... he had just fallen ... night bell rang. ... Like an engine ... fire alarm ... news ... downstairs.

Perhaps ... the only ... was that a ... bell, and he ... pursue his ... cle on his ... holding his ... him. There stood a ... ragged holes ... work quilt ... ker creaked and he heaved a drawn sigh. Then he ... bled paper fastened to the quilt.

"Deer doctor," he read, his ... gathering a puzzled frown. "Mary's the hole wirld to me, but now ... workening to move way off ... kars and I can't take him long ... you'll treet him good because you ... nice to me when I was sick ... love McGinty a hole lot and ... you back.

A smile twitched the ... mouth, but the next instant his ... eyes flashed. Who was this ... mother who would not be ... with a baby on a journey? Untying a rope and pulling aside the ... the doctor eagerly peered down ... doorstep baby—an ugly, scrubby puppy!

The doctor gasped. And he ... so loud that the sleeping baby ... with a squeaky bark.

Now, Dr. Worth likes dogs ... place"—their place being, in ... tion, a yard with a barn to ... but as he lived in rooms over ... fice and put his horse up at a ... stable, he had no use for a dog.

Dr. Worth gently dropped ... into the basket, shoving it into ... ner of the hall. "Of course," he ... gruffly, "you may stay until ... Cool night."

"Come back! Come back!" ... McGinty after the vanishing ...

"You'll soon tire," smiled ... Worth, hurrying to bed while ... yelps grew into howls.

But McGinty did not tire. ... for tossed and fumed; the ... arose and shook ... threats ... banisters. All to no purpose. ... he had an inspiration. Perhaps ... doorstep baby was hungry. ... bathrobe and slippers, armed ... candle and a cracker jar, he ... scended.

"Poor pupsy!" he murmured ... apologetic tone, as McGinty ... he devoured his offering. "Now ... go quietly to sleep."

The doctor again retired ... tenfold louder than before ... the silence of the night.

"You wretched beast!" ... Worth, dashing down two ... tim... "I'd just like to ..."

His face crimson ... ... upstairs, the big ... ... its occupant bobbing up and ... delight.

"I wouldn't have believed ... friend had he told ... sleep in my room!" The ... coolly kicked the basket ... bed.

Peace reigned ... McGinty decided that ... the lonely dark ... for than down in ... doctor was ... curling now ... be.

When the ... ... in the ... ing a chance ... pillow beside him.

The following ... gently sought a home for ... baby, but although he waxed ... more eloquent in his descrip... the "dearest, cunningest pup ... you ever saw" he found ... ket hopelessly ... when he got back to his ... ments. McGinty ... some pleased ... tively decided to keep the ... himself. But that evening's ... mination was shaken by a ... calls from ... neighbors ... heard against ... pen of the ... ... up in the ...

"There's only one cha... McGinty," sighed the ... "You refuse you as a gift, ... homeless dog is three ... upon ... they'll not let him starve. ... you in front of some hospita... house."

When the ... started ... next morning, a ... yelp ... sat on the buggy ... when the doctor ... ing the puppy was ... secret of Dr. Worth's ... McGinty was not ... the world—it lay ... little dog's wistful eyes.

chool for Rich

an unfavorable moment, and the
I received at the death of my
an income of
ar.
fully educated,
rwards at Os-
eral of the most
London. I know all
prominent men and women in so-
and I am the one to help the best
for I have
deal with them and paid

has occurred to me to start a
for backward millionaires. My
prepared to teach them
how to behave, how to
and names, how to
diligently, and
to avoid. We
far as it can be
between good
would train them
good and bad
and cigars; we will
and the qualities a
and tell them how
could be turned out
their servants. In
we will convey to them
thousand a year much
information which we have ac-
education and experience."

r the Plains

Livingstone, eland,
one of about 200 species
found in South Africa,
genus seem to
most extraordin-
Some of them
members of an
to wild
not pos-
chief of them us-
is known as
not con-
of the skin of an
resemble a mat,
of the supposed
of the attack thrust

in
in
Utah, there
not be valuable—
which is
than three feet
beautiful fawn color
united to the
and otherwise
of Arizona, New
Arizona, New Mex
California.—Satur

Africans Allied?

A marvelous field of speculativ
ethnology is opened up," says
It has been demonstrated
by Dr. Sobotnow that the Phoenicians
who were very nearly everywhere
a visit to South Africa in th
B. C. The ancient ruins o
have been ascribed by mo
authority to these hardy
people of the old world
been contended also, that th
of South Africa, other tha
of Spanish stock, derived the
from a Phoenician immigration
word "Phoenician," in Gree
red man." The builders o
a mixed race. Semitic an
Negroid. Does not the Amerind
facial characteri
those two nations"
known mining engine
much struck wit
similarity between the
those of the Azte
Colorado and New Mexico
strange coincidence i
of the arrastre stone,
were traced between th
miners in South Afric
pre-Columbian miners
America."

t of the Leg

practice of climbi
streets, and thus deve
increasing their muscles
sections inevitably ecc
to Subiaco. The to
the sides of a steep h
rapidly from the middle
The hill is crowned
castle. Many of the stree
and most of
as coal chu
in Subiaco and
you the continual pass
of all sorts and conditions
ard, to descend
to climb them.
wonder that the typical
finely developed.
affected by artists desir
for pictures of Samson
Harper's Magazine.

mateur Farme

for my family
them all.
chained to cotton b
turned to fall
my chickens
schoolhouse you
was high or
I see me through
crop one. I'd
the placid pig at
the chanticleer
day
turkey gobbler
the way.
self, I would;
I'd slight
crops and
if to a single
my soul to mirth
Texas land gr
earth!"
—Houston P

LIGHT.

The night has a thousand eyes,
And one day but one;
The light of the bright world dies
When the lying sun.

The night has a thousand eyes,
And one heart but one;
The light of a whole life dies
When love is done.

—Francis W. Bourdillon.

The Doctor's Reward.

[illegible] being a district of scatter-
[illegible] and its youngsters all indulg-
[illegible] at once, Dr. Worth had
[illegible] day's work. Early to bed,
he had just fallen asleep when the
[illegible] tinkled through his dreams.
[illegible] engine horse awakened by a
[illegible] the doctor sprang into har-
[illegible] candle in hand, darted

[illegible] into the empty darkness at
[illegible] front door, his thought
was that a naughty boy had rung his
[illegible] and hidden, but as he started in
pursuit he stumbled over some obsta-
[illegible] doorstep. He bent low,
[illegible] his candle down in front of
him. There stood a large basket with
ragged holes in its side and a patch-
work quilt tied over its top. The bas-
[illegible] creaked and he heard a long-
drawn sigh. Then he spied a scrib-
bled paper fastened to the quilt.

"Dear doctor," he read, his forehead
gathering a puzzled frown, "McGin-
[illegible] the hole wirld to me, but tomorer
[illegible] going to move way off on the
farm and I can't take him long. I no
[illegible] you good becaws you was
[illegible] me when I was sick. plees
[illegible] McGinty a hole fot and he'll love
you back."

A smile twitched the doctor's
mouth, but the next instant his kind
face flushed. Who was this inhuman
mother who would not be bothered
with a baby on a journey? Unknot-
ting the rope and pulling aside the quilt
he eagerly peered down at the
sleeping baby—an ugly, scrubby, yel-
low puppy!

The doctor gasped. And he laughed
aloud that the sleeping baby awoke
with a squeaky bark.

Now, Dr. Worth likes dogs, "in their
place," their place being, in his opin-
ion, a yard with a barn to sleep in—
[illegible] he lived in rooms over his of-
fice and put his horse up at a livery
stable he had no use for a dog.

Dr. Worth gently dropped the dog
[illegible] basket, shoving it into a cor-
ner of the hall. "Of course," he said
aloud, "you may stay until morning,
[illegible] night."

"Come back! Come back!" yelped
[illegible] after the vanishing doctor.

"It will soon tire," smiled Dr.
Worth, hurrying to bed while the
yelps grew into howls.

But McGinty did not tire. The doc-
tor tossed and fumed; the doctor
[illegible] shouted threats over the
banisters. All to no purpose. At last
he had an inspiration. Perhaps his
[illegible] baby was hungry. Donning
[illegible] and slippers, armed with a
candle and a cracker jar, he de-
[illegible]

"Poor puppy!" he murmured in an
[illegible] tone, as McGinty ravenous-
[illegible] his offering. "Now he'll
go gladly to sleep."

The doctor again retired. Howls
louder than before burst upon
[illegible] silence of the night.

"Miserable beast!" yelled Dr.
[illegible], dashing down two steps at a
time. "I'd just like to thrash you!"

His face crimson, the doctor panted
[illegible] the big basket in both arms,
[illegible] bobbing up and down in

"I wouldn't have believed my best
friend could be told me I'd let a dog
[illegible] my room!" The doctor vi-
[illegible] the basket under the

[illegible] resigned for five minutes, then
[illegible] decided that he did not like
[illegible] dark under the bed any bet-
[illegible] down in the hall, and as the
[illegible] doleful howl, the most blood-
[illegible] howl and [illegible] him spring out of

[illegible] the doctor finally went to
the wee hours of the morn-
[illegible] yellow head lay on the
beside him.

Following day the doctor dili-
[illegible] sought a home for his doorstep
[illegible] although he waxed more and
eloquent in his description of
[illegible] cunningest puppy that
ever saw," he found the dog may
hopelessly overstocked. And
he got back to his lonely apart-
McGinty's enthusiastic wel-
[illegible] caused him so that he impuls-
ively decided to keep the youngster
[illegible] that evening his deter-
[illegible] was shaken by a series of
[illegible] from his neighbors who com-
plained against "a pack of howling
[illegible] up in the building that

[illegible] only one chance for you,
sighed the doctor. "Folks
[illegible] you as a gift, but if a
dog is thrust upon them
not let him starve. I'll drop
in front of some hospitable farm

When the doctor started out the
next morning, a scrubby yellow pup-
py on the buggy seat beside him;
the doctor returned in the even-
ing the puppy was still there. The
secret of Dr. Worth's failure to drop
the dog was not confided to the out-
side world—it lay hidden deep in
the dog's wistful eyes.

After that, in sunshine and storm, McGinty accompanied the doctor on his rounds. While in the village he always sat, dignity personified, on the buggy seat, but when the open fields were reached, he would "run out and play," as the doctor called it, frisking at the mare's side, chasing butterflies, barking at squirrels. Soon he became the pet of the county, children watching at the windows to give him a treasured bone, while an old lady patient made him an "overcoat" for cold weather, and the shoemaker's standing joke was the promise of top boots for Christmas.

But McGinty's general popularity was nothing compared with the growing intimacy between him and the doctor who believed in keeping dogs in their place. The last thing every night the two frolicked together and every morning a "circus" in bed preceded the doctor's shaving.

So the request of the child who had confided McGinty to the doctor's doorstep was granted. "The deef doctor" loved McGinty "a hole lot."

A week of drenching rain had made the roads almost impassable. One evening while the doctor and McGinty were romping together the telephone rang. It was a message from the Willows, five miles away, summoning the doctor.

"Of course, I'll have to go, McGinty," grumbled Dr. Worth, hurrying into his storm coat, "but the night's not fit for a dog to be out."

McGinty, who had understood perfectly the moment the telephone rang that there was a call for the doctor, excitedly pawed that gentleman's heels.

"No use teasing, old fellow. If I were going to drive you could lie under the buggy robe, but the wheels were nearly stalled this afternoon, so I must ride. The doctor patted the shaggy yellow head, ran downstairs and sneaked out a side door through his dark consulting room.

The night proved worse than the doctor's fears, but his faithful mare wallowed through mud without a whinny. The village left a mile behind, they had just turned by the Heath farm when the doctor heard a panting sound close to the ground. He swung his lantern to the right. A small object was making frantic efforts to trot by the horse's side. What dog could it be following him a night like this? It must be one of the Willow dogs—McGinty was alseep on the bed at home.

The mare suddenly lurched forward. In spite of her carefulness she floundered into a deep hole. Struggling to regain her foothold, she slipped upon the oozing mud, sliding down a low embankment. Now panic-stricken beyond the control of the doctor's calming voice, she reared and plunged, and finally made the road again by so wild a leap that Dr. Worth was thrown, his head striking a stone as he fell.

The doctor awoke to hear a dog's pitiful whine.

"McGinty!" he called, bewildered at the pain in his leg and arm. "McGinty!"

There was a glad bark, and a small tongue licked his chin, cheek and forehead. Then the doctor remembered the accident and understood everything—except the mystery of McGinty's appearance on the Willows' road.

"I'm in a bad fix, old fellow," groaned the doctor, trying in vain to rise. "It will be certain death if I have to lie here till morning.

The doctor closed his eyes and drifted into unconsciousness again, until he was aroused by a shower of drenching rain.

"McGinty!" he murmured.

This time there was no answering bark.

"McGinty!" The doctor's weak voice trembled, for—deserted by even his dog. But what was that eerie sound in the distance? A wail; a cry of distress; a prolonged howl—such a howl as the doctor had not heard since the night he had adopted a doorstep baby.

The doctor opened his eyes. Could that flash down the road be lightning? No, the flashes were too close to the ground. It was a light from a lantern—from two, three lanterns hurrying in his direction.

Mustering all his strength, the doctor halloed.

The men sent back a cheer and hastened their steps, a little shadow darting far in front of them.

"McGinty!" cried the doctor, joyfully.

McGinty whirled about on his hind legs, while a series of excited barks told as plainly as any dog could speak just what he had done—how he had suddenly remembered the Heath farm (where delicious cookies were always given him)—how he had run there as fast as four little legs would carry him—how he had howled and scratched at the door until the men came out and recognized him; and how finally he had led them down the Willows' road to his poor, helpless master.—Washington Star.

PRIZES AWARDED AND OFFERED.

Encouragement for Invention and Useful Study.

The prizes having the largest money value of which the world has any knowledge are those provided by the will of Nobel, the inventor of dynamite. Three are for scientific research and invention and two for other kinds of achievement. All are bestowed annually, and each amounts to a trifle less than $40,000. It is an interesting question how much good they do, for they are not given with any idea of stimulating competition, in fact, a man who wants to get one hurts his chances by seeking it. On the other hand, the world undoubtedly derives great benefit from the award of much smaller sums of money, which are offered by special societies with the distinct understanding that they are to be competed for. Industrial and other guilds in Europe have often adopted these means to secure such discoveries as the best method of making matches without phosporus. There are a few prizes of that class.

German papers report that the Lombardy Institute of Science, Literature and Arts has distributed the scientific prizes for 1904, and has announced new themes for 1905. A gold medal for industries, which is only given once in three years, was awarded to Vermot & Reyna for wagon springs and wagon axles. The Cagnola prizes for essays with reference to the velocity of cathode rays, for a steering apparatus for airships, and for an investigation to prevent counterfeiting or forgeries, had to remain undistributed as well as various other prizes. An award was made to Dr. Ceni for a cure for the corn disease (pellagra). For an essay on miasms and infection the noted physiologist Negri received the full prize and a gold medal.

The Brambilla industrial prizes were strongly competed for, and three first and four second prizes were awarded. These Brambilla prizes are only given to further and encourage the industries of Lombardy. A prize was also given for an essay on the division of the mental activity of the brain.

Among the themes for the next year are researches into the following subjects: Certain rock formations of the Apennines; modern psychiatry; phenomena of catalysis; modern knowledge of neurology; centres of vision of the higher animals.

Unawarded for a long time, and therefore still on the list is the special prize by Commena for the discoverer of hydrophobia poison. Dr. Henri de Rothschild has given two prizes to the Scientific Society for Nutrition Hygiene of Paris, $1,000 and $600, respectively, for the best treatises on the most rational nutrition of man. The essays, written in French, must be handed in before December 30, 1905. The award of the prizes will take place next year.

STORIES ABOUT EAGLES.

A Battle With a Stag—Knocking a Sheep Over a Precipice.

Some years ago Sir Charles Mordaunt witnessed in Scotland a strange battle between an eagle and a stag, which completely dispels any theory that the ornithologists may put forward as to eagles not attacking large animals. The bird singled out from a herd one particular buck, which it succeeded in driving from the rest. It struck the animal repeatedly with its powerful wings, knocked it down and finally killed it. Baron Schroeder witnessed a still more remarkable spectacle. An eagle attacked a fawn which was one of a herd in the highlands. The cries of the litle one were answered by its dam, which sprang upon the eagle and struck it repeatedly with its forefeet. Fawn, deer and eagle rolled headlong down a declivity, and the bird was dislodged from its hold and the fawn rescued. But Sir Kenneth Mackenzie knows a more thrilling story than either of these, for, according to report, an eagle was rent in twain during a battle in his forest in Gairlock. Fixing his talons in the quarters of a roe, the bird was dashed against a tree, to a branch of which it endeavored to hold to stay the flight of its captive. The bird was halved in an instant.

Many traditions are extant as to eagles having carried off and devoured children. In the north of England the legend is perpetuated by the name of many an inn, the sign "The Eagle and the Child" being common. The most recent case bearing close scrutiny appears to be one which occurred in South Africa. A Boer farmer, living on the veldt just beyond Barberton, whose stock had been harried by eagles, lay in ambush for the aerial robbers, and saw one of them descend and carry off the five-year-old child of one of his Kaffir servants. He shot the bird, which, with the child still clutched in its grip, fell into a thorn bush. The bird was dead when picked up, but the babe was little hurt. The eagle measured nine feet from tip to tip of the wings. Other stories are told to a similar end, but appear less credible than this one.

Two eagles will stalk a covert in concert. While one conceals itself the other beats about the bushes with a great screaming, driving out its quarry for the hidden eagle to sweep down and make an end of it. An even more insiduous method has been observed, when an eagle, detecting a sheep on the edge of a precipice, flew at it screaming shrilly, and with forceful beat of wing hurled it into the valley below, where it could devour it at its leisure. There is good reason for believing, after all, the ancient legend as to the manner in which Aeschylus, the Greek poet, met his death. It is said that an eagle dropped a turtle on his bald head. Algerian travellers are familiar with the sight of eagles carrying turtles and tortoises to a height and dropping them upon rocks to break the creatures' shells and render the flesh accessible.—The Scotsman.

Marshal Van Worley has gone into a new business, viz., the shipping of cats out of Titusville.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—The fancy blouse is always in demand and each new one is certain to find a place. Illustrated below is

an exceedingly attractive model, which is adapted both to the costume and to the odd waist and which is susceptible of variations, which make it practically two in one. As illustrated it is made high at the neck, with long sleeves, but it can be made with slightly open square neck and elbow sleeves, as shown in the small view, so becoming adapted to evening wear. All the pretty soft muslins of the season that shirr with such success are appropriate, the design being suited to silk, to light weight wool, to net and to lace, but in the case of the illustration it is made of fancy louisine, trimmed with tucking of plain silk and banding of lace edged with narrower bands of silk and held by ornamental buttons.

The waist is made over a smoothly fitted foundation, which serves to keep the shirrings in place and itself consists of fronts and back. The lining is closed at the centre front the waist invisibly at the left, the closing being effectually concealed by the fulness. The lines of the back are peculiarly desirable, the tucks being stitched with corticelli silk, from shoulder to waist line, so giving tapering lines to the figure, while the front is soft and full, blousing becomingly over the wide belt. The sleeves are among the very latest and are shirred lengthwise at the centre, from the shoulders to the upper edges of the cuffs, and are cut off at that point and finished with the frills when made short.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-fourth yards twenty-one, four and one-half yards twenty-seven or three and one-eighth yards forty four inches wide, with seven-eighth yard eighteen inches wide, to trim as illustrated.

Shirt Waist Called "Buster Brown."

The blouse that can be worn either over or under the skirt makes one of the latest decrees of fashion and is adapted to many uses. This one includes wide tucks at the shoulders, and allows a choice of the rolled over or plain collar and cuffs. In the case of the model the material is white Madras, but all those that are in vogue for separate waists and shirt waist dresses are correct. The double box pleat effect at the front, given by the narrow tucks, is a feature, and the lines produced by the wide tucks are peculiarly desirable.

The waist is made with fronts and back and includes sleeves that are full at both shoulders and wrists. At the waist is a shaped belt with pointed ends.

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one, three and one-half yards twenty-

seven or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

The Shoes.

About the only part of the costume that does not have to match is the shoes. Colored kid is not yet fashionable, although the colored pat is an old story. The new models in shoes are rather odd, and women with extra high insteps will find some difficulty in being suited. The vamps of the new shoes seem to be extraordinarily long. Extension soles are seen on many walking shoes, and the swing sole, which came in a year ago, is on hand again, very much exaggerated.

Making Skirts.

Several hints regarding the making of skirts were announced by a competent authority at a recent dressmakers' convention. This authority gives the following advice: "Make your skirt of anything, no matter what. Cut it off so that it clears the street, but don't make it too short. Now trim it with ruffles to make it look dressy. You will have a handsome skirt no matter what your material may be, taffeta, foulard, Japanese silk, voile or canvas."

QUEER TERMS OF SAILORS.

Language of the Sea Contains Many Familiar Words.

The timeworn growl of the disgruntled bluejacket, "Why did I ever sell my farm and go to sea?" shows the trend of the sailor's mind toward the peaceful occupation of his rustic brother, and may account for applying terms agricultural to things nautical.

The casual visitor to a warship is always mystified by seeing what appears to be a bale of hay in the fore hold, and his curiosity is not abated when told that it goes to feed the "jackasses," kept, appropriately, in the "manger." His shrunked credulity resumes normal dimensions when it is explained that "jackasses" are canvas bags filled with oakum, which are forced into the hawse pipes to prevent water from entering at sea.

Neither is a "Flemish horse" a rare breed of equine, nor a "bridle port" a place for hitching him; the former is a footrope for men to stand upon when furling sail, and the latter is an air port in the bows through which towing hawsers used to be led. The "saddle" of the bowsprit completes the riding outfit of the ship.

The menagerie of a man-o'-war contains a "cat" and "fish," both of which are used to "weigh" the anchor; "catheads," where the lookout of sailing ships stands his watch; "wildcats," which, with "whelps," hold the chain on the capstan, and the "bees of the bowsprit." On some days it is possible to find a "catspaw"—a sudden puff of wind—and a landlubber can easily "catch a crab" in pulling a boat; indeed, it is hard to let one go without unshipping the oar.

"Dog watches" are of nightly occurrence between 4 and 8 o'clock, when the usual four-hour watch is split into two parts. The dog watches are supposed to get their name from the fact that they are "cur-tailed," and not because the dog star, Sirius, keeps those hours.

When the gunner orders his mates to "clean the dashpot," he is not using polite profanity, but directing the cleaning of a part of the gun recoil cylinder. The "plow" of a Gatling gun may assist in turning the "sod" for the enemy, but not in a literal sense. Nor do the "telltales" of the engine room give it away; instead they peacefully record the revolutions of the screws.

The propellers are usually on a "strut," but it is not the vulgar parlance for saying they are angry; the strut is the steel arm that holds them in position. Ship's masts, like men, have "partners," which though wooden, strengthen them and make them firm. These are "payed" with pitch. Awnings have "backbones," "strongbacks," a "shark's mouth," "dogs ears" and "earrings."

The "trimming tanks" are huge compartments for holding sea water which may be let in to change the trim or inclination of the ship, due to the fact that the coal may have been used from only one side, giving the ship a "list."

A queer commodity in the engineers' storeroom is "joofa," a kind of Japanese sea cucumber, used for a filter in the boilers. Ground glass is also carried to grind valve seats and bearings. The wardroom "country" is the space around officers' quarters. The "hammock nettings" are no more an affair of thread mesh than is the "main sheet" a part of the sail; the former being stowage space for the crew's hammocks when not in use, and the latter a rope made fast to a clew, or corner of the sail. Even anchors have "shanks," "rings," "crowns," "arms" and "flukes."—Detroit Tribune.

Herodotus on Mosquitoes.

The discovery of Sir H. Arthur Blake that the transmission of malaria is recognized in Sanskrit literature recalls the following passage in Herodotus: "The contrivances which they use against gnats, wherewith the country swarms, are the following: "In the parts of Egypt above the marshes the inhabitants pass the night upon lofty towers, which are of great service, as the gnats are unable to fly to any height on account of the winds. In the marsh country, where there are no towers, each man possesses a net instead. By day it serves him to catch fish, while at night he spreads it over his bed in which he is to rest, and creeping in, goes to sleep underneath. The gnats, which if he rolls himself up in his dress or in a piece of muslin, are sure to bite through the covering, do not so much as attempt to pass the net." (Rawlinson's Herodotus, Vol. II., page 154.)—Lancet.

The English Servant.

The English servant requires to be studied. The world's other servants are mere amateurs, the English servant has a trade. As an American I proceeded to treat mine a l' Americaine, and I made my first blunder. A sensible American is, if not friends with her servants, at least friendly. The English woman, if she is sensible, presents to her servants a surface of perfect indifference, and then she has peace, for the English servant despises a considerate and kindly mistress as not knowing her place. The most difficult thing for a stranger to learn is that impalpable line between the different servants' duties. If one does not enumerate what one expects of them when they are hired, afterward it is too late. They have, however, a rough sense of honor, and they generally do what they agree to.—Harper's Bazar.

Pretty Custom of Japanese.

At the birth of a Japanese baby a tree is planted, which must remain untouched until the marriage day of the child. Then the tree is cut down and a skilled cabinet maker transforms the wood into furniture, which is considered by the young couple as the most beautiful of all the ornaments of the house.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
THE UNION And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
THE UNION And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe Democrat	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

PERSONAL.

While in the height of enjoying the national anniversary, the news came that fire had destroyed the house at Clanton where I had lived almost four years. On reaching Clanton I found that of all my personal belongings I had left only the clothes on my back everything having been swept away by fire. While my monetary loss is considerable, yet there were many things dear to me from past years which money can not replace. Having had confidence in my ability to take care of my belongings in case of fire, I didn't carry any insurance, and being like many other men connected with newspaper work (which enriches a very few) in extremely moderate circumstances I am compelled to earnestly request all of my subscribers who are behind in their payments to make an effort and send me in what is due, so that I may be enabled to get me "something to wear," as my entire wardrobe is on my back at the present writing. "He that giveth quickly giveth twice." Respectfully,

WALLACE C. EDLER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Some letters have been destroyed and some have to lay over for next week. Our readers must pardon the shortcomings this week. We just can't help it under the circumstances

FOURTH OF JULY.

There were three celebrations of the "natal day of the nation" in Chilton county, viz.: at Thorsby, Wadsworth's Mill and Clanton. We went to Thorsby, and so can only speak of what we saw, but the reports from Clanton and Wadsworth's Mill all say that they had a good time at both places. At Thorsby there was a large assemblage. About 11 a. m. the procession formed at the Thorsby Inn, and led by the Thorsby Brass Band and a carriage containing the orator of the day, Hon. John T. Blakemore, of Birmingham, with Hon. Tipton Mullins and W. M. Wilson, of Clanton, marched to the grounds. After several selections by the band and "The Red, White and Blue" by the Thorsby quartet, Miss Winslow readl the Declaration of Independence. Hon. Tipton Mullins made a very pleasing speech about the "day we celebrate," in the course of which he made mention of President Roosevelt, extolling him very highly as an "American of Americans, one of the most truly representative Americans that ever occupied the presidential chair, and a man for whom he had the most profound respect." The quartet then sang "Dixie" in admirable style, after which the orator of the day, Hon. John T. Blakemore, of Birmingham, gave the gathered hundreds a most inspiring address covering a vast range from ancient Greece to modern America, but laying especial emphasis on a still "Greater United States, Greater Alabama," and last, but not least, "a Greater Birmingham." The quartet then gave "America," the audience joining in, and then adjourned for dinner when the barbecued meats and other good things were enjoyed. The afternoon was to be devoted to games of different kinds, which we did not see, as a telephone message from Clanton called us home to find that the "fire fiend" had devoured our "Lares and Penates."

READ THIS.

Read the card from the Girls' Industrial school at Montevallo and send your girls there and fit them for making their own way in life, if circumstances should compel them to find for themselves. A fine president and faculty. Everything calculated to benefit the girls.

CEDAR GROVE.

Children's day at Cedar Grove was a grand success. There were present and addressed the gathering Judge L. H. Reynolds, Revs. J. E. Champion, Joe Gibson, L. B. Pounds, R. A. Rasco and J. R. Williams. Miss Mary Carr Gibson, of Verbena, the secretary of the Chilton County Sunday School Union, was down for an address, but instead gave her hearers a recitation, entitled "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," and it was a treat to the audience. Prof. John Gore led the singing, and Mrs. Gore presided at the organ. The dinner was very good, and far more than the large crowd present could dispose of. The following is the program as rendered, and needless to say the children all did their level best: Opening song, scripture reading and prayer by the school; welcome address, Arthur Eiland; "Trees," Dewey Collins; "Leaves of Healing," Mandie Childress; "The Peace Branch," Meadie Hayes and Alvia Mims; "Peace on Earth," Roberta Collins; "The City of Light," Jimmie Scott; "What of the Night?" Mamie Collins; "Thy Kingdom Come" (a reading), Alma Childress; "Three Little Workers," Willie Scott, Snodoun Hayes and Marshal Price; exercise, Gertrude Collins; "A Plea for Sowers," Emma Childress; "When I am a Man," Lawrence Hayes; "Suffer the Little Children," Simpson Collins; "The Tree of Life," Minnie Scott; "O, Tell to the Children," Annie Eilands; "The Great Physician," Minnie Scott, Alma Childress, Roberta Collins, Alma Mims and Meadie Hayes; "Changing His Views," Ollie Mims and Edgar Collins. Every one connected with the school worked, from Superintendent John Hayes on through the line, and especially the committee on ice cream and lemonade. In the words of the closing song, "God be with us till we meet again."

RURAL ROUTES.

The following letter from Congressman Bowie should be of interest to all. Now go to work and get up a "route" if you haven't one already:

Anniston, Ala., July 1, 1905.

Editor Union, Clanton, Ala.:

The department at last is catching up with its rural free delivery work, and petitions are now being examined within sixty to ninety days from the time they are filed, whereas formerly it took from six to twelve months. If the routes are favorably acted upon at all the government usually establishes them within about sixty days after the receipt of the report, so that final action can be expected in ordinary cases within six months from the filing of the petition.

We have nearly ninety routes already established in this district, but there is considerable territory yet unsupplied with this service. It pays the carrier a salary of $60 per month for routes twenty-four miles or over in length, and in the same proportion for shorter routes.

The requirements for the establishment of the routes are simple, and blanks and all necessary information will be furnished by me cheerfully on request.

I am very anxious to extend this service over all available territory in my district, and any one interested can get all desired information. The service wherever established is giving great satisfaction, and has resulted in decided benefit to those communities which have forwarded their petitions and secured favorable action.

Very respectfully,

SYDNEY J. BOWIE.

POPLAR SPRINGS.

Editor Union:

Our community is doing nicely and our S. S. is getting along nicely and everybody is taking an interest in it. Our pastor, Rev. J. L. Hand, gave us an excellent talk on "What is Sunday School, and What Has it Done for Our County and Children?" The subject was treated with great ability and the people seemed to enjoy the talk much. We heartily invite every one to visit our S. S. and we'll be glad to have our visitors talk to us on various subjects. Crops are looking well, for the season, and people are laying by fast and praying for rain. Well, Mr. Editor, we'd be glad if you would pay us a visit and cut a watermelon and look at the crops. Your friend and subscriber,

W. O. RICH.
S. S. Supt.

CONCORD.

Our S. S. is progressing nicely and looking forward to the Children's Day on the banks of the Coosa. Well, we had a 4th of July with plenty of iced lemonade and other goods things. This was at the home of J. D. Wyatt. Present, his family and the families of J. J. Maddox and W. S. Adams. Every one enjoyed themselves fine. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cleckler went to Wadsworth's mill. J. J. M.

COLLINS CHAPEL.

Editor Union:

I want to say a few words about the way our Alliance Committee have treated we folks who elected them and paid them to work for us. You see how they have done. They went to work for the big man, and we poor little farmers can come in and take what is left. But, we are going to build us a plant at Thorsby just the same and we farmers will patronize it and get our fertilizer cheap—that is what we want.

A FARMER.

BEAT ONE.

Editor Union:

As to the stock law question, I want to say this: When God made the world he made it just right; what man don't enclose to raise his food on is for the stock to roam over. I can't see how a Christian can vote for stock law. Respectfully,

"HILL BILLIE."

RANDOLPH.

Tomorrow is the 4th of July. Some are going fishing, some will go to other places and some will rest. We welcome July with its melons, roasting ears, etc. Mr. Thomas Gentry, an old time Chiltonian, a populist of the right ring, now of Active, was a welcome visitor last week. Harvey Nix, Grover Cleveland, Harry Macmillan and T. I. Ward attended church service at Mars Hill Sunday. Among our visitors last week we were pleased to meet Commissioner Glasscock, Tax Collector Hubbard, F. J. Fitts, Y. O. Freeman and W. R. Latham. Miss Emma Hubbard, one of Macedonia's charming young ladies, spent a day in town last week. Miss Bell Waldrup was in town Thursday. Your correspondent was present at Mars Hill Sunday at the Children's Day exercises. There was at least 1,000 people present. The music was fine, conducted by such leaders as James Franklin, J. F. Lowery, G. W. Gothard and T. Cofer. The dinner was bountiful, order good. The programme was well carried out. Just before noon Judge Reynolds was introduced and for a short while addressed the vast concourse of people on the training of children and the importance of thorough preparation for life's duties. The judge was among his friends and was in a happy vein and made a splendid speech, which was liberally cheered. The judge publicly stated he never attended before a children's day exercises that was better than Mars Hill. Abundant success to the Union, the people's paper. Subscribe for it and get the news.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

MARS HILL.

Editor Union:

Crops are looking well since the rain, and we've got the best of General Green. We're glad to see whippoorwill express himself so freely, though we think he is a little extreme on the hog question. How can you expect a man that works on the railroad to know about law suits in the county? If any one of your readers have a remedy for stifled horses, we wish you would print it, and it would be greatly appreciated. Our children's day was a grand success from start to finish, there being the largest crowd of people present that was ever here at one time. Among our finest speakers were Misses Levy Cofer, Bettie Gothard, Leila Langston and Eunice Scott; Messrs. Martin Langston, Toney Cofer Jackson Scott and Columbus Scott. A recitation entitled "Christ is Risen," spoken by 16 girls, was about perfect. The children's exercises were in the morning, except five which were given in the afternoon. Judge Reynolds gave an interesting talk and we're glad to have him with us. Rev. J. H. Thomas' address was appreciated very much. Plenty of dinner and a lot left over. In the afternoon a song service was held, led by Messrs. E. J. Scott, James Franklin and E. G. Cofer. Miss Addie Horsley and Toney Cofer and J. D. Scott presided at the organ. Everybody went home seemingly having had a very happy day.

DAD'S PLOW BOY.

THE CHILTON COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Chilton Co. S. S. Association will be held at Maplesville, July 22 and 23, 1905. The basis of representation is: All ministers of the gospel, the superintendent and 3 delegates from each Sunday school in the county. It is earnestly desired that ALL the superintendents will announce this convention in their Sunday schools, see that delegates are elected and urge them to be present. The convention promises to be the most successful ever held during the ten years existence of the association. Several officers of the State S. S. Association will be present and men prominent in all county affairs will be in Maplesville to add their interest and enthusiasm to the S. S. movement in Chilton county.

MARY CARR GIBSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

ATTENTION, ALLIANCE MEN!

Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Rocky Mount Alliance on Wednesday and Thursday, July 19, and 20, 1905. Business of great importance will come before the Alliance.

ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Sec'y C. C. F. A.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

George H. Goebel, a socialist speaker of national reputation, will make an address on "Socialism" at Thorsby, July 14, '05, at 7:30 p. m. Everybody welcome. tf

RUNAWAY MINOR.

All persons are hereby forbidden to harbor, employ or in any wise give aid or assistance to John Jackson, a minor son of the undersigned under penalty of the law.

E. F. JACKSON,
7 3 05 tf Clanton, Ala.

MOTHER GOOSE REVISED.

There was a young woman who lived in a shoe,
The size of aforesaid was known to be two;
There was a young fellow who tied up the lace,
His heart beating wildly and red in the face.
There was an old Pater who lived in a shoe
In fact, to be truthful, resided in two.
The young fellow called and departed in haste,
The maiden was tearful and life was a waste.
There was a young person, Dan Cupid by name,
Who never was bootless, regardless what came;
Just how 'twas accomplished will never be known,
But soon, it is whispered, old shoes will be thrown.

—New York Evening Mail.

JUST FOR FUN

"I hear the cashier of your bank is very musical." "Try working off a false note on him and you'll think so."—Judge.

"No, I wouldn't join that club. It's too full of stupid idiots." "You're mistaken. There's always room for one more."—Philadelphia Press.

Cos Cob Con—Kind sir, I have no home. Cynical Citizen—You're lucky; I've got a home with four cosy corners and three mortgages.—Puck.

"Where did he get all his money? I thought he had some insignificant position." "Oh, my, no! He was a Pullman porter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I suppose those feasts given by Lucullus were the most expensive ever served." "Lucullus? What insurance company was he connected with?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Edythe—Divorce! Well, I never! What grounds can she possible have? Mae—The very best. A quarter-section in North Dakota and a three-acre plot at Newport.—Puck.

Fond Mother—Tommy, darling, this is your birthday. What would you like best? Tommy (after a moment's reflection)—I think I should enjoy seeing the baby spanked.—Pick-Me-Up.

Casey—D' yez think cigarette smokin' do be harmful t' the teeth? Corrigan—Oi do that; a young dude blew some cigarette smoke in me face yisterda' an Oi knocked out six av his.—Puck.

Excited New Reporter—Say, there was a man named Smith killed a bit ago down on Blank street! Cool City Editor—Well, don't get excited. There's plenty of Smiths left.—Baltimore American.

Askitt—Your friend Lambley is quite well off, isn't he? Knowitt—He was. Askitt—He was? Knowitt—Yes, but he didn't realize it until after he had taken a flyer in Wall street.—Chicago Daily News.

Smart Pastor—My congregation is made up mostly of fools. Parishioner—Ah! That explains it. Smart Pastor—Explains what? Parishioner—Your habit of addressing them as 'beloved brethren.—Cleveland Leader.

Upson—Carnegie is a conundrum, isn't he? Downs—Why so? Upson—he can't get rid of his money fast enough to suit himself, and yet he says he doesn't want any worthless dukes in his family.—Detroit Free Press.

The Parson—Wouldn't you like to have your wife come to see you occasionally? The Prisoner—Not on your life. The Parson—Why? The Prisoner—You evidently are not aware that I'm in for wife murder.—Chicago Daily News.

Mabel—Now, Mr. Sporty, supposing you were Paris, which of us three would you give the apple to? Mr. S. (thinking he sees a brilliant way out of a difficulty)—Well—you see—there is such a sameness about you all!—Punch.

"No man is a hero to his valet," said the quotationist. "No sensible one wants to be," replied the personage. "The average valet's idea of heroism is measured by the amount of money you are willing to part with in tips."—Washington Star.

An Excited Voice—Hello, hello, is this the city editor? Well, one of your men down here at this fire has fallen down the elevator shaft and is very badly hurt. Busy City Editor—Never mind. I'll send down another.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Do you think that a man's political influence depends on his ability as a public speaker?" "Not altogether," answered Senator Sorghum. "I have found that the speeches which sometimes counted for most were made in the strictest privacy."—Washington Star.

Foozle—Come, now, do you really enjoy a game of golf? Niblick—Of course not! what a question. But I do love to talk about a game when it is all over, just as a man likes to talk about a narrow escape from death or a long siege of rheumatism.—Boston Transcript.

Miss Pyne—Did you notice, Mr. Tacky, that up in Wisconsin they are going to tax the bachelors $10 a head? Mr. Tacky—Are they? Well, if they were trying any such law here I'd find a way to evade it mighty quick, I'll bet you! Miss Pyne—Oh, Mr. Tacky, this is so sudden.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Professor's Tact—Miss Gushleigh—I'm sure, professor, I'm immensely flattered that you should leave that learned crowd and come over and talk to poor little me. Professor Chumpleigh—Well, you see—er—the fact is, I'm tired of their clever talk and I thought I'd come and listen to you and rest my mind for a while.—Cleveland Leader.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,

FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

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Clanton. Alabama

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Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association
of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years **56-100 of 1 percent.**

Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

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Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.

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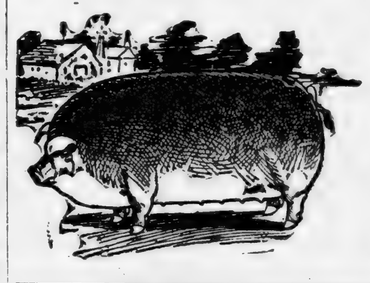

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Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
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Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth."
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whiteside.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Calloway.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

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MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor Sunday before the second Sunday; T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 667—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronemo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

G STORE, Cor. 2d Ave and 7th St.

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PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.

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Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

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Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 107—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Foreman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 594—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 651—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 466—Saturday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

[illegible] Lodge, No. 304— Second and [illegible] days.

Women of the World.

[illegible] Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

[illegible] Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs [illegible] invited. E. B. Langston, C. [illegible] Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

[illegible] Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and Fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to July 5, '05, 7,588.
Price same date, 10c.
Total receipts season 1903-'04, 6,648.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

Joseph Burnett and daughter, Miss Evie, were in Clanton Thursday.

J. H. Ray and wife and Mrs. M. J. Townsend were in town Thursday.

H. J. Dobbs was in Clanton Thursday.

Tom Miller and W. F. Teel were pleasant visitors Friday.

H. W. Varden and Manley Smith were in Clanton Friday.

J. J. Maddox was a welcome caller Friday.

W. H. Gillespie, J. N. Dennis and H. Z. Barnes were in Clanton Saturday.

Tom Collins, of Calera, spent Monday and Tuesday in Clanton.

The Misses Rosalie and Gertie May Moore returned Monday accompanied by Miss Georgia Thompson, of Prattville.

W. J. Patterson, wife and baby were in Clanton Monday.

M. A. Killgon was in town Friday.

P. J. Massey spent a few days here visiting home folks. Mr. Massey is in the L. and N. office at Andalusia.

E. B. Popwell and W. J. Williams were in Clanton Monday.

J. H. Middleton, of Birmingham, was here the forepart of this week visiting his parents.

Attorney A. C. Smith is entertaining his brother-in-law, Mr. Calloway, of Wetumpka, also his son.

R. G. Hall was in town Tuesday.

G. W. Williams, of Tyus, was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

J. J. Maddox and son, J. Dewey Maddox, were in town Wednesday.

A. H. Glasscock and J. L. Thomas, of Jemison, attended the Rural Carriers' Convention in Birmingham Tuesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

A. A. Tenley and Miss Sallie Hill. Andrew Gillard and Miss Bessie Hilger. Lawrence Peters and Miss Sophia Persons. R. A. Peters and Miss Sallie Edwards. G. W. Callahan and Miss Emma Ellison. F. J. Parker and Miss Myrtle Martin. Lewis Dennis and Miss Mattie Pearce. H. B. Robinson and Miss Fannie Belle Parrish. W. J. Bryant and Miss Ethel Stewart.

FIRE.

W. M. Wilson's house in Clanton was destroyed by fire about 1 p. m. July 4th. The house was a total loss, the flames when discovered having such headway that they could not be checked, and all that was saved from the flames was the furnishing in the front rooms. Miss Alpha Smitherman and Mrs. Wash Wilson were sitting on the front piazza at the time and did not know of the fire until warned by shouts from the street. Almost everybody was at the barbecue on the outskirts of town, and by the time the mass of people reached the scene the destruction was complete. Eye witnesses say the fire was tremendously hot, the house being built of heart lumber. The wind, which was from the west, aided by the many workers, kept the barn and stock safe. Mr. Wilson's loss is between $3,000 and $4,000 which is partially covered by insurance in the British-America Assurance Company to the amount of $1,800.

FREE BARBECUE.

There will be a free barbecue at Tyus on the line between Autauga and Chilton counties on July 22, 1905. Come everybody, and let's enjoy the day together.

Committee.
G. W. Williams.
T. J. Cox.
C. E. Boone.
J. H. Sturge.

tf

ROUND-UP FARMERS' INSTITUTE. FARMERS' SUMMER SCHOOL.

At Auburn, Ala., July 25 to August 2, 1905.

Experts will give lectures and practical demonstrations, 10 to 12 hours every day, on the following: Truck Gardening; Fruits; Fungus and Insect Diseases; Fertilizing, Culture, Varieties and Diseases of Cotton; Fertilizing and Cultivating Sugar Cane; Syrup Making and Syrup Selling; Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; Diseases of Live Stock; Principles of Breeding; Feeds and Feeding; Soils and Soil Improvement; Soil Improving Plants, Terracing; Rotation of Crops; Fertilizers, Commercial and Home-made; Hay Crops and Hay Making; Storage, Dairy and Live-Stock Barns and Houses; Farm Machinery and Farm Labor; Corn Judging, and many other real and interesting farm topics will be discussed.

Reduced rates on railroads. Three good meals and a bed for 50 cents per day. Auburn is high and healthy; good water and pure air.

Special Prizes: (1) $15 for the first best 10 ears of corn; $10 for the second best 10 ears of corn; $5 for the third best 10 ears of corn.

(2) $10 for the person who makes the best average in scoring live stock; $5 for second best; $3 for third best.

C. A. CARY,
tf. Director of Farmers' Institute.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

NOTICE!

There is $11,000.00 in the stock of Chilton Warehouse and Manufacturing Company in the treasury of the company, which the board of directors has authorized me to sell to the farmers of Chilton County, if they wish to invest with us. Other parties are desirous of taking this stock, but the farmers have the first choice. Please call on me at an early date for full particulars, etc.

L. H. Reynolds,
tf Secy-Treas.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

On Saturday, July 8, a meeting will be held at Thorsby to sign articles of incorporation and to perfect the organization of a Warehouse, Cotton Gin and Fertilizer Company, with headquarters at Thorsby. It is to be a company of the farmers and controned by the farmers, but others than farmers may subscribe for shares and hold stock.

The object of the company is to promote the interests of the farmers in storing and selling cotton seed and cotton, and to reduce the price of fertilizer to the farmers, and especially to the stockholders.

The capital stock will be $25,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $25 each. On each share subscribed for the shareholder will be required to pay $5 at the time of signing the articles of incorporation and probably $5 later when required by the board of directors. It is thought that not over $10 or possibly $15 per share need be paid in, unless the business should be extended in the future to other objects than those enumerated above.

Come to Thorsby and subscribe for at least one share of stock, and get your neighbor to do likewise. Be sure to be at the meeting. Ten o'clock Saturday, June 8.

J. BICE,
G. H. GERALD,
P. K. VILLADSEN,
tf Committee.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Commissioner's Court,
June Term, 1905.

By order of the court of County Commissioners, notice is hereby given that the book of assessment of taxes for Chilton county for the year 1905 has been prepared and is now on file in this office ready for inspection, and that the Court of County Commissioners will be in session on Monday, the 10th day of July, 1905, at the court house in Clanton for the purpose of examining said book and the Tax Assessors returns, and correcting any errors that may be found therein.

This June 14, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.

6-15-05 tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

NOTICE!

The black Jack "Jim" known as the Davis Jack will stand this season, commencing March 27th and 28th at John Jones' sawmill, beat 10, and every two weeks at the same place during the season. Remainder of time at my place.

J. M. WILLIS,
Clanton, R. F. D. No 1.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

Notice, No. 26601.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 19, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on July 7, 1905, viz.: William L. Burnett, Homestead entry, No. 33807, for the N 1-2 of Ne 1-4, N 1-2 of Nw 1-4, Section 6, Tp. 23n R 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Moses Brewer, Richard M. Porter, James L. Burnett, Charles H. Lowery, all of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

5-25-04 6t

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf. T. M. Driver.

DANISH CADETS DROWNED

Training Schooner, the Georg-Stage, Sunk by British Steamship.

HIT WHILE NEAR COPENHAGEN

Seventy-nine Boys Aboard — Fifty-seven Rescued and Twenty-two Drowned — Steamship Said to Have Changed Its Course Without Warning — Schooner Formerly Was Merchant Vessel.

Copenhagen, Denmark. — A serious disaster occurred at night near here, when the Danish cadet trading schooner, Georg-Stage, was sunk by the British steamship Ancona. The Georg-Stage sank in one and one-half minutes. Twenty-two cadets were drowned and fifty-seven rescued.

The boys were all in their bunks at the time of the disaster. The night was overcast, but it was not so dark that objects could not be seen at some distance.

The Ancona was considerably damaged along her water line.

First Officer Myhre was in command of the Georg-Stage and saw the Ancona approaching. He is certain the steamer changed her course without warning, or there would have been no collision.

The Ancona's bow struck the training ship's side and crashed into it seven feet, bringing down the Georg-Stage's masts and rigging.

The wreckage so choked the gangways that many of the cadets could not gain the decks and, trapped below, were drowned.

Those boys who were not imprisoned by wreckage jumped on board the Ancona and helped to get out her lifeboats.

Myhre jumped overboard and helped to save many cadets.

The Copenhagen port authorities have placed an embargo on the Ancona, which will remain here until the collision is inquired into.

The Georg-Stage was a schooner, 206 tons register, 103 feet long. She was a training vessel for the mercantile marine and was owned by a private firm of Copenhagen.

STOP BETTING AT DELMAR.

Sheriff and Deputies Occupy Ring and Make One Arrest.

St. Louis, Mo.—Owing to the action of county officers in arresting Charles Cella, a member of the Central Turf Association, during the first race at Delmar, there were no official odds on the last five races, and the only bets made were between individuals.

For the first time since the anti-betting law went into effect on June 17 the betting ring was deserted by the members of the Central Turf Association, who are behind the plan to make bets on the races in a manner not contrary to the law.

Sheriff Harpel, of St. Louis County, accompanied by several deputies, took possession of the betting ring just before the horses went to the post in the first race, but only the one arrest was made. Cella was later held under $1000 bond to answer a charge of violating the anti-betting law.

Governor Folk, in an interview earlier in the day, had declared that either the Missouri National Guard or the St. Louis Police Department would be directed within the next twenty-four hours to raid the bookmakers at Delmar race track.

The Governor has discovered that Section 14 of the St. Louis charter gives the city of St. Louis the same powers in the county as in the city.

TRAIN SMASHES LOADED CAR.

Two Dead, Ten Injured in Baltimore Grade-Crossing Accident.

Baltimore, Md.—Two persons were killed almost instantly and others were injured as the result of a collision between a loaded trolley car and a freight train at a grade crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 11 o'clock at night. Laura Scarborough, a negro woman, thirty-five years old, was killed instantly, and Mrs. Sarah Cromwell died in a hospital of her injuries. The others injured were Mrs. Mary Kirchenberg, Edward Ulrich, Francis S. Skirvan, Oliver Price, Mary Kasel, Thomas E. Mason, George Drescher, Charles Brebeck, Sarah Jones, Oliver Cromwell and George S. Mann.

The accident is the third since the Riverview resort was opened for the season. The trolley track is crossed several times by tracks of both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads. The trolley car had thirty-eight passengers aboard. It had nearly crossed the track when the last box car on the freight train backed into it and overturned the trolley car. Lights went out, and a panic ensued. Most of the victims were pinned under the trolley car, and it was some time before they were extricated.

CANAL CHIEF WALLACE OUT.

Engineer Resigns Under Pressure From the President.

New York City.—J. F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, at a salary of $30,000 a year, has resigned his position under pressure from President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft.

Cruiser Charleston Ready.

The protected cruiser Charleston, which was to have its speed trials, reached Provincetown, Mass.

Arrested as Kidnapers.

Fifteen employes of an American circus were arrested at Grand Mere, Quebec, charged with kidnaping a young French girl at Roberval, and shooting another girl at Chambord.

Congressman Buckman Wins.

Congressman Buckman, of Minnesota, won at St. Paul a victory against his State, which had sued for nearly $70,000, alleged to be due for illegal timber cutting.

Academic
Pedagogical
Scientific
Commercial
Industrial
Domestic
Musical
Artistic

Alabama Girl's Industrial School.

MONTEVALLO, ALA.

REV. FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., President

Session Begins, Thursday, Sept. 14th.

Tuition free; living expenses $92.00 per session. For information address president.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly**, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper and the **Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City**, both for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

1011 First Ave., **BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

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CLANTON, - - - - - - ALABAMA.

The Stage And the Second Self

By Gustav Kobbe.

ON THE stage the actor is two persons. He is the character he interprets, but, at the same time, he himself controls that character and tells it what to do. This ability to merge oneself in a character, yet keep partly aloof from it, so as to be able to guide it, this contradictory dual personality, psychologically so interesting, accounts for the swiftness with which an actor can step from the society of friends in his dressing-room to the stage and be in character. . . . .

To me the swift merging of the actor's self into a role always has formed one of the most interesting things to be observed about the profession. I have seen John Drew, while conversing with a friend in French in his dressing-room, on being summoned by the call-boy, plunge from a conversation in a foreign tongue into an English speaking role; Nat Goodwin jump from a funny story in the wings into the most sentimental scene of "When We Were Twenty-One;" Henrietta Crosman run from a discussion of her next season's route to make her famous leap through the window in "Mistress Nell;" Caive, behind the scenes, mischievously knock off Plancon's Toreador hat, stand back and laugh, and then go on or her Carmen death scenes. . . . Actors rarely are ill, and often die in harness at a good old age. These characteristics of the profession are considered due to the fact that every night the actor gets out of himself, away from his own humors—leads another life. Then, too, many professionals who have given the matter thought believe that the audience, like a composite personality, projects itself over the footlights, inspiring and rejuvenating the actor with magnetic potency. This is but one more of those mysterious influences which cross the footlights in one direction or another and which contribute to the make-up of that wheel within a wheel, that character within a character, that person within a person, the actor's second self. "Wireless?" Actor and audience have been signalling to each other across the footlights for centuries.—The Delineator.

IN ORDER to place eleven young men of Yale in the field against Princeton and Harvard last autumn $26,996.06 was spent, or more than two thousand dollars a head. To fit eight youths to row against Harvard, a test of twenty minutes, cost Yale $16,626.85, or two thousand dollars a head, not counting the coxswain. This is boat-racing at a cost of the best part of a thousand dollars a minute.

The football men were equipped with the greatest possible care. Their shoes alone cost $1189, a bill for foot-gear which would indicate to the rank outsider that a team of centipedes were in training. Uniforms and the armor of the foot ball warrior cost $3,735.52, or nearly a hundred dollars for each of the squad. Hotel bills and meals away from the training table cost the Yale treasury $5,360.42. Carriage hire involved an outlay of $794. The base ball squad required $2,378.13 worth of merchandise and sporting goods, or about one hundred dollars' worth of uniforms and shoes per man.

Twenty years ago Yale football cost $2,792.36, and there were great elevens even in those days. Today this would not pay for uniforms and other wearing gear.—Outing.

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

Women Obtain Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Help.

She Has Guided Thousands to Health.—How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Mrs. Fred Seydel.

It is a great satisfaction for a woman to feel that she can write to another telling her the most private and confidential details about her illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only, a woman full of sympathy for her sick sisters, and above all, a woman who has had more experience in treating female ills than any living person.

Over one hundred thousand cases of female diseases come before Mrs. Pinkham every year, some personally, others by mail, and this has been going on for twenty years, day after day.

Surely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman of such experience, especially when it is absolutely free.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence of women, and every testimonial letter published is done so with the written consent or request of the writer, in order that other sick women may be benefited as they have been.

Mrs. Fred Seydel, of 412 North 54th Street, West Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Over a year ago I wrote you a letter asking advice, as I had female ills and could not carry a child to maturity. I received your kind letter of instructions and followed your advice. I am not only a well woman in consequence, but have a beautiful baby girl. I wish every suffering woman in the land would write you for advice, as you have done so much for me."

Just as surely as Mrs. Seydel was cured, will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ills.

No other medicine in all the world has such a record of cures of female troubles as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Therefore no prudent woman will accept any substitute which a druggist may offer.

If you are sick, write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free and always helpful.

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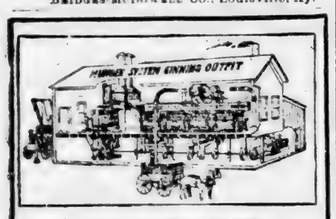

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Removes all swelling in 5 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 10 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Why?

Why, when buying a book, are we influenced by the author's name? Why by an artist's if we purchase a picture?

Why do wise buyers insist upon having a reliable name on nearly everything they purchase?

It is because the name attached is the safeguard of the buyer — a protection against the palming off of inferior articles.

This "name guarantee" we all look for in the most important things we buy, and what can be more important than our food?

Everybody knows that all intelligent housekeepers are very particular about the buying of things to eat and drink, and nobody realizes it more than the up-to-date grocer, who caters to the wants of his customers.

For instance, every real grocer knows the reason for the universal popularity of LION COFFEE, the leader of all package coffees. He knows that its uniform purity and high quality have made it welcome in millions of American homes for over a quarter of a century.

Realizing this he cannot but hand it out cheerfully when asked for it. He knows that the people accept the package as a guarantee of the contents.

Yet there may be a few grocers left who do not recognize that the buyer—not the seller—has the right of choice, and they may want to sell their loose coffee (who knows what it is, or where it came from?) instead of LION COFFEE, which the customer asks for, and the merits of which both know.

In such cases the wisest advice is: "Change your dealer."

The United States produced $84,551,300 in gold in 1904.

UNSIGHTLY BALD SPOT

Caused by Sores on Neck—Merciless Itching For Two Years Made Him Wild—Another Cure by Cuticura.

"For two years my neck was covered with sores, the humor spreading to my hair, which fell out, leaving an unsightly bald spot, and the soreness, inflammation and merciless itching made me wild. Friends advised Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after a few applications the torment subsided, to my great joy. The sores soon disappeared, and my hair grew again, as thick and healthy as ever. I shall always recommend Cuticura. (Signed) H. J. Spalding, 104 W. 104th St., N. Y. City."

Latest Wireless Record.

The Cunard steamship Campania, on arrival at Queenstown on May 13th, reported that on May 8th a wireless long distance record was established. Messages were received direct from the Marconi station at Poldhu, Cornwall, a distance of 2,200 miles. It is stated that the previous record was about 2,000 miles.

A New Turkish Order.

Turkey's government has issued an order to its custom authorities not to admit any foreign goods which bear the mark or design of a star. It is supposed that the reason for this is that the representation of a star is a part of the Turkish coat of arms.

Iceland possesses a large number of trees, although it is only credited with having one. The climate and soil are by no means unfavorable to tree growing, and evidence exists to show that Iceland was once covered with trees.

Cures Eczema, Itching Humors.

Especially for old, chronic cases take Botanic Blood Balm. It gives a healthy blood supply to the affected parts, heals all the sores, eruption scales, scales; stops the awful itching and burning of eczema, swellings, suppurating, watery sores, etc. Druggists $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5.00, express prepaid. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

There are 107,978 Indians in Canada according to the census of 1904.

An Ex-Chief Justice's Opinion.

Judge O. E. Lochrane, of Georgia, in a letter to Dr. Biggers, states that he never suffers himself to be without a bottle of Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial for the relief of all bowel troubles, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, etc.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c. bottle.

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GREAT SUMMER DISCOUNT.

The first number of a new quarterly journal, the Burial Reformer, has been issued in London. Its special mission is to prevent premature burial.

For taking a match in a Welch coal pit, a collier was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

A Pig Hospital.

A correspondent of The Southern Ruralist tell his methods with pigs as follows:

With a large herd of Berkshires it is necessary to have a hospital where you can place those that get hurt or need treatment for scours, whooping cough, constipation and other ailments that pigs are subject to just as are members of the human family. The hospital should have several wards so that each trouble can be treated after its kind, but in each ward there should be a low, flat box kept supplied with charcoal, ashes, salt and a little lime, for more pigs are troubled with indigestion just as people, than with any other trouble and the above prescription is a fine alterative and does more to strengthen and improve the digestive organs than anything I have ever tried. Pigs, like some people, will sometimes gorge their stomachs and thereby thwart digestion and be "off their feed" for weeks, hence it is very important to feed a pig only as much as he will clean up at once, but he should be fed four to six times a day according to the age and digestion. Never, under any circumstances, feed pigs under ten weeks of age sour milk, nor should their dams have it, for it is certain to bring on scours. After they are three months old there is nothing better for them than milk with white shorts. Bran is fine for cows and matured hogs, but not fit for pigs. An old doctor, and a mighty good one, who had retired to his farm, and lived adjacent to me, told me thirty-five years ago that he had found out what gave pigs the blind staggers, set them crazy and often killed them, and that it was nothing more than jimpson seed that they would eat in the fall of the year after they had finished up the wheat stubble and succulent bites of clover, then why let the miserable weed go to seed? Pull it up by the roots when the ground is moist, do this every season for two years and you are done with it.

Pigs are sometimes farrowed with but one opening in rear and that intended for the discharge of water but strange to say that one opening acts for the discharge of both liquid and solid, and I have had such pigs to be the finest and most thrifty of the litter, but of course they are only fit for the pork barrel and should never be allowed to mate with the boar.

The first case I ever had of this I shipped the pig, which was a very handsome one, to a doctor, and his close observance of such things soon brought to light the trouble which he reported very promptly and to which I responded at once with another pig, and told him to eat the first one at my expense. I have a case of this kind now, from an imported sow, by an imported boar, in the fattening pen, and he, she or it is the most voracious "growingist" thing you ever saw. It is a common thing for one testicle only to be visible. I had a case lately where neither was visible and a decided depression occurred where there should have been just the reverse, but when he was butchered they both were formed and fully two inches from their natural position. Sows are nearly always bred entirely too young, this early breeding diminishes the size of the dam and also of her progeny. A sow should never be bred under ten months of age, and it is much better to wait until she is twelve months old and well matured, then, and only then, can you expect to get best results.

This talk about practically starving a sow for one, two or three weeks just after farrowing is all wrong; there is none of them that would not be improved, and their pigs too, by moderate feeding of shorts and bran mixed with greasy water, commencing eighteen or twenty-four hours after farrowing. A sow would become so nervous and ravenous as to trample to death and possibly eat her young if starved as some recommended. Of course you should commence with one-fourth feed first three days and then gradually increase it for ten days, after which time give her all she will clean up four times a day. After just two weeks, in cold weather, you can let her have a moderate ration of corn night and morning. About the third week her pigs will begin to nibble at this. I write this from thirty-five years' experience. I have told you before in this paper how to get the pigs to eat mush at about four weeks of age.

Cholera or Swine Fever.

During these times when science is heading a fast-moving procession of advancement, and unexplored subjects being made paramount issues among the leading scientists of our country, it is well that the Southern breeders get into the "band wagon" and accept those discoveries that will tend to keep down diseases and thus save their herds. Along the medical line, especially, has the advancement been very noticable. Of course these discoveries are largely for the benefit of the human and not the hog. This is a rule which works only one way—some people are like the hog, but the hog is not like some people. Some few practical discoveries I have made in regard to diseases of the hog which may be of value to the Southern breeders, are as follows:

Several years ago when a hog was taken sick the people rapidly came to the conclusion that the disease was cholera, now it is swine fever or pneumonia. If you will study the disease you will find they are the same. Swine fever or pneumonia is just a forerunner of the dreaded cholera. Hogs are affected in a dozen different ways. The disease very seldom comes in the summer, the first symptoms appearing generally with the first cold spell in the fall, and is caused by the hog first taking cold. They sometimes run at the nose, while others will refuse to eat. Others will swell up in the joints and get down so they can't walk, some will have such high fevers that the hair will come out and they will simply dry up on foot; some will have blind staggers and die with fits and some will lose their ears. This can all be avoided if you will begin right and at the proper time. Your herd should be given your attention at all times. You should have a nice, warm place for them to go at will and sleep, but be sure you do not let too many bed together.

During my experiences along this line a large number of farmers have called on me for assistance when the disease broke out in their herds. In each instance, I have found the fault to be with the owners, in not having suitable accommodations for their stock. Most of them have their hogs in a large lot with only the "pale blue" sky for shelter. Keep them clear of vermin, give them good food and the profits you will reap will be surprising.

Several years ago our country abounded with thick forest trees which furnished shelter for our stock, but the woodman's axe has robbed the lazy breeder of this commodity and he must seek shelter or suffer the consequences. A hog that has a good, warm shelter, with nice clean bedding of straw, will live and thrive off just half the food that would be required to keep the hog which runs at large and goes to sleep when the sun goes down, and is forced to back up against a cold, Northern blizard. I have often been asked the question how I made my hogs grow so fast. The secret of my success is simply the above remedy. No man can have a nice herd and see them about once a week. I have had hogs to die just adjoining my premises and would never have a sick one.

I do not deny that swine fever or pneumonia has not appeared in my herd; it has, but by close attention I have been very successful, losing only a few small pigs. I doctor my small pigs through their dams. A sow that is in pig at the time she has swine fever or pneumonia will stand the disease better than the other hogs, but their pigs will nearly always come dead, with no hair; she will carry them, however, to the full time.

Every breeder has a remedy, which he rightfully thinks is the best. The remedy, however, is not the most important. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Study this and make it practical; you will profit. More hogs die to-day from lack of attention than any other cause. I trust what I have written will be of practical benefit to some breeders.—Thomas B. Carney, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Mock Orange on Home Grounds.

What sort of a home is it that does not have a mock orange or syringa bush? Lilacs and mock orange are the two flowers that do most to fill the whole world with fragrance and make June the most intoxicating month in the year. If you want the most fragrant variety of mock orange get the old-fashioned kind. A much showier, but less fragrant kind, has flowers an inch and three-quarters across, and of a purer white. It is also a more graceful bush; the old kind is rather stiff.

Pruning Grapevines.

The pruning of grapevines consists in cutting back the right amount of the current season's growth—the amount which experience says a grape of a certain habit of growth and certain amount of individual vigor should respond to properly. The pruning of grapes is a simple matter when their habit of growth is understood. We prune either to check or stimulate vigor, to encourage fruit production, or, on the other hand, to discourage it.—The Garden Magazine.

A portion of the wall which was built around old London by the Romans is now being destroyed by builders.

Charged With Forgery.

Birmingham, Ala.—James Wright, white, is under arrest charged with forgery. Friends of his presented a bond to the sheriff's office and suspicion was aroused that the signatures on the bond were not exactly correct. It was ascertained, according to information given out, that the names on the bond were not signed by the parties supposed to have signed them, and an additional charge of forgery has been preferred against Wright.

New Minister Arrives.

Pekin.—M. Pokotiloff, who succeeds the late Paul Lesser as Russian minister to Pekin, has arrived here. M. Pokotiloff was formerly a director of the Russian-Chinese bank, and has had many years' experience in China.

Senator Bacon Meets Sultan.

Constantinople.—The sultan of Turkey in private audience received Mr. Leishman, the American minister, who presented Senator Bacon, of Georgia.

Household Matters

Stuffed Flank Steak.

Have your dealer reserve for you a nice thick flank steak without scoring it, but instead have him make a pocket in it by splitting it through the centre to within an inch of the edge on the three sides. Fill the pocket with a meat stuffing or a bread stuffing made as for poultry, and sew the opening together. Sprinkle the meat with salt and pepper and roll in flour. Put some drippings into a baking pan, let it get hot, put in the meat and bake in a hot oven. After about ten minutes add a cupful of hot water, cover and cook in a slower oven from an hour to an hour and a half, basting frequently. Serve with the thickened gravy in the pan.—What to Eat.

Orange Cake.

An orange layer cake can be prepared as follows: Beat to a cream the yolks of four eggs and a cupful of sugar. Add three-fourths of a cupful of sour cream and then one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour which has been sifted, with half a teaspoonful of soda, several times. Grate in enough of the yellow part of an orange to give the cake a strong orange flavor. Bake in rather thick layers. When cool spread upon one sheet, or upon two, if there were three layers, a thick coating of orange pulp. Cover the top layer with an icing made with powdered sugar moistened with orange juice and grated rind of an orange. A little lemon may also be added. Decorate with a few bits of candied orange peel. Place the cake aside until the icing has become firm and then serve. It will keep several days.

Quince Cake.

A good cake that can be used as a dessert is the following quince cake; it is very rich: First make a simple sponge cake. Spread the cake in two even layers, each about half an inch thick. Let it bake slowly, so as to keep it tender and moist, until it is done. When cold spread each of the layers with quince jelly and cover one with whipped cream that has been stiffened with a little melted gelatine. The whipped cream may be flavored with quince by adding a tablespoonful of hot melted quince jelly to the soaked gelatine. When this cream is spread on one cake lay it aside and spread on the other a meringue, and bake it slowly for about fifteen or twenty minutes, or until it is a light brown. The edges of the cake should be covered with the meringue so that it will not become dry in the oven. After the meringue has become cold pile the layer of the cake which is covered by it on top of the other layer containing the jelly and cream. This is an ornamental cake, and nice for dessert, served cold on a crystal platter.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

Useful Hints.

Brush pie crust with cream to insure rich brown color.

A new method of blanching almonds is to soak them over night in cold water.

Watch the nap in sweeping a carpet, in order to bring the design out to advantage.

The milk of a beef loaf or farci can be replaced by tomato sauce or catsup for a change.

Whip cream in a pitcher. It whips more quickly than in an open bowl with less spatter.

Some babies are partial to warm water and others to cold; if one is refused try the other.

A few drops of kerosene added to the starch makes ironing easier and lends a gloss to the linen.

Roast a bird with the breast down the greater part of the time; the flesh will then remain more juicy.

Outer leaves of lettuce, which are not attractive for salad, can be boiled or steamed and served as greens.

Mayonnaise dressing is less tiresome to make when beaten with a rotary egg beater instead of stirred with a spoon.

Hot water and soap generally remove grease spots. If fixed by long standing, use ether, chloroform or naphtha.

Flies hate the odor of kerosene, it is said, and if the outside of a screen door be rubbed with the oil, the opening of the door will not be followed by an inrush of the winged pests.

Baking powder tins should not be recklessly thrown away. They are useful in a number of ways, as for example, moulding small jellies, creams or rice desserts.

The appearance of meat-pie crusts, and in fact almost any pastry is much improved by brushing with a mixture made by beating the yolk of an egg in two tablespoonfuls of milk.

Perhaps it is not generally known that leftovers from a gelatine dish can be remoulded. The jelly should be warmed just enough to melt, poured into a mould, and placed on ice.

Gen. Buller's Horse.

General Buller has had brought from South Africa the horse that carried him through the Boer war, and it will spend the rest of its days at the general's home, in Devonshire, England. It was shot in the neck in one of the battles.

Marketing Potato Crops.

In line with the class[illegible] oyster shippers, cited by Pr[illegible] Hadley of Yale Univ[illegible] on Railroad Transp[illegible] of the Aroostook [illegible] brought by President [illegible] Boston & Maine Railroad [illegible] Senate Committee on [illegible] merce. Nothing could [illegible] a railroad works [illegible] the localities which it [illegible]

A main dependence [illegible] the Aroostook [illegible] crop, aggregating [illegible] ten million bushels [illegible] ket largely in Boston, [illegible] thickly settled [illegible] land. The competi[illegible] transportation from M[illegible] along the New England [illegible] railroad freight rates [illegible] tos always at a very [illegible]

Potatoes are also a [illegible] put of the truck farms [illegible] their normal market [illegible] and through Detroit a[illegible] other communities of [illegible]

Not many years [illegible] rains brought a few [illegible] potatoes from the M[illegible] normal rates and [illegible] have been a glut of the [illegible] kets and the potatoes [illegible] fed on the farms. The [illegible] growers the railroads [illegible] made unprecedented [illegible] potatoes to every [illegible] even carrying them [illegible] to a place so remote as [illegible] Aroostook growers [illegible] Price on their potato[illegible] could not dispose of the[illegible] Boston & Maine Ra[illegible] already low rate, was [illegible] means of these low ra[illegible] sible low prices, the [illegible] both Michigan and M[illegible] marketed. Everybody [illegible] and that year every[illegible] potatoes he wanted.

While the Michigan [illegible] rates that would have [illegible] the railroads, had to [illegible] the movement of all [illegible] times, to all places, the [illegible] patrons to find markets [illegible] Boston & Maine Railroad [illegible] crease in its revenue [illegible] but it enabled the A[illegible] to market their crop and [illegible] obtain money which [illegible] the varied supplies which [illegible] roads brought to them. [illegible] of rates were subj[illegible] adjustment such [illegible] action could never [illegible] because it is well [illegible] rate be once [illegible] company it cannot [illegible] the red tape of Gover[illegible] ure. If the Michigan [illegible] Boston & Maine Ra[illegible] subjected to Governm[illegible] they would have [illegible] up their rates as do [illegible] France and Englan[illegible] der Governmental [illegible] the potatoes rot.—E[illegible]

What Horses Will Eat.

Many horsemen have found that the addition of a pound of fine quality moist brown sugar to a horse's chaff and corn doubles its working producing power. When no other food is obtainable a few pounds of flour mixed with enough water to make them barely drinkable, have great staying powers, but few horses would taste it however hungry, unless they had at some previous time been made accustomed to it. Horses, when there was little grass, have habitually fed on the mining camps of fresh, salted meats. It is even more certain that a horse would touch flesh unless he had at time accustomed to it. During the early times of the Western gold diggings, when gold was being found in large quantities and horse feed was high, the grass, was not procurable, and many of the rich claim holders fed their horses used in their work on the finest bread sooner than suffer delay, even unleavened, is better for horses than raw flour and water, which takes time to prepare and is not always available on an emergency when a horse is much more likely to be [illegible] pore it is not uncommon for [illegible] be given a loaf of bread soaked in a bottle of beer, which they eat greedily. In Iceland horses are said to frequently feed on fish, and often eat meat, fruit, bread and the like, and even [illegible] able quantity with [illegible]

Where Wolves Are Numerous.

According to [illegible] hers, wolves are [illegible] this year than [illegible] claimed that the [illegible] more numerous at [illegible] and have even [illegible] alone in the Ne[illegible]

The only explan[illegible] attitude of the ani[illegible] deer than usual have [illegible] weeks this season [illegible] sire only the heads of [illegible] and leave the carcass [illegible] This is accounted for [illegible] humane attitude of [illegible] because throughout [illegible] in the woods during [illegible] less opportunity was [illegible] the big game.—St. P[illegible]

A ship is probably [illegible] the rigging costs so much [illegible] ways keeps a man [illegible]

The Yield of Coal.

The United St[illegible] 000,000 metric tons [illegible] (1903), worth [illegible] 00) and costing [illegible] billion dollars.

No other country [illegible] much. Great Britain [illegible] 000,000 tons, worth [illegible] her total production is nearly [illegible] dred million tons below our [illegible]

Germany produced in 1904 [illegible] 000 tons of coal, coke and lig[illegible] the strike lowered production [illegible] what.

Marketing Potato Crops.

In line with the classic case of ... shippers ...ected by Prof. ... Holder of Yale University in his ... Investigation is the ... by Professor Tuttle of ... & Maine Railroad before ... Committee on Interstate C... Notice ... letter shows ... of work in the interest ... in which it serves ...

... of the farmers ... is the po... ... eight ... find a ... the adja... of New ... heap w... Maine took ... coast ... these po... ... Connecticut ... Chicago ... region. ... ...

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

Current News Garnered as It Falls From the Plant of Report.

Clerk Bound Over.

Birmingham, Ala.—S. F. Bissett, the clerk at the general delivery window of the postoffice, who was arrested Tuesday on a charge of taking money from the mails, was Thursday bound over by Commissioner Alex C. Birch to await the action of the grand jury. He made the required bond of $1,500.

Assistant United States Attorney Steele was present at the hearing and argued against Bissett, who was defended by A. L. Brennen. Postoffice Inspector R. E. Barry and W. E. Griffith, a clerk in the postoffice, testified as to the sending of the decoy letter.

Inspector Barry said that Bissett had been suspected of taking money from the mail, and to confirm this suspicion he and Mr. Griffith addressed a letter to "Mrs. Mary Thompson, Birmingham, Ala.," containing three $1 bills. The numbers of the bills were taken and were later identified by the inspector as the ones taken from Bissett. The letter containing the money was postmarked Atlanta, Ga., and was put in the general delivery window early Tuesday afternoon. It was discovered later that the letter was missing, and Bissett was arrested in front of the store of the Rankin-Tuck Paint Company on Second avenue.

Clerk W. E. Griffith corroborated the testimony of Inspector Barry, and added that Bissett approached him after the occurrence and requested that he give him any assistance he could.

Attempted Criminal Assault.

Bessemer, Ala.—A dark yellow negro with a thin mustache, height about five feet six inches, weight 140 pounds wearing black slouch hat, dark coat and pants, a white shirt and canvas shoes attempted a brutal assault upon Myrtle Cox, the 12-year-old daughter of W. Cox, near Woodward Friday morning at 9 o'clock. The little girl was en route from Brighton to her home when the negro approached her, hitting her over the head with a pistol and choking her almost into insensibility. The mother of the girl responded to her cries and frightened the negro away. The attempted assault took place near the point where the Woodward railway crosses the Louisville and Nashville.

In a few minutes the whole neighborhood was alarmed and in forty minutes a large posse had collected and [illegible] bloodhounds, which had been secured, were placed on the trail of the negro. They at once took up the scent, but after following it to a pool of water a few yards away lost it and all effort to recover the trail proved fruitless. [illegible] was hooted in the direction of the negro quarters near the premises of the Woodward Co.

Conductor Killed.

Selma, Ala.—Information reached the city Friday of the killing near Cuba of Conductor A. H. McEachin, of the Southern railway, on duty on a logging road between that place and Bellamy, where is located the Allison Lumber Company. The place of the killing is about four miles from Coatopa. The remains of Mr. McEachin passed through Selma en route for Anniston via Birmingham. McEachin was greatly liked by the men on the road, and his death was learned with great sorrow. A delegation of railroad conductors from Selma was appointed to accompany the remains to their resting place at Anniston.

Three Are Drowned.

Scottsboro, Ala.—While attempting to cross Crow creek, near this place, that was badly swollen from the continuous rains, Philip Hill, Henry Martin and a little daughter of Martin, aged 10 years, were drowned, also two mules that were hitched to the wagon and the horse Hill was driving. The creek is spanned by a bridge and the water was running over the bridge, but these parties undertook to drive across anyway, and drove off the side into the deep water. One girl was rescued by Miss Parton, who swam and brought her out. The bodies of the [illegible] and little girl have not been found.

Lived in Three States.

Wetumpka, Ala.—Mrs. Betsy Harvel is dead near here. Mrs. Harvel had the unusual distinction of having lived in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, though she resided all her life on the same farm, the land having been at different times located in the three states named.

Heavy Liabilities.

Birmingham, Ala.—H. W. Bernheim filed papers of voluntary bankruptcy in the office of the clerk of the federal court Saturday. He places his liabilities at $60,186.10, with no assets.

Will Discontinue Schools.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Madison county school board has decided that only one school will be maintained in each of the school districts of the county. In districts that had two schools the trustees are required to decide upon one and discontinue the other; and the board expresses the opinion that this measure will give the schools the full benefit of the appropriations. When possible, the district schools will have more than one teacher.

Safe Robbers Successful.

Benton, Ala.—Thursday night occurred the robbery of the safe of the mercantile firm of Carlisle & Co., successors to E. E. Curtis. The robbery was not discovered until the store was opened Friday morning, when the door of the safe was found across the room from the safe itself, and every indication presented the appearance of expert safe blowers. There was about $75 or $100 in the safe, which was secured by the burglars, but they overlooked a much larger sum in their anxiety that they might have discovered.

Ashville, Ala.—Mr. Oscar Clark and Miss Ester Nunnally, of Ashville, were married Sunday afternoon.

Though married in fun they are now wondering in all seriousness how they are to become single again, since the marriage was legal in every respect, being performed by an ordained minister with marriage license filled out and properly signed.

It seems the young people had been discussing matrimony in a rather disinterested way until it was suggested they have a mock marriage.

Mr. Clark asked the young lady if she would not embark with him on life's matrimonial sea, to which she consented, and together they went in search of the judge, and having secured license they further proceeded to find the minister and in the shadow of the church they stood hand in hand, and without questions or ceremony they were pronounced man and wife.

Tried to Wreck Train.

Opelika, Ala.—An attempt was made Friday night by unknown parties to wreck the Central of Georgia train operating between here and Americus, Ga. Crossties had been placed on the track about eight miles from the city, but owing to a steep grade near the train was necessarily slowed up at that place, and, as the ties had not been securely placed, they were pushed off the track by the engine.

Injunction Dissolved.

Lafayette, Ala.—Acting Chancellor Oscar Lewis, of Tuskegee, rendered a decision late Thursday night in the injunction proceeding to prevent the Lafayette railway from dismantling its tracks, dissolving the injunction, which virtually means that the work of tearing up the track can proceed.

Personal Encounter.

Birmingham, Ala.—L. W. Johns and E. Erswell, two well-known citizens of Birmingham, had a personal difficulty Thursday afternoon on Third avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, in which both men were more or less injured. Mr. Erswell is said to be severely bruised and cut about the face, while Mr. Johns suffered several [illegible] bruises.

Another Furnace for Tuscaloosa.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The old Hardy Clements homestead near the station of Vance, on the Alabama Great Southern railroad, has been sold by Mrs. M P. Marloe to the Big Sandy Iron Company, a very wealthy company composed of northern financiers. The price paid for the land was $60,000. It is said that this is one of the best pieces of iron land in this section, and that a very large and up-to-date furnace will be built at some point between Vance and the Warrior river some time within the near future. W. P. Pinkard, who represented the company, has returned to Birmingham. The coming of this, another furnace, is but the beginning of Tuscaloosa's wonderful growth.

Preparing for Lock Opening.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The lock celebration on the Fourth of July continues to be the all-absorbing topic here. The committee has arranged for a splendid barbecue at Riverview, which will be free to every one. The celebration will take place at Lock 13, ten miles north of this place. The boats are to transfer all those who will attend without charge. They will be gaily decorated with bunting and national flags and will seat 1,200 people.

Dan Card Hanged.

Clayton, Ala.—Dan Card, the negro who killed Mr. Robert Arrington near Solomon's Mill, this county, was hanged here Friday. The execution took place in the jail, and although an immense concourse of people filled the jail yard and blocked the street in front of the jail, everything passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

At 10:50 o'clock Card was placed beside the trap and prayer was offered by R. T. Schell, pastor of the negro Baptist church. At a signal he then took his stand on the trap, which fell at 11 o'clock exactly, and in ten minutes he was pronounced dead.

Saw Mill Man Injured.

Gadsden, Ala.—J. D. York, who runs the lath saw at the saw mill of the Kyle Lumber Company, was very badly hurt Friday by a slab being caught in the machinery and thrown forward with considerable force, striking him on the cheek and also on the collar bone. While no bones were broken he was badly bruised up and it will be several weeks before he is able to be out at his post again.

SEC'Y. HAY IS DEAD.

After a Short Illness, he passes Away at his Summer Home.

WAS SICK ONLY A SHORT TIME.

Slept Peacefully Until Only a Very Short Time Before the Fatal Summons Came.

Newbury, N. H.—John Hay, secretary of state, died Saturday at his summer home, "The Fells," on the shore of Lake Sunapee. The hour of his passing was 12:25 o'clock that morning. The last moments of the statesman were peaceful and the end came almost without a struggle.

The suddenness of it all was staggering. At the hour of 12 all was quiet. In another moment nurses and physicians found themselves summoned to find their distinguished patient dead. There had been a collapse. Twenty-five minutes later all was over. So swiftly had the end come that the dying man passed away unattended by any of the members of his family save his wife. The others a son and a daughter, were summoned, but they reached the beside only to find him dead. Friday was the most comfortable day since his illness began a week ago. He was to sit up Saturday. The patient had bidden his wife and physicians good night at 10 o'clock Friday night. An hour later he was sleeping quietly. Almost at the stroke of 12 the secretary was seized with a turn. He called for the family and a nurse responded.

Household Aroused.

The sick man was breathing with great difficulty. Dr. Scudder was speedily summoned and it required but a glance for him to determine that the end was but minutes away. The household was aroused. The wife reached her husband as he was breathing his last. The son, Clarence E. Hay, and the daughter, Mrs. James A. Wadsworth, of Genesee, N. Y., hurried into the sick room, but they were too late.

Death was caused by pulmonary embolysm, according to Dr. Scudder. The patient did not suffer greatly in his last moments. Aside from great difficulty in breathing there was no struggle. Stimulants were ineffective. The secretary lapsed into unconsciousness and seemed to fall asleep at last.

Bulletin Issued.

The consternation of the household was complete. After two hours the physician was driven to the village, where half a dozen telegrams were dispatched. The first went to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. The second was addressed to the state department at Washington. Others were sent to friends of the family.

The bulletin announcing the death read as follows:

"Secretary of State John Hay died at 12:25 this morning. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolysm. Mr. Hay's condition during all of Friday had been entirely satisfactory.

(Signed.)

"CHARLES L. SCUDDER, M. D.
"FRED'K T. MURPHY, M. D."

Grew Ill in the Spring.

The illness which so weakened Mr. Hay's physical powers as to bring about death made itself noticeable about last March. Tired and worn from the strain of overwork, he was ordered by his physicians to make a trip abroad in order to obtain special treatment and a complete rest.

Last Saturday evening he arrived at his summer home here, accompanied by his son, Clarence. Mrs. Hay had preceded him.

Contracted Slight Cold.

The journey fatigued the secretary, however, and furthermore while traveling he contracted a slight cold. When Mr. Hay suddenly collapsed on the afternoon of the following day, his wife and son became greatly alarmed.

At first an operation was determined upon, but with the administration of powerful medicines some relief came and it was soon found that an operation could be avoided. By Monday the doctors were able to announce that Mr. Hay's condition was not at all serious, and that with a few days' absolute rest he would undoubtedly again take up outdoor life. It was the ruling of the physicians, however, that the secretary should remain in bed for a period of a few days, in order to avoid all chances of augmenting the cold.

Steadily Improving.

Dr. Scudder returned to Boston Monday evening, leaving Dr. Murphy in charge of the patient.

The next day Secretary Hay was not so well. A nurse was summoned from Boston and Dr. Scudder returned. However, the secretary's illness was not deemed so severe as to call for the presence of members of his family.

Peacefully Asleep.

There was nothing, Dr. Scudder declared, to cause anxiety when he reached the bedside, and after bidding his wife and doctors a cheerful goodnight, the secretary fell into an untroubled and restful sleep. The nurse watching by his beside, felt assured that the patient was on the sure road to recovery. At midnight and in a moment of time this was all changed. Mr. Hay awoke with breathing labored and quick. In tones choked and feeble, so unlike those of a few hours before that the nurse could scarcely believe Mr. Hay was speaking, the sick man murmured almost in a whisper [illegible] "come." The trained sense of the nurse detected alarming symptoms. She hurried for Dr. Scudder who was in the next room. The doctor's first glance confirmed the nurse's fears.

Heroic remedies were applied. They were futile. Then a summons went to Mrs. Hay. The wife was soon at her husband's bedside. She gently clasped his hand. The patient's eyes were dull. It was seen that he was unconscious. The moment of dissolution arrived so quickly that the son and daughter had not time to reach the room.

England's Esteem.

London.—The death of Secretary of State John Hay called out many evidences of the affectionate esteem in which he was held in this country. Immediately after the news was conveyed to the American embassy, the flag was hung at half-mast, and as soon as the secretary's death became known to the public a steady stream of diplomatic officials and personal friends of the secretary of state called there to pay their regrets. All the papers pay tributes to Mr. Hay as an American patriot, and as a friend to England, by whose death society, politics and literature are sensibly poorer.

The long obituary notices contain nothing but glowing tributes to the conspicuous ability which the deceased statesman showed in all the fields of his activity and special references to his untiring promotion of the friendship between the United States and Great Britain.

Ambassador Reid has cancelled all his immediate engagements in consequence of the death of his chief. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, on behalf of the British government, has cabled an expression of sincere sympathy with the government in the death of Secretary Hay.

Paris Profoundly Shocked.

Paris.—The death of Secretary Hay caused a profound shock in official and diplomatic quarters here. Premier Rouvier was among the first to learn the news and he sent a dispatch expressing his deep regret and condolence. Ambassador McCormick, General Porter and the officials of the American embassy, consulate and the American colony joined in expressions of grief, and tributes of respect for the dead statesman.

Germany's Recognition.

Berlin.—Secretary Hay's reputation was nearly as high in Germany as in the United States, and the fullest recognition is given of his liberal views of the rights of other states, of his clear-sighted policies and of his judicious conduct of international affairs. Great regret is expressed at the foreign office at the death of a statesman who was always a friend of Germany, and whom German statesmen trusted fully.

The First Statesman.

Lenox, Mass.—Sir Mortimer Durand, British ambassador to the United States, said of Secretary of State Hay today:

"I am deeply shocked and grieved to hear the news. Outside of America Mr. Hay was regarded as the first of living statesmen. His death is a loss to the world."

Eight Mobbed.

Watkinsville, Ga.—Seven prisoners were taken from the jail here and shot to death by a mob of masked white men, within 200 yards of the center of the town.

Eight men were carried to the scene of the lynching, but one miraculously escaped death by falling to the ground when the volley was fired, and feigning that he had been killed, saved himself.

Pennsylvania Train Wrecked.

Cleveland, O.—The eastbound passenger train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg branch of the Pennsylvania road was derailed and wrecked near Atwater, causing the death of C. M. Turnhall, of Cleveland, and Engineer Baldwin, while a dozen or more persons were more or less injured. A section gang was making repairs on the track and it is said had a rail removed. A flagman was sent out, but for some reason he failed to stop the flyer, and the wreck followed.

Bouligan May Resign.

St. Petersburg.—The resignation of Minister of the Interior Bouligan is regarded as impending. He probably will be succeeded by Count Ignatieff, former governor of Kieff.

More Yellow Fever.

Washington, D. C.—Governor Magoon of Panama reported two additional cases of yellow fever, Giovanni E. Janicelli, a non-employe, in Panama, and William Harvey, an American employe, at Colon.

Cruiser Goes to Libau.

London, Eng.—It is said the Russian auxiliary cruiser Dneiper has left Jibutil for Libau without coaling.

Fort Grant to Be Abandoned.

Washington, D. C.—Fort Grant, established many years ago to guard the southern and eastern boundaries of the San Carlos Indian reservation in Arizona, is to be abandoned as a military post because of the peaceful character of the Indians.

Kishineff.—All hotels here are filled with persons from Odessa, thousands of whom are leaving that city in panic.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON.

Russia and Japan agreed to open the peace conference between August 1 and 10.

Morgan H. Beach, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, tendered his resignation and it was accepted, to take effect August 31.

For the first time in the history of the Government, Congress will not be asked at the next session to make good any deficits. A law was passed last winter providing punishment for officers who made any contracts or obligations for future payments in excess of appropriations. The act is being strictly observed in every department.

The foreign diplomats called upon Secretary Hay to congratulate him on his return to his duties and his recovery from his recent illness.

President Roosevelt has named Colonel Winfield S. Egerly, of the Second Cavalry, now in Philippines, a brigadier general.

The Navy Department changed the name of the Great Lakes cruiser Michigan to Wolverine.

Ambassador Reid has cancelled all his immediate engagements in consequence of the death of his chief. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, on behalf of the British government, has cabled an expression of sincere sympathy with the government in the death of Secretary Hay.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Governor Carter, of the Hawaiian Islands, mailed his resignation to President Roosevelt from Honolulu. He has been in cable correspondence with the President regarding his retirement and has received permission to go to Washington, D. C., for a personal interview.

The three editors of the Renacimiento, in Manila, the most influential Filipino organ, have been arrested on the charge of libeling Col. Baker of the constabulary, whom they charged with cruelty in the Cavite campaign. The three men are the survivers of a set of agitators who followed Aguinaldo with a portable press on which they printed a revolutionary organ.

A. M. Brown, the Republican nominee, has been elected sheriff of Oahu County, Hawaiian Islands.

Enrique Dugahob, leader of the insurrection movement in the Island of Samar, was killed, together with thirty-nine of his followers, on June 4, according to advices just received from Manila.

DOMESTIC.

Train robbers made an unsuccessful attempt near Puyalup, Wash., to hold up the North Coast limited, but were frightened away before getting at the express safe.

Murder in the first degree was the verdict in New York City against Edward Pekarz, who in April beat to death aged Sarah Rosenberg.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Indian Territory held the tribal tax of the Choctaw nation collectible.

The American Dental Trade Association, at Frontenac, N. Y., elected W. M. Herriatt, of Indianapolis, Ind., as president.

Trouble over Pattie Rogers led to the fatal shooting at Raleigh, N. C., of Deputy United States Marshal John Dockery by Policeman Isaac Rogers, the girl's father.

After killing her twelve-year-old daughter, Mrs. Alois Shields, despondent over a long illness, committed suicide at Findlay, O.

The New York City Health Department's report shows 2000 babies are born every week in New York.

The charge of embezzlement against George F. Clewell, former Secretary and Treasurer of the Federal Trust Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, was not sustained, and he was acquitted.

The property of the International Packing Company, at Chicago, Ill., has been ordered sold under foreclosure to satisfy claims of $3,977,000.

A system of child slavery was revealed in Chicago, Ill., the children being used as kitchen drudges.

Alterations to be made to the new Hall of Records in New York City will cost nearly $1,500,000.

Experts believe the gas gusher recently struck at Butler, O., will be the greatest producer in the world, over 1,000,000 feet a day being sent out now under tremendous pressure.

A posse of miners chasing Jack Plummer, who had killed a fellow-miner, came up to him near Macon, Mo., and riddled him with bullets when he refused to surrender.

A society to be known as the Sons of the G. A. R. has been formed at Denver, Col., to perpetuate the name of the Grand Army.

Affairs of the People's Home Purchasing Company came to an end at Paducah, Ky., by the arrest of its active head, J. S. Bordeaux, charged with violating the State banking laws.

FOREIGN.

The British House of Commons, at London, England, rejected a proposed vote of censure on the Balfour Ministry in connection with the army stores scandal by a majority of seventy-four.

A report comes from Frankfort, says a special cable dispatch, that the crown of Norway has been offered to Count Elamer Louvay.

Thorsby, Alabama
Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Commercial Club OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and [illegible] information furnished who desire to locate

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

G. W. Freeman,
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Tobacco and Cigars.

Thorsby Winery —Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST.

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise.
Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.

"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOES

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wishart
Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS and HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

VOL. III.

SUITABLE PROSECUTIONS F

Fabricks Has Proof Insurance Chiefs Speculated With Trust Funds.

CRIMINAL ACTION IS LIKELY

Probers Unearth Evidence That Policy Holders' Money Has Been Used In Wild Wall Street Deals—Grand Jury To Begin Work—May Uncover Criminality in Shipbuilding Fiasco.

New York City Law breaking of officials of the Equitable Life Assurance Society are being attacked from all sides. District Attorney Jerome has already put the Equitable crooks into the hands of the Grand Jury, which will first begun what will be a history making session. Some high financiers will soon face jail. Gage E. Tarbell is now pushing on the criminal action against his associates.

In swearing in the July Grand Jury Part I, of General Sessions, Judge Warren W. Foster took occasion to announce that this particular Grand Jury would probably be called upon to give much of extra time and attention to the very important investigation of the Equitable Society's affairs) now on foot in the District Attorney's office.

It is said that the Grand Jury will probe into the United States Shipbuilding Company scandal. This was linked up with the Equitable's affairs through the Mercantile Trust Company. That the shipbuilding graft may develop criminal ends is evident because of the recent restitution of funds back in it, including $190,000 to Mrs. E. E. Wood.

Attorney-General Mayer is expected speedily to begin the prosecution of all men who acted as directors in the Equitable without holding five shares of stock. This was in violation of the law. Mr. Mayer had his attention called to this by Senator Brackett. The penalty for the offense is a fine of $5,000. Only about ten of the men who have acted as directors in the Equitable recently, it is said, are innocent of any charge.

The receivership proceeding now counts the Equitable. A big New York law firm is preparing to go into court to take this action to safeguard the rights of the policy holders.

Proof of speculation on margins by officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society with the funds of the policy holders is in the hands of Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, so it is announced, and is soon to be made the basis of criminal actions.

Judge Foster's significant charge to the Grand Jury makes clear that the criminal aspects of Equitable affairs will come under immediate scrutiny, and the preparation of evidence by Mr. Hendricks will expedite the jury's work.

Coupled with this announcement, which staggered financiers and insurance men, was the further assertion that no time would be lost in bringing such criminal proceedings against those who had used the money of the policy holders to dabble in the most dangerous sort of Wall Street speculation. It is not known that any of the money so invested was lost, but, it is said, that makes no difference in the legal status of those who made such a misuse of the Equitable's funds for their own enjoyment. Superintendent Hendricks, it is said, will insist that both Attorney-General Mayer and District Attorney Jerome shall proceed against everybody involved and push the cases against them vigorously.

BOB TORE A MAN TO PIECES.

Spectators at a Bullfight Avenged the Death of a Matador.

The City of Mexico.—One of the most horrible tragedies ever enacted in a bull ring in Mexico is reported from the city of Durango. An intoxicated spectator, who was responsible for the death of Silverio Chico, a famous matador, was literally torn to pieces by a bull.

The sixth and last bull of the exhibition proved to be particularly large and fierce, and the cleverness of Chico in "dressing" the animal gained him great applause. Just as he lunged forward, the sword penetrating the heart of the animal, the intoxicated spectator hurled a piece of iron pipe. It struck the matador on the head, and he fell insensible in front of the bull. The enraged animal gored him six times before he fell over dead.

As soon as the people realized what had happened there was a rush for the matador. He was thrown into the ring, where his head and limbs were severed from his body and then hacked and cut to bits.

THE POLICY HOLDER'S RISK.

Health Must Be Good When Insurance Takes Effect, Says Court.

Boston.—The Massachusetts Supreme Court has upheld the condition in a policy of life insurance that the insured must be in sound health on the date the policy takes effect. The fact that the insured had no knowledge of poor [illegible] on of health or that he had no intention to deceive the company thereby [illegible] would immaterial as regards the [illegible] on of the company's liability.

The case was that of Elizabeth A. Carter against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. A lower court gave the plaintiff a verdict for $605 under a policy on her husband. The verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered.

y, Alabama
ss Directory.

VE,

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE
information fur[illegible] to parties who desire to lo[illegible] the South

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VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., JULY 13 1905 NO. 16

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Spectators at a Bullfight Avenged the Death of a Matador.

City of Mexico.—One of the most horrible tragedies ever enacted in a bull ring in Mexico is reported from the city of Durango. An intoxicated spectator who was responsible for the death of Saverio Chico, a famous matador, was literally torn to pieces by the bull.

The last bull of the exhibition proved to be particularly large and strong, and the cleverness of Chico in handling the animal gained him great applause. Just as he lunged forward, however, penetrating the heart of the animal, the intoxicated spectator hurled a section of iron pipe. It struck the bull on the head, and he fell instantly dead. Before the people realized what had happened there was a rush for the bull. He was thrown into the ring, and his horns and limbs were severed hurriedly and then hacked and

THE POLICY HOLDER'S RISK.

Must Be Good When Insurance Policy Takes Effect, Says Court.

The Massachusetts Supreme court has upheld the condition in a policy of insurance that the insured must be in sound health on the day the policy takes effect. The fact that the insured had no knowledge of any condition of health or that he intended to deceive the company is immaterial as regards the validity of the policy. The decision was that of Elizabeth A. Perkins against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. The lower court gave the plaintiff a verdict for $500 under a policy on her husband's life. The verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered.

FATAL STORMS IN TEXAS

Tornado, Lightning and Downpour Cause Great Damage.

Seven Children Numbered Among the Dead—Many Houses and Public Buildings Wrecked.

Nocona, Texas.—A tornado and thunderstorm passed a few miles west and south of here, killing fifteen persons, injuring forty or fifty and destroying a number of houses. Nine were killed at Montague.

Reports from the storm swept district give the following list of dead: Mrs. C. C. Shackelford, Miss Shackelford, Mrs. S. L. Tumbleson and three children, Mrs. Mary Lester and four children, Caleb White, Irb Williams, Mrs. Irb Williams and Frank Eakin.

Among the seriously injured are Miss Nannie Austin, J. J. Woodson, Frank Woodson, four children of Z. W. Shackelford and a child of Mrs. Lester.

Many farmhouses were swept away. The schoolhouse, three miles west of here, was damaged. The Baptist and Methodist churches at Belcher were considerably damaged. The Methodist Church at Montague was wrecked and the Court House damaged.

The Dixey schoolhouse, six miles west of here, was blown away bodily. Large hailstones fell here, breaking many windows.

Crops in the path of the tornado were destroyed.

Nocona is on a spur line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, 417 miles from Gainesville, in Northern Texas.

At Montague fifteen dwellings as well as four stores were demolished. Hundreds of head of stock were killed outright by the wind.

INFANT BLOWN INTO A LAKE.

Brewer Hupfel's Grandson Drowned—Wind Struck Baby Carriage.

Newburgh, N. Y.—The twenty months old grandson of A. G. Hupfel, the New York brewer, was drowned in the lake on the Hupfel estate near here. It was fastened in its carriage, which was blown into the lake.

The child, Anlon G. Brandon, son of Frank Brandon, was a pet of his grandfather. It had been sent out with its nurse for an airing. The nurse had strapped the baby in its carriage so that it should not crawl out. The child went to sleep after a while, and, leaving the carriage near the edge of the lake, the nurse went away for a few moments.

When she returned the carriage and baby had disappeared. The nurse searched frantically all around the nearby roads, thinking some one might have rolled the carriage away. She never suspected that the baby and carriage had disappeared into the lake.

She finally notified the child's parents and all the help on the estate were turned out to search for the baby. The nurse showed where she had left the baby carriage standing, and the marks of the wheels showed where it had gone to. The hood of the carriage had been up and acted as a shield to catch the wind.

Men were put to work to drag the lake, and it was not long before they found the carriage. The baby was still in it. The child had been dead some little time.

PHILANTHROPIST ENDS LIFE.

R. D. MacGonigle, Deserted by Friends When Money Is Gone, Takes Poison.

Pittsburg, Pa.—R. D. MacGonigle, millionaire gas man, famous all over the country as an author, lecturer and philanthropist, killed himself in the Hotel Lincoln. He had given away the bulk of his fortune in charity and then lost the remaining $300,000. Recently his friends deserted him, and the blow drove him to death.

MacGonigle was last seen alive when he went to his room early in the evening. He appeared to be in the best of spirits at that time. When he failed to leave his room next morning the door was forced open, and he was found dead in his room, an empty vial on the dresser having contained a solution of chloral.

Mr. MacGonigle was fifty-three years old, and a few years ago his fortune was estimated at several million dollars. He was the founder of the Allegheny Light Company, afterward absorbed by the Philadelphia Company.

He devoted almost his entire life to charity. He founded the Kingsley House, the Pittsburg Golf Club, the Pittsburg Country Club and the Duquesne Riding Club, which holds the Pittsburg Horse Show.

PATIENTS DROWN IN HOSPITAL.

Over 900 Guanajuato Flood Victims—Property Loss, $2,000,000.

Guanajuato, Mexico.—Gov. Obregon estimates the loss of life from the recent cloudburst and consequent flood at over 900.

The hospital was flooded so quickly that the patients there were drowned. The magnificent Juarez Theatre was flooded to the floor of the first balcony, and soldiers who had taken refuge there had to climb to the upper balcony to save themselves. The property loss is now estimated at $2,000,000.

President at Hay's Funeral.

President Roosevelt attended the funeral of John Hay in Cleveland and took a train for home immediately afterward.

THE POTEMKINE A PIRATE

Mutineers Issued Proclamation Declaring War on All Russian Ships.

OFFICIAL STORY OF TROUBLE

The Potemkine Issued Notice to Powers That She Would Attack All Vessels of the Czar—Must Join Mutineers or Risk a Sinking — Rebel Battleship Seized Coal From an Italian Collier.

Odessa, Russia.—The mutineers on the battleship Kniaz Potemkine declared war on the Russian marine. With a desperation born of necessity she seized an Italian collier and replenished her empty coal bunkers; and with a boldness that passes belief she issued a proclamation of war on all Russian vessels refusing to join the cause of mutiny.

Meanwhile the spirit of mutiny spread to the merchant marine. A transport crew near Sebastopol mutinied and murdered its officers, and all Russia has been fervidly called upon by the ever-active revolutionaries to rise in a general revolution.

The Government story of the events at Odessa, as published in the Official Messenger, has been in great part already covered in the statements made in official quarters and cabled to the United States since the commencement of the outbreak. After detailing the activity of the Socialist Revolutionary Committee in stirring up the strikers ashore and the arrival of the mutinous crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine at Odessa on June 27, the account proceeds:

"Mutiny of the war ships provided the Revolutionary Committee with a good opportunity to influence the masses. The committee visited the battleship and assured the mutineers that the garrison of Odessa had laid down its arms and that the whole Black Sea squadron had joined hands with the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine. According to eye witnesses, officers took an active part in the councils on board the battleship, especially two young cadets. The result of the anarchist intrigues among the workmen and mutinous sailors became immediately evident. The troops were unable to use their arms against the crowds of workmen in the vicinity of the harbor for fear of the possibility of an enfilading fire from the battleship. The harbor, therefore, was at the mercy of the mob, which pillaged warehouses and vessels, broached casks of wine and spirits and started a drunken orgie.

"With nightfall the fires started by the rioters soon attained terrible dimensions. Nearly everything in the harbor was destroyed, the mob refusing to allow the firemen to fight the flames. Among the property destroyed were the warehouses and stores of the Russian Navigation and Commerce Company, the agency and stores of the Danube Navigation Company, the Bais stores on the Platanoff piers, the Odessa Harbor railroad station, the Harbor Master's offices, part of the warehouses of the Russian Navigation Trading Company, and of the Roseysky and Roshnine companies on the new pier, the shipping office on Platanoff Pier, part of the coal depot, all of the buildings of the Quarantine Harbor, and twenty wagons and six steamers belonging to various companies. The railway freight sheds were pillaged and many rioters and looters were burned alive while intoxicated.

"Several times during the night of June 28 the mob attacked the troops and police with revolvers, but every time they were scattered by a volley from the soldiers. The number of rioters killed or wounded is not yet known, but must exceed several hundreds. The damage can only be estimated in millions of roubles.

This story confirms the report that the Kniaz Potemkine on the evening of June 29 fired three blank shots, as prescribed by the Russian naval code for the funeral of a sailor, and followed these up with two live shots, destroying part of a house. Otherwise the battleship did no damage. The Government report then proceeds to relate the arrival of Rear-Admiral Kruger's squadron during the morning of June 30, as follows:

"As the squadron approached the Odessa pier the Kniaz Potemkine cleared for action, advanced to meet it and cut through its line. As the Kniaz Potemkine passed the mutineers received an ovation from the crew of the Georgi Pobledonosetz. Rear-Admiral Kruger thereupon signalled the squadron to swing around and return to Sebastopol but the crew of the Georgi Pobledonosetz prevented that vessel from following, and put ashore all their officers, disarmed, with the exception of Lieutenant Grigorieff, who blew out his brains.

"On the advice of the revolutionists a committee of twenty was elected to take charge of the vessel under the direction of a boatswain's mate and apparently against the latter's will. Dissension prevailed among the crew, only part of which was influenced by the revolutionists and wanted to follow the Kniaz Potemkine. The latter threatened to fire on the Georgi Pobledonosetz if she tried to rejoin the squadron at Sebastopol. The anti-revolutionary section, however, ultimately gained the upper hand, and when in the afternoon of July 1 the two battleships weighed anchor the Georgi Pobledonosetz put on full speed, entered the harbor and sent the boatswain's mate and some sailors ashore to signify her submission."

BIG PACKERS INDICTED

Federal Grand Jury at Chicago Finds True Bills Against Beef Trust.

TWENTY-TWO OFFICIALS ON LIST

Four Corporations Also Indicted—Nelson Morris and Michael Cudahy Left Out on Account of Their Age, But Their Managers Must Answer to Criminal Charges in the Federal Court.

Chicago.—Twenty-two officials of the big packing companies and four corporations were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury. Then the jurors filed into Judge Bethea's court, reported their findings, and were dismissed with the thanks of the Court.

Four corporations and eighteen individuals are named in the principal indictment, which charges a conspiracy in restraint of trade and a conspiracy to monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part of such trade or commerce, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Penalties for violations of either of these charges, which appear in different counts in the principal indictment, are a fine not to exceed $5000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court. The fine only is applicable to corporations.

Four other individuals are named in a separate indictment which is based on the provisions of the interstate commerce law, making it unlawful to solicit or receive any rebate or concession in respect of the transportation of any property interstate or foreign commerce. The penalty prescribed under this charge is a fine of from $1000 to $20,000.

Originally the interstate commerce law provided a punishment of both fine and imprisonment for such violations, but the imprisonment provision was stricken out when the law was amended.

After a session extending intermittently over a period of three months the Federal Grand Jury finished its investigation into the packing industry.

The head officials of the packing companies anticipated the Grand Jury's action by sending their attorneys to the office of the United States District Attorney to make arrangements for bonds.

The indictment forms contained the names of Nelson Morris, head of Nelson Morris & Co., and Michael Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing Company. District Attorney Morrison made an address, in which he conveyed to the Grand Jury his impression that because of the advanced age of these two men and the fact that their concerns are practically in the hands of a younger generation the Government was disposed to be lenient.

After taking the matter under advisement the Grand Jury decided to have the names of the two aged packers stricken from the indictment.

A list of those indicted follows:

J. Ogden Armour, president; P. A. Valentine, vice-president; Samuel M. McRoberts, secretary; Arthur Meeker, manager beef department; Thomas J. Connors, a director; Charles W. Armour, manager Armour & Co., Kansas City, all of Armour & Co.

Louis F. Swift, president; Edward F. Swift, vice-president; Charles Swift, manager export department; Laurence A. Carton, treasurer; D. Edwin Hartwell, secretary, and Albert H. Veeder, general counsel, all of Swift & Co.

Arthur F. Evans, special counsel; Robert C. McManus, special counsel; Edward Morris, vice-president, and Ira N. Morris, secretary, all of Nelson Morris & Co.

Edward A. Cudahy, vice-president of the Cudahy Packing Company.

Edward Tilden, of Libby, McNeil & Libby.

Samuel Weil, secretary and former vice-president; Beth S. Cusey, general traffic manager; Vance D. Skipworth, traffic manager in New York, and Chester E. Todd, traffic manager in Kansas City, all of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger.

Corporations indicted—Armour Packing Company, Swift & Co., Fairbank Canning Company, Cudahy Packing Company.

SWEDEN CLOSES WAR PORTS.

Proclamation Issued, to Become Effective Immediately.

Stockholm, Sweden.—The apparently peaceful aspect of affairs which followed the excitement after Norway's declaration of her secession from the sovereignty of King Oscar was broken suddenly by the issuance of a proclamation, to become effective immediately, declaring Stockholm, Karlskrona, Gottenburg and Farosund to be war ports, and denying entrance to all foreign warships.

This will be followed by a notice to the Powers, through the ambassadorial representatives, announcing the action taken by the Government, so that all ships of war of other nations now within these ports will be withdrawn.

The proclaiming of the four ports as war ports is the most serious and significant action taken since the Norwegians announced their intention to secede, and is in effect the first step in preparing for an armed conflict to force the secessionists to return to their allegiance.

Oyama and Linevitch Negotiate.

Oyama and Linevitch were reported to be negotiating to arrange an armistice in Manchuria.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt announced that the peace envoys chosen are Komura and Takahira for Japan, Muravieff and Rosen for Russia, who will meet in Washington as soon as possible after August 1.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury received and accepted the resignation of sixty draftsmen employed in the bureau of the Supervising Architect. These employes had to be laid off on account of lack of work in the office, there being only enough in hand to keep about forty men busy. Since 1902 $50,000,000 has been expended on new public buildings and for improvements to old ones, but the work of preparing plans has been done with such rapidity that drawings for only two or three buildings are now in progress. Unless there is another public building bill at the coming session, the force in the drafting room will be still further reduced.

Former Secretary Morton was at the Navy Department to introduce his successor, Charles J. Bonaparte, to the chief officials of the department. Mr. Bonaparte assumed his new duties the same morning.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

There is every indication that the sugar season in the Hawaiian Islands will be one of the best in recent years.

The coffee growers of Porto Rico feel much encouraged by the efforts which are being made to popularize their product in the United States. There is a big crop in prospect.

A sergeant and six men of the Second Cavalry have killed Felizardo, the scourge of Cavite, Philippine Islands. He was the boldest bandit in the island, and was the hero of numerous escapes.

Judge Warren Ickis, formerly a lieutenant in the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, died of septicaemia on Mindanao Island.

DOMESTIC.

Two white women, Mrs. Mary Jay, thirty years old, and May Woodling, twenty-eight years old, were murdered in a house in the Tenderloin section of Scranton, Pa. In each case the woman's skull was crushed with a hatchet.

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has finally decided to wear robes, and will appear in them for the first time at the next term.

Gentiles organized in Salt Lake City, Utah, to defeat a Mormon plot to seize the choice tracts of the Uintah Indian reservation about to be opened by the Government.

The Rev. Dr. Wylie, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York City, in a sermon suggested jail as the proper place for "high finance" directors who juggle with trust funds.

Congressman Driscoll, attorney for Superintendent Hendricks, of New York, in the Equitable investigation, replied to James H. Hyde's defense of his father, and showed how the elder man made huge profits at the expense of the policy holders.

Joseph M. Terrell, Governor of Georgia, has offered rewards of $300 each for the arrest and conviction of the first five members of the Watkinsville mob and $200 each for every other member.

Uniform food laws for all the States were considered by a convention of wholesale grocers in session at Milwaukee, Wis.

The American Institute of Homoepathy, meeting at Chicago, Ill., elected William E. Green, of Little Rock, Ark., as president.

Because of ill-health, George H. Witaty, a prominent attorney of Fremont, O., killed himself at Bellevue, O.

Gold has been found at a depth of 200 feet in the public square at Carson, Nev., where borings were being made for an artesian well.

A boiler explosion on former Congressman Isaac Stephenson's yacht at Menominee, Mich., injured the owner and several guests, among them former Governor Hood and Congressman Jenkins.

The California Limited, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, collided head on with a heavy Kansas City Southern stock train in the suburbs of Kansas City, Mo. Two persons were killed and three injured.

While crossing a gangplank to a schooner moored at Sayreville, N. J., fifteen-year-old Annie O'Connell fell overboard and was drowned.

A plank on which he was "see-sawing" fell on Walter Tiofaken, seven years old, at Sayreville, N. J., killing him instantly.

FOREIGN.

Japan will soon offer $150,000,000 more of her bonds in New York and London.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Selangor, Malay Peninsula, will take up the boycott of American goods.

Emperor William has promoted Admiral von Koester to be Grand Admiral of the German fleet.

The Russian transport Anadyr arrived at Diego Suarez, Madagascar, with survivors from the Russian battleship Orel, which went ashore disabled in the battle of the Sea of Japan and was surrendered to the Japanese.

Gen. Gripenberg, who formerly commanded the second Manchurian Army, but was relieved from the command on March 26 by order of the Czar, has been appointed Inspector General of Infantry.

A Norwegian officer, whose movements caused suspicion at Trosa, Sweden, was escorted to the frontier, it being believed he was a spy.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

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PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe GMeon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or in saw mill or planing mill, write
The Marbury Lumber Co.,
Marbury, Ala.

THE SEA CAPTAIN.

I am in love with the sea, but I do not trust her yet;
The ta' ships she has slain are in to forget;
Their sails were white in the morning, their masts were split by noon;
The sun has seen them perish, and the stars and the moon.

As a man loves a woman, so I love the sea
And even as my desire of her is her desire of me;
When we meet after parting, we put away regret,
Like lover joined with lover; but I do not trust her yet.

For fierce she is, and strange, and her love is kin to hate
She must slay whom she desires; she will draw me soon or late
Down into darkness and silence, the place of drowned men
Having her arms about me. And I shall trust her then.
—Gerald Gould, in London Spectator.

The Rescue of Hawkeye.

By F. ROBERTS.

THERE was no doubt that Robert Chesney Belden, better known as Dawdles, was lazy. This was a great trial to his mother, while his lack of courage was an equal cross to his father. If Mr. Belden tried to bribe him with a new wheel or a kodak to show a little boyish bravery, Dawdles shook his head.

"It isn't because I don't want to, but because I really can't," he said sadly.

He was a sturdy, healthy boy of twelve, yet he hated the vigorous games that most boys love.

He had knocked around with the boys at Bellenham school now for a year, and was as lazy and timid as ever. Yet he was popular. He was so good-natured and obliging and had such beautiful manners that every one loved him. The three boys who lounged on the fence in front of the drill hall shook their heads doubtfully as Dawdles sauntered slowly toward them.

"What do you think, boys," he said, holding a letter for them to see, "Uncle Jim is going to spend the summer in Montana, and wants me to go with him."

"I wish I were in your shoes," said the captain.

"I wish I were not," said Dawdles, heartily. "It's tramp, tramp, tramp all day, and slap, slap, slap mosquitoes all night. Uncle Jim is all right, but I would rather stay at home."

"What do you go for, then?" asked Phil.

"I have to. Father and mother are going to Europe. I would rather go to Montana than get seasick, as I always do."

"It will do you good," said the captain, sternly, "and I hope a bear gets after you. I would like to see you chased, Dawdles."

So Dawdles went to Beaver Lick, a beautiful place, half way up the fragrant pine trees. There he shivered as they sat about the camp fire and imagined he heard the howl of wolves and bears all around him. At such times he crept closer to Uncle Jim, who pretended not to see the nervous tremor, and talked of other things.

Dawdles found a companion in Hawkeye, the Indian boy, who sold wild berries at the camp. Hawkeye ran the errands, while Dawdles lounged around. Still, it made the white boy ashamed to hear the Indian's ambitions. Poor Hawkeye! His father rarely allowed him to go to the reservation boarding school, though the boy was quick and learned easily. His brown eyes beamed with delight when Dawdles offered to help him with his studies. The two spent many an evening over their books while Mr. Belden idly smoked and thought that the red boy would teach quite as much as he learned.

"Uncle Jim," Dawdles demanded one morning, as he sat on a stump and watched Mr. Belden clean his gun, "the Indians used to own this country. The white men didn't buy it. How did they get it?"

"That's a hard question, my boy. Some people would say we stole it; others, that we took it by right of power."

Dawdles rubbed his back against the tree. "I think I'll give Hawkeye that bridle you let me have. He has a pony and no bridle, and I have a bridle and no pony. That is, if you don't mind," he added, hastily.

"I don't mind," and Mr. Belden never smiled at the boyish attempt to make up to Hawkeye for the injustice of the white man. "He's a nice boy."

"I wish Jack could have him on the team. He runs like chain lightning, and is slippery as an eel. He would make a dandy tackle. Oh, dear, I wonder if I will ever be any good in this world?"

"Of course you will," said Mr. Belden, decidedly. "That is why the good Lord sent you into it. You are twice the boy you were when we came West."

Dawdles' face flashed with pleasure, but, boy-like, he tried to conceal it.

"Are you going up the mountain?" he asked.

"Yes; Reddy saw tracks of a mountain lion—pshaw, Dawdles, you needn't faint. The lion isn't here. I thought you were all over that nonsense. What are you and Hawkeye going to do?"

"Going down toward Buxton. There are some views over the valley that I want to take for mother."

Mr. Belden's face brightened again. The Dawdles of a month ago would not have walked a mile for all the views in Montana.

"Take care of yourselves," he called back to them, "and be home before dark."

Hawkeye carried the camera and lunch basket, while over his shoulder was slung the new bridle, for he meant to stop and bring his pony back with him. They sauntered down the trail that stretched straight as an arrow before them. When they were half way to Buxton Dawdles proposed that Hawkeye should go on and get the letters, and he would wait for him at the fork after taking the pictures. Hawkeye darted swiftly away.

* * * * * * *

The shadows were growing longer when Dawdles rubbed his heavy eyes after a nap and jumped up. Where was Hawkeye? He should have been there long ago. He looked down the deserted trail. Some way he seemed to feel that Hawkeye was in trouble; so he picked up his camera and started down the trail. As Dawdles neared the cut in the mountains he heard a murmur of angry voices. Quickening his steps, he came upon a group of wild, rough men, gathered threatingly about an Indian boy. It was Hawkeye.

"What's the matter?" asked Dawdles, as soon as he could speak.

"Horse thief" drawled the man beside him. "Two of Naughton's horses are gone, and he thinks the Indian took 'em."

Dawdles' breath came in a great gasp. He knew how Westerners punished horse thieves. A wild desire to run away almost overpowered him. But Hawkeye was his friend.

"It is a lie!" he shouted. "Hawkeye never touched his old horses."

Naughton stared at him. "Look here, my young tenderfoot," he said, with dangerous gentleness, "if you have any regard for that white skin of yours you'll take it back up trail."

Dawdles' eyes blazed, and without stopping to measure the distance between a grown man and a half-grown boy he pulled off his coat and squared his fists.

Naughton started forward, and then stopped with a coarse laugh. The other men, quick to follow his lead, laughed, too. Dawdles began to speak quickly, forcibly.

"You all know who I am. Rob Belden, from the camp up on the Lick. Let me take Hawkeye back with me, and my uncle and I will prove that he is innocent. Or, else, let Hawkeye go, and I'll stay until he brings Uncle Jim."

A fierce scowl darkened Naughton's face. "Come on, boys," he called, "we have wasted time enough."

Naughton's whip quivered in the air. "Touch him if you dare!" yelled Dawdles, frantically. "I'll see he has fair play. What proof have you that he has your horses? Come on, Hawkeye."

"Don't move a step," ordered Naughton, thoroughly aroused. Dawdles looked him steadily in the eye. He was not a bit afraid now.

"Excuse me," he said calmly, and with his hand on Hawkeye's shoulder, he forced him past Naughton, through the crowd, out into the road. The men stood aside to let him pass. His courage went up. When he stood in the road where he fancied they were safer, he stopped to ask again: "What proof have you?"

"Proof," almost howled Naughton; "didn't we find him with this bridle, and isn't it the identical one that's hung in my barn for six weeks?"

Dawdles took the bridle. "No, it isn't," he said, emphatically. "It's one I gave Hawkeye myself this morning. If you look you can see where I tried to mark it with a brand. Why didn't you tell them, Hawkeye?"

"I did try, but they wouldn't believe me," said the boy bitterly.

"You ought to be ashamed, Mr. Naughton," said Dawdles. "You might be glad I came along."

"That's so," assented a voice, and some one raised a cheer.

Dawdles flushed. "I hope you will find your horses," he said politely.

It was Mr. Naughton who told Uncle Jim about it, and after he had gone Mr. Belden hunted up Dawdles.

"Rob," he said, and it was the first time in many years he had called him anything but Dawdles, "I'm proud of you!"

Rob's face quivered. "It wasn't anything," he stammered; "anyone would have done it."—Washington Star.

Whistler's Judgment.

A Whistler story is told by friends of Miss Pamela Smith, the young American artist who has made a reputation abroad by her original work in color and black and white. Miss Smith's designs, while they show uncommon imagination, are technically crude, and a friend of hers who knew Whistler was anxious to get his opinion of them. She took a portfolio of Miss Smith's illustrations to the painter, and waited anxiously as Whistler examined them.

He looked them over carefully, and remarked, gruffly, "She can't paint."

Then he went through them again. "And she can't draw."

A third time he looked through the portfolio, pausing thoughtfully over each sketch.

"But she doesn't need to," he concluded.—Harper's Weekly.

The Tibetan Bible.

The "Kah-Gyur" or Tibetan Bible, according to a writer in the Kansas City Journal, consists of 108 volumes of 1000 pages each, containing 1083 separate books. This writer says: "Each of the volumes weighs ten pounds and forms a package 26 inches long, 8 inches broad and 8 inches deep. This Bible requires a dozen yoke for its transport, and the carved wooden blocks from which it is printed need rows of houses, like a city, for their storage. A tribe of Mongols paid 700 oxen for a copy of this Bible. In addition to the Bible there are 225 volumes of commentaries, which are necessary for its understanding. There is also a large collection of alleged revelations which supplement this Bible.

A CRITICAL TIME.

When maw is cleanin' house, you bet
We ain't got much to say;
The baby that would whine an' fret
Throughout the livelong day
Now does jest what maw wants him do—
He's silent as a mouse,
An' all us other youngsters, too,
When maw is cleanin' house.

When maw is cleanin' house, then pop
He wears a solemn frown;
Without his breakfast out he'll hop
An' git his meals down town.
An' late at night we'll hear him swear
Because he's caught a douse
From some old pail left standin' there
While maw was cleanin' house.

When maw is cleanin' house, by gosh,
There's soapsuds high an' low;
An' water 'round you comes, ker-slosh
Most anywhere you go.
The rooms is cold, the meals is bad,
It's one continual souse
An' we will all be more than glad
When maw's done cleanin' house.
—Louisville Courier Journal.

JUST FOR FUN

"In our amateur theatricals, I carried off the honors." "I was wondering what had become of them."—Cleveland Leader.

He—But what does your father see in me to object to? She—He doesn't see anything in you. That's why he objects.—Chicago News.

Pell—Did Hardup ever hear from that uncle of his who made a fortune out west? Mell—No, his uncle heard of him first.—Detroit Free Press.

"De bird dat can sing an' won't sing," said Uncle Eben, "ain' as bad as de bird dat can't sing and insists on buttin' in."—Washington Star.

Ethel—I know he's rich, but isn't he too old to be considered eligible? Edith—On the other hand, he is too eligible to be considered old.—Puck.

It often happens that man will put himself to no end of trouble to find the key to a woman's heart, when all the time the door is wide open.—Life.

"Yes, Miss Pert, I am the sole remaining member of my family." "I read just yesterday that the lobster was becoming extinct."—Houston Post.

"So you took an ocean voyage for your health?" "Yes." "How did it work?" "I got seasick and never felt so miserable in my life."—Washington Star.

"Is that John givin' the college yell inside?" "That ain't the college yell; the old man's flailin' him out with a hickory, an' he's givin' the home yell."—Atlanta Constitution.

Edyth—Are you going to Niagara Falls on your wedding trip? Babette—No; I went there on my two previous wedding trips and I believe it's a hoodoo!—Detroit Free Press.

Nell—She claims that she makes it a point to be blind to the faults of others. Belle—Well, she may be blind, but she's not deaf. She likes to listen to tales of them.—Philadelphia Ledger.

First Waiter—Did that Arizona ranchman give you a tip? Second Waiter—I should say he did. He told me if I didn't step lively he'd blow off the top of my head.—Detroit Free Press.

"What," asked the young physician, "is the secret of your success?" "I make it a rule to find out what a patient wants to do," answered the wise old doctor, "then I order him to do it."—Chicago News.

"Mr. Jones, I called to ask you to join our church." "I'd like to join, parson, but can you wait a few weeks? That—ahem! excuse me, my new automobile isn't running yet just as it should do."—Houston Post.

"No," said Mrs. Housekeep, "my husband is not at home. He's out hunting, as usual." "Hunting? Why, this is the close season—" "He's hunting a cook. That season is always open."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"To be successful in politics," said the young man, "I suppose you've got to keep your wits together at times." "Well," replied the politician, "that's not so important as to keep your lips together at the right time."—Philadelphia Press.

Husband—Do you know that every time a woman gets angry she adds a new wrinkle to her face? Wife—No, I did not; but if it is so I presume it is a wise provision of nature to let the world know what sort of a husband she has.—New Yorker.

If you peep under your pie at the bottom crust your hostess will be offended. If you do not take the precaution your stomach may be insulted. The only safe rule in this dilemma is to insult the one you can afford to insult.—Boston Transcript.

"Come, Willie," said his mother, "don't be so selfish. Let your little brother play with your marbles a little while." "But," protested Willie, "he means to keep them always." "Oh! I guess not." "I guess yes, 'cause he swallered 'em."—Philadelphia Press.

An Example to Follow.

"What were the last figures on the bulletin for Brown?" demanded Mr. Harris, when he and his son had been at home half an hour, and his vexation at the way the election seemed to be going had cooled a trifle.

"I don't remember," said John, whose interest in the election was but lukewarm, and who was then with Nansen in the "Farthest North."

"Don't remember!" thundered his father. "Don't remember, sir! If you are so stupid you can't remember a few important figures for ten minutes at a time, why don't you write them down, as I do?"—Youth's Companion.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. M. E. HARLAN.

Subject: Moral Amusement.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. Dr. M. E. Harlan, pastor of the First Church of Christ, Sunday morning gave another of his series of sermons on "Problems of Power For Plain People," the special subject being "The Problem of Morally Healthful Amusements." In February he offered prizes for best replies to questions covering the several problems to be discussed. He sent a printed list of these questions to several hundred people over the country. The sermon was based largely on the replies he received. The text was from Ecclesiastes iii:4: "There is a time to laugh and a time to weep." Among other things he said:

A few years ago, when a certain supposed ornament (?) to French society was asked what he did, he replied: "My business is to amuse myself." The history of the church is but a history of the struggle between men and women like this Frenchman, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, those who have had no place for a smile in their religion. The world has never lacked the stoic and the sensualist. To the stoic the church has seemed very lax. To the sensualist she has seemed too strict. The church always has stood and always will stand against the purposeless lives of both of these extremes. If to the mere pleasure seeker the church has seemed dogmatic and damnatory, we must remember that pleasure has been tyrannical and brazen and absurd. To him who worships the god of pleasure, even otherwise harmless pleasures become dissipation till the world is full of the insipid in heart and the vile in character and the purposeless in life. God did not make the world for mere amusement, neither did He design that it should be run by the mere rollickers. Yet desire for food and clothes is no more an indication of the physically robust and normal man than are the demands for laughter and amusement indices of the normal, mental and spiritual man. The question is not, therefore, one of amusements, but what kind and how much.

No doubt that the church has often been too closely allied with the stoic in exercising damnatory power respecting all forms of amusements. But before we censure too severely let us take into account the conditions of her early history. The church began her mighty march of conquest in cities where all sorts of lewd and obscene amusements were the rule—Rome, Corinth, Ephesus, etc. In these cities the god of pleasure held such high carnival that industry was throttled and domestic life was weakened. Rome's great amphitheatre, seating 385,000 people, could easily be filled with the morbid crowd that measured the worth of the amusements by the fury of the entertainment and by the number of men and horses slain merely for their amusement. The Emperor Trajan gave a three months' show in which 10,000 men and 11,000 beasts were slain to amuse the very best people of Rome. Men would appear on the stage dressed gorgeously, when suddenly flames would burst forth all over their bodies and they would die writhing in agony of flames to the delight of the god of pleasure. Often Christians were forced spectators and often unwilling participants in these brutalities. "Food and fun" was the hilarious cry of these amusement loving people that haunted with its awful hiss the ears of the dying gladiators. The popularity of the ruler was measured by his willingness and ability to satisfy this cry for "food and fun." An unwilling witness to these debaucheries in the name of amusement, can we wonder that coming from such a birthplace the church has at times been extreme?

Gibbon tells us that in the days of Rome's worst famines she dismissed her senators and patrons of art, but to satisfy her god of pleasure she kept her vile vestal virgins and her 6000 dancers and singers of the lewd sort to amuse her as she staggered down to death or lay in the last convulsions of her dying hour. He will not criticise too harshly the church who has come with her down her historic way and has witnessed her death struggle with the professional dispensers of amusement, who, as vile in purpose as the vestal virgins and who for financial gain will pander to the selfish and sensual moods of men till they leave those who otherwise would be noble men and women, mere derelicts on life's sea to the menace of the innocent voyagers.

Even to-day under the spell of this pleasure good men will pay an uncomplaining tribute to her and do not hesitate to keep an open account with the dispensers of hilarious and sensuous amusements about dance halls and theatres, while at the same time they will become exceedingly poor and saving if approached for charity or philanthropy or justice. The mere vagabond on the streets with his hand organ and monkey, or the grewsome and discordant "curb stone band" take in the revenue that belongs to laundryman or grocer, as though these mountebank dispensers of amusement were more deserving than they.

Seeing how Rome amused herself to death and how Spain amused herself with her bull fights out of one of the first rank powers into the imbecile skeleton she now represents, no wonder our Puritan fathers were fearful of this pleasure god. He is blind who sees no inconsistence in the Puritanical bans on all forms of amusement till a man must be or at least appear miserable before he can be happy. But he to-day is worse than blind who does not see, and especially in city life, that the god of pleasure has become daringly despotic and that she tyrannically invades every shrine of her devotees, and that no day is too sacred for her ribaldry and coarse jest. By pandering to the ruinous passion that would rather laugh than to think she would leave our fair land tenantless of the serious and the wise and fill it with a race of grinning pigmies. Any amusement that hinders me from doing my duty in my business during the week or makes me careless of my duties in the house of God or that would make serious thoughts a bore is to be avoided. Foster nor harbor no amusement that cannot grow consistently on the same stem with the Christian religion. The godless Coney Island craze creates a morbid desire for Sunday amusement that as a vampire feeds fat on the vitals of our holy religion.

I know there is danger of being misunderstood when I speak in detail. The man with a crabbed religion will think me too lax, while the man without conviction will think me too strict. With a zeal worthy of a better cause the church in the past has picked out a few amusements upon which it has placed the ban and left others with no censure. It has decreed that dancing and card playing and the theatres were of themselves sinful and devilish and were worse than are "Jacob and Ruth," or "Blind Man's Buff," or the more widely practiced game of miserliness or covetousness or "fibbing." It is a hopeful sign that the present tendency of the church seems to be to give more attention to the affirmative side of life rather than to act as Pharisaical judges on the negative. "Thou shalt not," is like a prop to keep a dying tree from falling, but it takes more than a prop to make a live tree grow. While the prop may have a place it is not nearly so important as some think.

I am not a theatregoer nor ballroom frequenter, neither do I know even the names of the different "playing cards," I feel that I have much better use for my time and money. From my observation I have no hesitancy, however, in agreeing with those who replied to my question that the theatre and dance and progressive euchre and cards are menaces to the development of the Christian life. While of themselves they may not be more harmful than the other forms of amusement named, their influence seems to be against them. To the question: "Do you personally know people who frequent the theatres and ballroom and euchre parties who at the same time are also leaders in prayer meeting and the Sunday-school as soul winners, with a good, healthful influence?" only two answered in the affirmative. Why? Does it not indicate that there is something out of harmony with these particular amusements and the healthful influence of the Christian life? Is it right to go counter to the testimony of people scattered over such a wide territory and from so many different denominations so long as we prize our religious influence?

If we say the theatre as a whole is of good influence and a necessity for the men who are carrying the great burdens in the commercial and industrial world, then it falls short of its purpose, for the theatre is supported not by the Cargenies and Rockefellers, but mostly by those who cannot afford it and at the same time do what they ought to in philanthropy. Most of the support comes from the younger class, who as yet have no great burdens to bear. As to why those who frequent them are not real forces in Christian work, read the following: President Eliot, of Harvard, says: "The influence of amusements may be drawn from the quality of the popular theatre. The taste is for the trivial spectacles, burlesques, vulgar vaudeville, extravaganzas, and the stage often presents to unmoved audiences scenes and situations of an unwholesome sort."

One of the leading dramatic critics of the English press, Mr. Clement Scott, says it is "nearly impossible for a woman to remain pure who adopts the stage as a profession and that the stage has a tendency to disorder the finer sensibilities and to substitute hollowness for sincerity," and adds: "I speak from my intimate experience with the stage running over a period of over thirty years." Is it right to demand amusement at the enormous price suggested by these men in the ruin of the virtue of womanhood whose profession is to amuse us and thus like Rome's vestals let their virtue pay the awful price for our mere entertainment? If it is "nearly impossible" to adopt the stage and remain pure, then it is not Christian to demand that form of amusement on whose altars womanhood is sacrificed. If the sacrifice was that of our own sons and daughters would we be willing to make it simply to amuse people?

The stage cannot be kept up without using somebody's daughters on the altar. Now the question becomes a double one—not only can I have Christian motives by frequenting the theatre, but is it right to ask that somebody's daughter run the risk of such an awful temptation as that to which the stage subjects them for my mere amusement, granting that the stage has many of the most noble as its adornment and that many of our best people patronize it? Yet if the flame of the theatre passion demands such fuel, can I afford to be a party to the transaction? I would not appeal to prejudice nor act as judge over other men's consciences nor pass hard ecclesiastical laws of disbarment against those who might differ with me. I make my appeal to the heart's sense of justice to make man or woman who may have enough of the Christly ambition to make the most of life by shunning that form of amusement of any kind which runs such tremendous risks.

Are you asking me if a man is to be deprived of his rights just because he is a Christian? This is a good question over which to pause and ask for the sake of others not what are my "rights," but what are my duties and obligations?

A Robert Louis Stevenson's Prayer.

Lord, behold our family here assembled. We thank Thee for this place in which we dwell; for the love that unites us, for the peace accorded us this day, for the hope with which we expect the morrow; for the health, the work, the food and the bright skies, that make our lives delightful; for our friends in all parts of the earth, and our friendly helpers in this foreign isle. Let peace abound in our small company. Purge out of every heart the lurking grudge. Give us grace and strength to forbear and to persevere. Offenders, give us the grace to accept and to forgive. Forgetful ourselves, help us to bear cheerfully the forgetfulness of others. Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare to us our friends, soften us to our enemies. Bless us, if it may be, in all our innocent endeavors. If it may not, give us the strength to encounter that which is to come, that we be brave in peril, constant in tribulations, temperate in wrath, and in all changes of fortune, and down to the gates of death, loyal and loving one to another. As the clay to the potter, as the windmill to the wind, as children of their sire, we beseech of Thee this help and mercy for Christ's sake.—From the Works of Stevenson.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 15.

Subject: The Suffering Savior Isa. liii. to liii., 12—Golden Text, Isa. liii. Memory, Verses 4-6—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The humiliation and ... the Savior (vs. 13-15). The ... of the whole passage is the ... contrast between the present degradation and the future ... Jehovah's Servant.

II. The suffering Savior (vs. 1-3). "Believed our report." The ... the prophets and the gospel. ... The world is still full of ... believe this report is not ... sent to the truth of it, but ... it that the conduct will be ... it. The Jews did not receive ... therefore Christ was to them ... "comeliness." "Arm of the Lord" ... arm is a symbol of power, ... instrument by which we ... purposes. It is put for the ... God (Isa. 51:9; 52:10). It ... God's power in defending ... in overcoming His enemies, ... ing the soul. "Revealed" ... known, seen, understood. ... tions in this verse are strong ... total denials. 2. "For." ... now gives the reason why ... not believed. "He." ... "Grew up" (R. V.). The ... is at the time Christ's sufferings ... finished and He was entering ... glory. "As a tender plant." ... up small and of no reputation, ... family nearly extinct, like a ... plant springing unnoticed from ... hid in a barren and dry ... which nothing great was ... "And as a root," etc. The ... springs up from a root. Such a ... would lack strength and beauty. ... figures depict the lowly and ... tive character of the small ... orous beginning. "See. ... former part of this verse refers ... birth and childhood, the latter ... first public appearance. "No ... This refers to His state of ...

3. "Despised." By the ... great. "Rejected." "Forsaken" ... renounced. "We hid ... His appearance was such as ... men to turn their backs ... faces with disgust. "Men ... as though He had a dis... leprosy." "Esteemed Him not" ... to recognize His worth.

III. The atoning Savior (vs. 4-12). "Hath borne." The ... the consequences of sin fell upon ... the innocent, and that He bore ... deserved sufferings as a ... half of His people. ... nesses."—R. V., margin. ... ness is not to take it away ... to endure it. Christ endured ... own person the penal consequences ... the people's guilt. "Sorrows" ... pains. How did Jesus bear our ... and sorrows? 1. In His ... By His healing power. "Stricken" ... The expression used when God ... a man with severe and sudden ... especially leprosy, which was ... as the stroke of God's hand ... direct consequence of sin. The ... is only a strong image for such ... ings as are the evidence of God's ... against sin. 5. "Wounded." ... He was pierced because of our ... lions, crushed because of our ... The strong verbs pierced and ... are probably metaphors expressing ... fateful ravages of leprosy. "Bruised." ... Applied to the body, "crushed" ... to the mind, severe inward agony ... plied. "Of our peace." The ... ment needful to procure ... V., margin. "His seed." ... spiritual Israel of the future, ... who by His means are converted ... knowledge of Jehovah. "In His ... Under His government or ... 11. "Satisfied." He shall ... blessed fruits resulting from His ... ferings as amply to repay ... them. 12. "With the great" ... among the great. His kingdom ... rule among the nations. "To ... spoil." There shall flow to ... His kingdom the wealth, the ... the numbers, that the strongest ... possess.

Birmingham, Ala.—Martha ... Fields, the 59-year-old woman ... jumped or fell from a fourth story ... dow of the Osceola house on ... avenue, Friday morning at ... o'clock, died shortly ... ried to St. Vincent's ...

Bonaparte at Work.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary ... parte arrived in Washington ... and took up his duties at the ... department.

SOUTHERN ...

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLA...

The Family Garden.

There is no adjunct to a home ... yards as much pleasure and profit ... well planned, a well planted and ... well cultivated garden, and I use the ... word in its broadest sense.

The family garden should be ... ciently located to the residence ... should consist of about one ... and, and enclosed with a ... structed and substantial post and ... The plot should be liberally fertilized ... with cow or horse manure, and ... should be broken early and deep. ... harrowed several times to make ... all fine and to thoroughly incorporate ... the manure before the early planting ... begins. The garden should be laid ... into four plots by making walks ... ways through the middle of the ... den, crossing in the ... walks should be laid off ... about three feet wide ... ters or drains on each ... beds or squares, and should be ... shaped so that even in wet ... there would be a high and dry ... to walk.

The selection of seed, the variety ... and when and how to plant are ... important. It is also important to ... all rows with a line and equal distance ... Nothing adds more to appearances ... not to results than order and system in ... the garden, and where this is practiced ... you may make sure there will be ... sults.

The garden should have a four-year ... system of rotation, just as the ... should have, in order to obtain best ... sults from your plants. The ... should be numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, ... should rotate around once in four years.

For instance, I would take plot No. ... and plant spring turnips, radishes, ... tuce, onions or any other early maturing ... crop you may fancy, and as the ... came off I would plant a late corn or ... bean patch by planting every other ... row.

On plot No. 2 I would have the ... planting of Irish potatoes, and just ... before these mature I would plant corn ... and beans in every other row, or ... might be devoted to a late cabbage ... patch or some other late crop, as ... whatever crop was selected to follow ... the potatoes could be worked as the ... potatoes were removed.

On plot No. 3 I would have two ... plantings of corn for roasting ears, ... and when the corn was waist high ... put in white crowder peas. As the ... ears were pulled from the stalks I ... would cut out for the corn and give ... the peas more room.

On plot No. 4 I would plant all the ... later varieties of vegetables, such as ... tomatoes, beets, cucumbers, squashes ... or other varieties and fancy dictate ... that come on in the summer.

I would rotate these crops so that ... to illustrate, the potatoes would ... be planted on the same spot but once ... in four years.

I would plant along the borders of ... the walks a few sage bushes, thyme, ... asparagus and other such useful garden ... den plants, but I would have no fruit ... trees, currants, strawberries, raspberries or grape vines in the garden. I ... would have all these and other fruits ... in an orchard set apart for the purpose. Such things in a garden ... only interferes with the proper rotation system, but they shade and draw ... from the vegetables and prevent the ... full development.

Such a garden as I have planned, ... planted and worked would be a thing ... of beauty and a joy forever, and when ... you come in on a hot summer's day ... and sit down to the mid-day meal, ... templating with a ravished eye ... an aching void in the region of the ... stomach the many tempting dishes ... that the good wife (not a slattern) ... vans has prepared, you will feel ... "praising God from whom all blessings flow."—S. H. Christopher, Bay ... Vista, Ga., Southern Cultivator.

Proper Place to Select Seed.

With cotton, as with corn, the place ... to select seed for the next year's planting is in the field, selecting with reference to total yield of seed cotton, percentage of lint, date of maturity, ... hardness, form and size of bolls, leaf ... stalks, limbs and resistance to disease ... and insect ravages. By selecting from ... stalks that bear a large number of bolls ... per stalk, the tendency will be in the ... progeny to give an increased yield over ... the average of the patch, which is the ... seed obtained when one waits to ... cure his seed at random from the ... Another objection to securing seed ... from the gin in the usual way is that ... it is usually deferred until late in the ... fall and thereby, generally, seed from ... th last picking are obtained which ... are not the best seed. The best seed, ... as a rule, are from the middle picking.

In selecting a variety one must not ... be guided entirely by total yield of ... seed cotton, for often between two ... rieties producing about the same quantity per acre, the one with the smaller ... yield should be chosen because of its ... production of a larger amount of lint.

Sheffield, Ala.—The channel of the ... Tennessee river at Kingston, Tenn., ... is being cleared so that ore barges ... can pass through; a bar 700 feet long ... and 60 feet wide is the place being ... worked at present. In ten days the ... Keppler, the dredge boat now ... there, will return to the canal ... above, or eight miles above here. ... Captain Fletcher and a force of fifty ... men will be left in charge of the ... point on the river.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS
FOR JULY 15.

Subject: The Suffering Savior. Isa. liii. 3-12. Golden Text, Isa. liii. 5—Memory Verses 4-6—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

The Family Garden.

The [illegible] adjunct to a home that affords as much pleasure and profit as a [illegible], a well planted and a well kept garden, and I use the word in the broadest sense.

The family garden should be conveniently located to the residence; it should consist of about one acre of land, and enclosed with a well constructed substantial poultry fence.

The plot should be liberally fertilized with cow or horse manure, and it should be broken early and deep, and harrowed several times to make the soil fine and to thoroughly incorporate the manure before the early planting begins. The garden should be divided into four parts by making walks both ways through the middle of the garden, crossing in the centre. These walks should be laid off with a line, about four feet wide, with little gutters on each side next to the beds of squares, and should be oval-shaped so that even in wet weather there would be a high and dryer place to walk.

The selection of seed, the varieties and when and how to plant are very important. It is also important to lay off rows with a line and equi-distant. Nothing adds more to appearances if not to results than order and system in the garden, and where this is practiced you may make sure there will be results.

The garden should have a four-year system of rotation, just as the fields should have, in order to obtain best results from your plants. The plots should be numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 and should rotate around once in four years.

For instance, I would take plot No. 1 and plant spring turnips, radishes, lettuce, onions or any other early maturing crop you may fancy, and as these came off I would plant a late corn and bean patch by planting every other row.

On plot No. 2 I would have two plantings of Irish potatoes, and just before these mature I would plant corn and beans in every other row, or it might be devoted to a late cabbage patch or some other late crop, and whatever crop was selected to follow the potatoes could be worked as the potatoes were removed.

On plot No. 3 I would have two plantings of corn for roasting ears, and when the corn was waist high put in white crowder peas. As the ears were pulled from the stalks I would cut out for the corn and give the peas more room.

On plot No. 4 I would plant all the later varieties of vegetables, such as tomatoes, beets, cucumbers, squashes, or other varieties the fancy dictated, that come on in the summer.

I would rotate these crops so that, to illustrate, the potatoes would not be planted on the same spot but once in four years.

I would plant along the borders of the walks a few sage bushes, thyme, asparagus and other such useful garden plants, but I would have no fruit trees, currants, strawberries, raspberries or grape vines in the garden, but would have all these and other fruit in a fruit orchard set apart for the purpose. Such things in a garden not rotated with the proper rotation crops, but they shade and draw from the vegetables and prevent their full development.

Such a garden as I have planned, planted and worked would be a thing of beauty and a joy forever, and when [illegible] on a hot summer's day [illegible] down to the mid-day meal, contemplate with a ravished eye and a watering mouth the region of the [illegible] the many tempting dishes [illegible] by a good wife (not a slothful servant) prepared, you will feel like thanking God from whom all blessings flow.—S. H. Christopher, Buena Vista, Ga., in Southern Cultivator.

Proper Place to Select Seed.

[illegible] as with corn, the place [illegible] for the next year's planting [illegible] field, selecting with reference [illegible] yield of seed cotton, period [illegible] of maturity, vigor, [illegible] and size of bolls, leaves, [illegible] and resistance to disease [illegible] ravages. By selecting from [illegible] a large number of bolls [illegible] tendency will be in the [illegible] an increased yield over [illegible] of the patch, which is the [illegible] when one waits to select at random from the gin [illegible] to securing seed [illegible] in the usual way is that [illegible] deferred until late in the [illegible] by, generally, seed from [illegible] being are obtained which [illegible] best seed. The best seed, [illegible] from the middle pick-

[illegible] a variety one must not [illegible] entirely by total yield of [illegible] for often between two varieties [illegible] about the same quantity [illegible] the one with the smaller [illegible] be chosen because of its [illegible] of a larger amount of lint

[illegible], Ala.—The channel of the [illegible] river at Kingston, Tenn., [illegible] cleared so that ore barges [illegible] through; a bar 700 feet long [illegible] feet wide is the place being [illegible] at present. In ten days the [illegible], the dredge boat now at [illegible] will return to the canal [illegible] or eight miles above here. [illegible] Fletcher and a force of fifty [illegible] will be left in charge of that [illegible] on the river.

Birmingham, Ala.—Martha J[illegible] Fields, the 59-year-old woman [illegible] jumped or fell from a fourth story [illegible] now of the Osceola house on Second [illegible] avenue, Friday morning at [illegible] o'clock, died later [illegible] being [illegible] to St. Vincent's [illegible].

Bonaparte at Work.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Bonaparte arrived in Washington Friday and took up his duties at the navy department.

Cotton Seed Meal For Dairy Cows.

E. R. C., Carterton, Va., writes: I would like to try cotton seed meal with my cows, as wheat bran is too high to buy now, and would like some information on the subject.

You will find cotton seed meal an excellent food for dairy cows, but you should not feed more than three to five pounds per day, and the former amount is better than the latter, because cotton seed meal is a very concentrated foodstuff. Pound for pound cotton seed meal contains about three and a quarter times as much protein as wheat bran. Therefore, when you feed three pounds of cotton seed meal you are practically feeding an equivalent of ten pounds of wheat bran. It is the failure to realize the very concentrated nature of cotton seed meal that has led many persons to suppose it was not satisfactory food for cows and other classes of farm live stock. While wheat bran is an excellent food for the cow and by reason of its excellent physiological effect and its favorable action on the coat and digestive organs, generally speaking it is too high to feed at $25 per ton when one can purchase cotton seed meal at about the same price. Of course, a little wheat bran, corn meal or ship stuff should be fed with the cotton seed meal to obtain the best results. If you have good clover hay and plenty of corn fodder, however, cotton seed meal by itself will prove satisfactory. —Knoxville Tribune.

Water on the Farm.

Some of the older readers of the Progressive Farmer may remember a time when water for domestic purposes had to be brought from the spring which was generally 200 to 300 yards from the house. Stock had to be carried to the nearest branch or creek to be watered. Both people and stock suffered for water at times. A well in the yard saves much labor and insures an abundant supply of water. If a farmer has several head of stock to water it will pay him in one year to dig a well in his horse lot and get an old-fashioned trough that will hold fifty to seventy-five gallons. That will save much time. If the farmer has two or three hundred acres, it may be inconvenient to carry plow animals some distance for water during the long hot days. A well dug in a convenient place will save much time and give water to stock when needed. But better than wells, is a hydraulic ram, if a farmer has a spring or clear branch near his house with fall enough to use one. The ram, piping and tank will cost only two or three bales of cotton, and water will be furnished to house, kitchen and horse lot. Any farmer who runs four or five plows could afford that, and after using this water system awhile, he would never give it up. The well could be kept in good order for drinking water.—Charles Petty, Spartanburg County, S. C.

Hint About Transplanting.

In transplanting a tree or plant the point aimed at is to get the roots in the earth as nearly as possible in the same condition as that in which they were before removal. In order to do this the soil should be made very fine and well worked in with the hands among all the roots, which should be spread out in their natural positions.

Montgomery, Ala.—E. C. Coats, of Marengo county, was appointed tax commissioner for that county by Governor Jelks Friday.

Mobile, Ala.—In the People's Bank has been deposited a check to the credit of Mrs. C. T. Hearin, the amount of which is $100,000. The check was paid on a single policy on the late Charles T. Hearin by the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Fashion Notes

New York City.—The short coat is undoubtedly the smart wrap of the season, for the more elaborate costumes at least, and among them nothing is better liked than just such a blouse

Eton as this one. It has the vest effect, which is always smart, and it allows a choice of elbow or full length sleeves. In the case of the model the material is taffeta, the vest being of the material, trimmed with applique or embroidery, while the trimming is bands of the silk, stitched and edged with braid. There are, however, many other materials which are appropriate. Voile is exceedingly fashionable, and all the softer silks and wools are correct, while in addition to plain materials, checks and stripes are greatly liked. Again, the vest can be of contrasting material, of embroidery, or of the material simply banded with fancy braid, as may be liked. The full length sleeves are in every way desirable for the simpler costume, but nothing is quite so fashionable this year for the dressier toilettes as those of half length finished with frills of lace.

The Eton is made with the fronts, back and the vest, the vest being arranged under the fronts and the jacket being slightly full at its lower edge, finished with a pointed belt. The sleeves are made to form voluminous puffs above the elbows and are in full mousquetaire style below and are arranged over the fitted linings. The flare cuff is exceedingly becoming, and it can either be arranged over the sleeves of full length or made to finish the one cut off at the elbow.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-half yards twenty-one, four yards twenty-seven or two and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with two yards of lace for frills and one and seven-eighth yards of applique to trim as illustrated.

Tam O'Shanter Crown.

A picture hat in black transparent braid had a Tam o'Shanter crown and a wide, flexible brim, for a wonder, not turned up anywhere, but allowed to droop around the face like a child's hat. The trimming was rose wreaths, blush pink and white, part of the wreath appearing in the underbrim, against the hair, and the rest encircling the crown. A very large black aigrette trimmed the front of the hat.

Sun Pleated Walking Skirt.

No method of obtaining fulness is more fashionable or more graceful than sun pleating. Illustrated is a novel skirt which shows that treatment, while it is so arranged as to be smooth over the hips. In the case of the model it is made of champagne colored chiffon voile with banding of silks, but there are almost innumerable soft materials this season and any one of them would be effective. Not alone are silks and wools appropriate, but the thinner, softer cotton voiles and the like are also desirable.

The skirt is made in a succession of gores which provide abundant fulness for the pleats at the lower edge, while they allow of less bulk at the upper portion. It is first sun pleated, then shirred on indicated lines and arranged over a foundation yoke.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is sixteen and three-fourth yards twenty-one, eleven yards twenty-seven or nine yards forty-four inches wide, when material has figure or nap; ten and one-half yards twenty-

one, eight and one-half yards twenty-seven or seven yards forty-four inches wide, when material has neither figure nor nap.

Inexpensive Dresses.

Very effective and at the same time inexpensive dresses can be made of oriental satin in cream or pale shades, finished with a deep chemisette, a fichu and elbow sleeves of cream muslin, and worn with a big picture hat. Of course the great beauty of costumes like this lies in their simplicity and picturesqueness. A fine ivory cloth dress I noted at a morning musicale recently seemed to have a kind of blouse and tunic of fancy guipure with a folded vest of soft satin and a wonderful waistband of gold. The waistband or ceinture, indeed, plays an important part in fashions, and is interesting on account of the variety of shades in which it is made.—New York Evening Mail.

A Parasol Hint.

A beautiful parasol in pale blue taffeta had a border of natural linen crash embroidered in French knots in pale blue. Edging the linen was a tucked piece of silk about two inches wide.

A Late Design by May Manton.

GOVERNOR DOUGLAS TELLS BOYS HOW TO WIN SUCCESS

"Stick to Your Last," Says the Chief Executive of the Bay State, 'and Keep Your Ambitions High."

FROM a place at the cobbler's bench at a mere pittance, William L. Douglas has risen to the highest position in Massachusetts, that of Governor, and has made himself a millionaire. He is to-day the ideal "successful man" in business and politics, and has just had the honor of declining a second nomination for Governor, which was practically assured to him.

His rules and precepts of success are given by him through the Boston Sunday American. They are rules that he has tried and tested; the rules which have elevated him to the highest position in the gift of his State; the rules which have won for him an enormous fortune.

The Governor is interested in boys. He declares that these rules are given for the benefit of boys. Here they are:

By William L. Douglas,
COVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

What are the secrets of success? Will I tell the boys of Massachusetts what I think they are? Recently, in talking to a delegation of bright-faced boys, I told them that they should, in order to make the most of life, obey the old maxim, "Stick to your last."

If you don't you'll find that old ogre, called trouble, bobbing up in your pathway every now and then, and you'll never get to be on speaking terms with success.

Fortune, you knows, favors the brave. Well, in the battle of life the really brave man is the one with courage enough to "stick to his last" in the face of early rebuffs and temporary reverses. He's the fellow who will eventually be able to laugh at trouble and to get chummy with success.

What would you think of a shoemaker who, after making part of a shoe on one last, became dissatisfied, and started another shoe on a different last, keeping up this method until he had finally spent all his money for stock and had nothing but a lot of half-finished shoes to show for it? Foolish way to do, isn't it? But it's no more foolish than for a young man to tackle a new line of business every little while until he grows too old to learn any business thoroughly.

KEEP AMBITION AT TOP NOTCH.

Every thing in nature is fitted to do one thing well and spends its whole life doing it. You never hear of the ant going into the honey-making business; nor of the bee building ant-hills for a change. Each one knows its place in the world and sticks to it, and that is what boys must do if they would accomplish great things.

Of course, boys are somewhat handicapped as compared with the bees and ants. You see, boys are not often born with a knowledge of just what kind of last they're best fitted to peg away on. But nearly every boy at an early age displays an aptitude for something, and if that aptitude is properly developed the process of selecting a last is simplified.

And remember always to keep your ambition up to the top notch. Whatever you do, try to do it better than the other fellow. At school make it a point to stand at the head of your class; and at play don't be satisfied until you can jump the farthest or throw the straightest. Then when you enter business life this matter of getting ahead will become a habit.

DO WHAT YOU CAN DO BEST.

Now I want to give you another thing to think about while you're growing up and preparing to win fame and fortune in the commercial world. It is this: Don't try to do what you like—do what you can. That's a good companion-piece for "stick to your last." Don't let the attraction of something you don't know lure you away from the thing you do know. Once upon a time a young man whose father made pickles, and who had learned the pickle business from A to Z, decided that he'd like to go into the business of making molasses candy. He didn't know anything about it, but he liked molasses candy and thought it would be great fun to make it and sell it. So he proceeded to try his hand at the business. The result was disastrous. His candy wasn't good candy, because he didn't know how to make it properly, and, therefore, nobody wanted to buy. Finally he went back to the pickle business and made a fortune, because he certainly did know how to make good pickles, and everybody bought them.

Do what you can and stick to it. That's wisdom. About the most striking sentence I remember is this one, written by the great philosopher, Thomas Carlyle: "The king is the man who can." There's a whole volume of sound sense contained in those seven one-syllable words. All the elements of success are there set forth and the whole secret of greatness sticks out conspicuously from that simple sentence—"The king is the man who can."

EVERY BOY MAY BE A KING.

It is possible for all you boys to be kings, provided each fits himself to do some one thing better than others do it. But you must work and study and persevere. You can't inherit kingships from your fathers; you must win them in competition with the world. As to how to go about this, every boy will have to work out the problem for himself. There is no fixed rule for determining the capabilities of any boy, and the methods that will convert one bundle of human material into a successful business man may prove a total failure when applied to the next parcel. Boys in their dispositions and possibilities bear a striking resemblance to toads. Did you ever poke a toad to make it jump? If you did, then you know that you can never tell what direction or how far toads will jump until after they have been poked. And it's the same with boys. We never know what a boy can do until after he has been tested. But we're sure of one thing, and that is this: If a boy chooses his last in the light of his ability, and sticks to it through thick and thin, he'll win out in the end.

Death of Glengarry's Daughter.

It seems wonderful to read of the death of a daughter of the Highland Chief who was the original of Fergus MacIvor in "Waverley." Mrs. Forbes, mother of Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo, who has just died at the age of eighty-four, was a daughter of Alexander MacDonell, the sixteenth chief of Glengarry, who was an intimate friend of Scott, and there are many references to him in Lockhart's delightful biography of his father-in-law. "Glengarry" was the last highland chieftain who kept up the ancient feudal customs as far as possible, and he always traveled in befitting state with a "tail" of clansmen in attendance.

He died in 1828, leaving his immense property heavily encumbered. His son and successor emigrated to Australia, and the estates of Glengarry and Glenquoich were sold in 1840 for £120,000 to the late Lord Dudley (then Lord Ward), from whom they were afterward purchased by Mr. Edward Ellice ("the Bear"), and they now belong to his daughter-in-law. Scott described Glengarry as "savage and picturesque."—London Truth.

Japanese Radish.

Picture to yourself a pure white radish the size of a baseball or larger, firm and solid. Such is the Japanese radish. Cut it, and you find it has the consistency of a Baldwin apple, firm and fine grain; taste, and it proves to be away ahead of the most delicate spring radish that ever passed your lips. It will thrive at any season during the growing year; it may be transplanted or left alone; it is as good to eat when in bloom as in its younger days, and one radish will provide bulk enough for three or four people or more.—Garden Magazine.

Where Ignorance is Bliss.

A well-known physician has observed that the best thing that can happen to a man with diabetes is not to find it out, and the same might be said with some justice of a number of diseases.—Hospital.

A Correction.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, tells of the case of a miner in that State who had been reported as dead by a number of the Idaho newspapers.

It would appear that the miner had a keen sense of humor, for with reference to an obituary of himself which appeared in a Boise City paper the alleged dead man addressed the editor with a view to correcting certain misstatements in the said obituary.

"My dear sir," wrote he, "relative to the obituary of myself appearing in your issue of the 22d ultimo, I beg leave to call your attention to several errors therein. In the first place, I was born in Massachusetts, not in Rhode Island; secondly, the cause of my death was not heart disease."—Collier's.

Musical Instruments.

"I see that a committee from the Albany Musicians' Union has called on the United Traction Company," said a young father to me this morning, "to ask permission to carry on the cars their bass viols and bass drums. If that concession is made I shall insist on being allowed to take my baby carriage on board. They both come under the head of music and are both public necessities. Theirs is instrumental music while mine is vocal."—Albany Journal.

Sleeping Sickness.

To the present science has proved powerless to cope with that strange malady, the sleeping sickness. The ablest physicians, not only of Belgium, but of England, France and Germany, have studied the disease exhaustively. Though much valuable data relating to its cause and effect have been collected, the discovery of its antidote seems to be as far off to-day as ever.—From "The Story of the Congo Free State," by Henry Wellington Wack.

United States Consul Covert, of Lyons, France, reports that the European orange crop is almost a complete failure.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

UNION CLUBBING LIST. . . .

The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
The Union Saturday News	1.25
The Union And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
The Union And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
The Union And Twice-a-Week Globe Democrat	1.50
The Union And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
The Union And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

THORSBY AND B. B. COMER.

Some persons have intimated that Mr. Comer was not really expected at Thorsby on the 4th of July, so in order to put such persons right we publish his letter to the committee, which letter fully explains the matter:

"Birmingham, Ala., July 1, 1905.

"Messrs. J. F. Peterson, G. W. Phalen, J. Bice, G. H. Gerald, P. K. Villadsen, L. V. Stabler, Thorsby, Ala.

My Dear Sirs:—Yours of the 30th ult. received and noted. I regret exceedingly that I cannot meet your wishes. An important meeting of the commission takes place on Monday, July 3, and am not right sure we are going to get through. Again, I have got to be in Barbour county the evening of the 4th of July and Wednesday, the 5th and probably several days thereafter. I understood when you telephoned me that you were from Troy, Ala., and I knew that if I could get through at Montgomery Monday I could be with you at Troy on Tuesday and take the train the evening of the 4th for Barbour county, but if I could get off on the 4th to go to Thorsby there will be no connecting train with Barbour county.

I regret this more than you can think, as I have for a long time been very anxious to meet you personally at Thorsby, and some time in the summer between now and the middle of August at your pleasure I'll be very glad to come down some day or afternoon and talk to your people about the issues of the day. I am getting off my dissenting opinion to the recent decision of the majority of the railroad commission of the state. It will probably be published Tuesday morning and I will have sent to you a number of copies, which you can distribute among your friends. Think the reading of it will give a much clearer insight of the conditions that exist in Alabama today. According to the recent decision the producer, manufacturer and consumer of Alabama will always have the highest freight rate that the articles will pay and in a measure will be hired out to the owners of the railroads. I have tried hard to get a better rate on nursery stock and a better rate on fruit, and I think before we get through that we will secure better rates. We were glad to have been a help to you in your depot, and any time that I can serve you do not hesitate to call on me. Please remember that is my business and my pleasure. With kindest regards and regrets, I am yours very truly,

B. B. COMER.

A CARD.

Every Alliance man who wishes full information about the action of the Alliance committee that had the Fertilizer Factory matter in charge should attend the County Alliance meeting on July 19-20. Alliance matters will be treated IN the Alliance. BY members of that body.

Respectfully,
W. H. CONWAY.

Gate City, Ala., July 11, 1905.

Editor Union:

Dear Sir—Herewith you will find $2.00 in payment of subscription to your valuable paper. The Union has been a welcome visitor to my home for the past two years or more, and it has afforded me great pleasure to peruse its columns and read of the people, friends and my numerous relatives who live in the grand old county of Chilton, the place where I was born, and which I left with my father's family forty years ago, when I was four years of age. I note the many changes which time has wrought since I left there at the close of the civil war. It has grown from a poor, non-productive county to a valuable productive domain, all by the thrift and energy of its noble, honest and wide-awake citizens.

I remember when it required ten acres of land in Chilton to produce a bale of cotton, and now a half bale to the acre is a medium crop, often producing a bale to the acre, and the improvement in other crops has been in the same proportion, and I note also the great interest manifested in in all its branches, and a great improvement in its educational facilities; also the great interest manifested in the study of agriculture and horticulture, and last, but not least, the profound interest manifested by almost every male citizen of Chilton county in local, state and national politics which bespeaks a thinking and an intelligent people.

I was wonderfully delighted with the result of the last election in your county, for when the intelligent, thinking people rule all the people rejoice and are happy.

Success to THE UNION and readers.

BLANTON RIGGINS.

Clanton, Ala., July 10, 1905.

Editor Union:

Please allow me a few words in regard to the Farmers' Summer School to be held at Auburn July 25 to August 2.

To the farmer that believes the earth is round I would say it will pay you handsomely to attend.

Haven't you learned some good lessons from fellow farmers at home? Then go to Auburn and learn from the four to six hundred practical and successful farmers and the able corps of instructors that you will find there. Last summer I had the pleasure of attending the Summer School at Auburn and expect to attend hereafter each summer.

In our county we lose at least TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS in buying our fertilizers each year by not having studied the subject of fertilizers as we should. Now, shall we go on this way or are we willing to spend one two-thousandth part of what we have been losing to learn how to avoid that loss?

I am proud to say that some of our people are learning and are well pleased with results.

We are far behind on many other things, for instance, diseases of cotton, fruit trees, live stock, etc.; seed selection, farm machinery, terracing, rotation of crops and many others that will be ably discussed by experts and practical men. (See adv. in another column.)

Thanking the editor for the interest manifested by him and hoping to find Chilton county well represented, I am, yours for better farms and improved farming generally,

J. N. DENNIS.

Thorsby, Ala., July 7, 1905.

Pursuant to the call of the Ware House and Fertilizer factory committee, the committee and citizens assembled in the College at 11 a. m. several communities of the county being represented. On motion of J. Bice, A. G. Dake was elected chairman and J. W. Hayes secretary.

Mr. Oliver, of Talladega, addressed the congregation on the fertilizer business and the way to successfully conduct a fertilizer manufactory. Mr. Oliver made the people a proposition to take 50 per cent of the stock and let the farmers take the other 50 per cent.

Hon. Tipton Mullins was then called for and he suggested that the chairman ascertain from the body how much stock could be subscribed, and subscription for twenty-three shares was at once taken.

A motion was made by L. B. Pounds and seconded to appoint committees in the adjoining communities to solicit the subscription of shares and ascertain the amount of fertilizer used in those communities. Oliver's proposition rejected. On motion the body adjourned until 2 p. m.

At 2 p. m. J. Bice took the chair by request of Mr. Dake, the chairman, and called the body to order and J. A. Caddell was asked to act as secretary A resolution was then offered by L. B. Pounds and on motion was adopted as follows:

"Resolved, That we start a ware house and fertilizer factory with a capital of $10,000, no one person being allowed to hold more than $1,000 worth of stock."

A resolution was offered and on motion of J. D. Collins was adopted as follows: "Resolved, That we build a ware house to hold one thousand bales of cotton." It was moved and seconded to make the shares at $25 each, which motion was carried. Twenty-nine shares were subscribed for in the enterprise. A motion was made to appoint a committee in each community to work up the interest of the enterprise in their respective communities. Motion was carried. A motion was made and carried to retain the present chairman and secretary until the organization is perfected. Next a motion was made and carried to give the chair the right to appoint the committees. T. J. Collins was appointed for Union; J. G. Billingsley and Charley Foshee, Billingsley community; W. P. Murray and John Benson for Collins Chapel; B. E. Collam, Rocky Mount; W. H. Shaw, Providence; T. G. Cofer, Mars Hill; J. W. Hayes, Cedar Grove; T. M. Driver, Pleasant Grove; W. F. Deshazo, Mulberry; J. Bice and B. N. Martin were appointed committee at large. Next in order was adjournment to meet again at Thorsby July 18th to perfect the organization. All come.

Only $5 to be paid on each share next Tuesday and $5 in the fall.

J. BICE, Chairman.
J. A. CADDELL, Secretary.

Clanton, July 11, 1905.

Well, I can't stand it to be silent any longer. I must warn the "dear people." I like to see our party build up, but it looks suspicious to see so many democrats falling over each other, trying to see which one can say the nicest things about Mr. Roosevelt. Why, there was a committee appointed in Birmingham to meet the president when he comes next fall, and the democrats monopolized the whole thing, so the head men had to enlarge the committee so as to get a few republicans on it. I kinder looked at this with one eye skinned, but when I see Tipton Mullins applauding Mr. Roosevelt to the skies, I tell you it makes me uneasy, and when I take into consideration that so many democrats are coming over to our party I'm afraid the offices won't go round. Perhaps these fellows will say that they were just joking when the next election comes on, and that they never meant it; and when they holler "nigger" in the next campaign they'll say things have changed, etc., for some mighty strange things happen to democrats. I'll give a hundred dollars reward for any democrat that will say that the present administration is not for the interest of the entire people, or that the democrats could make it any better. I mean, of course, a democrat that does not want office, for it is generally understood that an office-hunting democrat is not responsible for what he says. Well, the famous dog has had his day, went through court and had the sheriff puzzled for several weeks, but didn't he show up oddly for a dog, just strayed off and took up his Birmingham, where they have dog law, too. I really believe that this dog got the idea that he was being tried for his life, and so the first chance he got he lit out; as he was tied with a rope around his neck in the court house. I expect he thought the jury had sentenced him to death. But Lee Hayes was too sharp for that dog, and on his trail he got, and never let up until he found him. Somehow it just suits Hayes to be sheriff. Why, he'd follow a dog to New York if he had a paper for him. I sometimes think that I'll run for sheriff, but then Messrs. Grant and Hayes and others would be disappointed. How would I look in the Legislature. I tell you I could swell up and say "Mr. Speaker," and I know I could find the treasurer's office to get my pay. All office holders get fat and look like they were doing mighty, and if it busts the populite and republican parties in the county I must have something or I'll go democrat sure, though the way things look now, there won't be much democratic party to go to. I tell you, the machine is about busted now. I heard a man say that he heard Colonel A. C. Smith say that he had no use for the democratic party as it was run in this county, and that he was with the people in their fight against the ring clique. And there's lots more like him. Say, Brother Smith, come over and get out of that crowd, and help us, the people that help you, and be where a good man won't feel so awful lonesome. One thing I'd like to have forgotten, Mr. Editor. I hear you've been burned out, and I hope that every one that owes you will pay up now. Say, boys, think what a fix our editor is in and I heard him say that if he could collect what was due him he could get along fairly well, so let's all pay him up our back dues and go a little in advance, and let's do it NOW. Well, I'll quit now, but the Lord only knows where I'll break out next time. We cotton folks had better call a meeting and stop cotton going up; but say haven't us and the Lord run it up, eh? Respectfully,

"JUST A VOTER."

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The County Commissioners were in session Monday and Tuesday. Present, Commissioners Conway, Glasscock, Robinson and Kendrick. The court examined the tax book, also looked over the result of Tax Commissioner Vanderveer's investigations which were submitted to them. He has been hard at work and called for a large number of increases in valuation of taxable real property. The personal property, such as mercantile stocks, etc., will be shoved up next year if the owners don't take warning and do it themselves. At the suggestion of Com. Conway the very small land owners were given one more chance to do their own raising, as the costs of the proceedings were so out of proportion to the benefits derived by the county, but this is the last chance. The first Monday in September (4th) is the day set for hearing the property owners' protests, if they have any to make.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

We have just had a good rain and cotton is over ten cents and the farmers are all smiles. G. D. Collins went to Clanton Saturday. M. W. Mims who has been attending the agricultural school at Hamilton, came in Friday. Thomas Childress, Jr., visited relatives in Ensley last week. Will Dennis and his son, Thomas, spent two or three days at Dixie last week. There is to be a singing school started Wednesday, July 12, at the Cross Roads school house by Prof. John Gore. The protracted meeting at Cedar Grove is announced to start Saturday before the fourth Sunday of July. Mr. and Mrs. J. Bice, of Thorsby, visited Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Mims Sunday. J. R. Collins and family visited relatives near Collins' Chapel Saturday and Sunday.

NIM ROD.

CRYPTIC MASONRY.

Clanton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 116, publicly installed their officers for the ensuing Masonic year on Thursday evening, July 6, at the Methodist church. Past Grand H. P. and present Excellent Grand Secretary, Geo. A. Beauchamp, of Montgomery, was the installing officer, and performed his duty in his usual impressive manner, which made the ceremonial, aided by the work of a choir, especially trained for this occasion, very interestisg to the assemblage. At the conclusion all present were invited to the banquet hall in the lodge building, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with the colors of the Chapter, and there partook of a bountiful cold collation. The new officers are: E. A. Matthews, high priest; W. H. Sartor, king; J. R. Mullins, scribe; W. T. Aldridge, C. of H.; E. B. Deason, P. S.; W. I. Mullins, treasurer; A. C. Smith, secretary; J. Watts Moore, R. A. C.; H. T. Pipes, M. and 3rd V.; J. W. Stanfield, M. and 2nd V.; J. P. Hayes, M. and 1st V.; E. A. Knight, sentinel.

MARS HILL.

Editor Union.

Crops are small, but growing nicely since the rain. Much low land is laying out that would be better to put in pasture. Plow Boy, were you ever in a stock law district? Did you ever see a hog weighing, when dressed, 500 pounds? I have. I know a man that railroaded for 15 years, going from county to county, and state to state; and now he is back on his farm and raises corn, wheat, meat, syrup, etc., to do his family, asd has some to sell. This goes to show that a man learns something by moving round a little and seeing things. I had to pasture my logs last year or they would have died, and I have them on pasture, and they're looking fine. Hill Billy needs to read the Bible and see where Abraham and the other patriarchs had herdsmen to keep their stock from trespassing on their neighbors' pastures. While I keep up my stock, other men's stock are laying around my gate. I can split rails and have 1,500 stacked away ready for use, and timber to make more. Mr. Editor, my time is not out, but here is another year in advance, to help you out. Better luck next time.

WHIPPORWILL.

INDEPENDENCE DAY, FLAG DAY AND ALABAMA DAY AT SHILOH SCHOOL.

July 4th, 1905, was a day celebrated the country over, but nowhere was it more earnestly celebrated and heartily enjoyed than at Shiloh school. The teacher, Miss Howell, met and organized the school July 1, expecting to make the 4th mean as much to the children as possible in so short a time, but was delightfully surprised to find that many of the patrons and others had decided to spend the day at the school. Delighted further that bountiful baskets had been brought. But more delighted when a crowded house waited for the exercises of the day.

The dinner was fitting for the 4th, and all ate together as one large family, leaving baskets of not fragments, but best of eatables.

The audience in turn were delightfully surprised with the entertainment by the school. Many of the patrons expressed themselves as proud of the work their teacher had done in making a day of enjoyment and profit to all.

Besides the school exercises were timely speeches made by Elders Deason, Dobbs and Mr. Bice.

The exercises were enlivened by alternating music with the other things that made this independence day, flag day and Alabama day.

There were cold drinks in plenty, but it was again demonstrated that an all-day affair can be a grand success without anything strong. The behavior of the day was perfect.

All were loath to leave, as the crowd lingered around after being dismissed, some listening to music, some talking to friends.

Many more glad 4ths for Shiloh.

SUBSCRIBER.

MACEDONIA.

Evangelist J. H. Henika, traveling under the auspices of the "Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society," of Allegheny, Pa., will preach at the Waldrup school house near this place on July 25-26. Services strictly undenominational, will be held both morning and night. He is doubtless a minister of fine ability. Come and hear him speak of the great plan of Redemption.

A FRIEND.

Notice No. 26046.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at
Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz: Dalee Millar, Homestead Entry No. 35550, for the W. 1-2 of N. E. 1-4, E. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, Section 10, Tp. 23 N. of R. 15 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Rebecca J. Arledge, of Jemison, Ala.; C. Buck Arledge, of Jemison, Ala.; James Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala., Thomas Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
7-13-05-6t Register.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes

FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave, BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

of Alabama.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years **56-100 of 1 percent.**

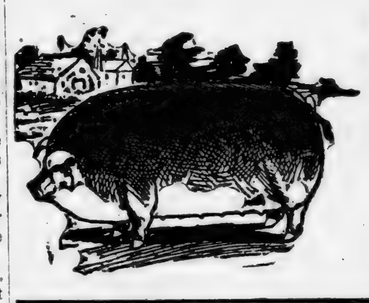
Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices

110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand "Are the Best on Earth."

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Ala.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 5th Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor Sunday before the second Sunday; T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Second service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

BIG STORE,
...Head of The Procession.—
Clothing, Hats, Shoe
URNITURE,
...BURIAL NECESSITIES.
I. MULLINS,
Alabam
PRINTING CO
...akers and Lithographers.
...ffice Supplies a Specialty.
BIRMINGHAM, A
al Insurance Associati
of Alabama.
SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
...eople and for the People.
County Branch
...ed February 3rd, 1900.
WALLACE C. EDLER,
Sec'y.-Treas.
...Dwellings, Outbuildings and
...tock against Loss by Fire, Wind
...e Cheapest, Safest and Most
...nsurance Known to Man.
...56-100 of 1 percent.
...shed upon application to
...ACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Al
WOODLAW
FARM.
Barred
Plymouth
Rocks
PURE BRED
Setting of 15 fresh eg...
50c. Packing for ship...
10c extra.
PURE BRED
Duroc
Jersey
Hogs.
Write us for prices b...
you buy. Address,
W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Ala
...s .Restaurant
...at Reasonable Pric...
...North 20th Street,
...GHAM, ALABAMA.
...MERCHANDISE A...
...RTILIZERS
...OR SALE.
...ial & Mule Bra...
...e Best on Earth.
...JONES,
Alab...
...er Prevents Fevers.
...S FURNISH PURE WA...
...water or no charge...made.
...n. Address
...E. SARBER CO.
Al...

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...ll Term—Fourth Monday in No...
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...lerk—Sam W. Collins.

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First Monday in each month.

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Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 167—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 631—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

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L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to July 12, '05, 7,954.
Price same date, 10 1-4c.
Total receipts season 1903-'04, 6,648.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

W. W. Robinson was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Mr and Mrs. T. W. Robbins were in Clanton Thursday.

A. D. Massey was a welcome caller Thursday.

John W. Hayes and son, W. A., were pleasant visitors Friday. J. W. is sure one of the "sweet singers."

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nelson were in Clanton Friday. Mr. Nelson formerly lived in Illinois, where he still owns a valuable farm, but several years ago he bought the Kane plantation near Bice's ovens, and lives there.

F. J. Rodgers was in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Edwards were in Clanton Saturday.

J. T. Logan and Lee Vickers were in town Saturday.

J. E. Kelley is visiting over in Coosa county.

J. D. Collins and little son were pleasant visitors Saturday.

I. C. Blackmon was a welcome caller Saturday.

R. J. Downs was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Charles Eastlund was in Clanton Monday.

I. E. Sarber, the water works man of Thorsby, was in town Monday.

E. L. Thornton, of Mountain Creek, is visiting Shelby Springs.

W. J. Bean was in Clanton Monday.

Mr. T. L. McKee and Miss Zora Marchs were married at the court house Saturday afternoon by Probate Clerk H. I. Honeycutt. While the throng of curious people who rush into the probate office to see a marriage was waiting, Mr. Honeycutt quietly married the couple as they sat in their buggy at the rear door, and the laugh was on the crowd. May the young couple be as successful in avoiding all unpleasantness through life as they were in this initial one.

Rev. J. T. Eckford filled the pulpit of the Metrodist church Sunday both morning and night. He sure gave his congregation a "heart to heart talk" in the morning.

Clanton B. B. club played three games at Union Springs last week, of which they lost two by scores of 8 to 0 and 7 to 1, and tied one 11-inning game, score 1-1.

Every one is glad to see John Garner and family back with us once again. We want John to stay this time. Next year Chilton Co. wants a new sheriff.

Rev. B. H. Vickers and Miss Esther were in town Tuesday. The little lady is improving in health. We are glad to say.

M. L. Giles and J. F. Hayes were in Clanton Tuesday.

A. P. R. Dahl, the surveyor, is in town doing some work for P. D. Wilson.

J. A. Mitchell was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

R. F. D. No. 6 at Clanton has been allowed by the postoffice department and will start up Sept. 1.

Circuit Clerk Collins went to the capital Wednesday on official business.

Attorney J. O. Middleton had quite an ovation at his birth place in Montgomery county on the 4th of July, when he made the oration of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dennis were in Clanton Tuesday.

Mrs. M. K. Haynes has been very ill, but it getting better now, we are glad to say.

Judge R. M. Honeycutt was in Clanton Tuesday. He looks well, and it is a pleasure to see him around

J. A. Culp, Jr., and family have moved into Clanton and he says that he is prepared to do the best of painting, etc. He ought to do well here, since Painter Moon is gone.

Col. Sam Will John, of Birmingham, spent Wednesday here to close up the probate matter of Mrs. Lillian Gardner, which has been in the court a long time.

Rev. C. K. Helland and little daughter and J. F. Peterson, of Thorsby, were in Clanton Wednesday.

Mr. Youngblood, a brother of the architect who planned our court house, was here Tuesday and will submit plans and estimates for much needed additions to our jail.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

O. F. Scott and Miss Mollie Mims.
Thos. L. McKee and Miss Zora Marchs.

COLORED

John Dejarnette and Mary Houser

THORSBY LETTER.

G. H. Gerald has moved his real estate office into the quarters at the Thorsby Inn formerly occupied by J. F. Peterson. The postoffice is being moved to the Horn building. Our new depot is painted and now looks first class. Thorsby is developing into a cotton market, as nearly 200 bales were brought in and sold here last week. We have great hopes for the future, as the farmers have decided to build their ginnery, ware house and fertilizer factory here. Munroe Burnett and wife are spending their summer vacation here. Clarence Bice, of Montgomery, is here on a visit to his parents. Mr. Huton will remove his saw mill to Shelby county, and Prof. Ruffin has bought a half interest in the business. Mr. Hornsby is spending the week in Wetumpka, his old home. Shares in the Farmers' Factory are being sold right along; it will be a grand co-operative success. Mr. O'Grady has gone to Chicago, and Scott Caverno will take his place as secretary-treasurer of the Denison Lumber and Manufacturing Company. G. W. Phalin went to Birmingham on business Wednesday.

NEMO.

THE CHILTON COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Chilton Co. S. S. Association will be held at Maplesville, July 22 and 23, 1905. The basis of representation is: All ministers of the gospel, the superintendent and 3 delegates from each Sunday school in the county. It is earnestly desired that ALL the superintendents will announce this convention in their Sunday schools, see that delegates are elected and urge them to be present. The convention promises to be the most successful ever held during the ten years existence of the association. Several officers of the State S. S. Association will be present and men prominent in all county affairs will be in Maplesville to add their interest and enthusiasm to the S. S. movement in Chilton county.

MARY CARR GIBSON,
tf Secretary-Treasurer.

RUNAWAY MINOR.

All persons are hereby for bidden to harbor, employ or in any wise give aid or assistance to John Jackson, a minor son of the undersigned under penalty of the law.

E. F. JACKSON,
7 3 05 tf Clanton, Ala.

ROUND-UP FARMERS' INSTITUTE. FARMERS' SUMMER SCHOOL.

At Auburn, Ala., July 25 to August 2, 1905.

Experts will give lectures and practical demonstrations, 10 to 12 hours every day, on the following: Truck Gardening; Fruits; Fungus and Insect Diseases; Fertilizing, Culture, Varieties and Diseases of Cotton; Fertilizing and Cultivating Sugar Cane; Syrup Making and Syrup Selling; Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; Diseases of Live Stock; Principles of Breeding; Feeds and Feeding; Soils and Soil Improvement; Soil Improving Plants, Terracing; Rotation of Crops; Fertilizers, Commercial and Home-made; Hay Crops and Hay Making; Storage, Dairy and Live Stock Barns and Houses; Farm Machinery and Farm Labor; Corn Judging, and many other real and interesting farm topics will be discussed.

Reduced rates on railroads. Three good meals and a bed for 50 cents per day. Auburn is high and healthy; good water and pure air.

Special Prizes: (1) $15 for the first best 10 ears of corn; $10 for the second best 10 ears of corn; $5 for the third best 10 ears of corn.

(2) $10 for the person who makes the best average in scoring live stock; $5 for second best; $3 for third best

C. A. CARY,
tf. Director of Farmers' Institute.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

FREE BARBECUE.

There will be a free barbecue at Tyus on the line between Autauga and Chilton counties on July 22, 1905. Come everybody, and let's enjoy the day together.

Committee.
G. W. Williams,
T. J. Cox,
C. E. Boone,
J. H. Stange. tf

ATTENTION, ALLIANCE MEN!

Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Rocky Mount Alliance on Wednesday and Thursday, July 19, and 20, 1905. Business of great importance will come before the Alliance.

ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Sec'y C. C. F. A.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation; Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

NOTICE!

THE NORTHCUT JACK, one of the best in the country, is at my place 2 1-2 miles west of Thorsby.

tf. T. M. Driver.

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. II, No. 1, The July Number, to be Illustated and Greatly Improved.

As a token of appreciation of the liberal support given it by the public, Tom Watson's Magazine for July (commencing the second volume) will come out June 25th with illustrations, cartoons, head and tail pieces, etc., 128 pages of good reading to take home with you.

Of course, size isn't the only thing Tom Watson's Magazine is proud of. Quality first, size afterward, is its rule of action. There are plenty of good magazines now being published—but none of them can take the place of Tom Watson's, because no other editorial writer in America can feel the public pulse and diagnose social and political ills as Tom Watson does Not that there is any lack of good editorial writers—big, brainy men, who know how to write strong English—but there is only one Tom Watson; and he always commands attention and respect, even of those who combat his ideas most vigorously.

Tom Watson's is "a magazine with a purpose back of it," and the success it has attained, in the "swaddling clothes" period of its existence, shows that the American people are intensely interested in Mr. Watson's purpose, regardless of party names or affiliation. That success has been greater than the most ardent friend of Mr. Watson and his magazine had hoped for. From the very first it has enjoyed a steady growth in subscriptions and news stand sales. There has been no "boom," no mushroom growth to die suddenly, no sky-rocket ascent to fall a broken stick. Tom Watson's Magazine has been chary of using professional subscription solicitors, but relies upon local agents and clubbing with the country newspapers. The subscribers thus secured are the kind that renew year after year and form an "Old Guard," invaluable alike to the publisher and his advertisers.

Mr. Watson was last year the People's Party candidate for President, and, of course, his magazine editorially is an advocate of Populism—or Jeffersonian Democracy, as some prefer to call it. The magazine is especially strong in support of municpal ownership of railroads, telegraph, a parcels post, etc. But Tom Watson's Magazine is by no means all politics. About half its space is devoted to serials novelettes, short stories, poems, jokes, cartoons, illustrations and special articles by the world's best writers and artists; an Educational Department; news summary; "The Say of Otner Editors," etc., etc.; $1 per year by mail; ten cents per copy at the news stands.

THE UNION recognizes that the question of public ownership is one that can not longer be ignored and that it must be settled before many years. To secure a satisfactory settlement the people must be educated to act intelligently upon it; and to secure such education every phase of the question must be discussed. "Public control" will undoubtedly be tested thoroughly first, and if it works satisfactorily the "public ownership" feature will be dropped. But if "control" should fail "ownership' will inevitably be the next step. Accordingly, to help in an educational way, THE UNION has arranged a clubbing combination whereby our readers may renew for one year and secure Tom Watson's Magazine a year for only $1.50. Hand or send this amount to this office. We have also arranged for free sample copies of the magazine to be sent to any person cutting out the coupon below and mailing it to Tom Watson's Magazine, No. 121 West 42d street, New York city.

SAMPLE COPY COUPON.

Tom Watson's Magazine, No. 121 W. 42d Street., New York City.

The undersigned, a reader of THE UNION, desires a free samply copy of Tom Watson's Magazine, as per reading notice published in that newspaper. This is not an order for subscription.

Name .....

P. O. .....

State .....

tf

NOTICE OF ESTRAY.

Taken up by S. S. Conville, June 26th, 1905, and estrayed before B. W. Garner, Justice of the Peace, at Maplesville, beat 7, one light bay mare mule about fifteen years old, appraised value of fifty dollars.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.
This July 3rd, 1905. tf

Six Deaths in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa.—While there were no deaths Tuesday traceable to the heat, many prostrations and six deaths are reported. The deaths resulted indirectly from the high temperature Tuesday, making a total of twenty-seven deaths for the first eleven days of July, which breaks all former records.

The Black (or Euxine) Sea is nearly five and a half times as large as Lake Superior.

Academic
Pedagogical
Scientific
Commercial
Industrial
Domestic
Musical
Artistic

Alabama Girl's Industrial School.

MONTEVALLO, ALA.

REV. FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., President

Session Begins, Thursday, Sept. 14th.

Tuition free; living expenses $92.00 per session. For information address president.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly**, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper and the **Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City**, both for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
1011 First Ave., **BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

E. M. PINCKARD & CO.
General Merchandise and Cotton Buyers
CLANTON, - - - - - ALABAMA.

Savages and Brutes

By Prince Kropotkin of Russia.

FOR the primitive savage, animals are mysterious, problematic beings, possessed of a wide knowledge of the things of nature. They know much more than they are ready to tell us. In some way or another, by the aid of senses much more refined than ours, and by telling to each other all that they notice in their rambles and flights, they know everything for miles round. And if a man has been "just" toward them, they will warn him of a coming danger, as they warn each other; but they will take no heed of him if he has not been straightforward in his actions. Snakes and birds (the owl is a leader of the snakes), mammals and insects, lizards and fishes—all understand each other, and continually communicate their observations to one another.

Inside this vast brotherhood there are, of course, the still closer brotherhoods of beings "of one blood." The monkeys, the bears, the wolves, the elephants and the rhinoceroses, most ruminants, the hares and most of the rodents, the crocodiles, and so on, perfectly know their own kin, and they will not tolerate any one of their relatives to be slaughtered by man without taking, in one way or another, honest revenge. This conception must have had an extremely remote origin.

Even now, when a savage is hunting, he is bound to respect certain rules of propriety toward the animals, and he must perform certain expiatory ceremonies after his hunt. Most of these ceremonies are rigorously enacted, even nowadays in the savage clans, especially as regards those species considered the allies of man.

It is well known that two men belonging to two different clans or tribes can become brothers by mixing the blood of the two, obtained from small incisions made for that purpose. But it was also quite habitual for man to enter into brotherhood with some animal. The tales continually mentioned it. An animal asks a hunter to spare it, and if the hunter accedes to the demand the two become brothers. And then the monkey, the bear, the doe, the bird, the crocodile, or the bee—any one of the sociable animals—will take all possible care of the man brother in the critical circumstances of his life, sending his or her animal brothers of different tribes to warn him or help him out of a difficulty. And if the warning comes too late, or is misunderstood, and he loses his life, they all will try to bring him back to life, and they fail they will take due revenge, just as if the man had been one of their own kin.

When I journeyed to Siberia I was often struck, without understanding it, with the care which my Tunus or Mongol guide would take not to uselessly kill any animal. The fact is that every life is respected by a savage, or rather it was before he came in contact with Europeans. If he kills an animal, it is for food or for clothing; but he does not destroy life, as the whites do, for the mere excitement of the slaughter.

Of course, there are rascals among the animals—the hyena, for instance, or the shrewmouse, or the man eating tiger; but these do not count; they are outlaws. As to the great animal world as a whole, savage children are taught to respect it and see in it an extension of their own kin.

THE ROAMER.

Swift to its close
Ebbs the long summer day,
Spirits of gold
Each passing ray.

Slowly the sun sinks
Weary to rest,
Tired, the nighthird
Flees to its nest.

Down thro' the gray mists
Softly I go,
Each tiny ripple
Whispering low.

Sighs of the tree-tops
Atune with the night;
Breath of the willows;
The moon's misty light.

Mocking, the shadows
Guide my canoe
Where dark boughs are drooping,
Laden with dew.

Roaming the stillness,
Idly I dream—
Lulled by the silence,
I sleep with the stream.

—Woods and Waters.

Little, Old Miss Lavender

By ETHEL M. BRIMBLE.

Our verdict at first was that she was one of the most uninteresting, colorless sort of nonentities we had ever had the misfortune to come across. She was very quiet—almost subdued in her manner—with a slightly perceptible touch of shyness, and a slow way of speaking, which annoyed us both exceedingly.

We agreed, however, that the aunt was a sweet old lady, exactly like an Old World picture or a bygone romance—just the type one instinctively associates with an atmosphere of lavender and faded rose petals.

Her one idea in life—indeed, nearly all her interest—seemed centered on the only human being she had left to love—her grandniece, Lilian.

It was really too pathetic to hear her talk; I mean when one saw the girl, for she spoke as if she possessed all the graces and charms of a beauty and the attributes of a genius in embryo; whereas, in reality, she was, as I mentioned before, a most ordinary looking, commonplace little person, with nothing to redeem her rather plain features but a pleasant, though rare, smile, which lit up her face for a moment, and quite changed its expression.

The pathos, however, lay in the fact that "little, old Miss Lavender," as we had, with common consent, christened the old lady, could never see the smile, or, indeed, anything in the world around her, for she was totally blind.

Not for her did the sun turn the glistening dewdrops on their tiny lawn into diamonds or the sweet-scented, old-fashioned flowers in the little border spring forth into glowing colors as she passed, a sad-looking, old figure, though with a certain dignity of her own, down the tiny, gravel path between the lilies and roses, which stretched in a row to the little, green, wooden gate.

Yet one wonders if, after all, there were not compensations. Loving her niece as she did, it would have been agony to her sensitive heart to see how the girl was sometimes passed over among her more favored companions; or, when other girls appeared, arrayed in all the pristine freshness of crisp, new muslins, or soft silks, Lilian still came out in her well worn-white cashmere. We used to call it "Mrs. Noah" then, and laugh secretly at its regular reappearance each highday and holiday. How little we knew! It was only the other day I found my sister Molly kneeling before a funny little box sofa in Miss Lavender's best bedroom, shedding a quiet tear over something inside, and when I stole over to see what the contents were which caused my usually light hearted sister to weep, I found her holding a fold of the historic cashmere in her hands.

It made a lump rise in my throat, too, and I turned quickly away, and crept softly downstairs, to where the pathetic, old figure, in its dainty, lace cap and fichu, sat in the sunshine on the little lawn.

She looked up as I approached, with a smile of welcome, and made room for me to sit on the seat beside her.

"I heard your footsteps, my dear, and knew you would spare the old woman a little time for a chat. You know, I have had another letter from Lilian—the dear child is so happy, and I want to have a little talk about her with some one who knew her.

The sightless eyes were turned eagerly toward me, while the fragile hands fumbled for the letter in the little, satin workbag she always carried.

How could one have the heart to undeceive her—to dash the hope from the brave, old face and the brightness from her life? It would need a braver one than I, and we had long ago decided to help Lilian in her deception, and never to betray her secret to the loyal, trustful heart which beat for her alone. As she said, it could not be for long now, and, after the end, what would it all matter to anyone except herself?

It was curious how we all, even down to Molly, who was always so down on anything not quite above board, combined to aid Lilian in her deception toward Miss Lavender; but yet, what else could we do?

She had confided in us one day while we were all three sitting out on the lawn, and Miss Lavender and my mother were indoors, having a quiet chat together.

To this day I don't know what led up to it; I rather think it was after Molly had been holding forth on her pet subject of the general uselessness of most girls' lives nowadays, and how so few realized the obligation of work of some sort.

"I consider any sort of work is noble," she would up in her impetuous way; "and, provided it is honest, there is nothing derogatory in a girl earning her living by doing some so-called menial task."

"I am quite of your opinion," said Lilian, quietly; "and it leads me to tell you something which I have decided upon doing. You know—or, at least, no doubt you have guessed," she continued, flushing painfully, "that we are very poor. You girls, who have almost all that you can wish for, can hardly realize how poor, or—or—how difficult it is sometimes to make both ends even get within a measurable distance of each other, much less attempt to meet. Well, lately, auntie has lost some money—not much to you, I dare say, but to us——"

She broke off, and looked, with unseeing eyes, out over the little hedge and on to the road beyond.

"No, don't say anything, please," as I opened my lips to speak. "Auntie has her little annuity—enough for her to live upon—not in luxury, certainly—but she has simple tastes, and can manage well enough. When it comes to two—however, there is nothing more to be said, and so I——I———" she faltered a little for an instant, "have decided to leave her and to earn my own living."

"Well, I call that very sensible of you," said Molly, warmly. "I am dreadfully sorry for you, of course, dear," she added, giving Lilian's hand a little squeeze, "and you know———"

"Wait till you hear all," said our companion, reddening painfully. "I don't mind for myself, of course; it won't matter to me a bit," she went on, bravely; "but I think if auntie knew, it would break her heart. She thinks I have secured a post as companion to one of the leaders of the 'four hundred,' and is quite delighted at the idea of my being in society; but, in reality"—and here, for a moment, she hesitated; then, as if making a final effort, went on, hurriedly—"it is not as companion that this society woman has engaged me, but as a sewing maid."

For one second we were silent.

"A sewing maid?" echoed my sister, quickly. "Oh, Lilian, what will you have to do?"

"Live with the servants, for one thing," answered Lilian. "Yes, I know that—we all have meals together in the servants' hall—only the uppers have their dinner in the housekeeper's room, and I shall not even be an 'upper,'" she added, sadly. "Oh, I know well enough what you would say, but when all is said and done, what else can I do? Mrs. De Voore treats her servants well; I shall be earning my own living, and earning it in the only way I am competent to do. I have no talent, nothing to recommend me above the thousands of other far cleverer girls, all anxious to make a living nowadays; and, after all, it won't be so bad, as long as auntie does not know—you will never, never let her even suspect, will you?" she entreated. "She cannot live long now; the doctor says that at any moment her heart attacks may prove fatal, and as long as she thinks I am well and happy, and she has no anxiety about money matters, she will go on happily and well. Nothing would induce her to let me go if she knew the real truth—she must never know—promise me?" she insisted, entreatingly.

What could we do? We could only promise, and walk sadly indoors. Our mother tried to do something about it, but when she was driven, as a last resort, to give a sort of half hint to Miss Lavender, we could see, by the way she took it, that she had not a shadow of an idea as to the real truth, and, in honor bound to Lilian, we could do no more.

Well, she went, and what that girl—gently nurtured, and always accustomed to a certain atmosphere of delicacy and refinement—must have gone through makes me shudder to contemplate.

Her letters to the old lady were perfect marvels of ingenuity. Always rigorous as to truth, she managed in the cleverest possible manner to evade all unpleasant items, and yet appear to be having a perfectly delightful time, by her accounts. It was only to us who, knowing the truth, could read between the lines, that these letter, appeared one of the saddest and most touching tributes to the love she bore her aunt, and we learned to dread our weekly visit to the little, red brick house, when Lilian's last letter was invariably brought out for our delectation.

The girl always wrote describing the events which took place in Mrs De Voore's household, and when mention was made of a certain smart dance which had been given, she described the decorations and the young ladies' ball gowns so vividly that Miss Lavender remarked, complacently:

"It is easy to see that they treat her as one of the family! Why, the dear child seems to know all about their pretty frocks, and the little ins and outs of their lives! You see," she went on, tapping the letter, which we noticed she seemed to love to handle, as if the feeling of the paper conveyed some impression of her dearly loved niece, "I feel that dear Lilian is now partaking of some of the advantages which she ought to have had all along. I did my best for her," with a slight sigh; "but now she is seeing something of life, and enjoying herself in a natural way, and it does my heart good to think how truly happy my little girl is."

"What could we say? I know Molly and I left the dear, old lady that day with a terribly guilty feeling in our hearts.

It was always most painful to us to see those bravely written letters, conveying so much of the weariness and heartache beneath the carefully worded lines to those who knew the real facts, and could realize how sordid and bitter her life must be, in reality.

Sometimes we wondered how it would all end, and if ever in this life Lilian would win her reward for the pluck and tenderness she was showing toward her beloved guardian.

The end came sooner than we expected, however.

We went as usual to pay our weekly visit at the little house just off the highroad; but, to our surprise, there was no lace-capped, black-clad figure to greet us at the door, as was the general rule.

"She may have forgotten, and he upstairs," I said, quickly, though a sudden feeling of foreboding seized me; and, fearing I know not what, we silently entered the tiny hall. All was silent, and we stood, hesitating, not knowing exactly what to do.

At that moment, Miss Lavender's little maid-of-all-work appeared at the top of the narrow stairs and one look at her frightened face was enough to tell us something gravely wrong had occurred.

"What is it? What has happened?" Molly asked, anxiously, and it was only after many inherent speeches and much lamentations we learned that Miss Lavender had been seized with one of those attacks which Lilian had so dreaded for her, and it was with difficulty the little maid had managed to help her mistress to a couch and revive her from a death-like swoon.

Our appearance on the scene could not have been more opportune, and before another hour had passed we had got "little, old Miss Lavender" comfortably into bed, and the doctor had come and gone again.

His verdict was a grave one, and resulted, though much against Miss Lavender's wishes, in a wire being sent immediately to her niece.

"It is such a pity," the quavering, old voice whispered, as I bent down to catch her words; "there was to have been a dinner party tonight, and Lilian will miss it all now. I really think we might have waited till the morning," she added, so faintly that I could barely catch the words.

It was only two hours later that Lilian arrived, and, though she had traveled as fast as possible, and succeeded in catching an earlier train than we had hoped, she was just in time to be recognized by her aunt; and it was in the girl's arms the loving heart, which had always cared and thought for her, ceased to beat.

Poor Lilian was, indeed, alone in the world now!

Our mother was as sweet as possible and, of course, we all insisted on the girl coming to us on an indefinite visit; I think each one of us tried to share some of our pleasures and joys with the forlorn little guest; and, though she proposed, after some weeks, returning to Mrs. De Voore, it was only a half-hearted sort of an idea, and none of us allowed it to be entertained for a moment.

She has been with us a year now, and is almost like a sister—at least, Molly and I feel so, though—let it be whispered—Jack apparently does not.

"One never knows what may happen," my fair sister remarked only last night, in her oracular manner.

"Stranger things have sometimes occurred, and, if she were to become our sister in reality, I, for one, would give her a warm welcome."

"And so should I," I responded, heartily, as an energetic puff from my sister blew the candle out, and I sprang hastily into bed.

Revenge.

The great trust magnate who owned the United States was on his deathbed, dictating his will.

"I leave five millions to Miss Serchligh," he directed.

"What magnanimity, what kindness!" murmured the lawyers. "Five millions to the woman who wrote about him as an iron-hearted villain and a religious hypocrite!"

But the magnate had heard.

"Magnanimity nothing!" he exclaimed. "If she takes the money, she will be cast out a sa traitor and a sham; if she refuses it, she will regret the lost fortune all her life. She is a woman."

With a sight of satisfaction the magnate continued parceling out the North American continent.—Clement Scott, in Life.

Wasted Energy.

Sometimes head and heels work well together, but it was not so in a case reported in the Yonkers Statesman. Sam, a colored man, was an hour late, and his employer asked him to explain.

"Yes, sah, I'll explain, sah," Sam replied.

"Well, what excuse have you?"

"I was kicked by a mule on my way here, sah."

"That ought not to have detained you an hour, Sam, if you were able to come at all."

"Well, it wouldn't have if he'd only kicked me in dis direction. You see, boss, he kicked me de other way."

THE GYPSY MOTH

How It Was Brought Here and the Damage It Did.

BUT the greatest insect war ever known was the battle waged against the gipsy caterpillar in the State of Massachusetts.

The whole trouble, which caused years of labor and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, arose from a handful of eggs blown into some grass by an erring puff of wind.

Some thirty odd years ago, a certain French artist and naturalist, Leopold Trouvelot, lived in Medford, Mass. He was studying the habits of the native birds and insects, and was carrying on experiments with silkworms. One day he received by post a cluster of the eggs of the gipsy moth from a friend in Europe, which he placed on a table near an open window. A passing puff of wind blew the eggs into the grass outside.

Trouvelot did not miss them, or remember them, until a year later, he discovered a number of young gipsy caterpillars—hairy, gray creepers, speckled with red and blue. He attempted to stamp the colony out of existence, but finding, the next season, that they were more numerous, he gave public warning of what had happened, and advised the community to be on the watch. His warning was regarded as the vapering of a half-crazy collector of bugs.

Trouvelot left for Paris, and for some time nothing more was thought of the gipsy moth, though a few people noticed that near the old Trouvelot home caterpillars were plentiful, and that they did some damage to foliage. From 1869 to 1889 the parent colony was extending its territory, and wherever it went trees were defoliated. The damage was placed to any account but the real one, generally to the charge of the well-known cankerworm, or to the tent-caterpillar.

At last, in 1889, a season arrived when the gipsy caterpillars and moths had so greatly increased in numbers that their food supply gave out. Armies appeared in districts where they had never been known before, and destroyed every green thing. Their progress was checked on the south of Medford by salt marshes, but they began to spread east, west and north. Passing from tree to tree the hungry host swarmed over all the country side.

In the June of 1889 the plague had settled so heavily on Medford that the whole town was black with caterpillars. All the houses were covered with them. People going into their houses were obliged first to sweep their doorsteps clear. Brooms were commonly left outside the street doors for the use of callers. On the pavements the insects were so numerous that the pedestrians could slide on their crushed bodies.

The caterpillars crowded one another off the trees, and gathered in armies on the ground and on the fences. They entered the windows of houses, destroying all flowering plants, and penetrated to every corner, so that the people were afraid to go to bed. They dropped in showers from the trees, while the larvae, hanging from invisible threads, brushed the faces of those who passed beneath. In the heat of the still summer nights, a sickening odor arose. It began to look as though the town must be abandoned.

Throughout the summer the people spent most of their spare time in fighting the pest. They attacked with fire, water and oil, but with little avail. Cartloads of bodies were removed, and millions of caterpillars were killed in the shell by destruction of egg-clusters, each cluster containing some 600 eggs. But still the plague increased, and it began to be regarded as of fearful portent to the entire nation.

At last a specimen of the pest was sent to the State Board of Agriculture, where it was quickly identified as a well-known European scourge. A commission was appointed, public interest was aroused, and an act appropriating some $25,000 for the extermination of the gipsy moth was passed. A large staff of men, gradually increased until about 100 were employed, went about the country, clearing away infested woods and orchards, destroying eggs and caterpillars.

And so began a war that was destined to rage fiercely for ten years, and to eclipse any other insect war of the kind ever known.

An inspection made by the State officers in 1890 showed that fifty square miles of country were infested. An elaborate campaign was planned for the next year; $50,000 were appropriated to the work; the country was divided up into districts, and inspectors with gangs of men were employed to fight the plague in each district. But in spite of all efforts the insects steadily increased, until they extended over 230 square miles of territory.

At first an attempt was made to destroy the caterpillars by spraying them with arsenic, which is fatal to the cankerworm, the tent-caterpillar and other insects. It was found that the gipsy caterpillar rather enjoyed arsenic. Method after method was tested to find a quick means of exterminating caterpillars, pupae, moths and eggs. Great hopes were built on a moth-trapping scheme. The female moths cannot fly, but the males are swift on the wing, and it was found that captured females attracted the males from distances of fully half a mile. So the officers went about setting traps for the males, baited with females, and some tens of thousands were thus caught in a short time. But this had little effect upon the great numbers, so it was abandoned for more deadly methods.

The vitality of the gipsy caterpillar and its eggs proved to be extraordinary. Voracious as it is, the caterpillar can starve for weeks without injury; it will live for days in water, and can endure intense cold as well as intense heat. The eggs might be covered with ice and snow in the forests, and yet would hatch in the spring, while they would take little harm from small fires that burned the twigs and leaves of the trees on which they were.

The most effective weapon was found to be the intense heat given off from the flame of vaporized kerosene. Agents armed with long hoses attached to barrels of kerosene, went into the woods, and directed jets upon all trees within reach, and in this and other ways millions of the gipsy kind were destroyed by each worker. In spite of the insufficient funds, causing pauses in the work, and the enormous difficulties that had to be overcome, the Board of Agriculture succeeded in preventing the plague spreading beyond the 230 square miles of infested country, and slowly but surely in each district, by a method of double, triple, and even quadruple checking, it was stamped out. Had it not been for these energetic steps, the appalling amount of damage that the gipsy moth might have done is almost beyond imagination. It was reckoned by the authorities that the increase of a single pair of gipsy moths, if unrestricted, would suffice to destroy the entire vegetation of the United States within eight years. —Pearson's Magazine.

HOW ICEBERGS ARE FORMED IN GREENLAND

As the Glaciers Sweep Into the Sea They "Calve" or Throw Off These Chunks.

Icebergs are the product of the Greenland glaciers and are formed by the thousand in the far northern fiords. As the glaciers sweep into the sea they "calve" or throw off mighty blocks, and these are what we know as icebergs. Some are of stupendous dimensions. Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition saw one two and a half miles long and two and a half miles wide aground in half a mile of water in Melville Bay. This, of course, broke up into small pieces in time, which sun and sea and tide molded into the beautiful and fantastic forms familiar to the Arctic voyager. As they drift south and the sun plays on their facade, it melts them into shimmering cascades which leap into the sea, while below the tide frets them into delicate traceries. Then the berg gets top-heavy, turns over and exhibits an absolutely new contour, and so the process continues until they disappear in the Gulf Stream. The Labrador current, which carries them on its bosom, extends from the Polar Sea to the south of Newfoundland, an oceanic river 2000 miles long and 100 wide, and generously bejeweled with these gorgeous creations; and, as an irreverent tourist remarked last summer, they represent enough cold storage to put the ice trust out of business and give every American citizen a refrigerator stock of his own.—McClure's Magazine.

Newspaper Anonymity.

In a recent speech delivered before the Newspaper Society in London, Winston Churchill, M. P., said that while newspaper machinery every day expanded, the men who did the work seemed to him to have sunk somewhat into the background in our great social hierarchy. It was not so in France. In many ways the press of France was inferior to ours, but there were powerful individual journalists in France as there were not in England—men who wielded a power in directing the course of the policy of their country much greater than that wielded by the average member of the Chamber of Deputies. It was a great pity that individual journalists had not the same influence at home. It was certainly not because we did not possess writers of equal capacity. He ventured to think that anonymity had a great deal to do with it. If more articles were signed, individual journalists would acquire a greater weight and authority in the politics of the country.

A Sea Telescope.

A recent invention, the hydroscope, enables a spectator at the sea's surface to view objects at the bottom of the sea. The inventor is an Italian, Cavaliere Guiseppe Pino. The machine is constructed of steel, and in shape is like a huge telescope. Pointed downward into coral caverns or sunken ships, instead of upward at the sun or the stars, its complex system of lenses, twelve in number, answers to the objective glass of a celestial telescope. By the internal mirrors they produce a clear picture of the sea bottom, the rays of light passing up the tube to a sort of camera-obscura house at the top, which floats above the surface, and is capable of holding four persons.

Georgia's Wheat Crop.

In spite of the many jokes that are made at the expense of the Georgia peach crop, that State produced more peaches than any of the Eastern States. It is said that there are over 7,000,000 trees that bear peaches in the State.

SCIENCE & MECHA

Bees are attracted [illegible] bright colors. The [illegible] J. Wery, a Belgian [illegible] that perfume has [illegible] and that honey has [illegible]

Scopolamine, the [illegible] from a Japanese plant [illegible] by hypodermic injection [illegible] deep sleep for eight [illegible] is claimed to have [illegible] effects.

If it is not truly a [illegible] least a very respectable [illegible] near the International [illegible] at Durango, Mexico. It [illegible] 400 to 650 feet in height [illegible] and about one-third [illegible] United States Consul [illegible] ango, speaks of it [illegible] iron ore." Geologically [illegible] as a dike emerging from a rock [illegible] which lies more than [illegible] sea level. Its existence has [illegible] for 300 years.

A company has [illegible] Wichita, Kan., for [illegible] ploiting the oil [illegible] been invented by C. A. [illegible] city. The experiments [illegible] invention seem [illegible] arrangement is economical [illegible] and is operated wholly [illegible] of oil. The inventor [illegible] compromise between the [illegible] bearings, the surfaces [illegible] which come in contact with [illegible] being grooved so that the [illegible] very materially lessened.

Zapon, the new [illegible] products of Dr. Schulz, of Dresden [illegible] solution of nitrated [illegible] inexpensive solvent, [illegible] ing to be best adapted for [illegible] sheets. When dipped in the [illegible] or brushed with it, the paper [illegible] the liquid, and on evaporation of [illegible] solvent becomes [illegible] with a [illegible] film, which resists [illegible] various fumes, as well as [illegible] mold and bacteria and [illegible] treated paper, unaffected in appearance [illegible] may still be written on with [illegible] pencil.

The London Mail of recent [illegible] responsible for the following [illegible] hydrate of Dimethylmethane [illegible] tanol." Such is the [illegible] of the latest anaesthetic [illegible] to unduly alarm its patrons. Dr. [illegible] neau, its French discoverer, has [illegible] named it "Stovaine." [illegible] into the spinal fluid, and within [illegible] minutes produces complete anaesthesia [illegible] in the body below the point of injection. The patient, however, does not lose consciousness. Its effects last [illegible] an hour and a half, and [illegible] results have yet been discovered, but it has been tried for [illegible] than one Paris hospital.

May Wreck Tariff Scheme.

The latest wrinkle in the [illegible] line is a baggage insurance [illegible] semblling in form the accident [illegible] issued by a number of the [illegible] companies. It is understood as a [illegible] the articles of luggage insured. [illegible] check insures personal property [illegible] whether trunks, bags or any [illegible] style, against loss or fire and [illegible] while in transit or in any station, [illegible] house, hotel, boarding house or dwelling, except, of course, in the [illegible] the owner, where it is supposed to be [illegible] covered by the regular insurance. The check protects the [illegible] purchaser and any of his family or the servants accompanying them. Indemnity is payable [illegible] loss or damage by [illegible] or accidents of navigation.

The ticket contains [illegible] the contract on its face and a [illegible] margin are figures which [illegible] to denote the date of [illegible] of pieces of baggage [illegible] the insurance is to run [illegible] of the insurance. No [illegible] can be issued on the [illegible] baggage of any one person or party nor more than $500 on any one piece of baggage. The charge [illegible] cents a week for [illegible] ance, increasing in proportion [illegible] a hundred for six months. [illegible] New York Press.

Pearls of the Wabash.

On the banks of the Wabash [illegible] new industry has sprung up since the stream was sung to fame by [illegible] vaudeville stage and played to [illegible] tion by restaurant [illegible] that of "pearling." [illegible] the work hundreds of [illegible] and boys and girls [illegible] fresh water pearls [illegible] are known in the [illegible] in their rough state.

It is not uncommon [illegible] hunters to earn $3 a [illegible] this work has been [illegible] farmers along the [illegible] ing of a lack of [illegible] their crops.

Naturally, most of the pearls are small ones, but [illegible] found that weigh 20 grains or [illegible] it is the hope of [illegible] more of these big [illegible] "pearlers" at work. [illegible] sold to local dealers, who [illegible] to dealers in Malden [illegible] merchants on the Wabash River [illegible] New York Press.

Togo's Presentation Home.

Yes, Japan will give [illegible] but it is a "lighthouse" to [illegible] ate his victory. What a [illegible] sion of his country's gratitude [illegible] the scene of the destruction [illegible] sian fleet for all time! Wish [illegible] folks could think of this! [illegible] Boston Herald.

ur Facts For Sick Women To Consider

E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound an Unequalled Record of Cures—n. Pinkham's Advice Is Confidential, Free, and always Helpful

—That almost every operation hospitals performed upon women necessary through neglect of symptoms as backache, irregular painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, displacements of the uterus, pain in side, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, ness and sleeplessness.

comp.—The medicine that holds record for the largest number of plete cures of female ills is Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. regulates, strengthens and cures ses of the female organism as ing else can.

thirty years it has been helping en to be strong, curing backache, rousness, kidney troubles, inflammation and ovarian inflammation, weak and displacements, regulating struation perfectly and overcoming its pains. It has also proved invaluable in preparing for childbirth, the change of life.

ead.—The great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, s, many of which are from time to published by permission, prove conclusive evidence of the value of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Pinkham's advice.

ealth.—Every ailing woman in the ited States is asked to accept the owing invitation. It is free, will g you health, and may save your

rs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation Women.—Women suffering from any of female weakness are invited to ptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. A letter will ceived, opened, read and answered by women only. For nearly twenty years Mrs. Pinkham has been advising sick women, and has helped more than one million. Her vast experience, her unrivaled facilities, and her splendid record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is unquestioned. Surely, if you are ill you should not neglect this opportunity to get the best advice possible, free of charge. Not even the family doctor may be able to give you such helpful advice. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Don't hesitate, don't delay, but write at once.

Don't forget that Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free, that her address is Lynn, Mass., and that a prompt reply is sure.

Don't forget that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for those painful ailments which make the lives of so many women miserable.

Don't forget that for backache, kidney complaint, nervousness, or bearing-down pains, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is unequaled.

Don't forget that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored more sick women to perfect health than any other medicine the world has ever known.

Don't forget that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills for more than twenty years, and that it is the only medicine of its kind that can be implicitly relied upon.

Don't forget that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared only from roots and herbs, and that it is perfectly harmless and safe.

Don't forget that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only medicine of its kind that is manufactured under the most perfect conditions, and that it is the only medicine of its kind that is backed by a reputation of unquestioned purity and reliability.

Don't forget that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only medicine of its kind that is manufactured in a laboratory where only medicines are made, and that it is the only medicine of its kind that is manufactured by a woman who understands the needs of women

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SCIENCE & MECHANI

Bees are attracted to flowers by

eight colors. The experiments of

J. Wery, a Belgian naturalist, p

that perfume has much less attra

and that honey has none at all.

A company has been organized

Wichita, Kan., for the purpose of

planting the sand-burr, during which b

been engaged by C. A. Latham, of

Mr. Latham's experiments made with

the sand-burr seem to indicate that

the enterprise is commercial of po

and is operated wholly without the

of oil. The inventor seems to b

connection between the roller and t

to change the surface of the p

which is consistent with each of

bines, except so that the grinding

seem materially lessened.

Zylon, the new preservative of pa

products of Dr. Schuh, of Dresden, i

solution of nitrated cellulose in a

inexpensive solvent, amyl acetate

ing to be best adapted for paper

sheets. When dipped in the solu

or brushed with it, the paper abso

the liquid, and on evaporation of

solvent becomes coated with a t

film, which resists rain, sweat

various fumes, as well as attacks

mold and bacteria and hard usage.

treated paper, unaltered in appeara

may dull be written on with ink

pencil.

The London Mail of recent issue

responsible for the following: "Chi

hydrate of Dimethylamino-benzoyl

Lupin." Such is the awe-inspiring n

of the cities anaesthetic. In order

to mildly alarm his patients, Dr. F

began his French discoverer, has

named it "Stovaine." It is inje

into the spinal fluid, and within

minutes produces complete anaesth

in the body below the point of in

tion. The patient, however, does

lose consciousness. Its effects last

an hour and a half, and no unpleas

results have yet been observed, tha

it has been used for some time in m

than one Paris hospital.

May Wreck This Scheme.

The latest wrinkle in the insura

line is a baggage assurance check,

sembling in form the accident tic

issued by a member of the casu

companies. It is attached as a ta

the birthmark of baggage insured.

check insures personal prope

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sured against loss by fire and th

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house, hotel, burning house or d

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property of

any of his family

guests or belongings. The

checks are payable also in the event

of sudden death or collision, derailm

or other forms of conveyance.

The ticket contains the provisions

the contract on its face, and in

margin are figures which are punc

to denote the date of issue, the num

of pieces of baggage covered, the pe

the insurance is to run, and the amo

of the assurance. Not more than $

can be issued on these tickets on

baggage of any one person or fam

for more than $500 on any one piec

The check is good for twenty

hundred for $5 in addition to

New York Press.

Pearls of the Wabash.

On the banks of the Wabash Riv

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Naturally most of the pearls fo

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Lafayette. One of

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New York Press.

Togo's Presentation House.

Y

Togo a h

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Rockefeller. What

con of his country's grati

these gifts of the destruction of the

slum fleet for all time! With

folks could think of these thin

Boston Herald.

Facts For Sick Women To Consider

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has an Unequalled Record of Cures—Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Is Confidential, Free, and always Helpful

Facts—That almost every operation performed upon women in hospitals is necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular periods, menstruation, leucorrhœa, displacements of the uterus, pain in the ovaries, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

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For thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, curing backache, nervousness, kidney troubles, all uterine ills and inflammation, weaknesses and displacements, regulating menstruation perfectly and overcoming pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the change of life.

Facts—The great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give abundant evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Reason—Every ailing woman in the United States is asked to accept the following invitation. It is free, will restore health and may save your life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write confidentially to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, the exact nature of ailment may be located and the best and surest way of recovery found. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely, when a sick woman is very poor, it is very foolish for her not to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Catch Luck FOR A Big Bargain

with the South's Leading BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

Scholarships are of

in this county at less than

Cemetery of Hopes.

Clerk William H. Bayly, of

in Washington, has

a canvass of the clerks

the purpose of ascertaining the

ambitions of employes. His

shows that this depart-

is a veritable burying ground

disappointed hopes. Of the 1,200

nearly 900 had prepared them-

for the professions of law, medi-

Forty of them had

authors, forty-three were editors,

were lecturers and publishers,

newspaper correspondents,

were magazine writers and

of the old college or univer-

diplomas. Among the men now

the war claims who formerly

clerks are one major gen-

adjutant general, five briga-

generals, eight colonels, seven

colonels, twelve majors,

captains, eighty lieutenants

second lieutenants. There

ex-members of houses of

representatives of various states and

territories, state senators on the rolls,

justices of the peace have

writing places in the pension of-

with five county judges,

probate judges and twelve

Twenty-one former surgeons

and six dentists and two

clerks are now delving over

for back pay and bounty.

seems to be an unprofitable

for no less than 457 of the

in the pension office were

in that profession.

Cane and Austrian sugar is ex-

from a tw high duties.

WANTED TO SLEEP.

That a Tired Preacher Should Have Such Desire.

Rev. speaks of the curious ef-

Grape Nuts food on him and

family.

Endless understand how

with indigestion with

to be troubled made my

the most unendurable burden.

was that after my Sabbath

and from performed, sleep was

my pillow till nearly day-

be very careful as to what

with all my care I ex-

frequent physical distress

and my food never satis-

Months have elapsed since I be-

Grape-Nuts food, and the

have derived from it are very

I no longer suffer from indi-

I began to improve from

Nuts appeared on our

that by eating a dish of

Sabbath work is done (and

so now) my nerves are

rest and refreshing sleep

I feel that I could not

without Grape-Nuts food.

know its value. It is inva-

table—we feel that we

plete the meal—and our

Grape-Nuts when

persuaded to touch any-

Name given by Postum

Mich.

famous little book, "The

" in each pkg.

USE OF KNITTING AS A NERVE CURE.

The Old Doctor Tells His Patient That It Induces a Calm and Cheerful Frame of Mind.

It is told of Robert Louis Stevenson that one of the many things he learned to do to keep him amused when he was restless or ill was to knit. There are many men of a generation much older than ours who improve odd moments by working with yarn and needles. But women to be women, simply must knit after their hair is grey, and it is good for them.

"My prescription, madam, is that you knit two hours daily," said the physician.

"Knit," exclaimed the nervous patient. "Why on earth should I knit?"

The doctor replied: "Because nothing is more soothing to the nerves; because nothing induces to such a calm and cheerful frame of mind. I could prescribe velerian for you, but knitting will be better. It will do you much more good. I believe that a month of it will cure you."

He went on to explain that his attention had been called to an article in a medical journal on the beneficent effects of knitting, and he had prescribed the treatment, with excellent success, to a dozen women.

"The shining needles," he said, "playing swiftly among soft-colored silks or wools, engage the eyes pleasantly, and fill the mind with cheery and sane thoughts. At the same time they may produce admirable things—golf waistcoats, golf stockings of wool, delicate evening stockings of silk, shawls, a hundred articles."

The woman smiled, and said she did not know how to knit, but she would learn at once.

WISE WORDS.

Men of cold passions have quick eyes.—Hawthorne.

Life has no blessing like a prudent friend.—Euripides.

A wanton eye is the messenger of an unchaste heart.—Augustine.

The heart is an astrologer that always divines the truth.—Calderon.

Our dissatisfaction with any other solution is the blazing evidence of immortality.—Emerson.

To the Lonest mind the best perquisites of a place are the advantages it gives for doing good.—Addison.

To make knowledge valuable you must have the cheerfulness of wisdom. Goodness smiles to the last.—Emerson.

The charity that hastens to proclaim its good deeds ceases to be charity, and is only pride and ostentation.—Hutton.

If a book come from the heart it will contrive to reach other hearts. All art and authorcraft are of small account to that.—Carlyle.

Philosophy is of no use to a man until it enables him to be lenient to his own weaknesses, and then it is dangerous.—Town Topics.

The meanest, most contemptible kind of praise is that which first speaks well of a man and then qualifies it with a "but."—H. W. Beecher.

We all dread bodily paralysis and would make use of every contrivance to avoid it, but none of us is troubled about a paralysis of the soul.—Epictetus.

It's a Crime to Split Bills.

Judge Taylor, for the first time by any Federal Judge, has decided that the practice of splitting bills is a crime. In defending three Greeks charged with splitting bills, Attorneys Matthews and Billman set up the novel defense that it was no crime to paste the back of a one-dollar bill upon the back of a five-dollar bill, inasmuch as the splitting of the bills destroyed their value as money. In his decision Judge Taylor found that splitting bills constituted an alteration of the money against which the Federal statutes specifically provide. The jury found one of the Greeks, William Mihatakaponias, guilty of splitting one-dollar and five-dollar bills, and Judge Taylor sentenced him to five years in the penitentiary. Two other Greeks were acquitted.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Boon of Self-Education.

"To give a boy the best of all opportunities—the opportunity for self-education—turn him loose in a library," advises Professor George Edward Woodberry, writing of Sir Walter Scott in McClure's.

"Scott," he says, "had the education of the school as a thing of course, and it was valuable to him; but he illustrates the fact that to turn a boy loose in a library is to give him the best of all opportunities—the opportunity for self-education. He read from childhood widely and well, and while yet a boy had such an acquaintance with great literature as would now seem phenomenal, though it was precisely the same as that which a generation later New England boys had at the same age, if they were so inclined."

The Oldest Inns.

There is a discussion in the English papers as to which is the oldest inn in England. A writer in the Estates Magazine thinks the Ostrich, at Colnbrook, Middlesex, is one of the oldest. There is every reason to believe it has been in existence 700 years, and even then took the place of an earlier inn burned down by Henry I., in consequence of the misdeeds of the tenant. The story of the Seven Stars, in Manchester, can be traced clearly back to 1356. Its existence as a licensed house dates down to that year. Among the relics of the Seven Stars is an old clock which has stood at the top of the staircase for more than two hundred years.

Great Maritime Cities.

Suppose you were asked to tell which is the greatest maritime city of the whole world, judging by the vessel tonnage movement? You would in all probability say Liverpool, London, Antwerp, New York or Hamburg. Wrong. To be right you would have to say Hong Kong, according to the report of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. The general supposition is that Hong Kong is a city. Wrong again. It is an island, a British crown colony and naval station, with Victoria as its capital. But Victoria is nearly submerged in common usage, being called by nearly everybody Hong Kong. After Hong Kong come, in order, London, Antwerp, New York, Hamburg, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Cardiff, Shanghai and Singapore in vessel tonnage.

Statue's Decorations.

An image of the Virgin Mary in a church at Antipolo, in the Philippine Islands, has jewels valued at $1,500,000, which have been given it by the devout women natives.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Alcohol is coming into considerable use for illumination in France.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

A librarian declares there are more than 1,500,000 novels.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

In 1750 diamonds were sold in Europe at $40 a carat.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The German flag was first unfurled in 1867.

Cures Blood Poison, Cancer, Ulcers.

If you have offensive pimples or eruptions, ulcers on any part of the body, aching bones or joints, falling hair, mucous patches, swollen glands, skin itches and burns, sore lips or gums, eating, festering sores, sharp, gnawing pains, then you suffer from serious blood poison or the beginnings of deadly cancer. You may be permanently cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) made especially to cure the worst blood and skin diseases. Heals every sore or ulcer, even deadly cancer, stops all aches and pains and reduces all swellings. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood troubles, such as eczema, scabs and scales, pimples, running sores, carbuncles, scrofula. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5, express prepaid. To prove it cures, sample of Blood Balm sent free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

Buying Up America.

Foreign landlordism is reaching out its tentacles in the direction of America. A syndicate headed by the Earl of Verulem and the Earl of Lankerville owns a vast tract of land in Wisconsin. Alexander Grant, of London, has 35,000 acres in Kansas. The English Land Company owns 50,000 acres in Arkansas. Mr. Elfenhauser, of Halifax, has 600,000 in West Virginia. A Scotch concern, Syndicate No. 1, bought 50,000 acres in Florida. The Holland syndicate owns 5,000,000 acres of grazing lands in the West, and the German syndicate 2,000,000. It is said that 20,000,000 acres of good American land are owned by foreign landlords (English and Scotch). That is an area larger than the state of South Carolina, and nearly as large as Maine.

A Peculiar Gun.

A shotgun recently manufactured by a Connecticut firm was a special order for a man who uses his left eye to aim with, the right eye being sightless. The stock and lower frame of the gun were twisted so that he may shoot without discomfort. The gun is the third made for this man in twenty-five years.

A LOVELY COMPLEXION

New York Lady Proves That Every Woman May Have It by Using Cuticura Soap.

Mrs. R. Reichenberg, wife of the well-known jeweler, of 146 Fulton St., New York, says: "I had a friend who was justly proud of her complexion. When asked what gave her such a brilliant and lovely complexion, she replied, 'A healthy woman can be sure of a fine skin if she will do as I do, use plenty of Cuticura Soap and water.' She insisted that I follow her example, which I did with speedy conviction. I find that Cuticura Soap keeps the skin soft, white and clear, and prevents redness and roughness."

A Parisian physician has started a school of laughter.

The Oldest Nurse in Georgia.

Mrs. S. E. Kennedy, one of the oldest and best known nurses in Georgia, states that in all her experience with bowel troubles and children teething, Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial is the best remedy.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c. bottle.

Ancient Bank.

One hundred and thirteen years ago, on June 14, 1792, the Hartford bank was organized under the charter granted by the state a few weeks before, and its doors were opened for business on Aug. 8, 1792. It has had a continuous business existence since that date.

CONSTANT ACHING.

Back aches all the time. Spoils your appetite, wearies the body, worries the mind. Kidneys cause it all and Doan's Kidney Pills relieve and cure it.

H. B. McCarver, of 201 Cherry St., Portland, Ore., inspector of freight for the Trans-Continental Co., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for back ache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills rooted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo N. Y.

Greek Can't Speak Greek.

The Greek colony of San Francisco protests against the appointment of one J. Kapsimalis as consul there. One of their counts against him is that he cannot speak Greek correctly, but speaks it, they say, "like a tongue-tied Hottentot telling about a baseball game."

Gomez's Name in History.

Gomez's name will go down in Cuban history as has the name of Washington in our country's history. He was to Cuba in a very large degree what Washington was to the United States.

SUMMER RESORTS

On or reached via Southern Railway. Summer excursion tickets are now on sale by the Southern Railway to the delightfully cool resorts of East Tennessee, Western North Carolina (including the beautiful Sapphire Country) and Virginia; also many other desirable resorts. For a copy of Summer Homes Folder, descriptive of the many delightful summer resorts on or reached via the Southern Railway, also for rates and other information write to J. N. Harrison, District Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Write to J. N. Harrison, District Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, Birmingham, Ala. for copy of Summer Homes Folder, descriptive of the many delightful resorts located along the line of the Southern Railway. Excursion tickets on sale now.

FOR THE LIVER AND BOWELS

Nothing can equal MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR. It promptly cures constipation, biliousness, indigestion, sour stomach, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 50c a bottle at all drug stores.

WINCHESTER

"LEADER" AND "REPEATER" SHOTGUN SHELLS

Carefully inspected shells, the best of powder, shot and wadding, loaded by machines which give invariable results account for the superiority of Winchester "Leader" and "Repeater" Factory Loaded Smokeless Powder Shells. Reliability, velocity, pattern and penetration are determined by scientific apparatus and practical experiments. They are THE SHELLS THE CHAMPIONS SHOOT

Checkers

—if you have been told you cannot live—that your disease is incurable—do not despair! Buy a large $1 bottle of Checkers and watch the result. Sample bottle free, write to-day—you'll forget it to-morrow.

Checkers Medicine Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I tried your Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. I have recommended them to all my friends and quite a few have found relief."

C. J. Pusch, 907 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 600

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

OUR SPECIALTY

3—4—5

Three two dollar shirts for five dollars.

MADE TO YOUR MEASURE.

Write for samples and measurement blanks.

MODEL SHIRT CO.

Dept. S, Indianapolis, Ind.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

When King Alfonso traveled from Paris to Cherbourg, 238 miles, the road was guarded by 30,000 troops.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue. Address,

THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE

Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or undue perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston. Mailed Free, "A Book for Women."

FOR WOMEN

Amigo

$2.50

A Shoe Which is the STYLISH WOMAN'S Favorite.

It Must Be Worn to Be Appreciated.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

IT'S A MONEY SAVER. IT'S AN "ALWAYS JUST CORRECT" CLOVER BRAND SHOE.

Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.

LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Say Plainly to Your Grocer

That you want LION COFFEE always, and he, being a square man, will not try to sell you anything else. You may not care for our opinion, but

What About the United Judgment of Millions

of housekeepers who have used LION COFFEE for over a quarter of a century?

Is there any *stronger proof of merit*, than the

Confidence of the People

and ever increasing popularity? LION COFFEE is carefully selected at the plantation, shipped direct to our various factories, where it is skillfully roasted and carefully packed in sealed packages—unlike loose coffee, which is exposed to germs, dust, insects, etc. LION COFFEE reaches you as pure and clean as when it left the factory. Sold only in 1 lb. packages.

Lion-head on every package.

Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

BEAUMONT COLLEGE HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY.

There is absolutely no other school for Women and Girls in the South, if anywhere offering an extensive curriculum, thus the greatest benefits for the smallest outlay. Most approved modern improvements. Elect. Light. Water heating. Complete outfit of Bath-rooms, etc. Grounds of forty acres, in natural oak-grove, the most unique and beautiful School Grounds in America. Offers to the children thorough instruction for the great universities. Col. Th. Smith A. M. Pres. Adam, Ky. Co. Va.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all flies and affords comfort to every home—in dining room, sleeping room, kitchen, all places where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat, will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you never will be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 30c. HAROLD SOMERS, 149 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

Its advantages for practical instruction, both in ample laboratories and convenient hospital materials are unequalled. Free access is given to the great Charity Hospital with 900 beds and 20,000 patients annually. Special instruction is given daily at the bedside of the sick. The next session begins October 19th, 1905. For catalogue and information address

PROF. S. E. CHAILLE M. D., Dean, P. O. Drawer 261, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Am. 28, 1905.

The Bryant & Stratton

Business, Shorthand and Telegraphy College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole year. Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

GOVERNMENT REPORT

On the Growing Crops of the United States, on July The First.

REPORT ON CROP CONDITION.

Average Condition of Growing Crops on July 1 Was 87.3—Compared With Former Years.

Washington, D. C.—Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture show the acreage of corn planted to be about 94,011,000 acres, an increase of about 2,080,000 acres, or 2.3 per cent on the area planted last year.

The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 87.3 as compared with 88.4 on July 1, 1904, and a ten year average of 87.6.

The average condition of winter wheat on July 1 was 82.7, as compared with 85.5 last month, 78.7 on July 1, 1904, and a ten year average of 77.8.

The average condition of spring wheat on July 1 was 91.0, as compared with 93.7 last month, 93.7 on July 1, 1904, and a ten year average of 89.3.

The average condition on July 1 of spring wheat and winter wheat combined was 85.8, as compared with 84.5 on July 1, 1904, and 80 at the corresponding date in 1903.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 24,257,000 bushels; equivalent to about 4.4 per cent of the crop of last year.

The average condition of the oat crop on July 1 was 92.1 as compared with 92.9 last month, 89.8 on July 1, 1904, and a ten year average of 88.5.

The average condition of winter rye on July 1 was 92.7 as compared with 88 on July 1, 1904, and a ten year average of 89.1.

The average condition of spring rye on July 1 was 93.0 as compared with 90.8 on July 1, 1904, and a ten year average of 88.4.

The average of rice is less than that of last year by about 172,000 acres or 26 per cent, and the condition on July 1 was 88 against 88.2 one year ago.

The acreage of potatoes, excluding sweet potatoes, is less than that of last year by about 19,000 acres or 6 per cent. The average condition on July 1 was 91.2 as compared with 93.1 on July 1, 1904, and a ten-year average of 92.1.

The acreage of tobacco is less than that of last year by about 54,000 acres, or 6.7 per cent. The average condition on July 1 was 87.4 against 89.3 one year ago.

Another Mine Accident.

Birmingham, Ala.—Three men were killed, and three others were seriously injured in the mines at Sayreton, operated by the Republic Iron and Steel Company, Tuesday afternoon at 6 o'clock by rock falling from the roof of the slope. Sayreton is one and a half miles beyond North Birmingham.

The killed: John Owens, white; Patrick Bailey, white; Frank Scott, a negro. George Kennedy, white, was slightly but not seriously injured; Henry Finley, colored, was probably fatally crushed by the falling stone, and Zeb Perryman, colored, was seriously injured, but it is thought that he will recover.

It is claimed that a car in the mines was off the track near the first slope heading and several of the miners, including those killed and injured, were trying to get it back on the track when, without a moment's warning, a huge stone broke loose from the roof and fell with terrific force on them.

The three men who lost their lives were killed almost instantly. The bodies of those killed and the injured were quickly recovered.

Three Killed in Explosion.

Huntsville, Ala.—The boiler of the big saw mill at Golightly, in a remote section of Madison county, exploded with tremendous force Monday morning and killed three white men.

The dead are Allen Hall, the fireman; Frank Wallace and Ed Beech.

Several persons about the establishment were injured by flying debris, and two or three mules and oxen were killed, one of the latter animals being cut half in two by a flying iron rod. The explosion was due to the carelessness of the fireman, Hall, who allowed the water in the boiler to run low.

The force of the explosion demolished the whole building, blew lumber in every direction, demolished wagons standing in the adjacent yard and blew the bodies of the dead men a distance of thirty-five yards. One report claims that the water in the well a few feet from the boiler was blown out.

Prosecution to Follow.

Washington, D. C.—The scandals of the department of agriculture are now in the hands of the department of justice. Secretary Wilson, of the former department, has referred all the papers in the cotton leak to the attorney general. This, it is believed, was done at the suggestion of the president, who, it is said, wanted this action taken before the Southern Cotton Growers' Association made similar demands.

Attorney General Moody is out of the city and Solicitor Henry M. Hoyt is acting attorney general. From a public standpoint it would be well if the matter could rest entirely in his hands. He is well qualified in every respect to go into the law of the case, and in addition is an official who will not fear to prosecute all who are connected with the scandal. If Mr. Hoyt has his way there will be no whitewash. It is believed here that the acting attorney general will find a way to prosecute Holmes, and it will not be surprising if under his supervision other department officials, confederates of Holmes, are uncovered. Few believe that Holmes could have acted alone in the matter.

Shoots Himself Before Mother.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Guy Robertson, living at Sylvan, shot and instantly killed himself late Saturday evening. According to reports from Sylvan young Robertson attended a game of ball and returned late in the afternoon so that his mother could use the horse and buggy. Upon his return he was met by his mother, who was waiting his return.

She noticed as he entered the room that he went to the bureau and took from a drawer a revolver, which she asked him to return to her. He told her that he would replace it himself, and stepped back only a few feet, pressed it to his temple and fired. Death resulted immediately.

Alabama Still in the Third Rank.

Washington, D. C.—In a report on iron ores issued by the geological survey it is stated that Alabama last year contributed three varieties of ore, 2,894,423 tons being red hematite, 787,544 tons being brown hematite and 17,944 magnetic.

The state occupies third, first and sixth places respectively in these classes. The total production of all classes, 3,699,881 tons, is an increase of 14,921 tons over the 1903 output of 3,684,960 tons, and maintains Alabama as third in rank.

Goldfield Has $200,000 Fire Loss.

Goldfield, Nev.—Two blocks of Goldfield's business and residence sections have been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $200,000. The fire originated in the basement of Mrs. Wilson's millinery store, spread to R. Romero's brokerage office and automobile establishment, which blew up. A new $40,000 hotel being built lasted about twenty minutes, and the Nevada Detective Agency and Grandview hotel, both across the street, soon followed.

Buck Lewis Shot.

Guntersville, Ala.—John A. Dotson shot and fatally wounded Buck Lewis about three miles north of Guntersville Tuesday. Reports say Dotson had been endeavoring to call at Lewis' house to see his daughter, but Lewis prevented him.

This made the young man angry and securing a pistol he went to the field where Lewis was plowing, crept up behind him and fired a 44-caliber pistol ball through his back and stomach. Officers are in search of Dotson.

Big Fire Loss at Guntersville.

Guntersville, Ala.—Fire which started in F. C. Whittaker's furniture store Tuesday morning destroyed that establishment, John Gilbreath's grocery store, the Bank of Guntersville, the grocery store of A. R. Hooper, and Sam Henry's general merchandise store. The loss is estimated at $35,000, and very little insurance was carried.

Miss Wheeler to Marry.

Washington, D. C.—Miss Julia Knox Wheeler, daughter of General Joseph Wheeler, will be married to William J. Harris, a prominent insurance man of Georgia, July 27. The ceremony will be solemnized quietly by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires in St. Thomas church, New York.

Shipbuilding Plant Is Sold.

Richmond, Va.—The shipbuilding plant of the William R. Trigg Company here has been sold by order of court to Frank Samuel and H. G. Lloyd, both of Philadelphia, for $368,000. It is understood that the purchase of the plant by Messrs. Lloyd and Samuel was made for the bondholders.

Wife Offers Reward.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Mrs. H. A. Lindgreen has offered one thousand dollars for any clue of her husband whom it is thought was assassinated and thrown into the Warrior some two months ago.

An Accomplished Daughter.

Mrs. B.—I suppose you find your daughter very much improved by her two-year stay at college?

Mrs. Proudmother—La, yes! Mary Elizabeth is a carnivorous reader now, and she frequently impoverishes music. But she ain't a bit stuck up—she is unanimous to everybody, an' she never keeps a caller waitin' for her to dress; she just runs in non de plume an, you know that makes one feel so comfortable.—Lippincott's.

Losing Its Land.

Great Britain lost 148,906 acres between 1867 and 1880 by the encroachment of the sea, and 29,155 acres between 1880 and 1890, says the Philadelphia Ledger. A survey in the reign of Edward I. gave the Duchy of Cornwall 1,500,000 acres, but the ordinance survey some years ago showed that this had been reduced to 829,500 acres.

Russia's olive crop is reported to be complete failure.

Missouri River Rampant.

Omaha, Neb.—The Missouri river Saturday broke into "Cut-off lake" with a strong current twenty feet wide and with a suddenness that endangered several families living in the vicinity. At noon the river was still rising at East Omaha. Heavy damage has been done to crops and live stock.

Norway Is Flourishing.

Christiana, Norway.—The political crisis has remarkably small influence on the general condition of the country. With the exception of a falling off in the number of Swedes visiting Norway the traffic is excellent. The customs revenue for June shows a great increase, partly due to the new tariff, which is slightly protective. This indicates a flourishing condition of commerce.

Muravieff Leaves for Russia.

Evian Les Bains, France.—M. Muravieff, Russian ambassador to Italy, and one of the Russian peace plenipotentiaries, accompanied by the members of his family, has left for St. Petersburg. The ambassador has completed three weeks of the water cure.

In Federal Court.

Louisville, Ky.—A special from Maysville, Ky., says Judge Cochran of the United States District Court, has taken jurisdiction in the Caleb Powers case. This means that the case will be tried in the federal court.

Attorneys for Powers made a motion that a date be set to hear the question of bail, but Judge Cochran did not think it advisable to pass upon the question of bail until the matter of jurisdiction was settled by the court. Judge Cochran then ordered Powers removed from the jail at Georgetown to the jail at Newport.

Cotton Destroyed By Fire.

Meridian, Miss.—Fire Saturday destroyed the building of the Gulf Compress Company. Over 14,000 bales of cotton were in storage and about 5,000 bales were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $175,000, partially insured.

Couch Is Denied Bond.

Decatur, Ala.—In the preliminary trial of Percy Couch, charged with the murder of Officer W. A. Baber, the justices late today decided that Couch was not entitled to bond. Therefore he was remanded to jail. Couch broke down, as did his sisters, who were present. The trial of the case will take place at the regular term of the criminal court in October.

Leather Plant Is Burned.

Danvers, Mass.—The plant of the P. Kearns Russett Leather Manufacturing Company at Davenport was destroyed by fire Saturday, entailing a loss estimated at about $100,000, with partial insurance.

The French Budget.

Paris, France.—The budget for 1906 was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies Friday, showing an increased expenditure of $1,400,000 compared with 1905.

The ministry does not propose increased taxation, calculating that the revenues from the existing taxes will show a small surplus.

Japs Monopolize the Trade.

Berlin, Germany.—An article in the semi-official Tsingtauer Neueste Nachrichten, reprinted here, calls upon Germany to take a firm and vigorous course in checking the trade invasion of the Shantung province by the Japanese, who, the paper affirms, are establishing themselves in the capital and lesser cities of the province, while Japanese-made articles are in the shops in every place. The Japanese under secretary to the minister of commerce himself, the article says, has visited Tsingtau recently.

Ryan to Visit Philippines.

Rome, Italy.—Father Ryan, rector of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, Ireland, has been commissioned by the Vatican to visit the Philippines with a view of establishing Irish ecclesiastics there. Archbishop Harty, of Manilla, and Monsignor Reus, the apostolic delegate in the Philippines, have been informed of the scheme and approve of it.

Execution in Louisiana.

New Iberia, La.—Friday Amos Holms paid the penalty for his crime committed on Avery's Island last February, when he criminally assaulted a white woman. The execution took place in the partish jail in the presence of about forty witnesses. The trap was sprung at 12:30, and Holms' neck was broken by the fall.

Shonts Goes to New York.

Washington, D. C.—Chairman Shonts of the Panama canal commission left for New York Friday, where he will meet Mr. Stevens, the newly appointed chief engineer. Together they will visit President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay next Monday.

Tiflis, Trans Caucasus.—Bomb-throwing continues daily. Two Dynoriks were killed and thirteen persons wounded by a bomb and a policeman was shot Saturday night.

Memphis, Tenn.—Judge Moss turned his attention from "the lid" to Magistrates who are violating the law passed by the recent legislature by trying misdemeanor cases outside their districts. The grand jury was instructed to indict these Magistrates.

Santa Fe Sends Money.

Topeka, Kans.—The Devlin miners in southern Kansas were paid Saturday with $50,000 borrowed by Cyrus Leland, one of the receivers of the Devlin estate. Money will be sent to Osage City next week to meet the pay roll there. This will be advanced by the Santa Fe railroad. Treasurer Edward Wilder announced that the Santa Fe was ready to advance the $50,000 for the southern Kansas miners, but Mr. Leland had already made arrangements to secure it.

The Santa Fe wants to keep all the mines open, as the road is dependent upon them for its coal supply. The receivers express themselves favorable to continuing the operation of the mines.

Swedish Feeling High.

Christiania.—The secretary of the Norwegian government office at Stockholm was preparing to decorate the building on the occasion of the entry in state to the city of Prince Gustavus Adolphus and his bride, permission having been given him to do so. This occasioned hostile criticism in the Swedish press, which declared that Sweden should not allow the flag of revolutionaries to welcome the princely couple.

To avoid hurting Swedish susceptibilities or causing an unpleasant demonstration the secretary was recalled and arrived at Christiania today. The Norwegian government's palace at Stockholm will therefore be empty tomorrow. The incidents are referred to here as evidence showing the excited state of Swedish feeling, as the Norwegian government wished merely to pay its respects to the former dynasty.

Postoffice Appointments.

Washington, D. C.—Boling Kavanaugh has been appointed postmaster at Cubahatchie, Mason county, vice Mary J. Cliett, deceased.

Rural routes ordered established September 15, Glenn Allen, Fayette county, route 1, population 433; houses 103. Talladega, Talladega county, route 4, population 388; houses 80.

William H. Roberts appointed regular, Humphrey Roberts substitute, rural carrier route 1, at Hugen.

One Is Killed, Nine Injured.

Detroit, Mich.—Nine persons were injured, one of them fatally, Sunday evening at the corner of Fort and Hastings streets, when a Trumbull avenue car crashed into a wagon load of people returning from a drive about Belle Isle park.

Joseph Schwartz, of Toledo, who was fatally injured in the collision, was driving and did not hear the car approaching. The wagon was demolished. The occupants were hurled in every direction.

Shops Burned at State Institution.

Talladega, Ala.—Shops of the State Deaf and Dumb institute burned at noon Sunday. The water supply was sufficient, but the mains were too small to save the building.

The value of the building and contents was probably $30,000. The principal of the school, J. Hal Johnson, is away. It is impossible to learn tonight whether the buildings were insured.

Murder in Bledsoe.

Crossville, Tenn.—W. L. Tollett brother of State Senator E. G. Tollett, was killed from ambush Saturday morning near Litton, about seventeen miles from here, while driving from Litton to his home at Pikeville. No particulars of the murder can be learned. The deceased was proprietor of a hotel at Pikeville, and a prominent democratic politician of Bledsoe county.

Impeachment Proceedings.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The impeachment proceedings against J. H. Schroeder and W. M. Hall, associate members of the workhouse and road commission, against whom charges were preferred by W. A. Park, chairman of that commission, are on in the county court. Two or three additional days will be required to complete the hearing.

Lightning Causes Big Fire.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Lightning struck the grocery store of O. E. Porter at Sweetwater, Tenn., a small town on the Southern railway, forty-two miles west of Knoxville, Sunday, and before the fire had been extinguished it had burned one block of business buildings on the main street of the town and had jumped across Third street and destroyed three stores in the second block. The total damage will be close to $60,000, with insurance of $25,000.

Stop Gambling In Mexico.

Mexico City—It is stated no more gambling licenses will be issued after August 1st, when all existing licenses expire. Governor Tands of the federal district announces that he is determined to extirpate gambling in this city.

Eleven Negroes Arrested.

Birmingham, Ala.—Officers Buckalew and Burns arrested eleven negroes, said to have been engaged in a crap game on the south side Saturday night. One of the eleven made bond. The others were sent to the police station and locked in the city jail. The patrol wagon was taxed to its capacity in accommodating the gang. Patrol Driver Stokes, who was on duty at the time, states that this broke the record for big loads.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South

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Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise
Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
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"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOE

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wisha
Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby In
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & S
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The Agricultural Department puts the annual damage done by insects in this country at $785,000,000, states the Birmingham Age-Herald. This sum is so enormous it almost staggers belief, but the Agricultural Department is prepared to sustain with facts and figures its aggregate.

In Brassey Naval Annual for 1905, which has just appeared, the figures on effective fighting ships of the five great nations are as follows: Great Britain, all ships 178, battleships 65; France, all ships 93, battleships 36; United States, all ships 75, battleships 36; Germany, all ships 69, battleships 36; Russia, all ships 44, battleships 26. As to first class battleships the figures are: Great Britain, 50; France, 17; United States, 25; Germany, 22; Russia, 13.

Rojestvensky organized a fleet. Under great difficulties he brought it safely to the China Sea. He drilled his officers and crews for months to make them passably efficient, reflects the Chicago Tribune. Then, perhaps in obedience to imperative orders, he bearded the Japanese in their own waters and won for himself melancholy immortality as the commander in a momentous historic contest—the greatest sea fight of modern times—of a routed and crushed fleet—a fleet on which all the hopes of his Emperor were staked.

As a broad, general statement, it has often been remarked that monkeys are afflicted with diseases common to human beings, remarks the Daily True American. The last report of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Zoological Society is to the point, showing as it does that tuberculosis, inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract, non-tubercular pneumonia, pleurisy, abscess of the panceas and similar afflictions are a part of the monkey's existence. Nevertheless, imitative as the little creatures are, they have never yet been known to contract tonsilitis from smoking cigarettes, or to suffer from "drinker's stomach."

Italy must be entering upon another era of prosperity, or otherwise the Government would not consent to enter upon a project for naval reconstruction and expansion, opine the Boston Transcript. For years the work of building up a new fleet to take the place of that which was growing old has been deferred to financially better times, but the other day the Minister of Marine introduced a bill appropriating $27,000,000 to be devoted to new construction. The proposal is that the building program shall provide for five battleships, five 10,000-ton cruisers, fourteen destroyers, twelve submarines and forty-two torpedo boats. The sum of $27,000,000 will not build all these vessels, but the Government believes it can eke out expenditures from the regular naval budget which amounts to about $25,000,000 yearly.

When Dewey destroyed Montojo's fleet without injury to his own it seemed incredible. When the fleets of Sampson and Schley destroyed Cervera's ships unscathed the officers of an Austrian war vessel in the vicinity refused for a time to believe it. The victory of Togo is equally complete, and the damage to his fleet is insignificant. The whole world is astonished, declares the Philadelphia Record. Yet this one-sidedness is inevitable under the conditions of modern naval construction and armament. When two cowboys meet the usual result is that one of them is dead and the other is uninjured. The one who "gets the drop" on the other puts his enemy out of business without harm to himself. Twelve-inch shells do their work very quickly, no matter how heavily armored the sides of the opposing ships may be; it is only a question of their hitting

VOL. III.

GENERAL S
Current News Garner
the Plant.

Officer Kills a Negro.

Selma, Ala.—Police Officer Logan killed a negro by the name of Wi[illegible] Friday morning. He was ar[rested] by the officer and asked if he paid his street tax, the officer being notified him. The negro stated that he had not paid and did not intend to pay it. Whereupon he was told to consider himself under arrest. Chum replied that he would rather die than either be arrested or pay the tax. He had in his hands some long shingles and started towards the officer in a threatening manner when the latter pulled his pistol and fired twice, both balls taking effect and causing instant death.

The officer remained at the scene of the shooting until Chief Walters, who had been notified, reached him. When he turned over his pistol and policeman's club to the chief, awaiting investigation. Mr. Logan, in speaking of the shooting, stated that he regretted exceedingly, but he deemed that he was going to be attacked. And knowing the negro's character to shoot him. Chum did not bear good character, while the officer was considered one of the most conservative and faithful men employed by the city. This is Chief Walters' estimate of the officer as expressed publicly after the shooting.

Officer Logan went to the county jail, where he will remain until the mayor holds a preliminary examination. There is little room to doubt but that Mr. Logan will then be liberated.

Dead Body Found.

Tuskegee, Ala.—News has just reached here that the body of Bolling Cloud was found in Calibee swamp on the evening of the 14th, near Milstead.

Mr. Cloud has been missing since May 18th. When last seen he was at the home of a Mr. Simmons near Milstead. He spent the night of May 17th with the Simmons family, leaving there on the morning of the 18th for his home near Laplace and it is supposed he was taken sick on the way home, as he was subject to spells and perhaps stopped in the shade of the swamp for a little rest, where he died. The body was found by a negro who was out squirrel hunting. When he discovered the scattered bones of what he thought a person the negro reported the find to some of the white people who lived close by.

Big Order of Iron.

Birmingham, Ala.—Announcement has been made that the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company has placed an order for 10,000 tons of pig iron in this district, delivery to be made between now and the first of January.

It is understood that the order was placed with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company under $11 per ton, No. 2 foundry, and the greater portion of the order will be filled from the Bessemer furnaces, five furnacemakers at that point being in blast. This order is the largest one booked in the Southern territory in several weeks.

New Steamship Company.

Mobile, Ala.—When the Bay Steamship Company, of Baldwin county, filed with the secretary of state a notice of its incorporation it became definitely known that a new freight and passenger line will be established with offices at Point Clear.

The boats of the new company will ply to and from all points on the shores of Mobile Bay, the rivers and streams flowing thereinto and the waters adjacent thereto in the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi Sound.

The capital stock of the company is $50,000.

Shot By Negro.

Girard, Ala.—Young Thompson, a well known citizen of Girard, was shot and seriously wounded Friday night at 9 o'clock under very peculiar circumstances. He and a number of friends were walking along Sixth street, Thompson being slightly in the rear of the others. They met and passed a negro and Thompson, thinking he was a white man, accosted him and jocularly asked him, "What's the matter?"

Without a word the negro pulled a pistol and fired twice. One ball struck Thompson in the leg, producing a serious but not a fatal wound. The other shot went wild. The negro was pursued by the crowd but escaped. His identity is unknown.

Charged With Mail Robbing.

Birmingham, Ala.—Charged with robbing mail pouches, John Pruett, of Talladega, was brought to Birmingham Saturday and landed in the county jail. His bond has been fixed at $5,000 and this will be made.

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Store

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
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The Thorsby In
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A Langville & S
BLACKSMITHS
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WAGONS and BUGGI

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., JULY 20 1905 NO. 17

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

Current News Garnered as It Falls From the Plant of Report.

Officer Kills a Negro.

[illegible] Police Officer Logan [illegible] a negro by the name of Willie [illegible] Friday morning. He was ac[illegible] by the officer and asked if he had paid his street tax, the officer having notified him. The negro stated that he had not paid and did not intend to pay it. Whereupon he was told to consider himself under arrest. Chum replied that he would rather die than either be arrested or pay the tax. He had in his hands some long [illegible] and started towards the officer in a threatening manner when the latter pulled his pistol and fired [illegible], both balls taking effect and causing instant death.

The officer remained at the scene of the shooting until Chief Walters, who had been notified, reached him, when he turned over his pistol and officer's club to the chief, awaiting investigation. Mr. Logan, in speaking of the shooting, stated that he regretted exceedingly, but he deemed that he was going to be attacked, as knowing the negro's character he had to shoot him. Chum did not bear good character, while the officer was considered one of the most conservative and faithful men employed by the city. This is Chief Walters' estimate of the officer as expressed publicly after the shooting.

Officer Logan went to the county jail where he will remain until the coroner holds a preliminary examination. There is little room to doubt but Mr. Logan will then be liberated.

Dead Body Found.

Tuskegee, Ala.—News has just reached here that the body of Bolling Boyd was found in Calibee swamp [illegible] the evening of the 11th, near Millwood.

Mr. Cloud has been missing since the 18th. When last seen he was at the home of a Mr. Simmons near Millwood. He spent the night of May 17th with the Simmons family, leaving [illegible] on the morning of the 18th for his home near Laplace and it is supposed he was taken sick on the way [illegible] as he was subject to spells and stopped in the shade of the [illegible] for a little rest, where he died. The body was found by a negro who was out squirrel hunting. When he discovered the scattered bones of what he thought a person, the negro gave the find to some of the white people who lived close by.

Big Order of Iron.

Birmingham, Ala.—Announcement has been made that the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company has placed an order for 10,000 tons of pig iron in this district, delivery to be made between now and the first of January.

It is understood that the order was placed with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company under $11 per ton for No. 2 foundry, and the greater portion of the order will be filled from the Bessemer furnaces, five miles from Birmingham at that point being in the district. This order is the largest one placed in the Southern territory in several weeks.

New Steamship Company.

Mobile, Ala.—When the Bay Steamship Company, of Baldwin county, filed with the secretary of state a certificate of its incorporation it became generally known that a new freight and passenger line will be established with offices at Point Clear.

The boats of the new company will run to and from all points on the bay of Mobile Bay, the rivers and [illegible] flowing thereinto and the waters adjacent thereto in the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi Sound.

The capital stock of the company is [illegible].

Shot By Negro.

Girard, Ala.—Young Thompson, a well known citizen of Girard, was shot and seriously wounded Friday [illegible] at 2 o'clock under very peculiar circumstances. He and a number of others were walking along Sixth street, Thompson being slightly in the rear of the others. They met and passed a negro and Thompson, thinking he was a white man, accosted him jocularly asked him, "What's the [illegible]."

Without a word the negro pulled a gun and fired twice. One ball struck Thompson in the leg, producing a serious but not a fatal wound. The other shot went wild. The negro was [illegible] by the crowd but escaped. His identity is unknown.

Charged With Mail Robbing.

[illegible], Ala.—Charged with [illegible] robberies, John Pruett, of [illegible] was brought to Birmingham Saturday and landed in the county jail. His bond has been fixed at $[illegible] and this will be made.

New Coal Company.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Star-Cahaba Coal Company has been organized by W. G. Robinson, John J. Callahan, D. H. Brown and others, of Bessemer, Birmingham and other places in this vicinity and mines are being opened near Parkwood, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, twenty-five miles south of Birmingham.

The mines have already run down 300 feet. A basin will hardly be reached until 500 or 750 feet have been pushed down, when entries will be opened. The new company expects a daily output of 1,000 tons of coal when fully developed.

Couch Religious.

Decatur, Ala.—Pierce Couch, who shot and killed Police Officer William A. Baber on the night of June 30, and who is now confined in the county jail in this city, is spending his time while incarcerated in the study of the Bible. He says he has read the Bible half through and that he wants to join the Methodist church on next Sunday morning if Sheriff Wiggins will accompany him or send a deputy with him.

Couch shot and killed Policeman Baber and then escaped to Winchester, Tenn., where he was arrested on the following Saturday on an N., C. and St. L. train bound for Nashville. He was brought back here the same night and lodged in jail. He was given a preliminary trial and denied bond.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

Selma, Ala.—Word reached the city of the shooting of a negro by the name of Wull Hall by another negro by the name of Dick Fields near Consul in Marengo county. Hall was working a crop on shares with Fields and was late in coming to work Friday morning. Fields upbraided him and the two negroes quarreled. Fields pulled a pistol which he claims he did not know was loaded and the two negroes scuffled for the weapon. In some manner it was discharged as he was stooping over at the time, ranged downward into his lung, causing practically instant death. Fields gave himself up and will be sent to jail at Linden.

A Youthful Couple.

Birmingham, Ala.—A youthful couple, at first claiming to be brother and sister, but later claiming to be man and wife, called upon Mayor Ward Saturday requesting transportation to their home at Macon, Ga. They give their names as Henry and Pauline Crawford. The boy says he is 18 and the girl admits that she is just 13 years of age. They were detained at police headquarters and a telegram was sent the authorities at Macon asking for information about them.

Company to Develop Natural Gas.

Huntsville, Ala.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the New York-Alabama Oil Company that is developing the natural gas fields of this section, has been held in New York and directors for the year were elected. The company has an oil well good for a dozen barrels a day and four gas wells near Balze Green and others being drilled. The company has already secured rights of way and franchise for running a pipe line to Huntsville and expects to take up this enterprise as soon as arrangements are completed.

May Get Glass Factory.

Decatur, Ala.—A party of Northern and Eastern capitalists are contemplating locating a large glass factory near this city, and those in a position to know say the chances are the factory will be a go.

It is stated that this factory will employ about 600 skilled mechanics, and that it will bring with it a number of other glass industries, such as factories for the manufacture of glassware of all kinds.

It has long since been demonstrated that there is lying in easy reach of the Decaturs almost inexhaustible quantities of the finest glass sands. Much of this sand could be transported to the city by the present railroads, river and by wagons.

It is said that the location of this industry would probably add 5,000 or more to the population of the Decaturs and would pay out in wages many thousand dollars monthly.

Abbeville, Ala.—The Abbeville Guano company has been formed with a capital of $10,000. It will manufacture and sell guano, also will sell cotton seed meal and acid and buy cotton seed. The plant will be located at Dothan. The officers are J. W. Melvin, president; R. C. Stokes, vice president; M. V. Capps, treasurer; Robert Newman, secretary.

McGill Is Lynched.

Mobile, Ala.—Captain Doe, of the steamer Condor, arriving here Thursday afternoon from Ceiba, reported that the negro McGill, who murdered the crew and eight passengers of the cattle steamer Olympia, has been lynched. When McGill was captured at El Provinci, he was placed aboard the Honduran warship Ta Tumblar and sent back to Utilla Island. The natives were greatly wrought up over the horrible murders, and according to Captain Doe they first planned to burn the prisoner, but later he was taken from the officials and lynched.

The laws of the island forbid capital punishment, and it was this fact that caused the lynching.

Injured in Runaway at Boaz.

Gadsden, Ala.—Carrier Duffy, on the Boaz free delivery, number six, and his son had a very narrow escape from death one day this week at Boaz. Mr. Duffy and his son were driving through Boaz when the horse become frightened and ran away, and Mr. Duffy was thrown out and badly hurt by the wheels running over his body. The boy remained in the buggy and the horse ran for nearly two miles down the public road, being finally stopped by several men, and the boy, who was almost frightened to death, was rescued uninjured.

Big Sale of Cotton.

Scottsboro, Ala.—Col. D. N. Snodgress, one of the largest planters in Jackson county, and whose magnificent plantation fronts for miles on the Tennessee river, sold on Monday last his entire crop of last year's cotton, consisting of three hundred and fifty-four bales, to Knight, Yancy & Company, cotton dealers of Decatur, for 10 cents a pound, clear of all expenses, storages, insurance, etc., giving him in round numbers $18,953.90. Colonel Snodgrass has only three hundred acres in cotton this year, as he greatly reduced the acreage.

At the same time J. D. Snodgrass sold to the same firm three hundred bales for $17,000. The crop condition is poor and prospects are indeed gloomy, caused by the excessive rainfall.

Attempts to Take Life.

Gadsden, Ala.—J. B. Bynum, one of the most prominent and oldest citizens of Nix, Etowah county, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide Thursday afternoon at his home some twenty miles from Gadsden. Dr. Bynum has been in feeble health for some time and Thursday while all the family were at dinner he walked out of the house and after going some little distance drew a sharp razor across his throat, cutting a gash about two and one-half inches long but fortunately the wound was not deep enough to be fatal.

He was not found until some hours later and after a hard rain had fallen. He was in an unconscious condition from loss of blood and the rain, but he was revived by hard work. When he regained consciousness he said that he was sorry he was unsuccessful, for he was tired of living and wanted to die and end his sufferings.

Speculation as to Engineer Corps.

Selma, Ala.—A corps of civil engineers has been observed in this vicinity for the past two days and their presence has caused much speculation. The party themselves do not make public their business, but have been busy running lines west of the city through what is known as Leach's grove and from that point to Valley Creek and the Alabama river.

It is said that the party is employed by the Memphis and Pensacola railroad which is seeking to secure a branch from the mineral fields to join the main line below Selma. It is supposed to be the same party that was seen near Bessemer some weeks ago. There are others who think that there is some local enterprise afoot and that a branch of either the Southern or the Louisville and Nashville is to be run to the location.

Bad Fires Occur at the Same Hour.

Bay Minnette, Ala.—The plant of the Hand Export Company at Hurricane, seven miles below here on the Louisville and Nashville, suffered a loss of about $25,000 dollars Friday afternoon by fire. The planing mill, dry kiln and commissary were entirely destroyed, together with about 10,000 feet of lumber. One box car on the side track was burned.

At the same hour the turpentine still of Cooper & Lowell, three miles from here, was burned, loss $2,000. It is not known what the cause was for either fire, and neither company carried any insurance.

Store Is Robbed at Vance.

Vance, Ala.—The store of A. W. Roland was broken into Friday night and goods valued at between $400 and $500 were stolen. The articles stolen included a 38 Winchester rifle, a 38 Colt's pistol, jewelry, clothing and $25 or $30 in cash. A liberal reward has been offered for the capture of the burglar.

RATES INVESTIGATED.

The Louisville Hearing Shows Some Sensational Developments.

FIRM TO BE PROSECUTED.

Louisville Shippers Obtain Big Advantage in Freight Rates to the Southwest.

Louisville, Ky.—Evidence of a sensational nature was offered late Monday afternoon at the hearing which is being conducted by the interstate commerce commission to investigate the charge of irregularities of the freight rate on grain originating west of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers, and shipped to southeastern points. The evidence presented Monday consisted of sixty-seven 'expense bills" taken from the local office of the Southeastern Mississippi Valley Association, some of which had been altered, and the rest duplicated, and even triplicated with the result that the Louisville shipper was given an illegal advantage of three cents per hundred pounds over competitors selling grain in southeastern territory.

Complaint Against Louisville Shippers.

The hearing was instituted on complaint of shippers of grain from St. Louis and other Mississippi and Ohio river points, who charged that Louisville shippers by manipulating expense bills, either with or without knowledge on the part of the railroads, were securing lower rates to southeastern territory than other points in this territory. Under the present system the Mississippi and Ohio rivers are billing points for all grain originating west of those streams. Grain shipped from St. Louis to the Atlanta, Ga., district, by way of Cairo, Ill., at the regular local rate, would, on account of the shorter distance, be carried three cents per hundred pounds cheaper than it would via Louisville.

By presentation of an expense bill for each car of grain handled from St. Louis at any time within the previous ninety days, the Louisville shipper may ship an equal amount of grain on to Atlanta and have the rate "shrunk" 3 cents, thus placing him on an equality with the St. Louis shipper.

Shippers Deny Allegation.

The Louisville shippers through counsel before the commission denied that these expense bills had been manipulated, and duplicated, so as to allow of the shipment of grain to southeastern territory, that they had been bought in the vicinity of Louisville, which saved them the 3 cents over St. Louis grain. The duplicated bills introduced, however, were admitted by counsel for all parties interested to have been in many cases forged from beginning to end. Others had been obtained by erasing such words, for instance, as "bricks," and writing in wheat. Every one of the bills introduced was in favor of a single Louisville grain firm, which does an immense business in the southeast. As the bills thus far show only the months of September and October, 1904, those interested expect the total number of such bills used during the past two years to number hundreds and covering a saving in freights to the guilty users of many thousands of dollars, to say nothing of the advantage reaped in getting hold of the grain trade of the southeast.

A thorough investigation will be started and the criminal prosecutions in either state or federal courts are expected. The name of the firm implicated in Monday's exposure is withheld until the documents become a matter of record. No action had been taken in the matter when the commissioners adjourned until Tuesday.

Woman Found Murdered.

Decatur, Ala.—What seems to be one of the most diabolical crimes which has been committed in this portion of the state took place near Hillsboro, in Lawrence county, about twelve miles west of here, on the Southern railroad Sunday.

The lifeless and badly mutilated body of Mrs. Emmet Parhal, a white woman, about 21 years of age, was found on the track of the Southern railroad, about one mile this side of Hillsboro, and her husband was at once accused of having murdered her and placed her body on the railroad and a passing train mutilated the body to such an extent that it was almost unrecognizable.

The coroner of Lawrence county held an inquest over the body Monday night, but the decision was not given out. A preliminary trial was held in Hillsboro Monday afternoon and Parhal was remanded to jail without bond. He was taken to Moulton, the county seat of Lawrence county.

Triple Hanging in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn.—Three negro murderers were hanged for the murder of Sam Gaines, committed in Memphis on August 27, 1904. The two negroes had been involved in a fight over a woman. Taylor slipped up behind Gaines and shot him to death. Taylor was brought to trial last October and pleaded self-defence. The jury returned a verdict in five minutes of willful murder.

Wife murder was the crime which cost A. M. Miles his life. He shot his wife, Mattie Miles, dead while she was in the act of obeying his command to cook supper. The killing took place in a negro tenement in this city June 7, 1904.

The crime of Major Mills was the murder of his father-in-law, Alexander Gill, which was committed at the home of the latter in this city, January 3, 1905. Mills had quarreled with his wife, and she left him, going to her father's home for pretection. Mills followed her and when her father, over 80 years of age, took the daughter's part, Mills pulled a weapon and began a vicious assault on the old man. While the wife stood by, begging him not to shoot, Mills emptied six shots of a revolver into Gill's body, killing him. Mills fled but was later captured and brought to trial. The jury in a few minutes returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

Three Are Killed in Feud.

Lee City, Ky.—Three men were killed on Holly Creek near here Saturday as the result, it is believed, of a feud of long standing. The dead are Frank Smith, aged 60, and his two sons, William and Manfred, ages respectively 20 and 21. Scott McQuinn is said to have admitted killing all three.

The shooting is believed to have been the result of bad feeling between the McQuinn and Smith families, which has been manifested for more than six years, when a 14-year-old brother of Scott McQuinn was killed by William Smith and Wayne Taulbee. Both men were convicted of the crime and Smith has just been liberated from the state penitentiary after serving a five years' sentence.

McQuinn is said to have stated that he was responsible for the killing but that he had done it in self-defense.

Freight Wreck on Southern.

Selma, Ala.—An extra freight train composed of cars of pig iron en route to Mobile for a foreign shipment was derailed Monday afternoon about Catherine on the Southern railway. The journal of one of the cars broke, allowing the truck to run out from one of the cars. The wreck delayed the southbound passenger train several hours, but was cleared in time for the midnight train to pass. The pig iron was time shipment and was due at Mobile at 8 o'clock.

Steamboat Accident.

Lexington, Ky.—News received here Tuesday says that the steamer Shamrock, plying about Valley View on the Kentucky river, while carrying a party of fifty excursionists up the river three miles from Valley View, ran into a rope stretched from a log boom Monday night. The rope swept Miss Nancy A. Carpenter, daughter of H. C. Carpenter, into the river and drowned her. The smokestack was thrown down on George W. Hutchinson, superintendent of the Kentucky Poplar Company, probably fatally injuring him. Five others were badly hurt.

In Favor of Deposing Nicholas.

St. Petersburg.—A sensational rumor is current here that a large party of the zemstvoists and doumaists at Moscow are in favor of the proclamation of the deposition of Emperor Nicholas and the establishment of a regency for the Grand Duke Alexis-Nicholaievitch (the infant son of the emperor and heir to the throne) under four grand dukes.

It is alleged that for this reason the meeting of the all Russian zemstvoists and doumaist congress, which was to take place Wednesday at Moscow, has been prohibited.

New Cracker Factory at Athens.

Athens, Ala.—Athens has a new industry, a cracker factory, owned by Henry Christensen. He has established an up-to-date factory here and will begin turning out products in a few days. He has invented two or three valuable improvements in the bakery business, one a cake cutter, and one a flower sprinkler that is a great labor and flour saver, and from both he has realized handsome returns.

Sedberry Examining Petition.

Heflin, Ala.—State Examiner Sedberry, at the request of Governor Jelks is in Heflin examining the petition to remove the Cleburne county court house from Edwardsville to this place. The investigation is causing the greatest interest, as the people of Heflin are anxious to secure the change. It will probably take four of five days to complete the investigation.

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In addition to our Complete Stock of DRUGS Etc.
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A Child's Music

When Babbie plays, and from the keys
Evolves strange childish melodies,
Tis as from elfland came the strain,
Not heard before nor known again,
But wayward, passing like a breeze.

Scarce meant for ears pedantic these
Soft chords that well the child-soul
please;
It even might to some cause pain
When Babbie plays!

Yet as low surge of breaking seas,
Or bird notes far within the trees
That echo long in heart and brain;
So through this thrumming love is fain
To hear the sweetest harmonies
When Babbie plays.

—C. M. Paine.

SLIGHTLY UNCONVENTIONAL

By GEORGE FRED LAWSON

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Mrs. Lambert didn't really mean anything by it. She was not a flirt—at least not now, that she was a married woman. She had left all that behind her two years ago. Not that she was a flirt even then; oh! no. But she had been the possessor of the average amount of coquettishness inherent in most girls of nineteen—perhaps just the least little bit more.

But he looked so decidedly lonely and gazed at her so often, as if he wished to speak and didn't dare, that she really wished he would for he looked quite like a gentleman, and a handsome one at that; one who would know just the limitations of a chance acquaintance with a very pretty woman at a ho', stuffy, little out-of-the-way station, and with the prospect of a two hours' wait for the last train of the day before her.

Yes, she wished he would speak or do something else. But he didn't. She would have smiled, had she dared. Even at that he gave her little enough chance. She could feel him staring at her and once in a while could catch a glimpse of his face in the dusty little window opposite her. But when she turned carelessly in his direction ostensibly to gaze out upon the dusty stretch of track, he was always gazing interestedly at a forlorn "Sapolio" sign over her head, or was flicking a bit of imaginary dust from his immaculate sleeve.

And then she did it. You must remember that she was not a flirt. She was just a pretty girl stranded at a country station, the only occupants of which were, besides herself and the sleepy station agent, a prim old maid and — a man. It was hot, and dusty, and the prospect of two long hours of weary weary waiting was quite too awful.

She swept by him toward the door with airy grace and sparkling eyes, and turned suddenly with reddened face at his:

"I beg pardon."

They stared at each other and he, too, reddened. "You dropped your handkerchief," he said.

"Oh, thank you. How careless of me," she replied, accepting the proffered bit of linen and lace—the little vixen. She smiled and tucked it into her corsage and turned to go.

"I—"

Her heart beat fast as she turned, with the old-time feeling of coquetry.

"I beg pardon," he continued, "I—that is, it is very lonely here."

She agreed that it was with just the right degree of embarrassed inflection, and the correct angle to her drooped eyelids.

"You—" he proffered a card which she, little rascal, neglected to notice—"you might care to take a stroll

"You dropped your handkerchief," he said.

through yonder field. It's two hours to wait, and it's very hot here, and stuffy. It looks cool and nice over there."

She hesitated and elevated her little brown head in a manner as much to say, "Well, I hardly know whether to feel insulted or not." She didn't say it, though, and she wished he wouldn't back down now, just when he was doing so nicely. Then her brown eyes met his blue ones, and surrendered.

"Perhaps I am too bold, Miss ——" She took particular notice of the significant pause after the "miss" but, so far as was concerned, utterly ignored it.

"I beg—"

"Don't, please," she said smiling. He was going to beg her pardon again! Oh, he was too polite, and made it all the more difficult for her. If he would only say, "Come on. Let's take a walk and get away from this miserable hole," she felt sure she would have replied, "all right, come on."

At her "don't, please," he had started toward her when she supplemented this by adding:

"There is nothing to pardon, I'm sure. I'm only too well pleased to escape this horrid place."

"Thank you, Miss ——" Again the pause. She bit her lip.

"You look much the same, Jack—only the beard changes you."

"Miss Wakeley." She tossed her head definantly as she said it, that is, she meant it to be defiant. It may have been so, but he took no apparent notice of it. Anyhow the ice was broken and she stifled all thoughts of outraged propriety that arose in her mind and actually smiled at the old maid, who glared as they made their way across the glimmering tracks to the field beyond.

It was very pleasant to stroll about. He didn't attempt to quiz her to find out all about who she was; he simply accepted her company thankfully and seemed to thoroughly enjoy it. Finally they found a gurgling stream and lolled upon its grassy banks, she with her back propped against the trunk of a tree and he spread out at her feet. The touch of his hand and the gentle pressure of it as he had helped her over a stone wall lingered in hers, and the look in his eyes as he slowly lighted his pipe tingled her heart.

"Much more pleasant than that dingy station," he vouchsafed.

"Decidedly," she agreed, flirting down the hem of her skirt which a teasing breeze had fluttered back displaying shapely ankles modeled in black silk, "and it's so sweetly unconventional. It adds to the charm."

"I—I'm so glad you look at it in that way. I wanted to speak to you all the time, but you looked so deucedly offish I didn't dare."

"I?" She cast one of those old-time college-day glances at him and he edged nearer and neglected his pipe, which went out.

"Um—m, yes, you did. Looked kind as if you'd bite a fellow's head off if he so much as dared. I could have yelled with delight when you dropped your handkerchief. Wasn't it lucky?"

"Lucky? Oh, yes, wasn't it?" She smiled queerly. The wind was again playing tricks with the ruffles at the bottom of her skirt and she didn't appear to notice it this time. Besides, she was conscious of certain facts. He edged still closer till she laughed gaily and tucked her feet under her.

He spoke. "I don't believe in too much conventionality, especially when it makes no particular difference. You see, there was no one at the station to know," he added hastily noticing a look of alarm on her face.

She was sitting bolt upright, her head held rigidly against the trunk of the tree, and was staring straight ahead of her and over his head. She smiled somewhat painfully as he spoke. "It's my hair," she explained, "it's caught on this plaguey tree, and I can't move, and—ooh, it hurts!" She reddened as he hastened to relieve her. His face approached very close to hers, and his arms all but enfolded her. The hair had become provokingly tangled about a tiny twig and baffled his efforts to loosen it. She felt his hot breath upon her face and looked up at him. Perhaps it was unfortunate that, just at that moment, the hold on her hair gave way and she swayed toward him. At any rate, she felt herself crushed tightly to him and felt his impassioned kisses rained upon her face and lips. She was powerless to resist even if she would. She could struggle but weakly and lay like a fluttering bird in his strong embrace. She listened to his passionate words of love and felt supremely happy, and she wondered at it in spite of her joy.

Finally he released her and held her off at arm's length. "Oh, Editha!" he exclaimed tremulously, "did you think I didn't know you, even if it has been five years? It seems a long time, dear. Has it changed you?"

She gazed at him and smiled happily. "You look much the same, Jack—only the beard changes you."

"I know, dear. I allowed it to grow this summer. You see, I'm summering here and something seemed to draw me to the station to-day. Editha, say you——"

She stopped him with a coquettish gesture. "But, Jack, I——"

"Oh, Editha!"

"It was more a family affair than anything else, Jack. His folks wished it, and mine wished it. I married him on his sick bed. Poor Mr. Lambert died the next day, and——"

He caught her in his arms and kissed the happy smile from her lips. "My darling!" he murmured, and she cuddled happily to him.

Two sharp whistles sounded on the warm summer air as the last train pulled out of the station, but neither of them noticed it.

NO MORE HOUSEHOLD DRUDGE

Dr. Thompson's Scheme for Saving Women from Cooking.

Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson of Philadelphia has a vision, if we may apply such a word to the well-pondered plan of a man of science, remarks a writer in Everybody's. Woman, the homemaker and mother, should not be hampered by household drudgery. Cooking is a matter of chemistry and will be done by men. All the tedious chores of housework, washing, dishwashing, scrubbing, ironing, sweeping, housecleaning—oh, word of horror to the ears of man—will be done by public corporations, syndicates, scientific co-operative housework concerns.

Houses will be heated from a central plant and swept by hydraulic brooms. Meals will come from the grand central cookery or its nearest branch. Stairs will be supplanted by automatic elevators. Washing day will disappear from the week. Even now many women send a telephone call for window cleaners, and have their husband's "socks" darned by specialists. In the cities you can have your clocks wound and your lamps trimmed and tended by outside experts. In the Norwegian town of Bergen everybody's food comes from the town kitchen. In Paris the workman gets his hot soup from the grand central dinner kettle.

Happy day, if it ever comes, when women have no servants and no household drudgery to earn wrinkles by! We do not understand, however, just how a woman whose husband "gets ten per" is going to have that automatic elevator. Do the city, the town, the state pay all for these "private utilities," made "public utilities." Rich women escape drudgery now. How are poor women to do it?

Man's Dull Comprehension.

It was in a Chestnut street ice creamery. The waitress ran over the list of flavors glibly, and after due deliberation the young woman decided upon cherry ice.

"Thought you were so fond of pistachio," murmured her male companion as soon as they were left alone.

"Love it," she replied.

"Why cherry ice, then?" he inquired. "They have pistachio—I'll call the girl and change it."

She reached across and seized his wrist as he started to rap on the table. "Don't you know I can't eat pistachio in this old rose gown?" she whispered. "The very idea of the pale green and the old rose is horrible. It gets on my nerves. But cherry is just the thing—they have a beautiful shade of cherry here."

"Oh," said the young man.—Philadelphia Record.

Pleasant for the Host.

William Faversham, although an Englishman, tells this story at the expense of one of his countrymen in London. The latter, a young society man, was attending a West End social function which was proving extremely boresome to him. Disconsolately wandering into the conservatory, he had met a gentleman who, although a stranger, impressed him as being a fellow-sufferer.

"Dispensing with an introduction," said the actor-reconteur, "he frankly delivered his opinion of the evening, and hopefully suggested that they adjourn to the club."

"Well—ah—I would, you know," rejoined the other, "but—ah—I'm the host here, don't you know."—New York Times.

Imperfect.

I wonder if ever a song was sung,
But the singer's heart sang sweeter!
I wonder if ever a rhyme was rung,
But the thought surpassed the meter!
I wonder if ever a sculptor wrought,
Till the cold stone echoed his ardent thought!
Or if a painter, with light and shade,
The dream of his inmost heart portrayed.

I wonder if ever a rose was found,
And there might not be a fairer!
Or if ever a glittering gem was wrought,
And we dreamed not of a rarer!
Ah! never on earth do we find the best,
But it waits for us in a land of rest,
And a perfect thing we shall never behold,
Till we pass the portals of shining gold.

—James Clarence Harvey, in New Orleans Picayune.

HUNT FOXES WITH EAGLES.

Strange Sport That Is Enjoyed by Natives of Siberia.

A Siberian correspondent of London Sphere sends some photographs relating to a form of fox hunting which is probably unique. The hunting of foxes with eagles takes place among the Kirghese, in the southwest district of Siberia, known as the general government of the steppes. It is a favorite sport with the Kirghese and takes place in the autumn and early winter, when the foxes' coats are ruddy and perfect, though hunting is not always confined to this period. The eagles selected for the purpose are powerful birds, of such weight that a small wooden support is carried by the eagle bearer. A well grown bird of more than usually fierce temperament will occasionally kill a wolf. Directly any game is seen the birds make their flight and swoop down with great precision. "One of these birds has, to my knowledge," writes our correspondent, "killed seventeen foxes in the last six weeks. I can vouch for this killing of foxes by eagles, for I personally took all these photographs and saw the whole sport from beginning to end. Years ago I wrote a letter to the Field, telling how foxes swarm up small pine trees in Florida when a 'kill' appears imminent. I have frequently seen them do so, but I was politely told what an Ananias I must be. So I fear that possibly you may desire to tell me the same thing. I can only assure you that it is a fact, which arouses no astonishment out here."

The Best of Life.

Not till life's heat is cooled,
The headlong rush slowed to a quiet pace,
And every purblind passion that has ruled
Our noisier years, at last
Spurs us in vain, and, weary of the race,
We care no more who loses or who wins—
Ah, not till all the best of life seems past
The best of life begins.

To tell for only fame,
Handicappings, and the fickle gusts of praise,
For place or power or gold to gild a name
Above the grave whereto
All paths will bring us, were to lose our days;
We, on whose ears youth's passing bell has tolled
In blowing bubbles, even as children do,
Forgetting we grow old.

But the world widens when
Such hope of trivial gain that ruled us lies
Broken among our childhood's toys, for then
We win to self-control!
And mail ourselves in manhood, and there rise
Upon us from the vast and windless height
Those cleaner thoughts that are unto the soul
What stars are to the night.

—The Spectator.

Whale Flesh or Beef?

Whale meat at from three to six cents a pound is to be the solution of the meat trust question, according to some Newfoundland speculators who are seeking to make a market for whale meat.

It is declared that the flesh is finer flavored than beef, more nearly suggesting venison, and is capable of being prepared in a variety of ways.

Whales are not to be found in this part of the globe in sufficient numbers to make a serious inroad into the sale of beef, but it is declared by the promoters that they have already built up a successful trade in whale meat with the West Indies, and that they shortly intend placing it upon the London market.

It is to be shipped in special steamers, and even at a price of six cents a pound will return a handsome profit, while the cheaper cuts may be retailed for half that sum.

Reckoned by Years.

There is a representative in Congress from the West whose special pride it is to recount the quaint observations of his 9-year-old daughter.

Not long ago, according to the proud father, little Ethel came to him one afternoon and informed him that she had just seen the President's wife walking with one of the ladies of the cabinet circle. "And, papa," said Ethel, "she isn't anything like as old as grandma!"

"Why, my dear!" exclaimed the congressman, "of course she isn't! Mrs. Roosevelt is a young woman! How in the world did you get any other idea?"

"Well, papa,' 'replied the youngster, "you yourself once told me that she was the first lady in the land!"—New York Times.

Joke That Was On Depew.

Senator Depew had to deny himself the pleasure of being present at a recent dinner where he was an invited guest, and so he missed a joke at his expense, which he enjoyed as much as any one, however, when it was told to him several days later. Bishop Potter was the perpetrator. Senator Depew's regrets had just been read.

"I need not tell you," said the Bishop, "how we will miss the senator, he who has for so many years charmed us with the humor of his eloquence and the logic of his anecdotes,"—New York Times.

Chinese in New York.

There were 6,080 Chinese inhabitants of New York, according to the last census, but the popular estimate is that the actual number of Chinamen is twice as large. Though there is a rigid federal exclusion law and few births occur in the Chinese quarters, the Chinese population seems to increase.

Thibet Poor in Minerals.

The geologist who accompanied the British mission to Thibet reports that the country is strikingly poor in valuable minerals. The largest yield of gold was .28 grain a ton of gravel, and there was no trace of coal or indigenous gems.

When

If I were told that I must die to morrow,
That the next sun
Which sinks should bear me past all fear and sorrow
For any one,
All the fight fought, all the short journey through,
What should I do?

I do not think that I should shrink or falter,
But just go on.
Doing my work, nor change nor seek to alter
Aught that is gone;
But rise and move and love and smile and pray
For one more day.

And, lying down at night for a last sleeping,
Say in that ear
Which harkens ever: "Lord, within Thy keeping
How should I fear?
And when to-morrow brings Thee nearer still,
Do Thou Thy will."

I might not sleep for awe; but peaceful, tender,
My soul would lie
All the night long; and when the morning splendor
Flushed o'er the sky,
I think that I could smile—could calmly say,
"It is His day."

But if a wondrous hand from the blue yonder
Held out a scroll,
On which my life was writ, and I with wonder
Beheld unroll
To a long country's end its mystic close,
What should I do?

What could I do, O blessed Guide and Master,
Other than this,
Still to go on as now, for fear to miss
Thy faintest wish,
The road, although so very long it be,
While led by Thee?

Step after step, feeling that Thou art near me,
Although unseen,
Through thorns, through flowers, through gloom, through shine,
the tempest's lull—
Or heaven's calm—
Assured Thy faithfulness would guard me well,
Thy love defend?

I may not know; my God veileth
Thy counsels well,
Along the path and speedeth
eth,
No voice replies
To all my questionings to
to tell,
And it is well

Let me keep on, abiding as I
Thy will always,
Through a long country's
tion,
Or a short day's
Thou canst not come too
wait,
If Thou come
—Sarah C. Wool

What Happened to Brown

"Steve Brown of this place, while hoeing in his garden yesterday, accidentally upset a beehive, and will be confined to the house for some days."

This news dispatch does not tell the whole story, but artistically leaves something to the imagination of the reader. Why must Steve Brown be confined to the house for some days because he accidentally upset a beehive? Here is where the imagination of the reader is supposed to work. The labor will really not be difficult to persons who have taken a course in nature study and who have some slight understanding of the bee. A man need not be a goggled entomologist to know what happened to Brown. Anybody who has ever experienced the animated sensation which a bee can inspire will comprehend the reason for Steve Brown's retirement. Upsetting a beehive is one of the most careless things a man can do. No bee is able to retain his composure under such circumstances. Bees seem to view with disfavor a man who thus invades their privacy or interrupts the happy concord of their domestic life. Any man who looks for trouble is apt to find it, but this is especially true if he looks for it in a beehive. Bees take pleasure in furnishing trouble to anybody who wants it. The bee has a sharp tongue, with [illegible] in his pistol pocket.

Another unfortunate phase of a controversy between a man and [illegible] that most men find it difficult to preserve their dignity in a mixing of this kind. Bees seem not to be bound by any of the rules governing civilized warfare. The weight of opinion among men acquainted with the idiosyncracies of bees is that they are disinclined to give quarter to the upsetter of a hive. No doubt Steve Brown feels this.

The man who coined [illegible] literative phrase, "busy bee," knew whereof he spoke. Of course, if the bee should busy himself [illegible] his own business, no just complaint could be made against him, but this is perhaps too much to ask either of bee nature or human nature.

There is a good deal of [illegible] the bee. The bee has other almost human traits of character. There is very little reason for the bee to be conceited. Time was when we depended on him, or [illegible] for our honey. That time was. Now the bee is no more essential to the production of honey than the cow is to butter or the sugar maple to maple sugar. The bee is a has-been. Now days we get our "wild-flower and apple-blossom honey" out of paraffin and glucose.—Washington Star.

Spent Fortune in Week

The story comes from a little town in Nevada of a miner who at the end of twenty years of hard work found himself the possessor of $35,000 in hard cash, says the Washington Star. His ambition took a quer turn, and he wasted his whole store in a week spent in barrooms with convivial company. What he and his cronies did not consume in drink he gave away, and then, with his pockets empty, started for the mountains again, with a borrowed outfit, in search of another fortune.

When Brete Harte first introduced men of this sort in his pages the country made allowances for the extravagance of fiction. Romance, it was explained, demanded high colors. Mr. Harte's heroes lived principally, we are told, in Mr. Harte's mind. A poet was entitled to his license. But many things have happened since to show that, gifted as he was with fancy and expression, Mr. Harte was a good deal of a photographer. He gave us, with no material change, men and women he had known, and described scenes he had actually witnessed. A striking phase of frontier life had simply found in him an eloquent and accurate laureate. Truth, so to speake, was the strength of Mr. Harte's fiction. He had caught it on the end of his pen and preserved it for the world's enjoyment.

This old miner has a good deal of boy remaining in his nature. In his lonely life in the mountains, prospecting for gold and dreaming of wealth, he probably nourished his spirit with fancies about the future should fortune ever smile on him. A rough fellow, hardened by rougher surroundings, his hero very likely was some chap who in earlier days had, with a big "roll" turned things upside down in Sacramento or San Francisco and had been the theme over since of fireside eulogy throughout the mining country. Were the great days no more? Was the Caucasian race played out? Did a man with a "roll" have to go on a journey to become a hero?

Fortune at last smiled and here was the opportunity. The money burned the old miner's pocket. Why not set the pegs in Nevada for a "lark"? Who had ever separated himself from $35,000 in a week's time without calling in the aid of faro or draw poker? The thing could be done and he set out to do it. He succeeded and now is the mountain camp again will enjoy the distinction of his performance. A strange life, but stranger are the men who lead it.

"Creeping Bear" Is Sad

Sitting in the sun on the veranda of the city hospital recently was an Indian, his braided hair entwined with yellow yarn, and his melancholy countenance twitching with a nervous affection, according to the Kansas City Star. This picture of misery was Joseph Creeping Bear, son of White Bear, chief of the Ogalallah Sioux. He had rheumatism in one leg and was feeling very badly.

"Very bad, very bad," he growled. "Take off Injun clothes, put on English clothes—catch rheumatism. Never had rheumatism in South Dakota. Damn English clothes!

"Yes, my father White Bear, chief Ogalallah Sioux. White Bear little chief when Sitting Bull big chief. White Bear very old now.

"Me Joe Creeping Bear. When I born White Bear see bear creeping to steal meat my mother hang up. So they call me Creeping Bear. Indian father name boy for first thing he see after boy born. Me got two brothers, Sammy Little Bear and Willie No Heart. White Bear find dead animal, cut him open, got no heart; call boy Willie No Heart."

Joe Creeping Bear says he was taken to the Carlisle Indian school fourteen years ago. Four years later he ran away and joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West, which he accompanied to London. On his return two years later, he was captured during a visit to his home at Pine Ridge, S. D. and started for the school again, but escaped on the way.

"No like school. No like work. No like English clothes. Is the explanation for this reluctance on the part of Joseph.

The rheumatic Indian is [illegible] with four others of his tribe, was on his way home from the Indian Territory when he became ill.

"We been visit Cheyennes, Chickasaws, Comanches," he said. "Visit them last payment. Gamble a little, one-card monte. Sioux too smart for Cheyennes. Sioux win. Cheyennes quit."

Creeping Bear is twenty-three years old. He can speak good English when he wishes and has some rudiments of an education. He has written his mother for a ticket to Pine Ridge.

Won Carnegie Scholarship.

Henry Cook Boynton of Cambridge, Mass., who has been awarded the Carnegie research scholarship of $500 by the Iron and Steel Institute of London, is one of the younger instructors in mining and metallurgy at Harvard. He is 30 years of age, a native of Plymouth and entered Harvard in 1896. He received his A. B. degree in 1900 and 1901 took the degree of master of arts. He is the third American to win this scholarship, which is awarded annually and entitles the winner to expend £100 ($500) in [illegible] whenever he desires. Mr. Boynton intends to pursue his investigations at Harvard.

The Reformer.

[illegible] the monstrous wrong he
him down—
One man against a stone walled
of sin.
For centuries those walls have
a building,
Smooth porphyry, they slope
coldly glass
The flying storm, the wheeling
No chink,
No crevice lets the thinnest arrow
He fights alone, and from the cl
quarts
A thousand evil faces gibe and
him
Let him lie down and die! Wh
the right,
And where is justice in a world
this?
But, by and by, earth shakes her
impatient!
And down, in one great roar of
crash
Watch tower and citadel and ba
ments
When the red dust has cleared,
lonely soldier
Stands with strange thoughts
neath the friendly stars.

—E. R. S.

The Plot That Failed

(By Neal Martin.)

Ivan entered the library and sented a card to Giles Dawson. Under the printed name, "P Nicholas Barnakoff," a few w were penciled requesting an i view.

"Ivan," said Mr. Dawson to his lian servant, "show the prince i once."

A moment later a tall, handsome man, wearing the uniform of an er in the Czar's army, entered room.

He took the proffered cha began at once to speak in En with the perfect facility of an cated Russian.

"Mr. Dawson, I have called to from you in marriage the hand your beautiful ward, Miss I Bayle. You must have noticed admiration for mademoiselle knew that I can give her an eq social position here in St. Petersb and I trust that you will have no jection to my paying her my dresses."

"Ah, you have not spoken to yet," asked Mr. Dawson.

"Speak to her before I saw I could not commit such a breach Russian etiquette."

"I am glad you have not spoken her. In fact, Prince, I shall be happy to consent to your marriage my ward, but there are difficul You doubtless know that she is mensely wealthy, but she can have control of her fortune until is twenty-one years old, at wh time I cease to have any authori over her," Mr. Dawson continued slowly. "She will be twenty-one less than a month, and then—"

"Yes, and then?" asked the Ru sian, looking intently at the m chant.

Mr. Dawson did not answer question, but continued after a sl interval:

"I would not give my consent her marriage with a young Engl man. I was so afraid that she wo do something rash, so I brought as far away from him as I could; just when I was beginning to feel cure, he arrives on the scene."

"Who, the lover?" asked Barnak with an ugly expression.

"Yes, Ralston Stainer—cu him!"

"Do not distress yourself about Ralston Stainer," smiled the Prin "There are various means in Rus to dispose of an undesirable perso

Then the details of the transact were gone into. Mr. Dawson wo receive forty thousand pounds ou Elinor's fortune if he succeeded making her marry Barnakoff.

When the infamous compact completed Mr. Dawson rang the b and requested that if Miss Bayle returned from her drive she sho come to the library.

A moment later she entered, t beautiful, and exquisitely dress bringing with her a breath of keen winter air in her bright ga eyes, her wind-blown hair, and cheeks like many roses.

She bowed coldly to the Prin who stood erect and soldierly bef her, and, addressing Mr. Daws said, with distant courtesy:

"You wished to see me?"

"Yes; this gentleman has reques the honor of your hand in marria and it is my wish that you accept It is such a union as your fat would have desired."

"I thank you, Prince Barnakoff, the honor, but it is impossible! Y know," addressing her guardi "that I love and am engaged to Blaine and I shall marry no o else."

"You disobey me, then?" asked Dawson, purple with rage.

"No, I simply refuse to mar Prince Barnakoff."

"You shall, I tell you!" said Dawson, ringing violently the be "Ivan, call Mrs. Dawson."

A tall, haughty woman came and she received orders from her h band to watch the refractory you lady, and not to allow her to see a one except her maid, who was dev ed to the Dawsons.

The next morning, when Elin

When

ened to Brown

une in Week

Bear" Is Sad

The Reformer.

Before the monstrous wrong he sets
him down—
One man against a stone walled city
of sin.
For centuries those walls have been
building;
Smooth porphyry, they slope and
scowl, glass
The fire of the storm, the wheeling sun.
No crevice lets the thinnest arrow in.
He begins alone, and from the cloudy
ramparts
The cruel evil faces gibe and jeer
at him.
Let him go down and die! What is
one right,
And what is justice in a world like
this?
But by and by, earth shakes herself,
impatient;
And down in one great roar of ruin,
crash
Watch tower and citadel and battlements.
When the red dust has cleared, the
lonely soldier
Stands with strange thoughts beneath the friendly stars.

—E. R. Still.

The Plot That Failed

By Neal Martin.)

He entered the library and presented a card to Giles Dawson. Upon the printed name, "Prince Barnakoff," a few words were penciled requesting an interview.

"Show Mr. Dawson to his Russian guest," said Mr. Dawson to his Russian servant, "show the prince in at once."

A moment later a tall, handsome man, wearing the uniform of an officer in the Czar's army, entered the room.

Dawson motioned the preferred chair, and asked if he chose to speak in English, as he was perfectly familiar with the educated dialect.

"Mr. Dawson, I have called to ask your consent to marriage the hand of your beautiful ward, Miss Elinor Bayle. You must have noticed my admiration for mademoiselle. You also that I can give her an exalted position here in St. Petersburg, and that you will have no objection to my paying her my addresses."

"I have not spoken to her Mr. Dawson.

"Nor before I saw you! Such a breach of etiquette!"

"I am glad you have not spoken to her, Prince, I shall be most happy to consent to your marriage to my ward, but there are difficulties. You doubtless know that she is immensely wealthy, but she cannot have control of her fortune until she is twenty-one years old, at which time I cease to have any authority over her." Mr. Dawson continued slowly. "She will be twenty-one in less than a month, and then—"

"Yes, and then?" asked the Russian, looking intently at the merchant.

Mr Dawson did not answer the question, but continued after a short interval.

"I would not give my consent to the marriage with a young Englishman, I was so afraid that she would do something rash, so I brought her far away from him as I could; but just when I was beginning to feel secure he arrives on the scene."

"Then he is a lover?" asked Barnakoff, with an angry expression.

"Yes, Rallston Stainer—curse him!"

"Do not distress yourself about Mr. Rallston Stainer," smiled the Prince; "there are various means in Russia for the disposal of an undesirable person."

"Yes, the details of the transaction do not enter into. Mr. Dawson would receive forty thousand pounds out of Elinor's fortune if he succeeded in persuading her marry Barnakoff.

When the infamous compact was completed Mr. Dawson rang the bell and requested that if Miss Bayle had returned from her drive she should come to the library.

A moment later she entered, tall, beautiful and exquisitely dressed, bringing with her a breath of the fresh sea air in her bright gray eyes, her wind-blown hair, and her cheeks like many roses.

She bowed coldly to the Prince, who stood erect and soldierly before her, and, addressing Mr. Dawson, said, with distant courtesy:

"You wished to see me?"

"Yes, this gentleman has requested the honor of your hand in marriage, and it is my wish that you accept it. It is such a union as your father would have desired."

"I thank you, Prince Barnakoff, for the honor, but it is impossible! You know," addressing her guardian, "that I love and am engaged to Mr. Stainer, and I shall marry no one else."

"You disobey me, then?" asked Mr. Dawson, purple with rage.

"No, I simply refuse to marry Prince Barnakoff."

"You shall, I tell you!" said Mr. Dawson, ringing violently the bell. "Then call Mrs. Dawson."

A tall, haughty woman came in, and she received orders from her husband to watch the refractory young lady and not to allow her to see any one except her maid, who was devoted to the Dawsons.

The next morning, when Elinor was ready to go down to breakfast, she found that her doors were locked, and that she was a prisoner in her own room.

II.

On the day when Mr. Dawson deprived Elinor of her liberty, a handsome young fellow was sitting before his mid-day breakfast.

Rallston Stainer had taken lodgings in a fashionable quarter of St. Petersburg, and according to the country's custom, his landlady provided him with the lighter meals of the day.

All at once there was a sharp knock at the door of his sitting room; then, without waiting for an answer, the door was thrown open and three men in civilian clothes came into the room.

Stainer arose from his chair.

"What means this intrusion?" he asked.

The tallest of the men, who seemed to the one in command, looked rapidly over a sheet of paper that he held in his hand.

"Tall, slender—yes; brown eyes and hair; calls himself an Englishman. No doubt it is the same," he muttered, looking at the young man.

"Monsieur," he then said, "we are members of the secret police of St. Petersburg and would like to see your passport."

"I have had it looked over, and it is perfectly correct," answered the young man.

"I have my orders; also a search warrant in case of resistance."

Rallston Stainer shrugged his shoulders, as if thinking that Russia was a queer place, and took from his pocket the official document signed by the different consuls and officials of the two countries.

The man looked the paper over, then he calmly folded it and put it in his pocket.

"What do you mean by doing that," said Rallston, agrily.

"That this paper is forged," answered the Russian. "We arrest you in the name of the Czar for a conspiracy against his Imperial Majesty."

In spite of his protestations, and his expressed desire to see the British Ambassador, he was hurried into a waiting carriage and taken away.

Two weeks he spent in a cold, foul cell, and during that time he was taken three times befcre a court. He could not speak either Russian or French, and the judges spoke no English.

They did not believe his assertion that he did not understand Russian.

The heaviest blow came when the interpreter told him that he had been condemned to twenty years' exile in Siberia.

On Friday of the next week he was to start with a few other convicts.

III.

It was nearly midnight, and the house was very still.

Elinor, sitting near the window of her darkened room, began to prepare for the night. Absently she went to the door and tried it, expecting to find it locked, as usual, but the door yielded, and she knew that her maid had forgotten to lock the door on retiring for the night.

She threw a long, dark cloak over her dress and pinned a black hat and veil on her head. Then putting all the money she had in her little purse, she left her room noiselessly, and went downstairs, meeting no one.

Near the front hall she heard a noise, and she darted into a dark room next to the library.

The door between the two rooms was ajar, and she heard Mr. Dawson saying:

"So tomorrow he starts for Siberia for twenty years?"

"Yes; of course, his mention of you, and your denial to the Chief of Police that you knew him, really settled him. It was very neatly done," and Prince Barnakoff laughed.

"Ah, Rallston Stainer," exclaimed Mr. Dawson, "I told your father I would be revenged! I could not on him, but I have accomplished it in you—his only son."

The Ambassador was very much startled when the servant ushered into his presence a distracted young woman, who told him in an incoherent manner her story.

This gentleman, who knew her well, also her lover, soothed her and placed her into his wife's keeping, then, late as it was, he started to find Count Gourki, the Chief of the Third Section, of St. Petersburg's secret police. Next day was Friday, and there was no time to lose.

By noon next day Rallston Stainer held his beloved in his arms, and that very afternoon the chaplain of the British Embassy officiated at the wedding of Rallston Stainer and beautiful Elinor Bayle.

The Dawsons were ordered to leave Russia within twenty-four hours, and a fine of fifteen thousand rubles was imposed on Prince Barnakoff; but the ruined gambler would not pay it, and he went to prison for five years.

A CABBAGE-WORM SCARE.

Government Bulletin Issued to Counteract Effect of Wild Stories.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin which describes in effect the operation of a land seaserpent. Not since the "kissing-bug" craze of 1899 has there been anything like such a furor as was created by the discovery of the so-called "cabbage snake," the bulletin declares, in Tennessee, South Carolina, and Louisiana, in 1903. That year the scare was practically confined to Tennessee and neighboring States southward. This creature and its still whatever mysterious occurence in cabbage has become a great annoyance to many correspondents, to economic entomologists, and to chemists and physicions. Many reports have been received from reliable correspondents of rumors of persons being poisoned by eating cabbage affected by this hair-worm. Among them were alleged reports from a physician who stated that when cabbage thus affected was eaten it produced instant death, and from a "State chemist," who made an examination of the worm, and reported that it contained enough poison "to kill eight persons."

"It should be unnecessary to add," the bulletin says, "that none of these reports had any foundation in fact. Nevertheless the known presence of the hair-worm in an affected district seriously injured the demand for cabbage there, causing very considerable loss to truckers and grocers. What was in reality a hoax assumed most serious proportions, not alone because of widespread alarm caused by erroneous reports of loss of life, but also because of the very material loss to cabbage growers and others who handled this commodity, and the decided extension of the area in which the hair-worm was detected. The scare soon became widespread, causing general fear of poisoning from Virginia and West Virginia southward and westward to Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Colorado."

The cabbage hair-worm is described by the department as resembling a piece of basting thread, of the thickness of a strand of corn silk, white in color. Its length varies two to nine inches, but reports have been received of a creature found in the heads of cabbage measuring nine feet! The imagination of newspaper writers as to color runs riot through "green, white, light red, olive green and yellow."

Many popular names have been bestowed upon it, including "cabbage snake," "snake," "snake worm," "serpent," "reptile" and "cabbage rattlesnake."—Washington correspondence of the New York Post.

"POLLY PORTER."

A Parrot Who Never Forgot What He Once Had Learned.

Perhaps all parrots have equally remarkable memories, but twenty-five years' acquaintance with "Polly Porter" enables me to say that he never forgets what he has once learned. Like other parrots, when he is alone he exercises his memory, as if amusing himself. Then it is that Polly Porter chatters in sentences; laughs aloud, hysterically; calls, in various tones, commandingly or beseechingly; calls the names of servants who, but for Polly, would have been forgotten; calls the cat; whistles for dogs who were about him years ago.

Polly's cage is in the bow window of the dining room—a good place for keeping an eye on the family. When the father rises from the breakfast table Polly advises: "Hurry! Hurry up! Hurry!"

Later, with the first movement preparatory to the children's start for school, he repeats sharply: "Hurry up! Hurry up! Hurry!"

When a guest comes in he says briskly, "Why, how d'ye do?"

When he calls "Good-by" to persons passing on the street it seems almost certain that he reasons about the coming and departing guest. He quickly notices little children; coming to one particular corner of the bottom of his cage, he flutters before a little one, attempting baby talk, which is very funny, ending with "Beautiful child! Beautiful child!" and a loud laugh.

When the house is quiet and his mistress has a visitor in the parlor Polly craves attention.

He repeats the children's names, almost as if he were calling the roll, in sweet, low tones. Then he says "Mama!" over and over, in a child's voice, till it is common for a visitor to say, "Do answer that child," or "Some one is calling you." He comes very near to telling tales, saying, "Ah, ah! naughty boy!" with great severity.

Polly is most impatient at breakfast time, when he shrieks till he receives attention: "Polly wants coffee! Polly wants breakfast!"

He takes a piece of bread cautiously; examines it; if it is not well buttered he throws it down. He enjoys a bunch of grapes, holding it down with one claw while with the other and his beak he opens grape after grape, eats the seed and casts the pulp away. He easily crushes a pear or an apple to get at the seeds.

Last Christmas Polly was sent by his owner, a New York boy, to friends as a present. They were told of his liveliness and astonishing powers of speech.

For some months Polly moped and said nothing, but at last began calling members of the family by name. It let out of his cage he fought the pug and whipped the cat; when shut up in his cage for punishment he would persistently work at the wires till he would force them apart and walk out defiantly. Recently he began upon his old lessons, and now repeats the cries of the newsboys in the street: "Extrah! Extrah! 'Journal'—'Sun'—'Herald'!" And he sings quite well "Yankee Doodle," which was taught him last summer.

Good-by, Polly!—Mary Rice Miller in St. Nicholas.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG CHAPMAN.

Subject: Churchgoing Abolished.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dr. William Young Chapman, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, preached Sunday at both services in the Central Presbyterian Church. In the morning he had as his subject "Churchgoing Abolished." The text was from Revelation xxi:22: "And I saw no temple therein." Dr. Chapman said:

Among many things in this sublime apocalypse of St. John hard to be understood there is one thing that stands out with clearness and certainty, and that is the vision of the perfected church, the ideal society. It is the same church triumphant and perfect there that is militant and defective here. The same souls that struggle and suffer here are they that walk in white and wave palms of victory there. Here we see as in a glass darkly. There they see face to face. Here we know in part, there they know as they are known. John had given to him a divine horoscope, revealing the consummation and absolute perfection of the essential characteristics of the kingdom of God concentrated in the imperial capital of the universe—the city of God. By every sort of figure and symbol are its glories set forth. And we learn as much about it by what is said negatively as by what is said positively. Thus we are told it has streets of gold and gates of pearl and a sea of glass and all the most costly and beautiful things of this world, while all that is disagreeable—pain, sickness, sorrow, sin, death—is wanting there. There is nothing to hurt or annoy, no night, no more sea, no temple.

And it strikes us at first thought as very strange that there should be no temple, no central place of worship in a city which we are accustomed to think is altogether devoted to religion. And yet the text states a great truth which I want to treat broadly, and I believe the text contains easily the subject by which I have chosen to entitle this discourse, "Churchgoing Abolished." The end being attained, the means are discontinued. Hence there are no more churches, no times, nor places, nor forms; no liturgies, nor rituals; no ecclesiastical machinery such as we know here.

And, surely, this must come as a welcome announcement to many a tired churchgoer in this world who finds his religious duties more or less irksome, and to many a non-churchgoer, who does not feel quite comfortable in his neglect of formal religious exercises. Many there are who indulge an indifferent hope of heaven as a sort of Mohammedan paradise, where they may enjoy an eternal holiday, basking in the uncreated rays, drinking from and bathing in the waters of the fountain of life, eating the twelve manner of fruits and sailing on the glassy sea. But they would hardly be attracted to a place where this ceaseless round of ecclesiastical duties should go on forever. Imagine such a one enjoying the delights of that glorious city, counting the towers thereof, marking well her bulwarks and admiring her foundations of jasper and sapphire and chalcedony and sardius and emerald and sardonyx and chrysolyte and beryl and topaz and chrysoprasus and jacinth and amethyst, when suddenly there comes a peal from the golden bells and poor soul, he must take himself off to prayers.

Let such a one be comforted, for John says he saw no temple there, and we dare to infer from that statement that there is no synagogue, nor meeting house, nor Sunday, nor formal religious exercise, "for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it."

It becomes us to inquire more closely into the truth involved here. And if what John saw was the church triumphant, if the conditions he saw were the perfection of what is rudimentary here, if the Holy City, New Jerusalem, is continually coming down from God out of heaven, then we ought to be realizing more and more on earth that heavenly condition.

I believe that condition is illustrated by the progressive church of Christ on earth. Think for a moment of the advantages we have over the ancient Jewish worshiper. He had his central place of worship. Three times a year he must make his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, from even the remotest corner of the land. Over many a rugged mile he must travel with his family and his sheep and oxen for sacrifice and his tent and provision for his journey, in order to perform his religious duties. There at Jerusalem was the temple. There he expected to meet God, or at least there God would be propitious. There was the priest who could offer his sacrifice and present his confession to God. There was the holy place and the most holy place, the locus of the Jewish worship. Even in far off lands, when he worshiped he turned his face toward the temple, as if his heart were there, in any case.

Then, too, his daily devotions found expression in a most elaborate ceremonial. There were divers washings, as there were multifarious causes of uncleanness. There were tithings and manifold offerings. There were sin offerings and peace offerings, all associated with infinite trouble to the worshiper. These minute requirements were infinitely multiplied by the Jew in the time of Christ and His apostles, so that Peter spoke of it as a yoke "which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear."

Now it was immunity from these intolerable burdens that was the first great practical boon of Christianity. Our Lord stated the precious truth to the woman at the well. Said she, "Our fathers worshiped in this mountain (Terezim), and ye say that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship." Jesus saith unto her, "Woman, believe Me, the hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father. But the hour cometh and now is, when the true worshipers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth. God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." It was one of the first meanings of Christ's sacrifice, to abolish the temple. When He bowed His head in death on Calvary and said "It is finished," "the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom," and the whole significance of the temple service passed away. The temple itself did not long survive the death of Christ, and the ecclesiastical capital was soon destroyed. Henceforth the Church of God in the world was on a different basis. Henceforth God became accessible without offering or priest, without temple or altar, and irrespective of locality. We are enjoying in a measure that rest which Christ came to give—rest from ceremonial burdens. We are living in the dispensation of the spirit, and the church is wherever the spirit moves men to worship. Wherever the Holy Spirit has gone and planted the gospel of Christ in the hearts of men, turning their thoughts and affections to God, there is the church. It matters not whether it be in Greenland's icy mountains or India's coral strand. It matters not whether it be in gorgeous cathedral or in mountain cave. It matters not whether the worshiper be white or black, whether he worship on his knees or on his feet or on his back, so long as he worship in spirit and in truth. Christianity so far as it consists of a visible performance at all is the most natural and spontaneous outgo of the religious instincts to God, and religious worship is essentially a personal communion with God, and in such form and place as is best suited to the worshiper and most in accordance with the will of God.

Hence, you will see, one of the prime characteristics of the church triumphant is perfect liberty. "Get religion," said Augustine, "and do as you please." By which he meant if you truly get religion you will always please to do right. Paul means the same thing when he says, "If ye be in the spirit ye are not under the law." And Jesus meant the same when He said, "Make the tree good and his fruit will be good." And hence, the ideal Christian life is perfectly spontaneous. Obedience is not by compulsion of law, but by impulsion of love. "All the law is fulfilled in one word, 'Thou shalt love.'"

We have heard not a little about "the consent of the governed," and we are likely to hear more. The statement as it stands in that famous document will not bear a literal application. But there is good reason to believe that our fathers knew what they were talking about. If they had said, "government derives its potency from the consent of the governed" they would have been uttering the exact truth. Statutes are inoperative until the subjects consent. Perfect society implies perfect acquiescence in the will of the superior or law making power. The more society progresses toward unity, the simpler and more equable will government become, because the more general will be the consent or acquiescence in the government. Paul says, "I consent unto the law that it is good," and in the perfect society of John's vision each man enjoys perfect liberty because the will of the governor and the governed are in perfect correspondence. Each individual does as he pleases and at the same time does as He pleases.

In some such way the perfect community is characterized by perfect unity without uniformity. Each performs his own duty in his own way, but is all the while in perfect harmony with his neighbor. Again, in the perfected society there is no distinction between the religious and the secular. Here we have our times and places of religion. We gather here in this house of prayer, believing that God is present here as He is not in other places, as, indeed, He has promised to be. It is God's concession to our limitations and infirmities. But it is far from the ideal. We are apt to identify religion with the means of religion, rather than religion itself. We get grace by our religious exercises to keep God's commandments in all our walks of life, and that is religion. The members of the church triumphant are equally religious every day of the week and every hour of the day, and hence, church-going in our sense of the word, is forever abolished. In that society, one does not need to say to his brother, "Know the Lord," for all shall know Him from the least to the greatest. There is no more preaching, "no temple therein."

Once more: it is obvious that the more faithful and devoted we are to the means of religion here the sooner we shall be fitted to do without them. Your child, learning to play the piano, finds it hard labor to spell out note by note, conforming to the rules and rudiments of practice. By and by she will go beyond the rules. She will acquire the genius of the skilled performer. And the more diligently we observe our religious duties here the sooner we shall get beyond them. The more faithful we are now to the times and places of religious worship the sooner shall we be ready for that society where all life is religious.

Zachariah had that vision ages before John had it, when he saw "Holiness to the Lord" inscribed on the bells of the horses and the pots in the Lord's house, as sacred as the bowls of the altar; yea, and every pot in Jerusalem as holy as the vessels of the sanctuary. That was at least a glimpse of the templeless city of God.

And now shall we not keep before us that ideal? Let us not be discouraged by the great disparity between that far-off perfection and present reality. The poet well expresses our feeling:

Oh, Land of Promise, from what Pisgah's height
Can I behold thy stretch of peaceful bowers,
Thy golden harvest flowing out of sight,
The nestled homes and sun-illumined towers?
Gazing upon the sunset's high-heaped gold,
Its crags of opal and of chrysolite,
Its deeps on deeps of glory, that unfold,
Still brightening abysses,
And blazing precipices,
Whence but a scanty leap it seems to heaven,
Sometimes a glimpse is given
Of thy gorgeous realm, thy more unstunted blisses.

Gazing upon that vision, let us be faithful to our temple duties here that we may be fitted for that city where there is no temple, "for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it."

No troubles are so great that they cannot be built into the steps of the staircase, by which souls mount up to heaven.—Canon Liddon.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 23.

Subject: The Gracious Invitation, Isa. lv., 1-13—Golden Text, Isa. lv., 6—Memory Verses, 6-8—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. An invitation to the blesings of the Gospel (vs. 1-5). 1. "Ho." A word calling immediate and earnest attention to what is to follow. "Every one." The invitation is unlimited. "That thirsteth." Every one who has a keen sense of need and an intense desire for those things (see Matt. 5: 6). "Wine and milk." These were regarded by the Jews as the very choicest articles of diet. "Without price." The freeness of the offer is again repeated that there may be no mistake and the poorest and most needy may feel sure of a welcome.

2. "Wherefore." There is a remonstrance here against earthliness; against making much of that which is of the least importance. "Not bread." Contrast the "bread of deceit" (Prov. 20: 17) with the "bread of life" (John 6: 32, 35). "Satisfieth not." Nothing but God can meet the boundless desires of the soul. "In fatness." This expression pictures to us the choicest blessings that God has. His provisions are ample and satisfying (1 Cor. 2: 9, 10; Psa. 36: 8; 63: 5). 3. "Incline your ear." Pay attention. "Soul shall live." Life is more than mere existence. Real life is spiritual life—a life in Christ and given by Christ (John 14: 6). "Everlasting covenant." The covenant made first with Abraham and renewed with David; the covenant promised of Christ in His humiliation and ending with a crowned Christ, exulting in royal victories and a redeemed church. "Sure mercies." That is, the mercies promised to David and his house (see 2 Sam. 7: 8-16, 23-5).

4. "Given Him." God continues calling attention to the great Messiah. He is the central figure of these three chapters. David was the type and Christ the antitype; David in supreme royalty, king over all foes and friends; Christ in ascended majesty, but dispensing His rich blessings which He has provided in His redemptive work to all who will receive them. "A witness." He bore witness even unto death for God, to His law, to His claims and to His plan of redeeming love. "Leader," etc. He was the great Lawgiver, originating laws and institutions for His people. "People." "Peoples."—R. V. We must keep in mind that no race distinctions are allowed. All the peoples and nations of the world are included.

5. "Call a nation." The Christian church, a holy nation, a peculiar people. "Knowest not." The Gentile world whom He had hitherto not distinguished by covenants and blessings. "Know ye not," etc. The Gentile nation was to become one with the people of God (see Eph. 2: 11-13).

II. Conditions of accepting the invitation (vs. 6, 7). 6. "Seek." The only way to find God is to seek Him; but how? By repenting of and forsaking sin. "May be found." This implies that there will be a time when we cannot find Him. 7. "Wicked . . . unrighteous." The wicked man sins more openly in "his way." The unrighteous refers to the more subtle workings of sin "in the thoughts." All are guilty in the latter respect, though many fancy themselves safe because not openly wicked in their ways. "Forsake . . . return." He who would find God must first forsake his sins. Yet this is not sufficient; he must actually come to God. Repentance therefore implies both the negative and the positive duty. "Will have mercy." However far away the sinner may have gone yet when he returns with his whole heart God will not reject him. "Abundantly pardon." God's pardon is full and free. The margin renders it "multiply to pardon."

III. Reasons for accepting the invitation (vs. 8-13). 8. "My thoughts." Jehovah's thoughts transcend those of man as much as the heaven is higher than the earth. The thoughts and ways of Jehovah are His purposes of redemption. Thus we have not only a motive for repentance, but also for eager, expectant hope.

9. "My ways higher," etc. This is a natural and beautiful illustration of the previous verse. Our fellow men might not be willing to forgive, but God is always ready to pardon the true penitent.

10. "Rain . . . snow," etc. By quick association of the ideas mentioned in verse 9, there is a comparison here made. Rain and snow fall from heaven to water the earth and so prepare it for its annual growths to feed the bodies of men and beasts. Just as God's word falls from heaven to produce fruit of righteousness among the millions of Israel and of outlying peoples, and it shall not be void, for every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God is bread (Deut. 8: 3). 11. "So," etc. So every word that God utters shall be made a blessing to man. The Gospel promises and commandments are all important and beneficial. "Not return . . . void." It shall not return without results. God's purposes shall be realized. The full accomplishment of this verse and verses 12 and 13 is to be at the Jews' final restoration, and the conversion of the world. 12. "Go out with joy," etc. The words are used as illustrative of the people of God from the Mosaic dispensation and brought into Gospel privileges under the Christ. They go forth bounding with joy for the conquest of the whole world for Christ, and all nature—the mountains, the hills and the trees—take on the happy spirit of the church. The result shall be the world's renewal. 13. "Instead of the thorn," etc. Christ's work in the world is to remove the useless and the injurious, and to plant the good and the helpful. Where the Gospel goes sin must give way to holiness. "For a name." That is, "for a memorial to His praise" (Jer. 13: 11).

COTTON BROKER DROPS DEAD.

R. L. Bruner Passes Away in Chair on Porch in Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn.—R. L. Bruner, forty-three years old, widely known in the South as a stock broker and a member of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade, died suddenly while seated in his chair on the porch of his home.

Death was due to heart failure brought on by an acute attack of indigestion.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

UNION CLUBBING LIST. . . .

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
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THE UNION And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION And Semi-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

HIGHLANDS.

Highland Lodge of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America held a meeting at Highland school house on Saturday, July 15. A. W. Powell is the president of the local lodge, and N. A. Dobbs is president of the organization in our county. There were a large number of members with their families and invited guests present, and all present seemed thoroughly imbued with the feeling of fraternity and were like one large family. We had the pleasure of hearing some good singing, led by "Uncle" Natty Dobbs, the patriarch of the community, who carries his 80 years as lightly as a boy, and whose voice rose as clear as a bell. Judge Reynolds then addressed the audience on organization, etc., and gave some good advice to the young folks present, which was heartily endorsed by the older folks, as shown by their spoken commendation; the Judge feels strongly on the subject of the coming generation, and wants to see them "trained up in the way they should go." Dinner was then served in the grove on long tables all together (still carrying out the family idea). The array of eatables was all that heart could wish, both as to quality and quantity. After dinner many went to see Frank Culpepper's fish pond, and watch him feed the fish, of which he has a great number. He has done what many more farmers could easily do. There were many there striving to make the day pass pleasantly, among who we noticed J. C. Grimes. The treat of the afternoon was to be an address by Miss Melissa Howell, the talented young school mistress of Shiloh. We were not able to remain, though feeling that the loss was ours. Uncle John Milford, another octogenarian, was present, enjoying himself. To all that were there we say, "Thank you, God bless you, and may you all have many more of such fraternal gatherings."

THE LAST CHANCE.

This is the last time the coupon for Tom Watson's Magazine will appear. Now is your time to cut it out, put your name and postoffice on it, put it in an envelope and send it to the magazine and get a sample copy for the cost of a postage stamp. Don't delay, do it at once.

When cotton gets over 10 cents it seems to us that the farmer who is not so fixed financially that he can hold old and new crop for an undetermined time, ought to sell what old cotton he has on hand and thus put himself in a position to hold this fall's crop, until he gets full price for it. By holding you can always get 10 cents, and if Providence should curtail this year's crop of cotton, so that it would not be over ten million bales, you can get 12 1-2 to 15 cents for it. The events of the past year should have convinced even a "wooden man" that the farmer can always get a fair price for his cotton, if he sticks to his organizations and act together. "One for all, all for one."

CLANTON'S ENTERPRISE MARKED AND NOTABLE.

Montgomery Journal of Monday.

Clanton, July 17.—(Special.)—The Chilton Warehouse and Manufacturing Company has $6,000 in its treasury and is ready to put up the buildings as soon as the L. and N. locates the side track. The company has had so many applications for shares that it contemplates issuing an additional $10,000 worth of stock, which would make $40,000 in all. Treasurer L. H. Reynolds has his hands full these days refusing would-be shareholders."

A PEACH.

Tuesday, we received a box of fine Elberta peaches from G. H. Gerald, Esq., of Thorsby. They are beautiful in color and luscious in flavor, and as to size, well, by actual measurement they are from 8 to 9 inches in circumference. Many thanks, Bro. Gerald, for the kind feelings expressed by the gift.

A CARD.

Clanton, July 19, 1905.

Editor Union:

I've just noticed that I am on the program of th ecounty S. S. Convention that is to meet at Maplesville next Saturday and Sunday, and a splendid subject has been assigned me, but I am so late on the program (3 p. m. Sunday) that I can not be there, and I'm such a poor speaker that I could not interest the crowd at that late hour, and in fact no speech ever amounts to much at the close of any meeting, when people are anxious to get away, especially if they have been there a couple of days.

However, I hope the convention will have a profitable meeting, and will accomplish much good. I am interested in Sunday school work and whatever I can do for the good of the cause I am ready to do. But, to make our county S. S. convention what it ought to be, what it is supposed to be, we must put it on a high plane, above all factions or "isms" of ANY KIND. Thanking the executive committee for putting me on the program, and hoping that my position will be fully understood, I am very respectfully,

L. H. REYNOLDS.

The above letter impels us to say that hitherto we have been far from having had a county S. S. meeting in the proper sense of the word. Even as to the present meeting, while the "announcement" was sent to THE UNION by the secretary, Miss M. C. Gibson, we have never been furnished with a copy of the proposed program, that we might publish it for the benefit of our readers. This writer is now and has been for years an enthusiastic supporter of Sunday school work, but that work should be conducted with an eye single to the advancement of the Sunday school and the church, and not allowed to be made use of for political advancement or private prejudice.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Editor Union:

On Saturday, July 15th, we had our Children's Day Exercises, which were a grand success. Commenced with song, prayer by Bro. Walter Martin, our Supt. We won't give our program in full on account of its length. Suffice it to say we had about 60 recitations, some pathetic, some funny, but all good, and made a day long to be remembered. Our beloved pastor spoke, and he sure told the boys that love a dram more than good character what they might depend upon. We're glad to say that we had beautiful behavior all day, not a drop of whisky about the place, and we wish to thank our people and visiting friends for th einterest they showed. Special thanks are due Bro. Cord Northcutt for his splendid talk. We believe it came from his heart. We know it reached the hearts of many there. May the Lord bless our brother and co-worker. Dinner was very good and plentiful. About 350 souls were present. Some splendid recitations in the afternoon by our young friends from Rocky Mount. Everything was good, and we'll do still better in the future. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

M. C. ROBINSON.

BEAT 9 ITEMS.

Crops are needing rain. Sidney Scott and family, of Autauguaville, are visiting his brother, R. W. Scott. J. P. Barrett and son, Charles, were at Clanton on business Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hayes visited relatives in Blocton last Friday. Mrs. Martha Baker, who resided near Walnut Creek church, died Sunday night, and was buried at Cedar Grove church Monday at 3 p. m. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Parrish Mr. and Mrs. "Doc" Gentry are visiting in Dallas county this week. Success to THE UNION.

NIM ROD.

BAZZATE.

Editor Union:

Crops are good here. Mrs. Letcher visited friends down the road Sunday. Mrs. L. E. Barrett and her charming sister, Miss Candy Bone, were visitors at Will Cherry's Friday. The barbecue at Mr. Tom Cole's went off all right; plenty to eat and lots of lemonade to drink. We all sympathize with J. R. Barrett and wife in the loss of their 3-months-old baby. The Lord took him to a better world, where he had a place for him. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh, blessed be the name of the Lord."

SUNFLOWER.

FARMERS' WAREHOUSE AND FERTILIZER FACTORY.

The people of Thorsby and vicinity met at that city on July 18th for the purpose of building a ware house and Fertilizer Plant. The meeting was called to order by Pres. J. Bice and Secretary Caddell being absent, J. D. Collins was appointed in his stead. Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Reports of the various committees were received and the committees discharged. A motion to take subscriptions for stock was carried and 55 shares of stock were placed among the following: B. N. Martin, J. Bice, J. D. Collins, A. G. Dake, G. W. Phalen, J. W. Hayes, J. P. Barrett, J. F. Peterson, J. G. Hayes, T. M. Driver, J. H. Benson, J. R. Parnell, J. R. Billingsley, G. W. Freeman, E. H. Adams, J. W. Billingsley, G. H. Gerald, P. K. Villadsen, A. L. Tornblom, J. C. Michelson, J. W. Littleton, T. J. Collins, W. P. Murrah, L. J. Jones, R. W. Scott, T. W. Childress, R. H. Bean, J. A. Bean, W. J. Bean, J. R. Martin, J. H. Collins, Stephen Pate, T. J. Martin, W. C. Martin, H. F. H. Hartillous, A. Littleton, A. M. Johnson, S. W. Collins, J. W. Collins, W. R. Robinson and J. T. Mims. Various resolutions were adopted as to incorporation, etc., and the 20 per cent paid in on shares was ordered deposited in the Thorsby Savings Bank. G. H. Gerald was elected temporary treasurer and the enterprise named by unanimous vote "Farmers' Warehouse and Fertilizer Company." T. J. Collins, B. N. Martin, T. W. Childress, W. R. Robinson and T. M. Driver were appointed as a committee to sell stock, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday, July 22, at 10 a. m.

J. D. COLLINS,
Secretary.

SPORTING NOTES.

W. B. Jennings' Proper won the Long Island Handicap.

Bryn Mawr polo team defeated the Rockaway Hunt quartet at Cedarhurst, L. I.

P. J. Dwyer's two-year-old colt Quorum won the Atlantic Stake at Brighton Beach, N. Y.

James B. Brady's high-priced colt Oiseau won the Spindrift Stake at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

Sydney Paget's Cairngorm won the Bay Ridge Handicap at the Coney Island Jockey Club course.

Arthur Smith, with a score of 278, won the Western open golf championship at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The American Yacht Club's Mimosa III. won the first race in the challenge series for the Manhasset Cup.

In a close finish the Queen's Westminster Volunteers defeated the Seventh Regiment team, of New York.

"Alec" Smith, with a card of 70, established a new golf record for the public links at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City.

Squadron A. N. G. N. Y., defeated Great Neck at polo by a score of 9¾ to 6¾ goals in the final match for the Rumson cups.

Charles E. Courtney, coach of the Cornell navy, urges that the distance of intercollegiate races be reduced from four to three miles.

Miss May Sutton easily defeated Miss Winifred Longhurst, the Irish woman lawn tennis champion, in the all-England championship tournament.

Winners in the round robin lawn tennis in doubles at the Ardsley Club were H. F. Allen and C. F. Watson, Jr., and George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald F. Fincke.

Marvin Hart knocked out "Jack" Root in the twelfth round of a finish fight, at Reno, Nev., and is hailed as the heavyweight champion by James J. Jeffries, the retired champion.

Boll Weevil in Limestone.

Athens, Ala.—The dreaded boll weevil, which has done such vast damage to the cotton of Texas, has been found in this county in large numbers. The first found were discovered by E. O. Hendricks, a planter in the Paclo settlement, twelve miles west of Athens, and he says that they are eating his crop up. They enter the square and when they leave it the square falls off, and he says the ground is nearly covered with squares, where they pass along.

SALE OF COLLATERALS.

Notice is hereby given that I, J. B. Downs, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash in front of the Court House Door in Clanton, Chilton County, Alabama, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on Thursday, the 27th day of July, 1905, the following notes and mortgage held by me as collateral security, to-wit: Notes and mortgage executed by W. R. Moore to L. O. Larson on the 27th day of July, 1904, as follows: One note for $150.00 due on the 13 day of October, 1904, eight notes each in the sum of $25.00 and due respectively on the first day of each month from the first day of November, 1904, to the first day of June 1905, inclusive, one note in the sum of $16.96 due on the first day of July, 1904, each and all of said notes containing a waiver of exemptions as to personal property and a provision for the payment of attorney's fees for collection, and the mortgage securing said notes, which said mortgage is recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton County, Alabama in the record of mortgages in Volume 70 on page 313, and contains a power of sale an dprovides for the payment of costs and expenses incident to a sale under said power including attorney's fees, and conveys the following property, to-wit: One Atlas engine No. 8030 belts pulleys and fixtures—one 35 horse power boiler pipes connecting rods an detc., one saw mill and everything pertaining thereto, two brindle oxen Buck and Ball, one red ox Red, one ox name Tom, two brindle oxen known as T. W. Wilson oxen, one brindle ox Jerry, three white oxen Brandy Lep and John; also one note executed by Thorsby Lumber & Mfg. Co. to L. O. Larson on the 13th day of June, 1904, and due four months after its date in the sum of $150.00, which said note contains a waiver of exemptions as to personal property and provides for the payment of attorney's fees for collection.

This the 20th day of July, 1905.

J. B. DOWNS.

7-20-05 tf

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. II, No. 1, The July Number, to be Illustated and Greatly Improved.

As a token of appreciation of the liberal support given it by the public, Tom Watson's Magazine for July (commencing the second volume) will come out June 25th with illustrations, cartoons, head and tail pieces, etc., 128 pages of good reading to take home with you.

Of course, size isn't the only thing Tom Watson's Magazine is proud of. Quality first, size afterward, is its rule of action. There are plenty of good magazines now being published—but none of them can take the place of Tom Watson's, because no other editorial writer in America can feel the public pulse and diagnose social and political ills as Tom Watson does. Not that there is any lack of good editorial writers—big, brainy men, who know how to write strong English—but there is only one Tom Watson; and he always commands attention and respect, even of those who combat his ideas most vigorously.

Tom Watson's is "a magazine with a purpose back of it," and the success it has attained, in the "swaddling clothes" period of its existence, shows that the American people are intensely interested in Mr. Watson's purpose, regardless of party names or affiliation. That success has been greater than the most ardent friend of Mr. Watson and his magazine had hoped for. From the very first it has enjoyed a steady growth in subscriptions and news stand sales. There has been no "boom," no mushroom growth to die suddenly, no sky-rocket ascent to fall a broken stick. Tom Watson's Magazine has been chary of using professional subscription solicitors, but relies upon local agents and clubbing with the country newspapers. The subscribers thus secured are the kind that renew year after year and form an "Old Guard," invaluable alike to the publisher and his advertisers.

Mr. Watson was last year the People's Party candidate for President, and, of course, his magazine editorially is an advocate of Populism—or Jeffersonian Democracy, as some prefer to call it. The magazine is especially strong in support of municipal ownership of railroads, telegraph, a parcels post, etc. But Tom Watson's Magazine is by no means all politics. About half its space is devoted to serials novelettes, short stories, poems, jokes, cartoons, illustrations and special articles by the world's best writers and artists; an Educational Department; news summary; "The Say of Other Editors," etc., etc.; $1 per year by mail; ten cents per copy at the news stands.

THE UNION recognizes that the question of public ownership is one that can not longer be ignored and that it must be settled before many years. To secure a satisfactory settlement the people must be educated to act intelligently upon it; and to secure such education every phase of the question must be discussed. "Public control" will undoubtedly be tested thoroughly first, and if it works satisfactorily the "public ownership" feature will be dropped. But if "control" should fail "ownership" will inevitably be the next step. Accordingly, to help in an educational way, THE UNION has arranged a clubbing combination whereby our readers may renew for one year and secure Tom Watson's Magazine a year for only $1.50. Hand or send this amount to this office. We have also arranged for free sample copies of the magazine to be sent to any person cutting out the coupon below and mailing it to Tom Watson's Magazine, No. 121 West 42d street, New York city.

SAMPLE COPY COUPON.

Tom Watson's Magazine, No. 121 W. 42d Street., New York City.

The undersigned, a reader of THE UNION, desires a free samply copy of Tom Watson's Magazine, as per reading notice published in that newspaper. This is not an order for subscription.

Name .. ..

P. O. ....

State .....

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at
Montgomery, Ala., July 12, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz.: Isaac B. Martin, Homestead Entry No. 32916, for the S. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4 of Section 2, Tp. 23 N. of R. 13 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Zack S. Avery, Clayton Glasscock, Hubbard Glasscock, Norman Bradford, all of Jemison, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

7-13-05-6t

Nashville, Tenn.—Near Couchville in this county at an early hour Friday morning Walter Wright shot and killed Mack Boner. Wright fired first with a shotgun loaded with buckshot and three shots from a revolver, all taking effect. Both men were prominent farmers. Family trouble was the cause of the killing. Wright has surrendered.

Academic
Pedagogical
Scientific
Commercial
Industrial
Domestic
Musical
Artistic

Alabama Girl's Industrial School.

MONTEVALLO, ALA.

REV. FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., Pres.

Session Begins, Thursday, Sept. 14th.

Tuition free; living expenses 20[illegible] per session. For information address president.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is Republican in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper and **the Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City,** for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

1011 First Ave., **BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

E. M. PINCKARD & CO.

General Merchandise and Cotton Buyers

CLANTON, - - - - - ALABAMA

Thomas Davidson's Twenty Maxims

Summing Up the Results of a Kindly Philosopher's Own Experiences in the Life We Live.

By William James.

RELY upon your own energies and do not wait for or depend on other people.

Cling with all your might to your own highest ideals and do not be led astray by such vulgar aims as wealth, position, popularity. Be yourself.

Your worth consists in what you are and not in what you have. What you are will show in what you do.

Never fret, repine or envy. Do not make yourself unhappy by comparing your circumstances with those of more fortunate people, but make the most of the opportunities you have. Enjoy profitably every moment.

Associate with the nobles' people you can find, read the best books, live with the mighty, but learn to be happy alone.

Do not believe that all greatness and heroism are in the past. Learn to discover princes, prophets, heroes and saints among the people about you. Be assured they are there.

Be on earth what good people hope to be in heaven.

Cultivate ideal friendships and gather into an intimate circle all your acquaintances who are hungering for truth and right. Remember that society itself can be nothing but the intimacy of pure and noble souls.

If the world despise you because you do not follow its ways pay no heed to it. But be sure your way is right.

Do not shrink from any useful or kindly act, however hard or repellant it may be. The worth of acts is measured by the spirit in which they are performed.

If a thousand plans fail be not disheartened. As long as your purposes are right you have not failed.

Examine yourself every night and see whether you have progressed in knowledge, sympathy and helpfulness during the day. Count every day a loss in which no progress has been made.

Seek employment in energy; not in dalliance. Our worth is measured solely by what we do.

Let not our goodness be professional; let it be the simple, natural outcome of your character. Therefore, cultivate character.

If you do wrong, say so, and make what atonement you can. That is the nobleness. Have no moral debts.

When in doubt how to act ask yourself: What does nobility command? Be on good terms with yourself.

Look for no reward for goodness but goodness itself. Remember heaven and hell are utterly immoral institutions if they are meant as reward and punishment.

Give whatever countenance and help you can to every movement and institution that is working for good. Be not sectarian.

Wear no placards, within or without. Be human fully.

Never be satisfied until you have understood the meaning of the world for the purpose of our own life, and have reduced your world to a rational cosmos.

—McClure's Magazine.

COUNTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in March.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whiteside.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Mosca Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3d Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins' Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor. Sunday before the second Sunday; T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Son service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 667—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304— Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Bareb[illegible] Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

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School.

MONTEVALLO, ALA.

FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., Presid

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FOR

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every Tuesday and Friday. It
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MINGHAM, ALA

Practical Watchmake
and Optician

Eyes Correctly
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Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Concord—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

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Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 497—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 611—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 673—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Bursar Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to July 19, '05, 7,990.
Price same date, 10 1-4c.
Total receipts season 1903-'04, 6,648.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

C. N. Elland was in Clanton Thursday.

T. E. Hannibal, of Lomax, was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Surveyor Dahl has completed platting the P. D. Wilson addition to Clanton, and went home Thursday. Mr. Dahl has a vineyard in Shelby county, from which he makes a very fine wine. See his ad in this paper.

T. J. Billingsley was a welcome caller Thursday.

Judge Reynolds spent Thursday at the capital.

Squire Alf Childress was in town Friday.

J. H. Ray and H. J. Dobbs, accompanied by a visitor from Blocton, Ned Wyatt, were in Clanton Friday.

W. R. Jackson, of Jemison was in town Friday.

'Squire B. E. Collum was in Clanton Friday.

R. J. Williams was a pleasant visitor in Clanton Friday.

R. J. Williams was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Madison Bean was in town Saturday.

Lee Headley was a pleasant caller Saturday.

R. E. L. Ward, of Lomax, was in town Tuesday.

R. W. Foshee and Miller Sorrels were in Clanton Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Robinson, of Lomax, have a young lady visitor that came to their house last week, that they think a world of.

M. C. Williams and C. C. Burkhalter were in Clanton Tuesday.

T. J. Henderson, postmaster at Mountain Creek, was arraigned Saturday before United States Commissioner Elmore at Montgomery for selling liquor without a license and discharged, it being shown to the court that he had a license. Joan Royles, arrested on the same charge, was held in $200, which he made.

I. C. Harber, of Thorsby, who digs wells that never go dry, was in Clanton Saturday. On Monday he loaded his machinery on a car and went to Sims, Ala., where he will drill a well for the Sims Lumber Company. He drilled a well for Marbury Bros. at Marbury, that will furnish 5,000 gallons per minute. He will soon be back, ready to put in wells in his own county.

J. Wash Riggins was in town Saturday.

Robert Popwell and family went to Kinchcon Saturday to spend Sunday at their old home.

Rev. A. C. Swindall filled his appointment at the Baptist church Sunday, and preached a very able sermon on "Hell" and showed very conclusively that it wasn't a myth, but a reality, if you believe the Bible.

Judge Reynolds paid a visit to his plantation in Beat 2 on the line between Chilton and Shelby, Monday, and his tenant, Mr. Charles Johnson, loaded the judge's buggy with new sweet potatoes, green peas and other fine vegetables. Bro. Johnson also sent some sweet potatoes to THE UNION. None weighed less than a pound. How is that for potatoes, eh? The Judge says Johnson's cotton is waist high with 25 to 30 bolls to the stalk. We thank the Judge for bringing in subscriptions to THE UNION.

F. M. Langston, of Jemison, was a pleasant visitor Tuesday. We are glad to see that he is getting back to his usual good health.

G. T. McElderry, of Talladega, was here Tuesday and Wednesday.

R. A. Hancock was in Clanton Wednesday.

Clerk Collins spent Tuesday in Thorsby.

W. H. Goodgame moved to Thorsby Monday with his family, where he will make his home for the future. He has a good position at Nute Gentry's gin. Good luck, Will.

The L. & N. R. R. had a man in Clanton Wednesday locating the sidetrack for the warehouse, etc. Just as soon as he is through the building will commence. There will be a number of good teams needed at the works, so those that wish to work for the company had best send in their names.

J. H. Middleton is spending a few days in Clanton with his parents.

That dog will not lie still. Several warrants are out for parties on the charge of "larceny." It bids fair to be a "celebrated case."

ANGELICA WINE!

Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address

A. P. R. DAHL,
tf. Calera, Ala.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Billie Riggins and Miss Lola Littleton. Rush Curry and Miss Lillie Hayes.

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T. J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala. Route 3. tf.

EQUITABLE DISCLOSURES

Amazing Testimony From Grafters Who Looted the Concern.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION NEAR

The New York World Publishes a Summary of the Sworn Evidence Upon Which the Hendricks Report Was Based—Confessions of Depew, Schiff, Hyde, Alexander and Others.

New York City.—A summary and large section of the testimony upon which the Hendricks report on the scandals in the Equitable Life Assurance Society was based were made public by the New York World.

So damning a document has never before emanated from a public office. It calls into question the veracity, honor and even the common honesty of men who have long stood high in financial and social circles in New York. It does more. It actually convicts some of them on their own testimony of offences punishable by penitentiary sentences.

Nothing that has occurred since the beginning of the plutocratic age in America has been so startling in its revelations of greed, graft and wholesale buccaneering.

It has shattered forever the glamour that has heretofore surrounded certain multi-millionaires of the eminently respectable class, and shows in revolting details the methods employed by them to rob the trust funds of widows and orphans left in their hands.

Every member of the ring which which preyed on the Equitable is now in danger of relentless criminal prosecution.

This testimony shows that the guilty officials of the Equitable have diverted more than $20,000,000 of the funds of the society within the last few years. A summary of the most important features of the testimony follows.

Chauncey M. Depew, a director, testified that the Depew Improvement Company, a suburban land enterprise, of Buffalo, had obtained from the Equitable a loan of $250,000 on property which the State Insurance Department had valued as only $150,000, and which was afterward sold on foreclosure for $50,000. As a member of the Executive Committee of the Equitable Mr. Depew said he had voted for the loan, but denied that he advised it. He admitted that later he with others interested had agreed to protect the Equitable against loss, but said, as a lawyer, he did not consider that promise binding. Mr. Depew testified that since 1889 he had been paid $20,000 annually by the Equitable for legal counsel, and that for thirty years he had received money from the Equitable "on a sort of general retainer." Mr. Depew said he lifted young Hyde's salary to $100,000 a year at Hyde's request because of what his father did. He raised Alexander's salary to make it even with Hyde's.

James H. Hyde on his own testimony, is shown to have been in eight syndicates which sold securities to the Equitable. His widely advertised restitution of $61,000 he confessed to be merely formal, as the money has not reached the treasury. He admitted that the society paid for the Cambon dinner and that it purchased for him a $20,000 private car. When the capital stock of the Equitable Trust Company was increased he grabbed the profit for himself. Mr. Hyde said that it was true that several persons carried on the payrolls of the Equitable did most of their work for him personally.

Former President Alexander testified that he was in eight syndicates; had offered to return the profits made in two, but even this small share of his loot had not reached the treasury. He admitted the charge that a host of members of his family were carried on the payrolls at salaries ranging as high $25,000 annually. He admitted sanctioning the leases of Equitable property to Hyde's safe deposit companies at a nominal rental at the expense of the society.

Jacob H. Schiff admitted that up to the time of the exposure he had been neither a policyholder nor a stockholder in the Equitable, though, as a director, he threw a great part of his investment business to his firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. He admitted selling bonds to the Equitable which he thought unfit investments for life insurance societies; selling Japanese bonds to the society and buying them back at a lower figure; selling Metropolitan Street Railroad bonds on which the society suffered a large loss. The sensational part of the Schiff testimony was his impassioned charge that the records of the society had been falsified in so far as they showed sales of Union Pacific stock to the company by his firm. Yet the books of the company show that Schiff voted to approve these records, and the officials of the company produced checks in payment for this stock made out to his firm and indorsed by it.

Valentine P. Snyder testified that in operations conducted by him to effect the merger of the Bank of Commerce and the Western National Bank the Equitable Society lost about $1,200,000.

Evidence was presented showing the purchase of Western bank stock by the Equitable for 390 and its sale for 150. More extraordinary yet, it bought Equitable Trust Company stock for about 1000 and sold it for half as much to George Gould and E. H. Harriman on the same day.

Huge Railway Earnings.

Railway earnings continue good and the traffic outlook is favorable.

Use Birmingham Slag.

Athens, Ala.—The city administration is having the streets of the town graded and covered with a thick coating of Birmingham slag, upon which they will lay a cover of chert, which is found here in abundance. The discovery of chert was made while digging ditches for the sewer pipe, and it is found in large quantities in several places in the town.

Notice No. 26046.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at
Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz: Dalee Millar, Homestead Entry No. 35550, for the W. 1-2 of N. E. 1-4, E. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, Section 10, Tp. 23 N. of R. 15 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Rebecca J. Arledge, of Jemison, Ala.; C. Buck Arledge, of Jemison, Ala.; James Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala., Thomas Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
7-13-05-6t Register.

THE CHILTON COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Chilton Co. S. S. Association will be held at Maplesville, July 22 and 23, 1905. The basis of representation is: All ministers of the gospel, the superintendent and 3 delegates from each Sunday school in the county. It is earnestly desired that ALL the superintendents will announce this convention in their Sunday schools, see that delegates are elected and urge them to be present. The convention promises to be the most successful ever held during the ten years existence of the association. Several officers of the State S. S. Association will be present and men prominent in all county affairs will be in Maplesville to add their interest and enthusiasm to the S. S. movement in Chilton county.

MARY CARR GIBSON,
tf Secretary-Treasurer.

ROUND-UP FARMERS' INSTITUTE.
FARMERS' SUMMER SCHOOL.

At Auburn, Ala., July 25 to August 2, 1905.

Experts will give lectures and practical demonstrations, 10 to 12 hours every day, on the following: Truck Gardening; Fruits; Fungus and Insect Diseases; Fertilizing, Culture, Varieties and Diseases of Cotton; Fertilizing and Cultivating Sugar Cane; Syrup Making and Syrup Selling; Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; Diseases of Live Stock; Principles of Breeding; Feeds and Feeding; Soils and Soil Improvement; Soil Improving Plants, Terracing; Rotation of Crops; Fertilizers, Commercial and Home-made; Hay Crops and Hay Making; Storage, Dairy and Live-Stock Barns and Houses; Farm Machinery and Farm Labor; Corn Judging, and many other real and interesting farm topics will be discussed.

Reduced rates on railroads. Three good meals and a bed for 50 cents per day. Auburn is high and healthy; good water and pure air.

Special Prizes: (1) $15 for the first best 10 ears of corn; $10 for the second best 10 ears of corn; $5 for the third best 10 ears of corn.

(2) $10 for the person who makes the best average in scoring live stock; $5 for second best; $3 for third best

C. A. CARY,
tf. Director of Farmers' Institute.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

FREE BARBECUE.

There will be a free barbecue at Tyus on the line between Autauga and Chilton counties on July 22, 1905 Come everybody, and let's enjoy the day together.

Committee.
G. W. Williams,
T. J. Cox,
C. E. Boone,
J. H. Stange. tf

RUNAWAY MINOR.

All persons are hereby for bidden to harbor, employ or in any wise give aid or assistance to John Jackson, a minor son of the undersigned under penalty of the law.

E. F. JACKSON,
7 3 05 tf Clanton, Ala.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave, BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association
of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.

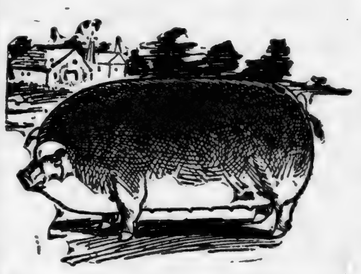
Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alabama.

Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth."
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

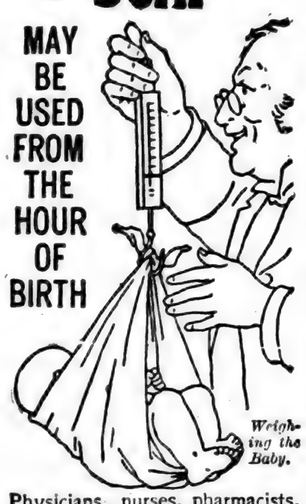
We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama.

Cuticura SOAP

MAY BE USED FROM THE HOUR OF BIRTH



Weighing the Baby.

Physicians, nurses, pharmacists, and chemists throughout the world endorse Cuticura Soap because of its delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, is priceless. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and may be used from the hour of birth.

Two Soaps in one at one price—namely, a Medicinal and Toilet Soap for 25c. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Mailed Free, "How to Care for Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

Am. 29, 1905.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

Edison on New York Living.

Edison despises New York City. "I loathe its artificial way of living," he says. "It's mannerisms, its ways of thought. It has but the one redeeming feature, that it is getting so impossible that people must leave it or become crazy. A man in New York gets down to his office at 9, works until 12 or 1, goes out, takes a couple of cocktails, eats a hearty luncheon, hurriedly goes back to his desk and works until 5 or 6, hurries up town, stopping off for one or two more drinks, goes out somewhere, eats an enormous dinner, goes to the theater and then supper afterward, and finally tumbles into bed. It is that type of man who often says to me: 'I don't see how you stand the strain of working the way you do day after day and night after night in the laboratory.' Work? Why, my work is play compared with his."

Alluminum-Coated Paper.

Aluminum-coated paper, made in Germany for wrapping food substances, is prepared by applying a thin coat of an alcohol solution of resin to artificial parchment, then sprinkling aluminum powder over the surface, and finally submitting to pressure. The artificial parchment is paper that has been treated with sulphuric acid. The aluminum paper is not attacked by the air or by fats, is much cheaper than tinfoil, and late analysis in Paris of this paper and of aluminum foil showed but a small proportion of foreign matter and no arsenic or poisoned metal.

COMES A TIME

When Coffee Shows What It Has Been Doing.

"Of late years coffee has disagreed with me," writes a matron from Rome, N. Y., "it's lightest punishment was to make me 'logy' and dizzy, and it seemed to thicken up my blood.

"The heaviest was when it upset my stomach completely, destroying my appetite and making me nervous and irritable, and sent me to my bed. After one of these attacks, in which I nearly lost my life, I concluded to quit and try Postum Food Coffee.

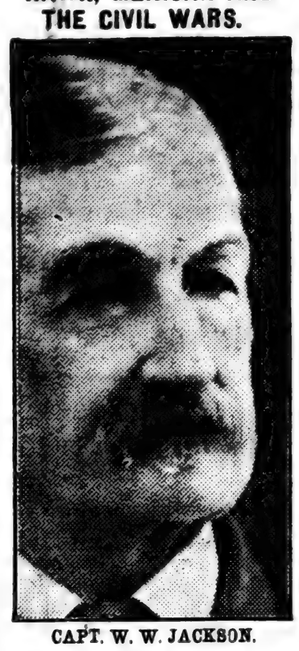
"It went right to the spot! I found it not only a most palatable and refreshing beverage, but a food as well.

"All my ailments, the 'loginess' and dizziness, the unsatisfactory condition of my blood, my nervousness and irritability disappeared in short order and my sorely afflicted stomach began quickly to recover. I began to rebuild and have steadily continued until now. Have a good appetite and am rejoicing in sound health, which I owe to the use of Postum Food Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," found in each pkg.

A VETERAN OF THE BLACK HAWK, MEXICAN AND THE CIVIL WARS.



CAPT. W. W. JACKSON.

Sufferings Were Protracted and Severe —Tried Every Known Remedy Without Relief—Serious Stomach Trouble Cured by Three Bottles of Peruna!

Capt. W. W. Jackson, 705 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am eighty-three years old, a veteran of the Black Hawk, Mexican and the Civil Wars. I am by profession a physician, but abandoned the same.

"Some years ago I was seriously affected with catarrh of the stomach. My sufferings were protracted and severe. I tried every known remedy without obtaining relief.

"In desperation I began the use of your Peruna. I began to realize immediate though gradual improvement.

"After the use of three bottles every appearance of my complaint was removed, and I have no hesitation in recommending it as an infallible remedy for that disorder."—W. W. Jackson.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Limits of Vision.

The limits of vision vary with elevation, conditions of the atmosphere, intensity of illumination and other modifying elements in different cases On a clear day an object one foot above a level plain may be seen at the distance of 1.31 miles; one ten feet high, 4.15 miles; one twenty feet high, 5.86 miles; one 100 feet high, 13.1 miles; one a mile high, as the top of a mountain, 95.23 miles. This allows seven inches (or, to be exact, 6.99 inches) for the curvature of the earth and assumes that the size and illumination of the object are sufficient to produce an image. Five miles may be taken as the extreme limit at which a man is visible on a flat plain to an observer on the same level.

The membership of the Army Temperance Association comprises not less than one fourth of the British army.

A WOMAN'S MISERY.

Mrs. John LaRue, of 115 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the back ache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Disparages Italian Colonies.

Baron Gustave Tosti, who as vice consul and for the last two years consul to Italy, has lived in New York City for ten years, has gone to Boston to take charge of Italian consular interests in all New England. Baron Tosti is well known as an advocate of breaking up Italian colonies and getting his fellow countrymen out in the country, farming, fruit raising and gardening. He wants them to become Americans. Tosti is a Neapolitan of an old aristocratic family, but is a thorough democrat. He has been in consular service for a long time, in various parts of the world; since coming to New York he has studied medicine, taken his degree and passed the New York State examination, but does not intend to practice, devoting himself to psychological researches.

Lapland Newspaper Enterprise.

A decided novelty in the way of newspaper enterprise is announced from Lapland. The first paper in that country has appeared. It is written upon a single sheet of paper and is published every Sunday at a town with an unpronounceable name. Up to the present the journal has only half a dozen subscribers, and every issue is welcomed.

NATURE IS A KIND MOTHER.

CURIOUS METHODS BY WHICH SHE MENDS ANIMAL INJURIES.

The Earthworm Grows a New Half-body to Replace the One Drowned by a Robin for Breakfast—Lizards Can Grow New Tails.

How many weak and timid creatures there are in the world, with neither teeth and claws for their protection, armor for their defense, nor speed with which to escape their enemies! One can hardly understand why they have not all been killed and eaten up long ago. Nature is, however, kinder to these poor animals than she seems; for if she has left them defenceless against attack, she has given them a marvelous power of recovery from injuries.

When a tiny lizard has to scamper for his life in search of a crack in the rock, he often has "so close a call" that his pursuer snaps off his tail just as he whisks into safety. A loss like this would kill most larger animals, but not the little lizard. He simply waits round quietly until a new tail grows, and then is as well off as before, except that the new tail has a flexible rod of cartilage where the old one had a backbone.

If an earthworm happens to be retiring to his hole when a robin is out looking for breakfast, there is apt to be a lively tug of war between the eater and the breakfast. Not infrequently the bird gets the tail end of the worm, while the other half crawls away into safety. Not even a lizard could survive such treatment as this, but the earthworm is, in ability to recover from injuries, almost as much superior to the lizard as the lizard is to us. He grows a new half-body to replace the one which has been devoured, and seems to mind his loss no more than a body minds having his hair cut.

There are, besides, some snail-like water worms which quite outdo the earthworm. If one of these chances to lose his entire head, in a week or so, sometimes in only four or five days—he grows a new one, brain, eyes, and all, and is as well off as ever. Even if a hungry fish gets two bites at him, so that he loses both head and tail, the worm can patch himself out with new members and go about his business as before. They have even been known to get divided into two pieces about equal in size, and each piece grow a new half-body, so that there were two entire worms in place of one.

After this it will easily be guessed that if the head end of the worm happens to be split half way down he will grow two new sides and become Y-shaped with two heads. Or if the tail end is split new sides grow and a two tailed worm is made. Sometimes one or two new heads develop close behind the old one in the angle of the Y. Indeed, the little creature seems to have a sort of mania for making new heads and tails wherever he finds a chance. If, therefore, the worm, after receiving several wounds, manages to escape with his life from the cuts which happen to open forward, little heads grow out, and from those opening backward little tails—no doubt greatly to his embarrassment.

But what of the cut-off heads and tails? Do they make new bodies and become whole animals again? Not usually. The severed head seems to become confused, so that it does not know what to do. If it lives it is most apt to produce another head like itself, and change into two heads placed neck to neck so that they look in opposite directions. So, too, the severed tail, equally foolish, doubles itself and becomes two useless tails growing end to end.

But isn't this really quite impossible? A head or a tail or even a half-body cannot get food. If it cannot eat it cannot grow; and that is all there is about it. Well, it is true that a fragment cannot eat. But still it can make the new part out of its own tissue. So the animal keeps getting smaller as it becomes more nearly complete, until, when the new part is finished, the whole body may be no more than the tenth part of its proper size. The reconstructed animals are, therefore, forced to begin life over again like young worms. In time, however, they grow up to full size. When a head end makes a new head instead of a tail, or a tail makes a new tail instead of a head, the little creatures must necessarily waste away and die.—From Nature and Science in St. Nicholas.

WATERS OF HAMMAN.

Baths in Galilee Which Have Been Used Since 1350 B. C.

Stooping, I put my hand in the water. It was hot—so hot, in fact, that the thought took hold of me, if I entered that water to bathe, I might peradventure stay there to be boiled.

But knowledge cometh only by experience; so I removed my garments, and dipped an experimental foot in the steaming fluid. It needed some resolution to give it the company of its fellow; and there I sat humbly on the stonework, awaiting courage for further immersion. Gaining confidence by degrees, anon the two English bathers stood upright on the margin of least depth fetching their breath how they could in the clouds of steam. Then my brother, plunging headlong, swam across the bath, and, he returning none the worse (but, indeed, much uplifted in spirit), I found heart to copy his behavior. So that presently the pair of us were swimming in full enjoyment to and fro across the little bath, drawing ejaculations of enthusiasm from the Bedouin bathers, who, it would seem, could not put their arms and legs to such service.

That water, hot from the inside of the earth, had a soft and silky feel though pleasantly sulphurous to the taste and smell. From our new point of view the dome was seen above this disk of water, so that in form the bath (though the present building is only some sevety years old) resembles those of antiquity.

In subsequent soapings and sluicings by a bakshish-expectant attendant, experiences in a Turkish bath found their counterpart. A notable shortcoming of the establishment then revealed itself. It had no dressing room. An apartment of a lower temperature was manifestly essential if the burden of clothes were to be resumed in any comfort, and if one were to confront the cold night air with confidence and closed pores. We had perforce to take the risk—and, indeed, we did not contract the chills we courted.

I have since seen the Hamman in full daylight. You hear the water gurgling within the closed-in remnant of a former bath, and chinks in the ancient masonry give out evil smells from the pent-up sulphur fumes. Several springs gush forth openly beside the shore, the copious supply of hot water being available to all who may desire to profit by its use.

At one of the steaming pools I saw two industrious Arab women washing the bright raiments of those they love; and water at a temperature of 144 degrees Fahr., must be excellent for the purpose. It remains to state that since 1350 B. C. these hot baths have been credited with a great efficacy in rheumatic complaints, though neither my brother nor I was qualified to test any virtue of that sort which may belong to them.

We have made acquaintance with another hot spring of Galilee. In a little boat we sailed northward over the small, calm sea, gliding by Tiberias and the flowery shore that lies beyond. And the day being gloriously warm, we dropped anchor and bathed. This was to have experience of two sorts of water—one luxuriously warm, the other benumbingly cold.

We were but thirty yards from the shore at a point where a hot stream came tumbling over dark stones into the sea. So considerable was the volume of this tributary that its waters were spread far over the surface of Galilee. We swam into patches of warmth, and the water between and underneath felt, by contrast, icy.

VICTORIA AND NIAGARA.

There is No Possibility of Comparison Between the Two.

It was on the 22d of November 1855, that the friendly natives with whom he was traveling brought Dr. David Livingstone for the first time within sight and sound of the wonderful cataract on the Zambesi River now known as the Victoria Falls. Before finding it, the good missionary had journeyed for nearly two years, and from his point of departure at Kuruman, in Cape Colony, had traveled quite 4,000 miles of hitherto unknown country.

Today one takes the train at Cape Town on Wednesday, passes through Kimberley on Thursday, reaches Buluwayo on Saturday, and late in the afternoon of Sunday begins to see in the distance the rising pillar of mist from the great cataract.

The natives call it "Mosi-oa-tuni," meaning "the roaring smoke." Twenty miles away the spray thrown back from the depths of the tremendous cavern into which the river tumbles appears like a column of smoke from a burning village, and during the last mile of the railway journey the roar of the falling water becomes noticeable. Finally, when the edge of the chasm is reached, if the river is in flood, the eye and ear are assailed by a combination of phenomena that probably cannot be duplicated as marvels anywhere else on the planet.

The first question that is asked of an American who has seen this African wonder generally is, "How does it compare with Niagara?" There is no possibility of comparison. The two are as different as day and night. Niagara is a perfect picture in a lovely natural framework. Every point and line and curve of motionless trembling verdure and gliding water is a touch of majestic beauty. Victoria is simply a phenomenon, a terrific gash in the floor of an apparently unending plain, which, as one gazes, simply swallows a river in a manner that produces almost a thrill of horror.—From Theodore F. Van Wagenen's "The Victoria Falls," in the Century.

Whispering She Would Ne'er Consent.

If the crinoline comes, the most courageous of women will have to wear it. She will begin by declaring that nothing will induce her to adopt so meaningless and so hideous a fashion; and for several weeks, no doubt, the knowledge that she possesses greater courage than other persons will sustain her as the ballrooms and reception roms become every day more crowded with silk-covered cages and Venetian-blind cotrivances for the nice disposition of steelribbed skirts. But the weeks will go on until one day, in the utter desolation of her unfashionable prettiness.— It is impossible to contemplate the end without emotion.—London Speaker.

One of the most energetic nest builders is the marsh wren.

We Are Developing A Subtler Form of Crime

By District Attorney Jerome, of New York.

WE are developing in this present day a subtler form of crime than any our fathers knew. In the olden days criminals moved along the line of knock-down-and-take. Nowadays robbery has a more commercial aspect. This change is not being met by a corresponding development of laws to punish commercial crime. England and France have done better than we. Here a civil suit is often the only remedy—an inadequate remedy.

The trouble is that the moral sense of most people is governed by statute books. Thousands of us are blind on our moral side. Too many do not know that they are doing an immoral thing until it is pointed out to them as a felony on the statute books. Let us consider an instance. The eminent gentlemen who have been concerned in the Equitable Life Assurance matter have done things which are not described in section 528 of the penal code as larceny in law, but in a moral sense I defy you to distinguish some of the acts of these gentlemen from the crimes named in that statute.

Since the Equitable matter has arisen I have been receiving letters every morning, from people who cannot see the difference between the acts of these eminent gentlemen in the Equitable directorate and the confidence games played by men like Larry Summerfield, whom I recently sent to Sing Sing. I cannot make these people understand the difference. They read in the newspapers of "high finance," and they say, "Good gracious! That's not finance; that's stealing!" Then they lose their tempers and write to me letters like this:

"What's the matter with you? We voted for you as an honest man. Why don't you put some of these fellows in jail? You put Larry Summerfield away. Why don't you do something to these big crooks?" I can't make my correspondents understand that these men are just outside the criminal statutes, though their morals are really no better than those of the Bunco steerer Summerfield.

I met Larry in a restaurant just before he was tried the last time. He had a talk with me and said frankly enough that he didn't see why he had been indicted, and didn't believe that he could be punished, because, he said, he had the best legal advice in New York, and had always kept inside of it. The "high finance" people will tell you the same thing. They are in the same business as Summerfield, selling things of no value to suckers.

The Best Kind of Husband

By Beatrice Fairfax.

THE best kind of man, the one who makes the best husband and father, is the normal, wholesome, everyday man.

He has no morbid ideas about woman. He judges her by the same healthy minded standard as he judges all else.

The morbid, introspective man will always command a certain amount of interest from women.

They do not understand him, and therefore feel that he must be worth investigating.

As a rule he is not.

He is pessimistic, self-centred and much given to philosophizing on subjects which he knows little or nothing about.

His admirers are chiefly young girls.

Men have not much use for him, his business judgment is not very reliable and he is not manly and jolly enough to be companionable.

His mind grows so distorted by his queer, morbid views on himself, women, sentiment and the world in general that he is quite likely to end as a raving maniac in a lunatic asylum.

The great trouble of it is that he is apt to make an impression on a girl through arousing their sympathies.

Let a woman feel sorry for a man and there is no knowing to what length her foolishness may carry her.

He tells her that she is the only one who understands him, that all the world is against him, that her sympathy is so sweet, etc.

She soon grows to think that nothing could be more beautiful than devoting her life to brightening the dark existence of this blighted being.

She thinks she has a mission, and once a woman gets that into her head angels, ministers and potentates cannot move her.

What I would like to impress on the girls is the fact that while the matter-of-fact men may not seem quite so romantic they make ten times better husbands than the morbid ones.

The best man to marry is the man who is doing his everyday work to the best of his ability.

He is a rock of strength on which to rely. He looks after his business, his wife and his family as well as he knows how.

He is the man who is making this country what it is.

He is not a hero of romance, he is just a strong, steady, everyday specimen of man.

He is manly, girls, and that means a great deal.

The pessimistic, morbid man is not manly, and take my word for it, you will be far happier woman with the former than the latter.

Men are not gods, you know, and if they were we'd grow very tired of them.

Don't jump to the conclusion that because a man is different from others men he is clever or wonderful in any way.

And when he talks epigrammatically about woman don't imagine that he understands her.

A man of this type is interesting enough to talk to occasionally, but not to marry, no.

Marry the man that you understand and that understands you.

Then you'll both be happy.—New York Journal.

The Social Philadelphia.

From the American Review of Reviews.

THERE is only one modern flat-house in Philadelphia, perhaps half a-dozen modern hotels, and no tenements such as all other cities have by the acre. There is no large proletariat in the city and such as exists is due to the influx of derelicts from abroad. Natives rule the Philadelphian is well employed the year round.

There are about 300,000 residences in the city—more than in Greater New York and London combined—— and most of them are owned by the people who live in them. Almost 200,000 of them are two story houses, with six or seven room and a bath, generally a sizeable yard, and in the newer portions a little front yard and a porch.

Mechanics buy these houses through the building associations and mortgages from the trust companies. Such houses cost from $2,000 to $4,000 and the latter would seem like mansions to many New Yorkers. They rent from $12 to $25 a month, with an average of about $16.

Philadelphians, as a rule, are sober and hard-working men with families. When a man comes home from work it is not necessary to fly to the nearest saloon to get a comfortable place to sit. He has his little parlor, his back yard or his front step. There are hundreds of miles of streets to be seen on a summer night in Philadelphia where the father and mother sit on the porch steps and enjoy the sports of the children in the street. Because the home life is largely developed, and because the city is composed almost exclusively of native Americans and Germans, the women have a much wider influence in Philadelphia than anywhere else in America, and they exercise it.—American Review of Reviews.

Profits of the Dump.

"I get," said a Philadelphia dump boss, "5 a week, free rent, and the disposal of any dump of value.

"Tin cans, for instance, belong to me if they are dumped here, and I make a pretty penny out of them. They are turned, you know, into tin soldiers and so forth.

"Corks are another perquisite of mine. Many and many an old broken bottle on this dump had a good cork in it. I get eight cents a pound for all the corks I find.

"Old shoes are never too old to be sold. They have always one good piece—the piece over the instep—that can be used again. The smaller pieces of good leather cut out of them are made into purses and wristlets.

"Eggshells also have value. Something like 1,000,000 pounds of eggshells are used every year in the manufacture of kid gloves and print calicoes.

"Do you see those eighteen barrels behind there? Well, each of those barrels contains its own variety of assorted marketable dumpage. Each will sell, when filled, at a good price. There are, I believe, fifty-seven varieties of marketable dumpage, and some dumps yield all the variety. Mine yields twenty-seven."—Philadelphia Press.

One of the Stages.

Over in New Hope, Ark., last week the farmers of Green County held a meeting of the Educational and Co-operative Association for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention, to be held in Hot Springs. Among the prominent men in attendance was General N. Y. Crawley, of Independence, who is making the race for railroad commissioner. While the session of farmers was under way a New Hope maid, with musical talent in the bud, opened up a piano and, by the way, and began that process known as cultivating the voice.

"For goodness sake," exclaimed General Crawley, "what noise is that?"

"Gently, General," explained Mr. Burton, of Caddo Township, who had just been elected one of the delegates. "That noise is from a young lady who is having her voice cultivated."

"Cultivated, huh," said the General, "then it is evident the process of cultivation has reached the harvest stage."—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

A MAMMOTH SQUASH.

We feel that the Yankees are usually boastful of having about the largest of everything, but they are over the fact that it remained for William Warnock, of Goderich, Ont., to raise the largest squash known. This mammoth squash weighed 403 pounds, and, for all Mr. Warnock had so easily raised several wonders, it beat his record by seven and a half pounds. In raising squashes Mr. Warnock uses common sense. He does not treat them as babies and feed them milk and other things, but he believes that the thing that will increase the size

THE LARGEST SQUASH. A mammoth vegetable was grown on weighed 403

The fruit must come through the channels of nature out of the vine, and the vine must get its support from the natural roots. Thus squash raising is much like the development of a child. To make a noble man or woman, the education must be watched. It must be thoroughly substantial in every way. If a mistake has been made, followed by a stunting or false growth, no amount of artificial feeding or building up will equal the work of nature. Mr. Mashes and children must be fed from the "roots," so to speak.—Book Lovers' Magazine.

A MECHANICAL DEER.

Makes Through the Woods to Be Shot at by Sportsmen.

Even in this age of extravagant mechanical contrivances it is doubtful whether any toy has been constructed

MR. MACKAY'S MECHANICAL DEER.

unique and costly as that which James Mackay recently has had installed on his estate at Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I. Shooting galleries

PRESIDENT CAST

FEDERAL PALACE.

Fitzhugh Lee's Eulogy of Lincoln.

General Fitzhugh Lee's eulogistic references to Lincoln in his recent address before the joint session of the New York Legislature are another evidence that the passions and prejudices of the Civil War are forever buried in the United States. No more striking tribute was ever paid to the martyr President than was passed upon him this former prominent Confederate officer. It recalls the eulogy paid to Lincoln, just after his death by Sen-

Developing
er Form of Crime

...ney Jerome, of New York.

...ern day a subtler form of crime ...
... modern days criminals moved ...
... Nowadays robbery has a ...
... not being met by a ...
... to launch commercial ...
... does better than we. Here a ...
... an inadequate remedy. ...
... of most people is governed by ...
... lost on our moral side. Too many ...
... moral thing until it is pointed out ...
... us consider an instance. The ...
... rol in the Equitable Life Assurance ...
... scribed in section 528 of the ...
... dy you to distinguish some ...
... named in that statute.

... been receiving letters ...
... difference between the acts of ...
... deceitful and the confidence game ...
... whom I recently sent to Sing Sing ...
... the difference. They read in ...
... say, "Good gracious! That's not ...
... their tempers and write to me ...

... ked for you as an honest man. ...
... on? You put Larry Summerfield ...
... the crooks?" I can't make my ...
... are put outside the criminal statute ...
... than those of the bunco steerer ...

... he was tried the last time. He ...
... that he didn't see why he had ...
... ld be punished, because, he said, ...
... had always kept inside of it. ...
... ...ething. They are in the same ...
... to success.

ind of Husband

...rdian.

... The best husband ...
... ...ery man.
... ...ost women. He judges her ...
... he judges all else.
... ...ll obey a command a certain ...
... ...and the reform feel that he must ...
... ...to philosophizing on subjects ...
... ...judgment is not very reliable ...
... ...on himself, women ...
... ...ly to end as a suicide ...
... ...is not to make an impression on girls ...
... ...no knowing to what length ...
... ...understands him, that all the ...
... ...more beautiful than devotion ...
... ...of this blighted being. ...
... ...a woman gets that into her head ...
... The fact that while the plain ...
... romantic they make ten times better ...
... ...is doing his everyday work to the ...
... ...rely. He looks after his business, ...
... ...bow. ...
... ...country what it is. ...
... ...just a strong, steady, everyday splendid ...
... ...a great deal. ...
... ...not manly, and take my word for it, you ...
... ...than the latter. ...
... ...they were we'd grow very tired of them ...
... ...because a man is different from other ...
... ...about woman don't imagine that I ...
... ...enough to talk to occasionally, but ...
... ...that understands you. ...
... ...Journal.

hiladelphia.

...m Review of Reviews.

... ...house in Philadelphia, perhaps ...
... ...tenements such as all other cities ...
... ...is no large proletariat in the city. ...
... ...the influx of derelicts from abroad. ...
... ...employed the year round. ...
... ...residences in the city—more than ...
... ...London combined—— and most of them ...
... ...and a bath, generally a sizeable back ...
... ...front yard and a porch. ...
... ...the building associations and mortgage ...
... ...houses cost from $2,000 to $4,000 apiece ...
... ...to many New Yorkers. They rent ...
... ...of about $16. ...
... ...and hard working men with families ...
... ...it is not necessary to fly to the near ...
... ...He has his little parlor, his back yard ...
... ...miles of streets to be seen on a ...
... ...father and mother sit on the porch ...
... ...on the street. Because the home is ...
... ...is conducted almost exclusively ...
... ...have a much wider influence ...
... ...and they exercise it.—American ...

... ...some dumps yield all the varieties ...
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THE LARGEST SQUASH EVER GROWN.

...vegetable was grown on a farm in Ontario, Canada, and weighed 403 pounds.

...come through the ...
...stature out of the vine, and ...
...must get its support from the ...
...roots. This squash raising is ...
...development of a child. ...
...like a boy or girl, must be watched. It must ...
...substantial in every way. ...
...mistake has been made, fol- ...
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...work of nature. ...
...feeding or build- ...
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A MECHANICAL DEER.

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...of extravagant mo- ...
... it is doubtful ...
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A NEW MECHANICAL DEER.

...as costly as that which ...
... recently has had in- ...
... at Harbor Hill, ... Shooting galleries ...
... at which rabbits, pigs and lions bob up and disappear in front of a screen a dozen feet away to prompt and test the aim of sportsmen, says the New York Press, have long been familiar to visitors to Coney Island and other similar resorts. Clarence Mackay has constructed, in the wildest part of his big estate, a regular railway to furnish him the same sport on a scale and in a manner that is absolutely true to nature.

The railway, which runs in an irregular ellipse, and is operated by electricity, is a mile long and goes winding in and out among the woods and broken ground with all the seeming irresponsibility of a wild animal. The wild animal is provided in the shape of a life-size deer, mounted on a small bogie truck. At a speed which can be regulated at any pace up to ten or twelve miles an hour the deer is carried through the woods, and as it appears at the different openings that have been among the trees along the route of the railway Mr. Mackay and his sporting friends get a chance for just such a quick shot as the hunter in the Maine woods has to rely on to fill his bag.

At the end of the run the truck passes over an automatic switch which shuts off the current, and the deer comes to a standstill in a sheltered pit, where a marker is posted. He notes the places where the deer has been hit, telephones, by means of a special wire laid down for the purpose, the results of his aim to the man with the gun, and then, as soon as he has pasted a piece of canvas or brown paper over the wounds that have been made, is ready to cart the deer off again to run the gantlet of the marksmen a second or a third time.

The deer itself is made and mounted with such skill that anyone not in the secret inevitably would believe it was a real live animal. The illusion is helped by the fact that it never comes nearer the guns than 100 yards, and not only does it pass so quickly that it is impossible to get more than a hurried glance at it, but by an ingenious mechanism the motions of a galloping deer are reproduced exactly.

At present Mr. Mackay has only the single "deer" on his estate, but with the railroad in full working order he can put on as many more as he likes and have deer or tiger, buffalo or moose rushing in and out of range as fast as bearers can load the guns.—Philadelphia Record.

An official map of Paris on a large scale has just been finished. It is twenty-five yards long and nearly twenty yards wide.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S PALACE.

FEDERAL PALACE, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

Lee's Eulogy of Lincoln.

...ough Lee's eulogistic re- ...
... Lincoln in his recent ad- ...
... joint session of the ...
... Legislature are another evi- ...
... passions and prejudices ...
... War are forever buried ...
... States. No more strik- ...
... was ever paid to the martyr ...
... was passed upon him ...
... eminent Confederate ...
It recalls the eulogy paid to ... just after his death by Senator Lamar, also a distinguished adherent of "the lost cause." Lee's eulogy of Lincoln was the last public utterance of one of the bravest soldiers of the South, and, like the dying words of General Grant on Mount McGregor, it was an eloquent plea for perpetual peace.—Leslie's Weekly.

Bleeding at the nose, a doctor has discovered, can be quickly stopped by plunging the feet and hands in water as hot as can be endured.

Something of a Contrast.

Dr. Parkhurst will preach only a few more sermons in his famous old church in Madison Square. It is likely that the new place across the street will be completed before the snow flies, and then the gaunt old brownstone pile will be pulled down to make room for the tallest inhabited structure in the world—the new tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance building. Here will be a characteristic contrast of the newer New York. The church now building for the Parkhurst congregation is a squat, low-roofed affair which for all that its architecture signifies might be a theater or an eye and ear infirmary. Directly across the street will be the great temple of Mammon, fully five time as high as the church. Time was, and not so very long ago, either, when the church steeples thrust themselves far above the commercial sky-line, but this is so no longer. Twenty years hence, when the spire of the new cathedral of St. John the Divine begins to take shape, it will probably be the only acute angle visible from the harbor of New York.

Irish Language.

Among the many languages that exist today is the Gaelic or Irish language, a tongue which belongs to what is technically called the Celtic branch of the Indo-European family of languages; which has monuments going back to an extraordinarily early period; which has been called more flexible than the Greek, more subtle than the French, more comprehensive than the German and yet more concise than the ancient Hebrew, and which, with its wonderfully copious literature, is without doubt one of the greatest glories of Ireland. The Irish language has this peculiarity, that amid the tribulation and suffering and tyranny which have made up the history of the race its language still remains intact. There is perhaps, besides the Irish, only one other race which has, through chance and change, through chaos and circumstances, preserved intact its national language—that is the Hebrew race.

Railways of the United States employ an army of 1,500,000 men.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are in Germany twenty-one universities.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Russia has eighty-six general holidays in a year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Winnipeg, Manitoba, is said to be the fastest growing city in the world.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The production of quicksilver in 1904 is estimated at 2591 tons.

BABY'S TERRIBLE SORE

Body Raw With Humor—Caused Untold Agony—Doctor Did No Good—Mother Discouraged—Cuticura Cured at Once.

"My child was a very delicate baby. A terrible sore and humor broke out on his body, looking like raw flesh, and causing the child untold agony. My physician prescribed various remedies, none of which helped at all. I became discouraged and took the matter into my own hands, and tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with almost immediate success. Before the second week had passed the soreness was gone, not leaving a trace of anything. Mrs. Jeannette H. Block, 281 Rosedale St., Rochester, N. Y."

There were 778,339 paupers in England and Wales at the end of April. This is the highest April total since 1872. Over 245,000 were in workhouses, the greatest number since 1865. London's paupers number 119,375, or one out of every forty inhabitants.

A statuette of Isis, declared to be of ancient Egyptian origin, has been found buried under the foundation of the Paris bastile.

Greenland now has nearly 12,000 inhabitants.

FREE TO OUR READERS.

Botanic Blood Balm for the Blood.

If you suffer from ulcers, eczema, scrofula, blood poison, cancer, eating sores, itching skin, pimples, boils, bone pains, swellings, rheumatism, catarrh, or any blood or skin disease, we advise you to take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B). Especially recommended for old, obstinate, deep-seated cases, cures where all else fails, heals every sore, makes the blood pure and rich, gives the skin the rich glow of health. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5.00, express prepaid. Sample sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. Medicine sent at once, prepaid.

Valuable Papal Crowns.

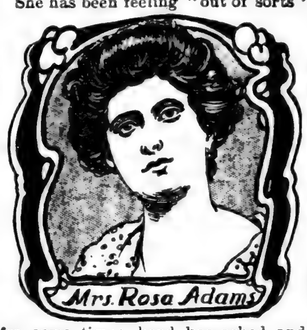
In the pope's treasure house are two crowns which are valued at $2,500,000. One of them was the gift of Napoleon to Pius VII. and contains the largest emerald in the world. The other, the gift of Queen Isabella of Spain to Pius IX., weighs three pounds and is worth $1,000,000.

Cure For The Blues

ONE MEDICINE THAT HAS NEVER FAILED

Health Fully Restored and the Joy of Life Regained

When a cheerful, brave, light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the BLUES, it is a sad picture. It is usually this way: She has been feeling "out of sorts"



for some time; head has ached and back also; has slept poorly, been quite nervous, and nearly fainted once or twice; head dizzy, and heart-beats very fast; then that bearing-down feeling, and during her menstrual period she is exceedingly despondent. Nothing pleases her. Her doctor says: "Cheer up: you have dyspepsia; you will be all right soon."

But she doesn't get "all right," and hope vanishes; then come the brooding, morbid, melancholy, everlasting BLUES.

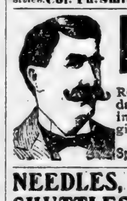
Don't wait until your sufferings have driven you to despair, with your nerves all shattered and your courage gone, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. See what it did for Mrs. Rosa Adams, of 819 12th Street, Louisville, Ky., niece of the late General Roger Hanson, C.S.A. She writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I cannot tell you with pen and ink what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered with female troubles, extreme lassitude, 'the blues,' nervousness and that all-gone feeling. I was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it not only cured my female derangement, but it has restored me to perfect health and strength. The buoyancy of my younger days has returned, and I do not suffer any longer with despondency, as I did before. I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a boon to sick and suffering women."

If you have some derangement of the female organism write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

BEAUMONT COLLEGE HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY.

There is absolutely no other school for **Women and Girls** in the South, if anywhere, offering so extensive a curriculum: thus, the greatest benefits for the smallest outlay. Most approved modern improvements—Electric Lights, Hot Water heating, Complete outfit of Bath-rooms, etc., etc. Grounds, of forty acres, by universal consensus, the most uniquely beautiful **School Grounds** in America. Offers to the ambitious thorough preparation for the great universities. Col. Th. Smith, A. M., Pres. [Alum. Univ. Va.]



Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

Is a sure cure for all LIVER TROUBLES and a preventive of TYPHOID and other fevers.

Good for { Grandparent / Parent / Baby

Ask Your Neighbor

50c. and $1.00 per bottle at Drug Stores.

TRADE MARK. Concentrated

Crab Orchard WATER

Nature's Great Remedy

—FOR—

DYSPEPSIA SICK HEADACHE CONSTIPATION

Stimulates the Liver, regulates the Bowels and keeps the entire system in a healthy condition.

A Natural Product with a record of a Century. If afflicted try it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

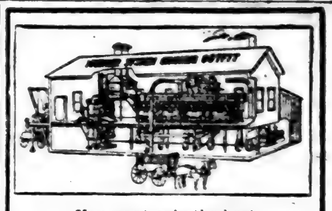
CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue. Address

THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.



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Cotton Gin Machinery

Ask any experienced Ginner about

Pratt, Eagle, Smith Winship, Munger

We would like to show you what thousands of life long customers say. Write for catalog and testimonial booklet.

Continental Gin Co

Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga. Birmingham, Ala. Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Tex.

OUR SPECIALTY

3——4——5

Three two dollar shirts for five dollars.

MADE TO YOUR MEASURE.

Write for samples and measurement blanks.

MODEL SHIRT CO.

Dept. S. Indianapolis, Ind.

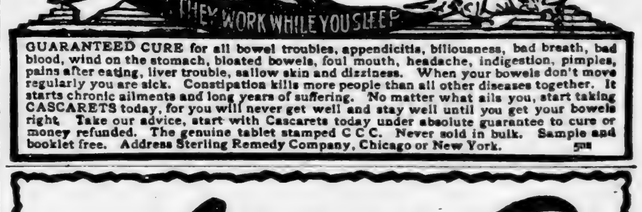
WANTED— Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who were drafted in Kentucky, (3) of mothers of soldiers who have been denied pension on account of their remarriage, (4) of men who served in the Federal army, or (5) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased.

NATHAN BICKFORD, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

Libby's Natural Flavor Food Products

Don't Be Without Them In Your Home They Are Always Ready to Serve

Lunch Tongues — Veal Loaf
Boneless Chicken — Dried Beef
Brisket Beef — Soups
Jellied Hocks — Baked Beans

Ask Your Grocer

The Booklet "How to Make Good Things to Eat" sent free.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

CURES INDIGESTION

Checkers Saves Days of Misery

$1.00 everywhere. Sample bottle free. Checkers Medicine Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Facts Are Stubborn Things

Uniform excellent quality **for over a quarter of a century** has steadily increased the sales of LION COFFEE, **The leader of all package coffees.**

Lion Coffee

is now used in millions of homes. Such popular success speaks for itself. It is a positive proof that LION COFFEE has the **Confidence of the people.**

The uniform quality of LION COFFEE survives all opposition.

LION COFFEE keeps its old friends and makes new ones every day.

LION COFFEE has even more than its Strength, Flavor and Quality to commend it. On arrival from the plantation, it is carefully roasted at our factories and securely packed in 1 lb. sealed packages, and not opened again until needed for use in the home. This precludes the possibility of adulteration or contact with germs, dirt, dust, insects or unclean hands. The absolute purity of LION COFFEE is therefore guaranteed to the consumer.

Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package. Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN,

51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors. Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

Its advantages for practical instruction, both in ample laboratories and abundant hospital materials are unequalled. Free access is given to the great Charity Hospital with 600 beds and 20,000 patients annually. Special instruction is given daily at the bedside of the sick. The next session begins October 19th, 1905. For catalogue and information address

PROF. S. E. CHAILLE, M. D., Dean, P. O. Drawer 261. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

THE NORTH SEA.

The voice of the North Sea calleth,
Solemn and full and slow:
"Come down to my icy caverns,
My grottoes and deeps below.
I will lay my head on your forehead
And on your fevered breast
You shall sleep serene and quiet
No dream shall haunt your rest.

"I saw the boat of the Norseman
Afloat in the silent night,
I marked in the danger calmness,
In the eye undaunted light.
'Come down!' I cried. 'We are kindred.
Thou [illegible]
The [illegible]
[illegible]

"What is [illegible]
[illegible]
'How beats my heart for bishers,
The beers of ocean cherish!'
The cold it has kept these waters
As pure as falling snow
Come hither, intrepid seamen!'
Behold, they lie below.

"No hark I am for spices,
Upon my diadem
In filagree or rose I wear
The midnight sun for a gem.
The Orkneys North has fingers
That reach into my tide.
Oh, not for balmy pleasure
He clutches deep and wide.

"Ho, ye who fear not anguish,
Ye souls of steel, come forth!
As Jacob fought with the angel,
Come struggle with the North!
Stand face to face with trouble
And meet death with a shout,
The gale that dims your courage
Shall blow the North Star out!"

—Youth's Companion.

IRENE'S LOVER

By MRS. NELLIE FISHER.

There had been a large embezzlement in the great banking house of Blaisdel & Rogers, and Blaisdel was furious.

Two weeks before, Harry Traverse, the tall, gentlemanly manager, had tendered his resignation, stating as a reason his rapidly failing health; and, looking in his pale face, no one doubted his statement.

Blaisdel was just starting on a pleasure trip with his wife and daughter, but this affair would keep him at home. He insisted on their going without him, however, as a party of friends went the same route in a few days.

John Dalton, the head clerk, was installed in Traverse's place; he was an inferior person in stature, with something disagreeable lurking in his restless, gray eyes.

So thought pretty Irene Blaisdel, for, although only a clerk, he was often invited to accompany Traverse to the hospitable homes of his employers, the latter being something of a favorite, especially at Blaisdel's.

His family had been gone two weeks, when Blaisdel sat, in the gray dawn of morning, poring over the files of half a dozen account books, with all sorts of papers in disorderly confusion about his desk.

There was an air of neglect about his person, like the appearance of a man who has been up all night, and his face wore a puzzled expression, as he shut the cover with a bang over the dancing figures, and gave the bell a pull that brought a sleepy-looking office boy to the door in some trepidation.

It was as much as a clerk's place was worth to offend Blaisdel, and somebody had offended him with a vengeance. Who it was, he hadn't a doubt, and sent posthaste for Rogers.

Some fifteen minutes later that gentleman came puffing into the office, very red in the face from the extra exertion he had found it necessary to make, his usually placid temper somewhat ruffled, as he inquired:

"What's up now?"

"Enough, I should think!" was the answer. "Look at these books! That rascal, Traverse, has robbed us out of ten thousand dollars, and been gone these two weeks! We deserve to lose every dollar, as a penalty for our carelessness and neglect!"

"Traverse!" exclaimed Rogers, incredulously.

But there it was; no one else had access to the books, and it had all been done a few days before he left.

After a brief consultation, Detective Farley was sent for, matters explained, and, with a picture Blaisdel had no compunction in taking from his daughter's album, Farley was set to work to trace the guilty man.

A gay party of ladies and gentlemen were enjoying the grand scenery and bracing air in a tidy looking camp on the shores of Lake Champlain. Some were playing croquet, others strolled leisurely away, exploring the wonders along the shore, and the green boughs of the cool, dark woods.

Irene Blaisdel sat on a huge, rocky bowlder, watching the restless water at her feet, and the towering outlines of the Adirondacks, which rose so abruptly from the other shore of the lake. Several boats were moored near her, and, being a good rower, she did not hesitate to appropriate one of them to her own use, and was soon out on the broad lake.

The sky was partially overcast, but Irene apprehended no danger, continuing to row from camp, until the freshening breeze warned her to return. The sky grew darker, and the waves were crested with foam, but not until the roll of distant thunder sounded on her ears did she fully realize her danger; and, although she was a brave girl, her cheek was blanched with a deadly pallor as she bent to the oars, sending the frail boat through the foaming waters with a speed she would have been incapable of in calmer moments.

The thunder became almost one incessant roar, and flash after flash lit up the dark sky and seething waste of waters, where tossed a frail boat, with its pale, lone occupant. Other boats were putting out, manned by strong, willing hands, but one from a nearer point than her friends was fast nearing the exhausted girl. The rain poured down in torrents, and a sudden terrific gust caught the frail craft, and the next flash of lightning revealed a golden head in the mad waters; but a strong arm reached out, grasping the weary, struggling form, and Irene was saved.

She gave one glad cry of "Harry, it is you!" as her eyes fell on his face; then the tired head sank on his breast in perfect content, while he bent every energy to gain a landing place with his precious burden.

When, at last, the boat touched the land, and they looked shudderingly back, it seemed to them no living thing could breast those mad waters for a moment, and the rascal who could appropriate another man's funds without a compunction drew the pale, drenched girl down beneath the protecting boughs of a friendly tree, and offered a fervent prayer of thanksgiving to Him who had saved them both from a grave in the waters.

They proceeded slowly toward camp, and in that walk through the woods, with the howling storm all about them, these two came to a perfect understanding. He confessed to having followed her, and taking up his abode at a hotel near where they were encamped.

The joy of Mrs. Blaisdel, as her darling was restored to her, can be imagined. Traverse was the hero of the hour, but he declined the loan of a dry suit, hurrying back to his room at the hotel.

The next morning, Irene awoke with an aching head, but her heart was light with a great happiness, and she was out on the shore at an early hour. Traverse, who came to inquire after the girl he had saved, found her there, and together they strolled away from observation, to talk over their newfound happiness.

The week which followed was one of such quiet content to the lovers that the awakening, which came so abruptly, seemed too cruel and pitiless to be true. They had just returned from a row on the lake, one lovely afternoon, when a horseman rode into camp, inquiring for Traverse, who instantly recognized Farley, and went forward to meet him. That officer explained, in a low tone, his business, with as few words as possible.

Traverse was, for a moment, dumb with amazement.

"There is some terrible mistake here! I never can submit to those!" he added, quickly, with a look of pain on his face, as Farley produced a pair of handcuffs. "I pledge you my honor——"

And then he remembered how little he had left now.

Farley came to his relief:

"If you will come with me quietly, I will not put them on; but I must do my duty, painful as it may be. And, though this is a trifle out of my line, I came myself, instead of sending a subordinate, to spare you as much as possible."

Traverse thanked him, and obtained leave to bid Irene good-by.

This explanation and leave-taking was a very painful affair, and Irene sat in bewilderment long after he was gone, trying to think what it was best to do, for she did not for an instant believe him guilty. Then, at last, she made up her mind. She sought out Mrs. Blaisdel, whose face still bore traces of tears, and told her of her trouble, and her love for this young man.

The two ladies left camp next day, en route for home, where they arrived, dusty and tired, in the gray dawn of the next morning, surprising Mr. Blaisdel out of his self-control.

Irene was closeted with him a long time. Together they went over the books, and the result was a message to Dalton, whose face grew ghastly, and who dropped the pen he was holding, when the messenger requested him to come immediately to Blaisdel's private office. He was charged point-blank with the fraud, and, thinking himself found out, confessed his guilt, even to the purloining of the office keys from Traverse.

That young gentleman was liberated, and in the autumn there was a quiet wedding, to which a few particular friends were invited, and Traverse became the husband of the girl he had saved, and a partner in the banking house of Blaisdel & Rogers.—New York Weekly.

The Race He Won.

In the old whaling days a New Bedford captain fell in with a lot of his "townies" in the Pacific, says the Chicago Record-Herald, and after a landing for water on the coast of South America, began a boat-race off shore toward the ships. The old skipper kept muttering to his crew to take it easy. The others jeered him as he fell behind, but he took it cheerfully.

"The race I'm after is the race home," he said. He pointed to a little bight in the rocks, into which the crew could just see.

"Ever see that rock in there before?" he asked. "No, I guess not. That's a cow whale and her calf up there on the shore. It's her nursery."

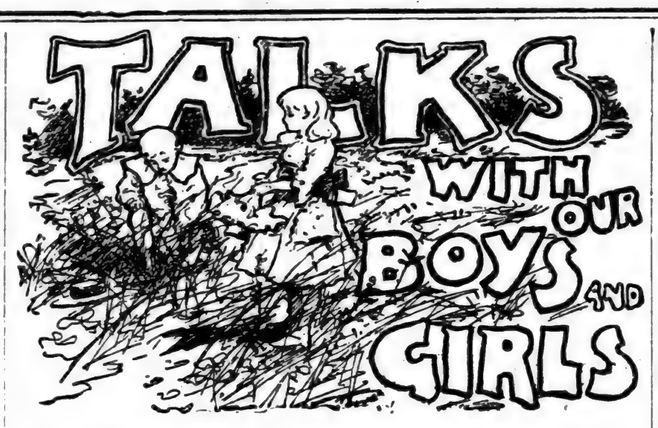
When the others were far enough away to give him a clear field he made for the shore. He got the cow and the calf. The others said very little about the race he did not win, for he was the first man back to New Bedford.

It Often Happens.

We miss to-day's opportunities because our eyes are swollen with tears shed over yesterday's failure.

We see very little good in life because we are always looking for the worst of it.

We fail to see our neighbor's virtues because we spend our time searching out his faults.—Detroit Free Press.



LITTLE WINKIE.

When Winkie died there was sincere mourning in the family of which he was a valued member. Winkie was a marmoset, a creature bearing about the same relation to a monkey that a mouse does to a rat. He was born in the forests of Central Brazil, and when a few weeks old he fell out of his tree home and was picked up by some men who wander through the woods and wild places looking for tiny monkeys that fall to the ground. He was then packed in a basket with a dozen other monkeys, and after a long journey to the coast he was bought by a man who was coming up from Brazil early last summer and wanted to take a present to his wife. He became a great pet, with all sorts of cunning tricks and ways, and the end of his brief life was a real tragedy in the annals of the family.

Winkie looked like a little gray squirrel with an old man's face. His eyes were hazel, and very expressive, and he was prettily marked with black. His body was five inches long, and his tail was exactly thirteen inches from where it began to where it ended. And what a beautiful tail it was. Fine and plumy, yet as bushy as a squirrel's. And how much attention Winkie bestowed on it! A dozen times a day he would comb it with his little fingers, carefully picking off the tiniest speck of dirt or dust, and when he accidently whisked it into his drinking cup, or in a cup of hot tea, he would chatter and scold and brush and comb until the precious appendage was in perfect order again.

Marmosets are much better behaved and nicer than monkeys. Winkie was a little gentleman, and his table manners were worthy of imitation by grown-ups, as well as by children. When his cup and plate were filled and put before him, he would fill both hands, eating first from one, then from the other, and no matter how hungry he was or what delicacy was offered, he would touch nothing more until he had emptied his hands. He ate almost everything the family did, but dearly loved a chicken bone and sweets.

The only bad habit Winkie had was that of occasionally nipping his master or mistress with his sharp little teeth. It took a good many little raps on his head to make him understand that he was doing wrong. Sometimes he would cry, and the tears would run down his cheeks, just like a child's would. Then he would rub his head and pout, and run off and hide.

He loved to get on something high when his mistress was dressing her hair, and make a spring to the top of her head. He also delighted in climbing stealthily up the back of her chair and slyly picking out her hairpins, so that the first thing she knew her hair would come tumbling down.

Sometimes he was allowed on the writing table, and it puzzled him greatly to see the black marks appear on the paper. After watching the movements of the pen for some time, he took hold of it, turned it over, looked into the inkstand, and then at the paper, and finally he began to chatter as if trying to explain that at last he understood all about it.

He was also greatly puzzled by the fact that the different members of the family had differently colored hair. He admired his master's fair hair, and would take a curl in his hand, separate it hair by hair, and pat his cheek, as if in approval.

He readily obeyed his master, but was inclined to resent the authority of his mistress once in a while. He would hurry to her from any part of the room, however, if she put her finger to her lips, or moved them as if eating.

Often his master would put him in his pocket and take him out for a walk. He did not like crowds and the noises of the street frightened him, but when curiosity got the better of fear he would come to the edge of the pocket and peer out with his bright little eyes. Occasionally he would climb to his master's shoulder to gaze at the things in a store window, but advances from a stranger made him scurry back to cover. Yet he liked company, and loved to be petted.

Winkie was taught to perform many amusing tricks and others he picked up for himself. He could jump a rope, turn somersaults and play "tag" and "hide and seek." He whistled beautifully a low, sweet, clear whistle, like a bird's, and it was in this way that he let the family know when he wanted to get out of his basket.

Marmosets are delicate animals, so when the cold weather came Winkie found it very trying. No amount of bedding would keep him warm, and soon he took such a cold that one morning he was found dead in his basket. His poor little body was put into a box and buried in the garden, and somehow no one has felt inclined to get another pet to take his place.—New York Tribune.

HOMES FOR HORSES.

A home of rest for horses—that is what some good people of Philadelphia are planning to establish at Devon soon. Probably they got their idea from the Horses' Home, in London, which has been in existence many years. Such a good work it is doing! For it takes care, for a very small fee or for nothing, of horses that are failing, not from age, but from continuous work, sickness or accidental causes, and are likely to be benefitted by a few weeks' rest and change. A little timely care of this kind will enable many failing horses to do further work with comfort for years, and save their hard-working owners the expense of purchasing others.

The horse, after passing examination by one of the veterinary surgeons of the home, is admitted for half a crown (do you know how much that is?) per week. In many cases the animal is received free of charge. And often, when a horse is found incapable of further work, his owner is persuaded to let him be mercifully put to death. To the small cab owners, laundrymen, costers and dawkers the home is a very great benefit.

The visitor to the Home of Rest for Horses takes the Great Western Railway from Paddington, London, and has a short ride to Acton station, not far from the home. The road leads through a pleasant lane under green shady trees to the horses' haven, which is well named "Home of Rest." The two rows of "loose boxes" facing the sun, with the big pasture fields stretching away on all sides, the sweet-scented hayricks and tall trees, which wave slowly in the soft summer breeze, all picture rest and contentment. But one turns from the poor suffering, sick and injured victims of London's slippery pavements and congested traffic, whose pleading eyes follow the visitor wistfully to where the half doors of the loose boxes stand open, and over hang the placid, contended heads, all shapes, sizes and colors, of the pensioned old "favorites" and convalescents half-dozing in peaceful bliss. On leaving, one feels that the teamster who cares enough about his good servant horse to place him there, when he receives him again, will be likely to be more careful of his faithful animal than before, when he sees how kindly humane workers care for the animals in their charge.—Philadelphia Record.

"BISMARCK."

This dignified Great Dane was named "Bismark," for he was a great-grandson of Tyrah, who lost his life while dragging furniture from the burning palace of his master, the German Chancellor. Bismarck had not the fierce look usual with Great Danes, because his ears were as nature made them and had not been trimmed in the cruel fashion of the day. Sometimes puppies presumed on his gentleness and teased him without harm, but if a dog of size became troublesome a big paw was laid upon that dog and he was crushed to the earth.

Birmarck once adopted a little spaniel with a big name and was bullied by him without limit. "Kaiser Wilhelm" was a restless puppy who got into disputes with strange dogs, and then Bismark stood between Kaiser and trouble; and Kaiser, being only a dog, repaid him with gratitude and danced around him in token of affection. Together they caught woodchucks and chased minks, squirrels, foxes and an occasional bear. Once they caught a porcupine, and Bismarck came home with a full growth of porcupine-quill whiskers.

Bismark's chosen friend was the bicycle girl, whom he rarely allowed to pass the gate without him. As she rode through woods and over lonely roads he was always beside her wheel, and was ever ready for a romp with his friend. He would jump around her in a fashion so lively that a stranger usually sought safety by climbing the nearest fence.

A melancholy interest is added to the story by the fact that about a year ago Bismarck perished in the flames which destroyed his master's house, as did his ancestor Tyras.—A. W. Dimock in St. Nicholas.

The crescent, moon and stars were adopted by the Turks as their device on the capture of Constantinople by Mohammed II in 1453.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON.

During the absence of the President official circles are navigating to various summer resorts for the remainder of the season.

The President's proclamation for the opening to settlement of the Uintah Indian reservation, in Utah, will be issued about the end of July. About 1,000,000 acres are embraced in the reservation.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Preparations are being made in Honolulu for the reception of Secretary Taft and his party of sightseers.

There has been a strike of longshoremen at San Juan, P. R., and the cargoes of vessels were unloaded by laborers brought from interior towns.

The Philippine Commission, at Manila, has passed an act granting to John I. Sabin and Louis Glass, of San Francisco, Cal., a franchise to construct telephone and telegraph systems throughout the Philippine Islands.

It was announced at Manila that Felizardo, a bandit, who has long terrorized the Province of Cavite, had been killed by a detachment of the Second Cavalry. The fact is that he was only wounded and made his escape. His chief subordinate surrendered and two of his men, who ranked as leaders, were killed.

President Roosevelt has approved the issue of $600,000 of bonds by the Territory of Hawaii to refund the gold bonds of the Republic of Hawaii, issued under an act of the Legislature of June 13, 1896.

DOMESTIC.

Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, in an address at Baltimore, Md., warned against "graft" in political life in this country.

Representatives of the Japanese Government have purchased five highly bred stallions in Lexington, Ky., to be sent to the royal stud.

Two severe thunderstorms passed over Medway, Mass. James Jay, a fifteen-year-old boy, was struck and instantly killed by lightning while walking in the street with a companion.

Before both Houses of the General Assembly at Atlanta, Joseph M. Terrell was inaugurated as Governor of Georgia for a second term.

Carl Zuber was killed by George Leatherwood, his cousin, at McNeill, Miss. The boys had been out to the creek bathing, and on the way home got into a quarrel. Zuber was cut with a knife and died almost instantly. The parents of both boys are well known.

Fred Ross, of Denver, Col., who was knocked out by Jack Donnelly, of St. Louis, Mo., in the sixteenth round of a prize fight, is dead. His neck was dislocated and a blood clot gathered on the brain.

A package of dynamite was found at the New York City end of the Brooklyn Bridge after it had been kicked about for an hour.

Former Interstate Commerce Commissioner Yeoman declares in an interview that the Panama Canal is the "biggest humbug of the age" and cannot be completed.

From injuries received at a fire two months ago Chief Herman Meminger, of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Fire Department, died.

The largest militia encampment in the history of Massachusetts was opened at Westfield under command of Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles.

The Yoakum lines in Texas have purchased $200,000 worth of land in the heart of Dallas for terminals for their four railways.

Fifteen packers in Chicago, Ill., gave bonds in $5000 each.

Franklin D. Strong, of East Hampton, Mass., was killed at Trinidad, Col., by plunging over a twelve-foot embankment in an automobile which he had just bought and was using for the first time.

Fort Grant, established many years ago on the San Carlos reservation, in Arizona, is to be abandoned because of the peaceful character of the Indians.

Kansas is financially embarrassed as the result of the Devlin failure. The State is unable to pay the salaries of 2000 employes.

FOREIGN.

The three notes which form the Franco-German agreement on Morocco were made public at Paris and Berlin.

Julian Cendoya, an American banker and agent of the Ward Line, was seized by eight men at his home near Santiago, Cuba, and forced to pay $2000 as ransom.

The London (Eng.) Standard's Christiania correspondent says that the Norwegian throne has been offered to Prince Charles of Denmark, second son of Crown Prince Frederick.

William Orr died at Toronto, Ontario. He was one of the men who cut the steamer Caroline from her moorings and sent her over Niagara Falls during the rebellion of 1837-8.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Commercial Club OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South

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VOL III.

ATTENTION!

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama, (Chilton County Branch) will be held at the court house in Clanton at 10 a. m. on Saturday, Aug. 5, 1905. A full attendance is desired to pass upon the annual report.

W. M. WILSON,
President.
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Young Girl Kills Herself.

New Orleans, La.—Because her sight, hearing and speech had been destroyed by a strange affliction under which she suffered, Miss Lilly Goldberg, of Jeanette, La., suicided Saturday at her temporary home in this city by drinking carbolic acid.

Miss Goldberg was a beautiful girl, 16 years of age, and had been brought here by her parents for medical treatment, but the efforts of the physicians were attended with but scant success. In despair the girl took the fatal dose.

Vessels Will Be Watched.

Norfolk, Va.—Yellow fever having been discovered at New Orleans, the United States marine hospital service will keep a very rigid watch on all vessels arriving in Hampton Roads from that port. Craft from New Orleans will be held in quarantine the usual five days.

Jerry Simpson Very Low.

Roswell, N. M.—Hon. Jerry Simpson, former congressman and nationally famed as "Sockless Jerry" of Kansas, is seriously ill at his home here, having ruptured one of the blood vessels of his heart. Death may result at any moment.

Kelly Still Defiant.

Topeka, Kas.—State Treasurer T. T. Kelly today refused formally the demand of Governor Hoch to give a new bond for $750,000 to cover that imposed by the failure of C. J. Devlin, one of Kelly's principal bandsmen, and the governor announced that he would declare the office of state treasurer vacant because of Kelly's refusal.

Southern Pacific Train Wrecked.

San Antonio, Tex.—The westbound Southern Pacific passenger train which left San Antonio Friday morning was wrecked at Dryden, twenty-five miles east of Sanderson. The engineer was killed and the fireman is probably fatally injured. The engine and two cars were thrown into the ditch. No passengers were hurt, it is reported.

Killed by Lightning.

Talladega, Ala.—An 18-year old negro girl by the name of Bertha McElroy was killed by lightning at McElroy's Station. The girl had started to take an umbrella to her sister, who had got caught in a shower while on her way to the station, and when a few yards from the house was struck by lightning, which killed her instantly.

Engineers Surveying Railway.

Florence, Ala.—A corps of railway civil engineers is surveying from Dickson, Tenn., to Florence, but for what end is not known. The line surveyed commences at Dickson and passes through Wayne county, along Buffalo and Green rivers, on to the head of Big Cypress, which stream it parallels within three miles of Cloverdale, thence direct to Florence.

Salvation Army Girl Sentenced.

Chicago, Ill.—Inga Hanson, the former Salvation Army girl, convicted of perjury in connection with a suit for personal damages against the Chicago city railway, will have to go to the penitentiary to serve an indefinite term, according to a decision given today by Judge George H. Kernsten. The decision denied a motion to vacate sentence in the case.

Mustered Out.

Jackson, Tenn.—The McMillin Riflemen were formally mustered out Saturday night and the new military company mustered in by Dr. George Hamilton, assistant surgeon of the Second Tennessee. R. A. Wells was elected captain, Dave Stovall first lieutenant and Horace Blankinship second lieutenant. Fifty men were enlisted.

Young Marksman.

Martin, Tenn.—The Gun Club of this has some splendid shots, but no doubt if any club in the state has a younger or smaller member than Price Baker, son of W. G. Baker. He is only 12 years of age and handles a gun like a veteran. In a trial shoot today he broke 46 clay pigeons out of 50.

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STATE HAPPENINGS

Of General and Local Interest as They Occur.

Freight Trains Collide.

Anniston, Ala.—Thursday morning at 11 o'clock freight trains north and south-bound collided on the tracks of the Southern railway in front of the union depot, and the caboose of the south-bound train was derailed and badly damaged. The exact cause of the wreck could not be ascertained, but it was thought to be due to either defective trucks on the south-bound freight or to a misplaced switch. As the accident was foreseen no one was materially injured. The hind trucks of the derailed caboose were torn from the car, and the side of the caboose striking the engine was badly smashed.

A Big Barn Burns.

Center, Ala.—The large barn at the residence of Dr. S. C. Tatum, in Center, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night, together with enormous quantities of hay and corn and a number of horses and cattle confined in the building. The loss will amount to more than $3,000, with insurance of about $1,200.

Will Keep Trophy.

Montgomery, Ala.—By winning the Clark trophy Thursday afternoon, the First infantry rifle squad becomes its owner. No shooting was done for the Ligon and other individual medals. The following was the score made:

First infantry squad, 200 yards, 214 out of possible 300.

Five hundred yards, 125 out of possible 200.

Second infantry, 200 yards, 113 out of possible 300.

Five hundred yards, 29 out of possible 300.

Big Coal Company Organized.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Another corporation which will add very materially to Tuscaloosa's progressive march is a mammoth coal development company, which has just been formed. There is more than three thousand acres of coal land in the tract, and when the mines are opened it will mean a very much better price of coal in this section. The class of coal there is very similar to that mined at Brookwood. It is said that nearly all of the stock is owned by Tuscaloosa people. A. S. Vandegraff and J. W. Miller are at the head of the company.

A New Inventor.

Eufaula, Ala.—Henry Persons, of this city, is proving to be quite a genius and has on file an application for a patent that promises to prove useful and convenient. His invention consists of a covering for steam launches. It will be made of steel or aluminum, and folds by means of an ingenious combination of hinges so constructed as to be water-proof, and can also be locked and when not in use can be easily folded and carried as part of the luggage, taking up but very little space

$50,000 Suit Against Mayor.

Birmingham, Ala.—As a sequence of the charges recently preferred by Mayor George B. Ward against Police Commissioner George G. Phillips, the commissioner, through his attorneys, Gaston and Curtis, Friday filed suit in the circuit court against Mayor Ward asking damages to the extent of $50,000.

Shot Wife by Mistake.

Birmingham, Ala.—William Early, check weighman at the Coalburg coal mines, ten miles from the city, shot and fatally injured his wife about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, mistaking her for a burglar. Early is wild with grief over his awful mistake. It seems that his wife got up to get some hot water for the baby. The kitchen is out on a rear porch of the home. Early did not hear his wife get up, but when she re-entered the door slammed a little. This awoke Mr. Early, who secured his pistol quickly and fired on the approaching figure. The minute the bullet pierced the body of the woman she cried out, "My God, you haave shot me."

The husband instantly saw his mistake and hurriedly picked her up and placed her tenderly on a bed. Neighbors were summoned and physicians did everything in their power until the injured woman could be brought to the St. Vincent's Hospital. She will hardly recover.

Putting Down Pavement.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Miller Paving company, of Memphis, has taken a contract to put down about 900 lineal feet of paving on the government building site here. The work has begun and will be completed within ninety days.

Big Suit Filed.

Birmingham, Ala.—Suit has been instituted in the circuit court by C. B. Powell, guardian of H. M. Harton, against the Ensley Realty Company, Ensley Development Company, Douglass H. Gordon, Jefferson County Savings Bank, John H. Eubank, Eugene F. Enslen, Delia W. Enslen, Lula B. Harton and J. W. Minor.

Petitioner asks for the appointment of a receiver for the Ensley Development Company, and further that the defendants be enjoined from transacting the affairs of the company. Judge Coleman after reading and considering the complaint granted the injunction as prayed for, and the petitioner furnished bonds as required.

The amount involved in the case is between $75,000 and $100,000, and the action taken, it is understood, is for the purpose of arriving at a settlement.

Found Dead in Bed.

Ensley, Ala.—Mrs. E. A. Richard, aged 22, wife of a well-known engineer at the Ensley blast furnaces, was found dead in bed Saturday morning at the Richard home, Tuxedo Park, Ensley.

Mrs. Richard went on a picnic Friday, and to all appearances was in the best of health. She retired early Friday evening, being tired from the outing. During the night she had an attack of nightmare. Saturday morning Mr. Richard arose and made the fire as usual in the kitchen. When he returned to awaken his wife he was startled to find her dead.

Bessemer's New Car Line.

Bessemer, Ala.—Bessemer citizens have organized a company to construct and operate an electric car line around the various suburbs of that place.

The new line is intended to extend to Jonesboro, Dolomite, Ensley, Thomas and other mining and manufacturing camps in the lower part of the county, and will be used as a branch later for a line to Tuscaloosa county.

It is proposed to secure $25,000 subscriptions from among the citizens with which to make the survey and start the first work. Then outside capital will be sought. F. A. Sawyer, special southern representative of the New York Commercial, stated to the people who have taken up the matter that there will be no trouble in disposing of bonds for the new concern and that within a few months a first-class electric car line can be in course of construction.

Land Office Closed Too Soon.

Montgomery, Ala.—It now develops that the United States land office at Huntsville was closed prematurely, and the peculiar feature about it is the received of the land office, H. V. Cashin, the negro in charge, is primarily responsible for it. It was a case where a man cut his own official head off and unwittingly deprived himself of at least one year's salary. A republican official tells the story. "The closing of the Huntsville land office," said the official, "was due entirely to a clerical error in the office, of which, of course, the head of the office was responsible. It was due to a mistake in figures giving the number of acres of land in the territory of the land office and under the jurisdiction of the land office in question. But for this mistake the Huntsville land office could at least have been continued in existence a year longer, if not indefinitely.

"Under the rules of the land office at Washington," continued the official, "every land office must have within its jurisdiction 100,000 acres of public land. When the Huntsville office was asked for the number of acres the official accepted as correct the totals handed down to him by his predecessor and abstracted the land that had been sold since he came into office, and as a result he made a most unfortunte mistake for himself. He reported to the government that he had only 85,000 acres, whereas a recent investigation by the land office in this city revealed that the Huntsville office at the time it went out of business had over 150,000 acres within its jurisdiction.

"Capt. Robert Barber, register of the montgomery land office, never takes anything for granted," said the official, "and when he was called on by the Washington office for a statement of public lands within the jurisdiction of his office he and his clerk went back over the books, made a map of all the government lands and marked each section off that had been sold. In this way a correct footing was made, and the result was that over 50,000 acres of land were found yet in possession of the government more than the Huntsville office had given the government credit for."

A New Corporation.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Gibson Building and Investment Company has been incorporated with $15,000 capital stock. George A. Gibson, C. S. Ellis and F. H. Patterson are the incorporators. The domicile of the company is Birmingham.

A RIGID INSPECTION.

New Orleans Physicians Co-Operating in Effort to Stamp Out Fever.

WORKING ON MOSQUITO IDEA.

French Market Quarter Cleaner Than It Has Been Since the War—Government Assisting in Work.

New Orleans, La.—No early reports of deaths from yellow fever were received at the board of health on Tuesday. In the mail was sent out a circular to every physician in the city urging the prompt report of all cases of fever, typhoid, malarial, yellow and otherwise, so that the appearance of new foci may immediately be established, screened and watched. The doctors are also asked to surrender individual opinions they may have formed and to cooperate with the state and federal authorities in as rigid an application as possible of the mosquito theory. Ward organizations are being formed for the general screening of houses and cisterns and the prosecution of sanitary measures.

Meantime the city board of health is making up a careful record for the state board of all cases of sickness and of the deaths since the fever appeared. Subscriptions are being taken to a fund of $100,000 for the maintenance of a detention hospital. Sanitation in the French market quarter, where the disease incubated, continues. That section is now probably in a more cleanly condition than it has been at any time since the war.

The more rigid regulations which are to be put into effect to prevent further introduction of disease by increasing the period of detention of ships from Central American ports and the Indies threatens temporarily to drive the fruit trade to Mobile, Galveston, Pensacola and other ports. The fruit companies are now considering a change of entry, fearing that their fruit will spoil if subjected to the increased detention.

New quarantines are being put on, but a number of towns still refuse to put up the bars. The piney woods section of St. Tammany has refused to quarantine and has extended a general invitation to New Orleans people to come there.

As far as ascertainable there have been eight deaths from yellow fever since its first appearance here. There have probably been altogether fifty cases, many of them having recovered. About fifteen cases are under treatment. Prompt reports hereafter will enable the health authorities to keep an accurate record.

Released From Custody.

Decatur, Ala.—"Red" George, the negro who was arrested Saturday charged with the murder of Mrs. Emmett Parhal, a white woman, near Hillsboro, was given his freedom Monday on account of insufficient evidence to retain him. On Sunday a quantity of blood was found in a pool within 300 yards of the scene of the murder and a bloody stick lying in the pool tells the story of the crime. The woman's husband still lies in jail at Moulton, though the evidence against him is slight. The case grows more mysterious day by day, and the officers acknowledge they are baffled. Mrs. Parhal's body was found by an old negro lying on the south track near Hillsboro cut to pieces by passing trains.

Oil Fire Burning Out.

Houston, Tex.—The Humble oil fire was still burning on Tuesday, but is confined to an area 100 acres in extent. It will soon burn itself out. The loss is now estimated at $857,000 in oil and tank damage. Two and one-half million barrels of oil have been and are being destroyed and ten earthen tanks extensively damaged. Ten bodies have been recovered, and it is believed others will be found after a more careful search is possible. Estimates of fatalities vary between ten and eighteen. All of the victims were negroes.

Selma Takes Precautions.

Selma, Ala.—Whatever the situation may be in New Orleans, the Selma authorities do not intend to leave anything undone to protect this city from the plague. Monday the public health committee of the board of health met with Acting Mayor Peacock and Mayor Atkins, who came over from Montgomery specially for that purpose, where he had gone to prepare for the cavalry encampment Mayor Atkins being major of the First squadron of cavalry Alabama National Guard.

Speak at Union Springs.

Union Springs, Ala.—Hon. W. H. Seymour, president of the Alabama division of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, and Major Joe Harris, of Chambers county, addressed a small number of farmers here Monday. Major Harris represented the state agricultural department and spoke on agriculture in general. Mr. Seymour spoke in the interest of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, rehearsing the benefits already derived from it, and emphasized the good that would come from a thorough organization. He believes that the future is full of promise for the organization and that it will accomplish great things for southern cotton planters.

Funeral of Sheriff Conner.

Tuskegee, Ala.—The funeral services of J. T. Conner, sheriff of Macon county, were held from the residence Monday morning at 10 o'clock, conducted jointly by the Baptist and Methodist ministers, Dr. S. M. Provence and Rev. Mr. Peterson. The local lodge Knights of Pythias took charge of the remains at the house and conducted them to the city cemetery, where Pythian ceremonies were observed, led by Acting Prelate D. E. Laslie in the presence of a large assemblage of relatives and friends. The remains, accompanied by his wife and brother, reached Tuskegee Sunday afternoon.

Death of Miss Kemp.

Marion, Ala.—Miss L. Kemp, whose critical illness of more than two months has elicited the sympathy of the community, died at her home Friday evening last. The funeral services were conducted at the Methodist church Saturday morning by her pastor, Rev. L. H. S. Chappell, assisted by Rev. E. D. Patten, of the Presbyterian church, after which the interment took place in the city cemetery. Miss Kemp was in the bloom of early womanhood, being only 14 years of age. She was the daughter of Mr. T. D. Kemp, manager of the electric light and power company.

Fire in Decatur.

Decatur, Ala.—At an early hour Monday morning fire of unknown origin caused a loss of over $10,000 in South Decatur. The buildings burned were William B. McCollough's furniture store and stock, Edward Sittison's dwelling and most of the household goods and a residence belonging to Dr. Gadston and occupied by Mr. Orr. Orr saved no household goods.

James Gray's residence in East Decatur was damaged by fire to the extent of several hundred dollars Monday morning.

All losses are partially covered by insurance.

Erection of New Brick School.

Elba, Ala.—Monday morning dirt was broken for the Citizens' Bank block. It will be composed of brick and stone and will be a beautiful structure, composed of a bank and four large store houses.

As a general rule crops are good in Coffee. Cotton is not so well fruited as last year at the same time, but so far there is nothing to cause despondency among the farmers, especially as weather conditions are exactly suited to the crop.

A New State School.

Huntsville, Ala.—James H. Pride, city superintendent of public schools has issued a card, stating that he has employed a faculty and will open a state school in the building of the Huntsville Female Seminary. Mr. Pride and the city council have failed to agree on a faculty for the city schools, and the state appropriation for the city schools will be withheld and diverted to the seminary school.

Attorneys Negotiating.

Opelika, Ala.—The attorneys representing the opposing parties in the Lafayette railway case are negotiating over the terms of a settlement, and the differences may be settled at an early date. A large force of hands, abount fifty in number, was carried to Lafayette Monday morning, and as soon as a compromise is reached they will be put to dismantling the road.

Bishop Gives Bond.

Luverne, Ala.—The preliminary trial of E. O. Bishop, charged with the murder of Gordon Reddock, was called at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. An agreement having been made for bond at $4,000, Mr. Bishop readily made it. Mrs. Bishop left on the afternoon train, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Dr. George Williamson, for Hartford, where she will reside.

Killed in Mexico.

Huntsville, Ala.—News has come from Mexico of the tragic death of George H. Smith, a former citizen of Paint Rock valley, who was killed by being run over by a freight train at Lanaris, Tex. Smith was foreman of a copper mine, and leaves a widow and several children.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 4th St, Opposite Court House.
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Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

M. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

L. V. STABLER, M. D
Physician & Surgeon
Office Over Horn's Drug Store
Thorsby, Alabama

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
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H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama.

PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 6 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon, Calera, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of DRUGS Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE!

If you have timber lands for sale, want to buy a good home for $25.00 cash and the balance on long payments to suit purchaser, or if you want a position as log cutter, teamster or in saw mill or planing mill, write
The Marbury Lumber Co.,
Marbury, Ala.

ABSOLUTION.

By Arthur Ketchum.

When all the steady stars are lit
And the light sleeps, for weariness,
Night stands with pitying hands outspread
To give her pardon and to bless.
Earth creeps so near to heaven then,
That scarcely may one watching, mark
Where they are twain—so potent is
The benediction of the dark!

—Ainslee's Magazine.

An Old Coat.

Stephen Birt and Mary, his wife, had fallen out, not by any means for the first time. Both were young, hot tempered, high spirited and prone to jealousy.

Today matters had come to a climax. The two young people, white, angry, with blazing eyes, stood facing one another. It did not make matters any better that they spoke slowly and deliberately.

"I'm tired of these scenes," Mary said, "sick to death of them. I can't go out, I can't talk to an old friend, but what you accuse me of flirting. I can't spend a day with a girl chum but what you say I neglect you. I can't——"

"You never spend a day with me; you haven't given me a whole day since we returned from our honeymoon. I might be the greatest stranger instead of your husband of six months for all the notice you take of me. You're cold as an icicle, and indifferent as—as—"

"You are! I shape my course entirely in accordance with yours. If we do go out together you are never by my side from the time we enter a house to the time we leave it. You can laugh and talk with other women; you never have a joke to tell me, or a smile for me. We never ought to have married; I'm sorry, heartily sorry, we ever did."

His hand, resting on the back of a chair, gripped it tightly.

"You mean that?" he said, his tone changing, his expression hardening; "you really mean it?"

Her clasped hands gripped one another.

"So much so that I mean to do what I can to rectify our mistake. We can't live in peace together. I have tried; I daresay—I do you that much justice—you have tried; it seems impossible. That being so"—her voice was level, hard, though her heart was beating in loud thumps, "the best think we can do is to part. Fortunately I have my own income. I only have to leave this house and make a home for myself elsewhere."

Her words startled, staggered him. He made a step forward, caught her hands.

"You mean that?" he asked again. "You are serious?"

"I—I never was more serious in my life."

"You would leave me?"

"This is your house. Since it is best we should part, I must leave you."

"Did you never love me?" She tried to draw her hands from his, but failed; he held them closely clasped, waiting for her answer.

Perhaps we were both too young to understand what love should be," she answered. "Perhaps we took mutual admiration for a deeper feeling. Anyway"—she felt a fear tightening round her heart as she spoke—"it is quite clear the love has waned. Anything is better than being together, with constant scenes. It will be wiser to part."

He tried to draw her to him; she held away.

"I will not let you go!" he said "you are mine—my wife—I love you. If I have seemed indifferent, it—it has been only this—a man expects his wife to know he loves her, not to need telling day after day; that is a lover's business. Mary, if we have made mistakes surely we can put them right; if we have disappointed one another—and you, I must confess, have disappointed me—can't we begin all over again, wipe out the last six months?"

Her face softened for a minute; now once more it hardened. So she had disappointed him—she who had done everything she could to make him happy—while he—

"I have no wish to begin again," she answered. "We have tried to be happy, I suppose; we have been miserable. I, you say, have disappointed you; you have disappointed me. I would rather not talk any more. I will tell the servants I am going on a journey. I don't want to make things disagreeable for you. And I shall go today."

He dropped her hands; he looked at her for a moment—at her white, set face, her eyes that did not soften in the least as his glance met hers. Then a proud, boyish rage entered his heart. If she could go, if she could leave him, then, indeed, she did not, never had loved him.

"You will please yourself, of course," he answered, "but whether you remain with me or leave me you are still my wife—you are still bound to me; be good enough not to forget that."

He scarcely saw his way as he crossed the room and left her—left her with a great anger in his heart against her.

"She never loved me," he said to himself, "never, never; let her go!"

He found his way to his study, sat down, staring blankly before him for a while, and scattering his papers heedlessly on the floor. Then his head dropped upon his hands, and his eyes were wet.

As the door closed after him Mary trembled. So he had accepted the situation! Then, indeed, he did not love her. She had expected pleading protestations; she had meant to forgive him; she had thought, indeed, they might begin again.

"He never loved me," she said to herself. "I did not mean to leave him. I shall go now; I owe it to my pride to go now."

She dragged her steps to her room; she must put her things together. Where she should go she did not know—and did it matter? If she was not with him she did not care where she was. There were plenty of hotels, but how lonely she would be!

She opened her wardrobe and flung dress after dress upon the floor. She must take something with her; it didn't matter what. Wherever she was he would not be there to see her.

The light was growing gray outside; the room seemed cold. She wondered what he was doing. He had not gone from the house; he was waiting to see her off, perhaps—wondering why she was so long. Could she have looked at him then she would have seen him sitting with a miniature in his hand, looking at the pretty face with tear-dimmed eyes—would have heard his words, "My little wife!"—seen him lift it to his lips.

She had taken out all the dresses now. There was still something at the back of the wardrobe—something soft. She took it down, drew it out, and a swift rush of color swept her face.

In her hands she held an old velvet smoking coat; but the sight of it brought back a flood of memories. She remembered so well he had strolled over to her father's house wearing it; he had found her in the conservatory, tending the plants, he had told her then that he loved her, had taken her for the first time in his arms, kissed her, gained her promise that she would be his wife.

As she stood with the coat in her hand she recalled she had been so happy; she could recall each word he had said, each kiss he had given; and his arms, his dear arms, how tenderly, how closely, how fondly they had held her!

She sank into a chair, the coat now close against her breast. A little sob rose in her throat, tears came into her eyes. It was all over—all over! His arms would never hold her again, his lips would never kiss her more!

Outside it grew darker still. She felt sad, lonely and she must go soon. She had cut the ground under her feet, burned her boats behind her; he would be wondering why she did not go.

If only he would come to her! After all he did love her; she knew that well. They had been foolish—proud. If only he would come.

She lifted the coat. Then, while in the semi-darkness the color burned her face, she threw it aroud her—drew the arms right across her. A faint smell of smoke clung to it yet. She could almost fancy she was in his arms, that their quarrel was a dream, that she was not leaving his home and hers forever.

He had laughed at her often for keeping the old coat, for loving it almost as though it were something human. She would take it away with her; he would never miss it.

And then, quietly, she began to cry, her soft cheek pressed to the old velvet, sometimes her quivering lips. If only he would come to her. How could she go away?

How long she cried, quietly but bitterly—how soon, utterly exhausted, she dropped to sleep—she did not know. The opening of the door aroused her; the switching on of the electric light. And once more husband and wife—almost children both—looked at one another.

Looked and understood that parting was impossible, the love was still there; looked while, as his eyes fell upon the old velvet coat, and he understood, a flush swept her face. Then, with one swift stride, wife and coat all were taken into a passionate embrace, words of love and forgiveness stumbled across their lips, and parting was something that would never come while life should last.—Alice Maud Meadows, in Chicago Tribune.

CURIOUS HOBBIES.

One Man Found a Fortune in Pursuing a Fad at His Home.

A gentleman of the name of Dale found a fortune in a curious hobby. He had fitted a small theatre at his residence near London with distorting mirrors of all kinds. The incongruit of this form of reflection delighted his friends so much that the invention, if such it can be called, was turned to commercial purposes, and found very much in demand for shops and restaurants.

An enthusiastic Sheffield dentist has preserved a monument of his skill in the dental art, in the form of a pyramid covered with the teeth of his patients. One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight lost grinders adorn this strange obelisk, in memory of numberless pangs and groans.

Another tradesman's hobby is that of a Halifax tinsmith, who constructs bicycles and tricycles in his spare time, all the parts being made of the wares in his shop. Galvanized conductor piping makes the frame of a bicycle, one and one-quarter-inch lead pipe forms the wheel rims, the spokes are tin blasting spoons, a patty-pan forms the bell; pie plates, nutmeg-grater, knives and clothes pegs are all utilized in this novel hobby cycle.

A charming collection was that of the late Sir Herbert Oakeley, the musician, who had a complete set of models of the cathedrals of the world constructed by an eminent architect. Very beautiful and delicate are these miniature replicas of noble buildings. It is easy to see that much supervision was necessary for the work, and Sir Herbert visited many with the camera and assisted personally in obtaining accuracy of detail. This stupendous collection took over twenty years in making.

WHERE KISSING IS UNKNOWN.

How People of Different Lands Express Feelings of Endearment.

A caress, a kiss, a kindly touch are supposed to be signs of love everywhere, while a frown expresses displeasure. A study of the psychology of peoples shows that the kiss is only one expression of affection. There are places where kissing is unknown, this mode of expression being only supplemented by caressing with the hand, the nose, the tongue, clapping of hands and various embraces.

Western civilization holds the kiss as the kindest expression of endearment. Paolo Mantegazza, the great Italian psychologist, says: "Fear, religion, interest, space and time may separate lovers, but the kiss they have exchanged will hold them together." For all this Darwin assures us that kissing is unknown among the Malays, the dwellers of the Friendly Isles, the Andamans, Fuegians, the Taitians, Papuans, Australians and the Somals of Africa.

The Malays express their feeling of endearment by touching noses. They say much tenderness is expressed by bringing the noses in contact. They believe it is by the nose we breathe, and the bringing of the noses in contact has the same influence on the soul. A traveler told them to kiss with their lips, but they said: "No, no, the soul is not in the mouth."

The Andaman islanders also refuse to hear of the joys of kissing. They rub noses occasionally, but it is customary for friends to greet each other with the eye. When a husband is away and returns home, he shows his joy by sitting with his arms about his wife's neck, and they weep and howl as if a great sorrow had befallen them. Suddenly, by some unexplainable reason, their grief turns to joy. The man then calls on his other relatives and goes through a similar performance.

African husbands never kiss their wives. They would consider this a too familiar expression of devotion. A Mandigo wife meeting her husband who has just returned home throws herself on the ground as a token of greeting. In Loango the women kneel, and as they rise they clap their hands.

The Dahomians greet their husbands with wonderful dignity; they prostrate themselves, throw sand on their heads and never think of rising until their husbands make the command. The Tongans are more strenuous in their expression; they tear their hair, and even beat their breasts.

But the New Zealanders prefer to believe that the soul has its nearest approach to another soul through the nose. After a long absence the husband gives vent to his joy in the tangi—a bitter crying and moaning spell which transforms itself gradually into a merry laugh. In Polynesia, when a husband becomes demonstrative, he strokes his wife's face with his hand or foot. The Australian holds his wife by the neck and pats her on the back.

A Bad Break.

During the annual convention of a certain religious body, not so very long ago, an incident occurred which was not on the program, and which completely upset the gravity of the ministers and brethren assembled. It was at the closing session, and the chairman stated that they were about one hundred dollars short of an amount desired to be raised for a given purpose, and hoped that the sum could be made up before final adjournment. One of the laymen jumped up with the remark:

"I'll start the good work with $25."

"I don't know your name, brother," said the chairman, "but may God bless you, and may your business be doubled during the year."

Much to his astonishment, a burst of laughter followed from many in the hall, which was explained when a brother up in front stepped to the platform and whispered:

"Why, that's Mr. Blank, a prominent undertaker of the town."—Up

To Get a Splinter Out.

When a splinter has been driven into the hand it can be extracted by steam. Fill a wide mouthed bottle nearly full of hot water, place the injured part over the mouth and press it slightly.

The action thus produced will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extract the splinter, also the inflammation. Try it and be convinced.—National Magazine.

In France for the privilege of wearing men's trousers the government imposes on women a tax of fifty centimes per annum.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

An astonishing number of edible seaweeds is known to the native Hawaiians, who give to these kinds and some others the general name of "limu."

Though first made by Fouche and Picard as recently as 1901, the oxyacetyleme blowpipe is now employed in France by at least three hundred or four hundred establishments.

Official statistics show that the production of natural gas in the United States, in 1903, was greater than any previous year. The production had a value of $35,715,000, or sixteen per cent. more than that of 1902.

There is now in operation on a commercial scale, at Port Chester, New York, an artificial camphor factory, the product of which is intended to compete in the market with the natural substance. It is maintained that it does not differ, except in the manner of its origin, from that extracted from the camphor-trees of Formosa. Artificial camphor is made from essential oils derived from turpentine.

In France the poetic name, "white coal" (la houille blanche), is applied to water-power employed for the production of electricity. France is poor in coal but rich in waterfalls, and the utilization of them for industrial purposes is proceeding rapidly. In that part of France bordering on the Alps a recent computation shows the existence of sufficient water-power to furnish, during eight or nine months of the year, 5,000,000 horse-power, and during the rest of the year 3,000,000 horse-power.

The story is often told of the great naturalist Cuvier that, given a single bone, he could reconstruct the animal to which it belonged. That a somewhat similar law of organization runs through the various species that form families in the animal kingdom is indicated by a curious case of scientific prediction, to which attention was called at a recent meeting of the Biological Society of Washington. Ehrenberg, while studying the minute animals called diatoms, found that many species were distinguished by the number of rays that they possessed. But in the series of specimens that he had he could find none having respectively 27, 29, 30, 31, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48 and 49 rays. Still he predicted that the missing species would some day turn up, and he was right, for ten of them were afterwards discovered, although the remaining three have not been found.

The Close of a Hot Day.

At last the glaring sun descends, then a sudden breeze flutters the foliage, light straws of dust begin to dance in circles, first a few steps, then a fierce measure. The fairy fiddles are still with dread. The valley darkens in awful silence and clouds roll together on the rushing wind. Trees bend and shiver and turn out the white linings of their foliage, dogs and poultry crawl into shelter, and wise men shut doors and windows, for lightning rides on the draught and is sure to touch more than one of those trees or houses with its fiery sword. The roar and flash are such as England never sees. A Niagara of rain, welcome though terrible, bathes the dry earth, and soon the world, cooled and moistened, sparkles in the setting sun. Then people in light vehicles drive out to taste the air, my young friends come on horseback, and while we sit in the darkness sipping iced lemonade or sherbert the multitudinous voices of the grass and leaves again rehearse their symphony. From the distant pond booms the heavy frog note, from overhanging branches trills the contented undiscoverable tree-frog. The myriad grasshoppers tune up their wiry legs and fiddle with fresh enthusiasm. The stinging swarm of mosquitoes sing around a little lamp in the hall. Fireflies flicker everywhere. We listen to them and are idle.—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Voice From the Dead.

A baggage-man on the Hannibal division of the Burlington was hauling a corpse into his car, and imagine his feelings when he heard a strange, unnatural voice coming from the oblong box, saying: "Let me out of here." When he recovered from his first fright he ran for his conductor, who arrived just in time to hear the uncanny sound. The whole train crew was called and a brave engineer investigated. Sitting near the coffin was a small square box. Listening, the engineer heard a scratching, and again the voice "Let me out of here." The smaller box was opened and a little green parrot popped out.—Kansas City Journal.

Object Lesson on Birds.

Some school children were having an object lesson on birds, and the teacher called attention to the small tail of the blue heron, saying: "This bird has no tail to speak of." Next day the class was told to write an essay on the bird, and one little girl concluded her essay thus: "The blue heron has a tail, but it must not be talked about."—London Express.

Defined.

The teacher had been talking to the class about the rhinoceros family.

"Now, you can name some things," said he, "which are very dangerous to approach, and which have horns?"

"Motor cars!" replied little Jimmie, promptly.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

What is Rich Soil?

A soil which is able to produce good crops is considered to be a rich soil. In order to produce good crops, a soil must supply a sufficient quantity of the food required by the plants. That is to say, the plant must be able to obtain enough potash, lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, iron, sulphur and water from the soil to supply its needs, and if any one of these substances is absent, or not furnished by the soil in sufficient quantity, the soil will not produce good crops.

Few farmers realize that their soils contain very large quantities of these substances. The trouble with a poor soil is, not that it does not contain plant food, but that the plant food in it cannot be taken up by plants. The food is locked up and the plants cannot get it, and suffer accordingly. By far the greater part of the plant food in every soil is in such a form that it cannot be taken up by plants. But every soil is undergoing a continual change, by which small portions of the locked-up plant food is daily made soluble, and in such a form that plants can use it. It is within the power of the farmer to cultivate and manage his farm in such a way that the quantity of plant food released each year will become more and more each year. In such a case his farm is growing "richer." It is also possible (and very often the case) that a farm will be managed in such a way that the agencies which release the locked-up plant food will decrease in power from year to year. In such a case his farm will grow poorer; not because the plant food in the soil is exhausted, but because, by bad management, the farmer no longer has a sufficient supply of plant food in his soil in a form available to plants. The most important agency in releasing the locked-up food in a soil, is a supply of decaying vegetable matter. Decaying vegetable matter forms various acids, which act upon the soil and decompose it. Decaying vegetable matter allows the growth of minute plants, which also act upon the soil and release inert plant food. Humus as the decayed vegetable matter in soil is called, is very important in a soil for other reasons, but it is certainly very important in aiding to provide plants with a suply of plant food from the soil. A soil containing much humus is always more fertile than the same soil with little humus, and one reason for this fact is that already stated, namely, that the humus aids in bringing the plant food to such a form that plants can use it.

The most natural method of farming is to utilize as much as possible the plant food already in the soil, and resort to fertilizers only to supply the deficiencies of the soil.—Dr. G. S. Fraps, Ph.D., of Raleigh, in Philadelphia Farmer.

How to Get Eggs.

The following from the Baltimore Sun is just as good as it would be if taken from the columns of the best poultry journal in the country:

If it costs in actual money one dollar a year to keep a hen and the hen lays 200 eggs, there is a net profit of 100 per cent., even though the average price of eggs is only twelve cents a dozen.

As no other farm stock will pay this average profit, this subject is one that should be studied. On this subject a poultryman gives the following general facts:

The pullet that begins laying at the earliest age and continues to lay the longest is the ideal mother for a strain of layers.

But there is something beyond this, for a laying strain must be started ahead of the eggs from which its members are hatched. The hens must be in the best possible condition before the eggs are laid. The eggs they lay will hatch out strong, vigorous chicks, and these should be forced to the limit. Vigorous constitution means a capacity to produce a large number of eggs. Good feed and care induce continued vigor. The artificial stimulus grows into a characteristic that becomes fixed and descends to the progeny generation after generation, and in the end a laying strain is established, and the value of such a strain is undisputed. Any one who breeds poultry may do something toward increasing the general average by attending to the details of care and feeding. Upon productiveness depends the profit that may be made from commercial poultry, to a large extent. These are not idle theories; they are facts that have been established by years of experience and observation. The study of them is a material factor in making improvements in our flocks.

To this we add that eggs being most profitable in winter, every effort should be made for winter eggs. So it is best to have a field of cow peas near the house for the chickens to forage on and a pasture of rye.

Large or Small Cows.

A reader wishes to know whether we would prefer large or small cows for dairy or milk-giving purposes. To make a short answer, we would prefer the cow that would give the most and best milk and would keep at it longest. The object in view should always be kept foremost. If you have a cow that is just such a milker as you wish she is the best cow without reference to her size.

If the purpose is to buy a dairy cow the fact that there are special dairy breeds must not be ignored, and they are mostly small, though the Holsteins come in of fair size. But if the object is to get cows for the farm, where it is desirable to raise calves as well as to get milk, size should be considered. In that case we advise getting a medium to large cow of a well-known dairy strain.

Our fathers would have thought it strange had we talked of feeding corn to hogs, or laying in a supply of corn as a winter feed for hogs. But it is done now in many places as a matter of course, as laying in hay for feeding horses and cattle. Cow pea and soy bean hay have been proven good feed for cattle, when only as pasture feed in summer, and as dry feed in winter.

If you have a mule colt to pasture this spring, don't try to make him stay in the pasture by himself. He just won't do it. He'll find some way to get out, and after that no fence will bother him much. Give the mule colt or colts company. A good dispositioned old horse is best, a gentle old gray mare is the very thing for company for mules.

Corn Husks and Wheat Chaff.

H. L. D., Scottsville, wishes to be given me the feeding value of corn husks and wheat chaff as a feed for cows.

The following table gives the composition of corn husks and wheat chaff:

	Protein	Fiber	Extract	Fat
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Corn husks	2.5	35.8	28.3	1
Wheat chaff	4.5	36.	31.6	1

Wheat chaff contains about twice as much protein, crude fiber and fat as the corn husks. These foods are low in digestible protein and fat and only constitute cheap forms of roughness, more valuable as a filler for ruminating animals than for their entire diet, and they are also considerably lower in nutrients than corn leaves. Wheat chaff contains about as much digestible matter as wheat straw, but is much lower in digestible nutrients than oat straw, containing only about one-fourth as much digestible protein. Neither form of roughness thus compares well with hay from any of the leagues or tame grasses. At the same time corn husks and wheat chaff can certainly be utilized to advantage on the farm if fed in proper amounts.—Prof. Soule.

Watering Fowls.

To keep poultry healthy plenty of fresh water must be kept within easy reach of them. Crocks, pans and such vessels have to be filled several times a day. The young chicks are apt to get drowned when enough water is kept to last any length of time; besides the water gets old and unhealthy. My plan is to take a small keg at bottom; set the keg upright on box or frame a foot from ground, put a curved tube in hole, put a vessel under lower end of tube. When water is put in keg the vessel will run full of water to the lower end of tube. The depth of water can be regulated by raising or lowering the tube. If keg is filled with fresh water every morning there will always be a fresh supply of fresh water in vessel. This is the best device for watering poultry I know of. It is a great labor-saver.—H. C. Marsch, Tusculum, Tenn.

Soy Beans and Millet For Hay.

J. S. C., Russellville, Tenn., writes: Will soy beans mature early enough to be sown with millet for hay? What proportion of each should be used when sown with drill and for hay?

Some of the early maturing varieties of soy beans might be sown with millet for hay, but the standard varieties would have to be sown in drills and about thirty days before the millet is seeded. The millet might then be sown broadcast and covered with a harrow. One of the best varieties of soy beans is the mammoth yellow. A mixture of soy beans and millet will make an excellent quality of hay, but it is somewhat easier to cure the hay made from cowpeas. You should sow about a half bushel to three pecks of soy beans per acre, and a gallon and a half gallon and a half of millet seed.—A. M. Soule.

Sandy Soil For Fruits.

Sandy soils are good fruit soils when fertile enough, and are well adapted to the smaller fruits and berries needing careful cultivation. Peaches require high, dry and moderately fertile soil, and do best on side of hills.—Southern Fruit Grower.

The Pacific and Idaho Northern Railroad has contracted for 600 Japanese laborers.

The number of deaths from industrial accidents in Great Britain, reported in 1904, was 3758.

The American Labor Union has announced the postponement of its annual convention.

Two thousand wood workers employed by various firms in Chicago went on strike for higher wages.

It is reported from Mackay, Queensland, that the Japs are a great danger to the white workers in that district.

J. M. Barrie is extremely fond of his native Forfarshire.

The King of Belgium is developing a mania for building.

President Loubet has finished the sixth year in the French Presidency.

King Edward receives daily no fewer than 3000 newspapers and 1000 letters.

John Alexander Dowie has secured options on $500,000 worth of land in Mexico.

The Pope has consented to sit to M. Carolus Duran, the French artist, for his portrait.

PRIZE SECURED BY MORGAN.

Financier Pays High Price for Old Crystal Cup.

Herewith is a picture of the Crystal Cup bought by J. Pierpont Morgan the other day in London for the highest price ever paid for such an object, $51,000.

The cup is catalogued as a bi[illegible] drinking vessel with a cover for an invalid's use—of [illegible] Italian workmanship. It is [illegible] long, and about a foot [illegible] exact, 12¾ inches high. The top section, at a little distance, looks much like the outline of a turtle perched upon a pedestal, with an ornate support for a figure of Neptune surmounting the turtle's back. Persons who have seen a giant [illegible] gather from that form an idea of Diberon's [illegible] to size. The catalogue describes the cup as "roughly resembling a monster."

The head of the dragon-like monster forms the spout of the vessel, and "the monster shape," in the words of the catalogue, "is lost in the fluted shell-like effect of the general outline." Back of the neck, and spread over the forward end, or shoulders, of the beast are two wings. The [illegible] and its base is carved with [illegible] shells in low relief. The [illegible] Neptune, which surmounts [illegible] depicts the sea god astride a dolphin, and the dolphin rests upon a wave pattern base. The cup has gold mounts of simple design, but enriched with stray [illegible] opaque and transluscent enamels, with precious stones.

The under side of the handle, the statuette of Neptune astride the dolphin—and the upper end of the [illegible] stem, which show through the crystal body of the vase, are also chased and enameled.

BAT CANNOT BREAK.

Invention Will Please Heavy-Hitting Base Ball Players.

The base ball fan, or, more correctly speaking, the base ball player, will hail the advent of the non-breakable bat that has made its appearance. The most desirable and hitherto unknown attribute of a base ball bat is attained by cutting a spiral groove in the wood and inserting therein, flush with the surface of the bat, some strengthening material, such as steel wire or silk tape or sinew. The spiral is made to run from a point just above the handle, so as not to interfere with a good comfortable grip, to a point just below where the ball ordinarily strikes.

Care has to be exercised, of course, in fastening the ends of the strengthening material sound in the groove to prevent the developments of weak spots, particularly at the handle extremity. The groove, of course, is made large enough to detract appreciably from the normal strength of the wood of the particular section used.

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Walking in the woods, Harry and Joe Robinson, boys, discovered a gray squirrel's nest in a tree. Climbing up to investigate they found a big blacksnake's head protruding from the nest.

They beat the snake until it fell to the ground and then killed it. They then made a post-mortem examination of the carcass and found that the snake had made breakfast off the young squirrels, and was evidently awaiting the return of the parents. The reptile measured five feet seven inches in length.—Dennisville correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph.

Drove Into Swarm of Bees.

Joshua Willits, mail carrier between Wrightstown and Bordentown, one afternoon, near Chesterfield, drove into a swarm of bees.

The horse, wagon and the [illegible] were literally covered with bees. When [illegible] the bees it was nothing short of a miracle that himself and horse were not stung to death.—Dispatch from Trenton to Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mr. Jung's Rooster.

William Jung of Liberty recently purchased a rooster of dealers in thoroughbred poultry. A few days after Mr. Jung became the owner of the rooster he discovered an egg in the coop where the fowl was confined. As he had no companions it must have deposited the egg itself. Mr. Jung says he is getting eggs right along.—Kingston Daily Leader.

FARM NOTES.

PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

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Our fathers would have thought it strange had we talked of feeding hay to hogs or keeping in a supply of hay as a winter feed for hogs. But this is done now in many places as regularly as keeping hay for feeding the horses and cattle. Cow peas and alfalfa have been proven good feed for hogs, not unlike pasture feed in the main, but only finishing grains.

If you have a male colt to put on pasture this spring, don't try to make him stay in the pasture by himself. He just won't do it. He'll find some way to get out, and after that no fence will bother him much. Give the colt company or cross company. A good disposition old horse is good, but a gentle old gray mare is the very best company for colts.

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The upper side of the handle—on which is the figure of Neptune astride the dolphin—and the upper end of the basal stem, which show through the crystal body of the vase, are also chased and enameled.

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BURROS FOND OF BEER.

Las Vegas Proud of the Thirst of Buster and Broncho.

Two beer guzzling burros are among the chief objects of interest at Las Vegas. Buster and Bronco are the names of these two curiosities in the animal line, whose admirers are ready to go broke at any time betting on the claim that they can drink more beer than any other kind of animals that may visit the camp.

Two-legged animals of any variety are not barred, so deep and profound is the belief of the sports in the thirst and liquid capacity of Buster and his side kicker, Bronco.

These imitation mules were among the first arrivals in Vegas. "Old man" Morgan, a conspicuous character among the fortune hunters, started with them for the gold diggings, but decided to stop at the site of the railroad town.

While Morgan is the nominal owner of the burros, the whole population claims an interest in them. As both animals are of a gentle disposition, all the newcomer has to do to ingratiate himself in their esteem is to spend the price of two bottles of beer—a bottle for Buster and one for Bronco.

The owner avers that their appetite for beer is natural. The sports of the camp declare in one voice that if there is anything cultivated about their unusual appetite it is the most beautiful specimen of cultivation that they have ever seen.

It is yet an unsolved question as to which of the two can dispose of the most beer, and every saloon man in Vegas has a standing offer to supply the stuff if some tenderfoot is prepared to furnish the cash with the order. —Los Angeles Examiner.

Sword of Honor for Stoessel.

The sword has been designed by Flarze, a French artist. It was seen and greatly admired by King Edward during his recent visit to Paris.

Big Pennsylvania Rattler.

One of the largest rattlesnakes seen in this section for many years was killed near here Friday by Irvin Shipley.

At present a number of men are employed to cut hoop poles on what is known as "Hog Back." While the men were engaged shortly before noon Friday they were startled by the cry of a companion in distress. Looking around they saw one of their number shinning it up a friendly dogwood tree, while near the base of the tree lay a venomous looking rattlesnake.

Seizing a club Irwin Shipley quickly despatched the reptile, which measured over three feet, and as a reward for his services he is now in possession of eleven rattles and a button.—Ohiopyle correspondence Connecticut Courier.

Died After Encounter With Snake.

A few minutes after killing a large snake in the yard of his summer residence at Aliquippa, Pa., George Wood, a school director in the Thirty-first ward, died very suddenly of a hemorrhage, which, it is believed, was brought on by the excitement.

He reached Aliquippa shortly before 6 o'clock and on entering the yard of his summer home was startled to see a reptile in the path. He killed it and continued on his way to the house. He plainly showed his excitement and suddenly became ill. He was attacked by hemorrhages and died before a physician could be summoned.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

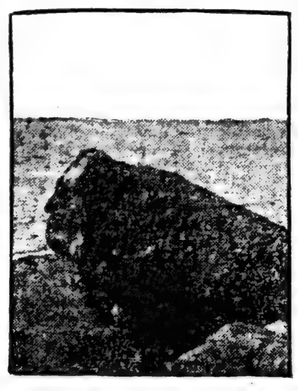
The Lion of Cheronea.

One of the most interesting restorations in Greece is the recent putting in place of the Lion of Cheronea. It commemorated the Battle of Cheronea (B. C. 338), in which Demothenes took part as a heavy-armed soldier.

FACE THAT NEVER CHANGES

Wind and Waves Beat in Vain Against "Old Man of the Sea."

Among the curious rock formations along the New England coast, probably none arouse more interest among summer visitors than the striking profile of "The Old Man of the Sea," which is clearly beheld when the observer looks at a large boulder at a certain angle on Nubble island, York beach, Me. The mad waves in times



of storm beat with fury against the old man's face, but he never changes his stolid countenance.

DOG THAT GOES VISITING.

Displays No Partiality, and Makes Calls in Regular Order.

"There's a dog in our neighborhood," says a lady who resides on one of the residence streets uptown, "that has a regular round of visits to make every morning.

"I find out by comparing notes with a number of my neighbors that this particular dog makes a visit to each house every morning, and to some places he makes a call each afternoon. He is a good-natured fellow, and he will come in, act greatly pleased to see those who talk to him, accept with gratitude any bit of sweet or little morsel of meat that happens to be left from the breakfast, stay around a few minutes and then go on to the next house, where he goes through the same program. I suppose he makes the trips because he gets something to eat at each place and is petted and made a good deal of by all the women and children.

"There have been some changes in the neighborhood this spring and some of the old friends moved away, but that never bothered this dog. He made early calls upon the new families, and without the formality of an introduction. Within a week he had them all upon his calling list. I have watched from the windows many times and I find that he makes his calls in regular order."—Utica Observer.

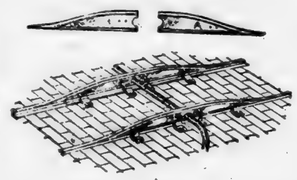
Fish Dragged Boy Into River.

Thomas Stewart, 9 years old, about 5 o'clock one evening was fishing on Pier 39, North Wharves. Unfortunately, and fish were not in a biting humor and Thomas fell into a doze. While he was thus meditating upon the sport of the rod and reel a large fish grabbed the bait which was slyly stuck on the hook of Thomas's line and started off for Cape May.

The fish did not know there was anything attached to the line. So suddenly did he start that Thomas did not have time to balance himself and consequently followed the line and incidentally the fish.

Fellow fishermen heard the splash and the cry "Man overboard!" was sent up by a dozen throats. A man seized a boathook and caught the clothing of the boy as he was disappearing for the last time.—Philadelphia Press.

Protect Fire Hose.



The stoppage of street cars in time of fire, due to stretching the fire hose across the car tracks, is a matter of great annoyance, if not expense, to the passengers. This is sometimes avoided by elevating the hose sufficiently to permit cars to pass under it. A simpler patented arrangement is to elevate the track over the hose, as indicated herewith.

Horses Know Their Business.

The firemen connected with the steamer Gov. Fairfield of Saco, Me., claim that they know before they leave the engine house whether the services of the steamer are really needed. This is due to the action of the pair of big blacks which draw the engine. When the fire has progressed so far as to be worthy of a respectable fire company's attention, the horses start off as willingly as any horses in the world, but when the alarm is false and the services of the firemen not needed they invariably balk.

20-Pound Connecticut River Salmon.

John Flynn received Monday afternoon a salmon caught in the Connecticut river in the vicinity of Lyme. It weighed nearly twenty pounds and was a fine specimen of its kind.

This is the first salmon caught in the Connecticut in two years. In days gone by the Connecticut was famed for its salmon, but of late years their presence has been regarded nothing short of a rarity.

It is quite probable this will be the only one caught this season.—Hartford Courant.

GOT IMMENSE PILOT FISH.

Hawaiian Shark Hunting Party Returned with Treasure.

Not only did the shark hunting party of Sunday kill the largest shark of the season, but incidentally they managed to bring to shore the largest pilot fish even seen in Honolulu.

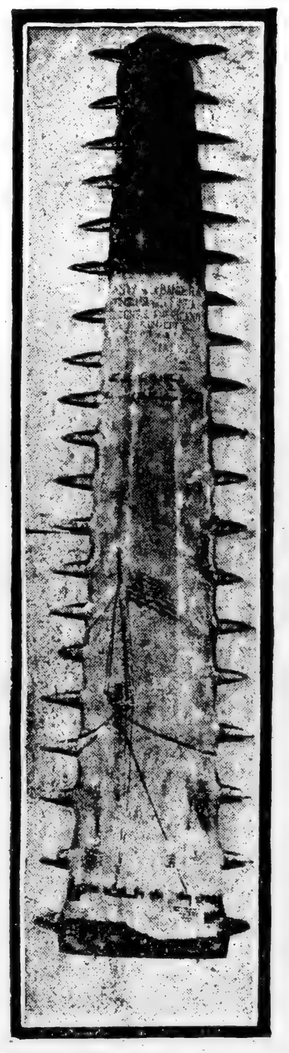
For this latter killing, however, they appear to take no credit. The fish was attached to the dead body of the shark. The fish was caught and placed in a tank at Young Brothers' wharf, where it remains at present. It is about nine inches long and is of a dark brownish blue color. Its most remarkable characteristic is the large "sucker" which extends over the whole top of the head and by which he at will attaches himself to the body of the shark which he "adopts."

When put into a glass tank at Young's this morning after he had been taken with a net from the body of his huge friend, the fish acted in a frantic manner, dashing about the tank, presumably in a hopeless attempt to find another shark. Finally he seemed to get reconciled and attached himself to the wall of his glass prison.—Hawaiian Star.

CURIO IN OIL PAINTING.

Well Worked Out Study Framed in Bone of Whale.

Here is one of the most curious oil paintings in the world. The medium



selected for the study is a piece of bone of a whale, which carries a frame of its own. The picture itself, a study of a lighthouse and a barren shore, is therefore very appropriately framed. —New York Herald.

Suit for Gallows.

A remarkable civil action has just been instituted at Lewiston, Mont., by County Attorney Ares against Tubbs Brothers, contractors. The old county jail was bought in by the contractors for $10,000. According to their understanding, they were to have all of the old timber in the jail yard, and so they carried the gallows. This week the sheriff of Meagher county applied to Sheriff Slater for the use of the gallows for the execution of H. H. Metzger. It was then discovered that the gallows was missing. The county commissioners deny that the gallows was sold and bring an action to compel the contractors to return the gallows or pay its value.

City Dwellers' Eyes.

One of the chief causes of nervous fatigue is said by an optician to be due to the fact that, in city life, men's eyes are always fixed on near objects. When at rest the eyes move apart until they are parallel, as if they were looking at the horizon. All the time, therefore, that a person is looking at objects close to him the little muscles of the eye are doing tiring work. That is why the eyes feel rested by an extensive view of open country.

Find Stirs Archeologists.

Excavations made around Hermosillo, Mexico, have resulted in the unearthing of several old monuments bearing Chinese inscriptions. News of the finding of these monuments has caused some excitement among the archeologists because they are believed to prove the theory that Mexico in past centuries was inhabited by Orientals.

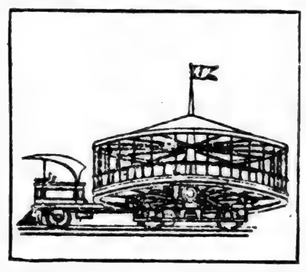
Keeping Events in Order.

By an unusual kink in the course of events the town of Stratford, Conn., is credited with three births, three marriages and three deaths for the month of April.

PROVIDES A NEW THRILL.

Novelty for the Delectation of Amusement Seekers.

The miniature railway and the undulating merry-go-round have pulled upon the public amusement seeker, who is so fickle in his taste that he is ever craving novelties. Without much merit other than its novelty a St. Louis inventor proposes to combine the miniature railway with the merry-go-round or flying horses in one device, affording this blase amusement park devotee a momentary sensation of a new kind. The carousal feature is mounted upon a truck, running upon tracks of some suitable type, and



propelled with a tiny locomotive, cable or electric motor. As the train advances the unique car is caused to rotate, undulate and undergo all those diabolical movements that the patrons finds so exhilarating and mirth provoking. The safety of this device is a recommendation shared by but few of the modern pleasure railways, and the large amount of ground necessary for its enjoyable operation precludes its use outside of the spacious amusement park.

Cow's Brave Defense of Fawn.

During a heavy rainstorm Wednesday one of Mrs. Lawson's cows came home without her calf, only two days old. Yesterday the mother cow was grazing when there appeared a beautiful little fawn, chased by three hounds. Thinking, perhaps, it was her lost calf, the cow went to its rescue, as the little fawn was nearly run down. In the struggle for the possession of the fawn between the dogs and the cow two of the dogs were killed, while the third was so badly wounded it left the field of battle.

The cow brought the fawn to the stable yard, and now tenderly cares for it, nursing it as if it were its real mother. It will be allowed to run at large and will be raised with the cattle.—Roxbury correspondence Richmond Times-Dispatch.

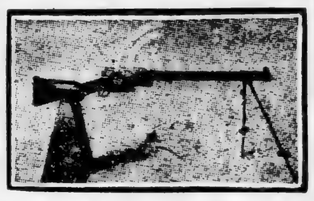
Gourd Centuries Old.

Mrs. Elam, an old Cherokee woman, living near Rose, Indian Territory, is the owner of a gourd which, if tradition is correct, has been handed down from generation to generation in her family for nearly 400 years. The family tradition says the gourd was raised in the year 1516 in what is now Ohio, but, however that may be, it is very old in any event, as it has been in Mrs. Elam's possession for forty years, and was esteemed an ancient relic when given her. It is not a large gourd, and is a very dark red color and as highly polished as an old violin, though Mrs. Elam says that no polish save age has ever been applied to it.

New French Gun.

A new rapid fire gun has recently been invented by an ingenious Dane by the name of Rexer. The gun has been called for its originator. The Rexer is in reality a sort of large musket. In size it is rather small for a gun, as the illustration shows. It can be strapped to the saddle of an artillery horse, and in service each gunner is provided with a second horse, which is loaded with eight thousand cartridges.

The movement of the Rexer is automatic. It is believed to be a perfect firearm of its kind, and the heads of artillery look to it to dethrone guns



now being used by all armies. With the Rexer it is possible to discharge shots at a rate of three hundred a minute.

Good Substitute for Lobster.

A Damariscotta, Me., man proposes to save the lobster from extinction by providing a substitute. This he finds in the crabs which swarm the Maine coast. This crustacean has not been popular in the past solely, we are told, because of the labor necessary to get the meat from the shell. The Maine man is going to put the meat on the market "shucked" and claims that the present high prices of sea food makes his work profitable. The lobster will receive the benefit in both a decreased demand for lobster meat and in the removal of the crab which consumes much valuable lobster food.

Bibles Brought by Flood.

Providence is good in providing literature for those who are sojourning within the walls of the territorial prison.

As an example of what the tides may bring to the most appropriate places, the Colorado river bore a boxful of bibles from some unknown up-river point to ground on a sandbar opposite the Arizona penitentiary. A Yuma Indian found the box and left it at the prison, its natural destination. —Tucson correspondence Los Angeles Times.

STAMPS AS WALL PAPER.

Philadelphia Girl Has Unique Decoration for "Den."

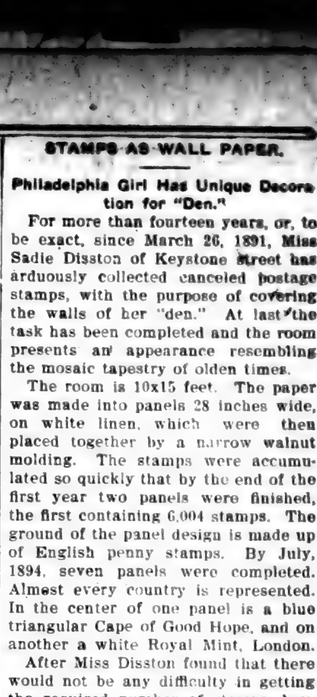
For more than fourteen years, or, to be exact, since March 26, 1891, Miss Sadie Disston of Keystone street has arduously collected canceled postage stamps, with the purpose of covering the walls of her "den." At last the task has been completed and the room presents an appearance resembling the mosaic tapestry of olden times.

The room is 10x15 feet. The paper was made into panels 28 inches wide, on white linen, which were then placed together by a narrow walnut molding. The stamps were accumulated so quickly that by the end of the first year two panels were finished, the first containing 6,004 stamps. The ground of the panel design is made up of English penny stamps. By July, 1894, seven panels were completed. Almost every country is represented. In the center of one panel is a blue triangular Cape of Good Hope, and on another a white Royal Mint, London.

After Miss Disston found that there would not be any difficulty in getting the required number of stamps, having one week received through the mail 14,000, little care was taken in the number stuck on each panel, until the total reached 99,998.—Philadelphia Record.

Noted Piece of Wood Carving.

The elaborate piece of work here shown was carved from a solid piece of boxwood with the aid of an ordinary pen knife and is valued at $10,000. It is said to have been the cause of a wager in London as to whether it was one piece of wood or no. To prove that it was solid it was placed in a



caldron of boiling oil and allowed to remain there for several hours, when it was withdrawn still complete.

Wedding Gifts From Pet Animals.

Several of the spring brides have received very handsome presents from the pet dogs and cats and other animals in the households of friends. Two pet dogs recently sent a bride asparagus tongs, the cats selected a cake basket of antique pattern and the canary bird made a happy choice of after-dinner coffee cups. So that when a whole battalion of animals are attached to a fashionable home, and something may be expected from each, it is really a matter of serious consideration.—Town and Country.

Enjoys "Simple Life."

A Bowdoin college student took a notion the other day that he would practice the simple life for a change. He sold all his fine furniture, removed his pictures and photographs from the wall, carpets from the floor and draperies from the windows. Even the electric light fixtures went down in the crusade against luxury. He now sits in a straight-back chair in a room lighted at night by candles and retires early. He says that he never fully enjoyed life before.

81, Has Coat He Wore at 4.

Calvin Wells of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 81 years old, is still vigorous for his age. He has a coat which he wore when he was four years old, and which is in perfect condition.

It was made by a tailor in Northampton, and was of most correct mode for those days, being double-breasted and swallow-tailed. The dimensions are: Waist, 16 inches; length of front, 6 inches; back, 7 inches; sleeve, 8 inches.

Lamp From Gezer.

Gezer was existing when Joshua led Israel over Jordan. One of the Pharaohs took it and gave it to his daughter when she married Solomon. Solomon strengthened it as a frontier fortress.

THE UNION

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Wallace C. Elder, Ed. and Pub.

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For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
THE UNION And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
THE UNION And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.80
THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe Democrat	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

THE NEW COMPANY.

Saturday, the 22d, a new corporation called the Farmers' Warehouse and Fertilizer Company was formed with headquarters at Thorsby. The capital stock is $10,000, divided in 400 shares at $25 each, non-assessable. It is authorized to build and operate Fertilizer factories, warehouses, cotton gins, oil mills, etc. There are 38 names as incorporators, the great majority being farmers. The Board of Directors consists of J. F. Peterson, B. N. Martin, G. W. Phalin, T. M. Driver, J. H. Parnell, Sam W. Collins and J. W. Hayes. J. Bice, President; I. S. Gerald, Treasurer; J. D. Collins, Secretary. The meeting left the selection of a General Manager to the Directors. The people of Thorsby and tributary communities are very enthusiastic over the new enterprise, and on Saturday after the incorporation papers were made out persons were putting down their names for stock and depositing 20 per cent to bind their offers. Thorsby is an ideal place for a COTTON MILL for many reasons, but the chief one, and a reason which will appeal to all mill operators is the "help;" the city of Thorsby has a large Scandinavian population, and like President Roosevelt they don't believe in "race suicide," and in case of the location of a cotton mill at Thorsby these people could increase almost any number of their kindred that are now living in the bleak northwest to come to the "sunny south" by assuring them of steady employment. These people, taken as a whole, don't look for a place where they can live without work, but expect to work for what they get, and are noted for their steadiness as employes. Now, push for a cotton mill. We'll not only raise cotton in Chilton county, but we'll spin it also, and get that profit, and have a home market for the products of the orchards and truck gardens.

THE CHILTON COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The ninth annual convention of the Chilton County Sunday School Association held at Maplesville July 22 and 23 was by far the most successful in the history of the organization.

Fifty delegates represented the following twenty schools: Pleasant Grove, Shiloh, Sardis, Valley Creek, Mulberry, Macedonia, Cox's Chapel, Riderville, Maplesville, Pilgrim's Rest, Clanton Baptist, Verbena Baptist and Methodist, Salem, Mt. Carmel, Ebenezer, Alpine, Thorsby and Fairview.

Many visitors from adjoining villages and communities evinced unusual interest in the convention and gave the speakers the inspiration of a crowded house at each session.

Judge Deason's absence, on account of illness, was regretted, but the reins of government were placed in the very capable hands of Mr. F. M. Stillwell of Selma, a prominent worker in the Dallas County Association, and Chilton is sincerely grateful to Dallas for lending her this able presiding officer, whose genial manner and thorough understanding of what was needed gave the proceedings the ease and smoothness of well ordered machinery.

Judge Joseph Carthel, the State Secretary, whose successful work has resulted in Alabama being the best organized state in the South, was present and gave the convention the strength and interest of his wide knowledge of this modern Sunday school movement. His earnestness and force, his clear demonstration of practical plans and methods make his work valuable and helpful.

Mr. W. E. Holloway, of Montgomery, who was instrumental in organizing the association ten years ago, was present on Sunday, giving an interesting description of his class of one hundred members in the Court Street Sunday school.

The reports of the District Presidents showed that some progress has been made toward the goal of our ambition to make Chilton county a banner county.

All of the districts except Clanton beats 4 and 11, have been organized and nearly all the schools in these districts are ever green. It is earnestly hoped that before the state convention meets in April, 1906, that all the districts will be organized and a convention held in every one.

A very interesting part of the program was an "experience meeting," so to speak, when the superintendents talked to us about their schools, told us some of the difficulties they encountered, of many things that encouraged them and of the good resultant in their communities from the influence of the Sunday schools. Among those responding to this were Messrs. Groom, Fox, Collier, Strock, Milling, Adams, Broadhead, Wilkins, Miller and Glass.

Rev. Davis, the minister of the church wherein the sessions were held, made an instructive and entertaining talk Sunday afternoon, kindly supplying the place of an absent speaker.

Financially the association is prospering. The sum of fifty dollars was pledged for state and county work, thirty being paid the treasurer before adjournment.

The officers elected for the coming year are:

President—T. U. Crumpton, Maplesville.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mary C. Gibson, Verbena.

Executive Committee — Chairman Dr. A. Horn, Thorsby; Tipton Mullins, Clanton; Dr. H. W. Caffey, Verbena; Judge L. H. Reynolds, Clanton; Judson Strock, Clanton.

Vice presidents, who are also presidents of the districts: No. 1, W. H. Shaw, Jemison; No. 2, G. L. Speer, Maplesville; No. 3, J. Bice, Thorsby; No. 4, E. B. Deason; No. 5, Dr. H. W. Caffey, Verbena; No. 6, H. J. Groom, Maplesville.

The citizens of Maplesville opened their homes to the delegates and visitors with cordial welcome and gracious hospitality, making each one seem an honored guest. Dinner was served each day at the church and the abundance of good things provided was further evidence of the hospitable intent of those good people. Most heartily do we thank them for their very great kindness to the strangers within their gates.

Especially do we wish to assure Mr. J. W. Mitchel, Mr. T. U. Crumpton and Mr. George W. Fox, of our sincere appreciation of their untiring efforts to add to the welfare and comfort of the guests and to promote the success of the convention.

SECRETARY.

RANDOLPH.

We are pleased to meet the dear readers of THE UNION again. The long-distance telephone from Selma to Birmingham is here now, and it makes Randolph seem more important. Luther Palmer has greatly added to the appearance of his residence and the postoffice building by having them nicely painted. The Southern Railway has built a nice section house between the depot and Howison's. R. M. Hubbard and Frazier Fitts were in town Monday. The Baptists held a successful meeting at Shady Grove (Rev. J. E. Champion, pastor) last week and several were baptized. Mesdames S. M. Adams and S. J. Heath made a short visit here Sunday. This is one of Mrs. Adams' former homes, and of course it was a pleasure to meet her again. A very successful meeting was recently held a few miles north of town in a grove. The leading ministers were Revs. Sterkey and Lumpkin. B. F. Rasberry, of Hubbard, was a pleasant caller Monday. Lewis Meroney came up from Selma Friday on a visit to his mother. Mrs. J. P. Barrett, of Thorsby, accompanied by her son (Charles) and daughter (Miss Maude) visited friends here last week. Miss Pearl Mason is visiting the family of C. W. Brand. Isaac Waldrup and daughters visited relatives here last week. With best wishes to THE UNION.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

ALL-DAY SINGING.

An all-day singing will be held at Liberty church on the 1st Sunday in August. Everybody invited, and bring your books and baskets. Don't forget.

tf ELBERT LITTLEJOHN.

Thorsby, Ala., July 24, 1905.

Editor Union:

Please give me a few lines in your paper. The alliance met at Rocky Mount church on July 19-20, and had a grand time, a good attendance and everything points to an upbuilding of the Alliance in this county. The new officers are: Moses Robinson, President; J. Bice, Vice Pres.; J. W. Sorrells, Secretary-Treasurer and Business Manager; G. W. Thomas, Chaplain; J. H. Thomas, Lecturer and Organizer; W. H. Conway, Assist Lec. and Org.; W. H. Bean, Doorkeeper; W. L. Honeycutt, Asst. D. K.; G. W. Campbell, Sergeant at Arms; J. A. Rodgers, J. E. Robinson and J. N. Scott, Executive Committee. The Alliance voted to send Bro. J. H. Thomas to Auburn for the ten days' farmers' school which opens there July 25, and on his return will visit every community in the county in the interest of the Alliance; I hope every person who now, or ever did, believe in the principles of the Alliance will go out and hear him, it will sure do you good. Bro. Armstrong will be at Collins Chapel on the Friday before the 1st Sunday in August (4th) and will make two addresses, one on the alliance, and one on agriculture. So all come and hear him. You will not be disappointed, for he will tell you something good.

Yours truly,

J. D. COLLINS.

COOPERS.

Editor Union:

Our farmers are about through work. Watermelons are ripe and we're having a good time with crops good, though needing rain. The Revs. Hudson Hughes and T. J Deason have just closed the series of meetings they've been holding here, and seem to have accomplished much good. There were five accessions to the church. Cooper and Providence clubs played ball here last Saturday. It was a hot game, the score being 10 to 7 in favor of Providence.

PLAYER.

JEMISON.

Editor Union:

We've been dry, but had a fine rain and am now all right. Well, brother farmers, we won a big thing by holding our cotton this year, but we must not quit our organization now, but keep it up and stick to it. We can control if we only stick together. We don't want too much for our crops, but we do want the full value. We should be content with 10 cents for our last year's crop. Now, let's fix so that we can govern the price on what we pick this year. It will sure make a big difference. Just think how many thousand dollars has been made in Chilton county alone by not selling at 7 cents or less. Hurrah for old Chilton, 2 warehouses and fertilizer plants. Now, brother farmers, come and take stock in your own warehouse at Thorsby. It is a grand enterprise, and we can make of it what we will. We have paid enough profit in the past to build a good many factories. We Thorsby folks are not against any other business, but we intend to work for our own business, and our business will go when we say "go." Things ain't like they were 15 years ago. Then we had the money class against us, but now they see their mistake and don't fight us. "United we stand, divided we fall." Let's do our duty to ourselves and our county and take stock either in our own enterprise or the other, but anyway get in line with one of them. Respectfully,

T. M. DRIVER.

Gate City, Ala., July 21, 1905.

Editor Union:

Herewith please find $1.00, for which send me THE UNION and Yellow Jacket one year. The two make a splendid combination. "The Union" supplies the sauce and the Yellow Jacket the "ginger," which keeps the opposition pretty well warmed up all the time. By the way, I meet up with my old acquaintances from Chilton occasionally about Birmingham which refreshes my recollections of by gone days. I met my old friend and schoolmate, John Gullahorn, Jr., a few days ago here in Gate City, whom I'd not seen in 24 years. When we attended school at Clanton under the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, and then John was but a small boy, but we had not forgotten each other's faces. We talked of the people of those days and the many changes which time has brought about in Chilton county. He told me that Clanton had two banks and a number of substantial brick business houses all built in the past few years, and that general improvement has been made on the farms throughout the whole county. I am so deeply impressed with the marvelous outcome of Clanton, Thorsby and surrounding country that it has created within me a desire to visit old Chilton some time during the coming fall, and renew my acquaintance with as many of my old friends and relatives as I can possibly meet. I've been reading in your paper of many all-day singings in different portions of the county, and I've been very much impressed with the idea of asking the singing people through your paper, to appoint a time and place, say some time in October, for an all-day singing, believing that this would be the most effectual means by which I could be able to meet with the greatest number of my friends and relatives. I hope to soon get a response from some of the singers along this line, for there is nothing I enjoy more than to mingle with the people in an all-day song service. Well do I remember the first singing class I ever taught. It was near Thorsby about 25 years ago, yet there are many of those still living in that same community who attended my school and whose memory I fondly cherish, and there are many others who have crossed over into the "Great Beyond." With best wishes to THE UNION and its many readers I am very respectfully,

BLANTON RIGGINS.

RUNAWAY MINOR.

All persons are hereby for bidden to harbor, employ or in any wise give aid or assistance to John Jackson, a minor son of the undersigned under penalty of the law.

E. F. JACKSON,

7 3 05 tf Clanton, Ala.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A British Board of Trade return shows that during 1904 453,877 emigrants left the United Kingdom, nearly half of whom went to the British colonies. Twenty-six per cent of the number went to Canada.

Woman has at last become alarmed at her own ascendency; she sees herself becoming "a power," with man meekly useless at her feet, and now she desires to reclaim her femininity before it is lost, observes the London Lady's Pictorial.

It is estimated that the Indian army, as reorganized by General Lord Kitchener, will require an increase of $10,000,000 for maintenance, states the Indianapolis News. The expenses of the establishment last year were $1,000,000 more than for any former year.

That America is not only the land of liberty, but of health, the survival of so many thousands of Confederates forty years after the closing of the war emphatically tests, concludes the Louisville Courier.

Women teachers of the United States are not paid as much as street cleaners. This in one sentence condenses the information in the huge report of the committee on salaries, tenure and pensions appointed by the National Educational Association at its Boston meeting two years ago.

A Kansas City judge has decided that "there are no loans in courtship and that anything which is given cannot be recovered." The girl who is asked in court to return courtship gifts should not only get the costs on the plaintiff, but she should recover cash damages for the humiliating publicity, adds the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Truly these are sad days for royalties, thinks the Boston Transcript. Behold the shah of Persia in all the glory of forty-six large and thirty-two small rooms in a Vienna hostelry, unable to persuade the landlord to take his personal jewels as security for a day's board and lodging; and finally rescued from his embarrassment by the kindly offices of a plain, ordinary banker.

According to the New York Sun many immigrants change their names on arriving in this country because of the difficulty they find in getting them properly spelled. A good many residents of the East Side (New York City) have adopted as their surnames the names of streets. In Rivington street there is a tailor, Isaac Delancey; in West Broadway, a cap manufacturer, Solomon Ludlow; a tobacconist not far away sports the name of Abraham Clinton, and there is an an Israel Christie in Orchard street.

Kansas, which revolted against the octopus of oil, has revolted against the octopus of convention, declares the New York American. A Topeka minister invites men to attend his church in their shirt sleeves. Religion and discomfort are being gradually parted.

The fine points drawn by some of the Cuban judges are so fine you cannot see them with a magnifying glass, says the Havana Post. For instance, the Guanabacoa crime, where the fact was shown that the murderer had his knife sharpened just before killing his man, and the judges held that this act was not premeditation, but simply preparation.

The food on which the French Revolution fed fat was lack of food. With all the resources of the country drained to support a ruinous war and fill the pockets of Grand Ducal and other official grafters, industrial Russia is prostrate. Starvation faces multitudes, and with that spectre hovering over so many millions of Russians a strike quickly becomes part of the general protest against the hideous injustice of the system on which the tottering aristocracy rests, reflects the New York Press.

The Rev. G. L. Merrill, of St. Paul, Minn., sees in automobiles the fulfilment of the prophecy of Nahum, ii, 4: "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings." A reference to the chapter further discloses that in verse eight there is also a seeming allusion to these same chariots in the sentence: "Stand, stand, shall they cry; but none shall look back." No better description could be given of the conduct of the average chauffeur and his companions.

In spite of the fact that the utilization of water power for the creation of electric energy has increased to an extraordinary degree in recent years, it is to be noted that the power so far used is only an infinitesimal fraction of the aggregate water power of the world, says the Daily True American, of Trenton, N. J. There has been a remarkable development in scientific research and of the commercial application of principles well understood by electrical engineers, yet the aggregate water power utilized for electric energy in the world is probably 2,000,000 horsepower, which is about twice the steam power used in England and Ireland combined.

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Industrial
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Musical
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REV. FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., President

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The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly**, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

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Eyes Correctly Fitted

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General Merchandise and Cotton Buyers

CLANTON, - - - - - - ALABAMA

Why John D. Rockefeller is Not a Successful Man

By the Editor of Life.

THE Congregational ministers who petitioned the American board of commissioners for foreign missions not to accept from Uncle John D. Rockefeller a gift of one hundred thousand dollars to promote the dissemination of the gospel in foreign parts, raised an interesting issue. Their petition recited that Uncle John "stands before the public under repeated and recent formidable indictments in specific terms for methods which are morally iniquitous and socially destructive," and that "the acceptance of such a gift involves the constituents of the board in a relation implying honor toward the donor, and subjects the board to the charge of ignoring the moral issues involved."

There is no question about the wide prevalence of a conviction that there is something vitally wrong about Uncle John and his pile. His methods are believed to have been culpable. We presume they were. But it is the formidable, the awful, effectiveness of them that has made most of the trouble. Worse men than he have made much money by worse means, and we haven't bothered, but his methods have been applied with such consummate shrewdness and ability as to make him stand out as the arch-type of effectual avarice. Nobody, except his business rivals, is afraid of Uncle John, but people generally are very much afraid of what he stands for. They think his example has been extremely pernicious, and though some of them realize that the rapid development of a rich country and its amazing opportunities are what have made possible the phenomena he illustrates, they don't want him to be held up a model to pattern after.

The accumulation of such enormous fortunes as we have today, by such means as have been used to gather some of them, is not popular. It is unpopular because it fosters a ridiculously inequitable distribution of the country's available wealth, and because it imperils the stability of democratic government. To play the game well is commendable. To stack the cards isn't. Mr. Rockefeller has played the commercial game to admiration. We respect his skill. But we all suspect, that, not content with being surpassingly skilful, he has stacked the cards at times when it seemed expedient, and he thought it could be done with impunity. Thinking thus about him we cannot consider him, because he has done more than any other American to make Socialism, a lump of money that he has no real use for, at a cost to reputation which he could not afford. He is not beloved, not respected, not even hated, but is regarded by most of the community with half-humorous derision. For an able man to come in his old age to that, is pretty tragic. The Socialists rejoice in him, because he has done more than any other American to make Socialistic doctrines seem reasonable. For the same reason he greatly bothers conservative politicians and voters of all parties, who feel the need of providing against the multiplication of such phenomena as he, and are much perplexed to do it without restricting personal initiative too much. Altogether, we are sorry for Uncle John and would help him if we could.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

...g Term—Third Monday in May.
...Term—Fourth Monday in No...
...—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...ector—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
...k—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

...ing Term—Second Monday in ...
...l Term—Second Monday in Sep...
...cellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
...ister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.

...Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

...ond Monday February, first Mon... April, first Monday June, second ...day July, second Monday August, ... Monday November.

County Officers.

...ge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
...easurer—W. T. Callen.
...eriff—J. M. Morgan.
...Editor—J. O. Middleton.
...x Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...x Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

...st District—W. H. Conway.
...cond District—Alex Glasscock.
...ird District—R. P. Kendrick.
...urth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

...of. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

...P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

...n. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

...stors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any changes in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

...th-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley, R. F. D. No. 1.

...anton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

...Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

...Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 1st Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

...Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 1st Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

...New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 1st Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

...Pleasant Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

...Shoal Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

...Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 1st Sunday. J. W. Littlejohn, clerk.

...Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 1st Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

...Verbena Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

...Walnut Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

...Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; ...Saturday before the second Sunday; J. ...Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

...Liberty Mount M. E. Church—Rev. ...Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song ...service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

...Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—1st Saturday, Clanton.

...Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

...Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—First Saturday, Clanton.

...Maplesville Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—First Saturday, Billingsley.

...Verbena Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Saturday on or before full ...Marbury.

...Thorsby Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Saturday on or before full moon, ...

...Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Tuesday on or before full moon, ...

I. O. O. F.

...Clanton Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

...Jemison Lodge, No. 304—Second and ...Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

...Big Jack Camp, No. 190—First and ...Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

...Thermo Tribe, No. 90—First and ...Thursdays sleep. Visiting chiefs ...cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. ...A. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

...Clanton Lodge, of Thorsby—Second ...Fourth Saturdays.

ama Girl's Industrial School.

MONTEVALLO, ALA.

ANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., President

sion Begins, Thursday, Sept. 14th.

on free; living expenses $92.00 sion. For information address it

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Democrat is issued Semi-Week- very Tuesday and Friday. It is nd has no equal or rival as a

ern Newspaper.

of the World's Fair, all the news nd all the news of all the earth, emocrat during the coming year.

THE TIME.

d get your best home paper and f the World's Fair City, both

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cobs & Bros. and Rugs.

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stic Book Cases and Cabinets.

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Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

KARD & CO.

se and Cotton Buyers

ALABAMA.

Why Rockefeller is Successful Man

itor of Life.

...ers who petitioned the American ...s for foreign missions not to accept ...Rockefeller a gift of one hundred thou... ...the dissemination of the gospel in ...g interesting issue. Their petition re... ...stands before the public under re... ...indictments in specific terms ...morally iniquitous and socially de... ...The acceptance of such a gift involves ...the board in a relation implying honor ...to the charge of ignoring the moral ...

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...ty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman ...day. W. M. Wood, clerk.

...donia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, ...day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

...Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...day. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

...ar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ...day. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

...n Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

...'s Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas ...day. W. W. Littleton, clerk.

...t Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas. ...day. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

...ant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...day. T. J. Headley, clerk.

...Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st ...G. W. Gothard, clerk.

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I. O. O. F.

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...Lodge, No. 304—Second and ...Saturdays.

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...ick Camp, No. 190—First and ...days

I. O. R. M.

...Tribe, No. 90—First and ...days sleep. Visiting chiefs ...invited. E. B. Langston, C. ...R. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

...Lodge, of Thorsby—Second ...Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to July 26, '05, 8,017.
Price same date, 10 1-4c.
Total receipts last season, 6,648.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

Mrs. Townsend brought her little daughter, Luella, to town Thursday and Dr. J. P. Hayes extracted a snag nearly 2 inches long from the child's foot. A very painful wound, but she is doing well.

Squire I. O. Rutherford was a visitor Thursday.

W. D. Dunlap was a welcome caller Thursday.

G. W. Edwards was in Clanton on Thursday.

Squire J. N. Dennis left here Tuesday for Auburn, where he will take the 10-day farming course at the experiment station. Bro. Dennis is an apt student and will carry away with him every bit of useful information that the professors give out, and apply it practically on his farm. He raises things on his farm. Last week he brought THE UNION the finest flavored watermelon we've tasted in a long while, and last February he took a scant two acres of land, broadcasted 700 pounds of home-mixed guano, sowed it in oats and cut 68 dozen bundles from the patch. How is that?

J. D. Wyatt was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Sam W. Collins spent Saturday at Thorsby.

B. J. Honeycutt visited his father's place Friday.

Bush Baker and family were in town Monday. Mr. Baker paid a visit to Marble Valley in Coosa county a short time back and reports a good time.

W. Z. Childress and S. H. Riggins were in Clanton Monday.

R. C. Riggins was in town Monday.

W. J. and A. T. Headley were welcome callers Monday.

Wm. Moore, of Coopers, was a pleasant visitor Monday. He has been a little under the weather lately.

L. C. Cleckler, J. M. Burnett and Dalton Giles were in Clanton Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wilson's infant died last Wednesday and was buried in New Salem cemetery Thursday evening.

Jim Caton and wife lost their daughter Mary, 4 years old, by death Wednesday, and buried her at New Salem cemetery Thursday afternoon.

Lee Hayes was in Clanton Monday.

J. W. Sorrells, the new business manager of the county alliance was in town Monday. He says the order is booming, and they had a big meeting last week.

W. N. Childress was a pleasant visitor Monday.

How does it feel to be held up in your own melon patch?

Squire J. J. McDowell was in Clanton Tuesday.

N. G. Ward and son, Walter, have gone to Blount county to spend a few days.

J. B. Gray has been appointed postmaster at Mountain Creek, in the place of T. J. Henderson.

R. J. Williams was in town Tuesday.

Jesse and Monroe Hayes were in Clanton Tuesday. They are the carrier and substitute for the new R. F. D. route that starts from Maplesville Aug. 15.

G. T. Elderry, general manager of the Chilton Warehouse and Fertilizer Co., is in Clanton, and is hustling the building arrangements. The L. and N. are putting in the side track for the plant.

One of Robert Popwell's living horses ran into a box car at the R. R. crossing on Main street and broke his back. The occupants of the buggy were Douglas Harper and a traveling salesman. Douglas was bruised a little and the other had his collar bone broken. Popwell has had some hard luck lately with his animals; had one driven to death a few weeks since, and now this accident.

Miss Nell Mullins is very ill with typhoid fever, and her condition causes her family and numerous friends much anxiety.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Pinckard have been at Tuskegee all this week, where they went to attend the funeral of Mrs. Pinckard's sister, Miss Debardeleben, who died very suddenly last Saturday.

Judge Reynolds is on the "Re-union" lately. Saturday he was at the Soldiers' Home at Mountain Creek, and the forepart of this week he spent at the Tuskegee gathering. Our judge is very popular in the state.

Mrs. John Garner returned Tuesday from a visit to Montgomery.

Elbert Littlejohn was in Clanton Wednesday.

W. R. Jackson, of Jemison, spent Wednesday in Birmingham.

There was a fight in Clanton Wednesday morning between B. C. Crawford and G. O. Glover. It seems that while Mr. Crawford is postmaster at Maplesville Mr. Glover is anxious to supplant him, and there you are.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

G. W. Reedy and Miss Sallie Lassiter.

COLORED.

Joe Hill and Florence Foshee. E. L. Williams and Wilder Dupree.

CHILDRESS CEMETERY.

All interested in the old Childress grave yard are asked to meet there the Wednesday after the second Sunday in August (16th) and help clean up and repair the lots.

tf

A NICE ESCALLOP.

Mix together two and one-half cups each of finely minced ham and bread crumbs; pack in deep patty pan tins; pour in a little milk; break an egg over each and bake in a moderate oven.

CHINESE CUSTARD.

Wash very thoroughly in boiling water a cupful of rice, then allow it to stand in cold water for a few minutes; stir in a quarter of a cupful of sugar and two quarts of milk. Pour the mixture into a deep baking dish, and bake for an hour in a moderate oven. When done, spread butter over the top. Any desired flavor may be used.

PINEAPPLE PIE.

For this delicious dessert merely lay slices of the pineapple, which has been carefully cored and pared, around in a rich piecrust. Sprinkle thickly with sugar and bake. Whipped cream sweetened and flavored may be heaped over the outer crust just before the pie is served.

ADIRONDACK SHORTCAKE.

This is an old form of shortcake, but a most appetizing one if well made. Large, plain, very thin wheat pancakes, delicately fried, are covered with a layer of crushed and sweetened strawberries. One pancake is placed upon another and the whole sprinkled with powdered sugar. They are suitable for luncheon or supper.

SWEETBREADS WITH CREAM SAUCE.

Before preparing sweetbreads for the table they should always be blanched. Put them in boiling water and cook slowly for fifteen minutes. Then throw them into cold water and remove all the pipe sand fleshy fibre. When this is done the sweetbreads can be cooked in any way preferred. For frying, sprinkle them lightly with salt and pepper, roll them in the beaten yolk of an egg and then in fine breadcrumbs and fry in deep fat. When they are a light brown place them in coarse brown paper that will absorb the grease for a moment or two, and then serve them on a platter after pouring some well made cream sauce over them.

A SIMPLIFIED MAYONNAISE.

The old, laborious drop-by-drop process of making mayonnaise dressing has been superseded, says the Woman's Home Journal, by the method described below. It will be a boon to lovers of salad. In a bowl mix one-half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of paprika and the raw yolk of two fresh eggs; then beat in two tablespoonfuls each of vinegar and lemon juice; add about one and one-half cupfuls of olive oil, one teaspoonful or more at a time, beating it in with an egg-beater. By adding all the acid before the oil, and using a good egg-beater, the danger of curdling is eliminated, and the oil can be added in generous quantities from the start.

USEFUL HINTS.

For cleaning out the corners in furniture and window sashes use hardwood pointed skewers, such as butchers use.

Rub white spots on furniture with essence of peppermint or spirits of camphor, or hold a hot plate from the stove over them.

Sweeping with the carpet sweeper will be more effectual if the sweeper is pushed in the same direction as the warp of a rug—not against it.

A sponge or face flannel which has become slimy through constant use of soap should be well rubbed with salt and then rinsed in cold water. By this process it becomes practically new.

Soapbark jelly is the best all-round cleansing agent that a woman can keep on hand. It may be prepared by putting a handful of soap-bark in a quart of boiling water and letting it cool.

Cover the top of the ice-chest or refrigerator with white oilcloth, tacking it on with brass headed tacks.

A deep jardiniere is suggested as a pleasing substitute for the waste paper basket, and has the additional commendation of being washable.

After being thoroughly cleaned, rugs should be put away in bags made of new, unwashed, unbleached cotton cloth.

Kerosene will cut the grease in the drain-pipe of a sink, and should be used at least once a month.

When Turkish towels grow thin from long usage, they may be made to serve better by dipping in thin starch and using unironed.

The ability to decide at once which of several duties is most important and most worth while is a talent to be assiduously cultivated by every woman.

If by mistake you get a soup too salt add a few slices of raw potato and cook a few minutes longer. The potatoes will take up the surplus salt.

Sweetened melted butter is made precisely after the same method as melted butter for savory sauces, the only difference being that castor sugar and flavoring essences are used instead of salt, etc.

Americans and American capital are going into Ceylon to assist in the development of the tea growing industry this year as never before.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

J. M. Barrie is extremely fond of his native Forfarshire.

The King of Belgium is developing a mania for building.

President Loubet has finished his sixth year in the French Presidency.

King Edward receives daily no fewer than 3000 newspapers and 1000 letters.

Edward Everett Hale thinks that everybody should sleep ten hours a day.

John Alexander Dowie has secured options on $500,000 worth of land in Mexico.

The Pope has consented to sit to M. Carolus Duran, the French artist, for his portrait.

The Emperor of Abyssinia has decorated the German Emperor with the Star of Ethiopa.

Chauncey M. Depew still holds more directorates than any other man in the United States.

The King of Belgium is developing a mania for building that recalls King Ludwig II. of Bavaria.

Theodore Roosevelt has been made an honorary member of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

M. Combes, recently Premier of France, has returned to the practice of medicine in his native village.

Lord Kitchener is making an annual custom of a "Peace day dinner," to celebrate the conclusion of the South African War.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid has given $500 for the endowment of a bed for American sailors in the Union Jack Club, London.

The King of Spain has inherited his father's remarkably sure eye and steady hand, and he is already one of the best shots in his kingdom.

The Czar of Russia, it is said, holds some $6,000,000 worth of stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New Jersey Central, the New York Central and the Northern Pacific.

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala, Route 3. tf.

ANGELICA WINE!

Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address A. P. R. DAHL, tf. Calera, Ala

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., July 12, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz.: Isaac B. Martin, Homestead Entry No. 32916, for the S. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4 of Section 2, Tp. 23 N. of R. 13 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Zack S. Avery, Clayton Glasscock, Hubbard Glasscock, Norman Bradford, all of Jemison, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER, Register.

7-13-05-6t

Notice No. 26043.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz: Dalee Millar, Homestead Entry No. 35550, for the W. 1-2 of N. E. 1-4, E. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, Section 10, Tp. 23 N. of R. 15 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Rebecca J. Arledge, of Jemison, Ala.; C. Buck Arledge, of Jemison, Ala.; James Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala., Thomas Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER, Register.

7-13-05-6t

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. THE BIG STORE, Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.

County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

of Alabama.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch

Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.

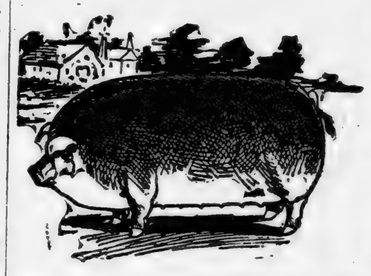
Full particulars furnished upon application to WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c, Packing for shipping 10c extra.



PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,

Maplesville, Alabama.

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

110 North 20th Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand

"Are the Best on Earth."

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

L. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Increasing Among Women, But Sufferers Need Not Despair

THE BEST ADVICE IS FREE

Of all the diseases known, with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal, and statistics show that this disease is on the increase among women.

Mrs. Emma Sawyer

Unless early and correct treatment is applied the patient seldom survives when once the disease is fastened upon her. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most efficient treatment for kidney troubles of women, and is the only medicine especially prepared for this purpose.

When a woman is troubled with pain or weight in loins, backache, frequent, painful or scalding urination, swelling of limbs or feet, swelling under the eyes, an uneasy, tired feeling in the region of the kidneys or notices a brick-dust sediment in the urine, she should lose no time in commencing treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it may be the means of saving her life.

For proof, read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Sawyer.

"I cannot express the terrible suffering I had to endure. A derangement of the female organs developed nervous prostration and a serious kidney trouble. The doctor attended me for a year, but I kept getting worse, until I was unable to do anything, and I made up my mind I could not live. I finally decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a last resort, and I am to-day a well woman. I cannot praise it too highly, and I tell every suffering woman about my case." Mrs. Emma Sawyer, Conyers, Ga.

Mrs. Pinkham gives free advice to women; address in confidence, Lynn, Mass.

Nine-tenths per cent. of the British nobility are childless.

Cures Eczema, Itching Humors.

Especially for old, chronic cases take Botanic Blood Balm. It gives a healthy blood supply to the affected parts, heals all the sores, eruption scabs, scales; stops the awful itching and burning of eczema, swellings, suppurating, watery sores, etc. Druggists $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5.00, express prepaid. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

Coal has been discovered near Adrianovkva in the Transbaikal territory.

FOR THE LIVER AND BOWELS
NOTHING CAN EQUAL
MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR
IT PROMPTLY CURES CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

PIMPLES
BLACKHEADS

Cuticura SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. No other Skin Soap so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. Two Soaps in one at one price—namely, a Medicinal and Toilet Soap for 25c. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Mailed Free, "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify."

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES, Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

If afflicted with weak eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

AIDS NATURE'S WORK

EFFECT OF ACETYLENE RAYS ON GROWTH OF PLANTS.

Grow to Twice Actual Weight of Those Exposed to Sunlight Only — Latest Victory For This New and Beautiful Illuminant.

The experiments recently made at Cornell University prove that the beautiful rays from the gas, acetylene, are as effective as sunlight on the growth of plants, and this may soon become a subject for serious consideration by all progressive cultivators of the soil.

The results of the experiments are astonishing, inasmuch as they show conclusively the great increase of growth attained by supplementing "The Light of Nature" with "The Light of Acetylene" during the hours in which the plants would otherwise be in darkness. For instance, a certain number of radish plants subjected to acetylene light during the night grew to twice the actual weight of the same number of radishes given daylight only, all other conditions being equal, and peas had blossomed and partially matured pods with the help of acetylene light, while without the added light not even buds were apparent.

Acetylene is already taking its place as an illuminant for towns from a central plant, for lighting houses, churches, schools and isolated buildings of all kinds, and it is being used successfully for many other purposes.

A striking and important feature of acetylene is the ease and small expense with which it can be made available compared with the great advantages derived from its use. The machine in which the gas is generated is easily installed.

A Steamer Among the Andes.

The steamer Inca, built at Hull, England, for service on Lake Titicaca, the largest lake in South America and the loftiest body of water on the American continent. This lake lies between two cordilleras of the Andes, at an altitude of 12,900 feet above the sea. The boat was sent under its own steam to Mollendo, a seaport town of Peru, where it was taken to pieces and carried on lama back up the mountains. It made 3,000 separate packages and was conveyed 150 miles. A railroad has been built from the seacoast to the lake, and the boat is part of the system. Lake Titicaca is seventy miles in length and has several good sized villages on its shores.

A Young Michigan Giant.

Louis Mollenen, the tall Michigander, is only nineteen years of age and is still growing quite rapidly. He is now seven feet eight inches in height and weighs 370 pounds. As may be seen, he is well proportioned, and he is reputed to be as strong as an ox. He has worked underground as a miner ever since he was a small boy, and that rather unfavorable mode of living has not stunted him. His parents are undersized, his mother weighing less than a hundred pounds.

Odd Government Account.

Among the receipts in the French colonial budget there figures a sum of four lacs of sicca rupees, equavalent at the present time to about $133,135, paid by the British Indian government. This money is paid annually in virtue of a treaty made in 1815, by which France conceded to England the exclusive right to buy the salt manufactured in what remained of the French possessions in India.

One room at Tsarskoe, the Czar's palace near St. Petersburg, has walls of lapis lazuli and a floor of ebony inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Another has walls of carved amber, and the walls of a third are laid thick with beaten gold.

CHANGED HUSBAND.

Wife Made Wise Change in Food.

Change of diet is the only way to really cure stomach and bowel trouble.

A woman says:

"My husband had dyspepsia when we were married and had suffered from it for several years. It was almost impossible to find anything he could eat without bad results.

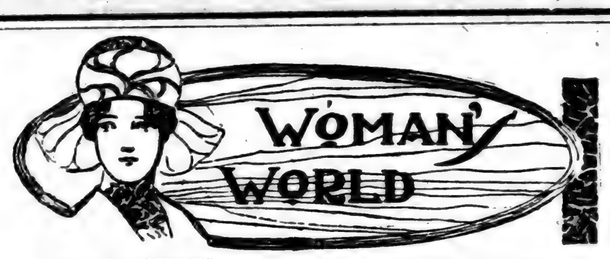
"I thought this was largely due to the use of coffee, and persuaded him to discontinue it. He did so, and began to drink Postum Food Coffee. The change did him good from the beginning, his digestion improved; he suffered much less from his nervousness, and when he added Grape-Nuts food to his diet he was soon entirely cured.

"My friend, Mrs. —— ——, of Vicksburg (my former home), had become a nervous wreck also from dyspepsia. Medicines had no effect, neither did travel help her. On my last visit home, some months ago, I persuaded her to use Grape-Nuts food. She was in despair, and consented. She stuck to it until it restored her health so completely that she is now the most enthusiastic friend of Grape-Nuts that I ever knew. She eats it with cream or dry, just as it comes from the package—keeps it in her room and eats it whenever she feels like it.

"I began eating Grape-Nuts food myself when my baby was two months old, and I don't know what I should have done without it. My appetite was gone, I was weak and nervous and afforded but very little nourishment for the child. The Grape-Nuts food, of which I soon grew very fond, speedily set all this right again, and the baby grew healthful, rosy and beautiful as a mother could wish. He is two years old now and eats Grape-Nuts food himself. I wish every tired young mother knew of the good that Grape-Nuts would do her."

Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.



TINSEL PICTURES.

Tinsel pictures are among the curious and interesting works of art now being unearthed by the thousands of searchers for antiques. The woman who is fortunate enough to have had some of the possessions of her ancestors handed down from the beginning of the last century will find these pictures, with others in which the figures are formed from hair framed in funny old moldings built from acorn or tiny opalescet shells.

The tinsel picture is really a quaint, colored or steel engraving, decorated with glittering spots of tinsel, while the garments of the personages figuring therein are treated to insertions of silk and satin, together with adornments of lace and metallic thread.

A clever young woman in England has recently revived this art, and her work is even finer than that seen in the very old pictures. She employs genuine old prints for her backgrounds while the gorgeous raiments of the figures are embroidered and inset with every conceivable form of silk, brocade, lace, net, velvet, cloth of metal, and even ivory and real jewels, the old-fashioned costumes allowing any amount of elaboration. Several of her pictures have been brought over by American tourists.

Copies of the old masters, such as Van Dyck and Holbein, and prints of famous early actresses, furnish many of her backgrounds, though curious fashion plates of the 1830 period present wonderful possibilities in this delicate but effective art work.

Among the oldest engravings is one dated 1540, which shows the mayoress of London in calling costume. The background is left undecorated save for a wash of water color on the stiff "Noah's Ark" trees. The mayoress, however, is arrayed in dead rose silk over green, her brown and gold bodice being practically concealed by a lace tippet and her head adorned by a silken hat.

An 1830 print shows Mrs. Andrew Jackson in hooped skirt and voluminous sleeves. The double-flounced skirt of pink silk has a front panel of satin brocaded in pink velvet roses, and each flounce is edged with gold thread in leaf design. Over these flounces, but not covering the panel, is an all-lace skirt of fine Brussells net finished with wide lace edging. This net also covers the pink silk sleeves and bodice, and forms a deep circular bertha edged with gold thread about the square low neck. The big picture bonnet is built of Brussels lace edging, trimmed with tiny green and pink flowers and wee satin bows tied under the chin with green satin streamers. Considering that these prints are usually not over 16 inches in length, their decoration is a work of infinite detail and marvellous delicacy.—Bridgeport Telegram.

DRESSING TABLE MOTTO.

"Fasten the ends" is the motto which the tidy girl hangs over her dressing table. She never suggests a frayed or mussy ribbon, not matter how exquisite its coloring. Even the men are quick to note trifling carelessness in grooming, while the untidy girl, is severely criticised by members of her own sex.

For this reason inventors and shopkeepers are constantly offering first aids to tidiness, and any little appliance and trimness of a woman's appearance commands a good sale, says the Philadelphia Press.

As the face naturally attracts the first glance, the arrangement of the hair and the adjustment of the hat and veil are points upon which the tidy girl expends infinite pains. Next to the importance of keeping the hair in good condition ranks that of dressing it neatly, and the present fashion of arranging the hair low requires an exceptional number of combs. The best arrangement calls for four combs of uniform size about two inches square. Two of these are used to keep rolls in place, and two in good order the many stray locks which persist in falling about the forehead and over the ears.

The comb of the hour among girls who prefer simplicity in dress, is of light amber, severely plain, but highly polished. To match these come very long hairpins with knob ends like balls. The fancy comb of celluloid and the cheap jeweled comb are not considered good form, and only for dressy occasions does the girl who possesses such an extravagance bring forth her comb of real tortoise shell or amber, studded with gems. Never would she wear such a comb with a severe tailored gown or shirtwaist suit.

WALKING SHOES.

Warm days make some think of low shoes, and this year they are lovelier than ever. The latest thing are walking pumps. These come in black patent leather, Russian calf, and white canvas or linen, and are a sort of compromise between a dainty slipper and a common sense low shoe. They have the Cuban heel and mediumweight sole, and are cut out like a slipper, leaving the instep exposed. A flat made ribbon bow of the same color as the pump is the only decoration, says the Boston Traveler.

The walking pump, it is seen, is of real use for semi-dress wear, but it should never be allowed to fill the place of the blucher. These alone are correct to be worn with simple everyday woolen walking skirts.

Of the two the blucher is undoubtedly the more popular, although it differs from the Oxford only in having an open vamp. The black and tan are favorites in this style in the heavyweight class, and come with two, three or four holes, laced up with wide silk strings or ribbons. In the lighter weight Oxfords and and kidbluchers there are patent leather and kid in black, white, dark brown, tan and champagne. In the evening slipper one finds dozens of colors besides the standard black and white, which, with the hosiery, must match my lady's gown.

None of the seasonable footwear, with the exception of the daintiest slippers, has the true French heel. The Cuban heel rules this season, and thankful indeed are the majority of women, for few of them can balance gracefully on the slender curved sticks which are supposed to make the foot look pretty and small.

Another aid to beauty, however, may be seen in the present style of footwear, and that is the narrowing of the toe. The bulldog toe, the shape which was affected to such an extent by nearly all women several years ago, has gone, never to return, says a shoe dealer, and in its place has come the daintier, more feminine, narrow toe.

LITTLE FOLKS DRESSES.

The princess petticoat is an important item, and is made in linen or white silk. The simplest princess petticoat is cut with gores all in one, from neck to hem. Another model has an added flounce, and a third way to make it is with a long, plain waist sewed to a skirt, gathered at the waist, the garment being sleeveless or otherwise.

Overalls in art linen, honeycombed or gauzed, with or without yokes of lace, and colored in cress green, turquoise blue, or raspberry pink, are useful.

One of the prettiest coats for a little girl below her teens is cut with a stole front into which is gathered the actual fronts and back of the coat, the stole being stitched at both edges and fastened with small buttons put in in gulmps of three. The sleeves are full and conclude in frills. With this is worn a little bonnet.

Never since embroidery was invented has it been more used for any purpose than for adorning the garments of the little ones. Borderie anglaise is proper for little girls, a collar being absent or present, according to preference, while the shape of the yoke is now round, now square, and the edge scalloped or plain.

Bishop sleeves and short puff sleeves are the two leading vogues in connection with frocks for little children. Nothing of its class has superseded in favoritism the long waisted French frock with a sash drawn down to the hips and tied into a big bow at the back or a knot at the left side. A simple dress of this sort of pale blue china silk has an insertion yoke of lace to match, the cuffs to the bishop sleeves being also of lace.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

WISDOM OF THE NURSERY.

Children are apt to become saucy and ill mannered when their elders do not set them a good example.

A child that learns verses and hymns as punishment is quite certain to take a lifelong dislike to such things thereon.

Avoid taking children into crowded shops when it is possible, as it not only tires the child but exposes it to impure air and infectious diseases.

Remember that medicine suitable for a grown person is too strong for a child, and never try to administer such a dose without the advice of a physician.

Have a secure guard round the nursery fire, if there is one, and a firmly latched gate at the head of the stairs when the baby begins to crawl about.

And when a child is "fidgety" do not take it with you when paying calls; it causes discomfort, both to the hostess and yourself.—Indianapolis News.

SUITS FOR MORNING WEAR.

The morning suit for street wear will be severely plain, especially so in the linen suits, which are finished with a deep hem and stitching. Russet shoes will be a feature of the street attire, but they differ from those of former years, not only in being of a much darked shade, but also in having the flat bow to the instep. With the tailor suit a soft leather belt is usually selected, which may be ornate or plan, according to the taste of the wearer.—Washington Times.

FASHION NOTES.

Apricot yellow is playing a prominent part in the costumes found in the fashionable trosseau.

The smart bridesmaids' gowns are of some soft, sheer stuff of some brilliant color; and often adorned with sashes.

Household Matters

Wooden Bedsteads.

It is a relief after the long regime of the iron and brass beds to see wooden beds offered for cottage furnishings. The new beds are very simple in design, and are as pretty as possible. Forest green, walnut stain and gray maple are favorite woods.

To Clean Mattresses.

Mattresses are difficult to clean, and even some work to brush properly, owing to the creases around the upholsterer's buttons. If they are not constantly and completely covered by protectors the dust will gradually enter every crease. One piece of unbleached cotton sheeting should be stretched over the entire mattress. The end of the sheeting should first be pinned to the top of the mattress, the rest drawn to the foot, under the mattress, and up again to the top, where the upper and under ends should be neatly basted together. After all wrinkles are smoothed out, the edges of the sheeting along the sides of the mattress are roughly basted together. There should be two protectors for every mattress, so that when one is in the wash the other can take its place.

Concerning Polished Floors.

Hard wood floors of either pine, maple, birch or oak should never be varnished. Therein lies the pitfall which the landlord, seeking for cheap and speedy results, prepares for our feet, since the black corners and white spots are sure to come in time even with the best of care. Waxing is the only proper method if we may start afresh, and with new floors the process is comparatively simple. We are advised by the best authorities to provide against future grease spots by applying first two coats of a mixture containing equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine, combined with a japan drier. The drier must not be omitted or the oil will combine with the wax, and the results will be anything but satisfactory. After allowing this mixture to dry over night all the pores of the wood may be filled with one of the prepared fillers. The polish is more even if this is done, but to avoid making the floors excessively slippery it is sometimes omitted. Some woods do not need it. When the floor is thoroughly dry it is ready for the paste of wax and turpentine, which may be applied with a cloth in an even coat, not too thick, and allowed to dry over night. Another coat is put on the next morning and allowed in turn to dry, when the whole is thoroughly polished with a weighted brush and woolen cloth, rubbing always with the grain. If this is thoroughly done it will not be necessary to repeat the process for a year, and then only partially if the floors have not been roughly treated.—Harper's Bazar.

Rag Carpet.

There are in almost every house old garments, sheets and pillowcases that might be utilized in making a rag carpet, and there is no floor covering which in point of mobility or economy can compare with it. When a garment that cannot be worn again comes from the wash, cut off the buttons and bands, and tear it in strips from one-half to three-fourths of an inch wide; the finer they are, the prettier the carpet will be. Put them in a bag or box with a closely fitting cover, so they will be protected from the dust. The work of sewing them is neither tedious nor difficult. When you have enough for a carpet, mix them thoroughly, that the colors may be evenly distributed. Take them to the sewing machine, and lap and sew the ends of the strips. Continue until you have about a pound sewed, then clip the threads and wind into a ball. Rich, dark colors, sewed indiscriminately and warped with a dark chain, produce a good effect, and is desirable for bedrooms, but is too dark for a room which is in constant use. A dark carpet shows dust more than a light one. Black and white warp, woven in brick work, is pretty for striped carpets, or all brown or black may be used and will look better than bright colors. Be sure to make the weaver use the best warp, for the warp wears out first, and have him put five hundred threads in a carpet one yard wide. One pound of warp will be enough for three yards of carpet, and one and one-fourth pounds of rags will weave a yard of carpet.

Fruit Ice Cream—The very best fruit ice cream is made by whipping cream and partially freezing it. Meanwhile mash the fruit with plenty of sugar and stir it into the cream, and complete the freezing process. When cream is whipped it goes further, besides making a lighter ice cream. The fruit does not require much freezing.

Green Peppers—Who has not learned to use green peppers has something to learn in the cookery line. Peppers cut in rings with dull scissors and combined with lettuce and French dressing are as good a simple salad as one could wish for. A delicious made-over dish of chicken is constructed with the aid of green peppers. Cut off the tops of the peppers and scoop out the membrane. Parboil for about five minutes. Cut up the chicken, mix with boiled rice, and fill the peppers with the mixture. Place in a baking pan and pour in enough stock or water, immerse the peppers half-way, and bake for an hour.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 30.

Subject: Manasseh's Sin and Repentance. II. Chron. xxxiii., 1-13.—Golden Text, Prov. xiv., 34.—Memory Verses, 12, 13.—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Manasseh's evil reign (vs. 1-9). 1. "Manasseh was twelve years old" (vs. 1). Manasseh was the fourteenth King of Judah, counting Athaliah, the usurper. Between Ahaziah and Hephzibah we have intentionally the daughter of Manasseh. "Twelve years old" when he began to reign, three years after Hezekiah was miraculously restored to health, and fifteen years longer than any other king of Judah or Israel. 2. "Did that which was evil . . . like unto the abominations of the heathen, whom the Lord had cast out before the children of Israel" (vs. 2). Manasseh followed all the abominations of the nations of Canaan, and went greater than them all. He "set up graven images" (vs. 3), "built altars for all the host of heaven" (vs. 3), "observed times, and used enchantments, and dealt with a familiar spirit, and with wizards" (vs. 6), "wrought much evil" (vs. 6), "seduced them to do more evil than did the nations whom the Lord destroyed before the children of Israel" (vs. 9). The particulars of his evil deeds are given in II. Kings 21: 3-7. "Made groves." "Groves" is rendered in the R. V. Asherah, and the Asherah was one of the forms of Ashtaroth, a female deity. Baal was a male and Ashtaroth a female divinity. An Asherah was a tree or wooden pole which was set up beside an altar as a symbol of the goddess. "Host of heaven." The heavenly bodies, the stars. 4. "Altars in the house of the Lord" (vs. 4). Manasseh placed the heathen altars in the very courts of the temple. "Shall my name be there forever" (2 Kings 21: 4). See also 2 Kings 21: 7; 2 Chron. 7: 16.

5. "In the two courts of the house of the Lord" (vs. 5). Lumby thinks this verse should be joined to the preceding verse, and that the idolatrous altars were on the roof of the porches of the temple and not in the courts. 6. "Through the fire" (vs. 6). Ezekiel 20: 26 seems to believe that in certain instances the children of Israel were actually burnt to death. See also Lev. 18: 21; 20: 2-5; Deut. 18: 10; 2 Kings 23: 10; Jer. 7: 31; 2 Kings 23: 10. "Valley—of Hinnom." This was a deep valley to the south and west of Jerusalem, the southeast extremity of which had the name of Tophet "in ancient times." See R. V. "Practised augury" (vs. 6). "Augury is divination by the clouds." "Enchantments" (vs. 6). He used incantations and charms. "Dealt with a familiar spirit." See 1 Sam. 28: 3. Saul had in his service those who professed to raise the spirits. "Wizards" (vs. 6). Wizards or knowing ones were those who professed to have secrets. Many of these came to Manasseh from Chaldea to practise their incantations and practices (Isa. 47: 12-14). Manasseh was thus guilty of "much evil." The heathen rites and ceremonies which Manasseh observed were often of the foulest character. "Set—image." The setting up of the graven image within the sacred precincts is dwelt upon as the most aggravating outrage of this wicked king. "Neither will I," etc. God had promised that this land should be his people forever (2 Sam. 7: 10). "If only" (2 Chron. 33: 8). All of God's promises are conditional. This condition was not met at the very first. Had they done so God they would never have gone into captivity, but would still have been in possession of the promised land. "To do worse." Through the pernicious influence of Manasseh they were led into worse forms of sin than even practised by the heathen nations. Tradition says that under Manasseh Isaiah was slain.

II. Manasseh's punishment (vs. 10-13). 10. "The Lord spake" (vs. 10). We can imagine the bitter grief and indignation of those who loved God of Israel. And then we are silent. In 2 Kings 21: 10-15 we are told that God sent prophets denouncing the fearful and threatening judgments in striking language.

11. "King of Assyria." Assyria was at that time under Esarhaddon. "Among the thorns." "In chains" (2 Chron. V. The shara, thornlike hooks with which prisoners were caught and led away like fish. "Fetters." Probably the fetters for the hands and fetters for the feet. "To Babylon." With the exception of Judah was added to the Assyrian empire.

III. Manasseh's repentance (vs. 12, 13). 12. "Besought the Lord." In the midst of exile and imprisonment Manasseh had leisure for reflection. The calamities forced on him by God recalled his past life, convincing him that the miseries of his dethronement and captivity were owing to his own sin and unprecedented apostasy from the God of his fathers. "Humbled himself greatly." Afflictions are one of the means we should never from our midst. Even their midst we see our nothingness.

IV. Manasseh's restoration (vs. 13). 13. "He was entreated of him." It is possible that any sinner who will truly forsake sin and turn to God may find merciful mercy, after the most aggravated don from God to a man like Manasseh was not credible. Why was Manasseh permitted to live? Why was he not cut off? Would the Bible teaching be more helpful if the characters were not personified? Manasseh, Christ to meet failure and sin? Though affliction drives us to God, it will not therefore follow that we sincerely seek Him, for affliction is sent to bring us to Him. "Brought him to Jerusalem." Why did he not go back to God and his duty at once? Why must he be brought back to God? Ah, friends, how readily God is to forgive! How slow we are to come returning sinners, and how long it takes to show mercy! Let no one despair when Manasseh found favor with God showed forth his praise (1 Tim. 1: 16; Isa. 1: 18). "Knew—God." No process of nature; no teaching of priests and rulers; no act of ceremonial cleansing; no engaging in forms of religion; no listening to sermons nor reading Scriptures brought him the knowledge. He had to be brought to the edge. He had to be brought to the position where nothing but the mighty power of God could deliver him. God will bless God through all eternity. Even the days of trouble that lead us to obey (Psa. 50: 15). But how much better it is to obey at once, thus avoiding such afflictions unnecessary.

Landslide in Naples.

Naples, Italy.—A landslide on Monday destroyed the factory that was built in 1900 at a cost of $200,000 and otherwise caused great damage.

Bomb Thrown in Center of Crowd.

Byelostok, Russia.—A bomb was thrown in the center of the crowd today, killing several persons and severely wounding a number of others, including the chief of police.

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Increasing Among Women, But Sufferers Need Not Despair

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"My husband had dyspepsia when we were married and had suffered from it for several years. It was almost impossible to find anything he could eat without bad results.

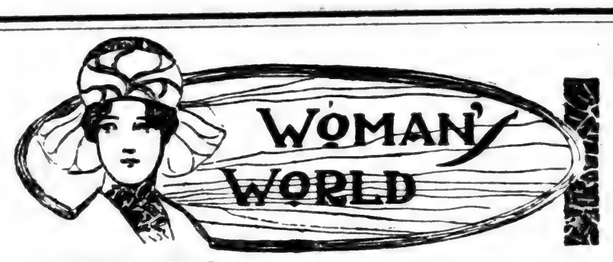
"I thought this was largely due to the use of coffee, and persuaded him to discontinue it. He did so, and began to drink Postum Food Coffee. The change did him good from the beginning, his digestion improved; he suffered much less from his nervousness, and when he added Grape-Nuts food to his diet he was soon entirely cured.

"My friend, Mrs. —— ——, of Vicksburg (my former home), had become a nervous wreck also from dyspepsia. Medicines had no effect, neither did travel help her. On my last visit home, some months ago, I persuaded her to use Grape-Nuts food. She was in despair, and consented. She stuck to it until it restored her health so completely that she is now the most enthusiastic friend of Grape-Nuts that I ever knew. She eats it with cream or dry, just as it comes from the package—keeps it in her room and eats it whenever she feels like it.

"I began eating Grape-Nuts food myself when my baby was two months old, and I don't know what I should have done without it. My appetite was gone, I was weak and nervous and afforded but very little nourishment for the child. The Grape-Nuts food, of which I soon grew very fond, speedily set all this right again, and the baby grew healthful, rosy and beautiful as a mother could wish. He is two years old now and eats Grape-Nuts food himself. I wish every tired young mother knew of the good that Grape-Nuts would do her."

Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.



TINSEL PICTURES.

Tinsel pictures are among the curious and interesting works of art now being unearthed by the thousands of searchers for antiques. The woman who is fortunate enough to have had some of the possessions of her ancestors handed down from the beginning of the last century will find these pictures, with others in which the figures are formed from hair framed in funny old moldings built from acorn or tiny opalescet shells.

The tinsel picture is really a quaint, colored or steel engraving, decorated with glittering spots of tinsel, while the garments of the personages figuring therein are treated to insertions of silk and satin, together with adornments of lace and metallic thread.

A clever young woman in England has recently revived this art, and her work is even finer than that seen in the very old pictures. She employs genuine old prints for her backgrounds while the gorgeous raiments of the figures are embroidered and inset with every conceivable form of silk, brocade, lace, net, velvet, cloth of metal, and even ivory and real jewels, the old-fashioned costumes allowing any amount of elaboration. Several of her pictures have been brought over by American tourists.

Copies of the old masters, such as Van Dyck and Holbein, and prints of famous early actresses, furnish many of her backgrounds, though curious fashion plates of the 1830 period present wonderful possibilities in this delicate but effective art work.

Among the oldest engravings is one dated 1540, which shows the mayoress of London in calling costume. The background is left undecorated save for a wash of water color on the stiff "Noah's Ark" trees. The mayoress, however, is arrayed in dead rose silk over green, her brown and gold bodice being practically concealed by a lace tippet and her head adorned by a silken hat.

An 1830 print shows Mrs. Andrew Jackson in hooped skirt and voluminous sleeves. The double-flounced skirt of pink silk has a front panel of satin brocaded in pink velvet roses, and each flounce is edged with gold thread in leaf design. Over these flounces, but not covering the panel, is an all-lace skirt of fine Brussells net finished with wide lace edging. This net also covers the pink silk sleeves and bodice, and forms a deep circular bertha edged with gold thread about the square low neck. The big picture bonnet is built of Brussels lace edging, trimmed with tiny green and pink flowers and wee satin bows tied under the chin with green satin streamers. Considering that these prints are usually not over 16 inches in length, their decoration is a work of infinite detail and marvellous delicacy.—Bridgeport Telegram.

DRESSING TABLE MOTTO.

"Fasten the ends" is the motto which the tidy girl hangs over her dressing table. She never suggests a frayed or mussy ribbon, not matter how exquisite its coloring. Even the men are quick to note trifling carelessness in grooming, while the untidy girl, is severely criticised by members of her own sex.

For this reason inventors and shopkeepers are constantly offering first aids to tidiness, and any little appliance and trimness of a woman's appearance commands a good sale, says the Philadelphia Press.

As the face naturally attracts the first glance, the arrangement of the hair and the adjustment of the hat and veil are points upon which the tidy girl expends infinite pains. Next to the importance of keeping the hair in good condition ranks that of dressing it neatly, and the present fashion of arranging the hair low requires an exceptional number of combs. The best arrangement calls for four combs of uniform size about two inches square. Two of these are used to keep rolls in place, and two in good order the many stray locks which persist in falling about the forehead and over the ears.

The comb of the hour among girls who prefer simplicity in dress is of light amber, severely plain, but highly polished. To match these come very long hairpins with knob ends like balls. The fancy comb of celluloid and the cheap jeweled comb are not considered good form, and only for dressy occasions does the girl who possesses such an extravagance bring forth her comb of real tortoise shell or amber, studded with gems. Never would she wear such a comb with a severe tailored gown or shirtwaist suit.

WALKING SHOES.

Warm days make some think of low shoes, and this year they are lovelier than ever. The latest thing are walking pumps. These come in black patent leather, Russian calf, and white canvas or linen, and are a sort of compromise between a dainty slipper and a common sense low shoe. They have the Cuban heel and mediumweight sole, and are cut out like a slipper, leaving the instep exposed. A flat made ribbon bow of the same color as the pump is the only decoration, says the Boston Traveler.

The walking pump, it is seen, is of real use for semi-dress wear, but it should never be allowed to fill the place of the blucher. These alone are correct to be worn with simple everyday woolen walking skirts.

Of the two the blucher is undoubtedly the more popular, although it differs from the Oxford only in having an open vamp. The black and tan are favorites in this style in the heavyweight class, and come with two, three or four holes, laced up with wide silk strings or ribbons. In the lighter weight Oxfords and and kidbluchers there are patent leather and kid in black, white, dark brown, tan and champagne. In the evening slipper one finds dozens of colors besides the standard black and white, which, with the hosiery, must match my lady's gown.

None of the seasonable footwear, with the exception of the daintiest slippers, has the true French heel. The Cuban heel rules this season, and thankful indeed are the majority of women, for few of them can balance gracefully on the slender curved sticks which are supposed to make the foot look pretty and small.

Another aid to beauty, however, may be seen in the present style of footwear, and that is the narrowing of the toe. The bulldog toe, the shape which was affected to such an extent by nearly all women several years ago, has gone, never to return, says a shoe dealer, and in its place has come the daintier, more feminine, narrow toe.

LITTLE FOLKS DRESSES.

The princess petticoat is an important item, and is made of linen or white silk. The simplest princess petticoat is cut with gores all in one, from neck to hem. Another model has an added flounce, and a third way to make it is with a long, plain waist sewed to a skirt, gathered at the waist, the garment being sleeveless or otherwise.

Overalls in art linen, hemstitched or gauzed, with or without yokes of lace, and colored in cress green, turquoise blue, or raspberry pink, are useful.

One of the prettiest coats for a little girl below her teens is cut with a stole front into which is gathered the actual fronts and back of the coat, the stole being stitched at both edges and fastened with small buttons put in in gulmps of three. The sleeves are full and conclude in frills. With this is worn a little bonnet.

Never since embroidery was invented has it been more used for any purpose than for adorning the garments of the little ones. Borderie anglaise is proper for little girls, a collar being absent or present, according to preference, while the shape of the yoke is now round, now square, and the edge scalloped or plain.

Bishop sleeves and short puff sleeves are the two leading vogues in connection with frocks for little children. Nothing of its class has superseded in favoritism the long waisted French frock with a sash drawn down to the hips and tied into a big bow at the back or a knot at the left side. A simple dress of this sort of pale blue china silk has an insertion yoke of lace to match, the cuffs to the bishop sleeves being also of lace.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

WISDOM OF THE NURSERY.

Children are apt to become saucy and ill mannered when their elders do not set them a good example.

A child that learns verses and hymns as punishment is quite certain to take a lifelong dislike to such things later on.

Avoid taking children into crowded shops when it is possible, as it not only tires the child but exposes it to impure air and infectious diseases.

Remember that medicine suitable for a grown person is too strong for a child, and never try to administer such a dose without the advice of a physician.

Have a secure guard round the nursery fire, if there is one, and a firmly latched gate at the head of the stairs when the baby begins to crawl about.

And when a child is "fidgety" do not take it with you when paying calls; it causes discomfort, both to the hostess and yourself.—Indianapolis News.

SUITS FOR MORNING WEAR.

The morning suit for street wear will be severely plain, especially so in the linen suits, which are finished with a deep hem and stitching. Russet shoes will be a feature of the street attire, but they differ from those of former years, not only in being of a much darked shade, but also in having the flat bow to the instep. With the tailor suit a soft leather belt is usually selected, which may be ornate or plan, according to the taste of the wearer.—Washington Times.

FASHION NOTES.

Apricot yellow is playing a prominent part in the costumes found in the fashionable trosseau.

The smart bridesmaids' gowns are of some soft, sheer stuff of some brilliant color; and often adorned with sashes.

Household Matters

Wooden Bedsteads.

It is a relief after the long regime of the iron and brass beds to see wooden beds offered for cottage furnishings. The new beds are very simple in design, and are as pretty as possible. Forest green, walnut stain and gray maple are favorite woods.

To Clean Mattresses.

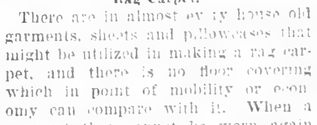
Mattresses are difficult to clean, and even some work to brush properly, owing to the creases around the upholsterers buttons. If they are not constantly and completely covered by protectors the dust will gradually enter every crease. One piece of unbleached cotton sheeting should be stretched over the entire mattress. The end of the sheeting should be pinned to the top of the mattress, the rest coming to the foot of the mattress, and up each side to the top, where the upper and under ends should be neatly basted together. After all wrinkles are smoothed out the sides of the mattress are neatly basted together. There should be two protectors for every mattress, so that when one is in the wash the other can take its place.

Concerning Polished Floors.

Hard wood floors of either pine, maple, birch or oak should never be varnished. Therein lies the pitfall which the landlord, seeking for cheap and speedy results, prepares for our feet, since the black corners and white spots are sure to come in time even with the best of care. Waxing is the only proper method if we may start afresh, and with new floors the process is comparatively simple. We are advised by the best authorities to provide against future grease spots by applying first two coats of a mixture containing equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine, combined with a japan drier. The drier must not be omitted or the oil will combine with the wax, and the results will be anything but satisfactory. After allowing this mixture to dry over night all the pores of the wood may be filled with one of the prepared fillers. The polish is more even if this is done, but to avoid making the floors excessively slippery it is sometimes omitted. Some woods do not need it. When the floor is thoroughly dry it is ready for the paste of wax and turpentine, which may be applied with a cloth in an even coat, not too thick, and allowed to dry over night. Another coat is put on the next morning and allowed in turn to dry, when the whole is thoroughly polished with a weighted brush and woolen cloth, rubbing always with the grain. If this is thoroughly done it will not be necessary to repeat the process for a year, and then only partially if the floors have not been roughly treated.—Harper's Bazar.

Rag Carpet.

There are in almost every house old garments, sheets and pillowcases that might be utilized in making a rag carpet, and there is no floor covering which in point of mobility or economy can compare with it. When a garment that cannot be worn again comes from the wash, cut off the buttons and bands, and tear it in strips from one-half to three-fourths of an inch wide; the finer they are, the prettier the carpet will be. Put them in a bag or box with a closely fitting cover, so they will be protected from the dust. The work of sewing them is neither tedious nor difficult. When you have enough for a carpet, mix them thoroughly, that the colors may be evenly distributed. Take them to the sewing machine, and lap and sew the ends of the strips. Continue until you have about a pound sewed, then clip the threads and wind into a ball. Rich dark colors, sewed indiscriminately and warped with a dark chain, produce a good effect, and is desirable for bed rooms, but is too dark for a room which is in constant use. A dark carpet shows dust more than a light one. Black and white warp, woven in brick work, is pretty for striped carpets, or all brown or black may be used and will look better than bright colors. Be sure to make the weaver use the best warp, for the warp wears out first, and have him put five hundred threads in a carpet one yard wide. One pound of warp will be enough for three yards of carpet, and one and one-fourth pounds of rags will weave a yard of carpet.



Fruit Ice Cream—The very best fruit ice cream is made by whipping cream and partially freezing it. Meanwhile mash the fruit with plenty of sugar and stir it into the cream, and complete the freezing process. When cream is whipped it goes further, besides making a lighter ice cream. The fruit does not require much freezing.

Green Peppers—Who has not learned to use green peppers has something to learn in the cookery line. Peppers cut in rings with dull scissors and combined with lettuce and French dressing are as good a simple salad as one could wish for. A delicious made-over dish of chicken is constructed with the aid of green peppers. Cut off the tops of the peppers and scoop out the membrane. Parboil for about five minutes. Cut up the chicken, mix with boiled rice, and fill the peppers with the mixture. Place in a baking pan and pour in enough stock or water, immerse the peppers half-way, and bake for an hour.

THE SUNDAY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 22

Subject: Manasseh's sin... II. Chron. xxx... Prov. xiv., 34—Mem... —Commentary on the...

I. Manasseh's... vs. 1-20. I... teenth King of... Athaliah, the... Ieah and Hez... Ionally the... "Twelve years... three years of... heavily upon... ...ation of Israel... ...ations... ...ground... ...and Ephraim... ...Manasseh... R. V. As... Jews of A... Babylon... ...Ashe... ...wood in pots... ...s jo... ...chief of... ...stars... ...Ashe... ...for the... ...Judah was... pure...

III. Manasseh... 12. ...Jerusalem... ...title of... ...seven had... calamities fo... his past life... ...misuses of... ...tivity were... ...precedented... his fathers... ...iv." Affl... we should... their midst w...

IV. Manasseh... 19. "He was... sible that... forsaken sin... ...ceal... ...doa from God... ...was... ...was... Would the... were not... ters, and... Christ to... Though affl... will not the... ...to... ...to God... ...Jew... ...Look to God... be brought... how readily G... come returning... to show mer... despair when M... penance, for... him God show... (1 Tim. 1: 16; Is... know—God." No... er; no teaching of... no act of... engaging in forms... ening to sermons... Scriptures brought... edge. He had to be... tion where nothing but the power of God could... Such are the days of trouble that will bless God through all... the days of trouble that... obey (Psa. 50: 15... ter it is to obey at once, than such afflictions unnecessarily.

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Naples, Italy.—A landslide... day destroyed th... was built in 1900 at a cost... and otherwise caused great...

Bomb Thrown in Church.

Bielostok, Russia.—A... thrown in the center of the... day, killing several persons... verely wounding a number... including the chief of police...

THE PULPIT.

SUNDAY SERMON BY ROBERT H. CARSON.

Subject: Paul the Preacher.

N. Y.—Sunday in Grace Church, the pastor, Robert H. Carson, took for his subject the Preacher. His... Acts xxiv. 25: "And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered, Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee." Mr. Carson...

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KIDNEY TROUBLES

Increasing Among Women, But Sufferers Need Not Despair

THE BEST ADVICE IS FREE

Of all the diseases known, with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal, and statistics show that this disease is on the increase among women.

Mrs. Emma Sawyer

Unless early and correct treatment is applied the patient seldom survives when once the disease is fastened upon her. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most efficient treatment for kidney troubles of women, and is the only medicine especially prepared for this purpose.

When a woman is troubled with pain or weight in loins, backache, frequent, painful or scalding urination, swelling of limbs or feet, swelling under the eyes, an uneasy, tired feeling in the region of the kidneys or notices a brick-dust sediment in the urine, she should lose no time in commencing treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it may be the means of saving her life

For proof, read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Sawyer.

"I cannot express the terrible suffering I had to endure. A derangement of the female organs developed nervous prostration and a serious kidney trouble. The doctor attended me for a year, but I kept getting worse, until I was unable to do anything, and I made up my mind I could not live. I finally decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a last resort, and I am to-day a well woman. I cannot praise it too highly, and I tell every suffering woman about my case." Mrs. Emma Sawyer, Conyers, Ga.

Mrs. Pinkham gives free advice to women; address in confidence, Lynn, Mass.

Nineteen per cent. of the British nobility are childless.

Cures Eczema, Itching Humors.

Especially for old, chronic cases take Botanic Blood Balm. It gives a healthy blood supply to the affected parts, heals all the sores, eruption scabs, scales; stops the awful itching and burning of eczema, swellings, suppurating, watery sores, etc. Druggists $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5.00, express prepaid. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

Coal has been discovered near Adrianovkva in the Transbaikal territory.

FOR THE LIVER AND BOWELS
NOTHING CAN EQUAL
MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR
IT PROMPTLY CURES CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

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"I thought this was largely due to the use of coffee, and persuaded him to discontinue it. He did so, and began to drink Postum Food Coffee. The change did him good from the beginning, his digestion improved; he suffered much less from his nervousness, and when he added Grape-Nuts food to his diet he was soon entirely cured.

"My friend, Mrs. ———, of Vicksburg (my former home), had become a nervous wreck also from dyspepsia. Medicines had no effect, neither did travel help her. On my last visit home, some months ago, I persuaded her to use Grape-Nuts food. She was in despair, and consented. She stuck to it until it restored her health so completely that she is now the most enthusiastic friend of Grape-Nuts that I ever knew. She eats it with cream or dry, just as it comes from the package—keeps it in her room and eats it whenever she feels like it.

"I began eating Grape-Nuts food myself when my baby was two months old, and I don't know what I should have done without it. My appetite was gone, I was weak and nervous and afforded but very little nourishment for the child. The Grape-Nuts food, of which I soon grew very fond, speedily set all this right again, and the baby grew healthful, rosy and beautiful as a mother could wish. He is two years old now and eats Grape-Nuts food himself. I wish every tired young mother knew of the good that Grape-Nuts would do her."

Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

TINSEL PICTURES.

Tinsel pictures are among the curious and interesting works of art now being unearthed by the thousands of searchers for antiques. The woman who is fortunate enough to have had some of the possessions of her ancestors handed down from the beginning of the last century will find these pictures, with others in which the figures are formed from hair framed in funny old moldings built from acorn or tiny opalescet shells.

The tinsel picture is really a quaint, colored or steel engraving, decorated with glittering spots of tinsel, while the garments of the personages figuring therein are treated to insertions of silk and satin, together with adornments of lace and metallic thread.

A clever young woman in England has recently revived this art, and her work is even finer than that seen in the very old pictures. She employs genuine old prints for her backgrounds while the gorgeous raiments of the figures are embroidered and inset with every conceivable form of silk, brocade, lace, net, velvet, cloth of metal, and even ivory and real jewels, the old-fashioned costumes allowing any amount of elaboration. Several of her pictures have been brought over by American tourists.

Copies of the old masters, such as Van Dyck and Holbein, and prints of famous early actresses, furnish many of her backgrounds, though curious fashion plates of the 1830 period present wonderful possibilities in this delicate but effective art work.

Among the oldest engravings is one dated 1540, which shows the mayoress of London in calling costume. The background is left undecorated save for a wash of water color on the stiff "Noah's Ark" trees. The mayoress, however, is arrayed in dead rose silk over green, her brown and gold bodice being practically concealed by a lace tippet and her head adorned by a silken hat.

An 1830 print shows Mrs. Andrew Jackson in hooped skirt and voluminous sleeves. The double-flounced skirt of pink silk has a front panel of satin brocaded in pink velvet roses, and each flounce is edged with gold thread in leaf design. Over these flounces, but not covering the panel, is an all-lace skirt of fine Brussells net finished with wide lace edging. This net also covers the pink silk sleeves and bodice, and forms a deep circular bertha edged with gold thread about the square low neck. The big picture bonnet is built of Brussels lace edging, trimmed with tiny green and pink flowers and wee satin bows tied under the chin with green satin streamers. Considering that these prints are usually not over 16 inches in length, their decoration is a work of infinite detail and marvellous delicacy.—Bridgeport Telegram.

DRESSING TABLE MOTTO.

"Fasten the ends" is the motto which the tidy girl hangs over her dressing table. She never suggests a frayed or mussy ribbon, not matter how exquisite its coloring. Even the men are quick to note trifling carelessness in grooming, while the untidy girl, is severely criticised by members of her own sex.

For this reason inventors and shopkeepers are constantly offering first aids to tidiness, and any little appliance and trimness of a woman's appearance commands a good sale, says the Philadelphia Press.

As the face naturally attracts the first glance, the arrangement of the hair and the adjustment of the hat and veil are points upon which the tidy girl expends infinite pains. Next to the importance of keeping the hair in good condition ranks that of dressing it neatly, and the present fashion of arranging the hair low requires an exceptional number of combs. The best arrangement calls for four combs of uniform size about two inches square. Two of these are used to keep rolls in place, and two in good order the many stray locks which persist in falling about the forehead and over the ears.

The comb of the hour among girls who prefer simplicity in dress is of light amber, severely plain, but highly polished. To match these come very long hairpins with knob ends like balls. The fancy comb of celluloid and the cheap jeweled comb are not considered good form, and only for dressy occasions does the girl who possesses such an extravagance bring forth her comb of real tortoise shell or amber, studded with gems. Never would she wear such a comb with a severe tailored gown or shirtwaist suit.

WALKING SHOES.

Warm days make some think of low shoes, and this year they are lovelier than ever. The latest thing are walking pumps. These come in black patent leather, Russian calf, and white canvas or linen, and are a sort of compromise between a dainty slipper and a common sense low shoe. They have the Cuban heel and medium weight sole, and are cut out like a slipper, leaving the instep exposed. A flat made ribbon bow of the same color as the pump is the only decoration, says the Boston Traveler.

The walking pump, it is seen, is of real use for semi-dress wear, but it should never be allowed to fill the place of the blucher. These alone are correct to be worn with simple everyday woolen walking skirts.

Of the two the blucher is undoubtedly the more popular, although it differs from the Oxford only in having an open vamp. The black and tan are favorites in this style in the heavyweight class, and come with two, three or four holes, laced up with wide silk strings or ribbons. In the lighter weight Oxfords and and kidbluchers there are patent leather and kid in black, white, dark brown, tan and champagne. In the evening slipper one finds dozens of colors besides the standard black and white, which, with the hosiery, must match my lady's gown.

None of the seasonable footwear, with the exception of the daintiest slippers, has the true French heel. The Cuban heel rules this season, and thankful indeed are the majority of women, for few of them can balance gracefully on the slender curved sticks which are supposed to make the foot look pretty and small.

Another aid to beauty, however, may be seen in the present style of footwear, and that is the narrowing of the toe. The bulldog toe, the shape which was affected to such an extent by nearly all women several years ago, has gone, never to return, says a shoe dealer, and in its place has come the daintier, more feminine, narrow toe.

LITTLE FOLKS DRESSES.

The princess petticoat is an important item, and is made in linen or white silk. The simplest princess petticoat is cut with gores all in one, from neck to hem. Another model has an added flounce, and a third way to make it is with a long, plain waist sewed to a skirt, gathered at the waist, the garment being sleeveless or otherwise.

Overalls in art linen, honeycombed or gauzed, with or without yokes of lace, and colored in cress green, turquoise blue, or raspberry pink, are useful.

One of the prettiest coats for a little girl below her teens is cut with a stole front into which is gathered the actual fronts and back of the coat, the stole being stitched at both edges and fastened with small buttons put in in gulmps of three. The sleeves are full and conclude in frills. With this is worn a little bonnet.

Never since embroidery was invented has it been more used for any purpose than for adorning the garments of the little ones. Borderie anglaise is proper for little girls, a collar being absent or present, according to preference, while the shape of the yoke is now round, now square, and the edge scalloped or plain.

Bishop sleeves and short puff sleeves are the two leading vogues in connection with frocks for little children. Nothing of its class has superseded in favoritism the long waisted French frock with a sash drawn down to the hips and tied into a big bow at the back or a knot at the left side. A simple dress of this sort of pale blue china silk has an insertion yoke of lace to match, the cuffs to the bishop sleeves being also of lace.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

WISDOM OF THE NURSERY.

Children are apt to become saucy and ill mannered when their elders do not set them a good example.

A child that learns verses and hymns as punishment is quite certain to take a lifelong dislike to such things later on.

Avoid taking children into crowded shops when it is possible, as it not only tires the child but exposes it to impure air and infectious diseases.

Remember that medicine suitable for a grown person is too strong for a child, and never try to administer such a dose without the advice of a physician.

Have a secure guard round the nursery fire, if there is one, and a firmly latched gate at the head of the stairs when the baby begins to crawl about.

And when a child is "fidgety" do not take it with you when paying calls; it causes discomfort, both to the hostess and yourself.—Indianapolis News.

SUITS FOR MORNING WEAR.

The morning suit for street wear will be severely plain, especially so in the linen suits, which are finished with a deep hem and stitching. Russet shoes will be a feature of the street attire, but they differ from those of former years, not only in being of a much darked shade, but also in having the flat bow to the instep. With the tailor suit a soft leather belt is usually selected, which may be ornate or plan, according to the taste of the wearer.—Washington Times.

FASHION NOTES.

Apricot yellow is playing a prominent part in the costumes found in the fashionable trosseau.

The smart bridesmaids' gowns are of some soft, sheer stuff of some brilliant color; and often adorned with sashes.

Household Matters

Wooden Bedsteads.

It is a relief after the long regime of the iron and brass beds to see wooden beds offered for cottage furnishings. The new beds are very simple in design, and are as pretty as possible. Forest green, walnut stain and gray maple are favorite woods.

To Clean Mattresses.

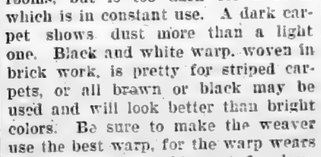
Mattresses are difficult to clean, and even some work to brush properly, owing to the creases around the upholsterer's buttons. If they are not constantly and completely covered by protectors the dust will gradually enter every crease. One piece of unbleached cotton sheeting should be stretched over the entire mattress. The end of the sheeting should first be pinned to the top of the mattress, the rest drawn to the foot, under the mattress, and up again to the top, where the upper and under ends should be neatly basted together. After all wrinkles are smoothed out, the edges of the sheeting along the sides of the mattress are roughly basted together. There should be two protectors for every mattress, so that when one is in the wash the other can take its place.

Concerning Polished Floors.

Hard wood floors of either pine, maple, birch or oak should never be varnished. Therein lies the pitfall which the landlord, seeking for cheap and speedy results, prepares for our feet, since the black corners and white spots are sure to come in time even with the best of care. Waxing is the only proper method if we may start afresh, and with new floors the process is comparatively simple. We are advised by the best authorities to provide against future grease spots by applying first two coats of a mixture containing equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine, combined with a japan drier. The drier must not be omitted or the oil will combine with the wax, and the results will be anything but satisfactory. After allowing this mixture to dry over night all the pores of the wood may be filled with one of the prepared fillers. The polish is more even if this is done, but to avoid making the floors excessively slippery it is sometimes omitted. Some woods do not need it. When the floor is thoroughly dry it is ready for the paste of wax and turpentine, which may be applied with a cloth in an even coat, not too thick, and allowed to dry over night. Another coat is put on the next morning and allowed in turn to dry. when the whole is thoroughly polished with a weighted brush and woolen cloth, rubbing always with the grain. If this is thoroughly done it will not be necessary to repeat the process for a year, and then only partially if the floors have not been roughly treated.—Harper's Bazar.

Rag Carpet.

There are in almost every house old garments, sheets and pillowcases that might be utilized in making a rag carpet, and there is no floor covering which in point of mobility or economy can compare with it. When a garment that cannot be worn again comes from the wash, cut off the buttons and bands, and tear it in strips from one-half to three-fourths of an inch wide; the finer they are, the prettier the carpet will be. Put them in a bag or box with a closely fitting cover, so they will be protected from the dust. The work of sewing them is neither tedious nor difficult. When you have enough for a carpet, mix them thoroughly, that the colors may be evenly distributed. Take them to the sewing machine, and lap and sew the ends of the strips. Continue until you have about a pound sewed, then clip the threads and wind into a ball. Rich, dark colors, sewed indiscriminately and warped with a dark chain, produce a good effect, and is desirable for bedrooms, but is too dark for a room which is in constant use. A dark carpet shows dust more than a light one. Black and white warp, woven in brick work, is pretty for striped carpets, or all brown or black may be used and will look better than bright colors. Be sure to make the weaver use the best warp, for the warp wears out first, and have him put five hundred threads in a carpet one yard wide. One pound of warp will be enough for three yards of carpet, and one and one-fourth pounds of rags will weave a yard of carpet.



Fruit Ice Cream—The very best fruit ice cream is made by whipping cream and partially freezing it. Meanwhile mash the fruit with plenty of sugar and stir it into the cream, and complete the freezing process. When cream is whipped it goes further, besides making a lighter ice cream. The fruit does not require much freezing.

Green Peppers—Who has not learned to use green peppers has something to learn in the cookery line. Peppers cut in rings with dull scissors and combined with lettuce and French dressing are as good a simple salad as one could wish for. A delicious made-over dish of chicken is constructed with the aid of green peppers. Cut off the tops of the peppers and scoop out the membrane. Parboil for about five minutes. Cut up the chicken, mix with boiled rice, and fill the peppers with the mixture. Place in a baking pan and pour in enough stock or water, immerse the peppers half-way, and bake for an hour.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 30.

Subject: Manasseh's Sin and Repentance—II. Chron. xxxiii., 1-13—Golden Text, Prov. xiv., 34—Memory Verses, 12, 13—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Manasseh's excesses (vs. 1-9). 1. "Manasseh was twelve years old" (vs. 1). Manasseh was the son of Hezekiah and Hephzibah, who was exceptionally the daughter of Zion. "Twelve years old." He was only three years after Hezekiah's wonderfully restored to health. He reigned longer than any other king of Israel. 2. "Did evil" (vs. 2). He followed all the abominations of the nations of Canaan, and greater than them. "Right and knew about the "Baalim." The pillars "Made graves." "Made R. V. Asheroth is one of the forms of Ashtaroth, a Baal was a male and divinity. An Asherah wooden pole which beside an altar as a sy "Host of heaven" (D stars. 4. "Altars in placed two heathen temples." "Shall my chapter 7: 16.

5. "In the two courts Lumby thinks this verse preceding verse, and trons altars were erected of the temple and no 6. "Through the fire son to believe that a stances the children were actually burnt to first stain and that 106: 38; Jer. 7: 31; 2 "Valley—of Hinnom" vine on the south and lem, the southeast ex had the name of Tophet times." See R. V. tion by the clouds." He used incantations familiar spirit." See had in his service the to raise the spirits or knowing ones who secrets. Many of these from Chaldea to pa tions and practices to Manasseh was the "Much evil." The ceremonies which Y were often of the foul "Set—image." The carved up the crah within the sacred dwelt upon as the most outrage of this wicked "Neither will I," etc. ised that this land forever (2 Sam. 7: 10 V. All of God's pro tional. This condition at the very first. Had God they would never captivity, but would still possession of the promised "To do worse." The cious influence of M led into worse forms even practiced by th ites. Tradition says that Manasseh Isaiah was sawn asunder.

II. Manasseh's punishment (vs. 10. "The Lord spoke" imagine the bitter grief and indignation of these God of Israel. And lent. In 2 Kings 21: 10-15 named prophets denouncing tasy and threatening in striking language.

11. "King of Assyria." Asserhaddon at that time ruled Egypt. "Among the thorns." "In chains" V. The shars, thralike hooks which prisoners were caught like fish. "Fetters." Probably cles for the hands and fetters for feet. "To Babylon." With the Judah was added to the Assyrian empire.

III. Manasseh's repentance (vs. 12. "Besought the Lord." In the fude of exile and imprisonment assoh had leisure for reflection calamities forced on him a review his past life, convincing him of miseries of his dethronement and tivity were owing to his awful unprecedented apostasy from the his fathers. "Humbled himself greatly." Afflictions are our best if we should never from upon their midst we see our mothers

IV. Manasseh's restoration (vs. 13. "He was entreated." It is sible that any sinner who will forsake sin and turn to God will fused mercy, after the record don from God to a man like Ma does this not explain why he was permitted to live the life Would the Bible have us look to were not personified by the ters, and grace personified by Christ to meet their need. Though affliction drives us to will not therefore reject us if sorely seek Him, for affliction to bring us to Him. Jerusalem." When Manasseh back to God and his kingdom be brought back to his throne how readily God is to accept come returning sinners, and to show mercy. Let no one despair when Manasseh himself pentance, found favor with him God showed forth His (1 Tim. 1: 16; Isa. 1: 18). knew—God." No presents of er; no teaching of priests and no act of ceremonial circumcision engaging in forms of religion ening to sermons nor read Scriptures brought him that edge. He had to be brought to tion where nothing but the power of God could deliver him will bless God through all eternity the days of trouble that lead obey (Psa. 50: 15). But how ter it is to obey at once, thus such afflictions unnecessary

Landslide in Naples.

Naples, Italy.—A landslide day destroyed the jury mast was built in 1900 at a cost of and otherwise caused great

Bomb Thrown in Center of

Byelostok, Russia.—A b thrown in the center of the day, killing several persons verely wounding a number including the chief of police.

THE PULPIT.

PITTSBURG SUNDAY SERMON BY REV. ROBERT H. CARSON.

Subject: Paul the Preacher.

Ilion, N. Y.—Sunday in Grace Presbyterian Church, the pastor, the Rev. Robert H. Carson, took for his subject "Paul the Preacher." His text was Acts xxiv:25: "And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, Felix trembled and answered, Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season I will call for thee." Mr. Carson said:

The book of apostolic labors gives us a glimpse of Paul in many attitudes. We have him pictured before his conversion and after, and whether we see him at his manual occupation of tentmaking, or in his frequent journeys by land and sea, or addressing vast audiences in splendid cities, or in chains in palaces or in prisons, wherever we see a man whom we can safely know to be one of earth's truest and noblest souls.

Now he is standing before a king and has no less wicked and there is that in his demeanor, in action which makes us proclaim his intimity and its power.

[illegible] frequently weakness, want of gentleness and charity, are not the proper attendants of a man of spirit, and oftimes a Christian slow of speech, or adroit in the presence of evil lest he show a boldness unbecoming. He proposes himself to be a [illegible] of Him who was meek and lowly, yet there is no warrant for such conduct in the example of Christ or the teaching of His apostles. In what strikes a reader most in the book of apostolic acts is the bold spirit which the first preachers of gospel exhibited. We see Peter [illegible] in the presence of his own as well as in the presence of enemies of the Christ, and holding them of the inside of [illegible]. And what said Christ Himself: he not to send peace on earth but sword." He was Christ-[illegible] and what He was, so should followers be. The Christian, is the truth in love, but in the face of evil he must never [illegible] fear, for unless his words [illegible] ears, nor [illegible] nor dread the [illegible].

Apostolic boldness, then, is the first that we would note in the words we have chosen as our text. We in the presence of a man who ter of his life. He speaks to whose word is law, who [illegible] to seal his doom, and yet how so as to make that monarch [illegible]. Ah, friends, a man who his cause to be right can afford to be courageous and bold at all times is wondrous fearless reads no sacrifice, whether of fame or even of life itself, if God be honored and righteousness crowned. Look back on that [illegible] of fearless witnesses for God how strongly this element of predominated. Of such was assoh Isaiah was sawn asunder. in the presence of Pharaoh, of was Nathan in the presence of of such was Elijah before of such was John the Baptist Herod, of such were the apostles and martyrs and glorious company reformers. Luther would go to Diet of Worms and vindicate his though as many devils bindered there were slates on the house Erfurt. When they laid John the man who made Scotland grave they said: "There lies one never feared the face of man." this fearlessness, this courage, not be confined to the leaders The humblest Christian may and should share, in this precious heritage. To this line of chosen the very chivalry of the saints—every man and woman who, like Josiah, dares to say: "So will not I, because of the fear of the Lord; who, being in obedience to the dictates of enlightened conscience to brave opinion and even the loss of office in standing by what they believe right. Such are the salt of the earth. Such is the leaven that is going to leaven the whole mass. These are the men whom God and man trust, and such men are the hope of the world. Herein, indeed, is the glory of Christianity seen, and, with God, in all the ages of Christendom in all the ranks of life men and women with their fearless courage have been found.

[illegible] comparatively easy to bear witness to the truth when a large public sympathy is with you. When on all sides you are surrounded by those who encourage you with cheering words; when you have nothing to lose and everything to gain; when the "offense of the cross," as Paul puts it, "has ceased." But when the public is unsympathetic, when friends are lacking, when there is everything to lose and [illegible] earthly to gain, then it is a different matter.

Beloved, by our own strength, by relying on our own arm we can do nothing. It is easy to say resist the devil and fast, but we can do neither one nor the other unless we are [illegible] in the faith. In the midst of a wicked and untoward generation, when evils, both social and political are eating out the very life of the nation, how shall we be courageous and bold, how shall we do our part to stem the torrent? Surrounded by evil in high places and in low, how shall we as followers of Jesus Christ get strength to do our duty? Assailed by temptation at every turn in the pathway of life, where shall we get courage to face the temptation and to say with boldness and with decision, "get thee behind me, Satan?" In our own strength we cannot do it. There is a power for good, to be a factor in the upbuilding of righteousness, to [illegible] one in the conflict with temptation, we must know God and trust God. The knowledge of God is revealed in the person of Jesus Christ, and then we will be able to stand fast in the evil day. This knowledge is the knowledge that saves, and this alone will make us courageous as this poor prisoner was. It makes the monarch tremble, and the words of our text were in the first place, a sample of apostolic boldness, and in the second place we have a sample of apostolic [illegible].

The wife of Felix was a Jewess

THE SUNDAY SCH

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM
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Jer. 7: 10.

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THE PULPIT.

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"The book of apostolic labors gives us a glimpse of Paul in many attitudes. We have him pictured before his conversion and after, and whether we find him at his manual occupation of tent making, or in his frequent personal and open, or addressing cultured audiences in splendid cities, or pleading in palaces or in prisons—wherever we see a man whom we can safely know to be one of earth's greatest and noblest souls.

"Now he is standing before a wicked king and his no less wicked wife. There is that in his demeanor and action which makes us proud of manhood and its power.

"Physical weakness, with a gentleness and charity, are considered the proper attendants of a Christian spirit, and ofttimes a Christian view of speech, or altogether in the presence of evil lest he should show a boldness unbecoming in one who proposes himself to be a follower of the Lamb who was meek and lowly in heart. There is no warrant for any such conduct in the example of Christ, or in the teaching of His apostles. Indeed, what strikes a reader most in the book of apostolic acts is the boldness and spirit which the first preachers of the gospel exhibited. We see Peter and John in the presence of his own people as well as in the presence of the rulers of the Christ, and boldly charge them of the murder of the Just One, and what said Christ Himself: 'Think not to send peace on earth, I came not to send peace but a sword.' He was Christianity's Lord, and what He was, so should His followers be. The Christian is to speak the truth in love, but in the presence of evil he must never be silent through fear, nor mince his words to please ears, nor pander to their prejudices nor dread their criticism.

"Where boldness, then, is the first thing that we would note in the words which we have chosen as our text. Paul in the presence of a man who was master of his life. He speaks to a man whose word is law, whose nod is enough to seal his doom, and yet he does so as to make that monarch tremble. My friends, a man who has his cause to be right can afford to be courageous and bold. At all times is wondrous fearless and noble, no sacrifice, whether of time, fame or even of life itself, if it will be honored and righteousness earned. Look back on that sainted host of fearless witnesses for God and see how strongly this element of character predominated. Of such was Elijah in the presence of Pharaoh, of such was Nathan in the presence of David, of such was John the Baptist before Herod, of such were the apostles, martyrs and glorious company of reformers. Luther would go to the diet of Worms and vindicate his cause though as many devils hindered as there were slates on the houses in Erfurt. When they laid John Huss, the man who made Scotland free, they said: 'There lies one who feared the face of man.'

"This fearlessness, this courage, is not to be confined to the leaders of men. The humblest Christian may and should share, in this precious heritage. To this line of chosen men every chivalry of the saints—every man and woman who, like Paul, dares to say: 'So will not I do for the fear of the Lord; who in obedience to the dictates of an enlightened conscience to brave opposition and even the loss of friends, standing by what they know is right. Such are the salt of the earth. Such is the leaven that is to leaven the whole mass. Such are the men whom God and man delight to honor, and such men are the hope of Christianity seen, and, alas! not in all the ages of Christendom in all the ranks of life men are found with their fearless courage found.

"Relatively easy to bear witness when a large public sympathy is with you. When on all sides we are surrounded by those who encourage us with cheering words; when we have nothing to lose and all to gain; when the "offense of the cross," as Paul puts it, "has ceased," when the public is unanimous, when friends are lacking, when everything to lose and nothing to gain, then it is a matter of another matter.

"Not by our own strength can we do our own arm we can. It is easy to say resist the devil, but we can do neither of us the other unless we are clothed with the faith. In the midst of a crooked and untoward generation, both social and political, shining out the very life of God, shall we be courageous and bold? How shall we do our part in the present? Surrounded by temptations in high places and in low, how are we as followers of Jesus Christ to do our duty? Only by temptation at every step in the pathway of life, where we have courage to face the tempter and say with boldness and with decision 'Get thee behind me, Satan?' Of ourselves strength we cannot do it. But for good, to be a factor in the upbuilding of righteousness, to be in the conflict with temptation, we must know God and trust God and love Christ. He is revealed in the Bible, Christ, and then we will be strong and fast in the evil day. Added to this is the knowledge that Christ alone will make us as courageous as this poor prisoner before the monarch tremble. The words of our text we have in the first place, a sample of Paul's boldness, and in the second place a sample of apostolic

"The wife of Felix was a Jewess whom he had persuaded to leave her lawful husband. She, doubtless, was anxious to learn of this Jesus who had caused such a commotion among the people of her nation, and herein may have been the cause of the apostle's first invitation to the palace.

"It is said that the greatest wonder on earth is man himself, and indeed I believe this to be true. Take, for instance, this man, Felix, and he is but the type of a numerous family. No man who walks the earth to-day who may not find a representative in some Bible character, and if you diligently study the different characters recorded in the sacred book you can easily prove the truth of this statement. Felix lived in sin. Paul knew his man, and he suited his sermon to his audience. I am not sure that that sermon would escape criticism in these days. I am of the opinion that many good souls would say it was not evangelical. He was invited to preach concerning the faith in Christ, and his sermon was on righteousness, temperance and judgment to come—topics that any good man of any faith might well discuss. Many might say, is that Christian preaching? I say it is, and more than that, it is the kind that this age needs, and we need it every day. If Paul had begun an argument respecting Christ's divinity, or resurrection, or any kindred topic, he would probably have had a most interesting discussion with Felix, but think you that he would have made him tremble?

"Most men think that Christianity is theology. No; Christianity is morality in the light of eternity. And that is not the best preaching which delights us with its close reasoning and high speculation and profound theology; that is the best preaching which makes us, if we are living in sin, turn uneasily in our seats and tremble as we listen to its truths. The law is our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ, and it is only when conscience is aroused within us that we seek the grace which is in Christ and which came by Christ. The end of preaching is not to make men theologians, the end of preaching is to build up character, and while some of us may be far enough on the road to hear sermons on the deep things of God, I am not pessimistic when I say that, taking the world in its totality, most of us are still where we need to be reasoned with concerning righteousness, temperance and judgment to come.

"'Preaching to the times' is a favorite expression nowadays. Its purpose seems to be that men are to be amused, as Felix had Paul in from the prison to amuse him. He and he alone preaches to the times who makes us restless by showing us the demands of God's eternal law and then points the way clear up to Calvary and to Him who said 'Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest.' These are eternal verities and they fit all times. All others change and pass away with the changing hour; social, political, aye, even theological questions have their days and cease to be, but the eternal need is forgiveness and the everlasting want, rest for the soul.

"And so Paul reasoned of righteousness to a man living in sin, of temperance to a woman who lived to gratify every desire and wicked passion, and of judgment to come to two who never looked beyond the present world—the first steps, the first necessary steps to the pointing out of Him in whom alone is forgiveness and from whom alone we have the power to live so that at His coming in glorious majesty to judge the world we may not be put to shame.

"And now, in the last place, we notice that this preaching was convincing. That is clear enough, for a man does not tremble without occasion. A man does not tremble in the presence of spiritual truth except his intellect has been reached and his conscience touched. Paul did his duty, but Felix shirked his and turned his back upon the truth. He trembled, but he did not move. Are there not many men like him with us to-day? 'Go thy way,' said he, 'when I have a convenient season I will send for thee.' Is not that what we often hear. But when do those who say so find that that convenient season ever comes? What do we think of the man who in matters of this world, is given to putting off and waiting to another time? Our worldly wisdom tells us that such a man will never come to any good and no one has any confidence in him. You see through him, and smile at all his excuses for delay, and think you that if a man cannot deceive his fellows in this respect he can deceive God and his own soul? The Bible knows of no time but now. 'Now is the accepted time.' And this is true not only of the greatest of all transactions—our acceptance of Jesus Christ—but of all the duties that devolve upon us as Christian men and women. We may have to-day an opportunity of doing good, or of receiving good. If we let it slip that door that opened to us will be shut, and it will never be opened again. Lost opportunities do not return. Others may come, but the lost ones come not again. Let us, then, seize every opportunity, let us realize that the present only is ours, and as we hear the word of life let us embrace it in its fulness and live in its strength.

Consequences of Neglect.

Fatal consequences follow not only positive wrongdoing, but simple neglect of duty also. The ten foolish virgins in the parable were guilty of nothing but neglect, yet their lamps went out and they were shut out from the wedding. The man with one talent did nothing but omit the thing he ought to have done, yet he was cast out. Those who shall stand on the left hand of the Judge of the whole earth in the last day shall be accused only of omitting to minister to their Lord in His affliction, yet they shall go away into everlasting punishment. It is fatal to leave things undone.

In the Soul's Recesses.

What we want is the clear eye to see the goodness there is among men, and the wise, skilled hand to draw it forth; for deep down in the recesses of the spirit is the angel of the Lord, cramped and chained indeed, but only needing the charmed word to invest it with authority and power.—John Page Hopps.

Worst of Frauds.

The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat one's self. All sin is easy after that.—Scottish Reformer.

Where Women Predominate.

In all Quebec there are only ten more males and females. In Ontario, with large areas being opened up for settlement, there are about 10,000 more males than females. Manitoba is 22,000 females short. British Columbia is 50,000 short, while in the unorganized territories the females are outnumbered by two to one. All this goes to show that it is in the pioneer districts that the men predominate.

However, in spite of the balance of numbers against the women, there are in Canada 1,564,011 unmarried females of various ages. All things considered, it is unlikely that immigration as a purely matrimonial venture would be justified. In the early days of Canada's history, when shiploads of damsels were brought from France to espouse the king's soldiers, the experiment was scarcely a success.

Grammar by Rule.

The master who gives his pupils "simple rules" for determining questions which confront them, and particularly grammatical questions, is apt to find that such rules frequently disastrously fail to fit all cases.

Once an examiner was questioning the pupils of a country school. He wrote on the blackboard the sentence: "The fly has wings," and asked a class what part of speech each word was.

They parsed the "the" without any trouble.

"What part of speech is 'fly'?"

"Adverb," shouted all the class in unison. "What! Fly an adverb?"

"Yessir!" shouted the boys with great positiveness.

"What makes you think it is an adverb?"

"'Cause the master told us last week that all words that end in 'ly' are adverbs."

Carries $5,000,000 in His Pockets.

Even should the Sultan of Morocco be compelled to leave his country in a hurry as a result of present complications he will not do so in a penniless condition. Some time ago he sent to Paris a trusty messenger who invested nearly $5,000,000 in unset diamonds. These precious stones Abdul carries on his person constantly, although in such a country that is rather a dangerous thing to do.

The Adrianovkva coal field may supply the needs of the Siberian railway.

DISFIGURING ULCER

People Looked at Her in Amazement—Pronounced Incurable—Face Now Clear as Ever—Thanks God For Cuticura.

Mrs. P. Hackett, of 400 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I wish to give thanks for the marvelous cure of my mother by Cuticura. She had a severe ulcer, which physicians had pronounced incurable. It was a terrible disfigurement, and people would stand in amazement and look after her. After there was no hope from doctors she began using Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and now, thank God, she is completely cured, and her face is as smooth and clear as ever."

More than 10,000 pilgrims yearly ascend Mount Fujiyama, Japan.

Caution to Purchasers of Winchester Guns

We find Winchester Repeating Rifles and Shotguns are being offered by certain of the trade, not customers of ours, at cut prices, and that such guns have been altered since leaving the factory, including the changing and obliteration of the factory serial numbers.

Not knowing to what further extent these arms have been tampered with, we take this opportunity of advising the public in general that we assume no responsibility whatever connected with any such arms, and caution all buyers to see that the numbers have not been changed or obliterated.

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WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

Linevitch An Old Fighter.

General Linevitch, the Russian commander, has been in the army about half a century. As early as 1859 he was fighting the war-like Circassians and the wild tribes of Dagestan. In the Crimean war he was twice wounded. He is extremely popular with the rank and file, who call him "Papa Linevitch." The general is descended from an old Polish family, is of noble birth, and well educated.

Edward Admires Roosevelt.

King Edward is an admirer of Mr. Roosevelt, and follows the American president's movements with interest. He was considerably amused when he read once that at the invitation of the pastor of a new Dutch Reformed church, at Washington, "Brother Roosevelt" delivered an impressive address. "Anyhow," exclaimed his majesty, with a laugh, "I shan't follow him in that line."

Explorer Held for Ransom.

The African explorer, the Marquis de Segonzac, who was sent by the Moroccan committee in Paris, partly for political reasons, to explore the region south of the Moroccan Atlas, and who was captured and held for ransom, was accompanied by two Algerian linguists. Several of the party took a different route. It is believed that the capture was made solely for ransom. Judging by the last letters received from the Marquis he was able to get much new and valuable information regarding the region he traversed.

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.

SIDNEY JUSTUS.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the day time, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Caught Another Octopus.

The largest devil fish yet captured here was placed in the aquarium a few days since, says the Los Angeles Times. Its tentacles will cover a space of six or seven feet. The one that has been on exhibition for some months was put back into the ocean and given its freedom. The new tentacle which it was growing to replace one lost in capture had reached a length of about six inches.

Conductors on the German state railways are to be discharged unless they can pass an examination in the English and French languages. Some of them have been twenty years in the service.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Japan's gold production for the year was $5,976,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Manchuria is gaining by the Russian-Japanese War

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

Japan has never as yet been invaded by a foreign foe.

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FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and sore spots, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

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Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

ARE YOU SICK?

Men and women die every year, thousands of them—who might just as well live. It is their own fault, too! When sick they don't take the proper medicine. You must not consider the cost if sick, for your life is at stake. Get the best, but above all things do not permit the disease to run along without treatment. Our experience has taught us what Checkers will do. We know of no remedy in the world which will equal its marvelous action in the permanent cure of most all known chronic or fatal diseases.

BOTTLE FREE!

We want you to try Checkers. We want you to use this medicine because it has merit, because most any disease will vanish when Checkers commences to search the system. It will find out what is wrong inside—it goes to the bottom of every ordinary disease and makes the sick well. Call on your druggist for a sample bottle free—or write us. The better plan is to buy a mammoth dollar bottle to-day.

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Call on your dealer or druggist for one of our full size heavy Checker boards, printed in colors, with 12 red and 12 blue Checker men, FREE. If he refuses to furnish same, write us and you'll be supplied.

Checkers Medicine Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Forbes Pianos

ARE MADE and SOLD by E. E. Forbes Piano Co. Direct

Saving you all the large profits made by commission men and dealers. When you purchase a FORBES you buy direct from the factory at factory prices, delivered free of all freight charges at your home.

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Do you honestly believe, that coffee sold loose (in bulk), exposed to dust, germs and insects, passing through many hands (some of them not over-clean), "blended," you don't know how or by whom, is fit for your use? Of course you don't. But

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is another story. The green berries, selected by keen judges at the plantation, are skillfully roasted at our factories, where precautions you would not dream of are taken to secure perfect cleanliness, flavor, strength and uniformity.

From the time the coffee leaves the factory no hand touches it till it is opened in your kitchen.

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Anna Basinet, Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

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CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

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Am. 30, 1905.

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EMPERORS MEETING.

In Discussing Situation German Emperor Urges the Czar to Peace and Reform.

NO INTENTION OF MEDDLING

Gives His Views Only When Requested—They Will Not Interfere With American Conference.

Berlin.—The foreign office here is advised that a meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas took place on Monday off the Swedish coast near the Island of Bjoerkoe. Emperor Nicholas wrote to Emperor William several days before that if during the latter's yachting in the Baltic he should approach the Russian shore he (Emperor Nicholas) would be pleased to meet him. The German emperor replied that he would be glad to cruise to any convenient point, and the Island of Bjoerkoe was suggested. It is understood that the conversation was to be entirely personal and intimate, and therefore no minister from either government was to be present, although the Russian minister of marine was in Emperor Nicholas' suite.

Sequel to Correspondence.

The meeting is a sequel to the correspondence that has been going on between the two emperors concerning peace, in which Emperor William urged Emperor Nicholas to take steps towards peace. Emperor William was then co-operating with President Roosevelt seeking to bring the belligerents to a discussion of terms of peace, and in the present meeting the Associated Press is authoritatively informed Emperor William will continue to advise peace should the Russian emperor ask for his further views, and it would be very natural that Emperor Nicholas should do so as a development of the correspondence which had already taken place.—

Emperor William went to the meeting, as the Associated Press is officially informed, prepared to say if he was asked that he thought Emperor Nicholas could attain a full understanding and reconciliation with the discontented portions of his people only through reforms. The German government is interested in seeing the neighboring country peaceful and prosperous, for it is toward the Russian empire that Germany's manufacturers look for great trade expansion in the future.

Is Not Interfering.

The German emperor is most reluctant to have either the Russians or others to think that he is volunteering suggestions regarding the internal affairs of Russia. He is not doing so, but will only give his personal views on their being asked for. Emperor William has the fullest information regarding the Russian situation, and may be able to give Emperor Nicholas statements of fact and deductions from them that are unknown to the Russian emperor.

So far as the rumors in other capitals that a scheme is afloat to combine several of the powers in giving Russia moral support against the Japanese negotiations soon to be opened at Portsmouth, N. H., concerning Germany are denied explicitly. Germany's policy of non-interference, as is often declared, remains the same.

Right Man Not Caught.

Gadsden, Ala.—There are no new developments in the Smith murder and rape case, except that a great number of suspects have been arrested, but so far the right person has not been caught. There is considerable comment upon the fact that the two sons of the dead woman have shown so little interest in the terrible manner in which their mother met her death. It was some time before they could be induced to come to town and look after her remains, and they did not attend the coroner's inquest, although summoned. The boys have left town, and their whereabouts are unknown. This has caused considerable comment of a very unfavorable kind.

The negro woman involved in the case states most positively that both these boys were out all night on the mountain with them, and if this is so they could not help but know something about the fearful death of the woman. It is said that these boys would go home drunk and beat their mother, and the doctor has been called in more than once to attend to the wounds of Mrs. Smith made by her sons.

Extra Session November 10.

Washington, D. C.—It is announced at Oyster Bay that the extra session of congress, which was to have been called first in March and then in October, is now set for November 10.

Open Cotton Bolls.

Eufaula, Ala.—B. A. Warren, of this county, who resides at Batesville comes to the front with the first open cotton bolls of the season. Mr. Warren exhibited two here this week that were fully open and quite ready to be picked. Under the influence of the hot sunshine that is now prevailing the staple will open rapidly, and the first new bale is not considered to be a great way off.

Fly-Wheel Bursts.

Cumberland, Md.—The big fly-wheel at the Maryland rail mill burst Saturday afternoon, a section weighing over a ton going out through the roof, striking the main girders and causing the roof to collapse, tearing down half the mill. About twenty-five men were caught under the roof, but none of them were killed, though Charles Whitman, Roy Daniel and James Twigg may be fatally hurt.

The mill caught fire, but there was little wood to burn. At least a dozen men were injured.

Head Cut Off by Train.

Nashville, Tenn.—Cut almost as smoothly, it is said, as if done with a knife, the head of Mack Copeland was severed from his body by a moving railroad train at Lovejoy, Tenn., late Saturday afternoon. Copeland had unconsciously stepped in front of the cars on a street crossing. Lovejoy is a station on the Crawford branch of the Tennessee Central railroad, about 100 miles east of here.

Havana Declares Quarantine.

Havana, Cuba.—On account of the existence of yellow fever at New Orleans quarantine has been declared against that port. The Southern Pacific liner Elcelsior, which arrived on Monday, had sixty young women students from a Texas college on board. The officials required them to remain on the vessel or to undergo the usual five days' detention at the quarantine station.

Montgomery Man Killed.

Montgomery, Ala.—As a result of injuries sustained when he was thrown from his buggy by a collision with an incoming Seaboard Air Line train at a crossing near Montgomery L. K. Boultire, a prominent citizen of Montgomery, died at an early hour Sunday morning in a local hospital, where he was carried from the scene of the accident.

Death of Colonel Lamont.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Col. Daniel Scott Lamont, secretary of war during President Cleveland's second administration, died suddenly at his home at Mill Brook, Duchess county, Sunday night at 9:15 o'clock. Heart failure was the cause of death.

Town Washed Away by a Cloudburst.

Louisville, Ky.—Georgetown, Ind., a town twelve miles west of New Albany, on the Southern railway, was almost washed away by a cloudburst. The water in the main street of the town was three feet deep, and great damage was done to stores and other property.

Little Indian creek, which runs near the town, became a torrent and, rising out of its banks, spread over the surrounding country, doing much damage. So far as can be learned no lives were lost.

A Big Deficit.

Washington, D. C.—The efforts of the officials of the government to prevent a large deficit for the fiscal year ended on June 30 last, have resulted strangely to Uncle Sam's finances, for in the nineteen days of the new fiscal year a deficiency has been accumulated more than half as large as that for the entire 365 days immediately preceding. The excess of expenditures over receipts in the nineteen days was $14,813,384.80.

For Taking Locomotive.

Birmingham, Ala.—J. J. Madden, the white man who accomplished the unusual feat of stealing a locomotive and making a record-breaking run from Flat Top to Littleton, was caught Friday at Tuscumbia and brought to Birmingham. He was placed in the county jail.

It is stated that Madden overpowered the engineer of the locomotive and, opening the throttle, burnt the rails to Littleton.

Automobile Explosion.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The burned body of 14-year-old Olive J. Johnson, of Lima, O., and five other persons suffering from burns and bruises were dragged from beneath a burning automobile, which plunged into a ditch on the river road about a half mile east of Broad Ripple, seven miles northeast of this city, Friday night, exploding the gasoline storage tank.

The party was speeding along the river road leading east from Broad Ripple when the machine struck a rut. The forward wheels were sent into the ditch, overturning the machine and throwing the occupants underneath. From the tail light the gasoline was ignited and two explosions followed, throwing burning oil over the young people pinioned beneath the car.

Bank of Lobelville.

Cornersville, Tenn.—A bank was organized at Lobelville, Tenn., Friday with a capital stock of $10,000. The following officers were elected: John H. Twilla, president; W. O. Britt, vice-president; John B. Butler, cashier.

New Live Stock Company.

Brundidge, Ala.—The Ramage Live Stock Company, of Brundidge, with a capital stock of $15,000, has filed a notice of its incorporation with the secretary of state. The company will erect stables and conduct a general livery, feed and sale business, handling buggies, etc. The incorporators are J. T. Ramage, A. G. Seay, E. M. Hightower, W. G. Hicks and M. F. Johnson.

NEWEST OF BATTLESHIPS

SOME FEATURES OF ENGLAND'S FIGHTER TRIUMPH.

The Number of Rounds Fired from Each Gun Per Minute Gives an Average of Five Without Any Difficulty—Railway for Housing the Guns InBoard When at Sea.

The great length of the Triumph, 436 feet between perpendiculars, is very observable as one approaches her when afloat, and gives the impression of a somewhat low freeboard. Such, however, is not in reality characteristic of this war vessel. Her freeboard at the bow is 21 feet 6 inches, but as she has a rising sheer aft, the freeboard at the stern is 19 feet 6 inches, and the height of the centres of the two 10-inch guns forward above the load waterline is 23 feet 6 inches, the corresponding centre height aft being about two feet less. The height of centres of the main deck battery 7.5 inch guns is 13 feet 2 inches, or rather more than that of the main deck battery 6-inch guns of the King Edward VII., making, however, the angle of heel required to bring the centre of the muzzles to water level rather less than that of the last named ship, in consequence, of course, of the much greater length of the 7.5-inch guns.

A striking feature of the Triumph is the main deck open battery containing ten 7.5-inch guns. It is enclosed by 7-inch Krupp steel armor on the sides, with diagonal bulkheads of 6-inch steel armor at the several gun-positions, but there is no longitudinal web of this strength isolating the guns in the rear, which is to be regretted. The ammunition is brought up to each separate position by electric hoists, which can work with great rapidity and are an immense improvement on the old whip hoisting gear.

The guns are lifted up to the overhead railway to be run in for housing inboard, when the vessel is at sea, by a small hydraulic engine, this replacing the differential blocks and hand chain gear for the 6-inch guns of Admiralty vessels. The ammunition also has a hoist for carrying the projectiles into position, but, as a matter of practice, we understand that the blue-jackets prefer to lift the 200-pound shell by hand, two men lifting it, one at the point, another at the base. Telescopic sights are placed upon the left side of the guns, which give the most admirable results in firing practice. The range covered by them is from 12,000 to 14,000 yards, but the most effective range of the 7.5-inch gun is rather within those limits. It is needless to say that, with ten guns of so large a size and the mess tables and all the fittings and gear of the enclosed battery, the space is rather crowded; but the tables fold up, so as to economize room, and the covers of the ammunition hoists are compact and well placed. The gun positions themselves have plenty of room. The number of rounds fired from each gun per minute gives an average of five without any difficulty, and the officers on board speak well of the 7.5 inch gun, as being quite as handy as a 6-inch.

The 14-pounder guns on board are practically similar to the ordinary 12-pounder gun employed in our Admiralty vessels, and will, we understand, take the same ammunition. The 6-pounder gun is a specialty, with a breech face to the interior of the gun, so that it could not possibly be blown out. It has a lever action somewhat similar to that of the ordinary 12-pounder. Pompons are employed in the tops and are not regarded with equanimity by the bluejackets, owing to their disagreeable noise and habits of jumping. This was found to be the case in South Africa, where many of the guns were put out of action by the smashing of the pivot and jaws by which the gun was secured to the carriage. On the bridge of the Triumph the noise is distracting when these guns are fired.

The cranes for lifting boats in and out are most serviceable. A steamboat weighing fifty tons can be picked up, swung round, and dropped into the water as easily as a dingy, and the hang-over is very far reaching. It is true that they present a larger surface to the fire of an enemy than an ordinary boom, but they are in duplicate, in case one should be disabled.

Five large dynamos supply the electric power for all the requirements of the ship, and an infinity of motors. All the ammunition hoists are operated by electricity, and many of the other movements on board are similarly worked.

There is rather a deficiency of power in the ventilating department on board, the fans employed and the ventilating trunks being of smaller size than those usually supplied to the Admiralty-built vessels. In point of fact, their absence in many places where usually found in our battleships is most conspicuous. The result is that below the armored deck the heat is intense, and what this part of the ship will be like when she is stationed in the tropics—if ever—it is impossible to conceive. Even in this cool country it is unpleasantly warm down below. And the only workshop is buried down at a considerable depth. The result of this is that the portable and movable part of the repertory of tools is brought up to the main deck and repairs are effected in this more salubrious climate.

The accommodation on board the Triumph is excellent. Bathrooms, lavatories and a capital smoke room are parts of the wardroom officers' attributes and the gunroom is a perfect palace. In the Chilian navy many officers who are in the wardroom in the navy of Great Britain belong to the gunroom mess.

While on board we were shown the spot where the Triumph was rammed by the heavy Trinity barge. It was beneath the counter. Happily, however the 3-inch armor plate extending to the stern received the barge's steel stem as it dove inward and only the upper strake of ordinary plating was crushed up. The 3-inch armor plate was cshrdo eta s eta setaaoinnoinnn was crushed up. The Triumph can keep up her twenty knots with comparative ease, and has done so.—London Engineer.

A LOGGING ENGINE.

Peculiar Machine That Draws Trains From the Bonner Camp.

The operation of logging trains on the Big Blackfoot railroad has been resumed, after a shutdown which has lasted during severe weather, says a Missoula despatch to the Anaconda Standard. This road, which was completed last year, is one of the most interesting short roads in the country. It runs from the hills through the Camas prairie country, a distanse of 13 miles, and carries trainloads of logs to be dumped into the Blackfoot river for the Big Blackfoot Milling company's plant at Bonner. Since the enlargement of the Bonner plant it will be possible to keep the railroad running most of the year, and probabilities are its trains will continue to haul logs to the river all summer and fall at the rate of 30 carloads per day.

The equipment of the railroad consists of two Shay engines and 50 logging cars. The engines are most interesting, as they are of a special make. They work by means of cog wheels, thus making it possible for them to haul over heavier grades than the ordinary type.

The grade at some places along the Blackfoot is about 4 percent, which is too great for an ordinary railroad engine. During the last two years the Big Blackfoot company has spent in the neighborhood of $300,000 on its railroad and mill improvements, and the plant is now in a position to run 12 months in the year. This is good news to those who depend upon the timbering industry in this end of the state, for, in addition to the men employed in the hills, there are in the neighborhood of 300 working in the factory and mill at Bonner.

The Big Blackfoot company has about 200 men at work in the hills at the present time cutting timber, and these men will cut enough to keep the road in operation most of the time. Logs are hauled from the hills to the McNamara landing on the Blackfoot river and from there they are driven down the river. At the landing now 23,000,000 feet of logs wait for the drive, and this amount will soon be increased by means of the railroad facilities. The capacity of the Bonner mill has become so great that it keeps an army of men at work supplying it with timber. However, the company owns enough timber tributary to the mill to supply it for a quarter of a century to come.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

More than two thousand skilled workmen have left the French silk factories of Roubaix and Turcoing within a year for the United States.

Thibet's 6,000,000 people have to support an army of 430,000 priests, who produce nothing but beautifully illuminated copies of the sacred writings. They hold all the public offices.

One of the show bottles in a Derby (Ct.) drug store contains the same coloring matter that was placed in it in 1864. It is just as bright a blue as it was the day the bottle was closed.

The saints have no fewer than 397 streets named in their honor in London. There are 105 Church streets, 56 Chapel streets, 66 King streets, 100 Queen streets, and nearly as many High streets.

The first Japanese newspaper was published in 1863, only forty-one years ago, and contained some news translated from the Dutch papers. To-day Japan has over one thousand five hundred daily newspapers and periodicals

The monks at the Hospital of St. Jean de Dieu, at Ghent, have in their leisure moments decorated the walls with gorgeous landscapes, glowing with color and full of life, formed entirely by means of the postage stamps of all the nations of the world.

A bell cast by the Boston patriot, Paul Revere, hangs in the bell tower of the Chapman street schoolhouse in Greenfield. There is another of his bells in the church at Sunderland. A third one was in the church at Northfield, which was burned several years ago.

The Belgians have long been accustomed to horse meat as food, but of late importations of the animals, mainly from England, have shown so many that were emaciated, weak and obviously unfit for food that the Superior Council of Agriculture has recommended that such importations shall cease, or that broken-down horses, unfit for work, shall be classified as cattle, in which case the high duty will keep them out.

A Secondary Consideration.

"Yes, the auto whizzed across the dock and plunged into twenty feet of water. And, by George, it wasn't injured the least bit."

"How about the passengers?"

"The passengers? I don't think the paper said anything about the passengers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Fifty-three yachts race in the Larchmont (N. Y.) contest.

George B. Hill's Esoteric won the Sunshine Stake at Brighton Beach.

Sydney Paget's three-year-old filly Tradition won the Brighton Oaks.

Canadian riflemen won the Rajah of Kolopore's imperial challenge cup at Bisley.

F. B. Van Mater's three-year-old filly Handzarra won the Glen Cove Handicap at Brighton Beach, N. Y.

James R. Keene's three-year-old imported colt Sinister won the nine fur long handicap at Brighton Beach.

Mulcahy and Varley, of the Atalanta Boat Club, of New York, have won the Kaiser's Cups for doubles at Homburg.

Beals C. Wright and William A. Larned defeated Australian tennis experts in the second round for the Davis cup.

Favorable weather conditions and a fast track marked the racing at Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., and the attendance was large.

Launch rowing and swimming races were given by the Larchmont (N. Y.) Yacht Club and witnessed by a large gathering of women and girls.

Isaac Mackie, of the Fox Hills Club, with a score of 308 for four rounds, won the open golf tournament at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City.

William Lakeland's filly Cousin Eva won the Venus Stake at Brighton Beach, and Frontenac defeated a large field in the six furlong handicap.

The economy record for automobiles was broken between Hartford, Conn., and Boston, Mass., in the Glidden tour to the White Mountains.

In the heavyweight class for automobiles a forty horse power Pope-Toledo, driven by Charles Soules, won the climb to Mount Washington. Ray Owen's sixteen horse power Reo won in the lighter class.

One Family Rule.

One of the necessary rules, then, for an orderly family life is that every member of the family should be free to absent himself whenever he feels like it and whenever his absence does not interfere with the rights of the rest of the family. And this rule ought to be especially insisted upon for the wife and mother. She ought to give her house a rest now and then by getting out of it, and breeze herself up by a little flight in the open. When she comes back, be sure she will be welcomed—or if she is not, then it is because she has not stayed long enough and the family has not yet got over feeling relieved. The husband ought to be allowed to go hunting and fishing without a sigh or a cling; the young boys should be free to visit, and even, when possible, to camp out in charge of some safe, unobtrusive man; the young girls, too, of course. It is good to know that there are camps for girls now in the Adirondacks, in charge of Vassar teachers, where they can get the good of the wilderness in perfect safety. The wise house-mother will see to it, as far as she is able, in these ways and a thousand others, that home, while a place of rest and also of duties, shall never become a prison.—Harper's Bazaar.

What we want is the clear eye to see the goodness there is among men, and the wise, skilled hand to draw it forth; for deep down in the recesses of the spirit is the angel of the Lord, cramped and chained indeed, but only needing the charmed word to invest it with authority and power.—John Page Hopps.

It is reported that the Czar of Russia, learning of the kindness and skill with which the Japanese have taken care of the wounded Russians who have fallen into their hands, has forwarded to the Japanese branch of the Red Cross 2,000,000 yen to be used in its work in the field of war. We trust that this report is true, for such an act is creditable alike to the Czar and the Japanese, says the Wall Street Journal. Truly there has been some abatement of the horrors of war when medical service is able to reduce the death rate by scientific sanitation, and skilful treatment of the sick and wounded, when the contending armies are able to treat their prisoners with the same care and kindness that they treat their own soldiers, and when the monarch of one of the warring nations is willing to make a magnificent present to the Red Cross of the enemy. Such things touch the heart of the world, and make life seem, after all, worth the living, if only to witness these splendid deeds which shine with even more splendor than the glory of great victories.

Commercial Club OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South.

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

G. W. Freeman
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Tobacco and Cigars.

Thorsby Wine Co.
Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise
Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N HORNSBY
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J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.
"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. H. ORR SHOE

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wisham
Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS and HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forman
Brick Yard

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens

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VOL. III.

ATTENTION!

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W. M. WILSON, President.
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A CLASH IMMINENT

Mississippi Quarantine Guards Reported as Having Invaded Louisiana Territory

FIRST CASE AT MONTGOMERY

Hails From Chicago and Caught Yellow Fever at New Orleans—Other Case at Shreveport.

Memphis, Tenn.—A special to the Commercial-Appeal from Baton Rouge, La., says:

A clash between the Mississippi and Louisiana authorities over quarantine regulations is imminent.

A private dispatch was received in the city today stating that Mississippi soldiers, employed as quarantine guards, had invaded Louisiana territory with arms, and that boats were now trolling the mouth of Rigolets bayou and Pear river off the Louisiana coast to prevent Louisiana boats from entering.

Governor Blanchard at once communicated with Brigadier General Perrallat of his staff, and Captain W. Bostwick, commanding the state naval militia, directing them to investigate and report to him.

Governor Blanchard also sent the following telegram to Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi:

"Have reliable information that Mississippi quarantine guards, armed, crossed over to Louisiana side of Pearl river. I do not believe this done on orders, but was the thoughtless conduct merely of a few. To obviate unfavorable comment and friction please give order that your guards remain on their own side of the river."

Montgomery, Ala.—It was officially announced here Tuesday night that there is one case of yellow fever in Montgomery. The announcement came from the board of health together with the statement that there is not the slightest cause for alarm. This was followed immediately by the announcement from State Health Officer W. H. Sanders, saying that he believed the scientific steps taken by the premises are fully adequate and that "no occasion whatever exists for the declaration of a quarantine against Montgomery."

Shreveport, La.—Barney Tracey, a traveling man of Chicago, is in the detention camp just outside the corporate limits of this city suffering from yellow fever. There are no other cases in the detention camp, nor any other case in the city. Tracey has been isolated since his arrival here Sunday and the health authorities are confident that this case will be confined to this one person. The infection has been traced directly to New Orleans, although Tracey spent only a few hours in that city.

Baptist Convention Closes.

Brewton, Ala.—The first annual meeting of the Escambia County Sunday School convention was brought to a close at Flomaton Sunday after a very successful three days' session. This convention was organized last year and is composed of the superintendents, secretaries and ministers of the Baptist Sunday schools in the county. There were eighteen delegates present at this meeting, representing ten Sunday schools, besides a large number of visitors.

The Alabama State Fair.

Birmingham, Ala.—Preparations well in hand for a big state fair in Birmingham in October. Buildings are under construction, the race track is being graded and fenced and much work is being done which will provide an accommodating place for the most successful fairs for years to come.

Eugene Fies is president of the Alabama State Fair an dExhibition Association, with R. M. Williams secretary and general manager. A board of directors is behind Presidents and the various departments are working hard looking to the best fair this year ever con

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Cotton is Reported Excellent.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—From every section of this county there comes good tidings of a splendid cotton crop. The recent rains have caused a wonderful advancement in the crop outlook. The acreage, while slightly smaller than last year, will more than likely make up the difference because of the well fruited weed. There is some scarcity of labor, but this will not retard the advancement to any degree.

Cullman on a Boom.

Cullman, Ala.—Cullman is certainly on a boom. There is not a vacant house in the town and many new residences are being erected. Strangers are actually going from house to house begging for board, as all the boarding houses, hotels and restaurants are "full up."

Clarksville, Tenn.—Chas. R. Lackey and John S. Lawrence have purchased the Globe Telephone Company's franchise, wires, etc., at Cadiz, Ky., and will install a new plant without delay. The telephone plant at Cadiz was destroyed by fire several months ago, and since that time Cadiz has been without the use of telephones.

Kicked in Face By Mule.

Brewton, Ala.—Sam Parker, a negro employed at Sam Sowell's livery stable, was kicked by a vicious horse Saturday, the hoof striking him in the face, causing a compound fracture of the upper jaw bone and either fracturing or dislocating every one in the face. Medical aid was at once had and it was immediately seen that his recovery depended on hospital treatment, and as he could not obtain that here he was sent to the hospital in Mobile. There is very little chance for him to recover, even with the best of treatment.

Miss Cora Hubbard Dies.

Brewton, Ala.—Miss Cora Hubbard, a most estimable and popular young lady of Flomaton, died Saturday after an illness of five weeks from typhoid fever. She was buried Monday under the auspices of the Rathbone Sisters, of which she was a member. After a short service in the Baptist church the remains were taken to the family burying ground near Atmore and laid to rest, a number of the members of the lodge accompanying them. She was 22 years of age and a native of Escambia county.

New Cotton Oil Mill.

Wylam, Ala.—The Callahan company of Knoxville, Tenn., is preparing to erect a large cotton seed oil mill at this place, and it is understood that work on the plant will begin in a very short time. It is said that the plant is to cost something over $800,-plant is to cost something over $80,-000 and will be a very important industry for Wylam and the district. It is announced that when the work of construction begins it will be pushed to rapid completion.

Some One May Get in Trouble.

Montgomery, Ala.—It looks as though some one stood a chance to get into trouble about the extension of the quarantine to all points in Louisiana when the governor's proclamation does not place territory outside of New Orleans and that part of the coast between the Crescent City and Alabama in the prohibited class. If there is any question of the matter it seems very clear that there can be no prohibition from any other section or community than those specifically menticned in the proclamation of the chief executive of the state.

Only Twelve Veterans Left.

Evergreen, Ala.—Last Saturday, the 20th of July, was a day that will be long remembered by the surviving members of Company A, Fifth Alabama regiment. It was the time of the second reunion of those veterans. Only twelve of this once large company could be gotten together. Whether more than this number have survived the vicissitudes of life and their many wounds is not known. The reunion occurred at the house of their old commander, Captain T. M. Riley, in Monroe county.

Hurt While Coupling Cars.

Scottsboro, Ala.—H. S. Davis, a freight conductor on this division of the Southern, whose run is between Corinth and Decatur, was so badly hurt while coupling cars that he had to be brought up to Stevenson, his home, Sunday evening. While he is painfully hurt, it is thought that he will recover.

Rains Did Much Good.

Athens, Ala.—The farmers of this county are rejoicing over splendid rains which have revived both their spirits and the crop prospect in this section very much. Crops were failing rapidly and the rain was not any too soon. Late corn and cotton were both suffering.

ALABAMA STATE EVENTS.

Items of Interest Gathered as They Transpire Over the Entire State.

An Alleged Bigamist.

Wetumpka, Ala.—A white man by the name of Caldwell is lodged in the Wetumpka jail on a charge which is an unusual one in Elmore county. Caldwell came to the Beatsville neighborhood some years ago, settled there and married an Elmore county girl. They are now the parents of an attractive child. Some time ago an advertisement giving the description of a man appeared in the Atlanta Constitution. As the description fitted Caldwell exactly, a neighbor answered the advertisement and it developed that the man's wife, the mother of two of his children, is living in South Carolina. Sheriff Robbins was apprised of the situation and acting with promptness drove over to Beatsville and returned with a prisoner charged with bigamy.

Shooting at Epes.

Livingston, Ala.—A report reached here Thursday night of a serious shooting at Epes in this county. One Dr. Cook shot and seriously wounded a Mr. Lewis of that place. The particulars of the difficulty are not given, but it is understood that Dr Cook was drinking and after having had some trouble with Mr. Lewis approached him again when the difficulty was revived. Lewis is reported to have been shot through, besides having received several blows from the pistol in the hands of Dr. Cook. Dr. Cook was held under a bond of one thousand dollars. The recovery of Lewis is considered somewhat doubtful.

Squadron Reviewed.

Montgomery, Ala.—The review of the First cavalry squadron, A. N. G., by Brigadier General Louis V. Clark, was the most brilliant military affair seen in Montgomery during the last three weeks, during which time the citizen soldiery of Alabama has been in full possession of the capital.

Reviews as a general thing are very prosaic affairs. The one of Thursday was anything else. There was a medley of color, of movement, and of martial things that would delight the hearts of the most practical.

A gay crowd assembled to watch the maneuvers. The sides of the parade ground were lined with Montgomerians of every class and description. Society and the military mingled and there was a generous outpouring of ex-Confederates, who came to see how the boys of today rode.

Building at Albertville.

Albertville, Ala.—Albertville's burned district is being rapidly cleared up and the work of rebuilding will commence in a few days. Several handsome brick stores will be built instead of the frame buildings destroyed by the recent fire.

Riggs Bros. are already at work with a large force of hands building a large brick store to replace the one burned recently.

J. P. Emmett is having excavations made for the erection of a mammoth threestory brick structure just north of the Bank of Albertville.

Conductor Arrested.

Decatur, Ala.—Acting under instructions issued from State quarantine headquarters, Chief Inspector of Quarantine Wallace effected the arrest of Southern Railroad Conductor Martin Payne at the union station here on Thursday afternoon. Payne was arrested on two warrants sworn out by Chief Inspector Wallace, one in Colbert and the other in Madison county. The warrants charge that Conductor Payne illegally ejected from his train Quarantine Officers Lem Jones at Leighton and John Almon at Huntsville. At the time the officers were in the discharge of their duty, acting under state law. Constable John B. Hinds served both warrants on Conductor Payne.

Local Southern Railroad Attorney S. T. Wert was present at the station with bonds ready for Payne. Each bond was for $200. Payne was allowed to take his train on to Chattanooga after the warrants were served and the bonds properly filled out. The train was only delayed a few minutes.

End of the Artillery Encampment.

Montgomery, Ala.—Camp Robert F. Ligon, which has for the past six days harbored the First artillery, Alabama National Guard, ceased to exist at 4:50 o'clock Thursday morning. At that minute a bugle was blown and every tent in the camp was struck.

The men of the battalion and the camp were given a careful inspection by Inspector General R. F. Ligon and Captain J. C. Goodfellow. The camp was found to be cleanly and wholesome and the men and the equipment made a fine showing.

On Trial at Gadsden.

Gadsden, Ala.—The preliminary trial of L. H. Pinkerton and Oscar Brown, the two white men charged with the murder of Bill Smith, the negro barber, was commenced before Judge C. D. Clark Wednesday and is still on trial. There are some twenty-five witnesses in the case and so far only about ten have been examined. John R. Lowe, who is driver of the fire engine of the Gadsden fire company, was standing in his door when the shooting took place and swore positively that Pinkerton did the shooting, and G. W. Ensley, who was with Pinkerton and Brown, swears that Pinkerton did the shooting. No evidence has been brought out against Brown, who is defended by Colonel B. H. Nicholson.

Brewton Taking Steps.

Brewton, Ala.—A meeting of the Escambia County Board of Health was held here Thursday afternoon to discuss the yellow fever situation, and as a result the mayor and town council were requested to have the day and night marshals meet all trains and question passengers coming in and see that none are allowed to stop in Brewton who have been in the fever infected district.

There is no particular uneasiness on the part of the people here, but it is fully expected that they will assist in every way in putting the town in a good sanitary condition.

Farmers' Institute.

Auburn, Ala.—The third day's session of the Farmers' Summer School was marked by the record-breaking attendance since the establishment of the school three years ago. The actual number of farmers in attendance is 149. In addition to the representatives from thirty-three counties in the state there is quite a delegation present from the state of Georgia. The attendance includes representatives of fruit growing, stock breeding, truck gardening, and those engaged in the raising of the ordinary staples of cotton and corn. The county of Chilton is the banner county, with fifteen representatives present. Among many representative farmers present are J. M. Thornton, of Talladega; J. J. Robinson, Jr., of Lafayette; J. P. Maxwell, of Dallas county; Mr. Whitfield, of Marengo county; Mr. Dixon, Escambia county. A large representation is also present from Clarke county. The experiment stations at Athens, Albertville, Evergreen and Wetumpka are represented.

Queer Case at Girard.

Girard, Ala.—The judicial minds of Magistrates L. F. Knowles and Chas. Pittman, of this city, are puzzled over rather a queer case. John Griggs, a 17-year-old white boy, was arraigned before them yesterday on a charge of skinning a cow belonging to Miss Annie Hunt and selling the hide. He promptly pleaded guilty.

It seems that there is no law to cover this particular offense in the manner the magistrates would like. They reserved their decision for a few days. Homer Cheek, another boy, was charged with the same offense, but his trial was postponed.

Hale Was Respited.

Montgomery, Ala.—Because it is definitely known that Wesley Hale, a negro condemned to die on the scaffold in Birmingham on August 4 will be a valuable witness in an important case now pending in Jefferson county, he was on Thursday given a respite of sixty days by Governor Jelks in order that he may testify. He will testify against Andrew Shelton, suspected of being an accomplice of Hale. The respite was recommended by Judge D. A. Greene and Solicitor H. D. Heflin, of the Jefferson county criminal court.

Decatur's Progress.

Decatur, Ala.—On September 1 the new Carnegie library, costing $10,000, will be opened to the public. The arrangements have already been made for securing the books. On the day of opening there will be appropriate ceremonies. This is one of the finest buildings in the city.

The work on the new opera house for New Decatur has been started. The building will cost $20,000. It is being erected by a private stock company and it is expected that it will be open to the public by September 1, next. The stage will be on the first floor and there will be a gallery and balcony. At the present time there is not an opera house in either Decatur or New Decatur.

Within the next few weeks the new city hall for New Decatur will be completed. The building will be two stories high, built of brick, and will cost $5,000.

To Be in Shape Again.

Talladega, Ala.—The insurance companies have sent their adjustors and settled with the state for the losses sustained by the recent fire that destroyed the shops of the School for the Deaf and Dumb of this city.

Work was at once begun in tearing down the old walls and clearing off the new site for another building. The new building will be of brick, two stories in height, and 50x100 feet in dimensions. It will be built further back and made as near fireproof as possible.

Orders have been placed for new and improved machinery, which will be put in as soon as the walls are ready for it, and the hope is to have it as near ready as possible for the next session. Mr. McDonald says he hopes to have a model shop of it, since it has to be rebuilt.

Changes in Tuscumbia Offices.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—Two important changes on the Memphis division of the Southern railway have been announced, effective August 1. Frank A. Devere, chief train dispatcher, has been transferred to the Mobile division, of which he has been made trainmaster, with headquarters at Selma. Mr. Devere has been in the service of the Southern for seventeen years, most of which time has been spent in the train master's office at Tuscumbia, he having been train dispatcher for fifteen years, the last four as chief.

R. C. Bibb, local agent at this point, has been promoted to the Huntsville agency of the Memphis division, which ranks second to that of Memphis in importance and salary. Mr. Bibb came to Tuscumbia from Leighton less than two years ago and his transfer to Huntsville is the second promotion within two years. He is to be succeeded at Tuscumbia by S. H. Hunt, local agent at Scottsboro.

Big Farmers' Meeting.

Anniston, Ala.—In compliance with the call of Capt. James Crook, president of the Calhoun County Association of Southern Cotton Planters, there will be a picnic and grand rally at Oxford Lake on Saturday, August 12th, to discuss the present conditions and future prospects of the cotton crop in this and adjoining counties.

Harvie Jordan, of Monticello, Ga., president of the Southern Cotton Association, and one of the largest cotton planters in the south, will be present to address the people on the work of the association. Hon. Sydney J. Bowie has consented to address the gathering as will Captain Crook and others who are well conversant with the needs and conditions of the southern planters.

Played Old Joke on Him.

New Decatur, Ala.—J. B. Butler, a young man from New York, came here a few days ago to take the position of bookkeeper at Cathcart's saw mill. He told the boys about the mill that he had hunted big game in the Adirondacks, etc. The other boys asked him if he had ever hunted snipe. He said he had not, but would like to do so. The other night a party was arranged, a hack secured and Butler was taken by the crowd to Blue Springs, about four miles from the city, where he was given the bag to hold. He got back to the city the best he could after the crowd had left him. It was about day, however, when Butler arrived in town. He never caught on to the joke, but said he did not care to stay in a place where brother hunters would run off and leave him to walk home. After arriving in town Butler caught the first train for New York city.

Florida Not to be Quarantined.

Montgomery, Ala.—Alabama will not quarantine Tampa or any section of Florida on the strength of the single case of yellow fever on record in that city. It is the opinion of Dr. W. H. Sanders, state health officer, that there is no urgent need to put a ban on the Florida city if there is no spread of the disease. Such a recommendation was communicated Friday to Governor Jelks in Blount Springs, and although there have been reports that Tampa would be restricted, no action will be taken on the part of the state.

Negro Endeavorers.

Montgomery, Ala.—At the second day's session of the Varick Christian Endeavor Society prominent visitors were present and made speeches. Bishop J. W. Alstrock, D. D. conducted the devotional exercises Thursday morning, assisted by Rev. William Finley, P. E., of Gainesville district, and Rev. M. S. Cast, the poet of the state.

Dies on Operating Table.

Selma, Ala.—J. T. Evans, Jr., fireman at the Estelle cotton mills, died of chloroform Friday night on the operating table of a local infirmary. The drug had been administered preparatory to an operation in a comparatively safe case, but appears to have been given in too great quantities. Deceased was 28 years of age.

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CALE ALLEN... ...GENIUS

The Whimsical Carriage-Maker Of Carmel-Town

By HOLMAN DAY

Now, a genius—well, if you'll show me any really smart man that hasn't a skew-angle on one corner or the other of him, then I'll set up the cider the next time you come around to my house. And a genius does even his courting a little different from the ordinary run of men; but we've got such an almighty matter-of-fact set of women in Carmel that you can't make them understand such things.

It always has been a little different with the men. We acknowledged that Cale Allen was a genius and put up with him. It was a mite tough on Doc Bragg to have to ride around in that sleigh, with the body made like a duck, and to have the boys go "Quack, quack!" after him; but Doc can take a joke, and we all know him in Carmel, and it didn't hurt his business any, and so it was all right.

Cale, you understand, has been our carriage and sleigh maker in Carmel for thirty years, and he'll do a job that you can't match this side the golden chariots. It isn't very hard to put up with the eccentricities of genius when you know you're getting something for your money. I bought one factory-made top-buggy; but that was enough for me. It was a good sample of crochet-work; but it wouldn't stand up any more than ice cream in a hay field. So I went back to Cale, and he built me a wagon that looked like a pumkin sawed in two and set on four wheels. He allowed that it would remind me that I was a pumkin-head.

I took it. I had to take it or nothing. That was Cale's style. Feller went to him and ordered a carriage or a sleigh, and he got it; but Cale never allowed him to say a word as to what the model should be. Being a genius, he insisted that he knew better than the customer. Of course, he had to stick more or less to straight patterns on carriages; but when snow-time came, then you would behold in Carmel the result of Cale Allen's ingenuity in invention. When Carmel folks drove into other towns with their sleighs the people would run to the windows. Once when we took Squire Avery over to the Etna Tomb in February, with a procession of sleighs from Carmel about half a mile long, we drew bigger crowds than Haskell's Hippodrome Circus.

There was the old red-cradle style for new-married couples and the rocking-chair style for old folks, and the minister drew one that had the Bible painted on the high back and a hymn book on the fender and a covering like a sounding board. He certainly always showed good taste, Cale did. Folks wondered where he ever thought up all the styles and all the colors he slapped on; but when you come to analyze the thing it always hit off the owner just right. When about fifty of those sleighs were hitched around the church door, a feller would kind of hanker for a piece of smoked glass to look at 'em through; but they certainly did add a lot to the landscape. Oh, yes, I suppose some folks did find it hard to get along with all of Cale's notions; but you had to consider that he was a genius and entitled to some of his crankiness, and then you didn't think anything more about it.

Widower, Cale was, and the women folks who had watched him for ten years allowed that he wasn't ever going to hitch up again. First wife didn't get along with him very well—genius, you know; and he kept her guessing all the time.

Well, the first any of us in the village suspected that a hen was on was when Alp Hanson's boy came into the grocery store one evening and snickered awhile side of the stove, and finally out and said he was just coming down past Widow Sprague's house and saw Cale going up the front walk. He said that Cale was hurrying like sin, as though he was afraid some one would see him, and struck a glary place on the walk and fell down, and a paper bag he was carrying busted, and more'n a peck of apples scattered every which way. Boy said that the way Cale talked to himself when he was picking up those apples was certainly comforting to cold ears. Boy brought along one of the apples that had rolled his way, and showed it to us to prove his story, for it certainly did sound unbelievable. The apples was a Tallman sweeting, and old Ike Elwell snuffed of it and said that he didn't know how it was in city places and high society, but when a widderer or an old bach started out in Carmel with a bag of sweet apples to call on a widder it meant more than simply passing the tome o' day.

"He's beginning to show attentions, that's what he's doin'," said Ike.

And that was the general opinion of all those in the grocery store at the time. Some remembered back, and those that couldn't remember could guess how it might be if they had the chance. Some of the citizens said they were a good mind to put the thing right to Cale the next time he came to the store; but there wasn't anything so mighty definite about it, and then you never know how a genius is going to take hectoring. We let things hang.

The next item that happened was nearer to the point.

Uncle Cy Bryant, who is a kind of near sighted old poke, came bumping into the store one evening a little later—it was in March, if I remember, about the time the crust got hard and icy—and he said he believed the Sprague sugar orchard was ha'nted. He was kind of all up in a heap about it, old Cy was. He said he was coming along the road at the foot of the slope and from away up amongst the trees came sky-hooting some kind of a contraption that looked like—well, old Cy called it "an assitrich."

"Ostrich, you mean don't ye?" asked the storekeeper.

"Wal, the long-shanked bird with a millinery store on his tail," said Cy. "Don't buther me when I'm tellin' a story!" So we kept still.

He went on to say that this thing seemed to be letting the blue yells out of him or her for all him or her was able. He explained that some of the yells were way up squawky-like and some were down gruff, and so he couldn't say as to whether it was him or her. Anyway there was a terrible to-do on, according to his tell. First it would scoot one way and then the other, and finally something, he couldn't tell what, shot off away from it, and then whilst he stood there in the road the ostrich thing came whoop! over the stone wall, ker-whish across the road, ker-wow over the opposite stone wall, and down into the meadow. And by that time he was so fussed up that he didn't stop to see any more and came along full pelt to the store. He said that the yells of the thing when it crossed the road were too much for his nerves. He didn't have any grit left to chase it.

Just as we were getting up a bee to go and investigate, the store door slammed open and in stomped Silas Sprague, the Widder Sprague's nineteen-year-old boy. "Where's Constable Britt?" he yelled.

"Right here," said Britt, shifting his chaw.

The Sprague boy was a big, larruping chap, and he cracked his fists together and hollered: "I've found out that I can lick him, and I've licked him good and plenty; but that ain't all there's going to be to this. I want him arrested now, and sent to State's prison for his whole dingblamed life!"

He was tearing out of the store, motioning for us to follow him; but Britt humped along and grabbed him.

"You ain't told me whether it's Napoleon Bonyparte or King George you want arrested yit," yelled Britt. "Do ye think I can work without any clues?"

"It's Cale Allen!" howled young Sprague. "And I want him put into State's prison where he belongs."

And then as near as we could get at it from him, it seems that Cale had come around to the Sprague house that evening with a new kind of a sled that he had tinkered together, and made Widder S. bundle up and come out, and he put her on board and sat on behind and started down through the sugar orchard, spite of all that could be said. Sprague boy said that the hill was one glare of ice with snow humped around each tree, the way it does, and all frozen smooth, and that the sled got to wiggle-jigging around and Cale fell off, and there was the widder, bundled all up and left on board and no way to steer.

The sled would dodge straight for a tree, strike a glary hump and whoosh around and make for another tree, and whoosh again, and there that woman went pellity-whoop for half a mile, just missing each tree by an eyelash, and off down across the road and over the meadow and whong-bunt into a haystack.

"And I started after her," said the Sprague boy, "and on the way I came across Cale Allen, where he'd been wrapped around a tree, and there and then I found out that I could lick him; and I done it to the queen's taste. And I got my mother back home, and there she's settin' on the bed, grabbing the foot-board and hollering so's you can hear her a mile, and thinkin' all the time that she's sliding down hill and missin' trees, and the neighbors say that near's they can tell she's liable to be slidin' down hill in her mind for all the rest of her life, and hollerin' like that, and he's broke up our happy home, and now I want him put into State's prison!"

After he got it all out of him we had to put snow down the back of his neck to bring him out of his hysterics.

Well, for a fact that was a sad story to hear about our genius. Of course, a genius has a good many rights that the ordinary man doesn't have; but it really did seem that this was a matter to be looked into. So a delegation headed by the constable started off to investigate and proceed in matters as the case should warrant.

As the coroners say, we first took a look at the remains. The Widder Sprague's house was full of neighbors, and she was still sitting on the bed with her muffler round her head, hanging to the foot-board, her mouth wide open and hollering: "Oh, my Lawd, there's a tree! Drag your feet! Whee! There's another tree! Ow! Stop me! Oh, my sakes! Drag your feet!"

Half the women were all saying: "Poor critter!" and the others were snapping "Missabul scoundrel!" You can figure pretty well on which ones to fit the names.

"They say it's a long lane that has no turnin'," said the constable; "but it seem to me it's a longer hill that ain't got any bottom."

"And trees on it thicker'n spines on a quill-pig, to jedge by her remarks," said another man.

"If any of ye's got the sperit of a louse," yelled Mis' Liza Bangs, "you'll march boots to the house of that missabul Cale Allen that's done this turrible deed and fetch him to the ring-bolt with a good round turn. He ought to be strung up higher'n Haman."

The way those women indorsed that would have done good to the souls of a Populist convention.

The first selectman came in just then, and they all lit on him.

"All is," said Mis' Bangs, "if you men folks don't stir your stumps almighty sudden the women of this town will take it up, and there'll be a b'lilin'-water bee that will take skin and bristles off'n one hog in this town!"

The selectman, who had just bought a new sleigh off Cale, with a crown and crossed gavels painted on it as a delicate compliment, tried to say something about the eccentricities of genius; but the women flew at him like setting hens at a barn rat.

"Genta," he said, turning to us men folks with a sigh, "I guess the vote of the meetin' is in favor of what you might call an official investigation. I will lead the way to our genius' house, and all those so minded may foller me."

The selectman had to fairly drive back two of the women to stay and take care of the widder, for fear she might try to jump off her mind-sled, as you might say, and get into trouble. It certainly was about the most popular excursion that was ever organized in the town of Carmel. Everyone wanted to go along.

It being an official party, headed by law and authority, we didn't stop to knock at Cale's house, but trudged straight in on the heels of the selectman, like ducks following a leader.

Cale was sitting on his bed, too. I have an idea that he was the most surprised man that ever held an evening reception in town. But you couldn't judge of his surprise by his expression. As a matter of fact, only one eye was showing, and that eye wasn't especially intelligent looking—it was mussed up too much. I guess that between the whops he got around the tree and the sharp edges of the crust and the attentions the Sprague boy paid to him on the way to rescue the widder, Cale had been finding life for the last hour "melancholy and forlorn," as the poet says.

The selectman took his place at the foot of the bed, and the delegates to the convention formed behind him.

"Mister Allen," said the selectman—"I will call you Mister Allen, this bein,' as you might say, an official visit, we have just come from a house of pain and sorrow."

"And what kind of a house do you think you've come into?" said Cale in a gruff bow-wow under his toweling. "Do I look as though I was celebrating a birthday with feast and frolic? Looks like a mighty spunky business stramming into a man's house in this fashion. When I want to entertain I'll send out invitations."

"Remarks are heard and duly noted," said the selectman; "but it so happens that there wasn't time for the usual preliminaries of polite society. We are willin' to take into account all the excuses that a genius has to offer, and you needn't take the trouble to recapitulate 'em. You can start right in and explain what in sanup you were thinkin' of when you set the Widder Sprague on that bobsled, or whatsoever it was, and left her to slam galley-west down through that orchard. There are those here that thinks it's deliberate attempt at assassination. What have you got to say for yourself?"

The chances are that in ordinary circumstances Cale would have lit on us and drove us out; but enough things had happened to him that evening to make him sort of supple. Some one in the crowd hinted that it had been found out that he could be licked by the Sprague boy, and that under those circumstances it wasn't good taste for him to ride a high horse any longer. So Cale ran his eye over us, noted that we were all looking pretty set, and he went on to give in his statement. But he was scornful.

"I don't suppose any of you have read books enough to understand that the scientists assert that there are more cases of insanity among women in the country districts than in any other classes?" said he.

"If they let you run loose much longer around here, I reckon the point will be pretty well proved," broke in Mis' Bangs, with a sniff.

"It ain't that way at all," snapped Cale. "Scientists say that women in the country, bein' tied down to home work and bein' alone so much, and havin' nothin' special to take up their minds, get to brooding and fall into nervous prosperation and go crazy. That's the size of it. Now you know that the Widder Sprague has been alone a good deal for the last ten years?"

"Say, is sweet apples good for balancin' the mind?" inquired old Ike Elwell.

Cale snapped that one eye pretty hard, and showed that he understood that we knew some things; but he kept on. "I could see that the Widder Sprague was gettin' run down and solemn and lonesome, and was dwellin' on things, and was fallin' into nervous prosperation just as fast as she could. And whilst the rest of the hogs in this place was goin' around with their noses held down to their own business and not payin' any attention to the sufferin's of their neighbors, I studied up on the thing, and I was bound to cure her of her brain-fag, as the scientists call it. The books say that in cases of that kind the patient needs to be roused up, taken out of hum-drum surroundin's, given some fresh and healthy excitement, and so forth and so on."

"Then the first prescription of Tallman sweetings failed, hey?" persisted old Ike.

"I understand what you're drivin' at, you old picked-nosed, scouting hyena!" yelled Cale. "It's got so in this town that there can't be any neighborin' without it bein' chawed over along with a plug of terbacker down at that grocery store. Now you shet up, Elwell, or I'll git off'n this bed of pain and cuff youh head into the shape of the Methodist steeple! When I'm talkin' science to you I want order.

"Now, I went round this evening to take the Widder Sprague out of herself, as you might say, and make life a little less solemn and mournful. I went to cheer her up with fresh air and healthy excitement, as the books advise. And see what comes of it? Bein' misunderstood and hooted at, and havin' my house invaded by a gang that don't understand science nor common politeness."

"It is generally admitted," said the selectman, "that the ones who introduce new ideas into the world always have to stand more or less abuse; but you'll have to admit, Cale, that the people in Carmel have always been mighty kind to you as a genius in the carriage and sleigh line. We have taken your new ideas in models and your schemes in color and have pulled our wallets and paid and never said a word. But this 'ere treatment for nervous prosperation seems to be affecting the peace and happiness of a home and the equilibrium of an immortal soul." He waited there and smacked his lips. Well, it did sound pretty slick! I don't know where he ever got hold of that string of words. "If you could see her settin' there on her bed, gaffing the footboard, and seein' trees ahead, and feelin' that she is still goin' for jomighty-sakes down a hill, you'd understand that this community feels justified in pickin' the thing up."

"I've discussed it with the family already," said Cale, with a good deal of hidden meaning, settling the bandage around his eye, "and I don't understand that the neighbors have any license to stick their noses in. It's wholly a family matter."

"Is it, now?" squealed Mis' Bangs. "Family matter, eh? Well, do you presume to set there and tell us that you've declared your intentions?"

"None of your business!" snorted Cale.

"Well, it is our bus'ness!" said Mis' Bangs, and she came right up to the side of the bed. "It's the bus'ness of the spinsters and widders of this town to see that one of their number ain't lied to and deceived and rode down hill to her everlastin' ruin and then deserted. You'll find it's our bus'ness, Mister Cale Allen, you that's been scornin' the women in this town for all these years! If you ain't declared yourself, then we've got as much to do with the Sprague family as you have."

"Do you mean to tell me," roared Cale, "that the women of this town think they've got the right to tell me how I shall do my courtin'?"

"Jammin' fool ideas down the men's necks and triflin' with the affections of helpless women are two diff'rent things," insisted Mis' Bangs. "You may be a genius, as they say; but you can't genify us around your little finger."

He jumped off the bed like a flash, and I thought he was going to cuff her ears, but that wasn't it. He ducked out of the door on the run; and we all took after him, for we couldn't think what was going to happen. Geniuses go crazy all of a sudden sometimes, and we didn't know but the town of Carmel was going to see more tragedy that evening than we had seen up to that time, and land knows we'd had enough!

He kept ahead of us easy down the road, turned into the Widder Sprague's house, tossed the Sprague boy into a snow-drift when the boy tried to stop him in the door, and when we got into the house he was standing beside the bed shaking the widder by the arm.

"Mis' Sprague!" he shouted.

The hiccups had come on her by that time, but she was still able to holler "Whoa!" and talk about trees chasing her.

"Widder Sprague," he said, coaxing-like.

But she only let out another howl.

"Joanne," said he.

She didn't holler so loud.

"Dear Joanne!" he said.

Her voice sunk down to a moan, and the hiccups made her sort of cluk like a setting hen.

He put his arm round her shoulder. "Dear Joanne," he said, "I'm a-steerin' her, and don't you be scared a mite."

She let her head lay over on his shoulder.

"I was thinkin', dearest Joanne," said he soothing her with his hand, "that when we got to the bottom of the hill, I'd say: 'Le's you and me slide together all the rest of our lives.' We're past fifty, and it's all down hill for us now. Yes, dear Joanne, when we get to the foot of the hill I'm a-goin' to ask you to marry me, and now," he hollered in her ear just as loud as he could yell, "we're—at—the—foot—of—the—hill!"

Well, sir, she came to like the snap of your finger, and smiled at him like a sick cat, and when he said: "Will ye marry me, Joanne?" she patted him on the cheek and laid her head down on his shoulder and said: "I'll make ye jest the best wife I know how to." And she was as calm as a pork sausage.

Cale stood up and shook his fist at us, one arm still around her.

"Now, blast your old pelts!" he yapped, "you've spied around and stuck your noses in and prodded at me till ye made me pop the question right square under your noses, and now I suppose you are satisfied. And if you are, get out! If this ain't a family matter now and from this time on, I'd like to have Mis' Bangs there tell me wherein it ain't."

Now, really, there didn't seem to be anything to say.

"Meetin' is adjourned siny die," said the selectman, and we went home, wondering at just what point the Widder Sprague began to sit up and take notice, but not being very well posted on nervous prosperation and mind troubles none of us could figure it very well.

History Repeated.

A learned clergyman was talking with an illiterate preacher who professed to despise education.

"You have been to college, I suppose?" asked the latter.

"I have, sir," was the curt answer.

"I am thankful," said the ignorant one, "that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without learning."

"A similar event occurred in Balaam's time," was the retort.—Harper's Weekly.

Of the 136,561 freight cars ordered for American railroads last year 65,000 were of steel construction.

The lord chief justice of England was well known in his younger days as a boxer of note.

FADED COLORS FAVORITES.

The greens are prominent both in millinery and frocks, and many new shades are shown, differing only enough from the old tones, in some instances, to justify the statement that they are new. All of the bronze green tones from dark to light, the almond and willow greens, a line of elder greens, a fresh springlike tint, appropriately called printania, a warm glowing yellow moss green which is at times charming in its millinery uses, or sparingly used in mere relieving touches upon a white or neutral frock—all these are fashionable, and there is a vivid Russian green, successful in Paris, though not yet taken up extensively here.

All the pinkish lavenders are in fashion, and begonia, a reddish purple with a dash of gray, is considered extremely French—as French as it is unbecoming. One could not well say more.

The salmon or pompadour pinks, peach pink, melon pink, all the shades of rose, including dried rose leaf and old rose tones, the magenta pinks and reds, the old gold, apricot and banana yellows, with the orange tones shading from mandarin to brown, the bluet blues and a very popular medium shade of blue called saxe, the beige and straw colorings, dove grays—there one has a list of colorings most exploited this season, but one sees many shades not on this list.

The pink yellows and spring-like greens have been particularly affected for the bridesmaids' frocks at weddings, though one wedding for which the costumes were turned out by a well known house was in white and American beauty shades, and another color scheme selected by one of the brides is in pinkish lilac and pale cream yellow.—Washington Times.

POLITENESS IN CHILDREN.

There is such a thing as too much teaching and training, but mothers cannot afford to overlook certain important, indeed, absolutely essential points, in the bringing up of children. There should be a careful and constant surveillance when it comes to good manners and breeding, and any neglect in this direction is injustice to the child, says American Grange Bulletin and Scientific Farmer. Teach the little boys to be chivalrous, which is really only regard and kindness after all, and make them realize that it is below their dignity as young men to push themselves forward, and overcrowd girls and women of any age or condition in any place.

Teach them to raise their hats; to sit up and not lie down in their seats; to express appreciation for kindness done them, and always to excuse themselves for unconscious or accidental neglect of their "manners." Show them the vulgarity of attending to any part of their toilet in public places. Make them realize that bad manners are an indication, not only of lack of training, but of their own ambition to be gentlemen. And above all things, teach both girls and boys consideration for infirmity, and show them the great unkindness in laughing and jesting at the expense of some unfortunate or afflicted person.

I do not mean to crowd their minds with set rules for every act of their lives, but to develop their sensibilities and sympathies and understanding, so that their good behavior will be a spontaneous expression. Any other method invariably fails, for character and real culture cannot be simulated. Tell the little girls that "lady" means a loaf-giver, and therefore implies the nobility of heart, and that fine clothes or beautiful gowns can never make up for not being a true lady.

The work is really very simple after all, and requires only timely and convincing suggestions, that will be appreciated by the child when constant preaching and nagging would invariably fail. Of all things, avoid this last method—nagging—for it is not only irritating to any child, but it is only disastrous to the right development of young minds.

A ROYAL CHINESE AUTHORESS.

The Empress Consort of the Emperor Yung Lo of the Ming dynasty in A. D. 1405, committed to paper her thoughts on the behavior of women, under the title of "Instructions for the Inner Apartments," i. e., for women. These are arranged under twenty headings, with an additional chapter on the education of girls. The Empress lays much stress on gentleness, good temper, economy, kind treatment of the young and of relatives, but thinks that speech unrestrained is the real rock upon which most women split.

"If your mouth is like a closed door your words will become proverbial; but if it is like a running tap no heed will be paid to what you say."

In her additional chapter on education, which is really a more or less doggerel poem of about 350 lines, our authoress will be considered very disappointing by some. So far from pleading for higher education for Chinese women, she urges only that a girl's governess should teach her pupil to practice filial piety, virtue, propriety, deportment, good manners and domestic duties as a preparation for her entry into married life. Then if she has no children to continue the ancestral line, she is not to show jealousy, but rather satisfaction if her husband takes a subordinate wife. Supposing that he dies before she, she will be left like earth without its heaven, and must transfer her dependence to her son and summon up her resolution to face widowhood until death. Mount Tai may crumble away or she may have to walk over sharp-edged swords, but this resolve must not pass from her. Examples are given of heroines of all ages who have died by hanging or drowning themselves rather than violate their marriage vows:

"Their bodies, indeed, suffered injury in life, but their names will be fragrant for 10,000 generations."—Nineteenth Century.

SOME THINGS THAT COUNT.

Small belongings of dress often make or mar a woman's appearance, therefore it is well that she should keep an eye on the little rules and fancies of fashion.

Gloves this season will match the costume. At least they will correspond with its shade. Some of the gloves have little turned back cuffs of contrasting color, and many of the long suede gloves are heavily embroidered. Embroidered silk gloves are shown in elbow length to meet the short sleeves of the new waists.

For neck trimming there is a wide choice of collars and ribbons. Lace which has seen service on old waists can be pressed into service for many stocks if applied on net or other heavy lace insertion. Lace ruffles, too, can be ripped from worn-out blouses and similarly utilized.

A new French fad is the wearing of black velvet bands around the throat. These of course are intended for use with "V" necked [illegible]. The velvet band is sometimes worn a little to the right of the front with loop ends allowed to drop almost to the waist.

Bead necklaces are being worn in Paris at present. These may be strung together as here, with a small crystal bead between each two of the plain ones. Quite long beads are the fad and short chains of graduated beads are also liked. A young girl's chain for a young girl is made by stringing roses of chiffon [illegible] at intervals on a silk cord. These are dainty adjuncts to an evening or muslin frock.—Washington Times.

EMERALDS COMING IN FASHION AGAIN.

Emeralds are coming so much into fashion just now that they are, as a natural consequence, rapidly rising in price, and promise to be one of the favorite and most expensive stones of the coming season.

The queen owns a parure of emeralds that is worth a king's ransom. Princess Charles of Denmark has one hundred emeralds of large size and first quality which forms a fleshly waist belt; and stones in the possession of the Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Aberdeen are priceless.

The Duchess of Malborough, who seldom wears any jewels but her famous pearls and diamonds, caused a mild sensation at Dublin Castle one night last week by wearing a magnificent ornament of emeralds.

Lady Carew has a fine tiara of emeralds and she also owns an exceptionally splendid stone which was presented to her by the Shah of Persia. Mrs. William James has a trellis work collar of emeralds and diamonds, while Lady Carnavon, Lady Lodge, Mrs. Ronald Greville and Mrs. Arthur Paget al have small fortunes wrapped up in these green gems.

Square emeralds are a [illegible] craze. Mrs. George Keppel has a priceless square emerald, which she wears as a pendant on a fine chain.

FOR THE SHOPPING BAG.

A novelty intended to slip into the shopping bag is a flat little case, gun metal. One of the inner sides is fitted out with rows of bobbins and lie flat when the case is closed, but rise when a spring is touched, and becomes a stiff brush. This side is devoted to clothes, nails, or hair according to the needs of the owner. The opposite side furnishes a mirror, back of which lie concealed a nail file, a pencil, and other small aids.

FASHION HINTS.

The black and white checks are usually dressy, yet some extremely handsome gowns are made of this popular material.

A black and white checked taffeta had a large flower design over each of the check, the principal color being pale blue.

The gown most frequently seen in the street is the coat and skirt, worn over the thinnest of silk blouses.

Gowns and hats are in the best taste, with even the tendency toward overtrimming modified.

Mother's Instructions.

Hostess—Shall I help you to cake, Tommy?

Tommy—No'm. Let me help myself first. Ma told me not to ask meself more'n onct. You can help all you please afterward.

"A Little W...

[illegible]

Copyright, 1902, by [illegible]

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Anita had the shapeliest foot and ankle in the world, the most exquisitely rounded form, the prettiest hand; and her eyes gleamed like twin stars from a rose-tinted velvet sky. Sandor Costello, the young musician of the band, never tired of looking at her. But the girl feared him. He was lazy, and earned absolutely nothing. His violin alone made him tolerable in the camp, for he affected the "dandy" in his dress, and a sinister leer lurked habitually in his eyes.

As Anita sat by her grandfather, waiting for the coming of the doctor, Sandor came and gazed in upon them. If Toni should die, he could force the girl to marry him. And why should he not die? He was old enough. Anita looked up when Sandor darkened the tent opening. But when she saw him she shuddered and looked again into the face of her grandfather.

But presently, Sandor was nudged gently aside by the doctor who entered the tent. A scowl from the musician's eyes followed him, and again the gipsy's form darkened the doorway. Dr. Graves felt old Toni's pulse. Then he turned toward the front of the tent and motioned Costello away.

"Give us light here," he said sternly.

The man glided away, but his hand caressed the handle of a small stiletto as he did so. Anita saw the movement and shuddered again.

Toni was very ill, and the doctor shook his head doubtfully. But he prepared something and explained to Anita how it should be administered. "I will come again to-night," he said, and turned to take his leave.

Then Anita caught his arm and detained him. Old Toni had fallen

Anita.

asleep; and the girl spoke in a anxious voice.

"You must not let him die—you must not let him die, will you?"

Her earnest eyes looked into his, and he saw all the marvelous beauty of them. A sudden fire leaped to life in his soul, and the weight of his small hand on his forearm filled him with strange ecstasy. He dropped his right hand upon hers, where it rested on his left arm and said:

"I will all the attention and all the [illegible] command can save him, he shall not die."

"Oh, if you will save him, I will bless you and count the stars for you

WOMAN'S WORLD

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A black and white checked foulard had a large flower design overlaying the check, the principal color being pale blue.

The gown most frequently seen is the severe tailor suit and skirt worn over the thinnest of lingerie blouses.

Gowns and hats are in the best taste, with even the tendency toward overstriking modified.

Mother's Instructions.

Hostess—Shall I help you to some Tommy?

Tommy—No'm. Let me help myself first. Ma told me not to help myself more'n once. You can help me all you please afterward.

"A Little While"

A little while to work, to play,
To gather roses—with the thorns;
To dream that we are more than clay,
To flout ill-fate and nature's scorns.

A little while to earn a name,
To lose it 'mid the gibbering crowd;
A little while for praise and blame,
A little while for sun and cloud.

A little while for speed and rest,
For peace and strife, for mingled chimes;
For knowledge, and the worldless zest
Of ecstasy in poet rhymes.

A little while—the play is done;
The world rolls onward as before
And only hearts that beat as one
Can change the phrase to "Evermore!"

—London Daily News.

THE GORGIO DOCTOR

BY CHARLES SLOAN REID

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Old Toni lay sick in his tent, and Anita sat upon her feet by his cot, waiting for the gorgio doctor whom she had herself gone to summon, all the herbal remedies of the camp having failed. Toni was ninety years old; and Anita was twenty, the daughter of the old gipsy's youngest son, who, with his wife, was dead, both having died the same year. The oldest daughter of Toni was queen of the band, but hers was a more than ordinarily sordid nature, and there was little time she had to spare from the business of getting silver from the gorgios. So, old Toni had come to depend upon Anita for every attention.

Anita had the shapeliest foot and ankle in the world, the most exquisitely rounded form, the prettiest hand; and her eyes gleamed like twin stars from a rose-tinted velvet sky. Sandor Costello, the young musician of the band, never tired of looking at her. But the girl feared him. He was lazy, and earned absolutely nothing. His violin alone made him tolerable in the camp, for he affected the "dandy" in his dress, and a sinister leer lurked habitually in his eyes.

As Anita sat by her grandfather, waiting for the coming of the doctor, Sandor came and gazed in upon them. If Toni should die, he could force the girl to marry him. And why should he not die? He was old enough. Anita looked up when Sandor darkened the tent opening. But when she saw him she shuddered and looked again into the face of her grandfather.

But presently, Sandor was nudged gently aside by the doctor who entered the tent. A scowl from the musician's eyes followed him, and again the gipsy's form darkened the doorway. Dr. Graves felt old Toni's pulse. Then he turned toward the front of the tent and motioned Costello away.

"Give us light here," he said sternly.

The man glided away, but his hand caressed the handle of a small stiletto as he did so. Anita saw this movement and shuddered again.

Toni was very ill, and the doctor shook his head doubtfully. But he prepared something and explained to Anita how it should be administered.

"I will come again to-night," he said, and turned to take his leave.

Then Anita caught his arm and detained him. Old Toni had fallen after night, no matter where we camp."

Somehow, Graves felt a strange joy filling his heart, and it was with peculiar earnestness that he whispered:

"Ah, precious, you offer me a tremendous reward."

"He is the only friend I have in the band," continued Anita, "the only one to protect me from Costello, him you saw at the door just now."

"He loves you?"

"So he declares, but I fear him as a wolf with sharp fangs."

"He shall not harm you."

Anita drew a little way from him. "I do not understand," she said.

The Gorgio doctor.

"I, too, love you," declared the doctor. "And if Toni dies, I shall protect you with my life."

Anita stared at the ground and was silent. And Graves turned once more toward the door.

"I shall come again to-night," he repeated.

All the afternoon, Anita thought over what the gorgio had told her; and, while the memory of his words brought a strange joy to her heart, she ever and anon shook her head gravely.

"Gorgios make love lightly," she said to herself; yet the handsome face of the young doctor haunted her.

Toni was no better at night, and Dr. Graves sat a long time by his bedside. Anita sat a little distance away and looked from the face of the doctor to that of her grandfather and back again. And outside, beyond the dim glare of the candle light that came from the tent, a pair of glittering black eyes, from beneath the brow of a swarthy countenance, looked in upon the group.

At last, the doctor arose. Toni had gone to sleep again, and was breathing quietly.

"Old Toni has a chance to live," said Graves, approaching Anita.

The girl's eyes beamed her thanks. For a moment the man stood and looked down into these eyes. Then he caught her hand passionately.

"I love you, little Romany maid," he said. "No gorgio maiden has made my heart beat like this. Think about it until old Toni gets well, and see if you cannot love me for more than the fee you promised."

Anita's heart beat quickly, and she lowered her eyes submissively, when he kissed her hand.

The camp was located in the edge of a bit of old forest half a mile from the village; and just as Dr. Graves was about to emerge from this wood into the open highway, a sudden whir in the air above his head caused him to spring back and throw up his hand just in time to catch in his grasp a brown sinewy wrist and prevent the descent of a slender steel blade which had been aimed at his heart. The powerful grip of the doctor wrenched the wrist of the other in such a manner that the gipsy dropped to his knees in pain, and the weapon fell from his hand. It was Costello, and his eyes, dancing from pain, still gleamed vengeance. With his free hand Dr. Graves secured the fallen weapon. Then he walked rapidly away toward the village, leading his prisoner unresistingly, to be delivered to the sheriff a few minutes later.

Old Toni improved for a few days, then began to sink rapidly; and it became evident that the old gipsy would never rise again.

It was a quiet Sabbath morning when he died. Dr. Graves sat on a camp stool a few feet away, and Anita kneit on the ground beside the cot. All had been silent for some moments in the tent, when the old man raised a finger, pointing toward Anita, and turned his eyes toward Dr. Graves. The doctor drew near, for the old man had something to say. The words came in a whisper.

"Her mother was gorgio," said old Toni. "Take care of her."

Dr. Graves dropped to his knees beside Anita.

"Give her to me for my wife, Toni," he said eagerly, at the same time taking the girl's hands in his own.

Tears filled Anita's eyes, but she looked through them trustingly into the eyes of the man beside her. And thus they remained for some moments, while old Toni's dying eyes looked from one to the other slowly. At last he nodded his head in assent, and breathed his last.

Presently Dr. Graves drew Anita into his arms and gently stroked her dark hair, as her head rested confidingly against his breast.

Anita.

and the girl spoke in a low, anxious voice.

"You must not let him die—you will not let him die, will you?"

Her earnest eyes looked into his, and he saw all the marvelous beauty of them. A sudden fire leaped to life in his soul, and the weight of her small hand on his forearm filled him with strange ecstasy. He dropped his right hand upon hers, where it rested on his left arm and said:

"All the attention and all the skill my command can save him, little one, he shall not die."

"Oh, if you will save him, I will love you and count the stars for you night

LOCOMOTIVE IN THE GAME.

Baseball Story Told So Many Times Maryland Believes It.

In the baseball annals of Texas, Baltimore county, is an incident which, whether an actual occurrence or not, has been repeated so often that it is invested with a force of fact.

On a hot Fourth of July back in the 80s, when the catcher held his position behind the bat without mask, and the pitcher knew of no curve or toe plate, there was a game of ball between the Texas Sluggers and the Timonium Little Potatoes, But Hard to Peel.

The Sluggers had got in some good stick work early in the game, and the visitors were just feeling the big Texas pitcher. It was the fifth inning and the Little Potatoes had two men on the bases, one on second and the other on first, when one of their home run hitters, who had been asleep up until the moment, struck the ball

It cleared the entire field, and would have fallen on the railroad track, but just at that moment a train came along and the ball disappeared in the smokestack of the engine.

The train was going at a lively speed up grade, and the force of the puffs ejected the ball. The momentum of the train carried it until it fell into the third baseman's hands, and a double play was the result.

After much kicking from the Little Potatoes as to whether the play was fair, the side was retired, as the double play made three hands out.—Baltimore Sun.

Legal Triumph.

The attorney for the denfense shook his finger at the complaining witness and raised his voice a little higher.

"Let us get this right," he said. "You state on oath that you had the defendant arrested because he was hounding you with threats to do you up. Is that right?"

"Yes, sir."

"You repeat the assertion that he was hounding you?"

"Yes, sir."

"You saw the weapon that was found on him when he was arrested, didn't you?"

"I did."

The attorney rose to his feet, leaned forward and glared at him with an expression terrible to behold.

"Now, sir," he thundered, "will you please tell this jury how the defendant could possibly have hounded you with a bulldog revolver?"

Her Rival.

She hasn't much beauty to boast of;
Her mouth is too awfully big;
Her hair, which she should make the most of,
Suggests, to my notice, a wig;
She goes in the awfulest rig;
The colors she wears are distressing.
She hasn't the sense of a pig.
I think, in the matter of dressing.

She's awkward—the way that she walks
Gives sensitive people a spasm;
I know that whenever she talks
I feel I must yawn like a chasm.
Her humor's a mere protoplasm
That hasn't developed at all;
Her wits—well, I doubt if she has 'em—
At least they're remarkably small.

So how she could be an attraction
I can't for the life of me see,
I know, to my great satisfaction,
She can't hold a candle to me.
But tastes do not always agree,
And then there's the blindness of Cupid.
I'll never believe it can be,
But men are so terribly stupid.

New Fad in Wedding Receptions.

A new social experiment was tried in New York the other day and apparently met with success. The bride at a large wedding did not live in that city. Her very conservative family, which has lived for years in a home on the Hudson, shuddered at the idea of a wedding reception in a restaurant. It happened that a house on Fifth avenue owned by a friend of the family was for rent. It was completely furnished. So it was rented for the day and there the wedding reception was held in the exclusiveness of a handsome home which might have belonged to the family.

Japs Had to Celebrate.

When the news of the great Japanese naval victory reached Pittsburg a company of acrobats from the island empire were appearing afternoon and evening in a circus. On being assured of the Russian overthrow they promptly went on strike for a day, positively refusing to work. Instead they proceeded to decorate the city a vivid red, carefully refraining from from any breach of the law, however. They were allowed full liberty.

Father of Twenty-Four.

Charles F. Holm of Massachusetts, the father of twenty-four children by one wife, enlisted in the navy in 1837. This date of enlistment probably is earlier than that of any living man.

PENALTY PAID FOR FAME.

Renunciation Is Necessary for Genius in Literature.

Why is so much of our present literary output so unrelated to literature, so depressingly banal, so devoid of distinction, power and vitality? Is the answer merely that greatness is rare in all ages, and this chances to be a period of exceptional sterility? Or is it the result of the marked vulgarity of prevailing ideals? Not only our writers measure success by popularity, but the trend of criticism itself is to magnify the importance of a wide appeal.

A high degree of excellence has never won quick or wide applause; witness Shakespeare, Milton, Shelley, Keats, Browning, Swinburne. It cannot be too often or too emphatically repeated that literature, real additions to the realms of letters, must forego cheap successes. A difficult and determined withdrawal from prevailing ideals is demanded of those authors who would fain see English letters reinstated in the realm of bartered glory. Before we can have another poet like Browning we must have another man content to do his work unknown for twenty years and willing to pay for his own publishing. Before we have a second Tennyson we shall have to have another man who shall as well understand that there are no cheap and quick methods of forcing the poetic faculty, that the best of our thoughts come to us in a state of wise passivity and reverent waiting. The superficial and deeper parts of our nature do not function at one and the same time. A Mary and a Martha are not combined in their highest powers in one personality. Greatness demands renunciation. We cannot flap around with the daws and yet be an eagle with eye fixed on the sun. All really fine production, says Harper's Weekly, demands a definite choice and firm adhesion, and it bears no nearer relation to popular applause and liking than a frog in a swamp to a nightingale in an oak grove.

Latest Physical Culture Fad.

Recently an American visitor in London complained in the press that English people blew their noses with singular freedom in restraurants and other public places. Thereupon one of the newspapers said: "The American visitor who is astonished at the Englishman's performance with the pocket handkerchief is evidently unaware that this very performance is the latest thing in physical culture. Adenoids, the fashionable malady of the twentieth century nursery, is now said by many experts to be largely caused by insufficient blowing of the baby nose, and nose blowing forms a class exercise in most enlightened systems of drill. That American visitor should attend one of Fraulein Wilke's classes at the Southwestern Polytechnic, Chelsea, to see the 'trombone blast' being done as elegantly as it can be done. He would be greatly edified by the spectacle of thirty or forty ladies in gymnastic costume all blowing their noses at the word of command."

Alway.

Little pink feet
That have trotted all day,
Wee dimpled hands
That are tired of play,
And teeth white as pearls,
And tousled gold curls,
You're dad's queen of girls
To-night and alway.

Now, and alway
Just dad's queen of girls!
Weary of play
Your tousled gold curls
Lie spread on my breast;
And sweetly to rest
As day reddens the west
Drifts dad's best of girls.

Dear, for all time,
For all time and alway,
When weary, come climb
As you climb, dear, to-day
Up in your dad's lap
When wanting a nap
Or to ward off mishap,
Or when weary of play.

Always to me,
All your life to your dad,
Laughing with glee
Or sorry and sad;
Bring all to me, dear,
Your bright days and drear,
Your joy and your fear,
And make your dad glad.

—Houston Post.

From the Mouths of Babes.

Adults, groping blindly in superior wisdom for the right word in the right place, may learn much from the unpremeditated remarks of the nursery.

Jane's eight years had not been noted in the family circle for their evidences of self-restraint, and one recent afternoon she was particularly naughty. And so it was that Mistress Jane's invitation to a children's party was nearly unhonored by that diminutive but fiery little person. But papa had a talk with her, and she was "honestly sorry," and to the party she went.

"My!" exclaimed a small friend; "you're fearfully late! Why?"

Jane was brevity and accuracy itself in her reply. "Oh," said she, "I had a pain in my temper; but it's all right now."—The Sunday Magazine.

Fortune from Small Beginning.

Charles M. Bailey of Baileyville, Me., has made from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 as a manufacturer of oilcloth. He began in 1847 in a little barn, and now his factory covers twenty-four acres of floor space. Mr. Bailey is 85 years old but works every day, and when necessity arises still takes his place at the bench with his employes. One man has worked for him over half a century.

Money for Bible Society.

The American Bible Society has just received a gift of $300 from a man to whom forty years ago, while lying a wounded soldier in the hospital of Vicksburg, a New Testament was given. He wishes the money to be used as soon as possible in placing the gospel in the hands of wounded soldiers in Japanese hospitals.

CHANGE IN CHINESE LAWS

Barbarous Modes of Punishment Long in Use in the Celestial Empire Have Lately Been Abolished

Wu Ting-fang, long Chinese minister in Washington, has succeeded in inducing the imperial government at Pekin to abolish some of its cruel punishments. An imperial edict of April 24 gives Wu and Shen Chiapen credit for suggesting the changes and then proceeds: "At the beginning of the dynasty when our soyereignty extended within the great wall, the most severe punishment was beheading. In the year of Hsin Jui, however, when we revised the laws, we permitted the introduction of those punishments which had been prevalent in the Ming dynasty, hence ling chi (cutting to pieces) was allowed for certain crimes. It has always been distasteful to us to resort to these punishments, and it does not fulfill our imperial idea of showing mercy to the people. Now that we are once more revising the laws, therefore, we hereby order that for all variations of the crime of taking life, beheading shall be the extreme penalty in future; ling chi, exposure of the detached head and mutiliation of the corpse must be abolished forever."

As a consequence of this abolition all the other punishments are moved down a grade in severity. The laws where the words ling chi occur, for instance, will have chan chueh, or simple decapitation, substituted. The penalty of chan hsiao, or what might be termed compound decapitation, or the entire removal of the head and exposure of the same, must hereafter read chao chueh or strangulation on sentence. This is supposed to be a far more honorable death than decapitation and was formerly reserved for princes and other great men. Strangulation, however, has its own subtle distinctions, and the penalty of chao chueh will be hereafter modified to chiao chien hou, or awaiting in prison under sentence of strangulation. This difference is the difference between certain death and having a chance of reprieve.

Among other complications of Chinese law and its execution is a unique and rather racy method of dealing with prisoners by lottery. Once a year the vermilion pencil of imperial authority is waved over a chart on which the names of convicted criminals are written, and those which it includes in a haphazard sweep are executed forthwith. The rest are either reprieved altogether or their executions are postponed for another year.

Another important reform is the abolition of the "condemned" brand on the faces of prisoners. Hitherto all who have been sentenced to banishment for robbery and other serious crimes have been tattoed on the face, in order to mark them as criminals for life.

SYSTEM THAT DIDN'T WORK

Fatal Flaw in Young Man's Scheme for Remembering Names and Faces

Some of the feats in remembering names and faces of persons only seen once performed by bank clerks and persons in similar positions are astonishing, but it is a fact that very few of them owe this faculty to any of the artificial systems of mnemonics so widely advertised. Either the gift is a natural one or is acquired at the expense of much hard work.

The cashier of a downtown bank who is noted for his memory for names and faces got talking the other day about his faculty and confessed that it had been acquired with much labor.

"When I was a young fellow," he said, 'I was secretary to the president of a New Jersey bank, and I made up my mind that a good memory for names and faces would be a valuable asset, and set to work to supply what nature had not given me. I invested $50 in an elaborate system of mnemonics, and the first opportunity I had to use it was when my employer sent me to a hardware store on a personal errand.

"My system consisted in associating the man in my mind with some simple article connected with his trade and prefixing or suffixing a letter or more as necessary. For instance, Sanders the grocer would be associated in my mind with sand, and I would of course remember to add the three letters needed to form his name.

"Well, I framed up a plan on this system to remember the hardware man's name, and in two weeks I came back again. My system was working beautifully. I walked in as brisk as you please and hailed my friend.

"'How are you, Mr. Snails?' I said.

"Something in the man's face made me fear that there had been a slip somewhere, 'Are you not Mr. Snails?' I asked.

"'Young man,' he said, 'you are too blamed fresh. My name is Stacks.'"

GREAT SCHEME THAT FAILED

Uncle Joe's Brilliant Idea to Escape Conscription Foiled by Stupidity of Medical Agents

"Speaking of conscripts," said the sailor, as he laid down a book on Russia, "did I ever tell you about my Uncle Joe?

"Well, Uncle Joe, in the time of the Civil War, had a friend named Hiram Haines. Hiram was conscripted, but, when he came to take the medical examination, he didn't pass. The doctors said he was no good for a soldier. They said he wasn't strong enough to fight.

"Hiram told Uncle Joe about this, and Uncle Joe said, after thinking a little while:

"'Look a-here, Hi, I'm conscripted, too, and my examination is set for next Thursday. What'st the matter with you taking it in my name? I'd pass sure, if I took it myself, for I'm as strong as an ox. But if you took it for me, fakin', you know, why I'd get off.'

"'But the risk,' says Hiram. 'Think of the risk, Joe. Oh, by Jimmy, no, I couldn't do it.'

"'There ain't no risk,' says Uncle Joe. 'In these confused times, with the army doctors examinin' thousands of conscripts a day, there ain't no risk whatever. Come on, Hiram. Oblige me. I'll give you $200 if you do.'

"Such a lump of money as that brought Hiram to terms. He said he'd take the examination in Uncle Joe's name, and sure enough, he done it, first gettin' his pay in advance." He wasn't detected, either. But, by jingo, this time the doctors passed him. This time they declared him sound in wind and limb, and the makin's of a fust-rate soldier.

"That is why Uncle Joe has been so down on war all his life. He lost, you see, $200, and had to fight four years."

RUSSIAN CAPITAL IS GAY

Present Conflict, With National Prestige at Stake, Has Very Little Depressing Effect.

War or no war, the aristocratic Russian pursues his pleasures with an abandonment that speaks of unlimited resources or unlimited recklessness. The pleasures of the table are protracted to an inordinate degree. A lunch, in which the courses are plentifully watered with champagne, will spread itself through the afternoon. You may barely escape at 5 o'clock, though you began to eat at 1. The host never sits down, plying his guests with a succession of good things, liquid and solid. Even the afternoon tea in middle-class circles is a very formidable undertaking. It includes dishes of various sorts, in which meat will certainly figure, and Russian tea, served in a glass with lemon, is but the pale comparison to sparkling champagne. The appearance of the streets tells of wealth, too. No finer equipages exist anywhere than those which, horsed with coal-black steeds, dash at full speed, in lofty disregard for the mere foot passenger, down the central strip of wood pavement in the principal "prospects," as the wider streets are denominated. Holding the reins in his two hands, with arms outstretched, the driver, mediaeval in dress, has the summary methods of a Roman charioteer. Indeed, there is something of imperial Rome in this second capital of the czar.—Correspondence from the Pall Mall Gazette.

TO THE UNASSUMING DAISY

"Repair My Heart with Gladness and a Share of Thy Meek Nature."—Wordsworth

With little here to do or see
Of things that in the great world be,
Daisy! again I talk to thee,
For thou art worthy.
Thou unassuming commonplace
Of nature, with that homely face,
And yet with something of a grace,
Which love makes for thee!

Oft on the dappled turf at ease
I sit, and play with similes.
Loose types of things through all degrees.
Thoughts of thy raising:
And many a fond and idle name
I give to thee for praise or blame,
As is the humor of the game,
While I am gazing.

A nun demure of lowly port,
Or sprightly maiden of love's court,
In thy simplicity the sport
Of all temptations;
A queen in crown of rubies drest,
A starveling in a scanty vest,
Are all, as seems to suit thee best,
Thy appellations.

A little cyclops, with one eye
Staring to threaten and defy,
That thought comes next—and instantly
The freak is over,
The shape will vanish—and behold
A silver shield with boss of gold,
That spreads itself, some fairy bold
In fight to cover!

I see thee glittering from afar—
And then thou art a pretty star;
Not quite so fair as many are
In heaven above thee!
Yet like a star, with glittering crest,
Self-poised in air thou seem'st to rest;
May peace come never to his nest,
Who shall reprove thee!

Bright flower! for by that name at last,
When all my reveries are past,
I call thee, and to that cleave fast,
Sweet silent creature!
That breath'st with me in sun and air,
Do thou, as thou art wont, repair
My heart with gladness, and a share
Of thy meek nature!

—William Wordsworth.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
The Union Saturday News	1.25
The Union And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
The Union And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
The Union And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
The Union And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
The Union And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

A CARD FROM COL. SMITH.

Clanton, Ala., Afg. 1, 1905.

Editor Union:

There seems to be considerable comment among the people of Chilton County concerning the political position occupied by me today.

For the information of the people of this County, I desire to say that I am unalterably opposed to the organized Democracy of this County as it now exists, and never again do I expect to support it by my vote or influence. I will not be a slave to the bosses who misrule the Democracy of this County.

While I am not a politician, yet I expect to do all in my power to help keep the government of Chilton County in the hands of the people where it rightly belongs, and from now forward I shall be found fighting in their ranks.

I believe the Union is the official organ and champion of the people's rights in this County, hence I make this statement through its columns.

Yours very truly,

A. C. SMITH.

CLEAN UP.

In almost every city and town of Alabama good citizens are cleaning up their premises, cutting weeds and burning trash, and if any stagnant water is found, treating such a place to a dose of oil. Chilton county is naturally an extremely healthy country, with its sandy soil and good drainage, but we must not presume too much on our natural advantages. In every town nature should be aided to get rid of those impediments to good health which are brought into being by the gathering together of people in the close proximity of a town. So, let every one clean up. "One ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," as New Orleans can testify.

THANK YOU.

We were the pleased recipient of some mighty fine white grapes lately, a box being given us last Friday by Mr. L. Brunberg, the winemaker of Thorsby; and Tuesday morning a crate reached us from Mr. P. W. Peterson, a prominent orchardist of the same place. Gentlemen, accept our thanks for the kindness shown, and, as the Irishman put it, "May you live to eat the hen that scratches over your grave."

THE NEW COMPANY.

Saturday, the 22d, a new corporation called the Farmers' Warehouse and Fertilizer Company was formed with headquarters at Thorsby. The capital stock is $10,000, divided in 400 shares at $25 each, non-assessable. It is authorized to build and operate Fertilizer factories, warehouses, cotton gins, oil mills, etc. There are 38 names as incorporators, the great majority being farmers. The Board of Directors consists of J. F. Peterson, B. N. Martin, G. W. Phalin, T. M. Driver, J. R. Parnell, Sam W. Collins and J. W. Hayes. J. Bice, President; I. S. Gerald, Treasurer; J. D. Collins, Secretary. The meeting left the selection of a General Manager to the Directors. The people of Thorsby and tributary communities are very enthusiastic over the new enterprise, and on Saturday after the incorporation papers were made out persons were putting down their names for stock and depositing 20 per cent to bind their offers. Thorsby is an ideal place for a COTTON MILL for many reasons, but the chief one, and a reason which will appeal to all mill operators is the "help;" the city of Thorsby has a large Scandinavian population, and like President Roosevelt they don't believe in "race suicide." and in case of the location of a cotton mill at Thorsby these people could induce almost any number of their kindred that are now living in the bleak northwest to come to the "sunny south" by assuring them of steady employment. These people, taken as a whole, don't look for a place where they can live without work, but expect to work for what they get, and are noted for their steadiness as employes. Now, push for a cotton mill. We'll not only raise cotton in Chilton county, but we'll spin it also, and get that profit, and have a home market for the products of the orchards and truck gardens.

THORSBY NEWS.

The Directors of the Farmers' Warehouse and Fertilizer Company met on Monday and transacted a good deal of important business in regard to that enterprise. Among other things appointed a building committee consisting of J. F. Peterson, T. M. Driver and J. R. Parnell. This was absolutely necessary, as the material is coming on the ground every day. The grape harvest is in full swing here and there is some fine fruit being gathered. The editor of THE UNION spent Friday here, viewing the new depot and other improvements; and expressed great admiration of the appearance of Gust. Berlin's new house as viewed from the Thorsby Inn. J. Bice took a day off Friday and went a-fishing. He's been working pretty hard lately and needed a change. The shares of the Farmers' W. and F. Co. are being taken by the farmers in all the surrounding beats. "See us grow." S. E. Norton went to Chicago Tuesday. Miss Lenore Goodwin left this week for southern Alabama. The Baptist S. S. picnic had a good time Wednesday. Miss Anna Howard is expected home Wednesday, and her many friends will be delighted to welcome her back home. Miss Lida Neill is missed from her place in the Hornsby store. Mr. Max Stabler, of Montgomery, is a visitor at the home of Dr. Stabler. Dr. Junkerman is on the sick list. Rev. Newton, of Kingsley, has been preaching at the college lately in place of Rev. Clark. Miss Ellen Forsman is spending her vacation at home. Rev. C. K. Holland will preach in English at the Norwegian church on next Sunday evening. Rev. H. F. H. Hartelius will officiate at the Swedish church. The ball game between Thorsby and Union Clubs was 12 to 10 in favor of Thorsby. Arthur Williams, of Portland, Ind., is visiting his parents here. The Denison Lumber Co. is doing the best business now they've had. This company distributes about a thousand dollars a month here.

"REX."

CORINTH.

The all-day singing at Corinth on the 5th Sunday in July was a grand success. The assemblage was called to order by P. M. Jones, of the committee on arrangements. The other members of the committee were E. A. Norris and W. B. Jones. T. L. Robinson was appointed chairman of the meeting, which was then opened with prayer by E. L. Jones. Lee Robinson entertained the people 25 minutes; N. J. Jones 25 minutes. Recess 10 minutes. R. T. Grant led for 25 minutes and A. L. Robinson 25 minutes. Dismissed for dinner. A good dinner and a chat with the pretty girls helped the feelings of the young men. On reassembling T. M. Pyron and J. S. Jones entertained the people an hour in the old "Sacred Harp." Recess for 10 minutes, and then T. L. Robinson sang a short but very good lesson. R. T. Grant entertained 25 minutes. The Misses Fanney Belle Robinson and Martha Pyron served as organists the entire day. A joyful day spent in the service of the Lord. Let us give thanks to the Lord for these blessings forever.

J. A. JONES, Sec'y.

BEAT 9 ITEMS.

Plenty of rain and crops looking better. G. D. Collins spent several days in Birmingham last week. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Barrett visited relatives in Birmingham last week. J. W. Hays and wife went to Clanton Saturday. Our protracted meeting was well attended and we had good preaching, for which we are indebted to the Revs. W. H. Newton and Gus Gibson. Come again, brethren. Glover Collins made a business trip to Maplesville Saturday. Mrs. F. R. Collins and sons, J. R. and Dewey, went to Chilton's capital Saturday. Several from here attended the funeral of E. A. Knight at New Salem cemetery on Saturday. The services were conducted by the Masons.

NIM ROD.

MARS HILL.

Editor Union:

Crops are looking well after the showers. O. P. Scott visited his son, David, who resides at Active, this week and reports good crops there, and had a good time catching a coon. Some of our people were at Mount Moriah Sunday to the singing and report a fine service. It shows that Archie Glasscock has taught good singing there. Well, we're glad to see and hear of old Chilton "booming" as she is. Those new enterprises at Thorsby and Clanton are all right. Let's all take stock in one or the other and help build up our county. Let's all stick together in our organizations, the Alliance and the Cotton Association. We're getting 10 cents for cotton just because we said (and stuck to it) that we wouldn't sell for less. We won this fight and we can win the next if there is "stickability" enough about us.

"DAD'S PLOW BOY."

BUDGET OF FUN

THE HIRED VARIETY.

Summer girls are seldom true,
I know whereof I speak—
Last summer out of twenty-two
But one was ours a week.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ACCOMPLISHED HER PURPOSE.

"She said she would bring him to her feet, and I understand she did."

"Yes, she did."

"Who told you about it?"

"No one; I saw him tying her shoe myself."—Houston Post.

SOMETHING WRONG.

Tom—Miss Summers must be quite ill. She has no appetite at all.

Dick—A girl isn't always ill when she has no appetite.

Tom—But she has no appetite even for ice cream and candy.

AN ACIDULOUS OBSERVATION.

"Why is Mr. Meekton so anxious to umpire a baseball game?"

"Because," answered Mrs. Meekton's dearest friend, "it's the only chance he gets to have the last word."—Washington Star.

SIMPLY NOWHERE.

Foreigner (watching a strike riot)—Is it possible such things can happen in a civilized country?

Native—Oh, oh, Mister, ye ort to see us celebratin' a Fourth of July!—Chicago Tribune.

TOO MOUNTAINOUS.

Slangey—Yes, I tramped through Switzerland once.

Newitt—Come off! You never did.

Slangey—Sure I did; on the level.

Newitt—That proves you're lying. It's simply impossible to tramp through Switzerland on the level.—Philadelphia Press.

THOSE BOSTON GIRLS.

Nettie—What do you think of the Spooners, anyway?

Edith—Well, I don't know. When I'm mad with Lizzie I find myself thinking what a splendid man her husband must be to put up with her, and when I'm miffed with him I begin to look upon Lizzie as an angel.—Boston Transcript.

AT THE ACADEMY.

Miss Jones—How came you to think of the subject, Mr. De Brush?

Eccentric Artist—Oh, I have had it in my head for years.

Miss Jones—How wonderful! What did the papers say?

Eccentric Artist—Said it was full of "atmosphere" and suggested "space."—London Punch.

THEN AND NOW.

"Goodness me!" exclaimed the woman at the kitchen door. "This is the second time you have called here this week!"

"Well, dat ain't so worse," answered the hungry hobo. "Dere wuz a time when me best girl kicked ef I didn't show up twice a day!"—Chicago News.

THEIR IDEAL.

The superintendent was giving the children a little talk on "true heroism."

"Boys," he said, "what would you call a young man who did his duty well and bravely, without flinching, expecting no great credit for it, and content to let others win the applause of the multitude?"

"A baseball catcher!" shouted all the boys.—Chicago Tribune.

LOT OF USELESS THINKING.

"Your little birdie has been very, very ill," she wrote to the young man. "It is some sort of nervous trouble, and the doctors said I must have perfect rest and quiet, and that I must think of nothing. And all the time, dear Gussy, I thought constantly of you."

The young man read it over, and then read it through very slowly, and put it in his pocket, and went out under the silent stars, and kept thinking, and thinking, and thinking.—London Tit-Bits.

THE NEW BABY.

The Mother—Isn't he just perfect?

The Father—Great kid!

The Uncle—What! Another?

The Aunt (on the mother's side)—He favors all of us.

The Aunt (on the father's side)—He favors all of us!

The Nurse—He's a poor sleeper.

The Bachelor Friend—I'm sorry for them.

The Cook—He's a darlint! (I'll give 'em notice tomorrow.)

The Doctor—Shall I charge $50 or $100?

The Cynic—Well, it isn't his fault.

The Clergyman—Another soul.

The Milkman—Another customer.
—T. M., in Life.

Which?

In an English inn, where some laborers were sitting one evening, mathematics became the topic of conversation, when one of the company propounded the old-time problem: "If a herring and a half cost a penny and a half, what would three herring cost?" There was a silence for several minutes while all sat smoking and thinking. At last one of the thinkers spoke: "Bill, did you say 'errin' or mackerel?"

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Henry James says the English of American newspapers is appallingly bad. Perhaps, but it makes more interesting reading than the "splendidly good" English of Mr. James' novels, comments the Commoner.

A train run at the rate of the Chicago fliers would bring Boston and New York within four hours of each other, says the Boston Transcript. It would also, in the present state of bridges and roadbed, increase the chances of a horrible calamity by about four hundred per cent.

There is certainly something wrong about either tailoring or the law, if the number of cases in which judges give decisions adverse to the tailors' interest is any criterion to go by. Now the question is, Which side is the fault on? queries the Tailoring World.

American railroad men have the genius and capacity to do anything that humans can do, asserts the Indianapolis News. If they will now give their time and patient endeavor to establish and maintain safety devices they will excel in this particular as they have in many others.

When men refuse to give the President credit for the good he does and assign mean motives for good actions, they discredit themselves to such an extent that, when they point out real errors of thought an daction, nobody believes them, avers the Christian World.

The Japanese have changed the meaning of our words, says the Pathfinder. Port Arthur was "impregnable," but they took it. Hand-to-hand fighting was "obsolete," but they have up-to-dated it. And they are still blue-penciling our Occidental conceptions.

A very trite saying is that the honor of public men should be as sensitive as that of a woman, and there is a great deal in it, since they involve not only themselves but the country for which they appear before the world as representatives, remarks the San Francisco Argonaut.

A little girl of eleven in North Carolina whose presence of mind saved a train from a frightful disaster is to be rewarded by the grateful company with the desire of her heart—a college education, relates the Baltimore American. In the midst of horrors and giant selfishness of the world it is pleasant to come across such instances of youthful heroism and of the fact that sometimes corporations have hearts, if not souls, and are touched by this unselfish heroism.

Argentina is a white man's country, declares the Buenos Ayres Southern Cross. The white races thrive under its skies. The average of human stature, of physical strength, and of intelligence is increasing; the races who are throwing in their lot with this country are raising the standard of their physical perfection, while morally the average plane of our ethics bears favorable comparison with that of our rivals. It will be our own fault if ours is not the leadership of South America.

That "spontaneous generation" story which has been sent by cable to this country, should be taken with a large grain of salt, declares the New York Tribune. A variety of tests made in the last few years lead to the belief that radium exerts a destructive influence on animal tissue and life, and when it has any effect at all on vegetation that effect is pernicious. Among the most significant experiments on record are those of M. Danysz, a veteran bacteriologist, who is connected with the Pasteur Institute in Paris. He found that though the action of radium on microbes was not always fatal it invariably checked their further development. If a less experienced investigator at Cambridge University has apparently obtained a different result, it is to be feared that there is something wrong with his method. His conclusions should be distrusted until confirmed by an expert of undoubted standing.

We need a new word for a new thing. Civilization has served its purpose. We want a better word for a better form of progress. The city has furnished the pattern of civilization. The citizen has been the principal promoter of that progress which has been so greatly exalted, and which in our time has been so often pronounced a failure. Civilization has not failed. It has done its work and done it well, but now we need something better, continues the Christian Register. We do not now make life in the city our ideal. The more citified society becomes the less it answers to the new and better demands for culture, comfort, simplicity, and humane methods of social organization. Civilization attends to rules of business, the enforcement of the law, to rules of order and the regulation of the strife which goes on between man and man in the perennial battle of life. Civilization is based upon the rules of the game. Give us a new word for that new influence which comes with the attempt to make goodness and the Golden Rule the bonds of union and the welfare of all men the object of unversal action.

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"Our Uncle Sam"

"Vague Loyalty," Compared with Feeling For Other Countries.

By Dr. Talcott Williams.

THE Frenchman, when called upon to repond to the toast in honor of his native land, pictures to himself a feminine figure, and glows with enthusiasm for La Belle France. The German speaks of his fatherland with mingled affection and that respect for paternal authority which is never entirely absent from the German conception of government. The mind of the Briton turns to his mother country with the love born, to a great extent, of a wonderful reign animated by the spirit of a great woman. But the American—the American speaks of Uncle Sam. If he has any feeling of affection for this abstraction it is a very mild one. Any idea of paternal authority is even more slight, and probably no one ever thought of an American administration mothering any one.

We think of Uncle Sam as a benevolent relative who has a mild feeling of affection for his nephews and nieces, but, like other uncles, expects them to hustle for themselves. He gives us a Christmas present once in a while—river and harbor bills, to make water flow in some places where nature never intended that it should—but in general he doesn't expect any one to look to him for guidance and support, and the last thing he would expect would be immediate and unquestioning obedience.

Along with this feeling for Uncle Sam goes a cousinly feeling for his nephews and nieces, and a readiness to welcome new cousins, provided they exhibit a capacity to hustle for themselves, though we have now come to the point where there is a serious doubt as to how many new cousins it is wise to

ACCORDING to the teachings of the New Testament, we must believe that wealth, whether it be given to us in the form of beauty, material wealth or genius, is merely a trust. If you think back to the days of your childhood you will remember many of your schoolmates who started in life on what seemed to be an equal footing. As you think of them now, some of them have succeeded while others have failed, and you find yourself unable to explain the reason. The power which has enabled these people to succeed is a gift many are inclined to believe. You are merely a steward, and must use your wealth for the good of others. I do not mean that we should have common of interests.

The great danger of all wealthy organizations, whether religious or not, is that they will become exclusive. That they will bar the poor and create a monopoly for the rich. There are two kinds of churches. One is open to all. The other makes use of the law of exclusion as well as that of incl... was once pastor of such a church. When I was rector of Grace ch... sexton once ordered from the building a poorly dressed woman who was ... ing in one of the pews. When I remonstrated with him, he replied: "Wh... we permit it, they will soon be praying all over the place." I want to ... open door and a welcome for all. Let a man worship in his shirtsleeves ... wishes.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.
...g Term—Third Monday in May.
... Term—Fourth Monday in No...
...—L. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...ellor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
...—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
...g Term—Second Monday in ...
... Term—Second Monday in Sep...
...ancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
...gister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.
...t Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
...cond Monday February, first Mon... April, first Monday June, second ...day July, second Monday August, ... Monday November.

County Officers.
...ge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
...reasurer—W. T. Callen.
...heriff—J. M. Morgan.
...olicitor—J. O. Middleton.
...ax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...ax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
...rst District—W. H. Conway.
...econd District—Alex Glasscock.
...hird District—R. P. Kendrick.
...ourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
...rof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
...P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
...on. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.
...nators and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would ... published. Also if there are any ...rs in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
...eth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd ...day. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings...
...R. F. D. No. 1.
...lanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ... 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
...hestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, ... Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.
...berty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman ... Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.
...acedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, ... Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...ew Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, ... Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.
...oplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ... Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...ion Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ... day. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
...ollins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas ... Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
...ion Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas ... Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.
...easant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ... Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.
...rs Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st ...day. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.
...thel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; ...day before the second Sunday; J. ...abernathy, clerk, Verbena.
...cky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. ... Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song ...ice every 2nd and 4th Sunday af... ...ons. Prayer meeting every Wed...day night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.
...anton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—... Saturday, Clanton.
...eande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
...anton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...First Saturday, Clanton.
...ntury Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...First Saturday, Billingsley.
...eeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., ...534—Saturday on or before full ..., Marbury.
...lson Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...Saturday on or before full moon, ...on.
...nton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...Tuesday on or before full moon, ...on.

I. O. O. F.
...lson Lodge—First and third Sat...
...nton Lodge, No. 204—Second and ... Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.
...k Jack Camp, No. 190—First and ... Mondays.

I. O. R. M.
...ocmo Tribe, No. 90—First and ... Mo... ...s sleep. Visiting chiefs ... ...ited. E. B. Langston, C. ... J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.
...e Lodge, of Thorsby—Second ...h Saturdays.

Girl's Industrial
chool.
CVALLO, ALA.
TERSON, A. M., D. D., President
, Thursday, Sept. 14th.
living expenses $92.00
For information address

nation Offer
wice-a-Week
e
e-Democrat
nion
Year Only $1.50
at is issued Semi-Week-
uesday and Friday. It is
no equal or rival as a
Newspaper.
World's Fair, all the news
the news of all the earth,
at during the coming year.
E TIME.
your best home paper and
World's Fair City, both

Clanton, Ala.

os & Bros.,
nd Rugs.
NTS—
Book Cases and
inets.
NGHAM, ALA.

Practical Watchmaker
and Optician
Eyes Correctly
Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

le Sam"
mpared with Feeling.
Countries.

called upon to repond to the toast in
nd, pictures to himself a feminine fig-
nthusiasm for La Belle France. The
fatherland with mingled affection and
nal authority which is never entirely
ian conception of government. The
ns to his mother country with the love
, of a wonderful reign animated by the
an. But the American—the American
eling of affection for this abstraction
nal authority is even more slight, and
merican administration mothering any

olent relative who has a mild feeling
out, like other uncles, expects them to
Christmas present once in a while—
low in some places where nature never
l he doesn't expect any one to look
last thing he would expect would be in-

Sam goes a cousinly feeling for
to welcome new cousins, provided they
elves, though we have now come to the
s to how many new cousins it is wise

achings of the New Testament, we
whether it be given to us in the form
wealth or genius, is merely a trust.
the days of your childhood you will re
our schoolmates who started in life on
an equal footing. As you think of them
have succeeded while others have failed
elf unable to explain the reason. The
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re merely a steward, and must use your
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Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

w Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman,
Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

ar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

on Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, Sr.
ev. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

ins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas
Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

on Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

asant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

n Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st
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H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

n Lodge, of Thorsby—Second
h Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Aug. 2, '05, 8,037.
Price same date, 10c.
Total receipts last season, 6,648.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

J. L. Vines and son, David, were in Clanton Thursday.

J. A. Neeley was in town Thursday. He says his little daughter Eunice, who broke her thigh a couple of weeks since, is doing nicely. Dr. N. S. Johnson has charge of the case.

J. M. Kicker and family, of Tuscaloosa, visited his father, J. W. Kicker, last week.

J. L. Neeley was in Clanton Thursday.

Rev. J. T. Eckford and wife, at the Methodist parsonage, have a little daughter, who arrived Thursday; not so very little, either, for she weighed over 8 pounds. Mother and child are doing well.

E. F. Jackson was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Littlejohn and Miss Dalee Childress were visitors in Clanton Saturday.

Mrs. W. J. Foshee went to Quincy, Coosa county, Sunday on a visit to her niece, Mrs. J. F. Lewis, of that town. A couple of weeks since Mrs. Lewis gave birth to triplets, two boys and a girl, all of good form and weighing 23 pounds in all. Mother and children are doing well.

Rev. B. F. Vickers was in Clanton Monday. He says his little daughter Esther, is slowly improving.

J. W. Collins, of Thorsby, was in town Monday.

I. E. Sarber, the champion well driller of Chilton county, drilled a well 53 feet deep (that gives a fine supply of water) in 2 1-2 hours, at Maddox's gin last week. He also put a well in for C. W. Hubbard the same week 91 feet deep.

Mrs. Jot A. Miller and daughters, Misses Mattie and Allee, of Holmville, I. T., have been spending a few days in this vicinity and are now visiting in Coosa county.

Clark Barnes has been appointed carrier and Arthur Johnson substitute on Route No. 6.

Frank Hayes and Robert Littlejohn were in Clanton Monday.

R. B. Carden and sons, David and George, were welcome callers Monday.

Lyon will keep his gallery open all the time. Plenty of picture frames cheap.

H. I. Honeycutt took G. W. Kyle, of Thorsby, to the asylum at Tuscaloosa Saturday.

J. M. Maddox was in Clanton Monday.

Sam W. Collins was in Thorsby Monday attending the meeting of the Directors of the Farmers' Warehouse and Fertilizer Company, of whom he is one.

M. A. Killgore was in Clanton Tuesday. He says his wife has been in very good health for several weeks past. We hope he'll have a better report to make the next times he comes in.

W. R. Jackson, of Jemison, was in town Tuesday. He is agent for a mutual co-operative life insurance association, an organization that differs from the standard companies in this important respect, that over half the money you pay in don't go for "salary and suppers."

Henry Mahan, of Waddy, was in Clanton Tuesday, carrying around a badly scalded arm he got at his saw mill several days ago.

G. T. McElderry, of Talladega, arrived in Clanton Tuesday evening. He is looking after the new plant, but Judge Reynolds keeps pretty busy around there also. Well, that's the way to get things done.

A. D. Massey was in Clanton Wednesday.

J. D. Collins and son were in town Wednesday.

READ THIS.

Every man owes it to himself and family to master a trade or profession. Read the display advertisement of the six morse Schools of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position.

Wiley Littlejohn and family are out in the country visiting his father.

L. B. Pounds is now tax assessor, he assuming office on August 1st, and A. C. Mims retires after a service of 9 years.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Thomas Edwards and Miss Annie Florence Peters. J. W. Wright and Miss Lizzie Hines.

COLORED.

King Johnson and Ophelia Pates.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The County Board of Education will meet at Clanton August 12th to dispose of all business pertaining to the schools or districts of Chilton county. tf

DEATH OF E. A. KNIGHT.

Mr. E. A. Knight died at his home near near Clanton Saturday (July 29) after a very short illness, in the 65th year of his age. The body was taken from his late residence Sunday morning by Clanton Masonic Lodge and carried to New Salem church, where Rev. T. J. Deason preached the funeral sermon, at the conclusion of which it was taken to the cemetery adjoining and laid in its final resting place with full Masonic honors in the presence of a very large assemblage of relatives and friends. The six pallbearers were members of Clanton Royal Arch Chapter, of which the deceased was a member. Bro. Knight, or Berry, as every one called him, had a host of friends and he will be sorely missed by them, for he was a good man and Mason, and did his duty as such to the full extent of his power. Many Masons from other lodges were in line with Clanton lodge helping render the last service to their brother Mason. He has been called off from labor here below to refreshment above in the Celestial Lodge, where peace and harmony forever reign. "Rest in peace, brother." We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and children in this their great loss.

MONKEY MOTHER MUCH LIKE A HUMAN ONE.

Old Lady Was Astonished When the Simian Parent Did Just What She Would Have Done.

"Ma-ma! Mama!" is the most familiar cry at the New York Zoological Park these days. There are, counting all noses, upward of one hundred babies. These number the ducks, chickens, monkeys, wolves, buffalo and snakes. And the baby cry strangely resembles the human cry for "Ma-ma!" in some of these nurseries.

An old lady with the air of a martyr walked through the park yesterday with her daughter, who was evidently a college girl, for she wore "specs" and talked in a superior way about Darwin and Huxley. They entered the monkey house and there came across the babel of simian talk the clear, squeaky cry of the baby green monkey, born a weak ago.

"Hello!" said the old lady. "Whose baby is that crying? It is a shame to bring a baby into this place."

And she moved along the cages till she was in front of the cage of the green monkey. This simian seldom breeds in captivity and this green monkey is a curiosity. The baby awoke yesterday feeling ill. It clung close to its mother's arms and sobbed, while its little stomach was convulsed with spasms, which the kindly old lady outside the cage understood at once.

"The poor little thing! It has the stomach-ache!" she said. "I should rub its stomach if it was mine, now!"

And just then, to her utter astonishment, the wise-looking old mama green monkey took the baby on her knee and began gently to massage its stomach, now and then patting the little one on the back and then trotting it up and down. The old lady looked on in consternation.

"Daughter!" she exclaimed. "That's the humanest baby that I ever saw—and its mother is the humanest animal that ever was."—New York World.

WISE WORDS.

Separation come from setting up your fad as another man's faith.

The time best to attend to your neighbor's affairs is in your sleep.

Sentiment does not call for a roundabout method of being expressed.

A man is not doing his level best who is content to stay on the same level.

When a man falls in love with heaven he learns how he loves this earth.

The familiarity of some persons has an air of pleasant freshness and surprise.

Many a man thinks he is on the lookout for evil when he is only looking at evil.

There is always hope for a man so long as he can look at things with the eyes of a child.

The really busy man always has more time than the man who only thinks he is busy.

Strong language is not the most effective manner of showing either dislike or contempt.

The man who has only flowers in the garden of his life does not need to build a wall about it.

When God hangs His promises on the wall of the heart the devil's pictures have no attraction for the eye.

There is no creature on earth that might not look noble to use, had we love's insight.—Charles Carroll Everett.

We shall one day forget all about duty, and do everything from the love of the loveliness of it, the satisfaction of the rightness of it.—George MacDonald.

Strawberries Growing Beneath Snowbank

"I am going to tell you something that will sound almost like a fairy tale, but is every word true," said Miles Fisher. "I was up the Moffat road the other day viewing the magnificent scenery that delights the tourist all the way from here to Arrowhead, and I found an additional proof that the soil of Colorado will grow fruit in spite of everything.

"I got off the train above Tolland at a little station on the mountain side and found a snowbank, dirty and crusted over on the top. I scraped away the top of the snow to secure some fresh snow from the bottom of the pile, and in the handful of snow I caught up were a quantity of strawberries. The berries were just turning from green to red and were of good size. I believe no State in the Union can beat that. Strawberries growing under snowbanks is about the limit."—Denver Republican.

Satisfied With His Employers.

A Philadelphia clergyman, visiting an old schoolmate in Montana, was called upon to speak during revival services in a large camp of Swedish miners.

Looking straight at a powerful-looking man who sat in front of him, the minister asked:

"My friend, don't you want to worf for the Lord?"

The Swede thought a few seconds and replied slowly:

"No, I tank no, de Norden Pacific fallers is good enough for me."—Baltimore Sun.

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T. J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala. Route 3. tf.

Negro Kills Another.

Florence, Ala.—In a difficulty Friday at a negro barbecue at Leaven Grove church, this county, Henry Palmer was shot and instantly killed by Sam Harris, another negro. Harris was shooting at a negro named Windburn, when Palmer interfered in the interest of peace. The second shot missed Windburn and struck Palmer, with the above result.

ANGELICA WINE!

Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address

A. P. R. DAHL,
tf. Calera, Ala

If one may judge by the men's clothing advertisements, $65 a year would also pretty nearly dress Beau Brummel himself.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at
Montgomery, Ala., July 12, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz.: Isaac B. Martin, Homestead Entry No. 32916, for the S. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4 of Section 2, Tp. 23 N. of R. 13 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Zack S. Avery, Clayton Glasscock, Hubbard Glasscock, Norman Bradford, all of Jemison, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
7-13-05-6t Register.

Notice No. 26043.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at
Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz: Dalee Millar, Homestead Entry No. 35550, for the W. 1-2 of N. E. 1-4, E. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, Section 10, Tp. 23 N. of R. 15 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Rebecca J. Arledge, of Jemison, Ala.; C. Buck Arledge, of Jemison, Ala.; James Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala., Thomas Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
7-13-05-6t Register.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

WANTED!

A live agent in every beat in Chilton county to write life insurance for the Mutual Benefit Association of Georgia. Cheapest insurance on earth. Good pay to hustlers. Write

W. R. Jackson,
Division Agent,
tf. Jemison, Ala.

5000 TELEGRAPHERS NEEDED

Annually to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits, to

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING

We furnish 75 per cent. of the Operators and Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive telegraph schools IN THE WORLD. Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.

We execute a $500 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from $40 to $60 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from $75 to $100 a month in States west of the Rockies, IMMEDIATELY UPON GRADUATION.

Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For all particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

The Morse School of Telegraphy

Cincinnati, Ohio. Buffalo, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga. LaCrosse, Wis.
Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

8-3-05-tf

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

THE BIG STORE,

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave. BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

of Alabama.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch

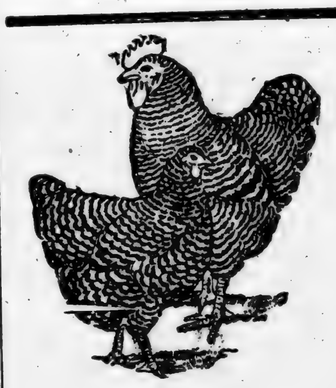
Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years **56-100 of 1 percent.**

Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

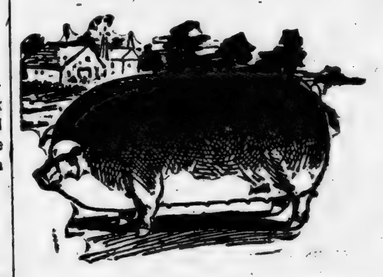


WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alabama.

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand "Are the Best on Earth."

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER.

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama.

TORTURING HUMORS

Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by Baths with

CUTICURA

Soap to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills to cool the blood. A single Set, costing but One Dollar often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Props.

Send for "The Great Humor Cure." Mailed Free.

WANTED—Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who were drafted in Kentucky, (3) of mothers of soldiers who have been denied pension on account of their marriages, (4) of men who served in the Federal army, or (5) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased.
NATHAN BICKFORD, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

The Durability of Banknotes.

That Uncle Sam's notes stand a great deal of rough and careless handling is a fact that impresses itself upon any one who has ever chanced to note the manner in which the average cashier pulls and jerks the bills before he pushes them through the window to the waiting patron. A single treasury note measures 3 1-8 inches in width and 7 1-4 inches in length. It will sustain without breaking lengthwise a weight of forty-one pounds; crosswise, a weight of ninety-one pounds. The notes run four to a sheet, a sheet being 8 1-4 inches by 13 1-2 inches long. One of these sheets lengthwise will suspend 108 pounds, and crosswise 177 pounds. It will be observed that a single note is capable of sustaining, crosswise, a weight of ninety-one pounds, which is twice the amount by nine pounds of the weight the note can sustain lengthwise, while in the case of the sheet the crosswise sheet lacks thirty-nine pounds of double the sustaining power of the lengthwise sheet.

Durability of Woods.

Some interesting experiments have been made to ascertain which wood lasts the longest. It was found that birch and aspen decayed in three years, maple and red beech in five years and elm and ash in seven years. Oak, Scottish fir and Weymouth pine decayed to the depth of half an inch in seven years; larch and juniper were uninjured at the end of seven years.

EVER TREAT YOU SO?

Coffee Acts the Jonah and Will Come Up

A clergyman who pursues his noble calling in a country parish in Iowa tells of his coffee experience:

"My wife and I used coffee regularly for breakfast, frequently for dinner and occasionally for supper—always the very best quality—package coffee never could find a place on our table.

"In the spring of 1896 my wife was taken with violent vomiting, which we had great difficulty in stopping.

"It seemed to come from coffee drinking, but we could not decide.

"In the following July, however, she was attacked a second time by the vomiting. I was away from home filling an appointment at the time, and on my return I found her very low; she had literally vomited herself almost to death, and it took some days to quiet the trouble and restore her stomach.

"I had also experienced the same trouble, but not so violently, and had relieved it each time by a resort to medicine.

"But my wife's second attack satisfied me that the use of coffee was at the bottom of our troubles, and so we stopped it forthwith and took on Postum Food Coffee. The old symptoms of disease disappeared, and during the 9 years that we have been using Postum instead of coffee we have never had a recurrence of the vomiting. We never weary of Postum, to which we know we owe our good health. This is a simple statement of facts." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

MISS ELLA OFF, Indianapolis, Ind.

SUFFERED FOR MONTHS.

Pe-ru-na, the Remedy That Cured

Miss Ella Off, 1127 Linden St., Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"I suffered with a run down constitution for several months, and feared that I would have to give up my work.

"On seeking the advice of a physician, he prescribed a tonic. I found, however, that it did me no good. On seeking the advice of our druggist, he asked me to try Peruna. In a few weeks I began to feel and act like a different person. My appetite increased. I did not have that worn-out feeling, and I could sleep splendidly. In a couple of months I was entirely recovered. I thank you for what your medicine has done for me."—Ella Off.

Write Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice. All correspondence is held strictly confidential.

Struck the Sultan's Fancy.

The Sultan of Turkey recently granted an audience to Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and was so charmed with that genial American citizen that he incontinently conferred upon him the Grand Cordon of the Chefecat and gave Mrs. Bacon a lot of porcelain manufactured in the imperial potteries.

Absurd Theory.

An American professor has lately caused some excitement by proclaiming his opinion that the Garden of Eden was situated somewhere near the North pole.

THE PLAYWRIGHT-STAR.

Odette Tyler, Famous Actress, Values Doan's Kidney Pills.

Miss Odette Tyler is not only one of the best known dramatic stars in America, but has written and produced a successful play of her own. Miss Tyler has written the following grateful note, expressing her appreciation of Doan's Kidney Pills:

Odette Tyler

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—My experience with your valuable remedy has been equally gratifying to both myself and friends.

(Signed) ODETTE TYLER.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box.

Lawyers' Fees.

The vast majority of lawyers do no better than make a fair living, and, if on average could be made, it would be found that a large number must earn ridiculously small sums. An estimate recently made showing that there are and five lawyers in New York who make $100,000 a year, not ten who make $75,000, not fifteen who make $50,000, and not twenty-five who make $25,000, is probably not far wrong. "Above all things," a successful lawyer remarked not long ago, "never take a lawyer's word about his salary. He doesn't mean to prevaricate, but the appearance of prosperity is so large a part of his capital that 'bluffing' about his income is a natural habit. I can tell you what I make in a year, but I shouldn't expect you to believe it, and I shouldn't wish you to believe it, because it would probably be unconsciously exaggerated."

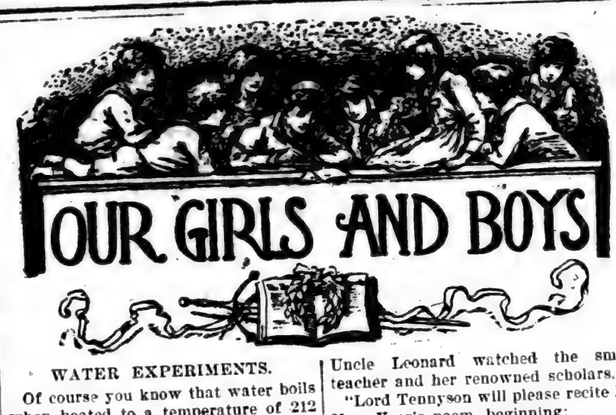
Referred to Roosevelt.

England has an anti-baby league. They propose that the government shall take active steps to decrease the birth rate, and that a penalty be inflicted on those who "overburden society with more than their fair share of offspring."

Cornstalk Paper.

Paper made from constalks is the latest outcome of American ingenuity. Such paper, it is stated, can be produced at one-third the cost of that from wood fiber and rags.

M. Combes, who until a short time ago was prime minister of France, is a physician. Now that the worries of the premiership no longer trouble him he is practicing medicine in his native village.



OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

WATER EXPERIMENTS.

Of course you know that water boils when heated to a temperature of 212 degrees. No matter how much heat you may apply to it then, the temperature will not be raised, but the water will only be the more rapidly turned into steam, for that is what boiling does.

There is a way, however, in which you may raise the temperature of water above 212 degrees, though most persons would tell you that it is impossible. To make the test and prove it, you will need a small chemical thermometer, that is, one without a tin case. These are sold at a moderate price in the stores, or, if you prefer, you can convert an ordinary thermometer into a chemical one by carefully scratching the divisions of the scale on the glass tube with a file, and then removing it from the tin case. If you will fit it in a tin case, so that it will float in the water without touching the bottom or the side of the vessel, it will be complete, like those that are used for taking the temperature of baths.

When you have your thermometer, boil some water for fifteen minutes, and then let it stand until it cools. Then keeping it perfectly still, heat it again, and you will find that the temperature will go a few degrees higher than 212, without causing the water to boil.

If you will now drop some piece of metal into the water, it will at once begin to boil. The explanation of this is that the air is expelled from the water when it boils, and the water with air in it boils more quickly than water without air in it, so that, at the second boiling, a higher temperature is reached before boiling begins. When you drop the scraps of metal into the water they carry air with them; besides, they reduce the temperature of the water to the boiling point.

Another experiment may be made by putting some salt or sugar into water, and then boiling it; you will find that it will take a higher temperature than pure water, for the reason that some heat is required to separate the salt or sugar from the water before the latter can be converted into steam. You may in this way prove for yourself the degree of heat for boiling various substances.

Still another interesting experiment consists in boiling some water in a glass flask; then, while it is boiling, cork it tightly, and remove it from the flame. When it stops boiling in the flask, pour some cold water over the outside, and it will begin to boil again. Or plunge the flask into cold water and the same thing will happen. You may be able to do this several times with the same flask. The explanation is that in a corked flask of boiling water there is some steam above the surface of the water, and the application of cold water causes this steam to condense, which at once removes some of the pressure from the surface, causing it to boil, as the bubbles of steam can then escape.

These experiments are all interesting and instructive.—New York Evening Mail.

ROSETTA POPE'S SCHOOL.

"What are you doing?"

It was Rosetta's uncle who asked the question.

Rosetta looked up with a little laugh.

"I'm playing school," she said.

Uncle Leonard came near, and gazed at her row of pupils, first in wonder, then with an amused smile.

"You have some very famous scholars," he observed.

A dozen or more "Author" cards were ranged on chairs before her, and each card pictured the face of a man or a woman prominent in literature.

"Is Tennyson at the head or the foot of the class?" he inquired, his eyes twinkling.

"Oh, at the head!" Rosetta answered. "I don't know what other people think, but I rank them first just as I like them, and then if they don't recite well they have to go down."

"Pray what do they recite?" her uncle asked. "Spelling and geography?"

"Of course not! They recite from their own works—here are the lessons!" and she laid her hand on a big pile of books at her right.

"Do you admit visitors?"

"Oh, yes, sir! Mamma often comes in. That's the visitor's seat," pointing to great armchair.

So from the other side of the room Uncle Leonard watched the small teacher and her renowned scholars.

"Lord Tennyson will please recite his New Year's poem, beginning:

"'Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky.'"

Whereupon Rosetta selected a book from the pile, and keeping her finger in the place, recited the lines with very little hesitation.

"Well done!" praised her uncle.

"Thank you," said Rosetta, blushing.

The next card bore the face of Alexander Pope, and the teacher said:

"Mr. Pope, you may recite two lines from your "Essay on Man," and again Rosetta spoke for her pupil:

"'Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.'"

Then she turned to her uncle with a smile.

"I can't understand much of his," she explained; "but seeing our names are the same, I thought I'd have to put him in somewhere, and he's learned those lines so well, he stays up near the head."

Uncle Leonard burst out laughing, but was checked by Rosetta's warning finger.

"Mr. Cowper, please give us the first and last verses of 'John Gilpin.'"

Rosetta began bravely enough:

"'John Gilpin was a citizen
Of credit and renown;
A—'"

Silently she puckered her forehead, and then said, in a voice supposed to be stern:

"Mr. Cowper, you may go to the foot!" adding to her uncle, "I never can remember that, but I like it."

"And how often do you have this sort of thing?" asked Uncle Leonard.

"Oh, whenever I get lonesome. I guess I'd rather have you talk to me now," and with one sweep of the hand she gathered her famous pupils into a pack, and tossed it on the table.

"Tell me about Cousin Maud, please!" she coaxed.

"One thing about her is that she is lonely most of the time, we live so far from neighbors. I think I'll buy a set of 'Authors' on my way home, and tell her about this school of yours."

"Oh, do!" cried Rosetta. "And then when she comes down here next summer we can play it together. Mamma likes it, because she says it teaches me so much.'

"I should say so! I shall have to coach Maud at first; she doesn't know one author from another."

"Neither did I till I learned," said Rosetta.—Emma C. Dowd, in Youth's Companion.

WHAT THE TOWEL SAID.

The front door stood open and through it came a little breeze, a sweet breath of honeysuckle and clover. It brought the sound of merry voices, for school was out and the little folks were on their way home.

Dick came rushing in and threw his arms about his mother as he met her in the hall.

"Now, run up and wash your hands, Dickie, boy," said mother, "and brush your hair."

"Oh, why do I have to? I'm clean enough," said Dick, crossly, looking at his hands.

Mother caught them as he tried to put them behind his back, and Dick couldn't help laughing as she sang:

"Oh, where are the ten little, clean little men,
To lunch with me to-day?"

"I really didn't know they were so dirty, mother," Dick said, when he came down stairs again. "They are all gentlemen, though, and have put on their clean coats to take lunch with the ladies."

Mother and Doitie laughed, and so did little Madge.

When mother tucked Dick in bed that night she said:

"Dick, I have given you a clean towel, and please don't let your little men leave any advertisement on this one."

"Why, mother, what do you mean? How can they? What kind of an advertisement?"

"Well," explained mother, "after you had dressed for dinner to-day I saw something that wasn't English on your towel, and yet I could read it very plainly. It said, 'Dick's hands are clean; I did it.' I'll bring it in and see if you don't think that is what it says."

Dick thought very hard, and when mother came back holding up the towel for him to see, a little smile came creeping out of the corners of his mouth, for one end of the towel was very dirty.

"Mother, dear," exclaimed Dick, "my little men made a mistake and put their coats in the wrong place when they were coming to dinner with you. I'll see to it that they don't do it again." And he snuggled down into the pillow with a happy little chuckle as mother kissed him good night.—Eleanor Sutphen, in The Sunbeam.

Squirrels Are Fast Swimmers.

Though they do not readily enter water, but only when put to it from necessity, the squirrel and the rabbit are among the fastest swimmers of all land animals.

FARM AND GARDEN

CLOVER SILAGE.

I am thinking of filling a silo with clover, but have not had much experience in this section with clover as silage. Will you please give me some information about it, how to handle and silo it. E. W. Sidling.

Two or three of our correspondents say they have siloed clover in the usual way, cutting it as they cut corn with the silage cutter. They began cutting when the clover was in full bloom and just before hardening. The silage fed out well and kept in fine condition and was very satisfactory. The following is the experience of Mr. Richard Attridge, of East Flamboro, Ontario, Canada, given at a recent Farmers Institute. He said:

"Early last summer I was convinced that the season was not likely to be favorable to the growth of corn, and I made up my mind to use clover as a substitute for filling my silo. I made what inquires I could, but I was unable to find anyone who could direct me. Accordingly, I made up my mind to do a little experimenting in this direction. I waited till the clover was in full bloom—till what some would consider the earliest cutting time, but when others would believe was to early to begin the clover harvest. I engaged men and teams as I would for filling with corn, and on the day appointed waited till the dew was off the hay before starting the mowing machine. However, just about noon a heavy shower of rain came on, and nothing was done till after dinner. The first clover put into the silo was, therefore, quite wet. This part of the silage when I began using was quite black and useless; indeed, it was simply manure. The next few loads of clover were much dryer, and this turned out to be very good ensilage. In the meanwhile the sun and wind had thoroughly dried the standing clover. This was cut and hauled at once to the silo. The ensilage resulting from this proved to be thoroughly sweet and good, and desirable in every particular, having all the good points of good corn ensilage. The cattle eat it greedily, thrive well upon it, and it does not taint the cow's milk. I may say that I followed the usual methods of filling a silo of corn. I cut it the usual length, and had it well tramped in the silo."—Indiana Farmer.

HANDLING COLTS.

In an address to the Canadian Horse Breeders, Mr. Robt. Ness makes the following suggestions on the subject of handling colts:

I have found in my experience to halter a colt as soon as possible is the easiest way to get it under control. I think by haltering it when a few days old and getting it as soon as possible in a closed place to begin to take something more than its mother's milk, by the time you wean it it will take almost anything, and you will have no trouble when you wean it.

The weaning of a foal should be done gradually, as it is well to have the foal taught to eat all sorts of food before removing it from the dam, and it should be handled well and carefully from its birth. If such be carried out properly when weaning time has come, which should be at five or six months, confine the foal in a loose box in which there is nothing to get entangled amongest, and feed it on soft feed, which you have already taught it to eat. It is much better to separate them entirely. In the meantime the dam's diet should consist of dry food, and it is well to put her to work. The milk should be removed, but not milked dry every time. When dry food and work the secretion of milk will soon cease. From this time until the foal becomes a yearling it should be well fed, as a stunted foal never matures properly, and more colts are injured during the first six months by too scanty a supply of food than by the other extreme. As soon as the foal is properly weaned it should have the run of a good pasture, as there is no food better than grass, no medicine as good as exercise, fresh air and sunlight.

GOOD WORK IN HAY TIME.

The mower, tedder, hay loader and all implements used in making hay should have been made ready before harvest time. All extra help needed should be engaged so that work can be rapidly pushed along. Having all things ready you can commence work with much encouragement.

Hired help is scarce at this time of the year, so do not depend on hired help alone. The farmer who has many acres of grass to cut should have the following implements: Mower, tedder, rake, loader and hay fork or slings. This outfit will enable the farmer to make a vast amount of hay in a short space of time and much better hay also. The tedder is a most valuable implement, as it will kick up acres of grass in a very short time, which will dry much faster than it otherwise would.

First clear your meadow of all stumps, stone and sprouts, or you may break a sickle the first round you undertake, and you will be out one day at least. Have your mower in good running order, with sickle ground very sharp when needed. See that your tedder is all right, as you cannot well do without it; have your rake in good working order.

So many farmers only mow a small patch at a time then stop to [illegible] up, making the work progress slowly. We like to cut several at a time, if weather is favorable with a good degree of push stay on job until it is put into the barn. this is being put up [illegible] be kept going long enough to another field ready by the time first one is finished.—American Cultivator.

TESTING CREAM.

Bulletin No. [illegible] sity Experiment S[illegible] E. Van Norman, on [illegible] Ripeness of Cream [illegible] a very interesting one, [illegible] by writing the Uni[illegible] Indiana. The method of this very simple and w[illegible] interesting to dairy[illegible] Norman in the [illegible] test:

"This test is [illegible] creamery conditions. [illegible] is no reason why the [illegible] making a considera[illegible] ter, sufficient to [illegible] should not become [illegible] test even though he may [illegible] regularly. If he is supplying a [illegible] trade at a satisfactory price [illegible] desirable to use every means to [illegible] uniformity of product.

During the ripening of cream milk sugar in it is converted into lactic acid by bacteria. The measurement of the amount of acid developed during the ripening is the nearest approach we have to a measure of the ripeness of the cream. For example, pose Mann's acid test and Farrington's alkali test have been used with marked success. Where either of these tests are regularly used, the almost universal experience is that the quality of the butter runs more uniform in form, and loss of fat in the buttermilk is less than where the maker depends on his nose and his taste to determine the ripeness of the cream.

We have used in the Dairy School and the Station laboratory at Purdue for a year and a half past, a modification of the tests on the market, which has simplified the work and contributed to accuracy of results.—Indiana Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Roots are very valuable in winter for feed to sheep, hogs, cows and horses and poultry. They carry the summer's succulence into winter, making more appetizing and beneficial the feeds of that season. Food free from dirt fails to perform its function for the best of proper digestion and assimilation. Roots fed in moderate quantities during winter will always help to correct disorders. If fed to cows or horses they should be pulped or sliced thinly to prevent danger of choking of animals.

Sand or coarse gravel is also necessary to furnish poultry during winter, in order to maintain their health and thriftiness. In fact they cannot digest and assimilate their food without the aid of the former. From experience I have found that a large number of deaths among young fowls in winter are directly due to the [illegible] of furnishing them with enough coarse sand and gravel at a time of the year when they have to be confined in the house on account of severe weather.—Lewis Olsen in the Epitomist.

A SEED SOWER.

A good method of sowing such seeds as turnips, in the absence of a drill, is to procure a half pint bottle with a long neck, and to insert a quill in the cork, preferably from a hen feather. In sowing the seed, tip the bottle to the desired distance for each plant, and let three or four seed only fall at a time. If they germinate they should be thinned out to one plant at a place.—Exchange in the Epitomist.

One Too Many.

Senator Hans[illegible] of North Dakota, has long been the [illegible] country newspapers. [illegible] other duties have prevented [illegible] it much attention also [illegible] ed on divers [illegible] [illegible] "I've had some [illegible] place, too," the Senator [illegible] to a friend; "men [illegible] an important [illegible] Then I've had [illegible] gether make good [illegible] particular, a man named [illegible] Linkwood was more [illegible] simplicity. He owned [illegible] 'equine horse,' [illegible] tramp killed in [illegible] said that the unfortunate [illegible] tained a fracture [illegible] umn.' Another of his [illegible] was 'tripping the light [illegible] toe."

"You probably didn't [illegible] long?" suggested the friend.

"Oh, I didn't mind these [illegible] But when the daughter of [illegible] citizen was married and [illegible] the bridal procession [illegible] down the aisle to the [illegible] strains of Mendel[illegible] & Son's march,' I decided that we had [illegible] the parting of the ways."—Times.

Dowie has paid $400,000 [illegible] and has been discharged [illegible] ruptcy.

Last year 37,415 emigrants [illegible] at Irish ports, but 51[illegible] not of Irish birth.

The Czar has [illegible] scripts lately.

THE PULPIT

QUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY REV. CHARLES G. AMES.

The Glory of Simple Rectitude

[illegible], Mass.—The following helpful [illegible] was delivered Sunday by the Charles G. Ames. It is entitled Glory of Simple Rectitude," and preached from the text, "Blessed they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." St. v, 6.

"Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." The man who says has a claim on the reverent and kind attention of all mankind. He is a voice to the universal reason and conscience; he inspires the highest and holiest hope. Heaven and earth may pass away, but the words that live are themselves immortal. Like the utterances of the sibyl they are simple, unadorned, unperfumed, yet reaching through the ages, because true.

This is one sign of truth. It affects us as a part of the permanent order of things; it is all of one stuff with the Word and with our own proper nature. It has the ring of reality. It is sunlight it carries its own evidence; and to the same mind it recommends itself as sunlight does to the seeing eye; but it is concealed from the grossness by its own simplicity and transparency. Who realizes the [illegible] and miracle of the common day? The same war we have become too familiar with some of the most obvious and important aspects of spiritual truth. These Beatitudes of Jesus seem to be worn smooth. We have heard them from our intimacy, their truth and beauty appeal to unrespondent hearts.

If we could have stood, one day long ago among the Syrian peasants, on the side of a hill in Galilee, and listened to these sayings as they fell fresh and new cut as newly minted gold from the living lips of the new prophet, perhaps we, too, should have been astonished at the doctrine," we should have "wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of His mouth." It does not seem as if Nature herself had at last found a voice, and as if a voice were speaking straight to the children, saying clearly and cheerfully, soberly and solemnly, what all vaguely think or feel, but can never put into words?

If these Beatitudes are remarkable for what they do not say. The sense of Jesus seldom run in the grooves of old commonplace. He does not sit there, like the scribe of the rogue, complacently reciting in us that make men sleepy, the virtue and piety of a dead ancestry. It were enough to have Abraham as a father and Moses for a lawgiver. He pronounces no blessing on [illegible] respectability, decorous conformity, doctrinal soundness, loyalty to standard, fidelity to the traditions, even diligence to the routine of observance and devotion. Any priest in his audience must have felt that a blessing was put upon his great office, as the speaker had forgotten to do it honor. The temple, the altar, and the sacred books are all mentioned with respect, yet they somehow fall into the background. Humanity is brought prominently fronting Divinity, as if the human heart might see God and the inner life might know the cause of their unrest.

Any man in that company must have hung his head as the rebuke came home to him. Complacent worldly men proud of their estates or their learning doubtless stood there, resenting that He would confirm the world's vulgar judgment which says, blessed are the prosperous, the popular, the cultivated and the comfortable." But no. The lips that opened in blessing made them shrink as if He had uttered a curse. Every world fell with a blow on their idols. The virtues which had strutted so proudly before God and man began to unmask their ugly vices as He went on to say: "Blessed are the men of humble mind. Blessed are the men of good will, the merciful, the pure in heart. Yea, blessed are they that hunger and thirst for righteousness, so that for the sake of being right they dare and bear all losses and pains, and willingly let their names be cast out as evil."

No comfort here for the self-righteous, the self-satisfied, the self-willed, the self-seeking. But scattered through the company were men and women who felt their emptiness and poverty, who took no credit for their ancestry, their accomplishments or their social standing, who hardly dared so much as to lift up their eyes to heaven. Yet, as they listened all the world above them, and within, seemed to change. The awful Jehovah, whom they had thought of as throned afar in threatening majesty, seemed a smiling Father who wished His children to be like Him and to be as perfect as Him. They drew in deeper draughts of the country air; their very emptiness seemed to bake so much more room for God and goodness. Their cry of need changed into childlike trust.

He was indeed a messenger of glad tidings. Here was a doctrine worthy of man as it was worthy of God.

And does not all the best thought of our own time still travel in the same way? Has the weary search of mankind through the ages found anything better than a righteousness which is rooted in sonship to the Highest, and which blossoms into service to the lowest? Has not our clearer conception of the divine ever been with an expansion and idealization of the highest qualities of the human? The one fact which we most certainly know is our own existence; and that fact, if we look deep enough and honestly enough, we shall find the revelation and witness of God. For when a man rightly reverenced the decrees of conscience, he has heard the Voice; when he has really made acquaintance with his own nature, he has seen the [illegible]

There are times when I feel entirely [illegible] with this inward proof of [illegible] There are high moments [illegible] there is need of no other evidence of God than the fact that I am [illegible] And there are times when the [illegible] of a good man, or something seen [illegible] face of a child, or some style [illegible] that affects me like a revelation [illegible] with it conviction and assurance. Along [illegible] always the per[illegible] what I am ma[illegible] out of the s[illegible] plainly that t[illegible] I, too, should [illegible] the reproof co[illegible] and along wi[illegible] consness com[illegible] hunger shall [illegible]

To suppose [illegible] the moral cha[illegible] creatures is [illegible] if not indiffer[illegible] vided all nee[illegible] must have g[illegible] to find the r[illegible] walk in that[illegible] were indiffer[illegible] be so; for ou[illegible] found in see[illegible] our own hei[illegible] rightness of [illegible] beings and [illegible] of the univer[illegible] place. Ever[illegible] worth desiri[illegible] ter, in being [illegible]

The world [illegible] comes said t[illegible] of us depend[illegible] we take it [illegible] we can hav[illegible]

"When th[illegible] True and [illegible] Then all [illegible] Upspring [illegible]

A rough [illegible] meeting ho[illegible] "It was a [illegible] the snow la[illegible] the Lord [illegible] Hitchcock [illegible] the leaders [illegible] Is there o[illegible] report to [illegible] happy co[illegible] at some t[illegible] the great [illegible] irradiated [illegible] shone from [illegible]

If a man [illegible] and still [illegible] wait for [illegible] concern to [illegible] he knows [illegible] shiper. B[illegible] gers and [illegible] already he[illegible] of all tr[illegible] God need [illegible] about the [illegible] believers, [illegible] honesty [illegible] and the [illegible]

Once a [illegible] and all [illegible] cipline [illegible] is to hel[illegible] than the [illegible] and he [illegible] practices [illegible] moving, [illegible] perfect [illegible]

Here a[illegible] cure, for [illegible] dissatisfa[illegible] two mas[illegible] heartily [illegible] longer de[illegible] ance. He [illegible] to occupy [illegible] doing wh[illegible] Having [illegible] and lead[illegible] step on[illegible] next ca[illegible] timally [illegible] hearted [illegible] by the [illegible] more a [illegible] Father's [illegible]

Here [illegible] over our [illegible] shall we [illegible] glory of [illegible] again re[illegible] ago, and [illegible] of most [illegible] whose d[illegible] a long c[illegible] one of l[illegible] is gone. [illegible] is heavy [illegible] reply I [illegible] for just [illegible] sure of [illegible] would [illegible] might c[illegible] hopes in [illegible] not ask [illegible] yourself [illegible] no duty [illegible] in giving [illegible] He has [illegible] in all t[illegible] ter she [illegible] matter [illegible] that sh[illegible] in it st[illegible] a burde[illegible] patience [illegible] the end.

There [illegible] He who [illegible] not lov[illegible] gers for [illegible] he long [illegible] wrong. [illegible] sweeten [illegible] that ri[illegible] of bel[illegible] the go[illegible] kindled [illegible] flamed [illegible] and ev[illegible] vigor [illegible] and w[illegible] that c[illegible] by it. [illegible] if it [illegible] toward [illegible] God. [illegible] all bel[illegible] and co[illegible] ing of [illegible] is righ[illegible] righte[illegible] the [illegible] come. [illegible] on ear[illegible]

"[illegible]
Flor[illegible]
could [illegible]
it wo[illegible]
very [illegible]
God [illegible]
paths [illegible]
has d[illegible]
you a[illegible]
done [illegible]
hard. [illegible]
never [illegible]

To [illegible]
life, [illegible]
step [illegible]
in g[illegible]
quiet [illegible]
trust [illegible]
is lo[illegible]
The [illegible]
can [illegible]
late.[illegible]

GARDEN

patch at a time then stop to c
up, making the work progress
slowly. We like to cut several
at a time, if weather is favorable
with a good degree of push stay
pon until it is put into the barn.
this is being put up the mower
be kept going long enough to
another field ready by the th
first one is finished.—American
Agriculturist.

TESTING CREAM.

Bulletin No. 104, of Purdue U
ue Experiment Station, by Pr
C. Van Norman, on an "Alkali T
Properties of Cream," just publish
a very interesting one, and may
be worthy the Universities at Lafa
Indiana. The method of this t
easy, simple and will be found
interesting to dairymen. Prof.
Norman in the bulletin says o
test:

"This test is particularly adap
ed to ... conditions. However,
is no reason why the dairyman
making a considerable amount o
cream sufficient to justify the
should not become familiar wit
it, even though he may not
it regularly. If he is supplying a c
cream at a satisfactory price
desirable to use every means to
uniformity of product.

During the ripening of crea
milk sugar in it is converted int
lic acid by bacteria. The me
ment of the amount of acid dev
during the ripening is the neare
proach we have to a measure
ripeness of the cream. For th
pose Mann's acid test and F
ton's alkali test have been used
marked success. Where either
these tests are regularly used,
the almost universal experience
the quality of the butter runs mo
form, and loss of fat in the butt
is less than where the maker de
on his nose and his taste to dete
the ripeness of the cream.

We have used in the Dairy
and the Station laboratory at P
for a year and a half past, a
modification of the tests on th
ket, which has simplified the wo
contributed to accuracy of result
diana Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

'Roots are very valuable in wi
feed to sheep, hogs, cows and
horses and poultry. They carry
mer's succulence into winter,
more appetizing and beneficial t
feeds of that season. Food freq
fails to perform its function fo
of proper digestion and assimi
Roots fed in moderate quanti
winter will always help to corre
If fed to cows or horses they sho
pulped or sliced thinly to prev
danger of choking of animals.

Sand or coarse gravel is abs
necessary to furnish poultry w
winter, in order to maintain
health and thriftiness. In fact
cannot digest and assimilate
without the aid of the former.
experience I have found that
number of deaths among pou
winter are directly due to the
of furnishing them with enough
sand and gravel at a time of th
when they have to be confined
house on account of severe
er.—Lewis Olsen in the Epito

A SEED SOWER.

A good method of sowing suc
as turnips, in the absence of a
to procure a half pint bottle
neck, and to insert a quill in th
preferably from a hen feather.
sowing the seed, tip the bottle
desired distance for each pla
three or four seed will fall
may germinate they should be
to one plant at a place.—Eunice
in the Epitomist.

One Too Many.

Senator Hanscomb, of Nor
kota, has long been the own
country newspaper. Of late
editorial duties have prevented hi
from paying attention and he has
sent a letter of inquiry to one
the editor's itinerant journali
"I've had some good men
purpose," the Senator once o
to a friend; "men capable of
an important place on a city
Then I've had some who did n
Then I've had some who did n
seem to make good. I remember
particular, a man named Lin
Linswood was never satisfie
simplicity. He would refer
'equine horse,' and in the ca
camp killed in a railroad a
said that the unfortunate m
caused a ripple of the 'sm
ranch.' Another of his pet exp
was trapping the light, bo
low.

"You probably didn't kee
long," suggested the friend.

Oh, I didn't mind these e
But when the daughter of a
citizen was married and he
the bridal procession 'pro
down the aisle to the
strains of Mendel & Son's
march,' I decided that we had
the parting of the ways."—
Times.

Dowie has paid $400,000
and has been discharged fro
ruptcy.

Last year 37,415 emigrants
at Irish ports, but 515 of th
not of Irish birth.

The Czar has issued
scripts lately.

THE PULPIT

RECENT SUNDAY SERMON BY REV. CHARLES G. AMES.

The Glory of Simple Rectitude

Boston, Mass.—The following helpful
was delivered Sunday by the
Charles G. Ames. It is entitled
Glory of Simple Rectitude," and
scribed from the text, "Blessed
that hunger and thirst after
ousness, for they shall be filled."
6.

Blessed are they that hunger and
after righteousness, for they
be filled." The man who says
a matter on the reverent and
attention of all mankind. He
more to the universal reason
conscience; he inspires the highest
of hope. Heaven and earth
pass away, but the words that
We are themselves immortal.
the utterances of the sibyl they
simple, unadorned, unperfumed,
ring through the ages, because
one sign of truth. It affects
part of the permanent order
it, and of one stuff with
and with our own proper
It has the ring of reality.
taught it carries its own evi-
and to the sane mind it rec-
itself as sunlight does to the
but it is concealed from
by its own simplicity
Who realizes this
marvel of the common day?
we have become too
some of the most ob-
and important aspects of spirit-
These Beatitudes of Jesus
to be worn smooth. We have
from our intimacy: their
and piercing appeal to unrespond-

I have stood, one day long
Syrian peasants, on the
in Galilee, and listened
as they fell fresh and
as newly minted gold from
lips of the new prophet,
we, too, should have been
at the doctrine," we should
at the gracious words
out of His mouth,"
as if Nature herself
found a voice, and as if
were speaking straight to
clearly and cheer-
solemnly, what all
or feel, but can
words?
Beatitudes are remarkable
do not say. The sen-
seldom run in the
commonplace. He does
like the scribe of the
recently reciting, in
men sleepy, the vir-
a dead ancestry,
to have Abraham
and Moses for a law-
no blessing on
ability, decorous con-
soundness, loyalty to
to the traditions,
to the routine of ob-
and devotion. Any priest in
must have felt that a
upon his great office, as
had forgotten to do it
The temple, the altar, and the
are all mentioned with
they somehow fall into
Humanity is brought
Divinity, as if the
could see God and the im-
know the cause of their

man in that company must
his head as the rebuke
Complacent world-
of their estates or
doubtless stood there,
He would confirm the
judgment which says,
prosperous, the popu-
cultivated and the comfort-
But no. The lips that opened
made them shrink as if He
a curse. Every world fell
on their idols. The vir-
had strutted so proudly
and man began to unmask
as He went on to say:
are the men of humble mind,
of good will, the merciful, the
heart. Yea, blessed are they
and thirst for righteous-
for the sake of being
and bear all losses
willingly let their
cast out as evil."
here for the self-right-
self satisfied, the self-willed,
But scattered through
were men and women
emptiness and poverty,
for their ancestry.
or their social
dared so much as
eyes to heaven. Yet, as
all the world above
seemed to change.
whom they had
afar in threat-
seemed a smiling
His children to be
as perfect as Him-
in deeper draughts
their very emptiness
so much more room
Their cry of
into childlike

stood a messenger of
Here was a doctrine
as it was worthy of
not all the best
own time still travel
the weary search of
the ages found any-
than a righteousness
in sonship to the
blossoms into ser-
Has not our clear-
the divine ever been
and idealization of the
the human? The one
most certainly know
sentence; and that fact, if
enough and honestly
find the revelation
God. For when a man
experienced the decrees of
has heard the Voice;
by made acquaintance
own nature, he has seen the

when I feel entirely
inward proof of
are high moments
of no other evi-
than the fact that I am
are times when the
man, or something seen
child, or some stir
me like a footstep
conviction and assur-
ance. Along with this feeling comes always the perception that goodness is what I am made for. Not even a voice out of the sky could tell me more plainly that the Holy Being wills that I, too, should be holy. Along with the reproof comes the encouragement, and along with the hunger for righteousness comes the promise that the hunger shall be satisfied.

To suppose the Creator indifferent to the moral character and welfare of His creatures is essential atheism; but, if not indifferent, He must have provided all needed helps to virtue. He must have given His creatures light to find the right way and strength to walk in that way. But, even if He were indifferent, we cannot afford to be so; for our highest interest is to be found in seeking the completeness of our own being in and the harmony or rightness of our relations with all other beings and with the laws and forces of the universe in which we find our place. Everything worth having or worth desiring is involved in character, in being simply and soundly right.

The world comes right when the man comes right. What it is to each one of us depends on what we are and how we take it. We make our own hells, we can make our own heavens.

"When the soul to sin hath died,
True and beautiful and sound
Then all earth is sanctified.
Upsprings paradise around."

A rough-cast man rose in a country meeting-house to tell his experience: "It was in the north country, when the snow lay deep on the ground, that the Lord God found out Jonathan Hinckley and converted his soul. And the leafless trees gave praise to God." Is there one among us who might not report to himself something like this happy convert's story? Who has not at some time felt sure of his place in the great order, and seen all the world irradiated with a light which really shone from within the mind?

If a man has lost his faith in God and still holds fast his own integrity, well for the man. But, in this very concern to be true to the highest law he knows, he is unconsciously a worshiper. Blessed is the man who hungers and thirsts for righteousness, for already he holds in his soul the richest of all treasures. We who believe in God need not be seriously troubled about the fate or state of honest non-believers, for we may count their very honesty as a sign of the real presence and the finest inspiration.

Once accept the principle of duty, and all life becomes an honorable discipline and a steady advance. There is no higher rank on earth or in heaven than the rank of personal goodness: and he who loves it, seeks it, and practices it for its own sake is surely moving, however slowly, toward the perfect life.

Here also is the cure, and the only cure, for our restlessness and self-dissatisfaction. "No man can serve two masters." But he who falls heartily in love with virtue is no longer distracted by a divided allegiance. He has nothing else to do but to occupy himself with learning and doing what is right and reasonable. Having settled the central principle and leading purpose of his life, every step onward and upward makes the next easier; and the law of habit continually operates to confirm this deep-hearted choice. He is no longer driven by the lash of conscience; he is no more a servant, but a son, and the Father's house is his happy home.

Here too is the secret of victory over our trials and depressions. When shall we half realize the grandeur and glory of simple rectitude. Let me again repeat a tale of real life. Years ago, and far away, I knew a woman of most fine and excellent qualities whose deeply shadowed life was like a long crucifixion and martyrdom. In one of her letters she said, "My youth is gone, my hope is dead, and my heart is heavy; but I neglect no duty." In reply I said: "If you could ask God for just one blessing, and could be sure of that one and never of another, would you dare pray that your youth might come back, or that your earthly hopes might be renewed? Would you not ask for a living principle within yourself that would make you neglect no duty? And can you not see that, in giving you the love of righteousness, He has really given you the best thing in all the universe?" In her next letter she wrote that this view of the matter was new to her own mind, but that she accepted it as true, and found in it strength to take up her burden—a burden carried, as I believe, with patience, courage, and constancy to the end, which was not far away.

There is one thing more to be said. He who really loves righteousness cannot love it for himself alone; he hungers for its triumph over all the earth; he longs for the banishment of every wrong. Hence his zeal for justice is sweetened with good will to men, so that righteousness becomes one form of benevolence. The right is always the good. Hence the ethical passion kindled from the heart of Jesus has flamed out in abhorrence of wrong and evil, and has lent support and vigor to every movement for reform and welfare. "It is a spurious virtue that can contentedly see vice thriving by its side." The gospel is no gospel if it does not turn the hearts of men toward each other as well as toward God. It is no gospel if it does not unite all believers in wise, well-considered, and earnest movements for the cleansing of the world and the better ordering of all human life. Righteousness is rightness. To hunger and thirst for righteousness therefore is all one with the prayer that God's kingdom may come, and that His will may be done on earth as it is in heaven.

"Never Refused God Anything."

Florence Nightingale said: "If I could give you information of my life, it would be to show how a woman of very ordinary ability has been led by God in strange and unaccustomed paths to do in His service what He has done in her. And if I could tell you all, you would see how God has done all, and I nothing. I have worked hard, very hard, that is all; and I have never refused God anything."

Do Not Delay.

To-day is a good time to mend your life where it has need of it. Take the step into your Father's service. Do it in genuine honesty and faith. Don't quibble with your doubts. Don't mistrust yourself. Don't forget that Jesus is looking on. Don't wait any longer. The door is open. You can enter. You can do it now. To-morrow may be too late.—Rev. I. Mench Chambers.

Napoleon the Statesman.

It is a lamentable fact that but one side of Napoleon Bonaparte is well known to the public. In the public eye he is merely seen as the arch-angel of war—a fighter of battles, and a master of military tactics. Viewed as a statesman, Napoleon shines as resplendent as he does whilst rallying the old guard or directing his legions. Thomas E. Watson, in his "Napoleon," has given the other side of the great Corsican. The chapter devoted to the First Consul shows Napoleon as the master of finances and the promoter of public works that are today models all over the world. Napoleon was a statesman as well as a warrior. He possessed constructive ability of the highest order. His genius shone all over the world as a great statesman after he had conquered his enemies. Perhaps he was deficient in the arts of the diplomat. This part of his administration was trusted to others who betrayed him. However, despite all of this, he wrote his name as a constructive statesman, and as one of the greatest financiers that ever lived.

When King James Saw the Lion.

Just 300 years ago this month King James I of England visited the lions then kept in London Tower—the show from which is derived "the lions" in the sense of the sights of a place. The king had had an area built onto their cages for fights with bears, dogs and bulls, but the two lions that entered it on this day simply stood blinking. Two "racks of mutton" and "a lusty live cock" were successively thrown to them and devoured. After this the king caused a live lamb to be easily let down to them by a rope, and being come to the ground the lamb lay upon his knees and both the lions stood in their former places and only beheld the lamb, but presently the lamb rose up and went unto the lions, which very gently looked upon him and smelled on him, without sign of any further hurt. However, a lion-and-mastiff fight that followed was better "sport."

The Baroness Rosen, wife of the new Russian ambassador, is a strikingly attractive looking woman, and her daughter, Elizabeth, 16 years old.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Cabbages were introduced into England in the sixteenth century.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Cromwell is said to have originated the board of trade idea.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

A baby was born the other day on a Gotham trolley car.

WOMEN

will find in MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR, the ideal laxative, a pleasant and thoroughly reliable remedy, without the least danger or possible harm to them in any condition peculiar to themselves.

Pleasant in taste, mild in action and thorough in results.

Tested for 35 years.

50c. and $1.00 per bottle at all Drug Stores.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR

"One Dose Convinces."

More than 5,000 persons annually disappear in the United States and are never heard from again.

15 YEARS OF TORTURE

Itching and Painful Sores Covered Head and Body—Cured in Week by Cuticura.

"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of scabs, and my body was covered with sores. Words cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I had given up hope when a friend told me to get Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (Signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

In a Pittsburg office building a system of washing the air and removing all dust has been introduced.

Cures Blood Poison, Cancer, Ulcers.

If you have offensive pimples or eruptions, ulcers on any part of the body, aching bones or joints, falling hair, mucous patches, swollen glands, skin itches and burns, sore lips or gums, eating, festering sores, sharp, gnawing pains, then you suffer from serious blood poison or the beginnings of deadly cancer. You may be permanently cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) made especially to cure the worst blood and skin diseases. Heals every sore or ulcer, even deadly cancer, stops all aches and pains and reduces all swellings. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood troubles, such as eczema, scabs and scales, pimples, running sores, carbuncles, scrofula. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5, express prepaid. To prove it cures, sample of Blood Balm sent free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

Germany breeds 250,000 canaries every year.

Thousands of Women

ARE MADE WELL AND STRONG

Because of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Rests Upon the Fact that it Really Does Make Sick Women Well

Thousands upon thousands of American women have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Their letters are on file in Mrs. Pinkham's office, and prove this statement to be a fact and not a mere boast.

Overshadowing indeed is the success of this great medicine, and compared with it all other medicines and treatment for women are experiments.

Why has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound accomplished its wide-spread results for good?

Why has it lived and thrived and done its glorious work for a quarter of a century?

Simply and surely because of its sterling worth. The reason no other medicine has even approached its success is plainly and positively because there is no other medicine in the world so good for women's ills.

The wonderful power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over the diseases of womankind is not because it is a palliative, but simply because it is the most wonderful tonic and reconstructor ever discovered to act directly upon the uterine system, positively CURING disease and displacements and restoring health and vigor.

Marvelous cures are reported from all parts of the country by women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures, and physicians who have recognized the virtue in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and are fair enough to give credit where it is due. If physicians dared to be frank and open, hundreds of them would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female ills, as they know by experience that it will effect a cure.

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhœa, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration, or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Anyway, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice. It's free and always helpful.

BEAUMONT COLLEGE
HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY.

There is absolutely no other school for Women and Girls in the South, if anywhere, offering so extensive a curriculum; thus, the greatest benefits for the smallest outlay. Most approved modern improvements—Electric Lights, Hot Water heating, Complete outfit of Bath-rooms, etc., etc. Grounds of forty acres, by universal consensus, the most uniquely beautiful School Grounds in America. Offers to the ambitious thorough preparation for the great universities. Col. Th. Smith, A. M., Pres. [Alum. Univ. of Va.]

THERE IS MONEY IN THE CORN STALK.
Write for free catalog. I. A. Madden, Atlanta, Ga.

Am. 31, 1905.

When you are at a loss to know what to serve for luncheon, dinner or supper—when you crave something both appetizing and satisfying—try

Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products

Once tried, you will always have a supply on hand

Ox Tongues Chili Con Carne
Veal Loaf Brisket Beef
Ham Loaf Soups

Your Grocer has them

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

The Secret of Good Coffee

Even the best housekeepers cannot make a good cup of coffee without good material. Dirty, adulterated and queerly blended coffee such as unscrupulous dealers shovel over their counters won't do. But take the pure, clean, natural flavored

LION COFFEE, the leader of all package coffees—the coffee that for over a quarter of a century has been daily welcomed in millions of homes—and you will make a drink fit for a king in this way:

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

Use LION COFFEE, because to get best results you must use the best coffee.
Grind your LION COFFEE rather fine. Use "a tablespoonful to each cup, and one extra for the pot." First mix it with a little cold water, enough to make a thick paste, and add white of an egg (if egg is to be used as a settler), then follow one of the following rules:

1st. WITH BOILING WATER. Add boiling water, and let it boil THREE MINUTES ONLY. Add a little cold water and set aside five minutes to settle. Serve promptly.

2d. WITH COLD WATER. Add your cold water to the paste and bring it to a boil. Then set aside, add a little cold water, and in five minutes it's ready to serve.

3 DON'TS { Don't boil it too long. Don't let it stand more than ten minutes before serving. Don't use water that has been boiled before.

TWO WAYS TO SETTLE COFFEE.

1st. With Eggs. Use part of the white of an egg, mixing it with the ground LION COFFEE before boiling.

2d. With Cold Water instead of eggs. After boiling add a dash of cold water, and set aside for eight or ten minutes, then serve through a strainer.

Insist on getting a package of genuine LION COFFEE, prepare it according to this recipe and you will only use LION COFFEE in future. (Sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages.)

(Lion-head on every package.)

(Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh. Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue. Address,

THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.

25 CTS FISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLEDSOE MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

IF IT'S CHILLS YOU HAVE, IT'S OXIDINE YOU NEED

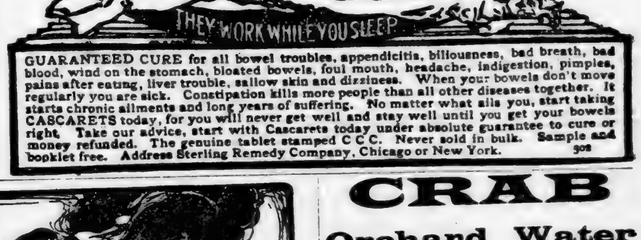
It is sold under ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE, and if you are not cured your druggist will refund your money. Made also in Tasteless Form. :::: Sold by all druggists for 50 cents per Bottle.

PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO.
MFRS, DALLAS, TEX. AND MEMPHIS, TENN.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



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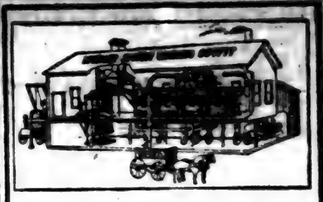

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Three two dollar shirts for five dollars.

MADE TO YOUR MEASURE.

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To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

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J. L. Langston to J. C. Payne, 133 acres, $675; J. C. Isbell to J. W. Isbell, 30 acres, $720; J. W. Gilford to Henry R. Gilford, 40 acres, $100; Brantley Sanders to John A. Swafford, 12 acres, $500; Brantley Sanders to J. L. Langston, 30 acres, $100; Brantley Sanders to Langston & Swafford, 118 acres, $20,000; Joseph McCullough to W. L. Sanders, 437 acres, $30,000; W. L. Sanders to R. B. Sanders, 160 acres, $16,000; R. E. Sanders to W. L. Sanders 100 acres, $12,000; also 200 acres, $12,000.

Darden's Remains Arrive.

Lafayette, Ala.—The remains of William C. Darden reached here Saturday evening on the 6 o'clock train for interment. He died at his home in Oklahoma last Tuesday. Mr. Darden formerly resided here and had many relatives prominent in this city, a brother, George W. Darden, in Oneonta, Ala., one in Birmingham, Robert R. Darden, and one in Oklahoma, John B. Darden.

Child Bitten by Snake.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Beulah, the 10-year-old daughter of Edward Alexander, a well-known planter of Trigg county, Ky., was bitten by a copper head snake, and for awhile her life was believed to be in danger. The child was priming tobacco, and the reptile was coiled round the stalk and stuck its fangs into her finger. Her hand began to swell and but for the prompt arrival of a physician serious results would have followed.

PEACE TERMS UNKNOWN.

Sato Knows Nothing of What Japan Will Demand.

New York—Aimar Sato of the Japanese peace delegation made a statement to the Associated Press Saturday night in which he denies that he has ever, in any interview, given any outline of the terms upon which Japan will negotiate peace or that he has announced that Japan will make any demands whatever. He said:

"I wish to be clearly understood that I have never given out anything that could be construed as a demand of the Japanese peace commission or anything that could be taken as a condition upon which Japan would enter into negotiations for peace. I wish also to deny that I am the spokesman for Baron Komura. Sensational articles have been published which are fabrications, and in which I have been misquoted. I don't know upon what terms peace may be negotiated. I don't know that the Japanese envoys will consider peace terms. I know of no humiliating or other demands."

WAR OFFICE PREPARING.

Linevitch Will Be in Good Condition if Peace Negotiations Fail.

St. Petersburg.—The intimation of Mr. Sato, Baron Komura's secretary, that Japan will claim full indemnification for the cost of the war, besides the Island of Sakahalin, has gained recruits for the war party from among the class which had hoped Russia would be able to offer the railroads to Port Arthur and Dalny, the island of Sakahalin and other valuable considerations in lieu of a direct cash indemnity.

The war office is not slackening preparations for continuing the war in case peace negotiations are unsuccessful. The gap in General Linevitch's army at Mukden has been filled and the railroad is working to its full capacity carrying reinforcements to form fresh corps.

A dispatch from Irkutsk announces the completion of work on the trans-Baikal line.

VLADIVOSTOCK IN DANGER.

Japs Have Landed at Several Points and Are Working Inward.

Khersu, Manchuria.—The Japanese are apparently concentrating a considerable force far to the eastward with the aim of operating against Kirin and Ninguta and getting in between Vladivostock and the Russian Manchurian army.

It is reported that the Japanese have landed at several places in the Siberian littorel between Nicolaievsk Dekastries, and that the telegraph line to Nicolaievsk has been cut. These landings, however, are reported to be for small forces.

The rains are moderating and the roads are passable.

Officers Raid Still.

Huntsville, Ala.—Deputy Collectors Root and Anderson and Deputy Marshals Thompson and Arnold made a raid near Elkwood, Madison county, Thursday afternoon and captured a large illicit distillery that had just made a run.

The furnace had fire in it and the boilers were hot, but the operators had received warning of the approach of the officers and had made away with every movable article about the place.

T. W. Worden was arrested and a search of his premises revealed several gallons of fresh corn whisky. Worden was brought to Huntsville Friday night and committed to jail today after a hearing before Commissioner Greenleaf.

Official Changes.

Scottsboro, Ala.—Tax Collector Jim Ridley and Assessor Prince, who have filled their respective offices with credit, have wound up their business in full with the state and now retire to private life. W. A. J. Wann and W. D. Rorex, the new officers to the positions, will now take charge. All of the county officials were elected last November and shortly after assumed their respective offices except the collector and assessor, who under the law had their time of incumbency extended until the first of the coming month.

A Happy Reunion.

Lafayette, Ala.—The happiest reunion ever enjoyed by the Confederate veterans of Chambers county was held in this city Saturday. About two hundred and twenty-five were present, speeches were made, a big barbecue served and cigars by the citizens of Lafayette and all had a good time. The town was thronged with people, but the best order was maintained throughout the day, it being specially noticeable that there was no drunkenness nor profanity to mar the pleasures of the day for those grand old soldiers. Gen. G. P. Harrison, of Opelika, made the address of the day.

Cartwright Treasurer.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Sixty-five officers from all parts of the state are attending the first annual convention of the Tennessee Sheriffs' Association, which began here Friday. In the absence of President Cartwright, Sheriff J. F. Shipp, of Hamilton county, is presiding. The address of welcome was hellvered at the opening session by M. H. Doughty, mayor pro tem. of Chattanooga, and the response was by M. N. Whitaker.

BIRTHDAY OF THE CZAROWITCH.

Emperor is Still Credited With Design to Make Proclamation.

St. Petersburg.—The meeting of a special commission consisting of the ministers and members of the royal family which had been summoned for a final consideration of the project of the national assembly was held at Peteroff under direct presidency of the emperor. Another general revision of the project is now intended.

The emperor summoned his advisors to determine the question of the nature of the present action in the assembly which was left unsettled by the council of ministers and will take council before giving the imperial sanction to the project. If the verdict is favorable to the promulgation of reforms an imperial manifesto may, in accordance with the emperor's desire, to commemorate the birth of the Grand Duke Alexis Nicholaievitch in some signal way be made August 12, the birthday of the heir apparent.

As has been stated the Bouligin scheme has undergone modifications in the council of ministers which meet a number of objections of the liberals, the author of the original project proving to be the most conservative member of the council.

Emperor Nicholas is still credited with a design to go to Moscow to proclaim the national assembly, but no definite preparations will be made pending final acceptance of the project.

He Had a Thirst.

Florence, Ala.—The home of C. W. Mitchell, in East Florence, was entered several nights ago and a lot of bottled beer stolen from the ice chest. A trail of empty bottles, oot tracks and other evidence led to the abode of Emmet Massey, a young white man, and he was arrested. As the prisoner was being driven to the police station he leaped from the buggy and effected his escape. Friday morning at daybreak the officer met his quondam prisoner on the bank of the Tennessee river making his way to Sheffield, and again arrested him. This time the young man with a penchant for beer was landed in the city prison.

Fatal Ending of Negro Party.

Selma, Ala.—On the Ed Jones place across Joles creek, about three miles from the city, occurred a fatal shooting affray Sunday morning about 2 o'clock. All the parties concerned were negroes, the affair taking place at the end of a dance and pay party given in one of the negro houses on the place. Henry Howard, teamster for Mr. Jones, who runs a stall in the city market, did the shooting. It seems he had used Mr. Jones, wagon to take two negro youths from the eastern portion of the city over to the dance, the boys having agreed to pay him for hauling them. After the dance, in which, no doubt, the usual amount of liquor predominated Howard asked the two boys for their fare, and they said they would pay it when they returned to the city. Words followed, and so far as can be learned Howard pulled his pistol and emptied it point blank at the two negroes. Three of the balls took effect in the breast of Henry Howser, and one went through the fleshy part of the neck of the other negro, whose name was not learned.

Howard immediately left tor parts unknown, and the wounded negro, came to the city for medical attention and reported the shooting. The family of the dead negro took charge of the remains, and had them removed to the city.

Pursue Enemy on Sakhalin.

Tokio.—The following report has been received from the headquarters of the imperial army:

"Our force on the island of Sakhalin advanced on the 27th and hotly chased the enemy from early in the morning. Our vanguard occupied Delbenskoe the same afternoon. While our cavalry entered Rykoff, another detachment was sent against the enemy at Nomna, and Ivovskoe, dislodging the enemy's force holding Vyderaicovsky and vicinity, and immediately commenced pursuit. The enemy holding the latter place consisted of infantry with several guns. The temperature is 93 degrees Fahrenheit."

Huddleston for Macon's Sheriff.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Citizens here are expecting daily to hear of the appointment of W. E. Huddleston as sheriff of Macon county to succeed John T. Connor, deceased. It is intimated that Mr. Huddleston has the backing of the entire democratic county officials and the people generally.

Ensley, Ala.—The Rev. C. T. Chester, of Philadelphia, editor of Booklovers' Magazine, preached at the First Presbyterian church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The noted divine and editor came to assist in the marriage of his son, C. H. Chester, to Miss Athens Curry, which took place Monday night.

Bitten By Ferocious Dog.

Girard, Ala.—George West, a young man of this city, was ferociously attacked last night by a dog supposed to have been mad and was bitten in several places on the arm and in the side. The dog was afterwards shot by Marshal Perry. The young man's friends are apprehensive that hydrophobia will develop.

PLAN TO GIVE NITROGEN TO THE SOIL.

Dry Cultures Which Produce It Now Shipped to Farmers by the Department of Agriculture.

An interesting and very instructive pamphlet has been issued by the Department of Agriculture on the value to the soils of the country of leguminous vegetables, or those which bear edible beans. It seems, according to the work to which reference has been made, that they play a very important part in the general scheme of fertility, although for a long period their value has been questioned, and by some scientists repudiated.

Nitrogen being the most important element in crop production, the primary object in investigating the conditions which appertain in plant culture is to determine the most practical manner of supplying nitrogen to the growing plants without detracting from the other elementary qualities of the soil. Plants of the leguminous family, when grown in contact with certain bacteria, form upon their roots small nodules, known as "nitrogen knots." These knots play an important part in supplying the plants with nitrogen, which is gathered from the air.

The experiments of the Department have been, therefore, directed so as to ascertain and devise some practical method of bringing about the artificial introduction of the necessary organisms into soils which were naturally devoid of them, and at the same time attempt to reconcile the vast amount of conflicting evidence regarding the exact nature of the organism, where the nitrogen is fixed, and similar problems.

A process was finally discovered by which dry cultures of the nitrogen-producing bacteria were made and preserved, and these are now packed and shipped to any part of the world. The Department of Agriculture is prepared to send instructions in their use to farmers.—Washington Star.

In a London Court Room.

The Judge—"What did he engage you to do?"

Witness—"The part of a Gibson girl."

Judge—"But what is a Gibson girl? I do not know what it is." (Laughter.)

Witness—"A type of American girl."

Mr. Powell—"I think there is an artist named Gibson who stands as M. Du Maurier used to stand here, and he has drawn some attractive ladies who are called Gibson Girls in America."

The Judge—"Oh, is that it?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Powell—"I may be wrong."

The Judge said it might make a little difference. He did not know whether people engaged for a piece are all engaged precisely on the same terms. For instance, whether the person who plays Hamlet was engaged on precisely the same terms as the person who was employed to say "My lord, the chariot awaits."—London News.

Brain Work and Longevity.

It begins to be understood by students of vital statistics that mental activity, instead of being an exhausting process tending to shorten life, is in the highest degree conducive to longevity if not complicated by excesses or intensified by the uncompensated friction of worry. In a case lately on trial in London involving damages for softening of the brain, attributed to an accident for which a corporation was responsible, this subject was very fully ventilated, and some of the most accomplished experts in England gave testimony. A consensus of opinion seemed to show that all alienists are agreed that the best way to keep the brain in good condition is to use it to the safe limit of its capacity.—New York Times.

Councilman's Struggle With a Carp.

A Councilman and carp had a battle royal at a mine hole known as Buzzard's Bay, in the outskirts of the borough of Freeland, Luzerne County, recently.

The Councilman was Adam Sachs, and the carp weighed 14 7-8 pounds. When hooked the carp made a desperate fight for its life and the Councilman had several narrow escapes from being pulled into the water and drowned.

The big fish got tired out before the Councilman did, however, and the latter is now able to tell the biggest fish story of any man in Freeland, and exhibit the carp to silence the skeptical, into the bargain.—Freeland Tribune.

Blois' Beautiful Staircase.

New and old, Blois is an amazing achievement of the human brain and the human hand. The great staircase in the courtyard, an outside one, forming an essential part of the elevation, is, of course, the masterpiece of wonder and delight. There is nothing like it in the world, and probably there never will be. The staircase of the Paris Opera—an interior one, by the way—would have everything to fear in the comparison. The other is a mass of the richest and of the purest ornament, with a beautiful proportion between its shadows and its lights. It is characteristic of the spirit in which such work was done that it is not always easy to give due gratitude to architect or to stone carver.—Century.

A Shipment of Turtles.

Passengers alighting at the No. 4 platform at Waterloo Station yesterday afternoon found the platform occupied by a long line of live West Indian turtles waiting for consignment to a London caterer.

The turtles lay on their backs on straw, and were afterward dragged along the platform on their backs by porters who held the front flippers.—London Chronicle.

Thorsby, Alaban

Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

The terrific chastisement of Russia enforces at least this moral, that bad government at home is a condition most unfavorable for success in wars abroad, says the New York Times. There is no natural reason why an autocrat should not wage war with brilliant success—indeed, in history autocratic rulers have been great warriors. But if an autocrat is to make war it is in the highest degree necessary that his autocracy should be efficient, that he should be a man of first-rate capacity in civil business. The example of the Czar of Russia, whose Government is one of the very worst in the world, makes all that very plain, indeed.

The President is right. The nation with an efficient navy has the most effective guarantee of peace, opines the Nashville American. Most wars are decided by sea power. The fate of the Civil War was probably decided by the United States navy. Spain was defeated by Dewey and Sampson. The most decisive battle btween Japan and Russia has just been fought on water. The great power of England lies in her mighty navy. Many wars have been decided by sea fighting. A pation without a navy has small voice in the world's affairs. The United States needs no large standing army, but it will find a strong navy more effective in protecting its rights and interests and in making for peace.

Some important questions are raised by a writer in Harper's Weekly who considers, apropos of an article by Mr. F. C. Penfield in the North American Review, the subject of the future paying capacity of the Panama Canal. It is calculated that the minimum annual cost of maintaining and operating the waterway will be $13,000,000. If the same tolls are charged as at Suez ($1.70 per ton on vessel tonnage), a business of 7,500,000 tons—about the amount of England's annual tonnage that passes through the Suez Canal—will yield not more than $12,750,000 yearly, which will mean for Panama an annual deficit of almost a third of a million dollars. It should also be borne in mind that Panama's earnings from passengers can never be considerable.

Will some one who has a genius for statistics, and is not a liar, reckon up all the money that is spent in the United States for hospitals, old people's homes, orphan asylums, general charities, pensions of all kinds, military, naval and civl, together with the property and income of all aid societies—everything, in fact, which relates to the support of the delinquent and dependent, the aged and poor of every kind—and tell us how far these sums would go toward giving a pension to every man and woman in the United States past sixty years of age? inquires the Christian Register. It would certainly give every one a pension that would have an appreciable value in warding off cold and hunger. We believe that a truthful statistician, gathering all the facts, and making a fair division of the income and a fair estimate of the number of men and women more than sixty years of age, would make a good case for a proposal to pool all charities and give definite pensions to all persons of due age. The Chinese make the pensioning of the elders an obligation in every family. At sixty the father is compelled to go out of business, and his children are compelled to support him. This reduces competition, and lays upon those who are supported in their childhood the duty of returning the gift in the old age of their parents.

Reports of the international chess tournament announces victories for Tschigorin and Janowski. Evidently there were no Japanese entries, comments the New York Tribune.

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Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal

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VOL. III.

STATE HAPPENINGS

Of General and Local Interest as They Occur.

Will Have New Line.

Opelika, Ala.—It was officially announced in this city today that contracts had been let and preparations made for constructing an electric car line between this city and Auburn which ten miles of track will have to be laid.

The capacity of Opelika Electric Co. will be increased threefold to furnish power for the road and light and power for Opelika and Auburn. The company is capitalized at $300,000. Work of construction is to begin within thirty days.

Shot by Policeman.

Wesley, Ala.—James Mann, a barkeeper in McVay's saloon on Seventeenth street, was shot twice by Police Officer G. D. Nelson at 1 o'clock Thursday morning in the saloon.

Mann was not seriously wounded. One shot entered the chin and glanced forward and made two or three separate wounds in the neck. The ball finally lodged against the collar bone. The other shot entered the hand, making a painful but not dangerous wound.

On Serious Charge.

Gadsden, Ala.—Harrison Tarvin, of Attalla, Calhoun County, was arrested and brought to the city Tuesday by Deputy United States Marshal R. Standifer and arraigned before United States Commissioner Pickard on a serious charge. It is alleged that while Tarvin was a passenger on the steamer Alabama a few days ago and while under the influence of whisky he proceeded to break up and destroy some of the property on the boat which the United States government requires the boat to carry, such as saws, axes, etc., and it was charged that he threw some of them into the river. He waived preliminary examination and was bound over to the United States court at Anniston in the sum of $1,000, which he made and was released.

Anniston's Station.

Anniston, Ala.—The Anniston quarantine station has been reorganized and placed under the local supervision of W. S. Thrasher, of Montgomery. Dr. Achor, formerly in charge, having been dismissed from the service on account of inefficiency. Mr. Thrasher holds his position under W. H. Brassell, state supervision of quarantine examinations, and Secretary of State W. H. Sanders, state health officer.

The local force has been enlarged and Mr. Thrasher now has representatives over the following trains: S. H. Cooper to Atlanta over the Southern; Louis Gelbke to Cartersville over the Louisville and Nashville; I. W. Brassell, from Heflin to Atlanta over the Southern; W. H. Jones from Rome to Decatur; S. H. Pearce from Anniston to Rome.

Will Build Big Warehouse.

Albertville, Ala.—A stock company composed of W. W. Currey, Dr. A. L. Coley, J. F. Hooper and Roberts Brothers, a number of Albertville's prominent business men on Thursday purchased fourteen lots, two blacksmith shops and some other property on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis depot, and will begin at once the erection of a mammoth two-story fireproof warehouse. They will be ready for the fall trade and expect to do a big business.

Awarded Prizes.

Auburn, Ala.—In order to promote interest in the raising of agricultural products and in cultivation of acquiring knowledge and scientific application of judging stocks, chickens, etc., the college offered a number of valuable prizes at the recent meeting of the Farmers' Summer School. These prizes were competed for by gentlemen from all over the state and the interest was marked. There were fifteen competitors for the best ten ears of corn and the splendid specimens of this staple produced the fine possibilities of the country along this line.

Little Girl Drinks Carbolic Acid.

Scottsboro, Ala.—A most distressing accident occurred late Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mr. Tom Judge on Hood's Cave, three miles south of Scottsboro, in which a little girl was involved. It seems that Mr. Judge, the father of the child, had a sick horse, and in doctoring the animal had occasion to use some carbolic acid. Afterwards he set it aside, and little Miss 4-year-old daughter, got it and drank the contents, or a part—enough to kill her. She lived four hours and died in great agony.

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Big Land Sales in Jackson.

Scottsboro, Ala.—The following real estate deals have been made in the past week. The lands are all valuable timber lands:

J. L. Langston to J. C. Payne, 133 acres, $675; J. C. Isbell to J. W. Isbell, 30 acres, $720; J. W. Gilford to Henry R. Gilford, 40 acres, $100; Brantley Sanders to John A. Swafford, 12 acres, $500; Brantley Sanders to J. L. Langston, 30 acres, $100; Brantley Sanders to Langston & Swafford, 118 acres, $20,000; Joseph McCullough to W. L. Sanders, 437 acres, $30,000; W. L. Sanders to R. B. Sanders, 160 acres, $16,000; R. E. Sanders to W. L. Sanders 100 acres, $12,000; also 200 acres, $12,000.

Darden's Remains Arrive.

Lafayette, Ala.—The remains of William C. Darden reached here Saturday evening on the 6 o'clock train for interment. He died at his home in Oklahoma last Tuesday. Mr. Darden formerly resided here and had many relatives prominent in this city, a brother, George W. Darden, in Oneonta, Ala., one in Birmingham, Robert R. Darden, and one in Oklahoma, John B. Darden.

Child Bitten by Snake.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Beulah, the 10-year-old daughter of Edward Alexander, a well-known planter of Trigg county, Ky., was bitten by a copper head snake, and for awhile her life was believed to be in danger. The child was priming tobacco, and the reptile was coiled round the stalk and stuck its fangs into her finger. Her hand began to swell and but for the prompt arrival of a physician serious results would have followed.

PEACE TERMS UNKNOWN.

Sato Knows Nothing of What Japan Will Demand.

New York—Aimar Sato of the Japanese peace delegation made a statement to the Associated Press Saturday night in which he denies that he has ever, in any interview, given any outline of the terms upon which Japan will negotiate peace or that he has announced that Japan will make any demands whatever. He said:

"I wish to be clearly understood that I have never given out anything that could be construed as a demand of the Japanese peace commission or anything that could be taken as a condition upon which Japan would enter into negotiations for peace. I wish also to deny that I am the spokesman for Baron Komura. Sensational articles have been published which are fabrications, and in which I have been misquoted. I don't know upon what terms peace may be negotiated. I don't know that the Japanese envoys will consider peace terms. I know of no humiliating or other demands."

WAR OFFICE PREPARING.

Linevitch Will Be in Good Condition if Peace Negotiations Fail.

St. Petersburg.—The intimation of Mr. Sato, Baron Komura's secretary, that Japan will claim full indemnification for the cost of the war, besides the Island of Sakahalin, has gained recruits for the war party from among the class which had hoped Russia would be able to offer the railroads to Port Arthur and Dalny, the Island of Sakahalin and other valuable considerations in lieu of a direct cash indemnity.

The war office is not slackening preparations for continuing the war in case peace negotiations are unsuccessful. The gap in General Linevitch's army at Mukden has been filled and the railroad is working to its full capacity carrying reinforcements to form fresh corps.

A dispatch from Irkutsk announces the completion of work on the trans-Baikal line.

VLADIVOSTOCK IN DANGER.

Japs Have Landed at Several Points and Are Working Inward.

Khersu, Manchuria.—The Japanese are apparently concentrating a considerable force far to the eastward with the aim of operating against Kirin and Ninguta and getting in between Vladivostock and the Russian Manchurian army.

It is reported that the Japanese have landed at several places in the Siberian littorel between Nicolaievsk Dekastries, and that the telegraph line to Nicolaievsk has been cut. These landings, however, are reported to be for small forces.

The rains are moderating and the roads are passable.

Officers Raid Still.

Huntsville, Ala.—Deputy Collectors Root and Anderson and Deputy Marshals Thompson and Arnold made a raid near Elkwood, Madison county, Thursday afternoon and captured a large illicit distillery that had just made a run.

The furnace had fire in it and the boilers were hot, but the operators had received warning of the approach of the officers and had made away with every movable article about the place.

T. W. Worden was arrested and a search of his premises revealed several gallons of fresh corn whisky. Worden was brought to Huntsville Friday night and committed to jail today after a hearing before Commissioner Greenleaf.

Official Changes.

Scottsboro, Ala.—Tax Collector Jim Ridley and Assessor Prince, who have filled their respective offices with credit, have wound up their business in full with the state and now retire to private life. W. A. J. Wann and W. D. Rorex, the new officers to the positions, will now take charge. All of the county officials were elected last November and shortly after assumed their respective offices except the collector and assessor, who under the law had their time of incumbency extended until the first of the coming month.

A Happy Reunion.

Lafayette, Ala.—The happiest reunion ever enjoyed by the Confederate veterans of Chambers county was held in this city Saturday. About two hundred and twenty-five were present, speeches were made, a big barbecue served and cigars by the citizens of Lafayette and all had a good time. The town was thronged with people, but the best order was maintained throughout the day, it being specially noticeable that there was no drunkenness nor profanity to mar the pleasures of the day for those grand old soldiers. Gen. G. P. Harrison, of Opelika, made the address of the day.

Cartwright Treasurer.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Sixty-five officers from all parts of the state are attending the first annual convention of the Tennessee Sheriffs' Association, which began here Friday. In the absence of President Cartwright, Sheriff J. F. Shipp, of Hamilton county, is presiding. The address of welcome was delivered at the opening session by M. H. Doughty, mayor pro tem. of Chattanooga, and the response was by M. N. Whitaker.

BIRTHDAY OF THE CZAROWITCH.

Emperor is Still Credited With Design to Make Proclamation.

St. Petersburg.—The meeting of a special commission consisting of the ministers and members of the royal family which had been summoned for a final consideration of the project of the national assembly was held at Peteroff under direct presidency of the emperor. Another general revision of the project is now intended.

The emperor summoned his advisors to determine the question of the nature of the present action in the assembly which was left unsettled by the council of ministers and will take council before giving the imperial sanction to the project. If the verdict is favorable to the promulgation of reforms an imperial manifesto may, in accordance with the emperor's desire, to commemorate the birth of the Grand Duke Alexis Nicholaievitch in some signal way be made August 12, the birthday of the heir apparent.

As has been stated the Bouligin scheme has undergone modifications in the council of ministers which meet a number of objections of the liberals, the author of the original project proving to be the most conservative member of the council.

Emperor Nicholas is still credited with a design to go to Moscow to proclaim the national assembly, but no definite preparations will be made pending final acceptance of the project.

He Had a Thirst.

Florence, Ala.—The home of C. W. Mitchell, in East Florence, was entered several nights ago and a lot of bottled beer stolen from the ice chest. A trail of empty bottles, oot tracks and other evidence led to the abode of Emmet Massey, a young white man, and he was arrested. As the prisoner was being driven to the police station he leaped from the buggy and effected his escape. Friday morning at daybreak the officer met his quondam prisoner on the bank of the Tennessee river making his way to Sheffield, and again arrested him. This time the young man with a penchant for beer was landed in the city prison.

Fatal Ending of Negro Party.

Selma, Ala.—On the Ed Jones place across Joles creek, about three miles from the city, occurred a fatal shooting affray Sunday morning about 2 o'clock. All the parties concerned were negroes, the affair taking place at the end of a dance and pay party given in one of the negro houses on the place. Henry Howard, teamster for Mr. Jones, who runs a stall in the city market, did the shooting. It seems he had used Mr. Jones, wagon to take two negro youths from the eastern portion of the city over to the dance, the boys having agreed to pay him for hauling them. After the dance, in which, no doubt, the usual amount of liquor predominated Howard asked the two boys for their fare, and they said they would pay it when they returned to the city. Words followed, and so far as can be learned Howard pulled his pistol and emptied it point blank at the two negroes. Three of the balls took effect in the breast of Henry Howser, and one went through the fleshy part of the neck of the other negro, whose name was not learned.

Howard immediately left for parts unknown, and the wounded negro came to the city for medical attention and reported the shooting. The family of the dead negro took charge of the remains, and had them removed to the city.

Pursue Enemy on Sakhalin.

Tokio.—The following report has been received from the headquarters of the imperial army:

"Our force on the island of Sakhalin advanced on the 27th and hotly chased the enemy from early in the morning. Our vanguard occupied Delbenskoo the same afternoon. While our cavalry entered Rykoff, another detachment was sent against the enemy at Nomna, and Ivovskce, dislodging the enemy's force holding Vydenaicovsky and vicinity, and immediately commenced pursuit. The enemy holding the latter place consisted of infantry with several guns. The temperature is 93 degrees Fahrenheit."

Huddleston for Macon's Sheriff.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Citizens here are expecting daily to hear of the appointment of W. E. Huddleston as sheriff of Macon county to succeed John T. Connor, deceased. It is intimated that Mr. Huddleston has the backing of the entire democratic county officials and the people generally.

Ensley, Ala.—The Rev. C. T. Chester, of Philadelphia, editor of Booklovers' Magazine, preached at the First Presbyterian church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The noted divine and editor came to assist in the marriage of his son, C. H. Chester, to Miss Athens Curry, which took place Monday night.

Bitten By Ferocious Dog.

Girard, Ala.—George West, a young man of this city, was ferociously attacked last night by a dog supposed to have been mad and was bitten in several places on the arm and in the side. The dog was afterwards shot by Marshal Perry. The young man's friends are apprehensive that hydrophobia will develop.

PLAN TO GIVE NITROGEN TO THE SOIL.

Dry Cultures Which Produce It Now Shipped to Farmers by the Department of Agriculture.

An interesting and very instructive pamphlet has been issued by the Department of Agriculture on the value to the soils of the country of leguminous vegetables, or those which bear edible beans. It seems, according to the work to which reference has been made, that they play a very important part in the general scheme of fertility, although for a long period their value has been questioned, and by some scientists repudiated.

Nitrogen being the most important element in crop production, the primary object in investigating the conditions which appertain in plant culture is to determine the most practical manner of supplying nitrogen to the growing plants without detracting from the other elementary qualities of the soil. Plants of the leguminous family, when grown in contact with certain bacteria, form upon their roots small nodules, known as "nitrogen knots." These knots play an important part in supplying the plants with nitrogen, which is gathered from the air.

The experiments of the Department have been, therefore, directed so as to ascertain and devise some practical method of bringing about the artificial introduction of the necessary organisms into soils which were naturally devoid of them, and at the same time attempt to reconcile the vast amount of conflicting evidence regarding the exact nature of the organism, where the nitrogen is fixed, and similar problems.

A process was finally discovered by which dry cultures of the nitrogen-producing bacteria were made and preserved, and these are now packed and shipped to any part of the world. The Department of Agriculture is prepared to send instructions in their use to farmers.—Washington Star.

In a London Court Room.

The Judge—"What did he engage you to do?"

Witness—"The part of a Gibson girl."

Judge—"But what is a Gibson girl? I do not know what it is." (Laughter.)

Witness—"A type of American girl."

Mr. Powell—"I think there is an artist named Gibson who stands as M. Du Maurier used to stand here, and he has drawn some attractive ladies who are called Gibson Girls in America."

The Judge—"Oh, is that it?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Powell—"I may be wrong."

The Judge said it might make a little difference. He did not know whether people engaged for a piece are all engaged precisely on the same terms. For instance, whether the person who plays Hamlet was engaged on precisely the same terms as the person who was employed to say "My lord, the chariot awaits."—London News.

Brain Work and Longevity.

It begins to be understood by students of vital statistics that mental activity, instead of being an exhausting process tending to shorten life, is in the highest degree conducive to longevity if not complicated by excesses or intensified by the uncompensated friction of worry. In a case lately on trial in London involving damages for softening of the brain, attributed to an accident for which a corporation was responsible, this subject was very fully ventilated, and some of the most accomplished experts in England gave testimony. A consensus of opinion seemed to show that all alienists are agreed that the best way to keep the brain in good condition is to use it to the safe limit of its capacity.—New York Times.

Councilman's Struggle With a Carp.

A Councilman and carp had a battle royal at a mine hole known as Buzzard's Bay, in the outskirts of the borough of Freeland, Luzerne County, recently.

The Councilman was Adam Sachs, and the carp weighed 14 7-8 pounds. When hooked the carp made a desperate fight for its life and the Councilman had several narrow escapes from being pulled into the water and drowned.

The big fish got tired out before the Councilman did, however, and the latter is now able to tell the biggest fish story of any man in Freeland, and exhibit the carp to silence the skeptical, into the bargain.—Freeland Tribune.

Blois' Beautiful Staircase.

New and old, Blois is an amazing achievement of the human brain and the human hand. The great staircase in the courtyard, an outside one, forming an essential part of the elevation, is, of course, the masterpiece of wonder and delight. There is nothing like it in the world, and probably there never will be. The staircase of the Paris Opera—an interior one, by the way—would have everything to fear in the comparison. The other is a mass of the richest and of the purest ornament, with a beautiful proportion between its shadows and its lights. It is characteristic of the spirit in which such work was done that it is not always easy to give due gratitude to architect or to stone carver.—Century.

A Shipment of Turtles.

Passengers alighting at the No. 4 platform at Waterloo Station yesterday afternoon found the platform occupied by a long line of live West Indian turtles waiting for consignment to a London caterer.

The turtles lay on their backs on straw, and were afterward dragged along the platform on their backs by porters who held the front flippers.—London Chronicle.

Thorsby, Alaba

Business Directory.

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Watchmaker And Jeweler
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Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

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J. K. ORR SHO

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market

Mrs. M. E. W
Millinery and Noti

The Thorsby
G. C. Michelson, P
Good Beds and Me

A Langville &
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOER
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUG

C. L. Fors
Brick Yard

J. BICE
Charcoal

The terrific chastisement of Russia enforces at least this moral, that bad government at home is a condition most unfavorable for success in wars abroad, says the New York Times. There is no natural reason why an autocrat should not wage war with brilliant success—indeed, in history autocratic rulers have been great warriors. But if an autocrat is to make war it is in the highest degree necessary that his autocracy should be efficient, that he should be a man of first-rate capacity in civil business. The example of the Czar of Russia, whose Government is one of the very worst in the world, makes all that very plain, indeed.

The President is right. The nation with an efficient navy has the most effective guarantee of peace, opines the Nashville American. Most wars are decided by sea power. The fate of the Civil War was probably decided by the United States navy. Spain was defeated by Dewey and Sampson. The most decisive battle btween Japan and Russia has just been fought on water. The great power of England lies in her mighty navy. Many wars have been decided by sea fighting. A nation without a navy has small voice in the world's affairs. The United States needs no large standing army, but it will find a strong navy more effective in protecting its rights and interests and in making for peace.

Some important questions are raised by a writer in Harper's Weekly who considers, apropos of an article by Mr. F. C. Penfield in the North American Review, the subject of the future paying capacity of the Panama Canal. It is calculated that the minimum annual cost of maintaining and operating the waterway will be $13,000,000. If the same tolls are charged as at Suez ($1.70 per ton on vessel tonnage), a business of 7,500,000 tons—about the amount of England's annual tonnage that passes through the Suez Canal—will yield not more than $12,750,000 yearly, which will mean for Panama an annual deficit of almost a third of a million dollars. It should also be borne in mind that Panama's earnings from passengers can never be considerable.

Will some one who has a genius for statistics, and is not a liar, reckon up all the money that is spent in the United States for hospitals, old people's homes, orphan asylums, general charities, pensions of all kinds, military, naval and civl, together with the property and income of all aid societies—everything, in fact, which relates to the support of the delinquent and dependent, the aged and poor of every kind—and tell us how far these sums would go toward giving a pension to every man and woman in the United States past sixty years of age? inquires the Christian Register. It would certainly give every one a pension that would have an appreciable value in warding off cold and hunger. We believe that a truthful statistician, gathering all the facts, and making a fair division of the income and a fair estimate of the number of men and women more than sixty years of age, would make a good case for a proposal to pool all charities and give definite pensions to all persons of due age. The Chinese make the pensioning of the elders an obligation in every family. At sixty the father is compelled to go out of business, and his children are compelled to support him. This reduces competition, and lays upon those who are supported in their childhood the duty of returning the gift in the old age of their parents.

Reports of the international chess tournament announces victories for Tschigorin and Janowski. Evidently there were no Japanese entries, comments the New York Tribune.

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VOL. III.

STATE HAPPENINGS

Of General and Local Interest as They Occur.

Will Have New Line.

Opelika, Ala.—It was officially announced in this city today that contracts had been let and preparations are on for constructing an electric car line between this city and Auburn which ten miles of track will have to be laid.

The capacity of Opelika electric plant will be increased threefold to furnish power for the road and light and power for Opelika and Auburn. The company is capitalized at $300,000. Work of construction is to begin within thirty days.

Shot by Policeman.

Bessemer, Ala.—James Mann, a barber in McVay's saloon on Seventeenth street, was shot twice by Police Officer G. D. Nelson at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the saloon.

Mann was not seriously wounded. One shot entered the chin and glanced downward and made two or three separate wounds in the neck. The ball finally lodged against the collar bone. The other shot entered the thigh, making a painful but not dangerous wound.

On Serious Charge.

Gadsden, Ala.—Harrison Tarvin, of Attalla, Calhoun County, was arrested and brought to the city Thursday by Deputy United States Marshal J. S. Standifer and arraigned before United States Commissioner Pickard on a serious charge. It is alleged that while Tarvin was a passenger on the steamer Alabama a few days ago and while under the influence of whisky he proceeded to break up and destroy some of the property on the boat which the United States government requires the boat to carry, such as saws, axes, etc., and it was charged that he threw some of them into the river. He waived preliminary examination and was bound over to the United States court at Anniston in the sum of $1,000, which he made and was released.

Anniston's Station.

Anniston, Ala.—The Anniston quarantine station has been reorganized and placed under the local supervision of W. S. Thrasher, of Montgomery. Dr. Achor, formerly in charge, has been dismissed from the service on charge of inefficiency. Mr. Thrasher holds his position under W. H. Grassell, state supervision of quarantine examinations, and Secretary Dr. W. H. Sanders, state health officer.

The local force has been enlarged and Mr. Thrasher now has representation over the following trains: S. H. Cooper to Atlanta over the Southern; Louis Gelbke to Cartersville over the Louisville and Nashville; I. W. Bidwell, from Heflin to Atlanta over the Southern; W. H. Jones from Rome to Decatur; S. H. Pearce from Anniston to Rome.

Will Build Big Warehouse.

Albertville, Ala.—A stock company composed of W. W. Currey, Dr. A. L. Friday, J. F. Hooper and Roberts Brothers, a number of Albertville's prominent business men on Thursday purchased fourteen lots, two blacksmith shops and some other property on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis depot, and will begin at once the erection of a mammoth brick fireproof warehouse. They will be ready for the fall trade and expect to do a big business.

Awarded Prizes.

Auburn, Ala.—In order to promote interest in the raising of agricultural products and in cultivation of acres and knowledge and scientific application of judging stocks, chickens, etc., the college offered a number of valuable prizes at the recent meeting of the Farmers' Summer School. These prizes were competed for by gentlemen from all over the state and the interest was marked. There were fifteen competitors for the best ten ears of corn and the fine specimens of this staple produced showed the fine possibilities of the state along this line.

Little Girl Drinks Carbolic Acid.

Tuskaloosa, Ala.—A most distressing accident occurred late Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mr. Tom Judge near Judge's Cave, three miles south of Tuscaloosa, in which a little girl was the victim. It seems that Mr. Judge, the father of the child, had a sick horse, and in doctoring the animal had occasion to use some carbolic acid. Forgetting he set it aside, and little Lula, the 4-year-old daughter, got it and drank the contents, or a part—enough to kill her. She lived four hours and died in great agony.

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VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., AUGUST 10 1905 NO. 20

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Coffin Found on Veranda.

Anniston, Ala.—Thursday morning Mr. Payne, who lives at Pleasant Gap, near here, found a little coffin on his veranda, together with a tree to which was tied a rope pictured on paper, with some threats to take his life if he did not leave the place by a certain day. Mr. Payne being a highly respected citizen and inoffensive in every way, is alarmed over the occurrence. Three negroes were arrested as the suspected guilty parties and were given a trial in justice court, but for the lack of evidence were acquitted.

A Gift to Florence.

Florence, Ala.—At the August meeting of the city council James A. Andrews made the city a gift of ten acres of land to be used as a park. The land is beautifully wooded and lies at the junction of Cypress and Cox's creeks. It is just across the Cypress creek from the pumping station of the Florence water works and is a very popular resort for picnic parties and the like. The grounds are about three miles north of Florence a little off the Jackson road and the only condition connected with the gift was that the city keep the short stretch between the Jackson road and the grounds in good condition. The gift was accepted by the city.

Illicit Outfit Captured.

Anniston, Ala.—A finely equipped moonshiner's outfit was captured five miles north of Edwardsville Thursday by Deputy Revenue Collector A. G. Montgomery, Deputy Marshal W. S. Standifer, George N. King and W. E. Burton. The outfit consisted of a 140-gallon galvanized iron still, a wood cap, a stone furnace, six fermenters, 250 gallons of rum, 150 gallons of spirit of beer and several minor utensils used in the manufacture of the rum. Jim Thomas, a white man, was arrested as the alleged operator of the still, and was tried before Commissioner Randolph Thursday afternoon and bound over to the United States grand jury in the sum of $150.

May Build Pavilion.

Demopolis, Ala.—There is a move on foot looking to the building of a pavilion here to be used as a skating rink and for other purposes which may come up, such as public speaking, church suppers, dancing, etc. A petition is being circulated asking for funds for this purpose, and it is being liberally signed. It is the intention to build it on the city's lot on Commissioners street, just north of Bluff Hall. In the event it is built, the use of the pavilion will be free.

Funeral of Jas. S. Kelly.

Anniston, Ala.—The funeral of Jas. S. Kelly occurred at the Baptist church at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, conducted by Rev. W. R. Ivey. The church could not hold the large crowd of friends that gathered to pay a final tribute of love to this grand old man. The services were solemn and impressive, and beautiful were the words spoken of the consecrated life and noble work of him who rests from all his labors.

West Point, Ga., Quarantines.

Mobile, Ala.—West Point, Ga., has quarantined against Louisiana and all infected territories. Persons from such sections will not be allowed to stop within the city limits without proper health certificates.

Prattville, Ala., has quarantined against Montgomery and other infected points. This does not include train crews or freight. The Mobile and Ohio railroad has been notified not to sell any tickets from Montgomery to Northport till further notice.

Tuskegee, Ala.—There was a great old time in Tuskegee opera house Thursday night when Dam No. 30, Independent Order of Beavers, was formally organized by H. W. English, Supreme Secretary, of Birmingham, and Editor Ware, of The Opelika News.

Entering First Bale.

Enterprise, Ala.—Enterprise received the first bale of new cotton Thursday. It classed middling, and was raised by M. O. Forehand, one of the best farmers of Coffee county. It was purchased by the Enterprise cotton mills at 15 cents per pound.

RUSSIAN BRAVERY.

Captain of the Nakimoff Could Not Be Dragged From His Post.

INCIDENTS OF THE SEA FIGHT.

As the Monomach Went Down She Was Cheered by the Victorious Japs.

Tokio.—One officer of the naval staff has made a statement, in which he pays a high tribute to some of Russia's officers participating in the battle of the Sea of Japan. His statement follows:

"There were several Russian officers whose conduct in the recent battle deserves to be held high as a model and example for all naval officers. Among them all the most noteworthy was the conduct of Captain Rodionoff, commander of the Nakhimoff. His gallantry is as praiseworthy as that of Commander Hirose. During the first day of the battle the Nakhimoff was exposed to the fire of the main squadron and sustained serious damage. During the night she was made the object of seven torpedo attacks, and was finally completely disabled, and drifted close to the Tsushima. The vessel was sinking, and Captain Rudionoff sent seventy of the crew to land at Tshim Thushima, remaining aboard himself with his chief navigator.

"When the Japanese approached the sinking vessel they asked the captain to leave the vessel, but he refused. The Japanese boarded the vessel and endeavored to drag him into a boat, but he resisted. The ship was listing badly and threatened momentarily to plunge into the sea. The Japanese were forced to draw off, and the captain went below to meet his death. Suddenly the ship went down and our men thought the gallant officer was drowned. But Providence willed otherwise. We found the captain and navigator floating in the water locked in each other's arms. They had embraced at what they thought was the moment of death and were partly unconscious when we rescued them."

There was a dramatic scene when the Monomach when down. The Sado Maru, which survived the remarkable eperience with the Vladivostok squadron, in which the Hitachi Maru was sunk, came upon some of the crew of the Monomach and rescued them. Among them was an engineer officer, who died, and the officers of the Sado Maru gave him a military funeral from the deck. Later the Saco picked up the Monomach, and getting a line to her endeavored to tow her to the Suhima. The Monomach was leaking badly, and the attempt to tow her was a failure. Suddenly there was a great explosion aboard the Monomach and she began to settle in the water. Seeing that she was going down Captain Kamaya ordered the men of the Sado Maru to line the decks, and calling the bugler directe dhim to sound taps. It was a pretty tribute to the ship, which had been gallantly fought, and to the men who gave up their lives in her.

Work at Henry Ellen Mines.

Henry Ellen, Ala.—Henry Ellen is building up rapidly and is taking on more of a business aspect daily. The railroad has been completed to the new mine and the company has begun shipping coal from that point. The daily production is to be large.

H. L. Ballman, the new superintendent for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, is very busy getting everything in ship shape at the mines in this vicinity.

Parade Given for Taft.

Manila.—A large spectacular parade was held Monday morning in honor of the visit of Secretary of War Taft and party. Ten thousand men were in line, including military, marines, sailors, industrials and city provincial delegations. There were fifty floats and eighty bands in line. The parade was three hours passing the reviewing stand.

A Serious Accident.

Sulligent, Ala.—J. F. Pennington Jr., a farmer living ten miles from here, was run over by a passenger train at this place Monday morning at 2:40 o'clock, crushing his leg and foot so badly that it had to be amputated between the ankle and the knee.

Felled by a Barrel Stave.

Montgomery, Ala.—Robert White, a negro, was seriously injured Monday morning by a blow on the head struck by Charles Anderson, a negro. Both men are employed at a barrel factory in North Montgomery. The negroes engaged in a war of words and Anderson felled White with a barrel stave, striking him over the forehead.

Archbishop Has Fever.

New Orleans, La.—One of Saturday's victims was Archbishop P. L. Chapelle, whose case was reported by Dr. Larue, who is unable to trace the infection, as the archbishop had not been out of his residence but once in a week or more, when he took a short walk.

He had not been in the infected district, though there are cases of fever not far from his residence. Dr. Larue believes that a stray mosquito from an infected house was the cause of the archbishop's illness.

Memphis Closes Doors.

Memphis, Tenn.—This city has ordered its doors closed to the outside world beginning Monday at noon, and no person can enter unless holding a permit signed by Dr. H. Jones, president of the board of health, or Secretary Marcus Haas.

These certificates, it is announced, will only be issued in urgent cases and when it is positively known that the applicant has not been in a fever infected district.

This drastic action was taken by the city council Saturday night after receiving a numerously signed petition. The health authorities say that the city was never in a better sanitary condition. A large majority of the citizens, however, favor what is known as a shotgun quarantine, and in deference to their wishes a cordon of guards was placed around the city at noon Monday.

Dr. Marcus Haas said that the citizens who are abroad from Memphis after Monday can return to Memphis only with a permit. Such a permit will be forwarded in certain cases after the board of health makes full investigation. Any person leaving the city is required to secure a permit to reenter, and this permit will be issued when it is positively known that the applicant has visited no infected district.

One Death From Fever.

New York.—One man died of yellow fever at New York's detention hospital at Quarantine Monday, making the third case of yellow fever on ships entering New York this summer and the second death.

"This is the first time in five years," said Health Officer Doty, "that New York has been attended by more than one yellow fever case in a summer. William B. Smith, a pantryman, taken off the steamer Advance, from Colon, last Thursday with nine others, died Sunday with an acute case of yellow fever. Seven other members of this party are still under inspection, but I am positive that they are not suffering from yellow fever. The other two yellow fever patients came here early in the summer."

Not one of these fever cases, Dr. Doty said, has come from the fever districts of the United States. Panama has supplied them all, and this is the first time since 1897, according to the official health records at the port of New York, that fever cases from Panama have been either threatening or numerous.

Recovery from Injured Knee.

Demopolis, Ala.—Prof. W. A. McLeod has returned from his trip to Mobile. While in that city he had the misfortune to injure his knee while attempting to get off a train, and had to go to a sanitarium for several days. He has entirely recovered now. Professor McLeod will move his family to Mobile in a short time, as he has bought a half interest in the Mobile Military Institute, of which he will be co-principal.

Wants the Reward.

Montgomery, Ala.—C. M. Perryman, at the regular meeting of the city county of Montgomery Monday night, made application to the city fathers for the reward offered by Acting Mayor McIntyre for information in reference to yellow fever refugees in Montgomery. Mr. Perryman informed the authorities of the presence in Montgomery of Mrs. Leola Bowman, who came to the city from New Orleans via Atlanta. She was promptly sent out of the city.

Acting Mayor McIntyre offered a reward of $100 for information leading to the apprehension of such persons and Mr. Perryman wants the money. His petition was received and filed

Robbery of Freight Car.

Selma, Ala.—A freight car full of meats of all description was found broken open Monday morning on the Western Railway of Alabama track behind the St. James hotel. The carload of meat had been consigned to Culverhouse & Hall, merchandise brokers.

Gone to Oxmoor.

Bessemer, Ala.—T. B. Turner left Monday for Oxmoor, where he will take charge of the commissary of the Tennessee company at that place. Mr. Turner has been with this company at the Robertson commissary for some years, and is a very popular young man, not only with the company, but with the public generally.

CZAR'S AMBASSADOR HERE

Sergius Witte and His Suite Arrive in New York City.

HOPES FOR SUCCESSFUL MISSION

Lion of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on the Way Over—A Genial and Democratic Man—Put Up at Hotel St. Regis—Camera Enthusiasts by the Score Snap the Envoy of Russia.

New York City.—Sergius Witte, Russia's chief peace plenipotentiary and President of the Committee of Ministers of the Russian Empire, who, with Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, will meet the Japanese envoys in Portsmouth, N. H., to arrange, if possible, a treaty of peace between Russia and Japan, arrived in Hoboken shortly before 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He went from the pier to his quarters at the St. Regis.

The first thing that M. Witte did after the crowd of newspaper men had asked him for an expression of his views was to deny, through Professor Frederick de Martens, a member of the Privy Council of Foreign Affairs, who is a member of the Russian suite, that he had given an interview which was sent by wireless telegraph from Sisasconset to the effect that the discussion on the peace treaty would not last a week because Japan's terms were intolerable.

At first M. Witte made this denial without reservation. It was read to him by Professor de Martens, to whom a copy of the published telegram had been handed, and after he had heard it through Professor Martens said:

"M. Witte instructs me to say that he never made any such statement. How could he do so without a knowledge of what Japan's terms are?"

On the revenue cutter which went down the bay to meet the Kaiser Wilhelm were M. Nicholas de Ladygensky, Consul-General of Russia in this city; Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul-General in Chicago, Ill.; Baron Schilling, Vice-Consul in this city; M. Kutzleb, agent of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and Gregory Wilenkin, Russian financial agent in Washington.

A Commanding Figure.

Standing on the port side of the ship when the party from the cutter boarded her was the commanding figure of M. Witte, who is almost universally admitted to be the foremost man in Russia. His personality is striking and commands instant attention, although he looks little like a Russian. He is a man of heroic proportions, being more than six feet tall and of heavy build.

His head and face strongly resemble Roscoe Conkling's. With his quiet dignity is a manner which seems almost like settled melancholy. This impression is heightened by his eyes, which are particularly soft and kindly and sad. A sparse, grizzled beard covers his face and his hair is gray and quite thin behind.

He wore a well-fitting suit of grayish tint, a round Panama hat, upstanding collar, a ready-tied black four-in-hand scarf and brown silk gloves. He leaned heavily on a black malacca walking stick.

M. Witte was the lion of the ship on the voyage, and his affability, his continued good humor and his democratic ways were commented on freely. Every day, and for the greater part of each day, he was in the office and the salon, where he evidently took much pleasure in conversing on many subjects with those who spoke French. In none of these conversations was the subject of the peace conferences touched on unless M. Witte gave some encouragement to such a trend in the talk, and it was said that no one abused his affability to the extent of asking any impertinent questions.

The envoy and his suite dined in their private dining room, but on the occasion of the Captain's dinner one of the passengers at the Captain's table offered M. Witte his seat. He accepted on the condition that he should not be expected to wear evening dress or make an address, and in return asked the gentleman who made the offer to dine with him in his private suite.

As the ship passed up the bay and the skyscrapers of the city came into view M. Witte expressed a desire to go up on the bridge and view the vast panorama of craft and edifice. He and the reporters and the secretaries of the party went up to the place where the Captain stood, and as each of the great buildings was pointed out to him he expressed his delight and wonderment.

As the vessel came up to the dock the band on board played the Russian national anthem. There was a great roar from the pier, where a crowd of Russians who had followed the vessel in the tug Lewis Pulver up the bay had gathered. When the gangplank was let down there was a rush of these members of the Slavonic Society to get on board in order to perform the rites of "Chleb a Sul," the ancient Slavonic custom of presenting bread and salt to the guest.

A slight accident to the running gear of the vehicle in which they were being driven to the St. Regis caused M. Witte and his secretary to change to another cab at Twenty-third street and Broadway.

M. Witte and the members of his suite were guests at an informal dinner given that night by Baron Rosen at the Union Club.

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ROGER'S SONG.

Who loves the rose without a thorn?
Not I.
No guardian darts around her close,
For every passing hand she blows.
With every touch her bloom is strawn—
I love no rose without a thorn. Not I.

Who loves the bee without a sting? Not I.
'Tis but a stupid, idle drone
May live a feeble life alone,
And be so dull and poor a thing—
I love no bee without a sting. Not I.

Who loves a maid without a will? Not I.
A thornless rose, a stingless bee,
A will-less maid, are not for me;
Give me the sweet wild briar still—
I love no maid without a will. Not I.
—From "Sweetbriar," by Dorothea Gore Browne.

How Binks Milked the Cow.

THE "real" cow which the Binkses were to have with their summer farm finally appeared one evening, in company with a wild headed boy, and when she had been turned into the yard, Mr. Binks went up to the house and said:

"Well, she's here at last; and now for the romantic dairy business. Come out and look the winsome wee thing over, and see me do the milking act."

She was a cow with a "crumpled horn." More than that, she was undersized and scrubby, and her eye did not have that frank, innocent expression always to be found in the humble minded cow.

"I—I don't like her looks," was Mrs. Binks' verdict, after a long survey.

"What did you expect?" asked Binks. "Did you imagine she'd have two humps, like a camel, or a trunk, like an elephant? A cow is a cow. If you are looking for a rhinoceros or a buffalo you'll have to go further."

"I've seen cows before," replied the lady, with a little pepper in her tones. "She may be better than she looks; but I think you'll be disappointed in her. She's evidently very common stock."

"Oh, is she, eh? That shows how much you know about cows. She's pure Leghorn."

"I never heard of a Leghorn cow," exclaimed Mrs. Binks.

"Haven't you? that's wonderful! Perhaps you never heard of a Southdown or a Merino cow? There are lots of things for you to learn yet, especially about farming. I don't say this cow is handsome, or as graceful as an antelope; but what we are after is milk and cream. She's a Leghorn, if I know anything about cows, and she'll probably have to be milked about five or six times a day. I will now open the performance."

"I don't believe you have ever milked a cow in your life," she said.

"Don't you? Well, prepare for a surprise. The day you put on short dresses I milked sixteen cows and churned twenty pounds of butter. I may be rusty; but—"

"But what?"

"I was just thinking whether you milked a Leghorn cow on the right or left side. It's on the left, I think."

"All cows are milked on the right-hand side, Mr. Binks."

"Perhaps so; but we'll try this one on the left. I'll use that old soap box for a milk stool. You can sit down on that stone and sing while I play the dairymaid. This was one of the things that induced me to hire this farm for the summer—coming out to milk our own Leghorn cow as the shades of evening——"

The shades of evening didn't fall, but the cow picked up a hind foot, and sent the milk pail whirling twenty feet away, and as Mr. Binks dodged he fell off the box.

"By the mud of New Jersey," he shouted, as he turned over and got up, "but I'll have her life to pay for this!"

"I told you it was the wrong side," protested his wife.

"Wrong side be hanged! What's the difference to a cow? She's here to be milked, and she can't have her own way about things. If she tries that little game on me again I'll break her in two! We'll drive her into a corner over there. Come to remember, Leghorn cows always have to be driven into a corner to be milked."

This time Binks approached her on the right-hand side, and, after patting her hip in a fatherly way for a minute, he said:

"Whoa, now, and back up! That's the style! Mrs. Binks, you walk up and down and sing something. What this cow lacks is confidence in us. She can't tell what our designs are. Sing a couple of verses of 'Come Into the Garden, Maude,' and give her to understand she is among friends."

"And you be easy in taking hold. Some cows have to be petted, you know."

"I'll attend to the petting business. I know this is the right side, after all; but I'll have her taught to be milked on both sides within a week. I want no one-sided cows around me. Jee-whiz! what was that?"

The cow had lifted both hind feet at once, but missed both pail and Mr. Binks.

"You never milked a cow in all your life," exclaimed Mrs. Binks.

"Then I'll begin now, or perish in the attempt!" he shouted. "Confound her! does she think this is a circus, and she is trying to jump backward through a paper hoop? Back up, or look out for a storm. Now then, start that singing again. Never milked a cow! I'll show you whether I ever did or not!"

Mr. Binks started in with grim determination.

Once or twice in his life he had seen a man milk a cow. He distinctly remembered that it was all hand work, and that no machinery was employed either above or below. Mrs. Binks had finished the second line of the song, when the cow made a sudden movement with her left leg. It was a combination of football, sliding for a base, and forked lightning. The milk pail flew past her, and hit the fence with a bang, but Mr. Binks, and his box, and grim determination flew the other way. He wasn't exactly sure what had happened, and he asked no questions until his breath returned, and he could sit up.

Then he queried:

"Was it the—the cow?"

"It was the cow," answered Mrs. Binks. "I told you that you knew nothing about milking."

"She—she kicked me, did she?"

"She did. Give me the pail, and I'll see what I can do. You had better go in and lie down."

"I think I will for—for a minute or two, and then I'll come out and see who kicked the cow and made her kick me! I'll break her back with a hatchet!"

Mrs. Binks got the pail and box, and sat down to the cow. Ten minutes later she entered the house.

"Well, Mr. Binks, Green has given you a nice sort of a cow, hasn't he?"

"Did you milk her?" he groaned.

"There was no milk to be had. She hasn't been a milch cow. If I were you——"

"Stop! I am now in what is probably a dying state, having received a ten-thousand-pound blow in the pit of the stomach. If I die you will have accomplished your cold-blooded purpose; if I survive until morning you and I and the cow will have a little talk, and straighten things out.",

"But what did I do?"

"Never you mind. A woman who will kick a cow to make that cow kick and kill her husband is guilty of murder, and she's no wife of mine. Just keep away from me until I die or recover, and then this thing can be settled in about two minutes."

"And you say I kicked the cow?"

But Mr. Binks only glared at her for a moment, and then turned his face to the wall, and refused to speak again. The iron had entered his soul. —New York Weekly.

Blind Man Who Tells the Time.

Charles Bohannan, of Taylorsville, is totally blind. Light and darkness are the same to him, but he makes his certain way about the streets with the aid of a cane, and sometimes puts to shame men possessed of two good optics. Yesterday Charlie visited the county jail. After talking a while he pulled out his watch, an ordinary gold timepiece, with a double case, held it in his hands a moment in the usual way, and then snapped it shut with a sigh of relief.

"Well, it's time for me to start home," he remarked.

"What time is it, Charlie?" he was asked quizzically.

"One minute to three," was the prompt response.

Every watch in the crowd except Charlie's came into view. It required longer for the men with good eyes to verify Charlie's observation than it did for him to ascertain the time, but he was declared correct almost to the second.

"Good-by," and he was off, without waiting to hear the discussion his feat had precipitated.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How Plants See.

An interesting theory of the mechanism by which the direction of incident light is perceived by plants has been put forward by G. Haberlandt, a German botanist. "He believes that the epidermic cells are, so to speak, the eyes of the plant. Thus, according to his view, when light strikes a leaf at right angles to the surface it results, from the plano-convex form of the epidermic cells, that the inner wall of each cell is illuminated more brightly in the centre than at the periphery. This makes it possible for the leaf to orientate itself in regard to light. Thus, suppose the plant to be moved so that the light now strikes the leaf obliquely, the bright patches of light on the inner cell walls will no longer be central. This change may be believed to constitute a stimulus calling forth a curvature of the leaf stalk by which the leaf is brought again to its normal position at right angles to the incident light. Thus, the leaf moves when the bright patch is not central, and comes to rest when each of its epidermic cells is centrally illuminated."—Nature.

Lightning Looped the Loop.

Wednesday night's electric storm was one of the worst and also one of the most peculiar that I have ever seen, and as I worked throughout the night I had unusual opportunities for its observation.

One of the strange features of the storm was the peculiar shape some of the flashes of lightning assumed. One flash actually looped the loop. Starting from the clouds, it traveled earthward, toward the south. Then it suddenly made an upshoot skyward and then coming down it completed the loop, crossing its own path and dying out in darkness as it neared the ground.—Chicago News.

Much Ado About Nothing.

An old woman who entered a country savings bank not long ago was asked whether she wanted to draw or deposit.

"Nayther; oi wants to put some money in," was the reply.

The clerk entered the amount and pushed the slip toward her to sign.

"Sign on this line, please," he said.

"Above or below it?"

"Just above it."

"Me whole name?"

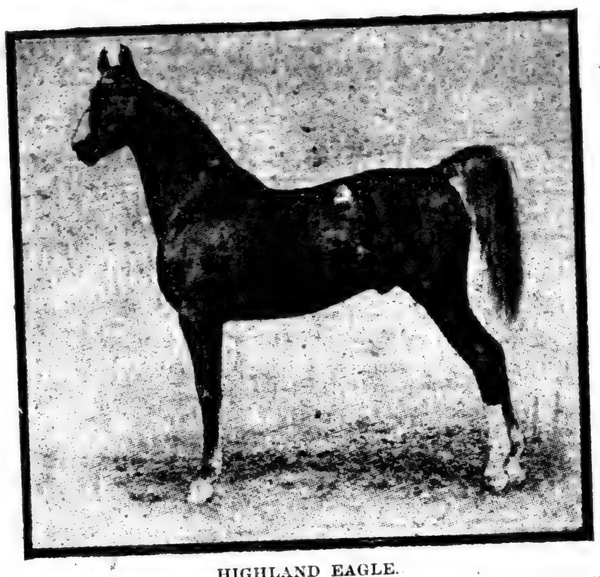
"Yes."

"Before Oi was married?"

"No; just as it is now."

"Oi can't write."—Harper's Weekly.

THE PERFECT HORSE.

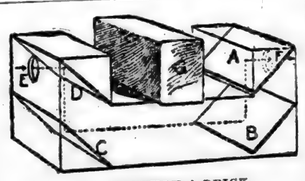


HIGHLAND EAGLE.

Selected by a jury of experts as the most perfect type of Kentucky saddle horse, and recently purchased by Thomas F. Ryan, of the New York Equitable Life, automobile and traction magnate.

HOW TO SEE THROUGH A BRICK

"To see through a brick wall" is an expression often used in a figurative way. How would you like to make a device that will enable you to apparently see through a brick, or any other opaque object? It may be easily done if you are at all handy with tools; all you need is a box with mirrors, and this is the way it is made.



SEEING THROUGH A BRICK.

Construct a hollow box, like the one you see in the illustration. One side is represented as removed, that you may see the interior arrangement. You can easily make the case, says the Home Journal, by sawing down a box and using the lid for the middle platform.

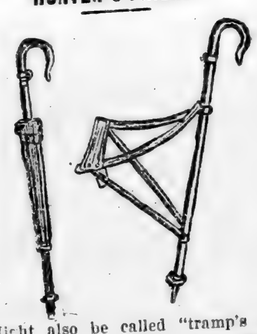
You will need four pieces of looking glass the width of the box, and these you fasten at an angle of forty-five degrees, as you see A, B, C and D arranged. The reflecting surfaces face each other and a small hole is made at each end of the box, E and F, each hole being fitted with a piece of plain glass.

Now, if you place an object before the opening F, you will, by looking in the opening E, see that object as if you were looking straight at it. This is because the object at F is reflected in the mirror A, which is reflected in B, which in turn is again reflected across the box to mirror C, and then up to D, and that image is seen by your eye at E. All of which, you see, is very simple.

If you now place a brick, or any opaque object, between the two ends of the box, as at G, you see, of course, that it makes no difference in viewing the image. But if you hide all this mechanism from your friends, and place the box for one to look through, he will be much amazed to find that he can see through box and brick to the image you have placed at the opposite end beyond the box.

Either E or F may be used to look through, as the object is always at the opposite end outside the piece of glass. Instead of a brick you may use a hat or a book, or even your hand, at G.

HUNTER'S FRIEND.



Might also be called "tramp's delight." It is more than a cane and a stool, for it can be drawn out to twice its pictured length to serve as an alpenstock or as a gun rest. Besides, it contains a dagger warranted to kill a deer or a dog. It would be perfect if it included, as it might, an umbrella and a tent. It weighs two pounds and is made in Germany.—Philadelphia Record.

President Roosevelt has proclaimed a new forest reserve in California.

SAYS MR. CITYMAN--GEE! I THINK FARMERS ARE SO FUNNY LOOKING

—From Home and Farm.

Common Things.

How many of you have access to a carpenter's shop? It is so convenient to have such tools and still handier to know how to use them. I have been fortunate in this respect. Only yesterday I had need of the pliers. By noon I had used the hog ringers and the plane and drawing knife though I am no mechanic. The usual admonition is—"Be careful, and don't run onto nails." We once had neighbors that were continually borrowing and not careful about returning. My mother resolved that she'd be mistress of her own movements so she bought a saw, a gimlet, hammer, hatchet and auger. These she hid in the spare room under a mattress but the joke was on her. The hiding place was once discovered by a most dignified gentleman from a theological seminary who was sleeping on the bed.—Indiana Farmer.

A Paris automobile building firm is just about completing a 110-horse-

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

THE PLASTER CAT.

When I was as little as some of you are
I had something to keep for my own—
The most beautiful thing that the dreamman could bring,
In the loveliest dream ever known.

It was white, with black streaks (that came off on my cheeks),
When I hugged it too hard in warm weather;
Its collar was red, its smile was well bred,
And we were so happy together.

I'm coming to that—'twas a great plaster cat,
Oh, almost as big as myself!
At night she was placed on a chair near my bed,
And daytimes she lived on a shelf.

'Twas a very sad day when the shelf it gave way,
And she fell on the carpet and died.
I saved all the pieces, and more than a week,
Off and on between meals, I cried.

'Twas a long time ago, as maybe you know,
But I'm still hoping, sometime or other,
By searching the shops where they sell plaster cats,
I may possibly find me another.

But there's always a something that all of them lack;
They never are quite to my mind;
For either the spots are too big and too black,
Or the smile's not exactly refined.

And if smile and if spot are correct—but they're not—
It is sure to be true, I have found,
That the claws are all wrong and the paws are not right,
Or the tail is too long or to round.
—Valentine Adams, in St. Nicholas.

A PASTIME FOR RAINY DAYS.

Three of our readers were spending some vacation days in the country at an old farmhouse owned by an uncle. During fair weather they had lots and lots of delightful things to do out of doors, but at last there came a day when the rain came down in torrents and out-of-door pleasures were entirely out of the question.

What to do puzzled the youngsters at first. They explored the place thoroughly, but the minutes dragged and no solution came; nothing which promised fun. George, the younger man of the party, aged ten, was moodily catching flies, of which there were vast numbers, while his sisters, Helen and Beatrice, looked idly on.

"I wish you would not do that, George," said Helen at length. "You hurt those flies catching them that way, even if you do let them go at once, and it is cruel."

"Well, what's a fellow to do?" asked George, surlily. "You'll find me something better to do and I'll stop."

Suddenly Helen clapped her hands.

"Oh, dandy!" she cried. "I know something that is loads more fun and which won't hurt the poor little flies at all!"

She ran into the sitting-room and got a piece of light tissue paper, sending Beatrice for the glue pot. While Beatrice was gone Helen cut the paper into tiny bits half an inch square. She had twelve pieces, and on four she put her own initial, H., on four a big B. and a G. on the remaining four. Then she drew a circle with chalk on the table, the circle being about two feet in diameter.

When Beatrice returned with the glue Helen spread a very little over each bit of paper on the side not marked by the initial which each piece bore. Then she laid all twelve bits of paper in the circle, initials down, and on the glue side of each sprinkled a bit of pulverized sugar.

"Now," she said, "we have each four bits of paper marked with our initials. The flies will light on them to get the sugar and be stuck fast by the glue. Then they will try to get away, and whichever one of us has one of our four bits of paper first carried out of the circle by a fly wins the game!"

The others clapped their hands and drew chairs to the table all eagerness. No glumness now, no cross looks nor sharp words. All three watched, keen as hawks, for the first fly.

In a minute one lit on a bit of paper bearing a G., and George danced about like an Indian.

"Oh, look!" he cried. "I've got one! I'm going to win!" But the fly had two legs free, and instead of attempting to fly, he started to crawl away, dragging the paper after him. Just then another lit on one of Beatrice's pieces, got stuck fast and attempted to fly away, but he was a small fly and the paper was too heavy for him. He would wave his wings furiously and drag the paper two or three inches each time he tried, but then he would have to rest.

Still both flies were getting nearer and nearer to the circle's edge, although they were going in opposite directions, and the race was very exciting. Suddenly, swoop! down came another fly, alighting on one of Helen's papers. He was fast in a second, but he immediately flew away with it, going out of the circle like a sled, paper and all. Helen had won, but only by a very narrow margin, for an instant later George's fly crawled over the circle's edge.

Although Helen had scored the first point, the game was by no means over, for there were still papers left in the ring and flies were coming thick and fast. First one, then another player scored points, and the game ended by two flies carrying off the last remaining two papers marked B. Little Beatrice had won, for now all four of her papers were gone from the circle.

Helen, George and Beatrice know now what to do on rainy days during fly-time. Suppose you try it when you are in the position in which they found themselves.—New York Evening Mail.

THE FLY CARRIED AWAY HELEN'S BIT OF PAPER.

DOGS AS POLICEMEN.

The Philadelphia police are using dogs as helpers in their work. They have found that the famous St. Bernard dogs can be easily trained to discover unconscious men in alleyways or doorways or under wagons, who, because of drink, are succumbing to the cold, and if left uncared for, would soon be beyond recovery. Returning to his master, the dog speedily gives the policeman to understand that he is needed, by dragging at his coat until he follows him to the place where the unfortunate man is lying. And not until the latter has been transferred to the ambulance or the patrol wagon will the dog give his attention to other things.

With their marvelously keen scent these dogs are quick to detect the smell of fire, and therefore it has been easy to teach them to give warning to the police whenever they scent out the presence of an incipient conflagration. One dog, named Rex, has discovered no less than five fires before a sign of smoke had revealed the danger to the watchman. Discovered thus early, while still in a smouldering condition, the fire was easily quenched, and thousands of dollars' worth of property thereby saved.

The St. Bernard dogs are also effective in the recovery of lost children. A little training has taught them that a crying child in the midst of a crowd of people is probably lost, and they have several times brought to the station house some little boy or girl who has strayed away from home and friends.

The dog police auxiliary has not yet been officially recognized in Philadelphia, but it is, nevertheless, a very efficient branch of the service. The demonstration of the ability of the dogs and the interests of public safety will lead in the future to the use of the St. Bernards in other cities and towns as adjuncts to the police force.

A MAGIC QUARTER.

A marked quarter is borrowed from a large ball of worsted is bread. Presto!- The worsted is unwound, and out falls the money that a minute before was in the owner's pocket. How is the solution: First procure a number of skeins of thick worsted, next a piece of tin in the shape of a flat tube just enough for a quarter to pass through and about four inches long. Now wind the worsted on one side of the tube to a good-sized ball, having a quarter of your own in your right hand. You may now show the trick. Place the worsted anywhere out of sight, borrow a marked quarter, and, taking it in your left hand, look at it and say it is good." Place the one in your own hand on the end of the table farthest from the company, then fetch the worsted, and while so doing drop the marked quarter through the tube. Pull the tube out and wind the worsted a little to conceal the hole. Put the tube into a tumbler, and taking the quarter you left on the table, show it to the company (who will imagine it to be the borrowed quarter), saying "Presto! Fly! Pass!" Give the end of the worsted to one of the audience and request him to unwind it, which, being done, the money will fall out, to the astonishment of all.—Good Literature.

A Berlin doctor lays it down that the piano should never be played by a child under sixteen years of [illegible]

A Lover's L[illegible]

O long are the lengths of [illegible]
'Twixt me and the dream
And late as in [illegible]
Persistently
I could breathe [illegible]
Inspired by
Alas, I must
How—how could

[illegible]
No [illegible]
Shall I grow [illegible]
Mix

A[illegible]
S[illegible]
[illegible]
Well, some[illegible]
That hardly would [illegible]

Shall I delve into botany
And quote from the [illegible]
Shall I cull from the [illegible]
Bright gems of [illegible]
Love-liness from a [illegible]
Lutist
In delicate hand [illegible]
To indicate how I [illegible]
With passionate flutte

Shall I study the [illegible]
Shall I brood [illegible]
Sighs
Shall I ponder the [illegible]
For tropes that [illegible]
Dear heart [illegible]
Is [illegible]
So I'll just wait [illegible]
To [illegible]

THE GIRL IN THE [illegible]

(Copyrighted, 1905, by [illegible])

They sat in the first row of the gallery. Now that the tumult of the rush was over, the girl had time to take off her hat and smooth her rumpled hair. She was still breathless and her cheeks were glowing. The man beside her turned and looked back triumphantly. "We did pretty well to get this far front," he said. "There's a whole lot of people standing up. There's always a big rush for an all-star show. Seems as if the theater couldn't hold all the folks that want to come."

"Yes," assented the girl vaguely. "You see it's all so new and—and strange. I've only been in the theater once before in all my life. That was when Uncle Ben took me to see Shore Acres. Oh, that was so real. I could almost believe it was true. Will this be like Shore Acres, do you think?"

The man spread his program out on his knee. "Well, no—not exactly," he answered. "You see, this is Romeo and Juliet. I ain't strong on Shakespeare myself, but I thought you might like to see it, Esther."

"Thank you, Mr. Stubbins," said the girl, with a grateful glance. She was a pretty girl, fair-haired and fragile—"peaked lookin'" was the way the people in her aunt's dingy boarding house described her—when they spoke of her at all; for as errand girl, dishwasher and general drudge, Esther was not used to much consideration. No one ever took any notice of her. She never had a lover. True, there had been a gawky student who took delight in drawing her thin, delicate profile, and who used to murmur "Spirituelle" when she passed him the pickles, but until Mr. Stubbins came no one ever gave her so much as a kind word. He used to speak to her when they met in the hall, and once he took her to walk in Central Park. It was after that that he had asked her to go to the theater with him. When this piece of news spread amongst the boarders, they exchanged significant glances, but when they heard that the play was to be Romeo and Juliet it seemed as if the climax had been reached. One of the married women sniffed reminiscently. "I remember me and Jim went years ago when we was first engaged, and we held hands all durin' the last act."

"If you marry Mr. Stubbins you won't have to work so hard," said an

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other of the boarders, kindly. Esther opened her eyes in an astonished glance. She had never thought of marriage as a means of escape. Mr. Stubbins was not an ideal lover; he was puffy and red-faced, and had abnormally large hands and feet, still, as Esther shyly acknowledged to herself, he was kind—kinder than any one else had ever been, or was likely to be. As for the play—the words "Romeo and Juliet" had no significance. She had never heard of the immortal tragedy of youth and love. In her humdrum life beauty and romance were unknown. The mere fact of going to the theater kept Esther in a fever of e[illegible]

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A Lover's Letter

O long are the leagues of division
'Twixt me and the dream of my heart!
And fate, as in wintry derision,
Persistently holds us apart.
I could breathe my devotion far better
Inspired by her presence, I know;
Alas, I must tell her by letter:
How—how should it go?

Shall I call her "my friend?" That sounds
shabby;
No ice (except ices) for me;
Shall I greet her as "sweet?" That seems
silly
Although she's as sweet as can be.
Shall I mention a goddess—any Venus,
Or one of her mythical crew?
Well, somehow I fancy (between us)
That hardly would do!

Shall I delve into botany's pages
And quote from the language of flowers
Shall I cull from the love of the sages
"Bright gems of expression" for hours?
Love-lines from a bard, perhaps Swinburne,
In delicate hand shall I frame,
To indicate how I within burn
With passionate flame?

Shall I study the stars in their courses?
Shall I brood on the moon from the glen?
Shall I ponder the ethical forces,
For tropes that are fitting to pen?
Dear heart, naught about nor above you
Is fair as you whom I adore,
So I'll just write—I love you! I love you!
He Mine—and no more.

—Clinton Scollard.

THE GIRL IN THE GALLERY

BY CONSTANCE D. MACKAY

(Copyrighted, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

They sat in the first row of the gallery. Now that the tumult of the rush was over, the girl had time to take off her hat and smooth her rumpled hair. She was still breathless and her cheeks were glowing. The man beside her turned and looked back triumphantly. "We did pretty well to get this far front," he said. "There's a whole lot of people standing up. There's always a big rush for an all-star show. Seems as if the theater couldn't hold all the folks that want to come."

"Yes," assented the girl vaguely. "You see it's all so new and—and strange. I've only been in the theater once before in all my life. That was when Uncle Ben took me to see Shore Acres. Oh, that was so real. I could almost believe it was true. Will this be like Shore Acres, do you think?"

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"Thank you, Mr. Stubbins," said the girl with a grateful glance. She was a pretty girl, fair-haired and fragile—"peaked lookin'" was the way the people in her aunt's dingy boarding house described her—when they spoke of her at all; for as errand girl, dishwasher and general drudge, Esther was not used to much consideration. No one ever took any notice of her. She never had a lover. True, there had been a gawky student who took delight in drawing her thin, delicate profile, and who used to murmur "Spirituelle" when she passed him the pickles, but until Mr. Stubbins came no one ever gave her so much as a kind word. He used to speak to her when they met in the hall, and once he took her to walk in Central Park. It was after that that he had asked her to go to the theater with him. When this piece of news spread amongst the boarders, they exchanged significant glances, but when they heard that the play was to be Romeo and Juliet it seemed as if the climax had been reached. One of the married women sniffed reminiscently. "I remember me and Jim went years ago when we was first engaged, and we held hands all durin' the last act."

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Mr. Stubbins was not an ideal lover.

"Yes, Aunt," said Esther, thinking more of the theater than of Mr. Stubbins.

And now at last the moment of moments had arrived. She was there, inside the theater! The lights—the space—the sense of waiting for one knew not what—all were intoxication. It was like a dream. She only half saw the hurrying ushers—the people taking their places. When the orchestra began to play she clasped her hands together with a quick, nervous gesture. Then came the magic instant when the overture died to a whisper, the footlights glowed luminously in the darkness, and the great curtain rose slowly, giving to view a street scene in Verona.

"Ah!" said Esther, in a little shivering whisper.

And in spite of all her aunt's instructions it was the only word she spoke all the evening. Mr. Stubbins gave up any attempts at conversation, and confined himself to staring about the house, and now and then watching the rapt face beside him. It was his voice which roused Esther when the final curtain fell.

"Pretty good show, that was," said he.

"Yes—oh, Mr. Stubbins," answered Esther, coming from her state of dream to the actual present of work and boarding houses. They spoke little on the way home. Mr. Stubbins was wondering what was the quickest and easiest way of making a proposal: Esther was thinking of the impassioned words of Romeo. On the steps of her aunt's boarding house, Mr. Stubbins paused. The street was very still. The ugly rows of houses opposite were touched by moonlight—such moonlight as silvered the streets of Verona. Mr. Stubbins cleared his throat. "Esty," he began, "I ain't much at love-making like that fellow we saw this evening, but I want to say right here that I think a whole lot of you, and I—I want you to marry me! Will you? It's—it's a bargain, ain't it, Esty?"

A bargain! The sharp tongue of her aunt, or the love of Mr. Stubbins? A life of drudgery, or—or the bargain that he offered? She heard a window open upstairs, and knew that her aunt was leaning out to listen. For an instant the girl had a fleeting vision of the play which had taught her what love was.

"Come, Esty," urged Mr. Stubbins, "one little word! Which is it to be, yes or no?"

The window above creaked ominously. Esther threw back her head like one accepting a challenge.

"No!" she said.

HOW SHE CHARMED HIM.

Girl Whose Extravagance Won Her a Wealthy Husband.

"If I knew how to write stories," says a pension office woman, to the Washington Post, "I'd write one about my cousin Mattie. We're about the same age, and for the last fifteen years we've been earning our own livings. Mattie has been a school teacher, and I've been in office. Every time we met we used to talk about what we meant to do with the money a bachelor uncle of ours was to leave us some day. Mattie always said she intended to spend every cent of her share having a good time that she could remember all the rest of her life.

"'If I invest it,' she used to say, 'I may lose. If I buy a splendid good time with it, nobody can ever rob me of the memory of it.'

"Two years ago our uncle died and left each of us about $4,000. I was too sensible to fool mine away. I put it into suburban lots that I couldn't sell now for more than half what I gave for them. Mattie took four months' leave of absence, bought herself a lovely wardrobe, and went to California for the winter. She said she meant to spend every cent she had in just four months, and she did. When her leave of absence was up she hadn't a penny left. Teaching now? No, sir-ee. She met a very rich man in California and married him. And what charmed the man was the frank way in which she told him about her money and how she was spending it. He said he'd been looking all his life for a woman with good common sense, and Mattie was the only one he'd ever found."

The Critic and the Lady.

Talleyrand, the noted Frenchman, possessed wit of so high an order that it has stood well the test of time, and his jokes are still good. The author of "Juniper Hall" gives two of his sayings to Madame de Stael.

He was a great admirer of Madame Recamier and Madame de Stael, the one for her beauty, the other for her wit. Madame de Stael asked him one day if he found himself with both of them in the sea on a plank, and could only save one, which it would be, to which he replied:

"Ah! Madame de Stael knows so many things, doubtless she knows how to swim."

When "Delphine" appeared, it was said that Madame de Stael had described herself as Delphine, and that Talleyrand was the original of Madame de Vernon.

Meeting the authoress soon afterward, Talleyrand remarked, in his most gentle tone of voice:

"I hear that both you and I appear in your new book, but disguised as women."—Montreal Herald.

A Lesson at the Primaries.

Mrs. Dobbs waited until dinner was over and her husband lighted his pipe before she handed over the note Willie brought from the teacher.

"My boy," said Dobbs, when he had read it. "I understand from this that you are excused from school until the Board of Education has an opportunity to consider your case."

"Yes, sir," answered Willie, who had begun to whimper.

"Do you know what the Board of Education is, my son?"

"No, sir."

Dobbs went into the kitchen and got a good stout piece of board. Then he summoned his son, and for several minutes he was busy with Willie.

"That, my son," he said, as he finished, "is the only board of education we knew of when I was a lad."

A Chocolate Party.

A chocolate party is a new idea for a Sunday school class or a church social. The helpers serve hot chocolate and cocoa with whipped cream, chocolate cake and chocolate ice cream. Sell chocolate candies of different varieties. It would be nice if they could make them at home. A very pretty touch could be given if the girls who wait on the tables would dress in the costume of the chocolate girl who appears on the tins of chocolate in the stores. The dress is simple—a full skirt, a white kerchief folded over the shoulders, a full apron and a white cap. The costumes need not be made for the occasion, but may be devised from the clothes on hand, or, if you prefer to make it, cheap material may be used, and the cut is so simple that it will be little trouble to make.

He Forgot the Deaths.

William R. Merriam was talking in New York about the last census.

"All sorts of odd and interesting things happen," he said.

"One of the collectors told me how he had visited a village, and how, on the completion of his work, a crowd of villagers had gathered around him, anxious to know how much their population had increased in the last ten years.

"'It has increased,' said the father of a large family, 'about a hundred, I suppose?'

"'No,' said the collector. 'It has only increased six.'

"'Oh, dear! There must be some mistake,' said the father, slowly; 'I have increased it more'n six myself.'"—Pittsburg Gazette.

The Fatal Highway.

A south Georgia singer says he tried to follow the old-time advice about "Keeping in the middle of the road," with the following result:

"I kept in the middle o' the road,
A mile an' a half from town,
An' a automobile, it come along,
An' knocked me upside down!

"I kept in the middle o' the road,
An' a hurricane hit a tree,
An' blowed it clean across that road,
An' killed a mule for me!

"No more in the middle o' the road,
You'll see me joggin' along;
I'd rather ride with a lightnin'-flash
Or a hurricane blowin' strong!'"
—Atlanta Constitution.

KNEW ONLY ONE BAR.

Convivial Irishman's Misunderstanding Quite Natural.

A Cincinnati man was describing the dinner in London that admitted Joseph H. Choate to the society of the Old Benchers of the Inner Ter—

"Mr. Choate was in his best—he said. "With epigrams, wit—and anecdotes he kept the table in a continuous roar.

"Perhaps he made his most telling impression with a story about an impoverished young Irish gentleman, the Honorable Denis Bellew.

"He said that Mr. Bellew, driven forth by poverty from his father's estate, went to London to seek his fortune.

"He had been a gay, convivial blade, and in the little home village he was missed. There was not a poacher nor a roisterer within ten miles that hadn't a soft spot for Denis in his heart.

Word one day passed about that up at the castle news had been received of Denis. The village at once became excited, and a deputation of a half dozen or so was soon on its way to see the old lord.

"'My lord,' said the spokesman, 'is it true ye've gotten news o' yer son Denis?'

"'Aye, true enough. News at last, boys,' said his lordship.

"'Faith, then, an' phwat might the bhoy be doin' up in London?' was the next question.

"'He has been called to the bar,' the lord answered proudly.

"The deputation looked at one another, for the phrase was new to them. Finally, in a loud whisper, one said:

"'Oi don't know what thot manes; but from what Oi remember of the bhoy, he didn't want no callin'.'"—Pittsburg Gazette.

The Age of Pretense.

Pretense is one of the fashions of the time. Pretense is becoming so perfected and so general that if a person should put off all pretense he would run the risk of being charged with affectation.

Next to having, the best thing nowadays is seeming to have. There is really some foundation in reason for this kind of pretense, since it has become the fashion of the world to measure a man's success in life by the dollars he has made.

Here is a cable message which tells of a new phrase of pretense:

"Paris—The existence of a new and curious business in Paris has just transpired. This is the hiring out of wedding presents to brides, so that they may impress their friends and their acquaintances with the number and value of their gifts. Jewelry, lace, furs, etc., are lent out for a consideration, and after they have served their purpose and been duly chronicled in the newspapers they are returned to the owners. It appears that a well-known Paris jeweler does a large business of this nature."—Washington Star.

Queer Proofs of Love.

Mme. Myriam Harry, the Parisian novelist who has traveled about the world a good deal, tells what evidences of affection are prized by men and women in different countries. In Jerusalem she once met a young Arab woman who had not a tooth left in her head. Mme. Harry's native servant said: "Lucky woman; her husband knocked all her teeth out. He does love her." In Cochin China Mme. Harry was told that there a husband was not believed to love his wife properly until he had made a present to her of a coffin. In Galicia, among the sect of masochists, a man values his wife's affection by the degrees of suffering which she causes him to endure. Mme. Harry there once heard a betrothed youth say to his affianced bride: "If you really loved me you would consent to bind me and flog me with this whip." At Stockholm one of Mme. Harry's friends is now suing her husband for divorce on the ground that "he does not love her soulfully."

The Patriot.

A resident of Ava, N. Y., was talking about the late Hiram cronk, the last survivor of the war of 1812.

"At the age of 100," said the Ava man, "Mr. Cronk still had an alert mind. Above all things he was a patriot. He believed firmly in the supremacy of our republic.

"An English traveler, out of curiosity, came to Ava to see Mr. Cronk one day. The old patriot praised America extravagantly and condemned England as an outworn and dying nation.

"The Englishman stood this talk as long as he could. Then he said, hotly:

"'Suppose our superb fleet were to land 25,000 British marines in New York—what would you Yanks do then?'

"'Do?' said Mr. Cronk. 'Why, dern it, our police would arrest them.'"—New Orleans States.

Delight All Around.

"Delighted," says the blossom as it gazes
on the sun,
Which brings the kind assurance that the
chilly days are done.
"Delighted," says the fish that's gayly
leaping in the stream;
"Delighted," says the butterfly, with iridescent gleam.
There's a gentle optimism that has crept
into the time,
In the city's busy street and where the
honeysuckles climb,
With welcoming approval you will hear
its hearty chime:
"Dee-lighted!"

Despite the various cares that keep men
sitting on the lid,
Despite the enemies to public welfare who
lie hid,
We're building schools and colleges and,
what is better yet,
We're rearing boys well worthy of the
knowledge they will get.
The nation's in its May day and its future's fair and free,
And its faults are slight when measured
'gainst the benefits we see,
And Uncle Sam is justified in feeling he
should be
"Dee-lighted!"
—Washington Star.

Precepts Boys Should Study

From a place at the cobbler's bench at a mere pittance, William L. Douglas has risen to the highest executive position in the State of Massachusetts, that of Governor, and has made himself a millionaire.

His rules and precepts of success were given recently by him through the Boston Sunday American. They are rules that he has tried and tested, the rules which have elevated him to the highest position in the gift of the state, the rules which have won for him an enormous fortune.

The Governor is interested in boys. He declares that these rules are given for the benefit of boys. Here they are:

What are the secrets of success? Will I tell the boys of Massachusetts what I think they are? Recently in talking to a delegation of bright-faced boys, I told them that they should, in order to make the most of life, obey the old maxim, "Stick to your last."

Everything in nature is fitted to do one thing well and spends its whole life doing it. You never hear of the ant going into the honey-making business, nor of the bee building ant-hills for a change. Each one knows its place in the world and sticks to it, and that is what boys must do if they would accomplish great things.

And remember always to keep your ambition up to the top notch. What ever you do, try to do it better than the other fellow. At school make it a point to stand at the head of your class, and at play don't be satisfied until you can jump the farthest or throw the straightest. Then when you enter business life this matter of getting ahead will become a habit.

Now I want to give you another thing to think about while you're growing up and preparing to win fame and fortune in the commercial world. It is this: Don't try to do what you like—do what you can. That's a good companion-piece for "stick to your last." Don't let the attraction of something you don't know lure you away from the thing you do know. Once upon a time a young man whose father made pickles, and who had learned the pickle business from A to Z, decided that he'd like to go into the business of making molasses candy. He didn't know anything about it, but he liked molasses candy and thought it would be great fun to make it and sell it. So he proceeded to try his hand at the business. The result was disastrous. His candy wasn't good candy, because he didn't know how to make it properly, and, therefore, nobody wanted to buy. Finally he went back to the pickle business and made a fortune, because he certainly did know how to make good pickles, and everybody bought them.

Do what you can and stick to it. That's wisdom. About the most striking sentence I remember is this one, written by the great philosopher, Thomas Carlyle: "The king is the man who can." There's a whole volume of sound sense contained in those seven one-syllable words. All the elements of success are there set forth and the whole secret of greatness sticks out conspicuously from that simple sentence—"The king is the man who can."

Troubles of a Clergyman

A popular clergyman took a half dozen letters from his pocket, says the Boston Post.

"These are anonymous letters," he said. "They have come to me during the last three weeks. I am continually receiving strange anonymous letters—questions, usually, that I am requested to answer in the sermon of the next Sunday.

"Recently a young man wrote anonymously and said that when he was a boy of 16 he worked for a grocer. He stole from his grocer's cash drawer, a little at a time, over $300. Now he was prosperous and he desired to return the money. Would it be sufficient to return it as 'conscience money from an unknown source,' or should he make the grocer a confession? I answered that it would be sufficient to return the money.

"I got a letter last year in a woman's hand that asked me to preach against the sin of murder. 'One will hear you,' said the letter, 'who has murder in his heart, the murder of an innocent, white-haired old man.' I preached my best sermon against murder and I didn't neglect to draw a fancy picture of an old man with white hair being slain by a young chap.

"Sometimes, in these letters, ethical questions are propounded that stump me. A sailor, for instance, once wrote something like this: 'Two years ago, before I got religion, I married a sweet young girl, and we now have two beautiful children. I am a bigamist by rights, for in '97 I married a Malay girl in Port Said. She was a bad one, drunk all the time, and one night she cut my head open with a bottle in my sleep. So then I left her. Since I got religion I have tried to look her up, but she disappeared from Port Said five years ago, the same day a traveler was robbed of a silver watch and a bag of gold. Now, I want to do the right thing. Ought I to leave my present wife and try to find and reform the other one. Ought I to confess to my present wife?'

"I told this sailor he had sinned, but, under the circumstances, he had best keep quiet and say nothing unless his first wife turned up again.

"Thieves, murderers, bigamists, forgers and what-not write to me for comfort. It is amazing how miserable all these undiscovered and unpunished evil-doers are. It goes to show how wretched a thing sin is."

He Liked "Grudely" Beer

The venerable economist, Edward Atkins, who recently told woman how much she ought to spend on dress each year, met the other day a young girl.

The gown of this girl was simple and beautiful, and Mr. Atkinson, in his capacity of dress expert, admired it.

"A grudely gown," he said. "A pretty grudely gown."

"'But I don't know what 'grudely' means," the young girl objected.

"'Grudely' is an epithet of eulogy," said Mr. Atkinson. "It is an obsolete word, preserved in the story of the northern farmer as extinct flies are sometimes preserved in amber."

"But what is the story of the northern farmer?"

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Atkinson, smiling. "There was a northern farmer of the old school, who, as he rode Londonward on his gray mare, espied one morning a cozy inn. He stopped before the inn door, and rapped with his cropstick. A pretty maid appeared.

"'Has t'ou gotten any grudely good beer?" the farmer asked.

"'Yes, sir,' said the maid, as she dropped a curtsey.

"'Then fetch a quart, lass,' said the farmer.

"The quart was brought in a mug of polished pewter, and the farmer tossed it off, smacked his lips, and said, in a hesitating way:

"'It seems pretty grudely. Fetch another quart.'

"'This, too, was brought, and the farmer, after draining it, smiled.

"'It is grudely,' he said. 'A grudely beer. I'll get down and have some.'"
—Los Angeles Times.

One Cause of Appendicitis

Appendicitis is often due to bad teeth, said Dr. E. S. Thompson, lecturing at Gresham College, London. The same organisms, he said, were present both in defective teeth and in the diseased appendix, which proved that dental decay was capable of causing appendicitis.

"I see no evidence to show that our teeth are deteriorating to an alarming extent with the growth of civilization," he declared, and he pointed out that an even larger proportion of diseased teeth had been found among Egyptian and Roman remains than existed at present.

"Tobacco has an injurious effect on the digestion," he went on, "but I do not think that nicotine has any more effect on the teeth than alcohol. But tobacco certainly blackens the teeth, and so causes many persons who are careful of their personal appearance to brush their teeth more often than they would otherwise do."

He had found cod liver oil amazingly successful in promoting the growth of teeth in children, and he recommended the tooth brush drill as part of the curriculum of schools. Dr. Thompson also urged the practice of washing the teeth after meals, and rubbing them twice a day, and particularly the last thing at night.—London Mail.

The North Sea's Summons

The voice of the North sea calleth,
Solemn and full and slow;
"Come down to my icy caverns,
My grottoes and deeps below.
I will lay my head on your forehead
And on your fevered breast.
You shall sleep serene and quiet—
No dreams shall haunt your rest.

"I saw the boat of the Norseman
Afloat in the silent night;
I marked in the danger calmness,
In the eye undaunted light.
'Come down!' I cried. 'We're kindred,
Thou man of fearless brow!
The door am I of Valhalla!'"
How still his slumbers now!

"When the herring-boats outwander
I lift my mighty arms.
'How beats my heart for fishers,
The lovers of ocean charms!

The cold it has kept these waters
As pure as falling snow.
Come hither, intrepid seamen!"
Behold they lie below.

"No harbor am I for spices;
Upon my diadem
In filigree of frost I wear
The midnight sun for a gem.
The unknown north has fingers
That reach into my tide,
Oh, not for balmy pleasure
He clutches deep and wide.

"Ho, ye who fear not anguish,
Ye souls of steel, come forth!
As Jacob fought with the angel,
Come, struggle with the North!
Stand face to face with trouble
And meet death with a shout,
The gale that dims your courage
Shall blow the north star out!"
—Youths Companion.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 10, 1905

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
The Union Saturday News	1.25
The Union And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
The Union And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.60
The Union And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
The Union And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
The Union And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

TRUE COURAGE.

The man that has the courage of his conviction and announces where he stands is the man for those people to tie to who coincide in his views. Attorney A. C. Smith, in his card, says what so many of the better class of democrats have said privately for some time past, but his is the true courage that comes out in the open and lays bare the cancer of oligarchy that is fastened upon the democratic party of Alabama. He cuts to the bone in order that the festering sore may be removed by the scalpel of public opinion.

CURIOSITIES IN TAX VALUES.

Tax Commissioner Van Derveer has unearthed some peculiar (to put it mildly) values for taxation put on land owned by corporations in Chilton county. For instance, take the Alabama Mineral Land Company, which owns the mineral right on some 32,000 acres of land. It won't sell that right with the land, still they only value the right (for taxation) at one cent per acre, that is it pays for the rope tied to this 32,000 acres the munificent sum of $3.68 state and county taxes per year. This company also owned in fee simple last year about 19,000 acres, which it valued (for taxation) at $1.10 per acre or a little over $21,000, but in November, 1904, it sold 3,083 acres for $32,373.50. In short, it sold about one-seventh of the land for pretty near twice as much as they valued the whole (for taxation). Study this case. We'll later take up some other curious (but not rare) valuations for taxation purposes.

CHILTON COUNTY FARMERS.

Chilton county is at the fore in all things pertaining to the uplifting of the farmers' vocation. At Auburn's farmers' school our county led all others in attendance except the county in which Auburn is situated. Every one should read Mr. J. N. Dennis' letter in this paper, which he promises to follow up with others in due time. Mr. Dennis carried off the 2nd prize for the "best 10 ears of corn," and 3rd prize for judging "beef and dairy cattle," which, by the way, included hogs and sheep. He also came within 3 points of taking a prize for scoring chickens, all of which shows that he is an all around farmer. There were 340 farmers from all parts of Alabama in these competitions and only 9 prizes, so we have every right to feel proud of Bro. Dennis.

A NEW COMMANDMENT.

"There has been discovered among some ancient ruins what is supposed to be the eleventh commandment. The text is as follows: "Emas roi yltpmorp tseyap uoht sselnu repapswen a daer ton tlahs uoht.' It can be understood by beginning at the end of the last sentence and reading backward."

The above is clipped from the Dadeville Spot Cash, and if any of our readers can not make it out, call at the Union office and get the solution.

ENERGY.

Editor Union:

Just a few of the happenings. Prof. J. J. Mims has a very successful school at Enterprise. Prof. Henry Roberson has taught some good singing schools to our knowledge, but the school he has now is the best one of all. W. Y. Keel and family have returned home from their visit to Coosa county. Miss Claire Bullard, of Marbury, is stopping at her uncle's, M. C. Williams, and taking in the singing school. Very little sickness in this community, and when we don't have sickness or politics, we don't have much trouble; in fact, it would take two Irishmen and a jug of red whiskey to raise a row. I'm expecting politics to start at any time. I tell you, Mr. Editor, I've been looking wise for the last three months, and expecting somebody to name me for office, and if they don't I'm going to furnish the whiskey and there will be one of the biggest rows around old Energy you ever heard of. Well, Mr. Editor, I notice that a Florida writer says that the Republicans down there don't puff and blow much. They are contented with the federal offices. I wonder if they are like the Republicans that hold office here (I mean federal office); you see, Mr. Editor, when a democratic postmaster is arraigned before the federal court for selling whiskey, and he shows that he holds a government license, and they acquit him, but he resigns (?) his postmastership, and then they appoint another whose license has just expired. Of course, this seems pretty hard to the true Populists and Republicans; but let me say right here, boys, no matter how hard you get slapped in the face by some of the professed followers of the party, don't let it change the principles that you've been fighting for, lo! these many years. It's been said by some wise man that our Creator has unlimited knowledge, but Bro. Williams says "darned if he believes that he understands these democrats, even if he did create them." Parsons Bice and Bone have just closed a series of meetings at this place, and much good has been accomplished. I tell you it's a treat to see the people gather from the surrounding neighborhood and between sermons old friends have a general handshaking and inquiry about those at home, and talk of crops, and price of cotton; some of the more worldly-minded will talk about swapping horses, etc., and then there's the young folks, God bless them, what a pleasure to see those just in their 'teens stroll through the lanes and in the grove. It makes a fellow think of the days that are past for you, and of the restless nights you spent because that little maid with curly hair and hazel eyes had looked at some other boy more than at yourself. Well, it does make an old fellow long to be young again.

RED HEADED BOY.

Bethel, Aug. 8, 1905.

Editor Union:

The health of our community at this time is good.

Cotton is shedding badly; also shows much boll rot.

Early corn damaged from lack of rain. Late corn doing fairly well. The cow pea crop promises to be the largest ever grown here.

Many of our farmers are busy pulling fodder.

Farm hands are at a premium with plenty of buyers.

The farmer is the only person that is never without a job. He has no strikes or boycotts to worry over. No one is trying to get his place.

I had the pleasure of attending the farmers' summer school at Auburn July 25 to August 2; and I unhesitatingly say that there is not a farmer in our county but that would have been benefited by attending. One of the first lessons for us to learn is that we do not know it all.

While away I visited the school and experiment farm of Booker T. Washington and found that their work was thorough and up to date. They teach their students to work as well as to study.

Some of the speakers at Auburn and the subject of their lectures were as follows:

Joe Wing, of Breeders' Gazette, on silos and silage, the water supply for the house, raising sheep in the south, advice to breeders generally, and baby beef or calves for beef. Mr. Wing is a practical farmer who raised all his feed on his 320 acre farm to fatten 1,000 to 1,500 lambs per year; also has some alfalfa hay to sell.

F. J. Mirriam on trucking. Mr. Mirriam makes his living by truck farming, consequently is a practical and interesting lecturer.

Col. Thornton, of Talladega, another man who is proud to be a farmer, showed us how to put in tile drains properly; also gave field lessons on terracing. Others were Prof. Gaskell, of Washington, on forestry; Prof. Bentley, of Washington, on forage crops; Prof. Morgan, of Tennessee Experiment Station, on cattle ticks, yellow fever and malarial fever mosquitoes, tape worms and other worms.

Other lectures and subjects will be given in another article.

Yours for education for the farmers,
J. N. DENNIS.

CLANTON.

Editor Union:

Well, I can't stand it any longer. There's so much excitement in town and so much news, and when I see and hear such things as I have this last week, I can't sit still. Last Thursday morning I saw everybody was excited and such a rush for THE UNION. I didn't know what had happened, and thought maybe the editor had made some great break, but the excitement seemed to be mostly among the democrats and I could hear them say as I'd pass them on the street: "Have you seen where he's turned over?" and I though to myself, my! my!! has Judge Reynolds gone over to the democrats? Well, I struck out for the UNION office, but on my way I commenced to think, and remembered having seen the Judge with some leading democrats purring round him, and I said to myself this explains the whole matter. I arrived at THE UNION office about out of breath, but I called for a paper and when I looked on the editorial page, lo! and behold, I saw the reason for the excitement among the demmies. Col. A. C. Smith had come out in a card and said he was tired of democratic oligarchy, and had planted himself squarely in line with the people. Well, it's enough to excite a crowd like the democrats to have a man like Col. Smith to quit them and give his reasons to the public. You see, democrats around here don't care how bad you think they are as long as you don't say it out loud so that the people will hear. I hope every man in the county will read Col. Smith's card, for it has the right ring. He don't mince matters, but speaks right out in meeting. There are lots more men in that party who have said about the same thing in private talk. Now let them come boldly out. We are glad to have such men as Col. Smith with us, and invite all who think like him to come over. Well, we've had that famous dog case again, and when the case was called in the county court it looked like circuit court from the crowd. Say, we've got so smart at Clanton that not only the dogs know when to run and where to go, but the fleas actually knew when the dog trial was coming on and they gathered by thousands in the court room and made for the judge's seat and literally crowded him out. Talk about OUR dumb brutes being smart, why last Sunday an old SHEEP made a bet with a negro that he (the sheep) could outrun the negro, and so the negro and the sheep were carried out on the main street and the hat was dropped and off they went, but the sun was hot and the wool on the sheep was long, and the negro was sheared close, so he won out, but we had some fun anyway. I believe there are some folks that say Sunday is not the day for such things, but they are these old-fashioned folks that were brought up to keep the Lord's day holy. We had a bigger crowd than the preacher had in church, and it looks as if the preachers will have to go down to the depot to get enough to preach to sometimes. I mention these circumstances to show the importance of association. Just think if such dull brutes as sheep will learn how to gamble and run races just by a few days' association with us Clanton folks, and two or three dog trials will learn the fleas to come to the court house, what will association do for our boys and girls? But, then there are few places in this world as smart as Clanton. The next letter I am going to write will be about our duty to our political friends. But, remember it makes no difference how many come over to us, I must have an office.

JUST A VOTER.

LIBERTY HILL.

The all-day singing at Liberty last Sunday was a grand success. The assemblage of near 500 people was called to order by Chairman Elbert Littlejohn. T. J. Littlejohn entertained the people 30 minutes, Sam Parrish 30 minutes, recess 30 minutes, when C. W. Langston led for 30 minutes and T. J. Littlejohn 30 minutes. Dismissed for dinner. A good dinner and plenty of it was served by the good ladies, which was enjoyed by all. On reassembling R. J. Langston entertained the people an hour in the "Christian Harmony," which was enjoyed very much, especially by the old folks. Then Prof. J. L. Gore led for 30 minutes, G. W. Melton 30 minutes, Sam Parrish 15 minutes and C. W. Langston 15 minutes. Recess for 20 minutes. T. J. Littlejohn 15 minutes, Prof. J. L. Gore 15 minutes. Mrs. J. L. Gore and Mr. Willie Culp served as organists the entire day. A joyful day was spent in the service of the Lord. We extend our thanks to our visiting friends and invite them to all of our singings.

L. T. VICKERS, Secretary.

OAKLEY'S SWITCH.

Crops here are very good.

Had a fine rain on the 30th.

A. J. Lumpkin is putting in a large turnip crop.

James Aldrich, who for some time has been attending God's Bible school at Cincinnati, has returned to his home here, and has been conducting a series of successful meetings in the Curry community last week.

There was a successful and pleasant service held at A. J. Lumpkin's on the 30th. The service consisted in prayer, praise and testimony, and in conclusion a good talk by Mr. Lumpkin.

B. B.

RANDOLPH.

We are needing rain. Fodder pulling is now on. We are hearing of the first open cotton. Crops here are very good. The saw mill here is not running at present. Several of our people are several miles south of here working for the Howison & Gardner Lumber Co. J. C. Brand went to Tabernacle Saturday as a delegate to the Sabbath school convention. Miss Owens, of Selma, is visiting the family of J. C. Harrison. Mr. Treadwell, representing the orphanage at Summerfield, preached here Sunday. Sam Brantley, telegraph operator at Ashby, was in town Monday. Sam is a Chilton boy. He was badly crippled in childhood, which causes him to use a crutch. We wish him abundant success. Mrs. James Franklin, of Beat 9, and Mrs. Darthulia Gibson, of Mulberry, were among our visitors last week. Mrs. Samantha Waldrup, of Beat 2, accompanied by her son, Joseph, was in town Monday. Mrs. Waldrup is one of the oldest residents of west Chilton. Mr. Sutton Smitherman, of Briarfield, was a welcome visitor recently. We notice in last week's Union that Mr. Pounds has assumed the duties of his office. We predict for him a successful and faithful service as tax assessor. He is true as steel, loyal to his people, a man of deep thought and characterized by abundant kindness. We have heard him on the pulpit with able speakers, and have never known him eclipsed by any one. He is truly a servant of the great common people of Chilton. Mr. Mims, the retiring assessor, has many friends. He has been faithful and kind. The people's servant, and so he has the good wishes of his people. Professor J. T. Martin attended children's day exercises at Six Mile Sunday. Where is "Observer?" Let us hear from him again. By the way, Col. Smith's article has the right ring and doubtless will call forth a hearty response. "Let the people rule."

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

LOMAX.

News has been scarce in this locality for some time, so I've failed to make my appearance lately. I fear the waste basket, but trust to our Editor's well known patience. J. P. Robinson has retired from business and is now visiting in Talladega county. Several of Cane Creeks' boys and girls attended the singing here last Sunday evening. Our regular singings are on the first Sunday evening and third Sunday morning. Prof. J. W. Moore is teaching a very successful school here. The people east and west of here are greatly interested in education. A new school house going up one mile west, and another one mile east of here. Our people will soon be ready for local taxation for schools. It is the duty of every good citizen to push the schools forward that are to furnish the men and women for solving the problems of the future, and to shape the destiny of the commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Teel's little daughter, Cornelia Pearl, died August 2nd and was buried at New Salem cemetery. She was about two months old and had been a little sufferer all her days on earth. Her little hands were sweetly folded upon a silent breast, the little heart within has numbered its throbs and gone to rest. Her little eyes are closed forever to earth's unholy sight; two little cherub's wings now hover in Heaven's golden light. Her little feet were not permitted to travel upon the shores of time; a little gem released from trouble, has gone above to shine. Oh, what a comfort, Dear Redeemer, thy grace and love hath given; that when life's winter day is ended, we'll meet our children in heaven. Resting, resting, oh, how sweet; resting, sweetly resting.

OBSERVER.

CENTER POINT.

Editor Union:

Fodder pulling time is here, but watermelons are about gone. Coon hunting is good. I was roused up by Riley Jarrett the other morning about 3 o'clock. He wanted me to go hunting with him, so off we started and had not gone far when "Old Trump" struck scent and after a run of about half a mile treed the game. We cut down the tree, and lo, there were two big coons and our four dogs got at them, and such a fight as they had. I'm sure going again. Center Point and Blue Stave ball teams crossed bats the other day. Score 27 to 6 in favor of Center Point. Where the fun was was in the queer antics of Sam Gentry, a deaf and dumb player of Center Point. Come again, boys, and we'll make it still tougher next time. Mr. Editor, I was up at Highland school house the other day at the closing of Prof. Veazey's singing school, and was sure glad to see such a good class. That is a good community and it believes in progress. The "Red Rippers" and "Yellow Jackets" had a game of ball in the evening with victory for the R. R.'s. Well, stock law is quiet on both sides, but we're just waiting for cold weather. With best wishes for THE UNION and its readers.

C. W. L.

HURRAH FOR COL. SMITH.

Editor Union:

I saw a card from Col. C. C. Smith in your paper last week, in which he denounced the present day democracy. I want to say hurrah for Col. Smith. Now, I want to say to every reader of THE UNION that Col. Smith and myself stayed in the same office nearly 21 months. If there was ever a hard thought between us I don't know it. I think that I know him to be perfectly honest in every respect, so you can re-read his card and say: "There is an honest expression, from an honest man."

Respectfully,
MOSES A. KILLGORE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at
Montgomery, Ala., July 12, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz.: Isaac B. Martin, Homestead Entry No. 32916, for the S. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4 of Section 2, Tp. 23 N. of R. 13 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Zack S. Avery, Clayton Glasscock, Hubbard Glasscock, Norman Bradford, all of Jemison, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
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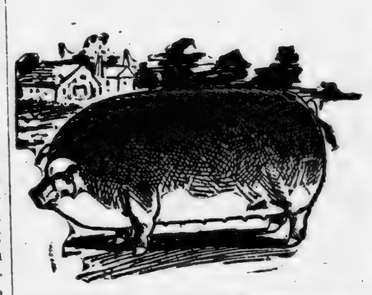

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Circuit Court.
1st Term—Third Monday in May.
2nd Term—Fourth Monday in Nov.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.
First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.
Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. H. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 3rd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday, G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Sunday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. J. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—3rd Saturday, Clanton.

Amazde Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Billingsley.

Foreman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Tuesday on or before full moon, Clanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and 3rd Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Sequamo Tribe, No. 90—First and 3rd Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. M. B. Langston, C. S.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Clanton Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

STORE,
The Procession.
ing, Hats, Sho
TURE,
NECESSITIES.
ULLINS,
Alabam
RINTING CO
and Lithographers.
upplies a Specialty.
BIRMINGHAM, AL
surance Associati
abama.
ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
nd for the People.
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bruary 3rd, 1900.
WALLACE C. EDLER,
Sec'y.-Treas.
lings, Outbuildings and C
gainst Loss by Fire, Wind
pest, Safest and Most
ce Known to Man.
00 of 1 percent.
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FARM.
Barred
Plymouth
Rocks
PURE BRED
Setting of 15 fresh eggs
50c. Packing for shipp
10c extra.
PURE BRED
Duroc
Jersey
Hogs.
Write us for prices be
you buy. Address,
W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alaba
Restaurant,
Reasonable Price
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AM, ALABAMA.
RCHANDISE AN
ILIZERS
R SALE.
l & Mule Bran
Best on Earth.
JONES,
Alaba
Prevents Fevers.
FURNISH PURE WAT
ter or no charge made.
Address
SARBER CO.

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.
Term—Third Monday in May.
Term—Fourth Monday in No

—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
—Sam W. Collins.

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Monday in each month.

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Billingsley Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 704—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Freeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 704—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 704—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 304—Tuesday on or before full moon, Clanton.

I. O. O. F.

Clanton Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Verbena Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

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L. M. P. A.

Clanton Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Aug. 9, '06, 8,000.
Price same date, 10 1-8c.
Total receipts last season, 6,648.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

J. L. Burnett and son, Samuel, were pleasant visitors Thursday.

Rev. Job Reynolds, of Concord, spent Thursday in Clanton with his son, Judge Reynolds. The old gentleman looked over the town and said we were growing some.

H. W. Varden was a welcome caller Thursday.

Uncle Geo. Shaw, of Jemison, was in town Thursday looking over the new additions to our party.

Greene D. Melton, of Gold Branch, Coosa county, who has been visiting his brother, G. W. Melton, near Clanton, dropped in Thursday and subscribed for THE UNION.

H. Honeycutt, of Centerville, Bibb county, who was born and raised in Chilton, visited us Thursday and subscribed for THE UNION and Yellow Jacket. Bibb needs some missionary work.

G. F. Harris and son, J. W., were in Clanton Friday.

Former Sheriff Lee Hayes was in town Friday.

E. F. Taylor was a pleasant visitor Friday.

J. R. Collins was in Clanton Saturday.

THE UNION represents the PEOPLE of Chilton county. Subscribe for it and help the cause.

'Squire Alf and C. R. Childress were in town Friday.

G. W. Melton killed a rattlesnake at his place Friday night. He brought it to town Saturday. It was 4 feet in length with 10 rattles and a button. That's some snake.

C. C. Swint and W. R. Taylor were in Clanton Saturday. Mr. Swint informs us that J. M. Maddox is seriously ill. We hope he'll soon recover.

M. F. Lett was in Clanton Saturday and left some fine peaches in THE UNION office, and we are very much obliged. Come again, Bro. Lett.

S. S. Scott and W. T. Manning were welcome callers Saturday.

W. F. and J. C. Deshazo were pleasant callers Saturday.

"Buck" Arledge called in our office and held us up for "his widow's" church building. Buck is a good talker. We did not think any one could get money out of us in the present state of our exchequer, but he did.

W. R. King, of Weogufka, who has been visiting Clanton and vicinity for several days, went home Tuesday.

Miss Nell Mullins is convalescing slowly to the great delight of her many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reynolds, of Jemison, were visitors at his brother, the judge's, Sunday and Monday.

Tom McElderry, of Talladega, came to Clanton Monday to stay and help push the gin and ware house buildings.

'Squire B. E. Collum was in Clanton Tuesday.

Theodore A. Lefstad has been appointed carrier and A. T. Lefstad substitute carrier on R. F. D. No 1 at Thorsby.

Judge Honeycutt paid a flying visit to Clanton Tuesday and took his grand children home with him for a visit, as his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henry I. Honeycutt, is quite ill and has been for several days.

Miss Anna Howard, of Thorsby, who has been at the lakes in Wisconsin for some time, returned home this week.

READ THIS.

Every man owes it to himself and family to master a trade or profession. Read the display advertisement of the six morse Schools of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position.

G. D. Gerald, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Wednesday.

The Clanton and Columbia B. B. teams played at Columbiana Tuesday afternoon. Score 5 to 0 in favor of Columbiana. Seventeen Clantonites struck out.

Judge L. H. Reynolds and wife, with the Misses Winnie and Willie Reynolds, and Masters Grady, Claude and Oliver Reynolds, and their guests, the Misses Mattie Ware and Mattie Patton, of Jemison; Circuit Clerk Sam W. Collins, with the Misses Sallie and Rosa Cooley, of Clanton, were in the party that went to Mountain Creek Saturday to picnic at the soldiers' home.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. F. Jackson and Miss Roxie Ann Hosey. Dan Tillery and Miss Lulu Beadlescomb. O. F. Bates and Miss Dora Thacker. Pete Smith and Miss Eva Lawley.

COLORED.

Ed Mickey and Cora Mims. Ben Edwards and Zattie Allison. Rufus Carson and Minnie Massey.

COUNTY COURT.

The County Court was in session Monday, Judge L. H. Reynolds, presiding. A number of cases on the docket were disposed of as follows:

Ada Howell, trespass, waived to grand jury; Jodie Martin, disturbing religious worship, waived; John Vinson, assault and battery, waived; John Mims, assault and battery, waived; A. C. Marcus, abusive language in presence of a female, waived; V. O. Campbell and Ruf. McCary, petit larceny, nol prossed; Joe Walker, carrying concealed weapons, waived; Walter McGlothern, grand larceny, waived; Anderson Baker, assault and battery, waived; Thomas Robinson, disturbing religious worship, fine $20; Oscar Wilburn, abusive language, waived. Between the witnesses and spectators the court room was crowded and decidedly warm.

MISS HOWELL'S PARTY.

Miss Melissa Howell entertained most royally a host of her friends at the Soldiers' Home last Saturday.

There were many very intelligent and interesting people, among them several young teachers. Soon after the party arrived Mr. Brooks gave an address of welcome that every one enjoyed and appreciated. The whole house cheered him. Refreshments were prepared—watermelons for all. Lemonade and ice water all day. The Headly string band, with Miss Lena Headly presiding at the piano, made music that all were delighted to hear. After them Misses Robinson, Patton and Prescott gave us their choicest music on the piano. Then Miss Howell's words of welcome, together with Mr. Brooks' address made everybody feel at home.

Dinner was plentiful and delicious. Barbecued beef, boiled ham, pickles and bread supplemented the basket dinner so that all the inmates of the home took dinner with the party. The delicious cake of Miss Howell, which was so beautifully embossed, made us stand still and stare. The old soldiers seemed to forget they were old, but enjoyed the dinner with the zest of childhood. To the soldiers in the hospital waiters well laden with good things were sent; also to Mrs. Brooks, who was too feeble to join the throng, but sent her regrets and good wishes for an enjoyable day for everybody. Mr. Brooks, as the guest of Miss Howell, seemed to forget himself at dinner and was seen among the crowd watching them enjoy the feast, while he was enjoying himself thus. Miss Ware and Miss Sayers, after waiting on quite a number of soldiers, filled two waiters with a variety of good things and put them before him. Then he and the two young ladies did ample justice to the ham, chicken, pickles, cake, etc. After dinner we had a splendid speech by Judge L. H. Reynolds.

Messrs. Schneider and Baxley did all they could to add to the pleasure of the day, Mr. Schneider giving several numbers with the graphophone.

Mr. J. E. Robinson was one of our "first boys." He exerted himself to wait on the ladies and help make the day the happy success that it was. Mr. Welch's flowers added much to the pleasure of the ladies, many of them carrying away a beautiful bouquet as a souvenir. Late in the afternoon at the request of Miss Howell the party congregated in front of the main building, where Photographer Montgomery made a negative of the group. Then we left for the depot with hearts full of appreciation for Mr. Brooks' kindness, Am sure we all will never forget him. Miss Howell did all in her power to make the day one of gladness and seemed to take special pride in her school boys.

Some of the party could not be there on account of quarantine regulations which kept them from getting out of Montgomery. Among these were Gen. J. W. A. Sanford and wife, his son and his family. This was deeply regretted by all.

The old time darky proves he still loves to wait on "de white folks."

Hoping we may have many more such days as Saturday, I am very sincerely,

"GUESS."

NOTICE!

To the Stockholders of FARMERS' WAREHOUSE AND FERTILIZER CO.: This is to notify you to meet in NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, THORSBY, ALA., SATURDAY, AUG. 19TH, 1905. There is some very important business to attend to. Done by order of directors.

J. BICE,
President.

tf

DIED.

Arvel Lee Campbell, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Campbell, died July 30, 1905, aged 7 months and 23 days.

"A flower of love planted in that home, and blossomed but to die; but now transplanted above to live with God on high."

Z. S. AVERY.

NOTICE!

There are two shares of stock of the Farmers Warehouse & Fertilizer Company of Thorsby, Ala., for sale. The board of directors have authorized the undersigned to sell these shares to all who desire to invest.

J. Bice, President
T. M. Driver
J. W. Hays.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FARMERS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Chilton county branch of the Farmers' Ins. Ass'n of Alabama met in the court house at Clanton on Saturday, the 5th inst. Many of the members were not present, which shows that the association is running smoothly. Secretary-Treasurer W. C. Edler made his report of matters of the past year and it was unanimously accepted. He showed that there had been 22 new members added to the association the past year. The annual election of officers was then held and the following elected for the ensuing year: President, W. M. Wilson, of Clanton; Sec.-Treas., W. C. Edler, of Clanton. Board of directors are: Beat 1, H. C. Young; Beat 2, G. P. Wilson; Beat 3, T. J. Hubbard; Beat 4, W. M. Aldridge; Beat 5, J. T. Bland; Beat 6, W. Y. Keel; Beat 7, C. J. Cobern; Beat 8, W. J. Ruddick; Beat 9, W. J. Bean; Beat 10, H. B. Glenn. It seems that there are some members who are delinquent in some of the assessments and the following motion was put and carried by the meeting without a dissenting voice: "That the president of this association is hereby directed to at once place the delinquents of former assessments of this association in the hands of a lawyer for collection." So those that have been derelict in their payment may make up their mind to explaining "why it was" to a lawyer. After another motion or so was passed, and some general discussion for the good of the order, the meeting adjourned.

Notice No. 26043.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at
Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz: Dalee Millar, Homestead Entry No. 35550, for the W. 1-2 of N. E. 1-4, E. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, Section 10, Tp. 23 N. of R. 15 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Rebecca J. Arledge, of Jemison, Ala.; C. Buck Arledge, of Jemison, Ala.; James Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala., Thomas Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
7-13-05-6t Register.

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala. Route 3. tf.

Negro Kills Another.

Florence, Ala.—In a difficulty Friday at a negro barbecue at Leaven Grove church, this county, Henry Palmer was shot and instantly killed by Sam Harris, another negro. Harris was shooting at a negro named Windburn, when Palmer interfered in the interest of peace. The second shot missed Windburn and struck Palmer with the above result.

WANTED!

A live agent in every beat in Chilton county to write life insurance for the Mutual Benefit Association of Georgia. Cheapest insurance on earth. Good pay to hustlers. Write

W. R. Jackson,
Division Agent,
tf. Jemison, Ala.

FOR SALE!

A thoroughbred Jersey Bull, 2 years and 4 months old, weighs about 650 pounds. Apply to M. A. Killgon, Clanton Ala., Route 5. tf.

We Club With

The New York World

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken

For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week world, because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.

This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news, fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better fiction than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequaled newspaper and THE UNION together one year for $1.50.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00. tf.

Academic
Pedagogical
Scientific
Commercial
Industrial
Domestic
Musical
Artistic

Alabama Girl's Industrial School.
MONTEVALLO, ALA.
REV. FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., President
Session Begins, Thursday, Sept. 14th.
Tuition free; living expenses $92.00 per session. For information address president.

A Great Combination Offer
We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the
St. Louis Globe-Democrat
WITH
The Union
FOR
$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is Republican in Politics and has no equal or rival as a
Great Modern Newspaper.
If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the Globe-Democrat during the coming year.
NOW IS THE TIME.
Send us $1.50 To-Day and get your best home paper and the Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City, both for a full year. Address
The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
2011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.
Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

Statement of

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama.

(Chilton County Branch.)

President: W. M. Wilson, Clanton. Sec.-Treas. Wallace C. Edler, Clanton.

Clanton, Ala., Aug. 7, 1905.

In the five and a half years that this Association has been in existence, it has levied seventeen (17) assessments to pay twenty-six (26) losses, viz: Lightning, 1; wind, 4; fire, 21. The total of the seventeen assessments was $2.36¾ per hundred dollars, being an average yearly assessment of 43 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance per annum.

W. M. WILSON,
President Chilton County Branch.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of August 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.

tf.

ANGELICA WINE!

Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address

A. P. R. DAHL,
tf. Calera, Ala

Petition Is Refused.

Mobile, Ala.—The board of health at a meeting Saturday refused the petitions of pupils in New Orleans asking for permission to come to this city to enter school here.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The County Board of Education will meet at Clanton August 12th to dispose of all business pertaining to the schools or districts of Chilton county. tf

5000 TELEGRAPHERS NEEDED
Annually to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits, to
LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING
We furnish 75 per cent. of the Operators and Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive telegraph schools IN THE WORLD. Established 29 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.
We execute a $250 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from $40 to $80 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from $75 to $100 a month in States west of the Rockies, IMMEDIATELY UPON GRADUATION.
Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For all particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.
The Morse School of Telegraphy
Cincinnati, Ohio. Buffalo, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga. LaCrosse, Wis.
Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

CHILDRESS CEMETERY.

All interested in the old Childress grave yard are asked to meet there the Wednesday after the second Sunday in August (16th) and help clean up and repair the lots.

tf

THE BALLAD OF AGED INFANCY.

The Viscount of Dotage when aged ninety-one
Began to regret that he hadn't a son
To inherit his title and keep it alive,
So he took him a wife: she was just twenty-five.

In less than a year a remarkable boy
Filled the dented old heart of the Viscount with joy.
His baby-blue eyes resembled his ma's,
While his tooth barren gums were exactly like pa's.

His hair was like mother's—a rich golden-brown,
Except for the bald spot that covered his crown;
He enjoyed reading essays on subjects abstruse,
But his mind was unable to grasp Mother Goose.

Soon after our hero had started to talk
He was seized with a laudable longing to walk
His chubby left leg gave a hop and skip
And was off like a flash at a terrible clip.

But, the funniest thing: it wouldn't go straight.
'Twould zig in spirals and circles gyrate.
The reason? His right leg was lame with the gout.
(He inherited this from his father, no doubt.)

The consequence was, when he started to walk
(Since his good leg would gallop and t'other would balk)
That he just spun around and around and around
Till, exhausted, he sank with a gasp to the ground.

The specialists, after a long consultation,
Declared the end due to a queer complication
Of rheumatic old age, the measles, and colic,
Brought about by inertia and overmuch frolic.

Robert Rudd Whiting, in Lippincott's.

...IN... The Nick of Time.

By Duke Cuyler.

Upon the east branch of the Saco, away up under the shadow of Doublehead, Elias Towle built his cabin and then commenced the work of clearing the forest about it.

His family consisted of a wife and two small children, a boy and a girl. The former was five and the latter three years of age.

Early and late the pioneer worked at his task, and one after another of the forest trees went thundering to the ground, letting the golden sunlight where shadows had reigned before.

Thus through the summer he labored on unceasingly, only quitting his work long enough to care for the little patch of corn which he had planted in the springtime, and to keep themselves well supplied with game, with which the forest abounded, or with delicious speckled trout, which filled the waters of the river.

One sultry afternoon he quitted his work of felling the trees, and taking his fishing tackle he started off up the stream in pursuit of a mess of trout.

The boy begged hard to accompany him, but as he was going some distance he decided that the tramp would be too much for him, and so bade him remain at home with his mother.

Promising to be home by sunset he went down to the stream, and was soon engaged in taking the trout therefrom.

He nearly always had good luck in fishing, but now it was better than usual.

He thought that never before had he known them to bite so well. So he went on enjoying the sport, and filling up his string rapidly.

About half a mile above his clearing his attention was attracted by some footprints in the sand. Another glance told him that they were the tracks of a huge panther that had here crossed the stream. They had been recently made, perhaps not more than an hour before.

He could not resist gazing furtively around as though he half expected to see the animal peering down upon him from amid the foliage on the bank. But he saw nothing, and as he went onward the incident was soon forgotten.

The trout still continued to be taken rapidly; and so much engaged was he that he took little note of how fast the time was flying.

But at last, when the sun could no longer be seen in the gorge through which the stream ran, he suddenly bethought himself that it was time for him to be turning homeward.

So he hurried out of the stream, and doing up his fishing tackle, he started off for his cabin.

It was almost sunset now, and he knew he would not reach his home much before dark. But he would not be obliged to follow the stream down. It made several bends, which by cutting across he could shorten the distance.

He hurried along as fast as he was able, but the dusky shadows of evening began to gather around before he reached the edge of his clearing.

Once or twice he had thought he heard some one calling, and now he recognized the voice of his wife. She was not at the cabin, but down by the edge of the clearing that lay nearest the river.

He gave a quick start when he heard the burden of her cry. She was calling for the children, and the tone of her voice told him that she was alarmed at their absence.

He hastened toward the cabin, calling to her as he went. With a glad cry she answered him, and in the deepening gloom he saw her hurrying in the same direction.

"What is it, Mary?" he cried, as she came nearer.

"The children are gone, and I cannot find them," she answered. "I have gone all about the clearing, but they are not here. I have called to them over and over again, but received no answer, except the echoes until I heard your voice."

"Where can they have gone?"

"I know not, but I fear some harm has come to them."

"When did you see them last?"

"It must have been more than an hour ago. I was so busy at work that I did not miss them until a short time ago."

"What can have become of them?"

"I don't know, but I am almost afraid that they have tried to follow you."

He gave a great start at these words of his wife, for he suddenly remembered the tracks he had seen in the sand. What if they had wandered up along the stream and the panther should discover them?

The thought sent a thrill of terror to his heart, and his limbs trembled from the agitation that shook his frame. But it lasted only for a moment, and then he recovered his self-possession.

Rushing into the cabin, he took down his rifle and was out again beside his wife in almost a moment's time. "Which way shall we go?" she said.

"Up the branch; they must have gone that way. Robert wanted to go with me when I started out."

"And he wanted to follow you some time after you had started. It must be that they have gone that way."

They hurried away toward the bank of the stream, where the darkness lay thick beneath the thick branches of the overhanging trees. There upon the sand they sought for the footprints of the missing ones, but the gloom was so great that they could distinguish nothing. In a little time, however, the moon would be shining brightly, for it was already rising above the tree tops.

They called aloud, but the echoes were the only answer that came back save the sound of the dashing water.

On they hurried along the rough, uneven way. At last they saw before them a patch of bright moonlight lying on the sand, where it came down throught a rift in the foliage.

Here, alongside of his own, the father saw the footsteps of his children in the sand.

They were on the right trail then. Would Heaven save them from danger till they could clasp them in their arms?

Only a moment did they stop to examine the footprints, and then they hurried onward. Even now the panther might be watching them catlike, or feasting off their flesh. The thought filled them with horror, and faster they went, clambering over huge bowlders, or hurrying along the sand, seeking eagerly for the lost ones.

More than once they cast a troubled look toward some dark pool, as though they half-expected they might be buried in its waters.

At last they were close upon the spot where he had seen the tracks of the panther.

Before them was a ledge of granite, which came down close to the water's edge. The moonlight lay along its face and rested at its foot, where was heaped a pile of dead forest trees.

Both the parents uttered a cry of joy, for here, nestled in each other's arms, they beheld their lost ones.

Calling them by name, the mother sprang forward, but suddenly arrested her steps with a cry of terror upon her lips. The fierce growl of a panther fell upon their ears.

Glancing toward the summit of the cliff they saw the huge brute prepared to spring upon the helpless children.

There was not an instant to lose. With the rapidity of thought Elias Towle brought his rifle to his shoulder and fired.

There was a wild shriek, and the panther sprang high in the air and fell at their feet. There was a fierce struggle for a moment, and then he lay outstretched—dead.

With a glad cry the mother sprang forward and clasped her children in her arms, with thanks grateful to Heaven that they were saved.

The panther was skinned and its hide stuffed, and ever kept after as an heirloom in the family.—New York Weekly.

A Selfish Man.

He regarded his children as nuisance.

He did all his courting before marriage.

He never talked over his affairs with his wife.

He doled out his money to his wife as if to a beggar.

He looked down on his wife as an inferior being.

He never dreamed that there were two sides to marriage.

He had one set of manners for home and another for society.

He never dreamed that his wife needed praise and compliments.

He thought his wife should spend all her time doing housework.

He never made concessions to his wife's judgment, even in unimportant matters.

He thought the marriage vow had made him his wife's master, instead of her partner.

He thought he had a right to smoke and chew tobacco and drink liquor and be as boorish and brutal to his family as he chose, regardless of the effect on them. Surely such a man needs regenerating to be fit to live with anybody.—Word and Work.

Office Hours in Manila.

The official servants in Manila have a comparatively easy time during the summer. A circular just issued orders the employes' working day to consist of five hours. All working days except Saturdays, from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2.30 to 4.30 p. m., Saturdays from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.—Shanghai Times.

DESERT BILL OF FARE.

SOURCES FROM WHICH THE INDIAN SUPPLIES HIS LARDER.

The Grisly Phantom Hunger, With His Companion, Thirst, Holds Dominion Over the Land, Yet the Natives Manage to Find Food of a Sort.

In the Indian country of the West a grim spectre stands with bony fingers ever stretching out toward the inhabitants of the region. This grisly phantom is the form of hunger, which with his companion, thirst, holds dominion over the land. The country is vast and roomy, but one wonders what can be found therein to sustain life.

About some of the Indian villages are to be seen small patches of maize or a few tiny melon patches, but these cultivated areas are of little account as compared with the number of persons to be fed. These, too, are exceptions, rather than the rule, a majority of the towns having no such cultivated fields.

In various parts of the arid region, which shelters so great a portion of our barbarian population, is found a tree remarkable for certain properties. The botanical name of this plant is Proposis juliflora. It is popularly known as the lagaroba, or honey mesquite. This tree thrives with little moisture, grows with thick, bushy top, to a height of twenty to forty feet, affords shelter from the wind and sun, and best of all in the sight of the hungry natives, it yields abundant crops of fruit known as mequite beans. The slim green pods hang in clusters from the tips of the boughs, often bending the branches nearly to breaking, so abundant do they grow. The pods, which are six or seven inches long, are pulpy, juicy, fairly palatable and nourishing.

These beans are gathered, dried and stored in the peculiar granaries of the Indians—huge baskets holding several bushels each—and are pulverized when wanted for food in wooden or stone mortars, and the meal thus formed is soaked in water and eaten without further preparation, or it is baked into a sort of unleavened bread. It is the principal and favorite food of several tribes.

The screw bean is another food product, less plentiful, but even more highly prized, because of its sugary qualities. This fruit is often eaten as plucked from the tree. It ripens the latter part of June or in July, a little later than the mesquite bean.

In some of the mountain sections the Prunus Andersonii or chamish, is found in abundance. The pits of this fruit are pounded in mortars, and the meal is then eaten. There are many varieties of the cactus fruit which is utilized for food, the fruit of the Opuntia tuna, or prickly pear, being a notable example.

The dead "loco weed," the pest of the cattlemen, is a favorite with the Indians, for the yellow pods of the plant, when pulverized, serve as spice to render some of the otherwise insipid dishes palatable.

The roots of the cancer root are roasted over live coals, and when young, succulent and nourishing, are prime favorites with the red epicureans.

Flowers of the yucca and agave are boiled, dried and preserved, to be eaten as occasion requires. The young shoots or crowns of these plants are also roasted and eaten. Seeds of the Artemisia tridentata, or wormwood, and the Atriplex lentiformis are pulverized and eaten.

The apple or berry of the Arctostaphylos glauca, or manzanita, is another food obtained by the mountain dwellers. This is eaten as plucked, and is also dried and preserved for future use. Pine nuts form a very important item of food with many of the tribes in the wooded section of the country, and acorns furnish other tribes with a large part of their living.

There are other herbs which are utilized by the Indians as food. Indeed, there are few plants which are not capable of being rendered edible in some manner. There are, however, other things besides plants which are made to satisfy the pangs of hunger. In the animal kingdom are a number of varieties of creatures, not classed in the game list of the white man, which minister to the appetites and needs of the red man.

There are in the Southwest, particularly in California, bodies of bitter, poisonous waters known as boracic lakes. Owen's Lake, twenty miles long, is of this class. It is a veritable Dead Sea, and, like the sea of that name and its counterpart, the Great Salt Lake of Utah, its heavy, brackish waters do not support fish or marine life.

At certain seasons of the year the waters of these boracic lakes abound in a white grub known to the Indians of that region as "koochabee." These grubs are the larvae of a two-winged fly, the Ephidra Californica. So plentiful are these grubs in their season they line the shores of the lake to a depth of several inches, where the waves cast them up from their watery incubator. The Indians, at this season of the year, camp upon the shores of the lake, gather this peculiar harvest and dry it in the sun. Later the grubs are ground in stone mortars into fine powder, and from this insect meal they bake a bread which is highly prized.

There are a number of other insects, lizards, reptiles and the like which are used as food by different tribes. The chuckawalla, a lizard somewhat resembling the gila monster, is a common article of food with Lower California Indians, and with some of the tribes north of the line. It may not be the most inviting of foods—some of the insect and reptilian foods are far from palatable—but the Indian is not inclined to quarrel with anything which stops the gnawing beneath his belt, and he evidently believes that "not that which goeth into the mouth defileth the man."—Los Angeles Times.

LITTLE MYSTERIES OF LIFE.

Some Unaccountable Happenings Which Nobody Has Been Able to Explain.

Life is full of little inexplicable mysteries, says Pearson's Weekly. They occur every day, and are passed by as being merely ordinary. Whenever the conversation turns on telepathy or the occult sciences there is always some one with a story of the mysterious to tell.

About ten years ago, on a large open tract of land in the north of London (now fortunately covered with red brick villas, a number of boys were playing cricket. Suddenly there came a loud humming noise, like the combined droning of thousands of bees, and a great stone larger than a man's fist whizzed across the center of the pitch and embedded itself in a bank. Almost immediately it was followed by another and then a third.

Although they waited in hiding for some time there was no repetition of the mysterious missiles. The question then arose. Where could they have come from? The nearest house was quite 400 yards away, and a machine to have sent these large stones whirling at such a frightful pace over this distance would be rather an extraordinary article of furniture for a suburban villa. So the cause of this remarkable occurrence yet requires explanation.

In the same district, a few years back, four young men were seated in a room playing whist. Suddenly, just after midnight, the door, which had been latched, opened slowly until it had reached its fullest limit.

In surprise the players looked up, but no one was standing in the doorway. Then ere one of them could move, the door slowly closed itself again. Immediately one of the young men jumped up, pulled the door open and stared up and down the hall, but there was absolute silence and no one about.

Some years ago a gentleman was seated at a table busily writing. At the moment he was alone in the house. Suddenly he heard the patter of feet outside the door and then the sound of a dog barking. Going outside the room, he saw, to his surprise that his dog had found its way from the garden into the house and for some reason was violently barking.

Crash! The room behind him was suddenly in darkness and a smell of escaping gas pervaded the air. Directly he understood what had happened and hurried to seal up the broken pipe of the chandelier. The latter was lying in a thousand pieces on the floor.

But for the mysterious instinct that caused the dog to enter the house and attract this gentleman's attention he would probably have been killed by the falling chandelier, for he had been sitting directly beneath it.

PASSING OF THE CHATEAUX.

Palaces of the World Coming More and More Into Public Ownership.

The great royal chateaux, not of Touraine only, but of the world, are all nearing the appointed end of public ownerships. Kings build; peoples inherit; the palace in its uses broadens slowly down to the multitude. The smaller houses sometimes fall by purchase to the middle class; but that is only the change in one of its stages. The larger ones soon reach their ultimate destiny of the museum and the pleasure-ground; and this even distinctively republican. Louis XIV. built Versailles; who holds it now? The caretaker for the man in the street. The Louvre is a museum; the Tuileries has gone—to make way for a garden. Kensington Palace is now among the sights of London. Windsor Castle is not much more. And lately, when there happened to be no music for the visitors to the castle on a public holiday, the royal band, "to prevent disappointment," was hastily recalled from a distant scene. The Tower of London, once a palace, now holds the regalia that serve as a toy for the crowd. Potsdam and Sans-Souci are, for all and several, in the same sense; so is the huge Escurial. The Kremlin of the Czars is no better; and even the Hermitage, which, strictly speaking, is one of the halls of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, is a picture gallery to which all could find their way, until the nihilists threatened its integrity. * * *

So passes the glory of the world. But that glory, in the chateaux of old, was often so closely allied with shame and misery and corruption that their last state, as playgrounds for the tourist, may still be better than the first.

Cadetships in the Japanese navy are open to every subject in the empire.

A number of the Oberlin College professors will spend the coming year abroad.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. ST. CLAIR HESTER.

Subject: The Witness of Good Works.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—At the annual Guild service in the Church of the Messiah the rector, the Rev. St. Clair Hester, preached on "The Witness of Good Works." For the text he chose I Peter ii:11: "That whereas they speak against you as evil doers they may by your good works which they shall behold glorify God." Mr. Hester said:

The value to Christianity of the evidence of good works cannot be gainsaid or withstood. It speaks for itself and with a power and effectiveness no words can have. In the presence of such a demonstration of its truth, argument, advertisement, exalted claims, eloquent commendation are beside the work, are not needed, are of small use and minor importance. A great ship steams in from the sea and we may view her as she lies still and quiet in her berth, but upon her decks and sides there are signs of the rough voyage upon her prow and funnels is the salt thrown there by the high breaking waves. Men may say of her she is too large, badly proportioned, improperly constructed, her machinery is not of the latest pattern; they may criticise and accuse and point out defects, but there is no denying that she has plowed the surface of thousands of miles of deep water and brought her precious cargo of freight and passengers safe and undisturbed to their destination.

This symbolizes in a way the position of the Church of God in the world today. And it describes after a fashion, too, the singularity, the unique prominence of the Christian among the all sorts and conditions of men constituting what is known variously as society, the public, the body politic. Never mind what the world may have or find to say against you, my Christian friend, if you do well, this well doing disarms suspicion, gains the mastery over falsehood, silences misrepresentation and supplants enmity with good will. If your works be good you do not need to have recourse to eulogy, notoriety-seeking or noise; the world has need of them; men have an instinctive respect and appreciation of everything conducive to the common benefit, they will win their way, they will secure their place, they, the works, not you, will exact deserved recognition. A tree may be despised and spoken evil of, but if the fruit be healthful and sweet, pleasing to the taste, a change in the estimate of it is sure to come. By their fruits ye shall know them is a true principle which calumny and envy cannot down, and from whose righteous judgment there is no appeal.

St. Peter in this text was writing to Christians and churches existing in Gentile or foreign countries and among peoples of heathen religions. Their lot was anything but pleasant, their safety anything but assured. The Christians of those early days were commonly accused of being disturbers, innovators, mischief-makers, of being lawbreakers and traitors to Caesar, of being atheists and blasphemers of the popular idolatry. Because the popular hatred of them they were compelled to meet secretly, to exclude outsiders from their places of worship, and this led to reports that they indulged in wild, obscene orgies. Because of the phrase "drinking of the precious blood" used in connection with the communion service, it was said that they killed infants and drank their blood in their private assemblies. They were under constant suspicion and surveillance. Their enemies were ever on the alert seeking to discover faults and inconsistencies, to uncover them in some wrongdoing. St. Peter hopes and believes that this close observation of the lives of the followers of Christ may lead to the undeceiving of their enemies as to their true character, and that from this better understanding there may come a disposition to investigate, to come closer, and, finally to embrace their holy religion. He is confident that prejudice aside and knowledge in its place can result in only this—its glad and willing acceptance.

What an opportunity then in view of these circumstances and what an inducement to live exemplary lives—that others, even their bitter enemies and severest critics, might be brought to know the only true God and Jesus Christ, whom He did send. The apostle's counsel is to this effect—be true to thy cause and to thy God, be good and do good, not merely because it gives you peace of mind and joy of soul, not merely because it is to your highest and best interest—this would be looking on the side of self only—he eliminates all selfish taint from his counsel by putting emphasis upon the educative effect of Christian conduct upon the sentiments and convictions of hostile and heathen neighbors. This is your chance, he intimates; this the means—your good works—impress them, win them, help them, in this way, by this means.

All these considerations, this motive, these means are of present moment, of up-to-date interest and may be of present application. Though living in a nominally Christian age and land, practically the Christian is still surrounded by an envious, evil-speaking, backbiting world. They who are not with us are as critical, as watchful, as eager to find wherewith to accuse, embarrass, expose as ever in the days of the apostle. Not only our own souls, not only our morals and principles are in our keeping, but the safeguarding and growth of the church, the purification and moral uplift of society, the putting down of iniquity and sin and yes, verily, the Christianization of the home, the family, the community, the city, the salvation of the world. Every Christian is as a city set on a hill—not to be hid—and men will be won to Christ in proportion as each and every Christian feels a responsibility for the unchurched masses, for those not in the Good Shepherd's fold, and just in proportion as each and every one comes up to the measure of his responsibility. Translated into modern application, the apostle's meaning to you and me is this: "You Christians, so regulate your desires and take account of your ways that your life will be becoming and worthy of your calling, and thus the heathen, the indifferent, the estranged and prejudiced people around you, prejudiced against Christ, will be prepared to receive the Gospel when it is urged upon them." We may try in a thousand ways to reach and interest them in religion, to civilize the masses, the institutional, the annual dinner or reception, church congress, the revival and out-of-door service, the [illegible] service, ornate ritual, eloquent courses, scholarly essays, [illegible] tures ad infinitum, but the [illegible] count more than any of these in impressing and gaining adherents, in making [illegible] is the example, the daily life and conversation of the individual. The Gospel preaching must be [illegible] and attested by Gospel living, going by Christlike service during work days. The ungodly often a higher standard for the Christian than the Christian for himself, the world's unconscious tribute to [illegible] ness. This standard [illegible] cation of righteousness, self-[illegible] kind consideration [illegible] nial, self-sacrifice [illegible] an eagle eye for any [illegible] or deviation from [illegible] the Christian goes [illegible] triple wrong done [illegible] cause he represents [illegible] look up to him for [illegible] leading toward a [illegible] godly life I do not [illegible] ative form of [illegible] nence from all [illegible] flesh—only this [illegible] We must endeavor [illegible] duct attractive and [illegible] when we take [illegible] dealings with those [illegible] to Christianity. [illegible] to do with Christ [illegible] crusty, severe, unkind and [illegible] able in word and manner. We [illegible] not be surprised to [illegible] and we cannot but [illegible] when made with [illegible] cases: "If this be Christianity [illegible] thee have me excused. I want [illegible] it."

In order to do our part there [illegible] not merely a refraining from [illegible] unbecoming and contrary to the [illegible] tian profession, but there must [illegible] positive showing and shining [illegible] kindness and love of the divine [illegible] feel within. Not only correct [illegible] beautiful deeds. In accounting [illegible] what had impressed and convinced [illegible] converted the world we must give [illegible] rank to beautiful deeds. The [illegible] of the Christian Church literally [illegible] with them. When the pagans [illegible] their near relations in a pagan [illegible] left the afflicted ones to die like [illegible] Christians came and ministered [illegible] sick and dying. When the pagan [illegible] their dead unburied after a battle [illegible] cast their wounded into the [illegible] the Christians hastened to relieve [illegible] suffering and give the corpses [illegible] interment.

We have had some very conspicuous and very sad examples recently of [illegible] high in position and the confidence [illegible] the community, placed there [illegible] because they were Christians in [illegible] and by connection, believing themselves [illegible] to be utterly deficient in such a [illegible] mental and necessary virtue as [illegible] mon everyday honesty. Bank [illegible] dents and cashiers and even bank [illegible] directors have not hesitated to [illegible] late with other people's money [illegible] ed to their keeping and they have [illegible] found out only because they have [illegible] ill they could beg, borrow and [illegible] Because of the frequency of these [illegible] falcations the Controller of the [illegible] States Currency felt impelled to [illegible] in the plainest terms to the National [illegible] Bank Cashiers' Association, at [illegible] ing the other day. He declared [illegible] outside speculation was the cause [illegible] the greatest number of bank failures [illegible] and he characterized speculation [illegible] greatest financial evil of the day. [illegible] asserted with great emphasis that [illegible] man should be allowed to hold [illegible] agerial place in a national bank [illegible] engaged in outside enterprises [illegible] profit to himself rather than the bank. [illegible] He intimates that the temptation [illegible] double dealing in such a case is [illegible] to resist. Why if the impression [illegible] comes general that a Christian [illegible] to be trusted, instead of breaking down [illegible] the prejudice that exists in every [illegible] against Christianity and the [illegible] will be added to and there will [illegible] only prejudice but detestation and [illegible] nunciation and what's more, it will be [illegible] deserved.

The stress and strain and [illegible] seems to be only for money [illegible] and position and worldly success; [illegible] these were the only things [illegible] if getting these means getting [illegible] is wanted. But, men and women [illegible] Christ, be not deceived or [illegible] from the things more necessary [illegible] more desired. The world's [illegible] longing of every man, woman and [illegible] on earth, the longing of your heart [illegible] mine, is for love, sympathy, [illegible] The Christian is the only one [illegible] ing and obligated by his vow [illegible] ter to the universal human [illegible] world, however [illegible] however distant and [illegible] expect us to help them. [illegible] servants of the Most High, [illegible] there is no help. In the name [illegible] Lord Jesus, before all [illegible] our best, to build up the good [illegible] beautiful and the true in the [illegible] lives of men, and thus transform [illegible] enmity, hatred and [illegible] into a higher and [illegible] and glory to God. It will mean [illegible] gladness to ourselves, life and [illegible] to others who know them [illegible] and honor, high and worthy [illegible] the Father in Heaven.

...AN'S ORDEAL
DOCTOR'S QUESTIONS

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Receive Valuable Advice Confidential and Free

There be no more terrible ordeal for sensitive, refined woman obliged to answer certain in regard to her private ills. those questions are asked family physician, and many

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen

to suffer rather than submit minations which so many physicians propose in order to intelligently the disease; and this is the reason so many physicians fail to female disease.

is also the reason why thousands thousands of women are correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. To her they can confide every secret of their illness, and from great knowledge, obtained from years of experience in treating female troubles, Mrs. Pinkham can advise women more wisely than the local physician. And how Mrs. Pinkham helped Mrs. Willadsen, of Manning, Ia. She writes:

Mrs. Pinkham:—

I can truly say that you have saved my life and I cannot express my gratitude in words. Before I wrote to you telling you my trouble, I had doctored for over two years with a local physician and spent lots of money in medicines and tonics, but it all failed to do me any good. I suffered untold misery from female troubles and would daily have fainting spells, backache, bearing-down pains, and my monthly periods were very irregular and very painful. I ceased. I wrote to you for your advice and received a letter full of instructions what to do, and also commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has been restored to perfect health. I do not know how to thank you enough for what it has done for me, and I would have been in my grave to-day if it had not been for you I would have been in my grave to-day."

Mountains of proof establish the fact that there is no medicine in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for restoring women's health.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

to better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered to young persons of this county at less than HALF. WRITE TODAY.

MACON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

OUR SPECIALTY 4—5

Any two dollar shirts for five dollars.

MADE TO YOUR MEASURE.

Write for samples and measurement blanks.

MODEL SHIRT CO.

Indianapolis, Ind.

A Rathskeller Car.

A unique piece of rolling stock has been added to the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad. It is a "rathskeller car" which will make daily runs between Pittsburg and Cleveland. The distance is so short many people do not think it necessary to take a Pullman, and the car has been introduced to meet the requirements of business men who make the trip often. The car, which is said to have cost $27,000, is a combination cafe and club affair, the general rathskeller effect being carried out both in convenience and comfort. The decorations are similar to those found in all rathskellers. The cuisine to which the rathskeller will be attached make the run between Pittsburg and Cleveland in three hours.

A Yung Wing, of Hartford, Conn., the first Oriental who ever graduated from an American college. He received his degree at Yale in the class of 1854. In 1876 he was the Chinese minister to the United States. Dr. Yung Wing is in his 76th year, but is still in good health, and his intellectuality is as bright as in his younger days.

A King's Favorite Author.

The favorite author of the King of Portugal is Shakespeare. In this respect his majesty's taste is similar to that of his father, who translated into Portuguese the "Merchant of Venice," "Othello" and "Hamlet."

Twenty-three and 8-10 cents is the value of a German mark.

BABY'S INSTINCT

When He Knew What Food to Stick To

Forwarding a photo of a splendidly handsome and healthy young boy, a grateful mother writes from an Ohio town:

"The enclosed picture shows my 4-year-old Grape-Nuts boy.

"Since he was 2 years old he has eaten nothing but Grape-Nuts. He demands and gets this food three times a day. This may seem rather unusual, but he does not care for anything else after he has eaten his Grape-Nuts. Cream which he uses with milk or cream, and when he is through with his meal. Even on Thanksgiving Day he refused turkey and all the good things that make that great dinner, and ate his dish of Grape-Nuts and cream with the best of relish and none of the evils that the other foolish members of the family experienced.

"He is never sick, has a beautiful complexion, and is considered a very unusual boy. May the Postum Company prosper and long continue to furnish their wholesome food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

What We All Need.

Woman's most pressing duty, endeavor to utilize [illegible] time, waste opportunities, waste kinds—for there is nothing [illegible] or tragic in this world that [illegible] that goes on all around us [illegible] mean waste of money—for [illegible] money is one of the smallest [illegible] waste—but waste of life, which [illegible] more important.

To use one's life to the best [illegible] to make the best of it—[illegible] phrase, to be a faithful steward [illegible] surely is the great need for [illegible] whether we are men or women.—British Reformer.

Arrears Fall Through.

Sufficient for each day is the [illegible] thereof, equally as the evil [illegible] do at once, and with our [illegible] merciful deed that our hand [illegible] do, else it will never be done, [illegible] hand will find other tasks, and [illegible] rears fall through. And even [illegible] summated good feeling, [illegible] filled purpose that His Spirit [illegible] prompted, shall one day [illegible] faithless and recreant before [illegible] H. Thom.

...in a thousand ways to reach ... interest them in religion, to ... ize the masses, the institutional ... the annual dinner or reception ... church congress, the revival ... and out-of-door service, the ... service, ornate ritual, eloquent ... courses, scholarly essays, ... tures ad infinitum, but the thing ... count more than any of these, ... these in impressing the ... gaining adherents, in making ... s the example, the daily life ... versation of the individual C... Gospel preaching must be ... and attested by Gospel living ... going by Christlike service dur... work days. The ungodly often ... a higher standard for the C... than the Christian for himself ... the world's unconscious tribute ... ness. This standard exacts ex... cation of righteousness, self-... kind consideration for others, ... nal, self-sacrifice. They watch ... an eagle eye for any infringement ... or deviation from this standard ... the Christian goes wrong the ... triple wrong done to himself, ... cause he represents and to the ... look up to him for an example ... leading toward a godly life. A ... godly life I do not refer to a m... active form of goodness—i. e. ... nence from all the sinful desires ... flesh only this and nothing ... We must endeavor to make ... d not attractive and winning, ... when we take into account ... dealings with those who are un... to Christianity. We oftentimes ... to do with Christians who are ... crastic, severe, unkind and d... able in word and manner. We ... not be surprised to hear the ... and we cannot but sympathize ... when made with reference ... cases: "If this be Christianity, ... thee have me excused. I want ... it."

In order to do our part there ... not merely a refraining from ... unbecoming and contrary to the ... tian profession, but there must ... positive showing and shining ... kindness and love of the divine ... feel within. Not only correct li... beautiful deeds. In accounting ... what had impressed and convinced ... converted the world we must gi... rank to beautiful deeds. The ... of the Christian Church literally ... with them. When the pagans ... their near relations in a plac... left the afflicted ones to die lik... Christians came and ministered ... sick and dying. When the pag... their dead unburied after a bat... cast their wounded into the ... the Christians hastened to reli... suffering and give the corpses ... interment.

We have had some very cons... and very sad examples recently ... high in position and the confid... the community, placed there ... because they were Christian ... and by connection, proving the ... to be utterly deficient in such ... mental and necessary virtue ... men everyday honesty. Bank ... dents and cashiers and even b... directors have not hesitated t... late with other people's money ... ed to their keeping and they h... found out only because they ... all they could beg, borrow a... Because of the frequency of t... falcations the Controller of the ... States Currency felt impelled ... in the plainest terms to the ... Bank Cashiers' Association, at ... ing the other day. He declar... outside speculation was the ... the greatest number of bank ... and he characterized speculatio... greatest financial evil of the ... asserted with great emphasis ... man should be allowed to hold ... agorial place in a national b... engaged in outside enterpri... profit to himself rather than t... He intimates that the templ... double dealing in such a case ... to resist. Why if the impre... comes general that a Christia... to be trusted, instead of breaki... the prejudice that exists in ... against Christianity and the c... will be added to and there w... only prejudice but detestation ... nunciation and what's more, ... deserved.

The stress and strain and ... seems to be only for money a... and position and worldly succ... these were the only things ... if getting these means getting ... s wanted. But, men and w... Christ, be not deceived or ... from the things more neces... more desired. The world's ... longing of every man, woman ... on earth, the longing of your h... mine, is for love, sympathy, ... The Christian is the only one ... ing and obligated by his vow ... er to the universal human ... world, however evil-speaking ... however distant and critical, ... expect us to help them. If ... servants of the Most High, t... there is no help. In the nam... Lord Jesus, beloved, let us d... our best, to build up the good ... beautiful and the true in the h... lives of men, and thus tran... enmity, hatred and scorn of ... into a higher and sweeter key ... and glory to God. It will mea... gladness to ourselves, life a... to others who know them ... and honor, high and worthy ... the Father in Heaven.

What We All Need.

Woman's most pressing duty ... devoir to utilize the waste ... time, waste opportunities, wa... kinds—for there is nothing ... or tragic in this world than ... that goes on all around us. ... mean waste of money—for ... money is one of the smallest ... waste—but waste of life, wh... more important.

To use one's life: to use it t... to make the best of it—in ... phrase, to be a faithful stew... surely is the great need f... whether we are men or wom... tish Reformer.

Arrears Fall Through.

Sufficient for each day is ... thereof, equally as the evil. ... do at once, and with our ... merciful deed that our hand ... do, else it will never be don... hand will find other tasks, a... rears fall through. And eve... summated good feeling, ev... filled purpose that His S... prompted, shall one day cl... faithless and recreant before ... H. Thom.

MAN'S ORDEAL
DOCTOR'S QUESTIONS

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Receive Valuable Advice Confidential and Free

There be no more terrible ordeal ... sensitive, refined woman ... obliged to answer certain ... in regard to her private ills, ... those questions are asked ... family physician, and many ...

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen

...to suffer rather than submit ... questions which so many physi... expose in order to intelligently ... disease: and this is the rea... so many physicians fail to ... the disease.

...ains the reason why thousands ... thousands of women are corre... with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, ... To her they can confide every ... of their illness, and from ... knowledge, obtained from ... experience in treating female ... Pinkham can advise women ... rely than the local physician. ... know Mrs. Pinkham helped Mrs. ...lsen, of Manning, Ia. She ...

...Pinkham:—
...cannot express my gratitude in ... I cannot express my gratitude in ... before I wrote to you telling you ... had doctored for over two years ... and spent lots of money in medicines ... got at all failed to do me any good. I ... terribly weak and would daily have faint... ...backache, bearing-down pains, and ... periods were very irregular and ... I wrote to you for your ad... ...received a letter full of instructions ... to do, and also commenced to take ... Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, ... been restored to perfect health. ... not been for you I would have been in ... to-day."

...tains of proof establish the fact ... medicine in the world equals ... E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com... for restoring women's health.

...Quick FOR A Big Bargain

...advertise the South's Leading ... College, four scholarships are of... ...sold in this county at less than ... RATE TODAY.

...BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

...R SPECIALTY 4—5

...ten dollar shirts for five dollars.

MADE TO YOUR MEASURE.

...for samples and measurement blanks.

MODEL SHIRT CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

A Rathskeller Car.

...unique piece of rolling stock has ...added to the Pittsburg and Lake ...railroad. It is a "rathskeller ...which will make daily runs be... ...Pittsburg and Cleveland. The ...ip is so short many people do ...think it necessary to take a Pull... ...and the car has been introduced ...the requirements of business ...who make the trip often. The ...which is said to have cost $27,000, ...combination cafe and club affair, ...general rathskeller effect being ...out both in convenience and ... The decorations are similar ...be found in all rathskellers. The ...to which the rathskeller will be ...will make the run between Pitts... ...and Cleveland in three hours.

...Yung Wing, of Hartford, Conn., ...the first Oriental who ever grad... ...from an American college. He ...the degree at Yale in the class of ...In 1876 he was the Chinese min... ...to the United States. Dr. Yung ...is in his 76th year, but is still ...of health, and his intellectuality ...bright as in his younger days.

A King's Favorite Author.

...favorite author of the King of ...is Shakespeare. In this re... ...his majesty's taste is similar to ...his father, who translated into ...these the "Merchant of Venice," ...an, "Hamlet."

...three and 8-10 cents is the ...of a German mark.

BABY'S INSTINCT
He Knew What Food to Stick To

...sterling a photo of a splendidly ...some and healthy young boy, a ...mother writes from an Ohio ...

...enclosed picture shows my 4-...old boy; Grape-Nuts boy. ...when he was 2 years old he has eat... ...nothing but Grape-Nuts. He de... ...and gets this food three times a ...It may seem rather unusual, ...does not care for anything else ...he has eaten his Grape-Nuts. ...he uses with milk or cream, and ...is through with his meal. Even ...Thanksgiving Day he refused tur... ...all the good things that make ...a great dinner, and ate his dish ...Grape-Nuts and cream with the best ...and none of the evils that the ...blood members of the family ...incur.

...is never sick, has a beautiful ...complexion, and is considered a very ...good boy. May the Postum Com... ...prosper and long continue to fur... ...their wholesome food." Name ...by Postum Co., Battle Creek, ...

...there's a reason. Read the little ...book, "The Road to Wellville," in ...pkgs.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 13.

Subject: Josiah and the Book of the Law, II. Chron. xxxiv., 14-28—Golden Text, Psa. cxix., 16—Memory Verse, 21—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The book of the law discovered (vs. 14-18). 14. "Brought out the money." It would seem that the book of the law was found by the high priest in the treasury where the money was kept. "Found." This expression indicates that the allusion is to something already known, not to anything that had come to light for the first time. "Book of the law." The name given to the five books of Moses. The book of the law cannot mean anything else, either grammatically or historically, than the Mosaic law, "the Pentateuch," so designated in Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah. The temple copy, deposited, according to Deut. 31: 26, by the ark of the covenant, which had been lost under the idolatrous kings Manasseh and Amon. "Given by Moses." This statement has led many to believe that it was the ancient autograph copy which came from the hand of the great lawgiver. This, Kitto thinks, was one reason why its discovery made such an extraordinary impression. 15. "Delivered the book." Shaphan was the private secretary of the king and had charge of his books and records. The book found was a parchment roll. Books were few and precious.

16, 17. "Brought—word back." Before Shaphan delivered the new found book to the king he reported to him concerning the business on which he had been sent at first. He told the king that they had faithfully performed the work committed to them and that the money had been properly paid out. 18. "A book." Shaphan had already read the book, or portions of it (2 Kings 22: 8), and no doubt fully understood its character, but he did not tell the king that it was the book of the law; he spoke of it as a book and allowed the king to form his own opinion as to its importance. "Read therein" (R. V.) That is, Shaphan read portions of the book. Of course he read at the king's command. Josiah was anxious to know the truth and the nature of the law he had been trying to obey.

II. The effect on the king (vs. 19-21). 19. "King had heard." Those who hear God's word so often can scarcely conceive the effect the reading of the law would have on this young king as he listened to it for the first time. "Rent his clothes." Brought face to face with the awful curse of God, pronounced nearly a thousand years before on the nation, for the very sins which had characterized the reign of his father and grandfather, amazement took possession of him. He rose from his throne, rent his clothes, humbled himself before the Lord and wept (2 Kings 22: 19). He rent his clothes partly in grief and horror, like Reuben (Gen. 37: 29) and Job (1: 20; partly in repentance, like Ahab (1 Kings 21: 27). 20. "King commanded." The king appointed a delegation of five to inquire of the Lord. This was a truly honorable and imposing delegation, and was indicative of the king's profound earnestness and anxiety. 21. "Go, enquire." The king saw that this was a matter of great importance, and he desired to know from Jehovah Himself exactly what to do. He felt a deep anxiety for himself and also for his people—the ten tribes as well as the two. "Great wrath." He heard its distant rumblings like the coming of a fiery lava flood, in the hoards of the Sythians, enforced by the prophecies of Jeremiah and Zephaniah. "Our fathers," etc. Amon and Manasseh had led the people into gross sins. In the light of the law he had just heard read Josiah saw that the nation was doomed.

III. Huldah's faithful message (vs. 22-28). 22. "Huldah." All we know of this celebrated woman is recorded here and in the parallel history of Kings. But this short narrative has immortalized her name. Probably the two prophets, Jeremiah and Zephaniah, were absent from the city. But God is not straightened in His instruments. He can use a woman to speak for Him as well as a man, an humble person as well as an exalted one. Huldah had the full prophetic gift, and spoke as boldly, confidently and promptly as would Isaiah or Jeremiah. "Keeper of the wardrobe." There seems no doubt that the robes here alluded to are the robes of the priests, which are called by the same Hebrew word in Exod. 28: 2-4 and many subsequent passages. "In the college." "In the second quarter." R. V. This refers to a part of the city of Jerusalem which was known by that name. 23. "Tell ye the man." Her answer to the deputation was fearless, and seemingly abrupt. 24. "Bring evil." The judgments of God. "This place." Jerusalem. "All the curses." See Deut. 27: 14-26; 28: 15-68.

25. "Have forsaken Me." This was the gist of their offense, the thing that was unpardonable. Against this were all the chief warnings in the law (Deut. 29: 25-28, etc.) and the prophets (Judg. 10: 13; 1 Kings 9: 9; Isa. 1: 4; Jer. 1: 16, etc). It was not merely that they broke the commandments, but they turned from God altogether, and "cast Him behind their back." "Shall not be quenched." For such a state of things there is "no remedy" (2 Chron. 36: 16), and this was the state of things reached by the Jews. 26-28. The prophetess in these verses sends a personal word of comfort to the king. Because he had humbled himself and in a true spirit of repentance had wept before the Lord because of the wickedness of his people; therefore the Lord would show mercy upon him, and he should be gathered to his fathers in peace and not see the evil that was soon to come upon the nation.

British Squadron Coming Here.

The British squadron commanded by Prince Louis of Battenberg sailed from Gibraltar on a three months' cruise to American waters.

Linevitch Still Confident.

General Linevitch, in a dispatch to the Emperor from the front, says that the army is in no peril and is ready for any task.

Taft Party Sails For Manila.

Secretary Taft and his party sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, on the Manchuria for Manila, P. I.

British Postoffice Rules.

The rules of the British postoffice are presumably liberal regarding what may be sent by mail. But there is, of course, some red tape, as this wail from a person who wished to send a copy of a will by mail goes to show. He writes: "The postoffice allows you to do a good deal that you never want to do. You may, for instance, send a live bee by post; you may even, 'with the special permission of the postmaster general,' send what the Postoffice Guide describes as 'any living creature.' But if you try to send a copy of a will to America your troubles begin. It seems absurd that while, apparently, a baby can be sent by post a will can not. But, as the postal assistant pointed out when the would-be sender of the latter article returned for the third time to the office with the thing done up right at last, 'You see, it isn't printed matter, and it isn't exactly manuscript, and it isn't commercial. That's where the difficulty comes in."

Free to Kiss.

An Irish judge stated that if any woman were brought before him on a charge of slapping or scratching a man's face because he had attempted to kiss her he would at once dismiss the charge. He, however, only awarded the charge. He, however, awarded one shilling damages against a man who had kissed a widow without getting scratched.

Places Made for Them.

It is the amiable custom of the house of lords to preserve, duly "docketed," places in their cloak room for young peers awaiting their coming of age. To show how thoughtful they are in this respect there is a place reserved for the baby Marquis of Donegal against the arrival of his 21st birthday.

In Chicago "Bluebeard" Hoch has been respited four weeks.

TWENTY YEARS OF IT.

Emaciated by Diabetes; Tortured With Gravel and Kidney Pains.

Henry Soule, cobbler, of Hammondsport, N. Y., says: "Since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me eight years ago, I've reached seventy and hope to live many years longer. But twenty years ago I had kidney trouble so bad I could not work. Backache was persistent and it was agony to lift anything. Gravel, whirling headaches, dizziness and terrible urinary disorders ran me down from 168 to 100 pounds. Doctors told me I had diabetes and could not live. I was wretched and hopeless when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but they cured me eight years ago and I've been well ever since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box.

Wright Lorimer.

Wright Lorimer, the star and producer of the big Biblical drama, "The Shepherd King," said to be the largest and most expensive theatrical production ever attempted in this country, is a native of Massachusetts. He received his preparatory education at the Worcester (Mass.) academy, and his collegiate education at Colgate University, afterwards taking a special course in English literature at Oxford University. Mr. Lorimer declined a chair of English literature at the Stanford University and determined to make the stage his field of action. His first appearance on any stage was made as a super with the Dearborn Stock Company in Chicago. "The Shepherd King" is said to be the only successful Biblical play of modern times, being in effect a dramatization of the book of Samuel.

Hetty Green's Son.

"Ed" Green, the Texas railroad man and son of Mrs. Hetty Green, has become a practical floriculturist. He has purchased a parcel of land near Dallas for $250 an acre and will start a flower farm there. The enterprise will be chartered with a capital stock of $250,000, practically all of which Mr. Green will own, and a fine system of irrigation is to be inaugurated. the water pressure to be of city power.

One Fare (Plus 25c)

For the round trip to Detroit via Queen & Crescent Route. Tickets on sale August 13th and 14th, good returning until August 21st. Ask ticket agents for particulars.

Queer Blunders in Titles.

Some queer blunders are made in addressing royalty and other titled personages. Lady Dufferin, in India, was once addressed as "Your Enormity." An Abyssinian missive came to Queen Victoria, addressed to the "Queen of Kings, Empress of the Great Red Sea." Her Highland tenants used to say: "Come awa' in and sit doon, Queen Victoree."

Bishop Charles C. Grafton, one of the acknowledged leaders in the "High" Church doctrines of the Episcopal religion, has established a monastery for members of the Benedictine order, of Fond du Lac, Wis.

FEAR FOR NIAGARA.

IMMENSE VOLUME OF WATER DIVERTED FROM FALLS.

Commercial Enterprises Are Making Heavy Drains on This Famous Show-Place—Its Tremendous Electrical Power the Inducement.

Niagara Falls, August 7.—The volume of water being diverted from the historic Niagara Falls is reaching such proportions that the people of the State are trying to pass laws which will prevent the possibility of a practical wiping out of this sublime natural spectacle.

Water sufficient to develop nearly five hundred thousand horse-power continuously, twenty-four hours per day, for industrial purposes, is now being taken from the river above the Falls, and further developments requiring more water are contemplated.

Probably the largest user of the electricity produced by the waters of the mighty river is the concern which by the five or six thousand degree heat of the electric furnace brings lime and coke into unwilling union, thereby producing what is known as Calcium Carbide.

Dry calcium carbide is lifeless as so much broken rock, but in contact with water it springs into activity and begets abundantly the gas Acetylene. The light resulting from the ignition of acetylene is the nearest approach to sunlight known.

These facts, though of comparatively recent discovery, were soon seized by men with an eye to the commercial possibilities and to-day calcium carbide is being shipped everywhere and used for dispelling darkness in buildings of all descriptions, from the ordinary barn of the farmer to the country villa of the wealthy, as well as for lighting the streets of a large number of towns.

Acetylene can be easily and cheaply installed, and the manufacture and sale of acetylene generators has become a business of recognized standing, has assumed large proportions and is steadily growing.

Alfonso Turned Flip-Flaps.

One evening when the young King of Italy was the guest of King Edward in Buckingham palace Alfonso thought things were moving rather slowly. With the view of livening up the spirits of himself and his fellow guests his juvenile majesty proceeded to turn flip-flaps down a corridor, to the immense delight of every one present. After the laughter has subsided Alfonso justified himself by quoting the opinion of Horace, "Dulce est desipere in loco," which he translated thus liberally: "It is delightful to play the fool at a fitting time."

To Be an Italian Knight.

Dr. Joseph Spencer Kennard is to have the distinction of being knighted by the King of Italy at the January levee. Dr. Kennard recently removed from Tarrytown, N. Y., and his novels in the Italian tongue have received larger royalties than any Italian novelist, save Gabrielle D'Annunzio.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Buhl work is said to be very popular now in England.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Labor organization has until lately made slow headway in Spain.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Books were not bound in cloth until 1823.

GRATEFUL TO CUTICURA

For Instant Relief and Speedy Cure of Raw and Scaly Humor, Itching Day and Night—Suffered For Months.

"I wish you would publish this letter so that others suffering as I have may be helped. For months awful sores covered my face and neck, scabs forming, itching terribly day and night, breaking open, and running blood and matter. I had tried many remedies, but was growing worse, when I started with Cuticura. The first application gave me instant relief, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, I was completely cured. (Signed) Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, Lakeside, N. Y."

The original captain's commission issued to John Paul Jones in Philadelphia in 1778 is owned by Joseph A. Newton, of Haverhill, Mass., his father having found it in a second-hand book store in Baltimore.

Swedish Editor Honored.

The Swedish decoration entitled "Litteris et Artibus," has been awarded by King Oscar to Dr. John A. Enander, for more than thirty-five years editor of Hemlandet, a Swedish weekly newspaper of Chicago. Dr. Enander is the author of a "History of the United States" and a number of other books and is an able lecturer.

Edward's Gold Plate.

King Edward is the owner of a vast store of almost priceless gold plate, the accumulated treasure of successive sovereignties. It is stored in Windsor castle, but is brought to London, carefully guarded, on the occasion of a court entertainment. These treasures are equaled only by those of the winter palace in St. Petersburg.

LIVER AND BOWELS
MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR
PROMPTLY CURES CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.
NEW ORLEANS.

Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue. Address,

THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.

Am. 32, 1905.

BEAUMONT COLLEGE
HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY.

There is absolutely no other school for Women and Girls in the South, if anywhere, offering so extensive a curriculum: thus, the greatest benefits for the smallest outlay. Most approved modern improvements—Electric Lights, Hot Water heating, Complete outfit of Bath-rooms, etc., etc. Grounds, of forty acres, by universal consensus, the most uniquely beautiful School Grounds in America. Offers to the ambitious thorough preparation for the great universities. Col. Th. Smith, A. M., Pres. [Alum. Univ. of Va.]

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THERE IS MONEY IN THE CORN STALK. Write for free catalog. I. A. Madden, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."
Edward A. Marx, Albany, N. Y.

Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y.
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC
FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh. Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all
TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES
For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

YOU CAN LIVE IN A SWAMP AND STILL BE WELL
Chills and Fevers will have no terrors for you if you use
OXIDINE
Made in Regular and Tasteless Forms. For sale by all Druggists.
M'f'd by PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO., DALLAS, TEXAS AND MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
PRICE 50 CENTS

WINCHESTER
RIFLE AND PISTOL CARTRIDGES

Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges of all calibers are loaded by machinery which sizes the shells, supplies the exact quantity of powder, and seats the bullets properly. By using first-class materials and this up-to-date system of loading, the reputation of Winchester Cartridges for accuracy, reliability and excellence is maintained. Ask for them.
THEY SHOOT WHERE YOU HOLD

Truths that Strike Home

Your grocer is honest and—if he cares to do so—can tell you that he knows very little about the **bulk** coffee he sells you. How *can* he know, where it originally came from, how it was blended—**or with what**—or when roasted? If you buy your coffee loose by the pound, how *can* you expect purity and uniform quality?

LION COFFEE, the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES, is of necessity uniform in quality, strength and flavor. FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, LION COFFEE has been the standard coffee in millions of homes.

LION COFFEE is carefully packed at our factories, and until opened in your home, has no chance of being adulterated, or of coming in contact with dust, dirt, germs, or unclean hands.

In each package of LION COFFEE you get **one full pound** of Pure Coffee. Insist upon getting the genuine. (Lion head on every package.)
(Save the Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE
WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

SIR KNIGHT
THE LIMIT IN LEATHER FOR MEN

YOU are not Shoewise Unless you are wearing the SIR KNIGHT $4 SHOE.
It's Different—It's STYLE, COMFORT, SERVICE and ECONOMY ALL in one pair of SHOES.
Every Dealer Who Has His Customers' Interest at Heart, Sells These Shoes.
Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.
LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS
ST. LOUIS. U. S. A.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

NATION TO FIGHT FEVER

Governor of Louisiana Wires Petition of People to President.

MISSISSIPPI FLEET IS CAPTURED

War Between Neighboring States Comes to Climax—General Housecleaning in New Orleans, Where the Disease is Most Prevalent—Telegraphs Roosevelt For Instructions.

New Orleans, La.—With a desire to stop the panic throughout the South, which has demoralized business and already has caused enormous financial losses, leaders in official and business life in Louisiana have asked the United States Government to take full control of the fight against the yellow fever.

The meeting to determine on means to meet the panic conditions was held at the Cotton Exchange. The president and three delegates from all commercial and some professional organizations, Mayor Bahrman, President Kohnke, of the City Board of Health; President Souchon, of the State Board of Health, and some physicians were present. This resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this meeting indorses the proposition to ask the United States Government to take control of the yellow fever situation in New Orleans, and that the Governor of the State and the Mayor of New Orleans be requested to take immediate steps to carry this proposition into effect.

"Further, That the hearty co-operation of the State and city governments, State and city health boards, Parish Medical Society and merchants and people generally be pledged in such action as may be taken by the Government."

A telegram was sent to Governor Blanchard apprising him of the action of the meeting. He wired to the President at Oyster Bay expressing his approval.

A yellow fever and quarantine expert in the city, whose position with the Government forbids the use of his name, has estimated that the probable cost to the Government of the effort to stamp out the fever will be about $1,000,000, exclusive of the moneys that the localities will be called on to expend.

The Louisiana Naval Reserves captured or drove from the Louisiana lakes the entire force of the Mississippi quarantine patrol. The crews of the two boats captured—the Grace and the Tipsey—are in the parish prison of St. Bernard parish, below the city, under charges ranging from piracy to assault and battery.

The Oyster Commission boat Grace, flying the Mississippi quarantine flag, was caught at the Rigolets.

At a conference at the City Hall it was decided that Mayor Barhman should issue a proclamation requiring every business house in the city to close one day so that employes might take a hand in the general cleaning movement. Merchants are to be asked to furnish carts to carry away refuse.

Hundreds of persons are temporarily moving from New Orleans to St. Tammany Parish, the only near haven to which they can go. The parish has opened its doors to all refugees. Yellow fever has never developed in St. Tammany Parish during the most serious epidemics.

Extreme measures which some of the country districts are taking to guard themselves from yellow fever threaten to put a stop to train service.

SURRENDER AT SAGHALIEN.

Bulk of Russian Garrison Capitulates to the Japanese.

Tokio, Japan.—The bulk of the Russian garrison on Saghalien Island surrendered to the Japanese on July 31.

A report giving details of their final pursuit and surrender has been received, as follows:

"An independent cavalry column on the afternoon of July 28 attacked the enemy south of Paleo and routed him, driving him southward, capturing two field guns, besides a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

"On July 29 the cavalry, being reinforced, vigorously pursued the enemy south of Taylan, which lies twenty-five miles south of Rykoff.

"The enemy halted at Onol, twenty-five miles south of Taylan, and at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 30 sent a letter under a flag of truce to the Japanese commanding officer from General Liapnoff, the Russian Governor, saying that the lack of bandage material and medicines, and the consequent inability to succor the wounded, compelled him, from a sense of humanity, to terminate hostilities.

"The commander of the Japanese force replied, demanding the delivery of all war supplies and property of the Russian Government, the uninjured, and the delivery of all maps, records and papers relating to the Russian civil and military administration, and requiring their delivery in reply at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 31, otherwise an attacking movement would immediately be started.

"Colonel Tolivitch, on behalf of Governor Liapnoff, met Colonel Koizumi, Japanese chief of staff, on the morning of July 31, and accepted the proposed terms.

"Governor Liapnoff, seventy officers and 3200 men of the Russian garrison then surrendered.

"The spoils, consisting of clothing, papers and military supplies, are now under investigation."

Six Months' Returns.

Complete returns now available for the leading departments indicate that the first half of 1905 made a better comparison with the corresponding six months of last year than even the most sanguine estimate.

Textile Prices Inflated.

Commercial tendencies are still in the direction of improvement, although progress is hampered by some inflation of prices for the raw materials of textile and footwear industries.

CITY'S MAYOR ABSCONDS

Chief Executive of Paterson, N. J., Disappears.

High Finance Swamps the Official Who Has Been Accused of Thefts.

Paterson, N. J.—The unlawful financiering of Mayor Belcher, of Paterson, has left many victims, who have lost an amount far in excess of any estimates heretofore given. Mayor Belcher, who was looked upon as a highly moral citizen and elected to office as a reform candidate, has, according to the latest estimates, fleeced friends and clients out of not less than $100,000.

Assemblyman Wright has been engaged by the Department of Banking and Insurance to make a search of all the mortgages and deeds affecting the Manchester Building and Loan Association, of which Belcher was President and counsel. Half a dozen fraudulent mortgages have been uncovered.

Nearly all of the Mayor's personal and political friends have lost money, most of which was loaned without security. When he left Paterson, Mayor Belcher borrowed from Lawyer J. Willard De Yoe $1500. Prior to that he had obtained from De Yoe $1200 on personal notes. Thomas F. Morgan, a grocer, lent to the Mayor $5000 without security.

"Yes, and I am ready to give him $5000 more if he needs it," was the only comment of Mr. Morgan. He is one of the few men in Paterson who still has faith in the Mayor. Mr. Belcher's loans from lawyers and others having offices in the Savings Institution Building aggregate more than $10,000.

At a meeting of the directors of the Mutual Building and Loan Association it was decided to call in all the passbooks. This decision was brought about by the knowledge that money had been regularly paid as dues to Belcher at his office; that the dues were credited on the shareholders' books, but not on the books of the association. In this way it is believed that Belcher has collected hundreds of dollars that did not find their way to the association's treasury.

The largest individual loss has been sustained by Mrs. Henry Latham, a widow. Belcher had charge of the Latham estate, valued at $15,000. Mrs. Latham frequently asked for a settlement, but Belcher managed to put her off. Mrs. Latham believes that her estate is lost to her. The estate of the late Congressman James F. Stewart is also involved. It is valued at $10,000.

Each hour brings fresh revelations of the swindling transactions of Mayor Belcher. The bank officials from whose institutions about $10,000 was obtained by Belcher, on fraudulent securities, have been compensated apparently. At least they declare that they have no intention of bringing criminal proceedings against him. But it has been learned that there are scores of other victims, some of whom entrusted all their savings to Belcher, and now find that they are the owners of worthless securities. These victims are ready to make complaint.

Alphonse Maneve, a hard-working man, and his wife managed to save $2000 by depositing $10 monthly in the Manchester Building and Loan Association. When the shares matured they suggested that Mayor Belcher, who was President of the association, invest the money for them. Belcher gave Maneve a "fake" mortgage on property on East Thirtieth street.

The search indicated that the title came from Catherine Van Winkle, who sold the property to George S. Berdan. Berdan turns out to be a mythical person. Attached to the mortgage was a search on which the name of former Tax Receiver Chester D. Ely was forged. The mortgage bears the forged signature of County Clerk John J. Slater.

The stamp on the bogus document Belcher had made for the purpose. This stamp was found at Belcher's office. It is a square rubber affair and red ink was used in making the impression. In this it would appear that Belcher had been guilty of two serious crimes, first, that of robbing Maneve out of $2000, and the other, of falsifying and forging public documents. Maneve has laid the matter before the Prosecutor and will make a criminal complaint.

Another mortgage transaction has been brought to light. Belcher gave a mortgage on the property of the Meserve Land Company, of which he was President, to the Manchester Building and Loan Association, of which he was also President. It was for $3400. No one knows who got the money, and it is presumed that it went into Belcher's pocket. A rubber stamp was used in this case, and the name of the late County Clerk Winfield was forged.

Lawyers who have made an investigation learn that the property of Mayor Belcher has been mortgaged for far more than it is worth. His home in Paterson is worth about $10,000, but the mortgages on it aggregate $18,000. Belcher carried a life insurance policy of $35,000.

Belcher maintained three country places, one at Midvale, another at Sloatsburg, N. Y., and a third at Wayne township, N. J. He spent considerable money on these places, but not enough to involve him in his present financial troubles.

Crops Increase Confidence.

Confidence expands as the crops are secured, each day putting a large quantity of grain beyond danger and making sensational rumors of loss less effective.

Boy of Fifteen Abuses Father.

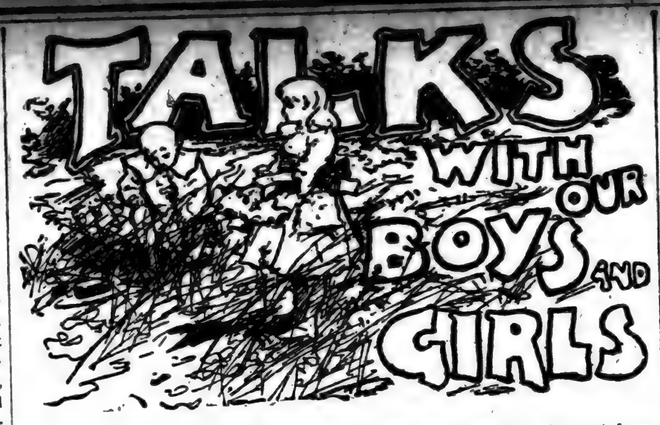
Alfred Price, Jr., of New York City, six foot, fifteen-year-old son, was sent to the juvenile asylum for abusing his father.

J. Pierpont Morgan Back.

J. Pierpont Morgan returned to New York City on the Oceanic after nearly three months in Europe.

Big German Fleet at Stockholm.

A German squadron of twenty-six vessels arrived at Stockholm, Sweden.



THE BAD DANDELIONS.

A million dandelions
Came out one summer day,
And rambled up and down the hill
To laugh and play.

They shook their golden tresses,
And flung their kisses free,
And flirted with the sun and wind
Outrageously.

They were so much admired,
They were so rich in gold,
They flaunted up and down the hill
So proud and bold,

That the envious swamp-cabbage,
That poor old "touch-me-not,"
So sour and discontented with
Her lowly lot,

Held up a flaming candle,
To peep and watch and spy,
And all who understood her speech
Could hear her cry:—

"There'll come a retribution,
'Twill shock the very town;
Your pride will blow your boasted gold
To common silver 'down'!"

But the saucy dandelions
Fled laughing up the hill,
And it is said in Flower-land
They're laughing still.

—Ella Higginson in the Christian Register.

THE HIDDEN ROBE.

Two maidens, very fair to look upon, started one morning on a journey—a journey across the Plain of Life. It stretched before them, fair, alluring. It was bounded by a forest whose trees climbed up and hid a mountain. Beyond that, so they had heard, was a river, on the far side of which was the Palace of the King of the Land of Eternal Day.

"We are beautiful," said Ayeda, the elder. "It cannot be but that he will look upon us with favor, so only our robes be white when we seek his presence."

"Can we keep them thus, the journey is so long?" replied Carita.

"With care we can, and we must care for naught else," said Ayeda. And they journed on.

The plain, which had been easy enough to tread at first, became rugged and uncertain and full of holes. Some of these were filled with water, some with mud. To keep clear of these needed much thought, and they trod with painful care. Other travelers, too, were at their side, travelers of all ages. One, an old man sore spent, caught hold of Ayeda's hand.

"Let me lean on thee!" he besought her, but she shook him off.

"Soil my robe for thee?" she cried.

Carita heard. Swiftly she drew his hand in hers.

"He will besmirch thy robe," warned her friend.

"I cannot help it," replied Carita.

Even as she spoke, the old man was no longer at her side. Only a stain was on the folds of linen that hung about her.

As they neared the forest, they saw a woman lying in one of the largest pools.

"Ah! lend thy hand a moment, that I may rise," she implored.

"'Tis of small use, thy rising," replied Ayeda. "The King would not look upon thee."

And she passed into the gloom of the forest.

Carita stretched forth her hand. The hapless woman caught it, and Carita strongly pulled her up. But the mud of the pool was splashed upon her garment, and it looked soiled, indeed. Strange to say, the woman she had saved was more grieved than she. Carita, indeed, gave it no thought, so intent was she upon guiding the steps of a child she had found with her into the forest shade.

"Have a care," called back Ayeda, whose snowy robe was spotless yet "Thou wilt need both thy hands in this forest to clear thy path from thorns."

"The child needs help," was all Carita could reply; but, as she looked at her friend, her heart for a moment sank, for Ayeda's eyes had known no tears and shone like stars. She carried no burden, and her form was erect. She had lent no aid, and her robe was unsoiled.

But poor Carita! Not only was she splashed with mud, but she had wept until her eyes were dim. She had helped this one and that, and her form was bent. She had borne the burdens of those beside her, and her strength was spent.

Ayeda's skin was soft and fair, for she had eaten plentifully of the fruit that grew by the way. Carita had plucked for the old men and for the children, and had taken but few herself, and those not of the best. Her hair, too, had turned gray since she had entered the forest. How could she hope to be admitted into the presence of the King, much less that he should smile on her? Yet any cry for help, and she turned to the spot from whence it came. She could not turn from it with Ayeda's wisdom, but ever lent her aid and soiled her robe. So with bleeding feet she climbed the mountain. So with sinking heart she faced the stream.

On the further side of that river the king's palace rose, tower upon tower of snow-white marble and of burning gold. Gardens that bloomed with fairest flowers surrounded it. At the great gate the weary travelers stood. The warders blew their horns.

"Enter! enter!" they cried. "Enter all whose robes have neither spot nor stain, whose forms are fair and whose eyes are bright. None other doth the king desire."

Proudly Ayeda stepped from the throng. Two sentinels in shining armor met and stayed her.

"Thy robe," said one, pointing.

"Thy face, thy form," said another. "See thou thyself."

Ayeda looked into a pool of water near. She shrieked aloud.

"The river works many a change," spoke the sentinel. "In thy passage through those dark and silent waters thy robe was washed from thee, and one that, unknowing, thou hadst been weaving on the way by thy deeds—the hidden robe of thy true soul—was thus uncovered. And in those waters all eyes that have not wept grow dim, all limbs that have not toiled grow bent. Regard thyself."

Ayeda shrieked again and wrung her hands. Her form had shrunk to almost pigmy proportions; her garments hung stained and soiled about her. Her hard, pinched face, mean with meanest thoughts, showing but ignoble desires and selfish hopes, had no beauty for the eyes of any man.

The sentinel took Carita's hand and drew her forward. And lo! her transformation was very wonderful to see. The tears she had shed for others had made her eyes more lustrous than the stars. Her brow, noble and pure, had been moulded by noblest thoughts and loftiest aspirations. The burdens not her own that she had borne had trained her limbs to grace and strength. On the new robe she wore were interweavings of bright gold wherever on the old had been a stain.

The great gates opened wide.

"Bride of the King," said the sentry, "pass on."—Frances Harmer, in Christian Register.

HELEN'S NEST.

Once upon a time there was a little girl named Helen. She lived in the country, and about her house there were many fine trees, where the birds came every year to spend the summer. Now Helen loved to watch the birds, butterflies and bees doing their work.

Well, one day Mr. and Mrs. Oriole came to look at the big elm tree. They soon decided to build a nest there, and each flew off in a different direction to find building material.

"Oh, papa," cried Helen, who had caught the gleam of brilliant orange and black, "let's help them so they'll stay here."

"All right, little girl," answered her father.

Helen had helped birds before by putting bits of string and worsted and straws on the ground and nearby bushes.

Suddenly she clapped her hands, exclaiming, "Oh, I'm going to label this nest, and then, after it's all built, it will be mine!"

So she carefully wrote her name on a tag of paper, putting a long piece of white string through the end of the tag. On some other tags she wrote the day and month, "May 28." Then they were left in plain sight and Helen scampered away.

The birds did not seem to notice the strings at first, but later every one was gone, and from that hanging nest waved six little tags bearing Helen's name and the date!

When the birds had raised their families and gone south, her father took down the nest and brought it into the house to Helen.—Florence A. Pardee in St. Nicholas.

PETS THE SAILORS JOY.

Animal pets have ever been a great joy to the average sailor. There is hardly a ship afloat that does not carry one or more such little favorites, to whom the crew are universally kind. More than this, there is frequently developed an attachment between men and animals that is seldom to be seen on shore; and the intelligence displayed by these animals often far exceeds the wonderful stories we sometimes see in print. On men-of-war there is probably more consideration shown the crew in this regard than on merchantmen; at all events, you will find there many more ship's pets. It is by no means uncommon to see upon the same deck a dozen or more well-trained animals of various kinds whose natural homes are separated by thousands of miles.—St. Nicholas.

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INSURANCE INQUIRY ON

Legislative Committee to Hold Its Sessions in New York City.

Quick Reports Are Promised—Question of Attorneys and Stenographers to Be Chosen.

New York City.—Most of the members of the Legislative Insurance Investigating Committee arrived in town at night. Assemblyman James T. Rogers, Speaker Nixon and Archie E. Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly, went to the Hotel Cadillac.

The party was joined later by Senators William W. Armstrong, the Chairman, and William J. Tully, Assemblymen Ezra P. Prentice, William W. Wemple, Robert L. Cox, Frank Johnson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, and C. R. Hotaling, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. The party then went to a theatre. Assemblyman McKeowan and Senator Riordan came down from Albany by boat, arriving in this city the next day.

Albany, N. Y.—All the members of the insurance investigation committee were present at the organization of the committee at the Capitol.

The session lasted several hours. Just before adjournment it was agreed to reassemble in the New York City office of the Attorney-General at 27 William street. It was agreed that no hotel be made the headquarters of the members of the committee, but that each one should select the hotel of his choice.

Attorney-General Mayer sat with the eight committeemen during their deliberations, but said that nothing of any importance was transacted, the matter of organizing and getting to work being the only discussion. In view of the limited appropriation the selection of the principal counsel will be difficult. The committeemen believed that two or three good lawyers ought to be secured.

"The big insurance companies will be represented by prominent lawyers," said Senator Riordan, "and our committee should have all the assistance it can get. I am in favor of employing the very best lawyers it is possible to secure."

Several stenographers will be necessary. For the places applications were received from Burt Sackett, the Senate stenographer; George E. Shotwell, stenographer of the Senate Finance Committee; Henry Lammert, stenographer of the Assembly, and George W. Henderson, of the Law Reporting Company, Incorporated, of New York.

The official Senate and Assembly stenographers and Mr. Shotwell, Senator Malby's stenographer, had everything "fixed, as they believed, to be named the official stenographers of the committee.

Their fond dreams were shattered, however, when J. Calvin McKnight appeared before the committee in advocacy of the offer of the Law Reporting Company. Mr. McKnight, who spent the day with Chairman Odell at Saratoga, came to Albany on an early train and met Mr. Henderson. When the committee was ready to take up the consideration of selection of stenographers a letter from the Law Reporting Company was read which sent cold chills up and down the spines of the committeemen who had pledged their support to the legislative stenographers. This corporation asked to be made the official stenographer of the committee, offering to perform the work for two cents a folio for the original copy and two cents a folio for each additional copy.

Cheap and Quick Reports.

This figure for a stenographic report of proceedings is perhaps the smallest ever made in this or any other State. It is explained in the letter signed by George W. Henderson as president that the Law Report Company has the contract to supply fifty copies to the New York City News Association ten minutes after each word is uttered and sixteen extra copies to various organizations and individuals.

The company stipulates to supply eight expert court stenographers and twelve typewriter operators, and to deliver ten minutes after the adjournment of each session of the committee the original and as many extra copies of a verbatim transcript of the proceedings as the committee desired.

The first matter settled was the selection of Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistant. The men chosen were Frank W. Johnson, of Buffalo, and Charles R. Hotaling, of Selkirk, the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Assembly and Senate, respectively. Mr. Hotaling is to be the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee, and will receive equal pay with Mr. Johnson—$6 a day.

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VOL. III.

PEACE ENVOYS BEGIN WORK

Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries Meet at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard

PRESENTATION CEREMONI

Both Parties Wildly Cheered by the Crowds—Democratic Attitude of the Foreigners in Their Contact With Strangers Admired by the Throngs—Buffet Luncheon Served in the Building—Admiral Moale and Gov. McLane Welcome the Officials—Credentials of the Ambassadors Exchanged at First Regular Meeting—Japs and Russians Dine in Public Hall of the Hotel Wentworth.

Portsmouth, N. H.—With impressive ceremonial incident to the bestowal of full ambassadorial honors M. Witte, senior envoy of the Emperor of Russia, and Baron Komura, senior envoy of the Emperor of Japan, were welcomed to the Portsmouth Navy Yard

THE GENERAL STORES BUILDING

There the Russian and Japanese Peace meet

conducted to the conference hall, ere they will discuss the momentous question of peace.

Baron Komura, with Minister Takahira, received an equally hearty greeting and responded as graciously at the Court House, where the crowd had assembled in anticipation of the arrival of the envoys. Governor John McLane and his staff, in gilt lace, had already reached the Court House, and were awaiting the arrival of the envoys.

When the envoys arrived they were taken to the main courtroom on the second floor, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. The Governor then made his speech of welcome and, after handshaking all around, the formal festivities of the day were at an end. The envoys were subsequently taken in automobiles to the Hotel Wentworth where elaborate apartments had been reserved for them.

At Their Hotel.

Instead of keeping to their rooms, as it was expected the plenipotentiaries would do, Russian and Japanese minglied freely among the guests, strolling about the verandas, chatting volubly and acting generally in a care-free manner, as though the entire war "had been settled."

Right off the lobby, in the public card room, Baron Rosen and M. De Martens, of the Russian Legation, engaged in a friendly game, with M. Witte as a spectator. Two Japanese correspondents gave close attention to the game.

Baron Komura, worn out by the day's functions, kept to his apartments, and Takahira was seen about the hotel once, but the other members of their suites were much in evidence.

The first day of the actual Russo-Japanese peace conference, which the world is hoping will result in the "Peace of Portsmouth," broke warm and fair. At 9.30 o'clock the two senior ambassadors caused Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce to be notified that they were ready to start from the navy yard, and at 10.30 the two peace missions were in the square of brick naval stores building, which, picturesque as it is from an architectural point of view, is in many respects the most interesting structure in existence.

Credentials Exchanged.

At 11 o'clock the conference had begun. Soon after the plenipotentiaries entered the Navy General Store it was announced that M. Witte and Baron Komura had exchanged compliments, the latter using Mr. Rondo as interpreter.

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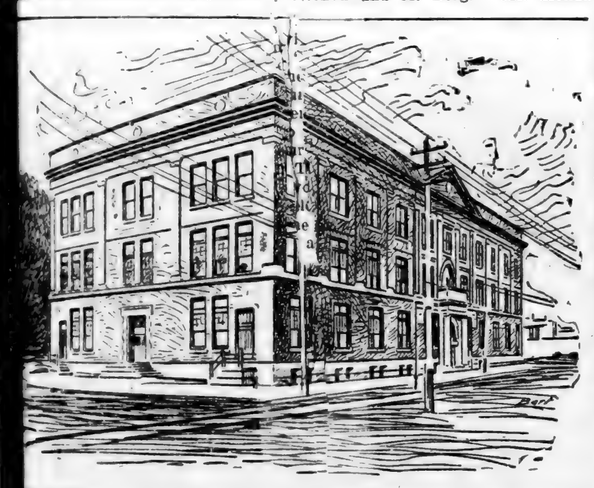

GENERAL STORES BUILDING, PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) NAVY YARD.
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as neither Baron Komura nor Mr. Takahira are very familiar with French, while M. Witte, although understanding English in reading, cannot speak it. Immediately after this formality the envoys proceeded to the exchange of their credentials.

The departure of both missions from the Hotel Wentworth was made gravely. It was as if the envoys were taking part in some solemn rite.

M. Witte's face was even graver than usual. He walked slowly and, apparently, with some difficulty from the Wentworth porte cochere to the automobile, and, as a ripple of applause reached his ears from the veranda, slowly and solemnly raised his hat and bowed.

Baron Rosen seated himself next to the senior plenipotentiary and a secret service man took his place with the chauffeur. The members of the Russian suite then filed out and entered the automobiles set apart for their use.

While the Russians were departing from the annex in which they were quartered, Baron Komura and his suite were leaving the main wing of the hotel. The departure of the Japanese was characterized principally by businesslike agility. Their dignity was irreproachable, but there was none of the Russian sadness in their bearing.

Baron Komura, small and wizened, and Minister Takahira, equally abbreviated in stature but broad of shoulder, took the places of honor. Mr. Sato and the others followed in the next conveyance.

Before leaving the hotel Mr. Sato courteously declined to discuss the peace conference in any way. He greeted the correspondents pleasantly, but gave abundant evidence that he could be silence as well as talk.

When the plenipotentiaries had started for the navy yard Mr. Honda, private secretary to Baron Komura, went to the apartments of the Russian mission, where he was met in the reception room by M. Shipoff, M. de Plancon, M. Pokotieff and M. Berg. Mr. Honda said the object of his visit was to discuss the best programme for the exchange of cards by the members of the two missions. The short conversation which followed was very cordial, and it was decided that the cards should either be left at the office or that a secretary from each side should convey them direct to the respective apartments and there be formally received.

It is noticeable that with each day the members of the two missions are fraternizing more easily, and it is no longer as subject for comment when a Russian and a Japanese are seen talking together.

Extraordinary Precautions.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to exclude from the navy yard every person not connected with the Government service. While the conference is in progress the workmen must have passes in order to enter, and the 130 marines on duty at the reservation have been pressed into guard duty.

Assistant Secretary Peirce stated before the envoys left the Wentworth that there would be little ceremony in opening the first actual session.

"I shall conduct the envoys through the offices set apart for their respective use," said he, "and wish them all good fortune in their deliberations. I shall then retire to another portion of the building and the missions will begin their deliberations."

The ambassadors will remain in the building until each session is adjourned. A restaurant has been installed in the conference hall, and if any session is a long one the envoys' wants will be amply provided for.

It is highly improbable that more than two or three sessions will be held each week. Although the envoys have plenary powers, they will submit every proposition to their home Government before acting upon it. This will necessitate the delay of cabling and receiving a reply. But delays will probably not be unwelcome at times to the negotiators.

It has been arranged that the hours of the conference each day shall be from 9.30 o'clock to noon, and from 3 till 5.30 or 6 o'clock.

M. SERGIUS WITTE, SENIOR RUSSIAN PEACE ENVOY.

BARON KOMURA, SENIOR JAPANESE PEACE ENVOY.

The Russian plenipotentiaries, through M. Nabokoff, who assisted at this meeting as secretary, issued the following official statement:

"The first meeting took place this morning. M. Witte, Baron Rosen, Baron Komura, Mr. Takahira, and a secretary on each side participated. The program of the following meetings has been fixed so far as the form is concerned. The meetings will be twice a day, in the morning and in the afternoon, after 3.

"Information will be given to the press after being agreed upon by both sides. The records of the proceedings and all of the documents will be compiled both in English and in French. The French text (fera foi) will be accepted in evidence in case of dispute."

Baron Komura, in accordance with the agreement, has chosen Mr. Sato, Mr. Adachi and Mr. Otchiai to participate daily in the conference as the official secretaries of himself and Mr. Takahira.

The envoys traveled to and from the navy yard in motor cars, and will continue to do so while the conference is in session.

All kinds of rumors were afloat as to the cause of the quick return of the envoys to the hotel, conflicting statements were made concerning the mistake over the credentials, and a number of persons were afraid that the negotiations had been abruptly broken off. Later the Russian secretary, M. Korostovtz, explained the matter clearly and the misunderstanding was cleared up.

A good deal of attention was attracted by the fact that the Russians dined in a room up stairs by themselves in the evening instead of taking the meal in the large dining room as they did before. One explanation is that the Russians like to smoke at the table. It has been noticeable that outside the conference the Russian and Japanese officials have not mingled together. The Japanese stroll freely about the hotel and converse affably with any one who approaches them; the Russians keep to their rooms in the annex, and are rarely seen in the main building.

In the evening the amenities were observed by the general exchange of cards. M. Witte, Baron Rosen and their suite sending theirs through the hotel office, while the cards of the Japanese mission were left at the doors of the members of the Russian mission by a little Japanese messenger boy.

Commanders Winslow and Gibbons made their official calls upon the two missions late in the afternoon.

The Japanese and the Russian newspaper correspondents have broken the ice and have begun to fraternize.

Meanwhile life at the Hotel Wentworth is unusually gay. Not outside of a European capital does one often find so cosmopolitan a gathering as that which furnishes the setting to this momentous peace conference. Gathered under the roof of the big rambling summer hotel is a representative of almost every nationality.

The great dining hall at night presented a striking scene. At one end of the spacious hall a long table, with covers laid for seventeen persons, was occupied by M. Witte and his suite. At a similar table, with the same number of covers, placed nearer the entrance, sat Baron Komura and his associates.

The two parties were separated by a distance of about thirty feet, with many tables intervening.

The Japanese entered the dining hall first, walking in orderly disorder, Baron Komura and Minister Takahira in the van. When all had gathered about the board the chairs were drawn and the party seated itself almost as one man.

At the head of the table sat Baron Komura, his short stature making it necessary for him to stretch out his elbows.

Big Strike at Riga.

Twenty thousand men went on strike at Riga, Russia, and there was much disorder in the city.

PEACE TERMS PRESENTED

Baron Komura Gives M. Witte Draft of Japan's Proposal.

First Real Move in the Conference at Portsmouth, N. H.—The Reported Demands.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Japan's peace terms were placed in the hands of the Russian envoys, and the conference adjourned to await the formulation of the Russian reply. The written proposition of Japan was handed to M. Witte by Baron Komura with the express stipulation that its character should be kept absolutely secret. It was learned, however, that the terms were reasonable, if not moderate; that they afforded a basis for discussion, and that every effort would be made to complete the Russian reply for submission to Baron Komura and Minister Takahira as speedily as possible.

With the submission of Japan's terms the trend of opinion among the diplomats gathered here has undergone a decided change, and the former pessimism has given place to optimism.

These were understood to be the terms of peace demanded by the Japanese envoys:

An acknowledgment of Japan's undisputed suzerainty over Korea.

Russian evacuation of Manchuria and the establishment there of the Hay policy of the open door.

The cession of Port Arthur and Dalny.

The cession of Sakhalien Island.

The grant of fishing rights to Japan in the waters of the Siberian littoral northward from Vladivostok to the Bering Sea.

The relinquishment to Japan of the interned Russian warships.

A limitation upon the naval strength of Russia in Far Eastern waters.

The transfer to Japan of the Manchurian Railway as far north from Port Arthur as Harbin.

The commercialization of Vladivostok.

Japan to be reimbursed for the cost of the war.

CROP REPORT OUT.

Government Foretells of Greatest Corn Yield in Years.

Washington, D. C.—The Government crop report, issued at noon, under the new regulations of the Agricultural Department, designed to discourage graft and to make it difficult for Wall Street to get advance information, forecasts the greatest corn crop in the country's history, and bumper crops of wheat and other cereals in every section of the country.

The Government reports the following average condition of the crops: Condition of corn is 89 against 87.3 last month, and 87.3 last year, and 78.7 in 1903. Condition of spring wheat, 89.2 against 91 last month, 87.5 last year, and 77.1 in 1903. Condition of oats, 90.8 against 92.1 last month, 86.8 last year, and 79.6 in 1903.

CROWD OF DESERTED WIVES.

All Records Broken at the West Side Police Court.

New York City.—More than a hundred women, most of them with from one to six children apiece, and many demanding action against deserting or recalcitrant husbands, crowded the West Side Court.

The West Side Court is noted for its many abandonment cases, but this crowd of deserted women broke all records.

"This is the worst I ever saw," said Magistrate Pool, as he faced the crowd of women. "It seems as if every husband on the west side had deserted his wife."

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO MINERS.

President Addresses Enormous Throng at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—President Theodore Roosevelt was here to address the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. Fully 60,000 persons heard him speak. Others to make brief speeches were Cardinal Gibbons, John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and Mayor John Weaver, of Philadelphia, Pa.

From Wilkesbarre the President went to Chautauqua, N. Y., where he addressed a conclave of 10,000 persons.

Bank Clearings Good.

Bank clearings in New York City for July break all records for that month, failures are strikingly few for a normally dull period, and railway earnings show progressive gains.

Inventor Herreshof in Accident.

Inventor Charles F. Herreshoff and his assistant were hurled from their motor-boat off Bridgeport, Conn., by the breaking of the steering gear.

Music For the Envoys.

There will be music for the Russian and Japanese peace envoys by a United States military band as long as they remain at Portsmouth, N. H.

Jews Discuss Appeal to Witte.

East Side Jews of New York City discussed the advisability of appealing to M. Witte in behalf of their kinsmen in Russia.

New Church of St. Thomas.

A new Church of St. Thomas, to cost $300,000, is to rise on the ruins of the edifice in New York City almost destroyed by fire.

ENVOYS AT PORTSMOUTH

Formal Assignment to Quarters at the Navy Yard.

Ceremonies in the Building Where Commissioners Will Meet — The Crowd Enthusiastic.

Portsmouth, N. H.—With impressive ceremonial incident to the bestowal of full ambassadorial honors M. Witte, senior envoy of the Emperor of Russia, and Baron Komura, senior envoy of the Emperor of Japan, were welcomed to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and conducted to the conference hall, where they will discuss the momentous question of peace.

Standing in the spacious meeting room side by side, reinforced by their colleagues, Baron Rosen and Minister Takahira, and surrounded by a throng made brilliant by gayly dressed women and officers replendent in gold lace, the two principal peace envoys listened to the words of Admiral Meade, who, as commandant of the yard, bespoke the freedom of the reservation on behalf of the Government of the United States.

After the welcome had been given and received the doors were thrown open, a buffet loaded with viands was disclosed, a small army of servants began to serve the guests, and general conversation began.

The four envoys partook sparingly of the luncheon, and were then conducted through the rooms set apart for their special use during the conference. Each envoy expressed himself as eminently satisfied with the arrangements made, and complimented the men who had planned the hall and its furnishings.

The informal reception continued until after 2 o'clock, when the march to the court house began. As the envoys, seated in automobiles, passed through the streets they were greeted by cheers along the entire route. M. Witte, seated beside Baron Rosen and guarded by two secret service men, bowed right and left continually, occasionally smiling and waving his hat as a particularly vociferous demonstration was made.

Baron Komura, with Minister Takahira, received an equally hearty greeting, and responded as graciously at the Court House, where the crowd had massed in anticipation of the arrival of the envoys. Governor John McLane and his staff, in gilt lace, had already reached the Court House, and were awaiting the arrival of the envoys.

When the envoys arrived they were taken to the main courtroom on the second floor, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. The Governor then made his speech of welcome and, after handshaking all round, the formal festivities of the day were at an end. The envoys were subsequently taken in automobiles to the Hotel Wentworth, where elaborate apartments had been reserved for them.

Long before the fleet arrived—indeed, almost as soon as the gray light of dawn broke over the placid waters—the harbor was dotted with craft of every description. Steam yachts, launches, sloops, catboats, and rowboats moved hither and thither, their crews vying one with another in noisy jollity.

In the navy yard all was bustle. Every foot of woodwork and every inch of metal in the yard was polished until it shone.

It was a little after 9 o'clock when the Mayflower and the Dolphin, with the cruiser Galveston, acting as escort, dropped anchor in the outer harbor.

In the meantime, M. Witte, in his apartments in the Wentworth, had been notified of the fleet's arrival, and, accompanied by several of his suite and guarded by three secret service men, immediately embarked on a launch and put off for the Mayflower.

M. Witte and his party were the first to land. As the senior Russian envoy stepped from the cutter, hat in hand, the guns boomed out their welcome, until the ground shook with the reverberations. A solid lane, formed by two lines of United States marines, had been formed, and through this the Czar's envoys walked slowly to the entrance of the conference hall. Baron Komura and his suite quickly followed.

Elaborate precautions were taken against the possibility of cranks entering the yard during the ceremonies. Even the workmen were obliged to show passes before they were admitted.

Captain Flynn of the New York Secret Service Bureau was on hand with half a dozen men to guard the envoys, and the entire force of marines, 130 men, was detailed to guard duty.

FAMOUS CHURCH BURNED.

St. St. Thomas' in New York City Entirely Demolished by Flames.

New York City—Fire practically destroyed St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, one of the most richly furnished religious buildings in America. Flames made a furnace of the interior for an hour, and nothing remains of the once beautiful edifice but the walls and the tower, 200 feet high, which were saved, but are in a shaky condition. The church may have to be razed and rebuilt from the foundation.

Twenty Cottages Robbed.

Twenty cottages at Far Rockaway, N. Y., have been robbed of silverware.

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The Bluebird

Feathered flake of heaven's blue,
Blossomed song of dawning springs,
Bearing violets on your back
And the sky upon your wings:

Iridescent sprite, you stole
Sapphires from my darling's eye;
Needn't say "Pe-wippy chip.
Got 'em rubbing 'gainst the sky."

O, you azure bumblebee,
How's the Daughter of the South?
"Pe-wippy chip, she's bluebell eyes;
Roses revel on her mouth."

O, you tiny turquoise tramp,
Did she send one rose to me?
"Pe-wippy, a winged violet,
She sent, and that is me."

This cerulean visitor
Brings a heartache as he sings
Of the violets on his breast
And the sky upon his wings.
—Henry L. Kiner in National Magazine.

THE SLEEPING NAIAD

BY CHARLES S. REID

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The conception was perfect, but where throughout all Europe was to be found the model? In his thoughts, Margolius carefully went over the list of models that he knew. One or two came nearly to the standard he had set for this piece, but not quite. He traveled, visiting the principal cities of France, Italy and Germany; then returned to London. Still the model of his conception had not been found. Once more he sought throughout London, but without success. From those who might have been hired for money, Margolius turned to those in the higher walks of life. There was a subtle power he had always held in reserve for some situation in which every other expedient had failed. Should that power now be resorted to?

Margolius sat one night in a box at Her Majesty's Theater and surveyed the audience with his eyes, from pit to roof and back again. Several times his gaze had lingered on some especially beautiful woman to study minutely the nature of her charm, only to be withdrawn at last unsatisfied. The boxes had been left inviolated—for there sat the nobility. But when the vast audience from the pit to the roof had been passed in review and found to yield not the thing sought for, the vision of the artist began boldly to sweep the boxes. One after another these glided under his gaze, until an occupant of one of them arrested the attention of Margolius with an electric-like suddenness. The Countess Alfretti who, with her husband was residing in London for the season, sat in a box opposite that which was occupied by the artist; and hers were the face and form that had made such a sudden appeal to his sense of perfection. The model he had sought was before him—but she was the Countess Alfretti. However, a smile of triumph stole over the features of Margolius and he determined that the Countess should serve him.

The fame of Margolius gave him entree to the best society of London, and it was not long before he met the Countess Alfretti and made the trial of his subtle power. She yielded quickly—none had ever withstood it. He found that he swayed her as the breeze might sway some tender flower. In his presence she moved as in a dream, but there was an ecstacy in it that was like the stimulus of old wine to her.

One day, as the Countess was driving past the studio of Margolius, she chanced to glance upward at an open window. The artist was sitting there—and their eyes met. Instantly the lady yielded to the hypnotic influence that the man had gained over her.

Margolius spoke her name and she turned quickly toward him.

Margolius had invited her to visit his studio; but, though she had promised him to do so, when out of his presence she shuddered at the thought of fulfilling this promise. Out of his presence, she feared the artist; in his presence, a strange, unaccountable, dreamy kind of happiness possessed her.

On this occasion, when their eyes met, she descended immediately from her carriage and entered the building. Margolius met her below and conducted her through each department of his rooms with all the affability of manner of which he was capable, and finally escorted her out again, with a profusion of thanks and appreciation expressed in his parting words. He followed her a moment with his eyes, then turned back into the house, with an expression of deep satisfaction expressed in his face.

Margolius waited patiently a few days. But at last, one afternoon, late, he passed the house which was occupied by Alfretti and his wife. The Countess was standing over some pot flowers near the street. Margolius spoke her name, and she turned quickly toward him. The strange power of his eyes at once compelled her, and she became the automaton of his will. But he had hardly stayed his footsteps

An intense whiteness settled upon the count's face.

and continued his way almost immediately.

Countess Alfretti was left dreaming; in an hour, when it became quite dark, some mysterious voice commanded her to steal from the house and go to the studio of Margolius. She crept away, and so stealthy had she been in all her movements, that none saw her.

When it was discovered that the Countess Alfretti had disappeared, a great cry was raised and all London was aroused. Alfretti, who had just gone to Florence on some business, was summoned home again, but he did not reach London until the afternoon following the Countess' disappearance. Every department of the police regulations was notified, and a careful search throughout the city was instituted. But all to no avail. Friends came to offer condolence to Alfretti; among them, Margolius.

But after this, for long days and nights, Margolius was not seen among his friends. Servants of the house in which he resided gave it out that the artist was engaged upon a great picture and was not to be disturbed under any circumstances.

The search for the missing Countess was continued assiduously, and was extended to other cities. Every plausible suggestion was acted upon, but all resulted fruitlessly—not a clew had been found by which to trace her the first step beyond the house.

In the meantime Margolius was painting the Sleeping Naiad. With nerves strung to the highest pitch, and almost without eating or sleeping, he worked like some demon that was striving against Time for the possession of the World.

At last it was finished; and a long, deep-drawn sigh escaped the throat of the artist, as his practiced eye followed the detail in search of some slight imperfection and found none. How long had it been? How many hours? How many days? He had kept no record of time. Nothing had come up to him from the streets of London since the first news of the disappearance of the Countess. In reality almost a week had passed. The Countess had been given up as dead, and Alfretti was plunged into the depths of grief, while his friends and the friends of the Countess were wrapped in gloom out of sympathy and sorrow.

But on the evening of the fifth day, just after nightfall, a figure crept into the house of Alfretti and threw itself into the Count's arms. The Countess had returned, and new life surged through Alfretti's veins. The beautiful woman had wrapped a large shawl round her head and shoulders, and she was still dazed for some moments after her return to her husband's arms.

"Oh, tell me what has happened?" she exclaimed. "I found myself in the street, alone, and in the darkness—the street lights were so dim. And you—you started for Florence this afternoon. But you did not go?"

Alfretti knew by these last words that her mind was a blank since the time of her disappearance. She had been the victim of some mental aberration and had been wandering—God knew where. Quickly he fabricated some story explaining everything, and set her mind at rest. Then he secretly instructed the servants and requested all her friends to refrain from mentioning the strange disappearance in her presence.

When the Sleeping Naiad of Margolius was hung, critical London paused in wonder-struck admiration.

One day, at an early hour, before the salon had received its daily crush of visitors, Margolius paused before his own picture. Hearing a footstep behind him he turned and saw Alfretti approaching.

"It is my first view," said the latter, turning his eyes toward the painting.

The next instant an intense whiteness settled upon the Count's face, his lips quivered and a labored breath surged up from his breast. His eyes sought those of Margolius, and the hypnotic fire that leaped to meet his gaze told the story of the Countess' trance.

HAD WAITED TOO LONG.

Dish Towels Were No Longer Needed by the Bachelor.

He had been keeping bachelor hall under the supervision of his favorite girl cousin, and once a week she came to dine with him and observe his progress. Incidentally she constituted herself a bureau of supply and saw that he was supplied with everything needful—except dish towels. Somehow, no matter how elaborate her shopping plans, she could not remember the towels and for a while he was reduced to using an old sheet.

Then came a day when he rose in revolt and decided that he would keep house no longer. So far as the cooking was concerned he kept his word, and the cousin was invited to dine at a restaurant instead.

The first evening the new order went into practice the cousin turned up, her face aglow. "I just know that you can't tell what I have in that bundle," she said, "and I sha'n't tell you till we get home."

The bachelor guessed in vain and at last the feminine inability to keep a secret triumphed over the desire to save up the surprise.

"I've just got to tell you that I have those towels at last," she explained, triumphantly, as she watched for the pleased smiles she felt to be her due. She guessed the truth from his face.

"And I got them just as you no longer have any dishes to dry," she wailed.—New York Sun

Daffy Dialogues.

"They were talking at the grocery, George, about Norway withdrawing from the union with Sweden. The grocer always seems to know everything that's going on. He said it was perfectly right for Norway to withdraw. But where can she go, George?"

"Where can who go?"

"Why, Norway."

"I don't think she really intends to go anywhere, my love. I fancy she'll settle down right next to Sweden. It may not be pleasant, but she's used to it, and if she finds she can't agree with her neighbors she can build a high board fence between them."

"A spite fence, like the McGringle's and the Bollingers', George?"

"Yes, something like that."

"It will seem awfully unpleasant for a time, I guess. But, of course, they needn't take milk of the same milkman, nor patronize the same iceman, nor buy their rolls from the same baker's wagon."

"Of course not, my dear."

"But mercy! It will be dreadfully inconvenient when either one wants to borrow something."

"I'm afraid it will, my dear. I guess they didn't think of that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ode to a Pig.

Bards and sages, through the ages
(Winning fame instead of wages),
Have mussed up a million pages
With their cuticles, small and big.
Singing wrongs that should be righted,
Causes blighted, heroes slighted,
Yet no song have they indicted
To the pig.

Gentle Porcus, suoid mammal,
Does the thought that lard and ham'll
Be your future never trammel
Your fond fancies as you dig?
Does it harrow to the marrow
As you pace your quarters narrow,
Dreaming of the storied glory
Of the pig?

For time was, ere man got at you,
Using squalid means to fat you,
That you were to be congratulated on a figure trig,
And most daintily you ate your
Food, less mingled in its nature,
Fine of face, full fair and graceful
Was the pig.

Oh, the S. P. C. A. be gracious;
If your sympathies be spacious
Bar such treatment contumacious—
Teach that it is infra dig.
For although some genius flighty
Has described the pen as mighty
You'll admit a sword were fitter
For the pig.
—Harper's.

One Way to Avoid Wrinkles.

Four-year-old Alice had been to visit a very aged lady, whose face was badly wrinkled. On returning home she climbed into her aunt's lap, and, looking at her intently, queried:

"What makes Grandma Barker's face all wrinkled?"

"Because she is very old, dearie," was the reply.

"Will your nice, smoove face be like her's when you get to be old, auntie?" asked the child soberly.

"Yes, darling," said the aunt, sighing in anticipation of her lost charms.

"Oh, well, auntie, don't feel bad," exclaimed the child. "Maybe you'll die pitty quick!"

RECORDS OF THE PULSE RATE.

Instrument Shows Heart's Action During Muscular Work and After.

A recent publication of the University of Michigan describes an instrument for securing a continuous graphic record of the pulse rate in man which afford valuable indications of the heart's work. The records showed that the commencement of muscular work is followed almost simultaneously by a marked acceleration of the pulse. In fact, this modification of the pulse rate is observed in the next heart cycle after the work begins.

In typical cases there are three well-marked stages—a primary rise, a period of sustained acceleration and a secondary rise. Similar stages of decrease in rate occur after the work stops. The rapidity of the pulse during work depends not only upon the amount of work done, but much more upon the manner in which it is done. Speed and resistance are factors requiring separate consideration and of these two speed has the greater influence.

These records show that while muscular work may not appreciably require the expenditure of bodily force it immediately reacts upon the heart and that conversely cessation of muscular exertion is an immediate relief to the heart.

Scott and the Simple Life.

Sir Walter Scott was an out-of-doors man, as he had been a tramping boy, says McClure's. It is impossible to think of him without his horses and dogs. His duties as sheriff took him across country continually, and he always had more months out of Edinburgh that in it, notwithstanding his court clerkship. He was thus in constant contact with Scotch life and country, and he never lost or relaxed his first impulse to know and see with his eyes, so far as eyes could see it, all the local history. He was also in love with the genius of Scotland as it was stamped in the people of all sorts and conditions. Human nature, the rough, hard article free from its alloy of the town, was treasure trove to him. On those annual "raids into Liddesdale," and on many another journey, he made himself master of this book of truth out of which came so much of the character, anecdote and phrase that are most sterling, real and humorsome in his books.

View of Happiness.

I have been trying to figure out a general condition of happiness, and I reach the conclusion that it consists mainly in the ability to march with one's own generation, neither deploring the progress the generation makes nor grumbling because it doesn't make more, says Frank Putnam in the National Magazine. We can understand best the men and women of our own age, or near it. Dr. Osler spoke truth when he said that most men cease to be receptive to new ideas after 40; hence our elders in the 50s and 60s and 70s, say, who have ably guided the affairs of the world during the decades immediately ahead of us will often seem to us to mave less rapidly than we think they should, toward new industrial conditions. And the generation immediately behind us—the restless chaps in their 20s, are putting more pressure upon us from the rear than we are able to believe is wholly justified.

A Kipling Souvenir.

Of an interesting Kipling relic, Charles Warren Stoddard writes:

"The object that first caught my eye was an old desk, black with age, and no doubt rheumatic in every joint. Its lid was a solid panel, but curved in the fashion of a roll-top desk. Across the length of it, cut deep in large letters, such as schoolboys love to carve was this legend:

"'Oft was I weary when I toiled at Thee,'

"So sang the galley slave in a faultless verse; and so, in the hour of triumph, Rudyard Kipling graved upon the cover of the desk at which he won his fame."—National Magazine.

Heroic Remedy.

Some anonymous individual with no poetry in his soul has written to a New York paper complaining of a whip-poor-will that bothers him at night, and another anonymous individual who has in his soul no innate love of birds suggests:

"If Pater Familias really desires to drive the whip-poor-will from the tree, the following is a recipe guaranteed to cause it to quit the place:

"R: One dozen roman candles.
Dose: Three each evening on retiring (10-11 p. m.) exploded through the tree. This has been known to cure the most aggravating cases."

Wal-lu-lah.

E'er the paleface saw the westland
In its grandeur by the sea
Lived a dusky Indian princess
Fair as fairest flower to see.
By Columbia's thundering cascades,
O'er the beauteous upland plain,
Wandered lone the fair Wal-lu-lah
Chanting e'er some wild refrain.

Dusky suitors thronged about her,
Pleaded for Wal-lu-lah's hand,
But she wept her absent lover,
Pointed to yon westward strand
By Columbia's murmuring cascades,
Long and lone her tireless quest.
Now she sleeps, but still awaits him,
With her face toward the west.

Drifting sands above her mingle,
Happy homes bedeck her plain.
Still her spirit sings and murmurs
In Columbia's wild refrain.
—Bert Huffman in New York Herald.

Greatest Trout Hatchery.

The greatest trout hatchery in the world will be located by the government on the Grand Mesa, about twenty-five miles north of Delta. The annual output of fish will not fall below 25,000,000 within a year after the hatchery is completed. These fish will be distributed all over the west.

Few Timepieces in Lib

A young negro from Liberia, George H. Northam, is now visiting this country, from which his parents emigrated to the negro republic many years ago, spoke of an interesting phase of the trade in Liberia.

"It is a curious fact that we buy very few clocks. They are regarded, I know, as an essential part of the furnishings of the home in all civilized countries. The comparatively small number of our people who have fairly good incomes have clocks in their houses. But most of the Liberians are farmers and laborers, and they never think of purchasing a clock. The fact is, they have little use for clocks, and I think the reason will interest you.

"You know, our country is only a few degrees north of the equator. The result is that for a good part of the year the sun rises at exactly 6 o'clock, or within a few minutes of it, and sets at 6 o'clock. Here are two points of time quite accurately fixed for us.

"Then when the sun is directly overhead it is noon. Of course, the sun in its apparent movements between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn varies a little in these positions but only a little anywhere in the trop[ics], and the most ignor[ant] ple soon become exper[t] ing the time for all positions of sun.

"I do not suppose there is a [man] or woman in Liberia who cannot the time in any part of the day in fifteen minutes of the true and usually with a closer approximation. When the farmer is in the he knows exactly when to go home dinner, and his wife has the waiting for him as he reaches house.

"If he has an appointment p m., and also has the habit of tuality, he meets his engagement most on the minute. Our farmers they have not the slightest use clocks. I presume Liberia is the country with any claim to civiliz that does not regard clocks as a sary in the business of life.

"I am told that down in the Free State the missionaries teach natives to read the information clock gives. This is very wel matter of information, but the understand the relation of the the time of day as well as we do I do not think a large number locks will ever be sold to New York Sun.

An Old Kentu[cky Earthquak]

This vivid description of an earthquake was written by Audobon, the naturalist. It occurred in the year 1812: "Traveling through the barrens of Kentucky in the month of November, I was jogging on one afternoon when I remarked a sudden a strange darkness rising from the western horizon. I had proceeded about a mile when I heard what I imagined to be the distant rumbling of a violent tornado, on which I spurred my steed, with a wish to gallop as fast as possible to a place of shelter; but it would not do; the animal knew better than I what was forthcoming, and instead of going faster, so nearly stopped that I remarked he placed one foot after another on the ground with as much precaution as if walking on a smooth sheet of ice. I thought he had suddenly foundered, and, speaking to him, was on the point of dismounting and leading him, when he all of a sudden fell a-groaning piteously, hung his head, spread out his four legs as if to save himself from falling, and stood stock still, continuing to groan.

"I thought my horse was about to die, and would have sprung from his back had a minute previous elapsed; but at that instant all the trees began to move from their roots, the ground rose and fell in successive furrows, like the undulations of a lake, and I became bewildered in my ideas, as I began to be convinced that all this awful change in nature was the result of an earthquake. The fearful convulsion, however, lasted only a few minutes, and the heavens again brightened as suddenly as they had become obscured. My horse brought his feet to the natural position, raised his head, shook off as if loose and [resumed] a rider.

"Shock succeeded shock almost every day or night for [weeks], diminishing, however, in violence, to dwindle away into mere tremblings of the earth. Strange to say, one became so accustomed to the shocks as rather to [enjoy] them, being annoyed by others. The latter produced more serious [effects] in other places."

Tells of Ja[panese Trai]

Traitors among the Japanese officers are not treated pleasantly when their misconduct is discovered. Bennet Burleigh in his new book on Japan tells of an instance. Two Japanese transports laden with men, stores and heavy siege artillery had been suddenly attacked by the Russian Vladivostok squadron; one was sunk, the other escaped with difficulty. Who had given the information of the sailing of these ships? "The Japanese made search to find out who had blabbed and ultimately traced it to a high official in Tokyo, one holding sea rank and engaged in the admiralty. A Russian check for a large sum was traced into his hands. He was confronted with it and his receipt signature thereon. Then he was led into a secluded room, where a number of his fellow officers had gathered. They stripped him naked, spat upon him and kicked him to death."

An odd practice of firing the same shells two or even three times is developed during the siege of Port Arthur. Mr. Burleigh says: "The Russians' supply of big-gun shells comp[leted] gave out, so continuous search made for unexploded Japanese siles. These, when found, we back from our guns and in some stances shells were found which been twice fired at us by the nese. The fact that such was case was shown by the copper check bands, as our rifling is in opposite direction to that of the nese guns, the bands showing marks of their twist and one of

Concerning the curious Jap custom of carrying song birds out for a walk the same author ments: "Yes, it does ridiculous see an oriental bearing a cage either hand when he goes out ramble, with some birds or cions: no stick and no dog. B grandfathers laughed con when they saw the first u opened in London. It seems lo terday that I saw a lovely bloss tree in a Tokyo junk shop, kept solely for the owner's private tation."

A Cruelly [Deceived Wom]

If it wasn't for the children the woman would get a divorce. She has been deceived for ten years. That is the period of her married life. The courtship leading up to that nuptial contract covered two years. In that time the man and woman wrote many letters. The woman wrote 746 and the man 715. The day before the wedding the woman said:

"Henry, have you kept all my letters?"

"Every one," said Henry.

"How sweet of you," murmured the woman. "Now, I'll tell you what we will do. I have made two sofa pillows, one for you and one for me. Instead of stuffing them with cotton or feathers or sweet balsam we will fill them with our old love letters and keep them forever and ever. Won't that be lovely?"

Henry said he thought it would be. So the woman gave him his pillow cover. It was very pretty, also it was appropriate. It was made of green satin, embroidered in gold. It said,

"From one I love." His pillow was an ornate affair. As soon as woman and her husband were housekeeping she placed the two lows side by side on the sofa. they began to get dusty she them away in, scented tissue and put them in a dark closet. a week she took them out and them and said, "Dear Henry

One day last week the wo membered a certain poetic she had one time written to she wished to see just how worded it, so she opened the low and looked for the letter. not there. none of her letters there. Instead of stuffing with her loving epistles Henry wretch, had used old bills and ness letters and circulars, he shamelessly admitted when with his disloyalty he didn't take chances on being made like a fool by having "all that rot brought up against him" reached the age of gray hairs and cretion."

Just Between the Love

Of course, I will not kiss you, I—
Oh, you'll kiss me if you may try?
I guess you won't—you love me so?
I'm sure you've told a dozen—no,
I tell you I will not permit—
You—no, sir, not a "teeny bit."
They're all the same and—stop, now—well.
You promise that you'll never tell
If I—oh, don't—you ought to be
Ashamed to be so rude to me.
You're sorry? Well, I'm glad to know
You feel ashamed for acting so.
And—no, sir, no; we shall not kiss
And be good friends again. You miss
It there. I'm sure you shall
Not say that I am prodigal
Of treasure which I had not thought
Was worth so much until you brought
Its value to my notice. Why,
Were you so stupid? And when I,
Might possibly—no, no, say;
If you persist I'll run away;
And that would be too impolite
For anything. I am not quite
So rude, I hope. At least, I do
Not wish to seem so rude—to you
Because—now stop—why can't I
As distant and severe with me
As, you have told me—is it so—
You are with other girls you know?
Oh, I am more than—now, sir,
I'll go and take that other one
It's too far off? Well, if I
Will you agree—don't act that
It's horrid and—what? You
Away and leave me when you
How much I—no, I won't
I let you kiss me if you're
I'd have you know that I—no
I've said I wouldn't, and I
You do not love me? I don't
Sh—some one's coming
Just one, remember—no
Another? Well—no, then

—Nat

OUR GIRLS A[T

ROMPING.

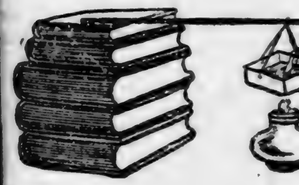
Me for a romp!
What shall I do?
Down on the floor,
Baby, with you?
Up and down stairs,
You on my back,
Grasping my hair,
Riding a pack?
Now for a tumble!
Hang on now tight!
That is dad's gaffe.
Now you're all right!
Now I'm a camel,
Watch how I kneel;
Now I'm a choo choo
Automobile!
Now I'm a tramp,
Now a bow-wow,
Here's where I chase myself—
Hang to me now!

Now let's build houses—
Build a whole town!
Houses and steeples,
Just to knock down!
Now take your dolly,
Sing it to sleep;
Dearie, your daddy
Loves you a heap!
Hushaby, baby,
Hushaby, do;
Dearie, here's daddy
Waiting for you;
Put down the dolly,
I'll go and hide!
You could not find me,
Dear, if you tried!
No, you can't find me
All you can do!
Now you are warmer—
Peek a-boo! Boo!
—Houston Post.

TWO EXPERIMENTS.

Here is an experiment that will be sure to surprise every one who witnesses it. Place two piles of books on a table, about three-quarters of a yard apart, and lay a moderately stout stick across from one pile to the other. On the table under the middle of the stick place a plate, and on it an alcohol lamp which has been previously filled and prepared for use.

Get or make a box out of stiff paper, the bottom of which shall be about five inches square, and the height two inches, and run a piece of string seven inches in length through the centre of each side, half an inch from the top, and fasten each in place by means of a knot on the inside of the box. Fasten the other ends of the string together, so as to form a handle, and slip this handle, or loop, over the stick, arranging it so that the paper box will be suspended immediately over the alcohol lamp.



WATER BOILING I[N

The height of the piles of books should be adjusted so that the bottom of the paper box shall be a few inches above the lamp.

Now pour water into the box until it reaches nearly to the knots in the strings, light your lamp, and look on in amazement while the flame plays around the bottom of the box, but does not burn it.

Thus you may enjoy the novelty of seeing water boil in a paper box.

Here is another little experiment that you may make with your alcohol lamp. Soften a piece of writing paper to an ordinary wooden penholder, so that one-half of the paper shall be next to the wood and the other half next to the metal band that holds the pen. Then hold paper and holder over the flame gradually, and the part of the paper that is against the wood will be scorched, while that against the metal remains white.

This is because metal is a good conductor of heat, and carries it off, while wood is a poor conductor, and the heat, not being carried off, becomes intense enough to char the paper.—New York Evening Mail.

PRINCESS PRETEND.

At the window sat Doris, watching the rain, and her face was all puckered up and unhappy. "I'm tired staying in the old house," she said.

"Dear me," said mother, folding up her work, "we'd better get on our things and go to see a new friend of mine. Run off and get ready."

Doris unpuckered her forehead a little and hurried on her rainy-day hat and her long coat, and took her little rubbers; then she and mother started.

"This isn't a nice street," she said, contentedly, as they turned down a new street, "and, O mother, are we going in this ugly house?"

"Yes," said the mother, and they went up some shabby steps and in through a shabby door, and then up three dark flights of stairs. A woman was scrubbing half-way up.

"Don't you mind where you're stepping," she asked, crossly, as Doris hit her foot in the darkness.

"I'm sorry," said Doris, but her voice didn't sound as if she cared very

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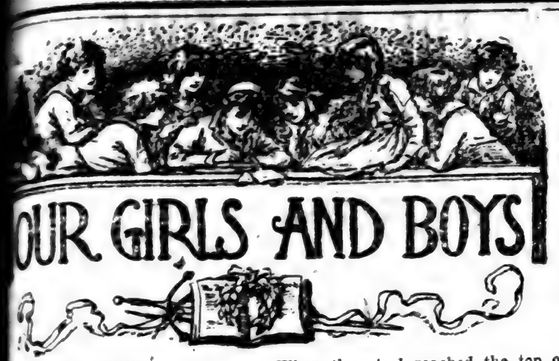

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

ROMPING.

Me for a romp!
What shall I do?
Down on the floor,
Baby, with you?
Up and down stairs,
You on my back,
Grasping my hair,
Riding "pick-a"
Now for a tumble!
Hang on now tight!
That's dad's girlie,
Now you're all right!
Now I'm a camel,
Watch now I kneel;
Now I'm a choo-choo
Automobile!
Now I'm a tramp,
Now a bow-wow,
Here's where I chase myself—
Hang to me now!

Now let's build houses—
Build a whole town!
Houses and steeples,
Just to knock down!
Now take your dolly,
Sing her to sleep;
Dearie, your daddy
Loves you a heap!
Hushaby, baby,
Hushaby, do;
Dearie, here's daddy
Waiting for you;
Put down the dolly,
I'll go and hide!
You could not find me,
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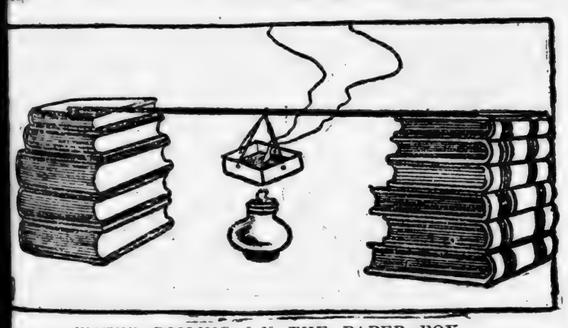

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"It isn't a nice street," she said,
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"Wait," said the mother, and they
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long flights of stairs. A woman
was sobbing half-way up.

"Do you mind where you're step-
ping?" she asked, crossly, as Doris hit
her in the darkness.

"Sorry," said Doris, but her voice
sounded as if she cared very
much.

When they had reached the top of the house mother said, "Here we are," and knocked on a door at the head of the stairs.

"Come in!" called a little girl's voice, and mother opened the door into a room not nearly as big as Doris's playroom, or nearly as light, either, for it had only one window. In the middle of the room was quite a big bed, and in it, propped up among pillows, lay a little girl with a pale face and shining eyes.

"How do you do, princess?" said mother, making a courtesy, and the little girl's eyes shone brighter.

"I'm very well, all but a part of me that's under the bedclothes and so doesn't matter," said the little girl in the bed, gaily. She held out a thin little hand and shook hands with mother and Doris.

"How kind you were to come to the palace to see me!" she said. "Was the witch on the stairs?"

"Yes, indeed," said mother, while Doris opened her eyes wide, "she was there with her fairy pail, making things clean in the darkness."

"I knew she would be," said the little girl. "She's a kind witch, you know," she said, turning to Doris, "but her words are sometimes disguised so you might think she was cross."

"I did," said Doris, opening her wide eyes.

"Oh, no, indeed!" said the little girl. "Why, she looks after me while my mother, the queen, is away at the Castle of the Books every day. It was she who shut the casement so the gray knights cannot get into harm me, no matter how hard they try. Hear them dash against the window and then see them fall down! Nothing really hurts them, so I love to watch."

"You mean the rain?" asked Doris.

The little girl in the big bed nodded, with mischief in her eyes.

"Things have different names here in the palace," she whispered, "just for fun, you know, because I have to stay here all the time. Wouldn't you like to see the greenhouses? Take the first turn to your left."

The first turn to the left was between two old chairs; the greenhouses were below the window on a small table—one flower-pot with grass growing in it, and one with a little geranium, not such a very pretty geranium, with a red blossom. Doris stood for a long time, looking at them and winking hard every little while.

"The court physician says it may be only one year more before the queen mother can take me out into the world again," she heard the little girl say to mother. "Oh, it's nearly three years since that day I slipped on the stairs. But that's all gone."

"Doris, if you've really seen the greenhouses we must go home now," said mother, at last.

"Sometimes when the palace seems very quiet and just a speck lonesome, I shall shut my eyes and play you are here visiting me," said the little girl in the bed, as she held out her hand again. "I shall see you just as plain!"

"O mother," said Doris, "couldn't I bring Angelina here, so she needn't pretend all the time? Couldn't I? I could make believe sunshine here in the palace. Couldn't we come, mother? Angelina and I?"

"Why, yes, I think you could," said mother.—Elizabeth Lincoln Gould, in Youth's Companion.

ESKIMO CANDY.

Did you ever taste a bit of tallow, children? If you have, I am sure you do not consider it a great delicacy, yet reindeer tallow is the Eskimo children's candy, and I suppose they are quite satisfied. This "candy" is put up in bright red packages made out of the feet of a water-fowl. The women cut off the red feet of this bird, which is called the dovekie, draw out the bones, blow up the skins, so as to make pouches, which they fill with the reindeer tallow for their little folk.

None of the food that the Eskimos eat seems very inviting to us; but they are extremely fond of it, and are very apt to over-eat. It is said by explorers who have gone into Greenland that it is no uncommon sight to see an Eskimo man who has eaten an enormous meal of raw, frozen flesh eating blubber until he can scarcely move.

The average value of the foreign automobiles imported into this country during the first four months of 1905 was $3700.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. J. D. BURRELL.

Subject: The Friend of God.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sunday morning the Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell, pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, preached an interesting sermon on the subject, "The Friend of God." The text was from James ii:23: "He was called the Friend of God." Mr. Burrell said:

The figure of Abraham is one of the most majestic spared to us by the past. He stands before us in singular dignity, serenity and power, and his supreme quality was that he was the friend of God.

The phrase is peculiar. It is not said that God was his friend, but that he was God's friend. There is a difference. We accept the friendship of God as a matter of course, like the air we breathe. But the thought that man may be a friend to God scarcely comes to us at all.

There is something deeply touching about that thought. For we usually look upon God as sufficient unto Himself. Yet in this other respect we see Him longing for friends. That desire is common among men, for there are many lonesome, misunderstood, hungry for a friendly word of appreciation. Now think of God also as misunderstood, grieved by neglect, yearning to be loved. Then think of Abraham as giving God his heart. You see how much it meant to God that Abraham was his friend.

One is led to be the friend of another by liking him. The reason why we like him may be inexplicable to ourselves, for there is no accounting for tastes. All fruits are the gifts of God to men, yet some we enjoy and others we reject. All people are children of God, and we can love every one of them in a disinterested and fraternal way. But this does not interfere with our liking some better than others. Even our Saviour felt this human tendency and was drawn by it to a special intimacy with the apostle John.

I suppose there never was a person about whom people differed more than Charles Lamb. Some could not endure his perpetual raillery, his bad puns, his stammer. Others knew him to be one of the rarest spirits, subtle in intellect, exquisite in taste and grandly unselfish.

Now that liking which makes friendship between man and man makes it between man and God. We can picture Abraham at the close of the day, when the tents had been pitched and the evening meal eaten, going apart from the camp for a little space that he might open his soul to God. We can imagine David at night time while the city slept, mounting to the roof of the palace and beneath the canopy of stars communing with the Most High. We can see Christ escaping from the crowds that thronged His steps and eagerly hiding for a brief time in the seclusion of some mountain top that He might be alone with His Father. It was because all three of these liked God.

It is a question worth asking whether we like God. I do not say reverence and honor, I do not say submit to and obey. Do we like God? It is a peculiar question. Perhaps asking it makes us wonder whether our appreciation of God does not lack something of the warm throb of life.

Friendship also involves similarity of tastes. In fact, most of our friendships come about through our being brought together in the pursuit of some common interest, by an ocean voyage, a golf club, a board of directors, a Sunday-school class, for example. People whose chief interests differ are not likely to become friends: Emerson and Boss Tweed, for example.

There is no better field for studying the laws of friendship than a college. Young men or women who have known each other pleasantly enter in the same class, go together for a time, then gradually, without any ill feeling whatever draw apart in order to form other combinations. This shifting is generally due to the dominating power of some common interest—French, boating, editing a paper together, membership in the same fraternity and the like.

The same principle holds true in the friendship between man and God. It is brought about by similarity of tastes and interests. Supreme in God is the sense of order, whose moral side is righteousness. How can He have any friendship with a man who lacks this sense of order? Who does not mind being a glutton or a drunkard or impure, or telling a lie or taking what is not his? As Paul says, "what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness?" And another characteristic of God is His spirit of charity. But suppose a man is indifferent, hard and selfish, prone to cherish grudges and to do unkindnesses, how is friendship possible between him and God? "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

It is important, then, for us to ask if we like what God likes, if we value highly, as He does, the soul, the spiritual life, a character of purity and goodness. These are the foundations of friendship between heaven and earth.

Again, part of friendship is loyalty. But loyalty how far? Through bad report as well as through good report? Assuredly. The friendship that will not endure strain is of little worth.

Twenty years ago a young man was swept away by the excitement of gambling in Wall Street, and misused the funds of the bank of which he was president. The deficit of millions was made good. But, of course, the disgrace was there. Yet to-day he has standing in a certain small social circle. His friends, you see, realized that the man was not really vicious at heart and stood by him to help him make a new life. How many a man, who in fact has done no wrong, but who has had some idle gossip raised about him, has found himself deserted in a minute by those he counted upon as his friends. There is no social tragedy more pitiful than this, and also none more discreditable to human nature.

To be a friend to God means to be loyal to Him through storm as well as through sunshine, in the day not only of prosperity, but also in that of adversity, when the skeptic says, "If God is good and is your friend, how can He permit this trouble to fall upon you?" Then when suspicion is raised about God, many who have called themselves His friends fall away from Him. The true friend is he who stands by God when strange and cruel things happen that cannot be explained, who maintains confidence in the divine goodness when others deny it, who defends God's name when others impugn it, who says with Job, "though He slay me, yet will I trust Him." God will never forget stanchness like that.

Generosity is one of the lovely traits of true friendship. It comes out in feeling, in conduct and in special tokens in the form of gifts.

The ancients illustrated this in the story of Damon and Pythias. Pythias was condemned to death, but begged leave to go home and arrange his affairs. His friend Damon took his place in prison. In the end in the nick of time, Pythias returned and surrendered himself. Because of the spectacle of such a friendship he was pardoned. But the interest of the story centres in Damon lying in prison while the days of Pythias' absence lengthen and the time of execution draws near. For not only was Damon content to endure imprisonment for his friend, but far beyond that he was prepared to die in his place.

The story is no doubt a fairy tale, but is gives us a true lesson, and has had influence upon the civilized conception of friendship. And as applied to our relationship to God it is suggestive. If our friendship to Him is genuine it will bear the mark of generosity. There have been not a few friends of God ready to die, if need be, for Him.

And yet there are many who render to God what they like rather than what He likes. Sometimes presents are given among us on the same irrational basis. You have seen a poor young couple receive from some rich acquaintance an absurd wedding present of a costly piece of bric-a-brac which would be utterly out of place in their modest parlor, and would divert an amount of money which would have been a great help in practical form. The donor consulted his desire rather than theirs.

So is it often with men's gifts to God; they give Him what they like rather than what He likes. In Jeremiah's age they offered sacrifices of bullocks and goats. In Christ's day they performed elaborate religious ceremonies and wore phylacteries and fringes. In medieval times they did penance and paid money. To-day they erect costly churches and endow colleges. But if we would please God we must consult His wishes in our gifts and not our own. And what does God like best? A pure heart, a humble and contrite spirit, days free from evil, practical thoughts of kindness for others, homes of real devotion, sacrifices of money from genuine love of His work, words of honest testimony for Him in public and private. These are the things God likes, and thou who love Him even offer them to Him.

In the fourteenth century, when the moral and spiritual state of Christendom was dark, a group of noble souls banded themselves together to strive after holiness. Their headquarters were at Strassburg and Cologne. Their greatest member was John Tauler, the celebrated preacher, whose printed sermons made a deep impression on Luther. The influence of those men was performed and abides to this day. But the thing to notice especially about them was their name: they called themselves "The Friends of God."

Is there not a place for such people in the life of to-day? Men are apt to become so absorbed in the concerns of this life as to neglect God altogether, and when they do think of Him it is often with the desire chiefly to get something from Him. How sordid and unworthy this all is. We ought to have our relationship on a higher level. Is it not possible for us to appreciate His grandeur and goodness for their own excellence? Can we not like Him for what He is? As He looks down upon a considerably indifferent world, can we not give Him the happiness of letting Him see that we are His friends? And when trouble bewilders us let us still believe in Him; when His good name is assailed, let us defend Him; when He wants some one to do His work, let us say, "Here am I, send me."

We are familiar enough with the idea that God is our friend. But the question is who are willing to be friends of God?

Ponder This Fact.

"Take your Bible, and carefully count, not only the chapters or the verses, but the letters from the beginning of Genesis to the 'Amen' of the Revelation; and when you have accomplished the task, go over it again and again—ten times, twenty, forty times—nay, you must read the very letters of your Bible eighty times over before you have reached the requisite sum. It would take something like the letters of eighty Bibles to represent the men, women and children of that old and wondrous empire. Fourteen hundred of them have sunk into Christian graves during this last hour; thirty-three thousand will pass to-day forever beyond your reach.

"Despatch your missionary to-morrow, and one million and a quarter of immortal souls, for whom Christ died, will have passed away to their final account before he can reach their shores. Whether such facts touch us or not, I think they ought to move our hearts. It is enough to make an angel weep."—Rev. Silvester Whitehead.

The Name of Jesus.

The Lord is the hearer of prayer. There should be waiting on Him, not only in the assembly of His people, not only with the attitude of reverent regard, in the forms of religion, but as the Psalmist puts it: "Truly my soul waiteth upon God." For salvation, for protection, He is to be sought; and whatever the trouble of our lives, we thus get stability.

What can we ask? The fulfilment of the exceeding great and precious promises. But what plea can we present, weak and sinful as we are? The name that is above every name—the name of Jesus.—John Hall.

The Way We Do Things.

Rev. F. B. Meyer says: "Knitting needles are cheap and common enough, but on them may be wrought the fairest designs in the richest wools. So the incidents of daily life may be commonplace in the extreme, but on them as the material foundation we may build the unseen but everlasting fabric of a noble and beautiful character. It does not so much matter what we do, but the way in which we do it matters greatly."

PICHEST BOY IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM ZIEGLER.

Fourteen years old and worth $30,000,000.

BOY WORTH $30,000,000.

A fourteen-year-old boy struggling to maintain his hold to the claim of the "richest boy in the world," and three women fighting equally hard for a portion of the wealth that gave him the title, is the situation disclosed in dispatches from Los Angeles, Cal., where Mrs. Henry K. Shields, a sister; Mrs. Arthur Little and Mrs. Russel Price, nieces of the late William Ziegler, began a suit to contest the will of the multi-millionaire, who bequeathed the bulk of his immense fortune to his adopted son and namesake.

They declare that they, closest of kin with the exception of Mrs. Ziegler, the widow, were completely cut off by the baking powder magnate and patron of Arctic expeditions, and ask that the law give them a share of the $30,000,000, which represents the value of the Ziegler estate that young Willie Ziegler inherited.

Coming so soon after the death of Mr. Ziegler this suit renews the wide interest in the lad who, though only fourteen years of age, is considered the wealthiest boy in the world, and one with a great future before him.

For it was an unwritten legacy left to him by his foster father that he must find the North Pole should the Fiala expedition sent out months before Mr. Ziegler's death fail in its attempt.

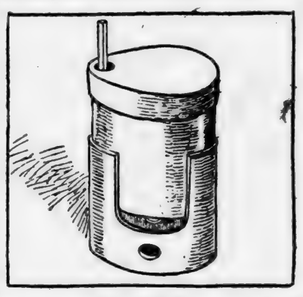
Mr. Ziegler died late last May after a long illness. Before his death it was known that he would make little William, his adopted son, his principal heir.

The story of young Ziegler's life, what it has been and what it holds for the future, is an extremely interesting one. The son of his foster father's brother, he was taken into the millionaire's household at a very early age.

Childless themselves, Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler determined to give him all the love and attention of parents and to this end they decided to legally adopt him.

AUTOMATIC MATCH-BOX.

In a recently patented match-box delivering one piece at a time, the match,



SHOWING THE END OF THE MATCH READY FOR WITHDRAWAL.

instead of being forced out of the box head-first, is simply ejected a short distance and is then in position to be withdrawn by the hand. In the illustration here shown a portion of the box has been cut away to show the telescoping action of the two sections, and a match is seen projecting from the discharge opening ready to be withdrawn. To place the match in the position here seen it is only necessary to contract the telescoping sections in the hand, when the ejector engages the head of the match lying in the bottom of the V-shaped compartment inside the box and exposes the end of the stick a short distance without, however, igniting the head. The ignition is accomplished by the passage of the match head between two roughened surfaces located just inside the opening.

The Carthage (Mo.) Press says that a Joplin boy asked his Sunday-school teacher last Sunday if the James boys wrote the Book of James.

The Horrors of War.

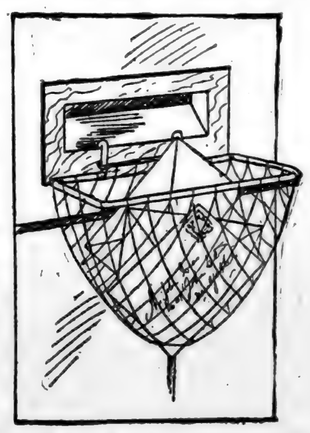
The old gentleman in the smoking car was declaring vehemently that, in his opinion, war was a disgrace to civilization. "War," he exclaimed, "is an abomination, a blot on the universe!" Upon which he rose and left the car.

"The old man seems to feel pretty strongly on the subject," said one of the passengers. "Has he lost some near relative through war?"

"Yes," answered a friend, "his wife's first husband."—Harper's Weekly.

TO CATCH THE MAIL.

A hammock mail receptacle is a veritable novelty, which also deserves attention because of its many merits. In the first place, it is readily attached to or detached from the usual letter-drop opening, the advantages of which are obvious. In the second place, it shows at a glance whether there is any mail to be removed, and its character. In the third place, its ample proportions allow it to accommodate a large number of magazines or similar bulky articles of mail, and yet it does not ordinarily take up an appreciable amount of space. The common rigid box has to be made large enough for maximum requirements, while, as a matter of fact, these are only called into use semi-occasionally. The distension is accomplished by means of a wire framework from which the netting depends. The modern particular housewife, if appealed to, would probably lay some stress on the fact that a receptacle of this kind does not form a lurking place for an accumulation of dust.—Brooklyn Eagle.



Mooning.

A man by the name of Moon got married, and that was a change in the moon; in due time his wife presented him with a daughter, and that was a new moon; then he went to town and got busy for joy, and that was a full moon; when he started home he had twenty-five cents in his pocket, and that was the last quarter; his mother-in-law met him at the door, and that was a total eclipse—he saw stars.—Concord Times.

IMPROVED DUST-PAN.

The following is an improvement on the dust-pan which has been in general use for a great many years. This heel

DUST-PAN WITH A HEEL.

answers a dual purpose, that, in the first place, of elevating the rear part of the utensil so as to facilitate the operation of sweeping the accumulations of the floor into it and also forming a convenient receptacle for the said sweepings, preventing them from being spilled or otherwise scattered after they have been once gathered. On one side of the heel there is a door through which the sweepings may be readily emptied.

An American heiress has married Prince Henry Goland de Bearn at Chalais de Paris.

Korea's Future.

The constant growth of the trade of Korea is somewhat remarkable in view of the unfavorable condition of the country, and it is explained only by a consideration of the comparatively large and but partially developed resources of the country. It is safe to assume that at the conclusion of the present hostilities greater development awaits her, and further expansion of her foreign trade.—Journal of the Society of Arts.

THE UNION

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 17, 1905.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
THE UNION And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
THE UNION And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

PROMPT PAY.

The following letter is a tribute to the promptness with which the British America Insurance Company pays its losses when they occur; no beating round the bush for a couple of months and then taking 60 days more unless the loser will submit to a discount.

Clanton, Ala., Aug. 14, 1905.

Mr. W. C. Edler,
Agent British America Ins. Co.,
Clanton, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of $1,800 from the company which you represent and in which I insured through your solicitation. My loss occurred on July 4th and I recognize that a little delay was caused by the scarcity of adjusters, there having been some serious fires in Birmingham and other places about that time. The very day the adjuster appointed to investigate the loss, reported all clear to the company, it forwarded me the amount of my claim in full, and I am pleased with the prompt manner in which it does business.

Very truly yours,
W. M. WILSON.

tf

JUST A VOTER.

From reliable information, we are justified in saying that this gentleman has obtained his own consent to write a letter for next week's paper on some points he has not hitherto touched. We assured him that the people would like to hear from him every week, and he sends his thanks to all good Union readers.

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is hit hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names,

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

THORSBY LETTER.

Miss Dora Thorson is home on a month's vacation. Miss Frieda Turnquist, who is employed as a trimmer in the millinery department of Loveman, Joseph & Loeb's store of Birmingham, is spending a month's vacation with her parents. Mr. Arthur Williams, who has been a pleasant visitor in Thorsby for the past two weeks, has returned to Portland, Ind. Messrs. Frank and George Hallman and John Anderson have returned to the 80th. Mr. S. E. Norton and Mr. G. Berlin are both in Chicago. Mr. Carlson, who has been in poor health for some time, has returned to the north. In spite of the inclemency of the weather the ladies' society at Mrs. T. T. Thorson's was very well attended last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dennis, who have been spending a vacation with the Winslow family, have returned to their home in Marion, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas, of Montgomery, are guests at the Thorsby Inn. The many friends of Dr. Junkerman will be glad to hear that he is rapidly recovering from his attack of fever. The boll weevil is doing considerable damage to the cotton in this vicinity. Some fields will be entirely destroyed while others do not seem to be affected at all. The Thorsby ball players were rather disappointed in not being able to play the Clantonites last Saturday. They were prepared to beat Clanton just as Columbiana beat them not long ago.

CHATTERBOX.

CENTERVILLE.

Editor Union:

Just a few words in the People's Paper. The first time I ever wrote anything to a paper in my life, especially about politics. But I've such hard cases here to contend with that I can't help but say something. I met up with a man the other day (I'll not tell his name, for it might cause hard feelings) and his political belief is (like the answer to the B. F. Dorsey letter in the Yellow Jacket) for the lack of sense. We got to talking politics, and I'd had to scrap with him if I hadn't let up a little on him. You know when you strike a fool, you do wrong. He is a hot-headed democrat BECAUSE his father was, and this place is filled with just such fellows, and you know what that means. My father heard the discussion, and at dinner time he told me to keep still or I'd get into trouble, and I told him if no one would talk to these folks, how would they ever know what was going on in the world; and that I believed in Protection and majority rule. These democrats always talk about Republicans and social equality with the negro, though they (the democrats) show more familiarity with the negro as a person than Republicans do.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

FROM HIGHLAND UNION.

"Chilton Co., Ala., July 19, '05.

Editor I. A. Worley.

Dear Sir:—I will drop you a few lines in regard to our lodge. We had a grand jollification on last Saturday. The union was opened by President A. W. Powell and two members were added. After this the doors were opened and about three hundred farmers were admitted. Judge Reynolds, of Clanton, was introduced by Bro. N. A. Dobbs, who made the best talk of his life on the importance of farmers organizing. His speech made a lasting impression on the people and got them to thinking.

"The good work has just started in old Chilton. We are to meet Saturday, July 22d, to make arrangements to put up a union gin. We are small in numbers, but we have the stickability of the Japs. We have some critics to fight here, but they find us always loaded with such good union men as J. C. Grimes, W. F. Culpepper, W. J. Watson, A. W. Powell and others that the enemy is on the retreat. I say hurrah for Bro. Pinegar and the Union Educator. Listen! We are started, we are going to shoot a 16-inch union gun in the near future.

J. C. GRIMES."

—The Union Educator, Guin, Ala.

MARS HILL.

Editor Union:

Our Sunday school is doing well. There was deep mourning in our community Saturday week when G. W. Edwards, son of Isaac Edwards, was carried to the cemetery and laid to rest. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. J. H. Thomas. The deceased leaves a widow and five children to mourn the loss of the husband and father. Andrew Leach, of Pletcher, who is visiting friends and relatives here, is now at his father-in-law's (Eli Scott) very ill, and the doctor says unless an operation is performed his recovery is doubtful, but we all hope for the best. E. G. Cofer is expecting a large trade and is filling his store with new goods. Our Farmers' Alliance is moving along nicely. New officers have been lately elected. I notice some of THE UNION correspondents have dropped out. What's the matter, boys? You're not that busy, are you? "One of the Boys" from Randolph has fell short, besides several others. Of course, fodder pulling is on hand, but that's not a lasting job; now come on and let's keep the good old UNION at the top all of the time. Just a little help from each one of us will do the job up fine. I'm always looking out for "Just a Voter."

DAD'S PLOW BOY.

ALL-DAY SINGING.

At Oak Grove church, 2 miles north of Jemison, on the 4th Sunday in August, we will sing principally in "Christian Harmony," but bring all of your books, and also a full basket with you. The singing will be conducted by R. J. Langston.

A LITTLE SINGER.

tf

BEAT 9 ITEMS.

Plenty of rain. Farmers are worried over some kind of blight which is destroying their cotton. Frank Eiland has gone to Calera to work. J. P. Barrett and son, Charlie, visited his brother, near Stanton, on Friday. Rev. S. Smitherman filled his regular appointment at New Salem Saturday and Sunday. Rev. Lowery preached Sunday night.

Miss Beulah Alred, of Birmingham, is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Feast.

NIM ROD.

Bethel, Aug. 15, 1905.

Editor Union:

We had one of the largest rains I ever saw Saturday from 1:10 to 2:15 p. m., washing roads and unterraced fields badly. There has not been as much fodder saved to date as usual on account of frequent rains.

A. M. Rollins has cotton ready for picking. He also has a fine patch of katfir corn, a new forage plant in this section.

C. N. Dennis has some Japanese cane which is doing nicely.

Well, I agreed to say something more of the Farmers' Summer school at Auburn. Prof. Spillman, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave one very interesting and practical lecture on diversification.

Loring Brown, manager of the Belmont farm of Smyrna, Ga., conducted the scoring of chickens. Also told how chickens were handled at Belmont farm, giving instructions on many things connected with raising chickens.

Prof. B. B. Ross, State Chemist, gave us lectures on fertilizers, fertilizing materials and how to make our fertilizer or guano at home at a saving of from $3 to $10 per ton.

He also gave instructions for making cane syrup.

Prof. Anderson showed us many things about soil that was new to us. Also gave instruction for the management of different soils.

Prof. McIntosh, State Horticulturist, on San Jose scale and treatment for same. Spraying, how to make Bordeaux and lime sulphur salt wash, etc. Also gave an illustrated lecture on propagation of plants.

Prof. E. M. Wilcox, Plant Physiologist and Pathologist, on diseases of cotton, corn breeding, judging, etc.

Dr. C. A. Cary, Veterinarian and Director of Farmers' Institutes, directed the work of the school in a very satisfactory manner.

Everybody was glad to know when Dr. Cary would lecture.

J. N. DENNIS.

UNION.

At Union, District No. 51, on Friday, August 25, there will be a day devoted to the cause of education. Everybody is cordially invited and especially all teachers and educators. There will be conveyances provided at Jemison to bring out all teachers and those who take part. Please notify the trustees if you intend to come. Come one, come all, and let's have a grand rally.

J. W. SORRELL,
J. N. GLASSCOCK,
W. H. CONWAY,
Trustees.

N. B.—We have invited State Supt. Hill, Supt. of Jefferson County McAdory, Judge L. H. Reynolds, the county trustees and others and expect to have them all come. tf

NOTICE!

To the Stockholders of FARMERS' WAREHOUSE AND FERTILIZER CO.: This is to notify you to meet in NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, THORSBY, ALA., SATURDAY, AUG. 26TH, 1905. There is some very important business to attend to. Done by order of directors.

J. BICE,
President.

tf

NOTICE TO OVERSEERS.

Please do your duty on the roads in Beat 9. Give them 5 days' work between now and next circuit court.

R. D. CHILDRESS,
J. R. COLLINS,
Apportioners.

tf

OAK GROVE.

All those that are interested in the old Mount Hope cemetery are invited to meet there on August 25th, the Friday before the 4th Sunday, and help to clean and fix up the grounds. Come one, come all.

JOHN COBB.

tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The County Board of Education will meet at Clanton August 12th to dispose of all business pertaining to the schools or districts of Chilton county. tf

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

King Oscar should at least reflect that half a throne is better than no throne, thinks the Atlanta Journal.

The great American pie is now made by machinery, and the next step will be to have it eaten by machinery, prophesies the New York American.

A man who is in good condition in all respects is almost germ proof by nature. But many a man who thinks himself in good condition is far from being so.

Philadelphia is trying to rid itself of the overhead trolley, says the New York Tribune. Meantime, a searching investigation is going on as the underground ways that lead to its City Hall.

The mighty have surely fallen when such a power as Russia has been can be defied for days by a handful of men aboard a single battleship, declares the Manchester (N. H.) Union.

The male singer who creates a rumpus about his family affairs in the divorce courts finds little sympathy. Operatic advertisement of this kind is distinctly a feminine prerogative, concludes the Washington Star.

The man with a gun who shoots on sight at anything living, in hopes of killing a deer, is again abroad and, unfortunately, this is the season when the foolkiller is taking his vacation.

The London World declares that "it is a masculine delusion that women are ready or ever will be ready to surrender their liberty and indulge in the vulgar chase for husbands as did their forbears."

A very trite saying, remarks the San Francisco Argonaut, is that the honor of public men should be as sensitive as that of a woman, and there is a great deal in it, since they involve not only themselves but the country for which they appear before the world as representatives.

I do not think I have ever been so impressed by the magnitude of Paris, by its vast encompassment and infinite variety, as upon my return here after a round of the other great European cities, says Henry Watterson in the Courier-Journal. Any one of them might be lifted bodily and set down in one of the faubourgs of Paris without changing the order of things, or seriously disturbing the people and the life about the centers.

Rose culture may be said to be located near the apex of commercial horticulture because of the refinement of the product, the high prices which excellence commands in the open market and the exceeding skill and intelligence required for the best results says the Massachusetts Ploughman. Some of the best horticultural talent in the country is being devoted to production of new varieties of roses, and the rewards of success in that line are very considerable.

It was a lucky day for Canada when, mainly through the efforts of the late William McDougall, the vast area of territory belonging to the Hudson Bay Company was added to the Dominion at an expense of only $1,500,000. Today that territory has a population of 800,000. Its agricultural and other products this year are officially valued at more than $100,000,000, or over sixty-five times its original cost. The Dominion Government is now urged to grant a pension to Mr. McDougall's family.

Meet your problems with an effort of the mind. Meet your difficulties, your sorrows, your disappointments with an effort of the will which is a struggle of the brain, advises the Massachusetts Ploughman. Devote your energies to maintaining mental alertness. Remember that that brain inside your skull contains all your hope for the future, all your possibilities of usefulness as well as pleasure, since there alone sensation and real activity exist. Wise reading is important, for reading feeds the brain. But earnest, concentrated thinking is infinitely more important, since thinking exercises the brain.

Miss Tarbell, in the latest of her Rockefeller studies, draws some graphic studies of the most discouragingly successful money-grabber in the world, says Collier's. It is not a pretty picture, composed as it is of greed, cruelty, and disgusting piety. "According as you put something in," he observed to a Cleveland Sunday School, "the greater will be your dividends of salvation." But he is not the type of business man who represents the future. His like are on the wane. The responsibilities and opportunities of money are becoming more widely understood, and its mere rapacious accumulation tends every day to become a source of shame.

A Rapidly Growing City.

In 1901 Winnipeg, according to the federal census, had a population of 42,340, giving her rank as sixth in the list of Canadian cities. From the civic census just completed it is learned that the capital of Manitoba now has a population of 78,367, an increase of 36,027 in four years. This now places her ahead of Hamilton, Ottowa and Quebec, and ranks the Prairie City as third in the Dominion, with Toronto and Montreal between her and first place.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St,

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

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Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave. BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association OF ALABAMA.

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By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch

Organized February 3, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' dwellings, outbuildings and contents and live stock against loss by fire, wind and lightning. The cheapest, safest and most sensible method of insurance known to man

Average Yearly Cost for Five and a half Years **43-100 of 1 per cent.**

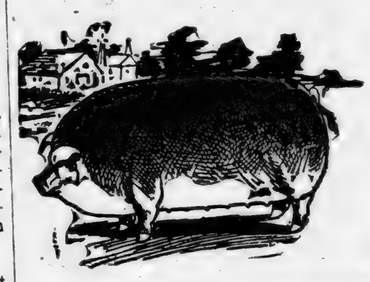
Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



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FOR SALE.

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J. C. JONES,

Clanton, Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby,

CHILTON COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.
Judge—Third Monday in May, Fourth Monday in Nov.
Solicitor—J. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Clerk—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Sheriff—W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
Clerk—Term—Second Monday in
Register—Term—Second Monday in Sept.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Solicitor—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.
Meets Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, second Monday November.

County Officers.
Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Coroner—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

New Hope-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley, R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. A. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. J. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday at 11 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 114—3rd Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Cheaeermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Branch No. —, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

STORE, Cor. of Ave. and 7th St.

The Procession.

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RIAL NECESSITIES.

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Alabama

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Sec'y.-Treas.

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43-100 of 1 per cent.

on application to

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Barred Plymouth Rocks

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Alabama

Prevents Fevers.

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...D COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

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...—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
...—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.

...Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

...Monday February, first Mon... first Monday June, second ... July, second Monday August, ...day November.

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...—W. T. Callen.
...—J. M. Morgan.
...—J. O Middleton.
...Assessor—A. C. Mims.
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...d District—Alex Glasscock.
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...ty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...day. W. M. Wood, clerk.

...edonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, ...day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

...w Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...day. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

...ar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ...day. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

...n Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ... J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

...ias Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...day. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

...ek Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...day. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

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L. M. P. A.

...dge, of Thorsby—Second ...rth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Aug. 16, '05, 8,091.
Price same date, 10c.
Total receipts last season, 6,648.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

J. H. Carter was in Clanton Thursday.

The person who handed J. B. Downs $1.00 for THE UNION several weeks ago, please communicate with this office.

T. J. Hubbard was in Clanton Friday and incidentally mentioned having some very fine cotton raised by him this season. Some of his hearers rather skeptical, the editor of this paper looked over the field on Saturday, and found it remarkably fine, many of the plants being six feet high and well fruited. The 11 acre field looks like it would yield about 12 bales of cotton. Mr. Hubbard has also some very good corn, lots of the stalks carrying 2 ears. All this does great credit to Thomas' farming ability.

W. J. Bean was in town Friday.

Lee Hayes was in Clanton Friday.

T. W. Miller, Mrs. J. C. Vickers and Mrs. J. S. Stagner, prominent citizens of Jackson's Gap, Tallapoosa county, who have been visiting friends and relatives at Clanton and vicinity, returned to their homes Monday.

W. B. Cooper and wife were in Clanton Saturday.

Mr. an dMrs. Walter Collins were in town Monday.

R. D. Childress, J. R. Collins and J. W. Hayes were in Clanton Monday.

J. S. Wright was a pleasant visitor Monday.

S. S. Scott was in town Monday.

W. A. Messer was a welcome caller Monday.

M. A. Killgore was in Clanton Monday, and says his wife and he have a new girl at their house, who arrived Saturday morning and weighs 7 1-2 pounds. Mother and child both doing well.

J. A. Caldwell was a pleasant visitor Monday.

J. W. Sorrell was in Clanton Monday.

A. C. Mims was a welcome caller Monday.

Mrs. Alex Glasscock, of Hubbard, was in Clanton Monday visiting Dr. Hyman's family.

I. N. Langston and 'Squire LaFayette were in Clanton Monday.

M. F. Lett was in town Monday.

G. C. Shaw visited Clanton Monday.

G. W. Phalin, the lumber man of Thorsby, was in town Monday.

'Squire J. N. Dennis was in Clanton Monday.

W. M. Price, of Riderville, was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

T. M. Donovan was a welcome caller Tuesday.

J. M. Maddox and C. C. Swint brought in some cotton plants Saturday and Monday that are badly diseased from some cause, all the squares and bolls being rotten. We are informed that Prof. Wilcox, of Auburn, is expected at Thorsby to investigate some plant and fruit diseases there, and he has promised to stop at Clanton also, so bring in your bugs and diseased plants of any kind and store them in THE UNION office for his inspection.

The County Commissioners met Monday in their regular August session, all commissioners being present. County business of all kinds, including bridges, roads, mud holes and sand beds, were acted upon Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday they will give audience to a number of agents who will figure on the contemplated alterations in the jail and court house; also some bridge building concerns.

The new gin house for the Warehouse Co. is framed and will be pushed to completion.

The squeal of the pig is heard all over town, likewise the squeals of the owners.

T. M. Driver was in Clanton Wednesday. He's bought a gin in beat 3. Lock at his ad.

M. A. Killgore went to Sylacauga Wednesday on a business trip.

Mrs. Mary Knight, widow of E. A. Knight, died Tuesday afternoon and was buried in New Salem cemetery. The Rev. T. J. Deason conducted the funeral services. It is only a few days since the husband's body was laid to rest and now the wife follows. "Together in life, in death they were not divided."

READ THIS.

Every man owes it to himself and family to master a trade or profession. Read the display advertisement of the six morse Schools of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

COLORED.

Rufus Carson and Minnie Massey.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at
Montgomery, Ala., July 12, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz.: Isaac B. Martin, Homestead Entry No. 32916, for the S. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4 of Section 2, Tp. 23 N. of R. 13 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Zack S. Avery, Clayton Glasscock, Hubbard Glasscock, Norman Bradford, all of Jemison, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

7-13-05-6t

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 20.

Subject: Jehoiakim Burns the Word of God, Jer. xxxvi., 21-32—Golden Text, Jer. xxvi., 13—Memory Verses, 22 24—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Jehoiakim's great sin (vs. 21-26). 21. "King sent." So that he might hear the roll read and not be obliged to learn its contents through second-hand reports. "Took it out," etc. The princes had filed the roll among the public records (v. 20) for safe keeping. "Jehudi." An under officer, descendant of a noble house, the one the princes had had sent to Baruch to get him to read the roll to them. "Princes—stood." The king sat on a rug and the princes stood respectfully about.

22. "Winterhouse." Great men had distinct houses or apartments, fitted for the different seasons of the year (Amos 3: 15). "Ninth month." Our December. The cold, rainy season. "Fire on the hearth." Fire in a brazier, a pot made of earthenware, in the form of a pitcher, placed in a hollow in the middle of the room.

23. "Four leaves." "Columns." R. V., margin. The roll was of parchment attached to a roller of wood at one or both ends. Our word volume, "that which is rolled up," points by its derivation to this older form of book. "Cut it." He could not tear parchment so he cut it. "Penknife," Scribe's knife. Used to shape the reed employed for writing and to make erasures in the parchment. "He" refers to king (v. 22). As often as Jehudi read three or four columns he cut them out and burned them. "All these words" (v. 24) imply that the whole volume was read through. "Till all the roll was consumed" implies a gradual process.

24. "Not afraid." Contrast the humble fear of Josiah at the reading of the law (2 Kings 22: 11). Josiah rent his garments in grief that the book had been lost, his son cuts God's book and burns it. Throwing the fragments of the roll on the fire, he puts there, in symbol, his royal house, his doomed city, the temple and the people of the land. "His servants." His immediate personal attendants who did not share the reverences of the princes (v. 16).

25. "Nevertheless." This aggravates the king's sin. "Elnathan." A man of first rank and father-in-law of the king (2 Kings 24: 8). "Delaiah." Of this prince nothing more is known. "Gemariah." A scribe of the temple, a man of noble blood. From a window in his official chamber Baruch read aloud the prophecies of Jeremiah, and Gemariah's son Michaiah, reported this to him (vs. 10-12). "Made intercession." These princes would have aided the king in following his father's steps. We learn the same from the basket of figs (Jer. 24: 1). It is the more remarkable to find Elnathan thus interceding after the office he had performed in Jer. 26: 22.

26. "King commanded." He was not satisfied with burning the prophecy, but now desired to kill Jeremiah and his faithful scribe. He hoped to put an end to such prophecies. "Lord hid them." They had at the counsel of the princes hidden themselves (v. 19). Now, though a diligent search was made, the Lord did not permit them to be found.

II. Jeremiah restores the word of God (vs. 27-32). 27. "Word—came." That word was not burned, neither was Jeremiah hidden from the eyes of the Lord. 28. "Another roll." The entire book was rewritten, and this second manuscript, so far as can be known now, is the one we have to-day. Disaster is not necessarily defeat. The destruction of this book was a great disaster. No copy existed, and no human memory could produce it. But God re-inspired the prophet, and the second edition was fuller than the first. 29. "Concerning Jehoiakim—say" (R. V). It is doubtful whether Jeremiah and the king again met. Note the contrast between this morally hardened, impious king, boiling with wrath against God and His prophet, and the heroic man of God who does not shrink, but firmly speaks the words of Jehovah even in the face of death. "Saying, Why," etc. This was no doubt an actual message which the king had sent to Jeremiah to frighten him. "King of Babylon." Nebuchadnezzar, who had been once and collected tribute and gone. He should return and destroy the land. Nothing but the repentance of Jehoiakim and his people could prevent it. 30. "None—throne." His son, Jehoiachin, attempted it for three months, but the land was occupied by Nebuchadnezzar's army, and Jerusalem was in a state of siege, and he was taken captive (2 Kings 24: 8-17). No child of Jehoiachin succeeded to the throne. "Body—cast out." A repetition of the prophecy of Jer. 22: 19. Of its fulfilment nothing is known. The phrase, "he slept with his fathers," means that he died (2 Kings 24: 6). He was fettered by Nebuchadnezzar (2 Chron. 36: 6). "Day—night." In the East the thermometer often falls suddenly after sundown (Gen. 31: 40). Plumptre thinks it probable that the king, who was being taken to Babylon in chains with the other captives, died on the journey, and that his body was left behind unburied as the army marched.

31. "I will punish him." He was slain, his kingdom destroyed and his son carried in chains to Babylon. The inhabitants of Jerusalem were not punished for the king's crimes, but for their own sins. "They hearkened not." They might have been saved from the threatened evil if they had repented, threatened evil if they had repented.

32. "Added—many like words." Many more threatenings of wrath and vengeance were added in the second roll which were not in the first, for, since they will yet walk contrary to God, He will heat the furnace seven times hotter.

First Bale in Girard.

Girard, Ala.—The first bales of cotton grown in this vicinity this year have just been marketed in Columbus. J. G. O'Neal sent in two bales grown on his place two miles south of Girard. The bolls had opened prematurely, the result of the hot weather.

Some of the people who subscribe to unpublished editions de luxe refuse to endorse the idea that publicity is the remedy for all social imperfections.

NOTICE!

To all Whom it May Concern:

I have brught the W. E. Thomas gin and grist mill, and will grind every Friday and will do my best to give perfect satisfaction. I will have two gins with 110 saws and two presses. I will soon move and will take my jack over there, so as to give my patrons a chance to raise good mules. Thanking all for past favors, I will do my best to merit your business in the future.

Respectfully,
T. M. DRIVER.
Jemison Route 2.
tf.

FOR SALE!

A thoroughbred Jersey Bull, 2 years and 4 months old, weighs about 650 pounds. Apply to M. A. Killgore, Clanton, Ala., Route 5. tf.

NOTICE!

There are 200 shares of stock of the Farmers Warehouse & Fertilizer Company of Thorsby, Ala., for sale. The board of directors have authorized the undersigned to sell these shares to all who desire to invest.

J. Bice, President
T. M. Driver
J. W. Hays.

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala. Route 3. tf.

ANGELICA WINE!

Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address

A. P. R. DAHL,
tf. Calera, Ala

WANTED!

A live agent in every beat in Chilton county to write life insurance for the Mutual Benefit Association of Georgia. Cheapest insurance on earth. Good pay to hustlers. Write

W. R. Jackson,
Division Agent,
tf. Jemison, Ala.

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The New York World

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For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week world, because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.

This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news, fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better fiction than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequaled newspaper and THE UNION together one year for $1.50.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00. tf.

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We execute a $250 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from $40 to $90 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from $75 to $100 a month in States west of the Rockies, IMMEDIATELY UPON GRADUATION.

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Alabama Girl's Industrial School.

MONTEVALLO, ALA.

REV. FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., President

Session Begins, Thursday, Sept. 14th.

Tuition free; living expenses $92.00 per session. For information address president.

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The Union

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Statement of

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama.

(Chilton County Branch.)

President: W. M. Wilson, Clanton.

Sec.-Treas. Wallace C. Edler, Clanton.

Clanton, Ala., Aug. 7, 1905.

In the five and a half years that this Association has been in existence, it has levied seventeen (17) assessments to pay twenty-six (26) losses, viz: Lightning, 1; wind, 4; fire, 21. The total of the seventeen assessments was $2.36¼ per hundred dollars, being an average yearly assessment of 43 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance per annum.

W. M. WILSON,
President Chilton County Branch.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of August 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.
tf.

What is Culture?

By Mrs. M. C. Conover.

CULTURE is threefold—of the body, of the mind and of the soul. True culture is the bringing up of each of these different parts of our being to the highest attainment of which it is capable, and uniting them in one person. Bodily culture consists of purity and cleanliness; if we had all the graces of a Chesterfield and the learning of a Macauley, and yet did not keep our teeth brushed or our fingernails tidy we would be lacking in culture.

Mental cultivation helps to make the equipment; the object of all mind training is to so perfect the memory that we may be able to apply knowledge to the needs of the hour. Mere reading is of importance because it enlarges our ideas and refines our tastes; but it does not give us power; study does that. We must work diligently for power. It has been truly said that genius may lack culture. Even though we know all historical, literary and scientific facts, yet if we forget to speak the kind word when it is needed or to do a helpful deed to aid a weary one, then is our well trained memory in vain. And because our Father looks at our motives and because we may do the right thing from a wrong motive, so is a true heart one of the most important factors of culture. Moral self-culutro consists in training the will to decide according to the decree of an enlightneed conscience.

The guage of our culture should be the home life. It may be easy to be courteous to strangers or to the great; it should be just as easy to treat those of the home circle with the same consideration. There cannot be any ingrained gentility which does not exhibit itself at home. It is there that you show how much genuine culture there is in the heart.

LIFE.

I was not asked if I should like to come,
I have not seen my host here since I came,
Or had a word of welcome in his name,
Some say that we shall never see him, some
That we shall see him elsewhere, and then know
Why we were bid. How long I am to stay
I have not the least notion. None, they say,
Was ever told when he should come or go.
But every now and then there bursts upon
The song and mirth a lamentable noise,
A sound of shrieks and sobs that strikes our joys
Dumb in our breasts, and then some one is gone.
They say we meet him. None knows where or when;
We know we shall not meet him here again.

—William Dean Howells.

A STORY OF THE DEAD ROOM.

By CAPT. BARCLAY.

I PRESUME, doctor, there are many sorrowful scenes which present themselves in your profession," I remarked to the surgeon of our regiment, as I spent an evening in his tent, while we lay encamped near the river in a Southern seaport town.

"Yes, indeed," he replied, with an air of nonchalance. "But then, captain, you are a soldier, and you know how a fellow will get used to almost anything. You do not shudder now at seeing dead men lying around, as you used to, do you?"

"Well, no," I replied, "that is too true."

"I remember one incident in my life, when a student of medicine in the office of old Dr. F——," continued the doctor, "that never has been erased from my memory. It is fully a quarter of a century since it occurred, and yet I remember it well. I would to heaven it could pass from mind.

"War is full of horrors," continued the doctor, "and I have been in hospitals where the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying mingled, and went about my business almost as the weaver listens to the sound of his looms. But this is a story of the dead-room, where no sound is heard but the sharpening of the scalpel and the almost noiseless tread of the surgeon.

"Among the professors in the medical college at that time was an English surgeon. He was a man of brilliant attainments, both as a scholar and as a surgeon.

"He was probably sixty years of age, and had no family, at least he never spoke of one. Why he left his native land, and why he hardly ever smiled, no one seemed to know, and probably no one cared to ask. We, as students, paid our money for a knowledge of medicine and surgery, and did not trouble ourselves about the history of those who taught us.

"The winter season of lectures had commenced, and students from nearly every section of the United States were in the city to attend them. Subjects for dissection were required, and sometimes, like other articles in the market, the supply exceeded the demand, and at other times the dead-room was short. Body-snatchers were employed at the current rates, and were paid for the bodies furnished according to the law of supply and demand. Subjects were scarce and in demand the winter I have named, and prices rose accordingly.

"I happened in the English professor's room one morning to examine a medical work on a subject that required my attention. A gentle rap came on the door, and the doctor said, 'Walk in.'

"I knew the visitor and his calling at a glance. His soulless eyes glanced cautiously around the room, and then he asked, in a whisper:

"'All right, doctor?'"

"'Yes; one of my students,' replied the surgeon.

"'Have a fresh stiff, doctor. Found it floating in the harbor at daylight this morning. Female, about fifty, and good form. From an English vessel, no doubt.'

"'What is the price?' asked the surgeon.

"'Cannot deliver it at the college for less than a hundred,' was the reply.

"'Too much,' answered the surgeon. 'You are above the market price.'

"'Sorry we cannot agree,' said the man, with a scowl; 'but the fact is, doctor, no class of individuals take such risks and work as hard for our money as us, and mostly for the benefit of science.'

"He was about to depart when the surgeon called him back.

"'Make it seventy-five, and you can bring the subject.'

"'Sorry, doctor, but I can't. You see, Jim and I are in partnership in this stiff, as he happened to be in the boat with me, and come to divide the price, it is only fifty each. We honestly earn'd every cent we ask.'

"'Well,' replied the surgeon, 'bring the subject to the dead-room to-night, and your price shall be paid.'

"The following day the professor announced in his morning lecture that a fine female subject had been obtained, and that in the afternoon he should dissect it in their presence and for their benefit in the science of obstetrics. A full class and a careful hearing were demanded.

"The subject had been placed on the dissecting table of the dead-room, and a white sheet carefully secured it from view. A full class was in attendance at the afternoon exercises.

"The professor dwelt with warmth upon this delicate branch of medical science, and said the theme was profound, and in part revealed the wonder of our creation.

"Stepping from the platform with scalpel in hand, he then advanced to the table, removed the sheet from the corpse, and while gazing upon the face of the dead woman, the color left his cheeks, the scalpel shook in his hand, he gasped for breath, and said:

"'Jane, Jane! Great Heaven, it is Jane!' and fell in my arms.

"Restoratives were applied to his bloodless lips, and, when he had recovered sufficiently to speak, he said:

"'Gentlemen, I am ill. There will be no dissection this afternoon. Leave the room. To-morrow meet me at the usual hour.'

"What became of the dead body we never learned. It was removed that night, by whom and to what place were never known to us. The surgeon also disappeared that night, and never entered the college again. What became of him always remained a mystery. He may have departed for Europe in the morning upon some vessel leaving port, or he may have committed suicide. A body resembling the doctor was found floating in the East River, New York, some weeks after, but it was too much decomposed for identification.

"The mystery connected with the dead-room was never fully explained. Rumor had it, but it was never fully confirmed, that the doctor's wife had deserted him in England many years previous to this event, and ran away with a British sea captain, and that the doctor came to America under an assumed name. Being a skillful surgeon, he readily obtained the honored position he held.

"How the woman met her untimely death no one ever knew. Her paramour may have become tired of her, as is the general result in such cases, and she may have welcomed death in a watery grave, or she may have accidentally fallen from the ship's deck. That she was the doctor's wife there can be no doubt.

"Now, captain," continued the doctor, "I have told you the story of the dead-room. The mystery connected with the affair can only be left to conjecture."—New York Weekly.

Can Birds Smell?

Most sportsmen are agreed that when a carcass is hidden, by never so slight a screen, it is safe from the attacks of vultures and other carrion eaters. It is customary, in the tropics, when a single hunter has killed an animal too large for him to carry home alone, to disembowl it and hide the body in some near-by bush or hole. On returning with natives to remove the carcass a circle of vultures will always be found surrounding the spot where they have devoured the offal, quite unaware that the best part of the killing lies hidden within a few feet of them. Although all birds seem to have small olfactory bulbs, there is considerable evidence indicating that they have no sense of smell whatever. Mr. Alex Hill, of Downing College, reports a number of interesting experiments to test this question. All he could find in support of the view that birds can smell is the belief which prevails among bird fanciers and game keepers that birds like the odor of anise and valerian. This Mr. Hill considers doubtful. He placed various substances of powerful odor in and beneath the feeding dishes of a pair of turkeys, and in no case did he see any indication of a sense of smell. Camphor, carbon bisulphide, acetylene, chloroform, prussic acid were placed so that the odor in full strength surrounded the heads of the turkeys, and, except in the case of the vapors of chloroform and prussic acid, which partially poisoned the birds, there was absolutely no effect produced.

Views and Nations.

President Hadley of Yale and a young man whose appearance was that of a student once met, says the Searchlight, in Yellowstone Park, in the midst of the wonders of nature.

President Hadley turned to the young man for sympathetic comment.

"This is a wonderful scene, isn't it?" he said.

The young man smiled and nodded, and turned without speaking to gaze at the prospect spread before them.

"Do you think," asked President Hadley, confirmed in his idea that he was talking to an ardent student, "that this chasm was caused by some great upheaval of nature, or it is the result of erosion or glacial action? What are your views—"

"My views," said the stranger, quickly, opening a bag containing photographs, "are only two dollars a dozen, and dirt-cheap. Let me show you some."

Don't Boil Your Germs.

Dr. A. Charrin, a distinguished French savant, fed two groups of guinea pigs on carrots. One group took the vegetable after it had been sterilized by boiling and all germs thus destroyed; the other after it had been sprinkled over with dust, or with the soil in which the carrots had been grown. Of seventeen subjects in the first group twelve died before those in the second, and the investigation showed that the total absence of germs in the sterilized food impaired the digestion and lowered the assimilative power of the animals. Only five altogether were lost of the group fed on the germ containing food.—Springfield Republican.

The Best of It.

To date, the champion fish story of the season has been told by the Boston Globe. It says that two Maine men went out fishing lately and saw a big fish under their boat. The fish would not be booked, so one of the men dived overboard and caught the fish by the tail with his teeth. The second man pulled the two into the boat.

FAILLE SILKS POPULAR.

Faille, which is one of the new silk weaves, is becoming very popular. It is very much like chiffon, but of a trifle heavier quality, says the Rochester Post-Express.

Some of the prettiest novelties of the season in collars are shown in the printed Dresden materials, which give an effective touch of color to the hitherto almost unrelieved whiteness of the season's lines. Touches of plain colors in pinks, blues and lavenders, are also used in a similar manner, and result in some very attractive sets.

In chemisettes are shown the most extravagant articles, the cuffs which usually match being really what have in other seasons been known as undersleeves. They come in real lace, in all-over embroidery, both hand and machine made of fine tucking and lace insertion, of lace, embroidery and dainty lace stitches combined, of finest mull, of chiffon or point de esprit—their variety is endless and their charm seemingly exhaustless. They are among the notable successes of the season.

In its plainest expression the line costume in which is made with a plaited or circular skirt and a half fitting, half length coat, tailor made and double breasted with coat collar, revers and cuffs of the full coat sleeve made of pale tinted linen, blue, mauve or rose color. Spats are worn of the colored linen like the trimming.

Silk coats are a rapidly developing feature of the season, and the variety in both styles and materials is wonderful.

While on the coat subject lace coats should be mentioned as a strong feature of the season's styles, and they are found in almost all of the shapes that are made in materials, their use extending from the separate wrap, which is usually lined, to an adjunct of a decollete evening gown, or in bolero form, of a dressy waist.

THE NEW SLEEVE.

Much is said and written about the skirts waists and accessories of the frocks, but in truth the sleeve, which, although it is very small, is quite as important, if not more so, than any of these others. There are, indeed, many kinds of sleeves, which are considered quite fashionable, says the Newark Advertiser. Of course all are puffed. That is essential. But there are many ways of puffing. Some have tucks galore, which, when let out, furnish the fullness. Others employ gathers for this purpose, and all seem to have been originated by some one endowed with a great deal of taste. In the lightweight dresses the sleeves are generally short. Some have frills of lace, others stop off short without any trimming whatever, but each one has a beauty of its own. A very pretty conception is seen in a gown of pale blue chiffon. There is just the faintest suspicion of a drooping effect at the shoulders, and the sleeves, where they join, are sewed in with a band of lace with which the gown is trimmed. It stops at the elbow, and a shaped cuff of the lace lined with blue chiffon finishes it. Chiffon is, of course, too sheer and thin to allow of no lining, and the sheerest kind of blue silk is employed to give it the necessary stiffness. Another pretty sleeve of chiffon is shirred lengthwise. These are extremely handsome, but require a great deal of material and a great deal of work to make them. The old fashioned leg-o-mutton sleeve is again in highest favor. It has never taken upon itself so charming an individuality as now, nor has it ever become worn as it has this year. Perhaps the decided change in the sleeves accounts for much of the pleasure one derives in having them so different. It is not without a doubt that when fashions take such severe turns one is more apt to appreciate them.

HORSEBACK RIDING FOR WOMEN.

Horseback riding is very fashionable in this country, and is becoming more and more popular as a means of exercise, says the Binghamton Press. But, although many physicians advise it, few women have accustomed themselves to the idea of riding astride, although in Europe it is in more or less vogue. However, now that the custom has been taken up by the English royal family, and to some extent by fashionable people in the European capitals, American women are pretty sure to follow their lead before long.

Paris has not taken the fad at all seriously, but Frenchwomen are not the horseback riders that the English, Irish, German, Austrian and Russian women are. Dublin has fought a bit shy of the custom, but women in St. Petersburg, and to a lesser extent in Moscow, and largely in Warsaw and Budapest, have taken kindly to the innovation. And it is women of fashion, and not actresses seeking newspaper notoriety, who have found the side saddle worth abandoning for the cross seat.

Probably though the fact that will influence Americans is that the Princess Victoria of Wales, granddaughter of King Edward, rides astride entirely, and with the approval of her royal grandmother. The rather pretty little girl wears a costume of a kilted skirt hanging neatly on both sides of the horse when she is mounted. Other little ones have followed her example, of course, and other girls and even matrons have been seen in numbers on Rotten Row and in the hunting fields. It is pretty certain that the divided skirt will be "the thing" in the hunting fields at Quorn and other fashionable centers this coming fall, and naturally American women who have been abroad this season and seen the growth of the fashion will not be long in following suit here.

A COSY CORNER.

You can make an interesting corner in your home by devoting a little space there to your favorite author, artist, poet or novelist. Select the one that you prefer and against a background of olive and crimson drapery hang his latest photograph well framed. Other pictures of him taken in earlier years form an interesting addition to the first and lead many visitors to comment, and interesting talk.

One of two shelves thrown across the corner may hold the author's books, the collection being made as complete as possible and gaining in value if the volumes are autographed by the author. To obtain the last touch of distinct worth you must ask the author to write his name for you, and this he usually will do if the books are sent to him, and all needless trouble and expense are saved him by your careful arrangement about mails or express, if he lives at a distance.

Should you be so fortunate as to possess a personal letter from your favorite you may either fasten it to one of his books or frame it by itself.

Perhaps you prefer to devote a corner to the country you most desire to visit. This is also a charming idea and will prove very ornamental. If it is Japan, for instance, you may have hangings of pretty Japanese stuffs, lanterns, fans, burning joss sticks, little Japanese gods, vases, pottery, the beautiful Japanese prints or colored photographs, framed in dull, unstained wood, a dainty little Japanese tea service on a lacquered tray and many cushions covered with straw mattings, crepes and silks. There is no end of the pretty little things you may pick up to add to your collection.

Instead of Japan, you may select Holland to which to pay your devotion. If so, dull blue and white, the deft shades, may be effectively employed and prove very charming. Dutch pictures, pottery and needlework can be easily procured and arranged to make a dainty little group.

Such a corner, whether devoted to your favorite author or to some distant country that appeals to your fancy, will add greatly to the attractiveness and interest of your room. —Manchester Union.

REST AND RECREATION.

Along the line of justifiable extravagance let me make a plea for more recreation for the busy housewife. In caring for her home and loved ones she is too apt to forget the duty she owes herself and almost before she is aware of the fact she is growing nervous, feels discouraged and irritable. At such a time let her pause and consider not how much she will save by continuing in the same old rut, but how much she will gain by laying aside her work for a time, that she may rest and recuperate. Do not wait until tired Nature calls a halt, but make a practice of taking one or two vacations every year—going where you can really rest, and have time to think, not of the work you have left behind (that will take care of itself), but of the benefit yourself and loved ones will gain. These short separations "make the heart grow fonder," and the dear ones will also learn from your absence how necessary you are to them. Time and money spent more freely this way will "really pay in the end." It will mean better health for wife and mother, a larger bank account and happier homes.—January Woman's Home Companion.

READING FOR GIRLS.

Never knowingly read a bad book, or one that bears an evil or doubtful reputation, says The Farmer's Call. Just as it is wise in choosing friends to have one's intimates among those who are pure and honest and brave, it is wise in selecting books to take into one's hands and thoughts none that will leave an indelible soil and stain there. People sometimes read a bad book because it is talked about. No girl should do this. Let the bad book alone. Never refuse to read a good book because it happens not to be a new one. Books that are good often improve with age—that is, they stand the test of time and do not gather dust on top shelves or drop into the dust like leaves from the trees in the autumn gales. A book is the better and not the worse for having been the comforter and counselor of several generations.

THE HARM OF INSECTS.

DAMAGE OUR CROPS TO THE AMOUNT OF HALF A MILLION A YEAR.

The Big Granaries and Storage Plants of the Country Suffer Constantly From Every Species of Parasitic Pest—Grand Total of Loss $785,100,000.

The prevention of damage to the estimated extent of $585,000,000 wrought by insects each year upon crops in this country would enable the United States to create a new gold reserve greater than that of Russia. The Chicago Daily News has obtained statistics from experts of the Department of Agriculture at Washington showing that the aggregate operations of insect pests upon staple and miscellaneous crops, and upon the forests and products in granaries and storehouses, occasion annual losses amounting to about $785,100,000, distributed in this wise:

Product.	Value.	Amount of Loss.
Cereals	$2,000,000,000	$200,000,000
Hay and forage	530,000,000	53,000,000
Cotton	500,000,000	50,000,000
Tobacco	53,000,000	5,300,000
Truck crops	265,000,000	53,000,000
Sugars	50,000,000	5,000,000
Fruits	135,000,000	27,000,000
Farm forests	110,000,000	11,000,000
Miscellaneos crops	58,000,000	5,800,000
Animal products	1,750,000,000	175,000,000
Total	$5,451,000,000	$585,100,000
Natural forests and forest products		100,000,000
Products in storage		100,000,000
Grand total		$785,100,000

These large percentages of loss are calculated according to the destruction of crops at initial and advancing stages of growth by their successive enemies. For example, the wheat and corn crops would have a combined value of about $1,090,000,000 if they passed through the season unscathed. The root worm inflicts an initial damage of 2 per cent upon the corn crop, of $20,000,000; the boll worm affects the ears to an equal degree, and chinchbugs brings the figure up to $6,000,000, while the wire, army and cutworms, locusts, grasshoppers, lice and other pests help to establish the total loss of $80,000,000 for corn. The Hessian fly scourges and hurts the wheat crop fully 10 per cent annually, the damage in 1904 being in $40,000,000. Wheat in a single State suffered to the extent of $20,000,000 during one year. The average damage from grain plant lice is from 2 to 3 per cent of the value of the crop. The detriment to wheat from all sources is 20 per cent, or $100,000,000 annually.

The boll weevil, cotton-leaf worm, and other insects inflicted $40,000,000 worth of damage to the cotton crop last year. The value of apples shrunk by from 25 to 40 per cent through insect inroads, notably of the coddling moth and the apple maggot. There are the contingent damages, too, to be reckoned in, such as the $8,250,000 expended in 1904 for insect protection in the apple orchards. The apple crop lost in all $20,000,000 in value. Borers and other timber pests occasion an annual loss to farm forests of $100,000,000.

The big graneries and storage plants of the country suffer constantly from every species of parasitic insect, such as weevils, grain beetles, and worms, to the extent of $100,000,000 a year, and the annual shrinkage of food values in private dwelling from these sources, which, of course, cannot be estimated, would swell this total considerably.

Yet it is certain that scientific means of protection have appreciably reduced the great annual devastation by insect scourges. The cotton-leaf worm alone used to cause a yearly loss to the growers of $30,000,000, while the depredations of the Hessian fly have been reduced by between $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 and the coddling moth has been successfully encountered with a net saving to fruit growers of nearly $20,000,000 a year. The simple expedient of rotation in crops prevents the ravages of the root worm on corn to the extent of $100,000,000 annually.—New York Times.

A VACATION FOR MAN AND WIFE.

Von Blumer's Idea for a Sensible Holiday, and What Came of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Von Blumer were sitting together. One was smoking and the other was reading.

For some time Von Blumer's face had been heavy with thought. Evidently there was something on his mind.

"Do you suppose," he said at last, with an apparent assumption of indifference, "that there is anything in the idea that two people who are living together all their lives ought to separate occasionally?"

"You mean married people?"

"Yes."

Mrs. Von Blumer smiled.

"Why, yes," she replied. "I suppose there is a certain amount of truth in it. I think it is a good idea. Why not? You wear on me at times. I presume that I wear on you."

Von Blumer had been married long enough not to fall into any verbal trap.

"Certainly not, my dear," he replied. "Of course, you never wear upon me—that is, in the sense I mean. Only—well, I suppose we might as admit that there's something It's natural after all that two should get—well, too other. Once a year perhaps

"Come, come, dear," she said ing at him sharply, "out What's up your sleeve? You well tell the exact truth. What your plans?"

Von Blumer wasted no more He had conveyed by his manner he was trying to conceal something counting upon Mrs. Von Blumer practiced eye to find it out, and simply that he could get her attention to what his purpose was.

"Simply this," he replied and I both need a rest and a change. You like one sort of place, I another. Let's part for a couple weeks. You go your way, I go mine. It will do us both good. We'll tickled to death to see each other. What do you say?"

For a moment Mrs. Von Blumer did not reply. Then she smiled enthusiastically.

"I really believe," she said, "that you for once have a good idea. do it. We'll start off next week."

"Done!" said Von Blumer.

The following Monday they kissed each other good-by.

The next afternoon, as Von Blumer ascended his own steps once more and opened the door, who should he see but Mrs. Von Blumer.

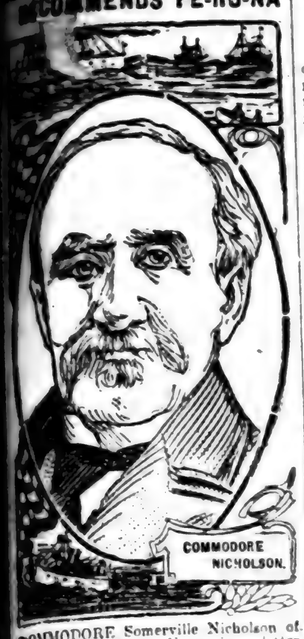
"What in the world are you doing here?" he exclaimed.

Mrs. Blumer sighed.

"Why, I thought you were going away," she said, "so I made up my mind that I would come back home and, all by myself, take a much-needed rest."

"Umph!" said Von Blumer. "So did I."—Puck.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA



COMMODORE Somerville Nicholson of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."

Our army and our navy are the natural protection of our country.

Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

We have on file thousands of testimonials from prominent people in the army and navy.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving for his widely known and efficient remedy, Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

HAS A TAME SEA GULL

It Flew Into a New Jersey Man's House and Remains There.

Probably the most peculiar pet owned by any man in the United States is in the possession of Mr Joseph H. Smith, of Parsonage avenue, Morristown, N. J. It is a tame sea gull.

It is several months since Mr. Smith came into possession of the bird, but so little has he said about it that even his neighbors are not aware of the curiosity. The bird came to Mr. Smith during one of the hard storms in the latter part of January. Mr. Smith was just about to enter his house one night when something swooped down over his head and fell on the walk at his feet. Without stopping to see what it was Mr. Smith opened the door of his house, and before he could shut it the gull had entered. From that day to this the gull has not been outside the door, and shows no disposition to leave the place. He seems perfectly happy and contented, eats his food—raw meat and fish—with a relish, and does not mind when his master picks him up. He takes his daily swim in a tub, and does not seem to mind the loss of the ocean.

Mr. Smith was in the navy for eight years and has seen thousands of gulls, but he avers this is the first time he ever saw one nearer than the cathead. "Dickey" has learned a lot of tricks and does them at the bidding of Mr. Smith. When the bird feels the need of exercise he spreads his wings and sails about the house—upstairs, downstairs, in the cellar and in the attic, and never breaks anything. It seems strange to Mr. Smith that the bird can fly with so little wing motion, for "Dickey" never flaps his wings but moves them gently once in a while and sails about the rooms as if he was without weight. His spread of wing is about five feet from tip to tip, but he is only about fourteen inches long and does not weigh more than a couple of pounds.—Newark Journal.

Cure of Consumption.

In our town Post-Graduate Hospital we have established a fact which will finally obtain general acceptance, namely, that it is not necessary to seek a particular climate for the treatment of tuberculosis; that a patient in the top story of a New York house in the middle of winter, in bed, with the windows wide open, with proper feeding may recover of tuberculosis; and in our ambulance service, and in our annex in Ninety-ninth street, New York city, we are accumulating the proof of this every day.

At the annual meeting of the American Congress for the [illegible] of tuberculosis it was with great difficulty that the now antiquated belief that a particular climate was necessary for the cure of tuberculosis, as presented in a report from a Southern physician, received the [illegible] of the congress. This was [illegible] by a small majority, a large minority apparently having the opinion that we have just stated. We predict that at the next annual meeting of the tuberculosis congress the minority will be on the other side, and it will be firmly established that the opinion of the medical profession is that climate has very little to do with the cure of tuberculosis.—Post-Graduate.

Pat Crowe Bobs up Again.

Pat Crowe, the kidnapper of Eddie Cudahy, has again startled Omaha, Neb. With one companion he held up and robbed two street cars within three blocks of the Omaha city jail and police station. They got the receipts of both cars and escaped. There were no passengers aboard.

"We are firmly convinced that it was one of Crowe's jobs," said Chief Richmond of Council Bluffs. "We know he was in town Sunday.

Rich Bureau Chief.

Gifford Pinchot, chief of the government forestry bureau, is a wealthy man, but keeps his position through love of the work connected therewith. He is practically the first American to make forestry a profession. His salary of $3,500 is not much of an object to him, and doubtless he would be just as enthusiastic if the government did not pay him anything. He has thrown himself heart and soul into the work, giving to it all his time and strength, and working much harder and many hours longer than the ordinary governmeat clerk, who is solely dependent upon the government for his support.

Muscular Christianity.

Rev. R. B. Scott, pastor of the Baptist church in Fairmount, Va., is evidently a believer in muscular Christianity. In the midst of the service Sunday night a man named World entered the church and informed the minister that his (World's) house, nearby, was being robbed. The pastor made the announcement from the pulpit, cut short the closing exercises, and the congregation resolved itself at once into a sort of posse comitatus to hunt burglars. Upon reaching World's house it was found the burglar had fled.

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Only vaccinated persons can vote in Norway, where horse sense rules.

HEART RIGHT
When He Quit Coffee.

Life Insurance Companies will not insure a man suffering from heart trouble. The reason is obvious.

This is a serious matter to the husband or father who is solicitous for the future of his dear ones. Often the heart trouble is caused by an unsuspected thing, and can be corrected if taken in time and properly treated.

A man in Colorado writes:

"I was a great coffee drinker for many years, and was not aware of the injurious effects of the habit till I became a practical invalid, suffering from heart trouble, indigestion and nervousness to an extent that made me wretchedly miserable myself and a nuisance to those who witnessed my sufferings.

"I continued to drink Coffee, however, not suspecting that it was the cause of my ill-health, till, on applying for life insurance I was rejected on account of the trouble with my heart. Then I became alarmed. I found that leaving off coffee helped me quickly, so I quit it altogether, and having been attracted by the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee I began its use.

"The change in my condition was remarkable, and it was not long till I was completely cured. All my ailments vanished. My digestion was completely restored, my nervousness disappeared, and, most important of all, my heart steadied down and became normal, and on a second examination was accepted by the life insurance company.

Quitting Coffee and using Postum worked the cure." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason, and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.

—well, I suppose we might as
admit that there's something
It's natural after all that two p
should get—well, too fond
other. Once a year perhaps they
"Come, come, dear," she said,
ing at him sharply, "out
What's up your sleeve? You
well tell the exact truth. What
your plans?"

Von Blumer wasted no more
He had conveyed by his manner
he was trying to conceal somet
counting upon Mrs. Von Blu
practiced eye to find it out, and
simply that he could get her a
tion to what his purpose was.

"Simply this," he replied.
and I both need a rest and a cha
You like one sort of a place, I
another. Let's part for a couple
weeks. You go your way, I go m
It will do us both good. We'll
tickled to death to see each ot
What do you say?"

For a moment Mrs. Von Blumer
not reply. Then she smiled enth
tastically.

"I really believe," she said, "
you for once have a good idea.
do it. We'll start off next week."

"Done!" said Von Blumer.

The following Monday they kis
each other good-by.

The next afternoon, as Von Blu
ascended his own steps once m
and opened the door, who should
see but Mrs. Von Blumer.

"What in the world are you do
here?" he exclaimed.

Mrs. Blumer sighed.

"Why, I thought you were go
away," she said, "so I made up
mind that I would come back ho
and, ill by myself, take a much-ne
ed rest."

"Umph!" said Von Blumer. "
did I."—Puck.

HAS A TAME SEA GULL.

It Flew Into a New Jersey Man's House and Remains There.

Probably the most peculiar
owned by any man in the Unit
States is in the possession of Mr.
seph H. Smith, of Phoenix avenu
Morristown, N. J. It is a tame
gull.

It is several months since M
Smith came into possession of th
bird, but so little has he said abo
it that even his neighbors are n
aware of the curiosity. The bi
came to Mr. Smith during one of th
hard storms in the latter part
January. Mr. Smith was just abo
to enter his house one night whe
something swooped down over h
head and fell on the walk at his fee
Without stopping to see what it w
Mr. Smith opened the door of h
house, and before he could shut it th
gull had entered. From that day
this the gull has not been outside th
door, and shows no disposition
leave the place. He seems perfec
ly happy and contented, eats his foo
—raw meat and fish—with a relis
and does not mind when his mast
picks him up. He takes his dail
swim in a tub, and does not seem t
mind the loss of the ocean.

Mr. Smith was in the navy fo
eight years and has seen thousand
of gulls, but he avers this is the firs
time he ever saw one nearer tha
the cathead. "Dickey" has learne
a lot of tricks and does them at th
bidding of Mr. Smith. When th
bird feels the need of exercise h
spreads his wings and sails abo
the house—upstairs, downstairs,
the cellar and in the attic, and neve
bumps anything. It seems strange t
Mr. Smith that the bird can fly wit
so little wing motion, for "Dickey"
never flaps his wings, he just move
them gently once in a while and sail
about the rooms as if he was with
out weight. His spread of wing i
about five feet from tip to tip, bu
he is only about fourteen inches lon
and does not weigh more than a cou
ple of pounds.—Newark Journal.

Cure of Consumption.

In our town Post-Graduate Hosp
tal we have established a fact whic
will finally obtain general acceptanc
namely, that it is not necessary t
seek a particular climate for th
treatment of tuberculosis: that a p
tient in the top story of a New Yor
house in the middle of winter, in bed
with the windows wide open, wit
proper feeding may recover of tuber
culosis, and in our ambulance serv
ice, and in our annex in Nineteent
street, New York city, we are accumu
lating the proof of this every day.

At the annual meeting of the Amer
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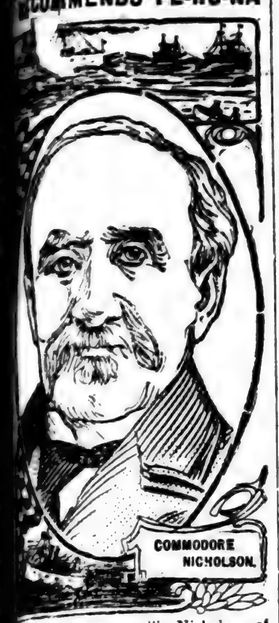
COMMODORE NICHOLSON RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA



COMMODORE Somerville Nicholson of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."

The army and our navy are the natural protection of our country.

Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

We have on file thousands of testimonials from prominent people in the army and navy.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving for his widely known and effective remedy, Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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Gifford Pinchot, chief of the government forestry bureau, is a wealthy man, but keeps his position through love of the work connected therewith. He is perhaps the first American to make forestry a profession. His salary of $6,000 is not much of an object to him, and doubtless he would be quite enthusiastic if the government did not pay him anything. He has given himself heart and soul into the work, giving to it all his time and strength, and working much harder and many hours longer than the ordinary government clerk, who is solely dependent upon the government for his support.

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MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON.

Dr. Salmon, chief of a Department of Agriculture bureau, admitted partnership with a man who got a contract to furnish labels to the Government.

Secretary Wilson gave up his vacation and will stay in Washington all through the investigation of the Department of Agriculture.

Government reports showed that an increase of more than $1,000,000 in the internal revenues of this year over those of last.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Major General Corbin gave a dinner in honor of Secretary Taft at Manila. Ten thousand men took part in a parade which was held in the morning.

Secretary Taft and his party arrived in Manila on the steamer Manchuria in the morning. Their arrival was made the occasion of a gorgeous water pageant.

Exportation from the Philippine Islands of the dried kernel of the cocoanut, known as copra, is shown by the recent Philippine census to be steadily increasing.

DOMESTIC.

It was announced unofficially, but from an authoritative source, that Governor La Follette will relinquish the office of Governor early in September and go to Washington as United States Senator in October.

In a disastrous boiler explosion near Del Rio, Cooke County, Tenn., four men were killed and seven wounded. Their names were not reported.

Italian railroad laborers on Pennsylvania improvements below Alexandria, Va., on leaving a work train for camp near Seminary Station got in front of a gravel train. Four were killed outright, two fatally and several seriously injured.

F. W. Vanderbilt gave a new million dollar dormitory to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, at New Haven, Conn.

Mock Duck and several other Chinese were held pending an investigation into the shooting of three Chinese in a Chinese theatre in New York City.

The Board of Aldermen of Paterson, N. J., voted to grant no franchises or incur any unusual liabilities until a new Mayor takes office on January 1.

Important law firms accepted service on behalf of Equitable directors in Attorney-General Mayer's suit.

A new Herreshoff motor boat attained a speed of forty miles an hour in a trial on Long Island Sound.

Mrs. John G. Carlisle died at her summer home in West Islip, L. I.

Mrs. J. Pheips Stokes and three other women, wives of summer residents of Greenwich, Conn., formed a bucket brigade and helped their husbands fight a fire at midnight.

Israel Ludlow's air ship had a successful ascension in New York City, but the navigator became frightened and slid to the ground.

Engineer John Mooney saved all on the Atlantic City Special but himself when his train ran into an open switch or obstruction on the trestle across Newark Bay, N. J. He and his engine plunged to the bottom of the bay.

New York's cordial reception of Witte surprised the Russians, who had been led to believe that Americans were prejudiced in favor of the Japanese.

FOREIGN.

A valuable treasure believed to be Roman or Ptolemaic, has been discovered near Takus, forty miles southwest of Port Said, Egypt. It includes a gold diadem, a crown, numerous bracelets and over one hundred gold coins.

The Venezuelan Government has placed an order in Genoa, Italy, for six torpedo boats and one torpedo boat destroyer.

The International Anatomical Congress at its first session in Geneva, Switzerland, accepted an invitation to meet in Boston, Mass., in 1907.

The steamer Kite, returning from Rowsell's Harbor, Northern Labrador, reported sighting a ship near Makovick Bay, steaming north, believed to be the Peary steamer Roosevelt.

All the railway warehouses, sheds, workshops and smaller government buildings at Novorossisk were set on fire.

A fire which started in the freight sheds of the Central Railway Station (Stazion di Termini) Rome, Italy, destroyed the main building and caused a loss estimated at $1,000,000 or more.

A new Cabinet has been formed at The Hague, with Prof. Van Hamel as Prime Minister. Jonkherr Van Swinderen, at present Minister at Washington, D. C., is Minister of Foreign Affairs.

News received from Port Arthur says that the former Russian cruiser Bayan would soon start from that place under tow for Japan.

The Venezuelan Federal Court of Cassation gave final judgment in the matter of proceedings against the French Cable Company, confirming the dissolution of the Government's contract with the corporation.

A coalition ministry has been formed with Herr Lundeburg, Vice-President of the first chamber of the Riksdag and chairman of the special committee on negotiations with Norway, as Premier.

The first instalments of a fund raised among the officiers and soldiers in the field to rebuild the navy, subscriptions having been opened after the battle of the Sea of Japan, have been received in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Professor Hollander, special agent of President Roosevelt, said the claims against Santo Domingo are excessive. He estimated the foreign debt at $10,000,000.

King Oscar of Sweden, seeking rest and health, issued a proclamation at Stockholm, to the Swedish nation thanking it for its support.

Three shots were fired without effect at M. Stolypin, Governor of Saratoff Province, in Russia. Cossacks killed thirty strikers in the Caucasus, and the disorders in Ekaterinoslav are spreading.

AMERICA'S BRIGHTEST WOMAN.

Mary E. Lease Feels It Her Duty to Recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mary E. Lease, formerly political leader and orator of Kansas, now author and lecturer—the only woman ever voted on for United States Senator, writes:

"Dear Sirs—As many of my friends have used Doan's Kidney Pills and have been cured of bladder and kidney troubles, I feel it my duty to recommend the medicine to those who suffer from such diseases. From personal experience I thoroughly endorse your remedy, and am glad of an opportunity for saying so. Yours truly, (Signed)

MARY ELIZABETH LEASE.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box.

What London Eats.

The supply of meat in the Smithfield market during 1904 amounted to the little matter of 410,519 tons, of which the sum of 1,556 tons were condemned. In fact, Dr. Collingridge, the medical officer, made himself unusually busy during the past year. Out of a single consignment of rabbits from Australia he threw out 10,334 as a little spoiled. In another case a box invoiced as rabbits was found to contain immature kids. They were consigned from the Netherlands, and might better have been at school.

As for fish, 243,806 tons of them were delivered at Billingsgate. Of this amount 1,098 tons were condemned. In the matter of milk Dr. Collingridge reports that one in every thirteen samples was either impoverished or adulterated, or both. He blames the foreign free trader for this state of affairs. From 10,000 to 15,000 oysters are sold daily in London during the season. Last year no illness attributed to them was reported.

The Danger Spot in India.

It seems rather strange that at the very time Russia appears utterly exhausted by a disastrous war the British empire should be carefully and systematically strengthening its defenses in India. That it has been always Russia's ambition to reach the open sea through the conquest of India is a fact too well known to be even called into question. That her defeat at the hands of Japan has in any way altered that determination is not at all probable; on the contrary, the failure to secure the coveted ports in far east Asia has probably increased the desire to secure them elsewhere, either on the peninsula of India or in the Persian gulf. An attempt in either direction England would be compelled, in self-defense, to oppose.

Bad Ears Cause Drowning.

In drowning accidents where expert swimmers suddenly lose all control of their powers, the usual explanation of cramps is beginning to be looked upon as insufficient. It has been noticed that persons having disease of the middle ear, who have already shown symptoms of vertigo, are especially liable to such accidents, and as the semi-circular canals are the organs of direction, it is suggested that even a slight hemorrhage in that delicate structure from a blow by the waves would result in utter helplessness. Persons with ears not perfectly sound are therefore warned against swimming in rough water.

A Modern Solomon's Temple.

Prince Luca Esterhazy, who has enormous possessions in Transylvania, is about to erect a church on his estates which will be a model of King Solomon's temple. Count Esterhazy is a mystic, almost a recluse, and has for years been engaged in the study of ancient oriental architecture. He made a special study of the Biblical account of the building of Solomon's temple, and while he does not intend so lavish expenditure on cedar, gold and ivory as marked the venture of the Hebrew king, his church will be an exact copy of the original.

Mr. Anthony Hope has written a book, which is to be published in September. In "A Servant of the Public," as it is entitled, he studies the relations between the "Philistine" and the "artist," showing in the life of a famous actress and her friends how the occupation of the stage and temperament have their necessary effect on the life and action. It is said that the "author endeavors to exhibit all sides and takes none."

Big Sawdust Pile.

At Cheboygan, Mich., is the largest sawdust pile in the world. It is a hill, 1,080 feet long, 875 feet wide, 3,625 feet in circumference, ranges from 20 to 50 feet in height and covers twelve acres. It is the accumulation of one lumber company since 1877.

It is said that more than 4,000 lives, 200 ships and $100,000,000 have been expended at various times in efforts to reach the North pole. On this computation, should the goal ever be achieved, every acre of ground in the Arctic region will have been bought and paid for at better than market rates.

"Tama Jim" Wilson.

"Tama Jim" is the name by which James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, is known in the middle west. It was "Sunset" Cox, famous in congress a generation ago, who gave this sobriquet to the Iowa statesman. Wilson was a new member of congress then, and to distinguish him from another and better known James Wilson in the same body, who hailed from the Buckeye State, Cox called the new man "Tama Jim" Wilson, Tama being the name of the county in which Wilson lived. Wilson is the only cabinet member except Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock who thus far has served continuously through the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations up to the present. Born in Scotland seventy years ago, he has been by turns school master, farmer, legislator, congressman, professor in an agricultural college and fourth secretary of agriculture. In his pedagogic days he was so poor that he had to go barefoot in summer, but he managed to save enough to start the purchase of a farm, which he worked with such intelligence that it brought him a comfortable fortune.

Wonderful Litts Family.

The last of the Litts family, one of the most remarkable in New York, has gone with the passing away of Thomas, who died in Monticello. He died suddenly from the effects of the extreme heat while at work in a field near his home. He was 80 years of age, and for the last half century had been one of the most commanding and prominent figures in Sullivan county because of his size and wonderful strength. He was sergeant in the One Hundred and Forty-third regiment of New York Volunteers, and was the strongest man in the regiment. Every member of the family of ten—five males and five females—was as strong as a giant, and the wonderful feats of strength performed by them won for them almost national fame. Thomas Litts, while attending the old-time logging and haying bees, on different occasions has been known to pick up a barrel of cider and drink from the bunghole. A brother carried a barrel of pork on his back a mile without resting on a wager, the pork being the wager.

Honoring Vermont Heroes.

In view of the honors now being paid to John Paul Jones it may be interesting to note that two other revolutionary worthies are be honored the present week. Vermont is to honor one of her favorite sons, Ethan Allen, the leader of the Grenn Mountain boys and the hero of Ticonderoga, and a daughter, Ann Story. Mrs. Story took the place of her husband, a pioneer who penetrated the then wilderness of Vermont to make a home for his family, and was killed in an accident. Mrs. Story took his place, defied Indians and assisted as a patriot in running down and capturing a horde of Tory spies in revolutionary times. She made her home for a time in a cave, deftly dug out on the bank of Otter creek. The Colonial Dames are to erect a monument to her at Rutland. Allen's memory is to be honored by a memorial tower, at whose dedication are to be present among other notables Vice-President Fairbanks and Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the interior.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr R H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The guinea was first coined in Charles II.'s reign.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Greenland now has nearly 12,900 inhabitants.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Glass containing manganese is slowly turned violet by sunlight.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The name "calomel" means "beautiful black."

NO SLEEP FOR MOTHER

Baby Covered With Sores and Scaled—Could Not Tell What She Looked Like—Marvelous Cure by Cuticura.

"At four months old my baby's face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. No child ever had a worse case. Her face was being eaten away, and even her finger nails fell off. It itched so she could not sleep, and for many weary nights we could get no rest. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The sores began to heal at once, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body.—Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J."

Edgar Wallace, of London, set a trap in his room for a mouse. After he had gone to sleep the trap snapped and he awoke to find the room rapidly filling with gas from a burner that he had left half turned on. He turned off the gas and then opened the trap and released the mouse—a life for a life.

Miss Maggie J. Waltz, of Calumet, Mich., is editing the only Finnish publication for women in this country. She is greatly interested in benefiting the condition of the women in the United States.

Doctor Brigham Says

MANY PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The wonderful power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over the diseases of womankind is not because it is a stimulant, not because it is a palliative, but simply because it is the most wonderful tonic and reconstructor ever discovered to act directly upon the generative organs, positively curing disease and restoring health and vigor.

Marvelous cures are reported from all parts of the country by women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures and physicians who have recognized the virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and are fair enough to give credit where it is due.

If physicians dared to be frank and open, hundreds of them would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female ills, as they know by experience it can be relied upon to effect a cure. The following letter proves it.

Dr. S. C. Brigham, of 4 Brigham Park, Fitchburg, Mass., writes:

"It gives me great pleasure to say that I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound very efficacious, and often prescribe it in my practice for female difficulties.

"My oldest daughter found it very beneficial for uterine trouble some time ago, and my youngest daughter is now taking it for a female weakness, and is surely gaining in health and strength.

"I freely advocate it as a most reliable specific in all diseases to which women are subject, and give it honest endorsement."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhœa, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that bearing-down feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. No living person has had the benefit of a wider experience in treating female ills. She has guided thousands to health. Every suffering woman should ask for and follow her advice if she wants to be strong and well.

Some of the people who subscribe to unpublished editions de luxe refuse to endorse the idea that publicity is the remedy for all social imperfections.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

For Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Colic, Dizziness, Headache and anything caused by a disordered Liver. Removes

"That Drowsy Feeling"

by putting your digestive organs to work, increasing your appetite, and, in fact, makes you feel like a *"NEW MAN."*

50c. and $1.00 per Bottle at all Drug Stores.

One Dose Convinces.

WANTED—Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who were drafted in Kentucky, (3) of mothers of soldiers who have been denied pension on account of their remarriage, (4) of men who served in the Federal army, or (5) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased. NATHAN BICKFORD, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Am. 33, 1905.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CONCENTRATED

Crab Orchard Water...

TRADE MARK.

A SPECIFIC FOR

3 DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION. 3

The three "Ills" that make life a burden. Nature's great remedy. In use for almost a century. Sold by all druggists.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Louisville, Ky.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. The facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue. Address,

THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN, 51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY.

Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

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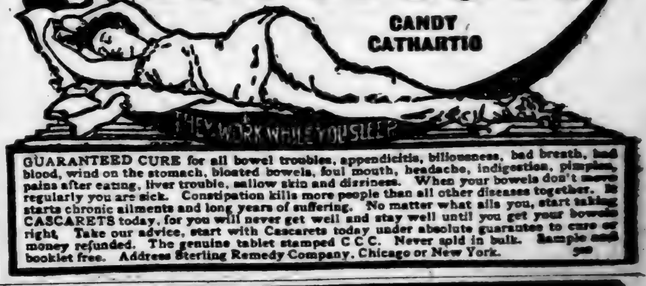

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YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Latest Reports From the Infected District.

New Orleans, La.—Official report to 6 p. m. on Tuesday:

New cases, 62. Total to date, 1,070. Deaths, 6. Total, 172. New foci, 19. Total to date, 229. Number of cases under treatment, 384.

Tuesday's record shows that there is beginning to be an improvement in the situation. With only sixty-two new cases found by the almost perfect system which is now in force, there is every reason to believe that the progress of the disease has been checked, and its eradication is only a question of a few weeks. Of the six deaths only one was an Italian. Among the others were J. O. Daspit, a prominent young lawyer, and Pierre Aldai, a well-known musician, at one time leader of the French opera house orchestra. Aldai, however, was in destitute circumstances, and was buried by the city. He was found in a dying condition.

One-third Are Italians.

Only a third of the new cases Tuesday are Italians. As a result of the watch being kept on the situation in Algiers, which was reported as clear of fever, two days ago, one case was found there, but it is traced to this side of the river, and is not secondary infection from either of the two cases previously reported there.

List of Outside Cases.

The state board of health has compiled a list of cases and deaths in the state outside of New Orleans, and these show to date 129 cases and 24 deaths.

Dr. Juan Guiteras, of the Cuban board of health, arrived here Tuesday and spent most of the time taking a general view of the situation. He says the disease has obtained a strong foothold here and heroic efforts will have to be exerted. He commends what has been done. He proposes to spend much of his time at the Emergency hospital making observations.

The state has contributed $1,000 toward the Patterson emergency fund.

Thirty-five tons of sulphur donated to the marine hospital service Tuesday will be distributed among the poorer classes of the population for a general fumigation of premises.

Dr. Guiteras Goes Over City.

The arrival of Dr. Guiteras, the Cuban yellow fever expert, and his tour of the seat of the worst infection, was the most interesting feature of the yellow fever situation Tuesday.

He went immediately to the office of the marine hospital service for an interview with Surgeon White. Dr. White went at length into the conditions prevailing and described the progress of the campaign, saying that there was popular acceptance of the mosquito theory and that all interests were co-operating in the efforts to control and if possible to eradicate the disease.

Dr. Guiteras saw also the modern rubber tired and screened emergency ambulance which had been fitted up for the service. Dr. Guiteras was very favorably impressed with the equipment of the hospital and praised the excellence of its management.

The situation Tuesday again showed an improvement, both as to new cases and deaths, considering the totals of last week, and while the marine hospital officials are unwilling to be quoted now they are known to entertain hopeful views.

A draft for $25,000 was received Tuesday at the office of the collector of the port to be put at the disposal of the marine hospital service, which is bearing some proportion of the heavy expense which is involved in the effort to eliminate the fever. Meantime the citizens' committee is prosecuting its canvass for funds and there is a steady appreciation of the fund. All the money needed is available to carry on the work even at its present high pressure for several weeks to come, but there is a resolute determination to increase the fund to such an extent that the work may never have to halt for want of money to carry it on.

Next Sunday has been designated as a day for general disinfection. Dr. Warren issued a statement in which he said that the screening and oiling that had been done will destroy the chance of new broods of mosquitoes hatching.

Surgeon White's forces went to work Monday on the reorganized plan, all the fumigating and screening being done from the district headquarters instead of the central headquarters as heretofore.

Assistant Surgeons Mullans and Green reported for duty Monday. Surgeon Sporling, of the navy, arrived here Monday to look after the interests of the navy men who are at the naval stations.

Situation Is Encouraging.

Surgeon Guiteras returned Monday night from Patterson, where he has been in charge of the fumigation and screening and organizing the community to fight the infection. He reports the situation there as encouraging, and the people thoroughly alive to the necessity of the work mapped out by him.

Assistant Surgeon Berry is on the road to recovery.

Bulk From Below Canal Street.

Partly as a result of left over cases from Sunday and partly from the fact that the inspectors were able to put in a full day's work there was again a large number of new cases of yellow fever reported Monday, the bulk, as before, coming from below Canal street. That section is now very generally infected, though there are some areas of it which have thus far entirely escaped.

Slow progress is made by the disease in what is known as the American portion of the city and with few exceptions the cases there are isolated.

The marine hospital service will take general supervision of the work of removing filth and trash from streets and houses, the intention being to put the city generally in a sanitary condition. While it is contended that yellow fever is not, as was formerly supposed, a filth disease, experience here is that people who live in filth and in insanitary surroundings are much more likely to have a fatal termination of the disease when they contract it than are those who live in the midst of a better environment.

The campaign of prosecution of those who have not paid obedience to the anti-mosquito ordinance is to be participated in by the federal authorities, the city board of health, the police and the various ward committees. Sweeping orders have been issued by Inspector Whitaker to the police to prosecute all landlords and agents who fail to screen their cisterns.

Surgeon White on Sunday made a change in his organization, by which he hopes to accomplish results much quicker. The fumigation and screening work was all done by a central department under Dr. Gessner, which sent squads out on notification of cases by physicians. Sunday afternoon Dr. White assembled all of his subordinates in conference and decided to place the screening and fumigation work under the several district headquarters. Dr. Gessner will be given charge of one of the districts.

Corput Investigates.

Assistant Surgeon Corput has just concluded a thorough investigation of conditions in Algiers, that part of New Orleans on the west bank of the Mississippi river. There had been two cases in Algiers since the outbreak of fever and Dr. White determined to ascertain by a house to house canvass if there had been any spread from them. Dr. Corput reported Sunday that he had found not a single suspicious case, which indicates that the prompt steps taken to screen and fumigate the original cases have been effective in preventing a spread.

Dr. White says that if he could learn of every case in the city and apply the proper methods immediately he is confident that he could stamp out the disease here in a short time. The great cause for the spread has been the concealment of cases and the change of residence of people who have been infected. Dozens of cases are on record which show conclusively that the people had moved away from a house where infection had existed. This Dr. White proposes to stop, and while no drastic measures are being taken, he is enforcing his authority. The effectiveness of the district headquarters, which are making close investigations of the seventeen districts, is responsible for a large number of the new cases which have been reported during the last few days, and as the efficiency of that force increases, an increase in the number of cases daily can be expected. Physicians who have failed to report cases that are discovered are given an opportunity to correct their omission, but a second offense will result in prosecution under the law. This has also brought out a large number of cases that were under cover.

First Death at Patterson.

Patterson, which is the largest center of infection outside of the city, reported three new cases Sunday and the first death. The victim is a young lady. She died Sunday morning and this has naturally depressed the spirits of the people. They have had thirty-nine cases there so far. They have opened an emergency hospital which now has seven patients.

At Bon Ami, in Calcasieu parish, there is now only one case of yellow fever, with no new cases and no suspicious cases.

At the detention camp near Tallulah, in Madison parish, there are two cases, one of which is in a serious condition.

State Health Officer Sanders, of Alabama, and Quarantine Officer Moore, of Mobile, are making an inspection of the Mississippi coast towns for the purpose of determining whether it would be wise to lift the Alabama embargo against the Mississippi coast. They reached Gulfport Sunday night without having struck any suspicious illness at any point visited up to that time.

Assistant Surgeon H. G. Egbert reported to Dr. White Sunday and Assistant Surgeons Mullans and Green are expected.

Assistant Surgeon Berry has passed the crisis in his attack of fever and is now on the mend.

While the Italians are gradually becoming pacified and amenable to reason, they are still inclined to run away, and to conceal illness which develops in their families. They are not admitted to most of the localities in Louisiana, no matter how many health certificates they have. Some of the parish boards of health have formally excluded them. The following notice received at the state board of health office is a sample:

Convent Bars Italians.

Convent, La., St. James Parish—By resolution of our board we have concluded to exclude all Italians and Syrians from entering into St. James parish, with or without health certificates or detention camp certificates, and baggage properly fumigated and stamped."

In the city as soon as an Italian family appears in a neighborhood the people notify the police, who in turn notify the marine hospital service and an inspector is immediately sent to make inquiries and arrange to have them watched.

While the mortality rate in the early stages of the visitation indicated that the type of yellow fever was particularly malignant, it is now apparent that it is not much worse than the fever in 1897. The death rate according to the official record, which shows 963 cases and 154 deaths, is just 16 per cent.

During the last two weeks in July the death rate appeared to be 25 or 30 per cent. The falling off is due to two things. One is that naerly all the cases are being reported now and the other is that many of the Italians are being given proper care and treatment. Yellow fever requires careful nursing and very little medicine and absolute abstention from solid food for a week or more. A large proportion of the deaths are due to patients who have practically recovered indulging in solid food before the stomach is prepared for it. One case occurred Sunday. An Italian had been discharged from the emergency hospital as cured and warned to abstain from solid food for several days. He went off, but yielded to his hunger and was found dead a few hours after in a garret.

Will Continue Salaries.

Though the wholesale grocery and other houses here have suffered severely by the quarantines, which have closed many towns to them, it is announced that they have decided to reduce no salaries nor to cut down their forces. Drummers in the country who are unable to move from place to place have been notified that they will continue on the salary lists.

Baton Rouge has decided to honor the certificates of the marine hospital service. Doctors and physicians of Nachidoches have addressed the parish and municipal health boards and asked them to obey the proclamation of the state board of health. Towns in St. Andry parish are also falling into line, and the Southern Pacific is beginning to resume service to that parish.

Dr. Tichenor and the yellow fever nurses sent from here are at Bon Ami, and confidence is being restored there. Conditions are not as bad as they were expected to be found. There have been no new cases, and the two cases under treatment have been segregated and screened.

Guilty of Obstructing Highway.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—In the county court at Ringgold, Ga., Friday Miss Alice MacGowan and Mrs. Grace MacGowan Cooke, well-known literary workers, were found guilty of obstructing a public highway.

The court ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, but at the same time ordered that no sentence be passed until after the supreme court had passed on the case, as the two laws under which the ladies were indicted seemed both obsolete and invalid. An appeal was immediately taken.

Miss MacGowan and her sister, Mrs. Cooke, erected a fence across what is known as a third-class country road which passed through their fine summer place in North Georgia. Country people living nearby immediately objected, and indictments followed.

Wilhite Makes Assignment.

Cullman, Ala.—W. O. Wilhite, dealer in general merchandise, has made an assignment to J. B. Brown and F. E. St. John for the benefit of his creditors. The amount of the indebtedness and the names of his creditors could not be learned.

Church Dedication.

Martin, Tenn.—The new M. E. church here will be dedicated Sunday, Aug. 27, by Bishop W. A. Candler, of Atlanta, Ga. The church was erected in 1896 at a cost of $10,000 and is one of the prettest buildings in this section of the state.

Candidate for Governor.

Memphis, Tenn.—Congressman M. R. Patterson has announced his candidacy for Governor of Tennessee.

Negro Killed Wife.

Montgomery, Ala.—Deputy Sheriffs and policemen of Montgomery are looking for George West, a negro, who cut his wife to death on the plantation of R. R. Reynolds at Tharin Sunday night.

Sheriff W. R. Waller was advised Monday of the tragedy in a letter from Mr. Reynolds, who said that immediately after killing the woman West made his escape.

Blountsville, Ala.—Notwithstanding the threatening weather, the town was filled with people. It was the "Farmers' Annual Jubilee," and the tillers of the soil of this and adjacent counties were here in vast numbers.

Hon. O. W. Underwood delivered a strong address, covering a number of vital points on Southern Agriculture, laying great stress on Blount county's future prospects as a fruit growing section. The address was full of wisdom and practical detail.

SCORES BURIED IN DEBRIS

Department Store of John G. Myers Co, of Albany, N Y., Collapses.

OVER 200 IN THE BUILDING

Actual Number of Dead and Injured Unknown — Work of Rescue Progressed Rapidly Immediately After the Accident—Twenty-five Doctors Kept Busy Relieving the Sufferings of the Hurt.

Albany, N. Y.—The roof and four floors of the big department store of the John G. Myers Company fell with a crash at 8.45 o'clock in the morning, three-quarters of an hour after the store opened for business, and buried scores of employes in the ruins.

The store had been undergoing alterations. Following a short, fierce rain, the whole centre and back of the roof and all floors above the ground floor fell with a crash, carrying everything in their descent and leaving the sky for a roof.

Those employes who were in the first seventy-feet of the store on the front on Pearl street escaped, as the roof and floors in that section of the big building did not collapse. The destruction was swift and fearful and occurred in a section of the building where there were scores of employes.

The number of bodies in the ruins could not be arrived at, even by guess, with any degreee of certainty. The rescuers worked like beavers and carts were brought into service to drag from the streets the debris carried from the pile, 100 feet square, in the centre of the store floor. The pieces of wreckage were passed along a human chain from the scene of the disaster to the outside.

Some of the male employes received severe injuries because they rushed down the fire escapes and deserted the girls pinned in the wreckage without making any attempt at rescue. This was not true of all the male clerks, by any means, and several of them worked gallantly to help their unfortunate sisters. Nevertheless, one of the floorwalkers said: "Well, I have a fine opinion of some of the men employed in this place."

Robert M. Chalmers, one of the members of the firm, was caught on one of the upper floors and carried down with the debris. His position was discovered early and when rescued it was found he had escaped with a broken leg and a bruised body.

The police had serious difficulty in handling the crowds, and the work of rescue was materially interfered with in consequence. The whole city seemed to have flocked to the scene of the disaster, and business generally was suspended. Twenty-five doctors and the four ambulances which the city boasts of were taxed to their utmost, and trucks and cots from nearby furniture stores were freely offered in the work of rescue.

Rumors of all sorts regarding the number of dead were current.

The employes who escaped were so scattered that nowhere near a definite idea could be secured as to the number buried under the fallen walls. It was variously estimated.

Those who were pinned beneath the debris and who could be seen by the rescuers evinced brave spirits.

One of the girls said after the rescuers had sawed a large beam which rested on her stomach: "I'm all right; never mind me; there are others in there; get them out. I can talk. They can't." Many got out of the place by the James street fire escapes.

All of the stores on the block were turned into emergency hospitals, where the injured awaited transportation to the hospitals.

Fortunately fire did not break out, and there were no barriers to the work of speedy rescue. At 11.30 o'clock upward of fifty employes had been taken out, the most seriously injured being a woman with a broken back. Half of them were taken to the hospitals and the others to their homes. The dead had not been reached yet. Every assistance was offered in the work of clearing away the ruins.

As usual in department stores, two-thirds of the 250 employes are women.

The news of the disaster spread through the city rapidly, and the scene of the catastrophe was quickly swarming with anxious fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters having relatives working in the store. The police lines, however, were rigidly enforced, and all efforts were devoted to carrying the debris off the back main floor to the streets, in order that those caught in the wreck might be saved alive.

A score of clergymen hastened to the scene and every one had willing hands to aid in the work of rescue.

The whole centre and James street side of the big building from the roof to the main floor is a wreck.

The Pearl street or former main building seemed to have escaped the collapse. The Pearl street building had been widened and deepened as the business of the concern grew, and it would appear as though the back additions had collapsed.

There were few customers in the store, owing to the early hour.

The weak underpinning of the floors which were put in while the alterations were going on was responsible for the collapse.

The work of rescue was slow. Every one seemed stunned. The city authorities, however, were early on the spot. The groans of buried employes could be heard distinctly, and a number were in sight, but were pinned down in the wreckage.

CASSINI WITH THE CZAR.

Former Ambassador to the U. S. Acting as Advisor to Crown.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Count Cassini, former Ambassador to the United States, arrived here. He will remain in St. Petersburg during the peace negotiations, as his knowledge of the Eastern situation and his familiarity with America particularly fit him to act in an advisory capacity to the Government while the negotiations are progressing.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Killed on Trestle.

Jasper, Ala.—S. K. Hobgood, of Springfield, Mo., met a horrible death while engaged at work on the Frisco railroad trestle one mile west of Cordova Monday afternoon. The accident occurred while a freight train was passing over the trestle, which is undergoing repairs.

The rope by which a heavy piece of iron was suspended gave way and the iron struck Mr. Hobgood on the head, producing instant death. The deceased was 45 years of age and leaves a widow and two children.

Birmingham's Quarantine Lifted.

Montgomery, Ala.—The action of Birmingham in raising the quarantine against Montgomery is being commended on every side here. This means that Montgomerians can go anywhere they want to now, without being questioned by quarantine officers, as to whether or not they have been in Montgomery in the past ten days. The people here were not at all pleased with the action of Birmingham in keeping on the quarantine so long. They realized, however, the importance of a quarantine, but did not think Montgomery should have been quarantined when there was only one imported case here.

Would Build New Road.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—A special committee consisting of J. A. Montgomery, J. M. Dewberry, A. C. Howze and George E. Harrison appeared before the board of county commissioners Monday afternoon to submit a proposition looking to the construction of an interurban railroad between Tuscaloosa and Birmingham. The committee, representing a company formed for this project, proposed to macadamize the old Huntsville road if the commissioners would grant a right of way for the railroad along this line. The board refused to accept this offer, but it is probable that some agreement will be reached. The company offering to build the road is said to be composed of northern capitalists.

A Female Expert Log Roller.

Prattville, Ala.—This (Autauga) county boasts of the only woman who owns her own team and drives a log dray, regularly hauling logs for a sawmill near this place. Miss Wood is about seventeen years of age and is a full "hand" in eeping Elliott's sawmill logs to saw. She does not seem to mind the work and handles the team with great ease. It is also a fact she loads her own dray with the logs alone. It is said she can load a dray with logs as quick as any man. She does not have to haul logs. She does it from choice.

Notice No. 26043.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz: Dalee Millar, Homestead Entry No. 35550, for the W. 1-2 of N. E. 1-4, E. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, Section 10, Tp. 23 N. of R. 15 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Rebecca J. Ariedge, of Jemison, Ala.; C. Buck Ariedge, of Jemison, Ala.; James Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala., Thomas Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
7-13-05-6t Register.

Automobilist (recovering from injury)—Isn't that a pretty stiff bill, doctor? Surgeon—You don't suppose I'm going to let the repair men do all the getting rich out of this business, do you?—Chicago Tribune.

"What can a fellow do when he gets to the end of his rope?" murmured the disappointed citizen. "Throw the cigar away and light a fresh one," suggested the idiotic citizen cheerfully.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CHILDRESS CEMETERY.

All interested in the old Childress grave yard are asked to meet there the Wednesday after the second Sunday in August (16th) and help clean up and repair the lots.

tf

Commercial Club OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South

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Groceries and Delicatessen

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Thorsby Wine Co.
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A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

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Fine Line of Shoes.

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wisham
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The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS and HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

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VOL III.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Latest Reports From the Infected District.

New Orleans, La.—The fever situation at 6 p. m. Tuesday was as follows: New cases, 57; total cases to date, 1,503; deaths today, 9; total deaths to date, 214; new foci, 21; total foci to date, 342; cases under treatment, 319.

With the fever checked in the city and plans under way to prevent further reinfection from the country, the general situation is still encouraging. Of the new foci eight are above Canal street. One is in Rosa Park, a fashionable residence park opening into Charles avenue, a well-known citizen and a member of Governor Blanchard's staff being the victim. Another case is at a boys' college far down town, one of the employes being stricken. Rev. Father Aveilhe, pastor of St. Maurice church, is another patient reported today. Of the deaths today only one occurred up town, and he was a clerk who had been living here some months.

Serious Situation Outside City.

The news from outside the city shows the continuous seriousness of the situation from that point of view. Definite information was received today from Dr. J. A. Deveron, the state board physician, sent to Leeville at the mouth of Bayou LaFourche, a few days ago. His report shows that the first news received from there was not exaggerated. During two days of work there he found the following:

Sixty-nine positive cases of fever; forty-three suspicious cases, and 145 cases of dengue. He adds:

"There are about 300 houses and families here, and I do not think there is a single house here which has not one or more cases of sickness. The people are completely distracted, and seem to have lost ambition to work. They are completely demoralized."

He asks for two more doctors and three more nurses, as the situation is beyond the scope of one man. He reports two more deaths since his arrival.

Patterson reports fifteen new cases and no deaths. St. Tammany parish reports a positive case on the road between Lewisburg and Mandeville, which came from New Orleans.

Hanson City reports six new cases.

Kenner reports one new case.

There was one death on Elizabeth plantation in Iberville.

Sarpy plantation reports two new cases.

St. Bose, in St. Charles parish, has two cases and one is dead.

Still Greatly Encouraged.

The fact that there was little change Tuesday from the record for several days past was accepted by the federal authorities as confirming the impressions of the encouraging nature of the yellow fever situation. Every visitation that New Orleans has had August and September have been the months of most frightful mortality, August producing a death list of 5,1[illegible] in 1853 and September a death list of 3,000 in 1878.

The fever fighters, therefore, consider that if the disease is held in check at the very period when it ought to be on an ascending scale of virulence, and when both the cases and deaths should be leaping to alarming figures, there is no reason why they should reserve opinions that the worst is over.

An analysis of the figures shows that there is no check to the hopeful feelings which have been produced by the small reports for the past few days. There has been a steady and slow diminution of the cases under treatment. The number of foci is not reading, for it equals the number of cases under treatment. A great many of these foci have been absolutely wiped out, but they still figure in the records and represent every spot in the city where a case of fever has developed.

Of the new points of infection Monday, five are up town, ten down town and one in Algiers, across the river. Of the names on the list there are very few of any prominence. One case was taken off the steamer Excelsior, which arrived from Havana Thursday and left Saturday, arriving at Havana this morning. The victim was a sailor, and was taken to the marine hospital where his case was diagnosed as yellow fever. According to the accepted period of incubation, the man could not have contracted the disease in New Orleans, if he was on the boat when she made her last trip. Of the deaths, two took place in the Marine hospital and three in the Emergency hospital. All but one of the cases were down town. One of the deaths was the gardener of the French consul on St. Ann street, where there had been half a dozen cases and a death previously.

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VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., AUGUST 24 1905 NO. 22

Judge of Probate

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

Latest Reports From the Infected District.

Orleans, La.—The fever situa- at 6 p. m. Tuesday was as fol- New cases, 57; total cases to 1,205; deaths today, 9; total to date, 214; new foci, 21; to- foci to date, 342; cases under ment, 319.

the fever checked in the city plans under way to prevent fur- reinfection from the country, the situation is still encouraging new foci eight are above Canal One is in Rosa Park, a fash- residence park opening into Charles avenue, a well-known citi- and a member of Governor Heard's staff being the victim. other case is at a boys' college far town, one of the employes being Rev. Father Aveilhe, pastor St. Maurice church, is another pa- reported today. Of the deaths one occurred up town, and he a clerk who had been living here months.

Serious Situation Outside City.

The news from outside the city as to the continuous seriousness of situation from that point of view- late information was received from Dr. J. A. Deveron, the board physician, sent to Leeville the mouth of Bayou LaFourche, a days ago. His report shows that dire news received from there not exaggerated. During two of work there he found the fol- lowing:

Forty-nine positive cases of fever; fifty-three suspicious cases, and 145 cases of dengue. He adds:

"There are about 300 houses and cabins here, and I do not think there is a single house here which has not one or more cases of sickness. The people are completely distracted. They seem to have lost ambition to live. They are completely demoral- ized."

He asks for two more doctors and three more nurses, as the situation is beyond the scope of one man. He reports two more deaths since his ar- rival.

Patterson reports fifteen new cases and no deaths. St. Tammany parish has a positive case on the road between Lewisburg and Mandeville, which came from New Orleans.

Gibson City reports six new cases. Bunkie reports one new case. There was one death on Elizabeth plantation in Iberville.

Kemp plantation reports two new cases.

At Bose, in St. Charles parish, has seven cases and one is dead.

Still Greatly Encouraged.

The fact that there was little change Tuesday from the record for several days past was accepted by the local authorities as confirming their impressions of the encouraging nature of the yellow fever situation. In every visitation that New Orleans has had August and September have been the months of most frightful mortality, the first producing a death list of 5,133 in 1853 and September a death list of 4,150 in 1878.

The fever fighters, therefore, consider that if the disease is held in check at the very period when it seems to be on an ascending scale of virulence, and when both the cases and deaths should be leaping to alarming figures, there is no reason why they should reserve opinions that the worst is over.

An analysis of the figures shows that there is no check to the hopeful things which have been produced by the small reports for the past few days. There has been a steady but gradual diminution of the cases under treatment. The number of foci is misleading, for it equals the number of cases under treatment. A great many of these foci have been absolutely wiped out, but they still figure in the reports and represent every spot in the city where a case of fever has developed.

Of the new points of infection today, five are up town, ten down town and one in Algiers, across the river. Of the names on the list there are very few of any prominence. One case was taken off the steamship Seneca, which arrived from Havana Thursday and left Saturday, arriving at Havana this morning. The man was a sailor, and was taken to the Marine hospital, where his case was diagnosed as yellow fever Monday. According to the accepted period of incubation, the man could not possibly have contracted the disease in New Orleans, if he was on the ship when she made her last trip. Of the cases, two took place in the Marine hospital and three in the Emergency hospital. All but one of the others were down town. One of the deaths was the gardener of the French asylum on St. Ann street, where there have been half a dozen cases, and one death previously.

Surgeon White Hopeful of Winning.

Surgeon White Monday night was willing to give expression to the feeling of hope he has of winning out in the fight. He said:

"I feel very much encouraged over the situation, for I believe that practically all of the cases are being reported now, and we are able to handle them. The low death rate is manifest, and also is a good sign."

Dr. Max Landry, who has been working as inspector in the infected district, was laid up Monday with a suspicious case of fever, but it has not been diagnosed as yellow.

The situation outside of the city is not so encouraging, judging from the reports which came in tonight. Surgeon Guiteras made an inspection of the Riverside plantation in St. Mary parish, and his report reads:

"One hundred and fifty inhabitants in infected barracks. Estimated 100 have had fever. Of these under treatment fifty-five. Situation admits of few sanitary expedients until material is exhausted. Proper measures taken to avoid infection of the localities around."

Hanson City, in Jefferson parish, is looming up as a large focus, eight new cases being reported Monday. Monday also reports four cases.

House to House Inspection.

The marine hospital today ordered a house to house inspection in each of the wards to determine the condition of the temporary screen work and to see that all sanitary ordinances are being complied with. The work is daily extending and the force of workers is being constantly enlarged. Reports received today were to the effect that there was wide observance of the order for Sunday disinfection.

Regarded as Very Bright.

Though the number of deaths today from yellow fever exceeded those of the past two days, the total was so small in comparison with years when real epidemics prevailed that the situation continues to be regarded as infinitely more bright and hopeful than a month ago when it first became known that yellow fever had taken a firm grip in one of the most thickly populated sections of the city.

At that time also New Orleans was in a distressingly insanitary condition, and all the conditions seemed favorable for an exceptionally high death rate in August, which always heretofore has been one of the most fatal months of the epidemic season.

Steady Improvement in Conditions.

Dr. White went over some portions of the infected districts today. He saw few features of the work that have not already been described. Reports to his headquarters from the emergency hospital indicate a steady improvement there in conditions due to the fact that the work is so perfectly organized now that with many of the patients who are brought in there is chance to save their lives. At the beginning a considerable proportion of those taken to the hospital arrived there in a moribund condition.

Refugees Must Clear Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala.—State Health Officer Sanders on Friday said in answer to many requests that persons from infected yellow fever districts that are in other states and want to come through Alabama going to other states will not be allowed in the state until their seven days are up, no matter if they do not want to stop within the borders of Alabama.

Rural Station at Milo.

Troy, Ala.—Postmaster Starke has received instructions from the postoffice department at Washington authorizing the establishment on October 16 of the rural mail station at Milo, which was approved by the department at Washington a short time ago, also the establishment of a rural route to be run from said station, which will be known as rural route No. 10.

Orator Chosen Teacher.

Clarksville, Tenn.—John M. P. Thatcher, the winner of the Southern interstate oratorical contest at Monteagle Friday night, has been selected as a member of the faculty of the Howell public schools, of this city. Mr. Thatcher is a graduate of Center College. He will have charge of mathematics and science.

Militiamen Fined.

Centreville, Tenn.—Robert Coats, Eck Thompson, Rupert Deason and Elisha Thompson, members of Company I, Second regiment, were tried before 'Squire Brown on a charge of refusing to attend the encampment at Murfreesboro. They were each fined $10 and costs, amounting to $12.40, but were later relieved of payment.

When Henry Fielding Dickens, the well-known K. C., was 12 years old he wrote and published, single-handed, a magazine entitled Gad's Hill Gazette, which chronicled the movements of his famous father's household.

ITEMS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Warm Fight Predicted.

Since it is almost a positive fact that B. B. Comer is going to be in the race for governor, the politicians are looking forward to one of the warmest fights for governor the state has ever witnessed. The race will no doubt be between Lieut.-Go. R. M. Cunningham and B. B. Comer, president of the railroad commission. Others may announce, but the race in the end will narrow down to these two.

The announcement by Mr. Comer that he would run if no one else would run upon the platform which he was elected as railroad commissioner can be taken as an assurance that he is now in the race.

Cunningham has expressed his views upon the question of the regulation of freight rates, and he favors the state taking action to see that the people are not imposed upon. He practically stands for the same thing Mr. Comer does. But Comer has won one fight on this platform, and he is looked upon as the champion of the cause. It seems to be the platform that is the whole thing in the coming campaign. Since both Cunningham and Comer are somewhat on the anti-railroad platform it is rumored that a conservative candidate may come into the field and contest for honors. This man is supposed to be H. S. D. Mallory, of Dallas. Colonel Mallory is as well known as either of the two other candidates, and he would make a good race, but at this time it is not expected he will make the race.

For Lieutenant-Governor.

Several prominent Alabamians are mentioned in connection with this office. Henry B. Gray, of Birmingham, is an avowed candidate, and W. H. Samford, of Troy, and W. W. Quarles, Selma, are mentioned as most likely candidates.

The race for secretary of state seems to be between Frank Julian, of Tuscumbia, and A. C. Sexton, now of this city, but who lives in Cullman.

Brooks Smith, of Hale, and Editor J. R. Rosson, of Cullman, are candidates for state auditor. The name of W. W. Brandon is also connected with the office of state auditor.

Robert Poole, present commissioner of agriculture, is being spoken of in connection with the office of state treasurer.

Major H. C. Gunnels, of Anniston; Joel DuBose and I. W. McAdory, of Jefferson, will no doubt fight it out before the people for I. W. Hill's place as state superintendent of education.

Capt. W. M. Sedden, of Marengo; J. C. Adams, of Dale, and J. M. Thornton, of Talladega, may be candidates for commissioner of agriculture.

Next to the fight for governor the prettiest fight will be over the places of Associate Commissioners Tunstall and Sanders, of the railroad commission, which become vacant soon. Comer intends to have men put on the commission of his way or thinking if there is any possible chance. In a short time announcements for the places will be forthcoming.

Railroad Company Increases Stock.

President H. Austill, of the Mobile and West Alabama Railroad Company, whose headquarters are in Mobile, has filed with the secretary of state an account of the proceedings of that company's stockholders at their September, 1904, meeting, when the capital stock was increased from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, and the board of directors was authorized to issue as much as $20,000,000 of first mortgage bonds.

These proceedings were had in order to "raise money to complete construction of the railroad" of the company.

Other notices of corporations were filed as follows with the secretary of state:

East Pratt Coal Company, of Birmingham, incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000; incorporators, John T. Morgan, K. B. McConnell and D. S. Acuff.

Rokeby Realty Company, of New Jersey, appointing as its Alabama agent G. J. Perry, and office at Birmingham.

Death of Mr. Rambo.

News was received in Montgomery Friday of the death of Mr. George Rambo, formerly a well-known resident of this city. His friends will be grieved to learn that Mr. Rambo died Monday night in a hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he had been carried for treatment for heart trouble. Until two years ago the years of Mr. Rambo's life had been spent in Montgomery. He was for a number of years a popular railroad conductor and at other times a trusted employe of the Southern Express Company. He was a man of strong character and attractive nature, and he had drawn about him during his life in Montgomery a circle of strong friends.

Tinner Falls Ninety Feet.

C. L. Downer, of Princeton, Ind., a tinner working on the new Exchange Hotel here, fell a distance of ninety feet Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock from a scaffold projecting from the seventh story. The man, remarkable to say, will live unless unforeseen complications arise.

System Under Fire.

Montgomery's system of registration quarantine, which has been more or less under fire since its installation, will again be up for trial. In official circles it is regarded as extremely improbable that it will be changed, notwithstanding the attacks made upon it. Acting Mayor McIntyre stands for the system which has been both so praised and so condemned. The acting mayor and the other aldermen who favor it are not contending that it is a perfect system, nor are they willing to admit that the train style of quaarntine is a perfect system. The registration system is held to be as effective as a train quarantine by its friends, as well as more compact and easier worked. The matter of saving to the city in money is considerable, although all the city officials are ready to declare that the cost of the quarantine in such a time is not to be considered.

Miltary Officers.

Ajutant-General W. W. Brandon has issued commissions to officers in the Second regiment as follows, the same having been examined and recommended as qualified: Captain H. B. McKenzie, First Lieutenant A. M. McDowell, Second Lieutenant P. A. Sapp, Company G, Eufaula: First Lieutenant James F. Walker, Second Lieutenant E. H. Hagler, Company F, Tuscaloosa; Captain H. B. Peacock, Second Lieutenant J. H. Powell, Company H, Opelika; W. H. Stoddard, second lieutenant, Company I, Luverne; Julian C. Smith, second lieutenant, Company K, Tuskegee; Captain J. A. Holmes, Jr., Company E, Wetumpka.

The canvass for the colonelcy of the Second regiment is proceeding quietly, with no developments beyond the fact that Colonel Graves has no open opposition.

State Pension Board.

The state board of pension examiners on Friday completed its labors relating to the different county pension rolls and devoteed the rest of the day to summarizing th work already accomplished. The board also took up on Friday the work of culling from the rolls the names of old soldiers who have married, departed from the state in the last year and otherwise disqualipfied for drawing pensions from the state. As soon as this feature of the work is completed the board will prepare its report and submit it to the state auditor. This is expected to be done soon.

Mr. Harris Dies in Texas.

A telegram from Dallas, Tex., announced the death of Mr. Thomas W. Harris, a prominent business man of Alexander City, which occurred there on Friday. His many friends and relatives in this city and state will regret to learn of his death. One of his sisters, Mrs. H. V. Owens, lives in Montgomery.

The Governor Explains.

Blount Springs, Ala.—Gov. W. D. Jelks said Friday at the Blount Springs Hotel that if a special session of the legislature was called, which he anticipated doing, to be effective not before the yellow fever scare had subsided, he would advise the legislature to appropriate every dollar of such surplus as could be safely spared from the treasury to the public schools of this state, the money to be distributed over two years, covering the two fiscal years beginning October, 1905.

The impression might have gone abroad that this money was to be appropriated for one season's school. The governor said that that would disturb, if all was allowed to be expended in one year, the school arrangements in the state. He designed that it should be divided, and will expect either the accumulation from the increased assessment through the 3 mill tax to provide for as much additional for the fiscal year beginning October, 1907, or perhaps the legislature in its regular session in January, 1907, would appropriate an additional amount, making the whole appropriation for the following years at least equal to the money to be disbursed in the two coming fiscal years.

Pure Food Show.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Retails Grocers' Association will conduct a pure food show in Birmingham commencing November 6 and continuing ten days. Demonstrations will be made during each day of the show, and the stipulations are that each participant or exhibitor must present a certificate showing the food handled to be pure. The Grocers' Association has elected J. R. Eliard, of Avondale, president; J. W. Fain, vice-president, and A. A. Jones, secretary-treasurer. The pure food show will be the first ever held in North Alabama.

DETECTIVES ARE BUSY.

Trying to Locate Sender of Infernal Machines in New York.

New York.—Almost all of the detectives at police headquarters, every detective in the Wall street police agency and a number of federal detectives have been put to work in a determined effort to find a clue to the person who sent infernal machines to Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, and to the offices of M. Guggenheimer Sons.

A close watch for the appearance of cranks in the financial district is being made. It is the belief of the police that one man sent both machines, tinies reserved by Divine Providence and that he is a dangerous crank, who fancies he has a grievance against all rich men.

Dash for Liberty.

Ozark, Ala.—About 3 o'clock Friday afternoon Mr. Hartman was guarding a squad of hands in the woods at Henderson & Boyd's mill, near Brockton. Early Hunter, one of the convicts, complained of his saw, and Hartman olaced his gun between his legs and took hold to show Hunter how to use it. The negro stepped behind, and, jerking the gun out, leveled it at Hartman and was going to fire. The other negroes interfered, and the guard's life was saved. Three of them—Early Hunter, carrying the gun; Will Jackson and Andy Brown—then escaped. Near McDonald's mill, ten miles away, they were overtaken by a party headed by Charley Zeigler. Both parties emptied thenr guns, the contents of which ridddles Zeigler's hat and the negroes' clothes. Hunter was taken, and as Brown ran out he was halted by one of the party with an empty gun. Jackson made good his escape.

German in Trouble.

Anniston, Ala.—A German by the name of Joseph Sonntagg, who speaks English but poorly, is resting in the city jail under a charge of disorderly conduct. He was arrested by Officers Hill and Crabtree in the yards of the Southern Railway Company. Sonntagg hails from Luxemburg, Where he says that by the death of some relative he has an estate of about $1,000 awaiting proof of claim. He has been in this country about five years, being employed principally during that time in railroad yards and in the mines.

Candidates in the Field.

Cullman, Ala.—Owing to the rumor that Governor Jelks will call an extra session of the legislature to convene in December, it is understood that an election will be called to fill the vacancy in this (the Third) senatorial district occasioned by the death of Senator Robert L. Hipp. It is currently reported that Cullman county will have at least two candidates in the person of County Solicitor S. J. Griffin and A. A. Griffith, a rising and popular attorney of this city. All indications point to a rather heated contest, as both of the gentlemen named are very able and forcible orators.

Big Raid on Distillers.

Opelika, Ala.—Deputy United States Marshal H. Gibson and Deputy United States Collector Knox Booth came in Saturday from the wilds of Randolph county, where they made an important capture of a "moonshine" outfit. The still was an old United States government still of fifty gallons capacity, and was operated by Will Montgomery (white), an old offender, wanteed in Carroll county on several charges, where a reward is offered for his capture. With him was Will Lashley, who pleaded guilty to assisting in operating a still running illegally.

Mary Connally Arrested.

Huntsville, Ala.—Mary Connally, a negro woman who was jointly indicted with Horace Maples on a charge of robbery a short time before he murdered Mr. Waldrop and was lynched, has been arrested and lodged in jail.

Enlargement of Plants.

Bessemer, Ala.—The fact that most all the manufacturing plants operating at this place are improving their property, making extensions and adding new machinery, is very gratifying to the people of Bessemer. These developments, together with the increasing activity in building circles, forecasts greater prosperity for the city and renewed confidence is felt in the business and industrial future of the diarict.

Found Guilty.

Huntsville, Ala.—D. Willies Wales, the negro wife murderer, was found guilty in the circuit court Friday in the second degree and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitntiary.

Arrest of Illicit Distiller.

Troy, Ala.—Deputy Marshal C. M. Cox brought to Troy Friday morning Servy Kirkland, of Henry county, having arrested him on a warrant charging him with illicit distilling near Headland, in Henry county. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner C. S. Tutwiler and bound over under a $200

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NOTICE!

To all Whom it May Concern:

I have brught the W. E. Thomas gin and grist mill, and will grind every Friday and will do my best to give perfect satisfaction. I will have two gins with 110 saws and two presses. I will soon move and will take my jack over there, so as to give my patrons a chance to raise good mules. Thanking all for past favors, I will do my best to merit your business in the future.

Respectfully,
tf. T. A. DRIVER.
Jemison Route 2.

WANTED!

A live agent in every beat in Chilton county to write life insurance for the Mutual Benefit Association of Georgia. Cheapest insurance on earth. Good pay to hustlers. Write

W. R. Jackson,
Division Agent,
tf. Jemison, Ala.

YOUTH.

Lyrical are the trees
Blossoming all together,
Vocal the days with bees,
Birds, and the breezy weather.
Happiness keen as pain
Lilts in the ringing rain.
Drips in the showery trees,
Leaping together.

Lyrical, too, art thou,
Blossom of living beauty,
Rapture upon thy brow.
Joyousness all thy duty.
Sorrow may woo in vain—
Seek thee in sun or rain—
Stab thee with laughter now,
Slay her with beauty!

—Louise Morgan Sill, in Harper's Weekly.

REUBEN WHITE'S ESCAPE

BY DUKE CUYLER.

THE mountain tourists, as they follow along the banks of the winding Saco toward the place of its birth in the Great Notch, have their attention attracted by a huge rock by the roadside that bears the name of the Bartlett Bowlder.

It is not so much the size of the rock as its strange position that attracts the notice of the passer-by. It seems almost as though it was placed there through the agency of human hands, standing, as it does, on the summit of a small knoll, with a number of smaller stones placed under it in such a careful manner as to cleverly balance it.

Could man have had the power to do it, it could not have been done more effectively.

Conected with this stone is a legend of the early settlers, which I will endeavor to relate, it having been handed down from generation to generation among the residents of the mountain region.

Among the first setlers of Conway was a man by the name of Reuben White. His cabin stood on the high bank overlooking the fertile region that lies along the Saco, where he had made quite a clearing and got the most of it into a good state of cultivation. He had been subjected to the usual drawbacks incident to the settlers of that region, but thus far had triumphed over them all.

The wild beasts had given him much trouble, and the savages, when they came sometimes from the wilderness beyond the Notch, threatened him and his with destruction.

One day, early in October, the settler took his wife and started out for a tramp in the forest in search of game.

He turned his face up the valley, and striking the river something like a mile above, he followed it until he nearly reached a point where the bluffs came down on either side almost to the water's edge.

Thus far he had ill luck, for no game of larger size than a rabbit had crossed his path.

It was now past noon, and he began to feel as though a hearty meal would do him good. So he shot the next rabbit that crossed his path, and pulling off its skin, soon had it ready for cooking.

Close up to the base of the cliff he built a fire, and in a little time the rabbit was roasting above it.

So intent was he with his work that he saw nothing of a couple of savages, who for several minutes past had been watching his operations.

If he had done so, he would have been on his guard and not allowed his rifle to remain where he had left it, leaning against the cliff a good dozen feet away.

Mindful only of the meal he was preparing, he saw not how the savages, keeping well under cover, were each moment drawing nearer and nearer to him.

Stooping over the fire, and just in the act of removing the nicely brown roast therefrom, he was startled by a hand being laid upon his shoulder, while a voice exclaimed in his ear:

"The paleface is a prisoner. If he tries to escape the red man will strike him to the earth."

Startled by the unexpected presence of the savage and the words he uttered, Reuben rose only to see that he was completely at their mercy.

A savage stood beside him with uplifted tomahawk, while another had got possession of his rifle, and stood with it pointed at his breast.

For a moment he was speechless at this sudden danger that threatened him, but at last he found his voice.

"What do you want of me?" he said.

"White man go with Injin," was the answer of the savage, while at the same moment he produced some stout thongs, and, signaling to his companion, he proceeded to bind Reuben's hands behind him in such a manner that he would be powerless to use them.

There was nothing he could do but submit. To resist would be only to lose his life at once.

Seeing their prisoner secure, the savages fell to and devoured the nicely roasted rabbit, without so much as giving him a taste. This done they signified to him that he was to go with them.

He thought of those at home, and of the danger to which they would be exposed, but there was no help for it. He must go with them or die.

He was powerless now to help himself. There was but one way, and that was to bide his time, and if the opportunity occurred, to make his escape.

All that afternoon they kept on up the valley, and, with every step the settler put between himself and his cabin, his heart seemed to sink still lower in his breast.

Night came on at last, and a thick gloom filled the valley. But still the savages kept on.

The way was familiar to them, for it was along the trail their race had used for centuries on their way through the Notch.

The night deepened, and with it came a cry that thrilled them all each time it was repeated.

The hordes of fierce wolves were gathering upon their trail from out the dark ravines on either side.

The Indians and their captive hastened onward, but the cries of the wolves came nearer and nearer, while each moment added to the volume of the cry.

They must seek a place of safety soon or the bloodthirsty brutes would be upon them.

The savages were aware of this, and also that a place of refuge was close at hand.

The rock of which we have spoken towered before them.

Reuben knew it at a glance, for he had seen it several times when on his hunting trips in the forest.

Once upon it he knew that they would be out of the way of the wolves.

But how were they to get there? This question was soon solved.

With the aid of their tomahawks a notched stick was hastily prepared, and, leaning this against the rock one of the savages hastily clambered thereon.

Then Reuben was told to do the same. He made the attempt, but it was soon evident that he could not get up without the aid of his hands.

Convinced of this the savages hastily unbound them, and he scrambled up.

The other savage followed close behind him, and not a moment too soon. The foremost wolf sprang at his legs as he drew them up.

Casting the stick down among them they felt themselves safe.

The wolves snarled about the rock, springing up against its sides only to fall back again in impotent rage.

Reuben threw himself down upon the summit, apparently without hope or thought of escape.

Of course there was no chance then, and the savages seemed to know it. At least they did not again bind his hands, as he had feared they would do.

The minutes went on and below them the wolves snarled and gnashed their teeth in impotent fury.

Suddenly an idea presented itself to Reuben—a thought that seemed to give him a promise of escape.

It might not succeed, but if it failed his situation could hardly be worse.

He watched his opportunity, and summoned all the strength he had for the attempt he was to make. It was his only chance, and a desperate one at that.

Selecting the moment when the gaze of both the savages was turned from him he suddenly sprang upon the nearest and gave him a blow and push. Taken by surprise it was impossible for the savage to resist the impetus given him, and, with a wild cry, he went down over the rock into the midst of the bloodthirsty creatures below.

Quick as thought Reuben turned upon the remaining savage, who stood as though confounded by the fate of his comrade, and gave him a vigorous blow. With a cry that almost drowned the snarling of the wolves he also went down among them to add to their horrid feast.

Thankful for his escape Reuben remained upon the rock till daylight sent the wolves back to their dens, when he descended and reached home in safety.—New York Weekly.

Bontou Deserves Well of France.

"Bontou has deserved well of his country," says a Paris journal. Who is Bontou? He is a canteen cook, and when M. Berteaux, Minister of War, visited a certain barracks and expressed his astonishment at the excellence and economy of the cookery, he made the acquaintance of Bontou, and invited him to Paris. At the Ministry of War Bontou explained his system of regimental cooking, and suggested that all the hotel keepers in France should be asked to devote a few hours a week to the kitchens of the barracks in their neighborhood. M. Berteaux was enchanted with this idea, all the more because Bontou is President of the Hotel Keepers' Union, and is sure of a cordial response to his proposal. As for the French soldier, he will simply canonize this benefactor, and call him St. Bontou.—London Chronicle.

Elevator Manners.

Step all the way back.

Sing out before you get to your floor, so the boy won't have to reverse his machine for you.

Take off your hat in honor of an ancient lady, for a pretty girl is sure to step in next, and then how chivalrous you will feel.

If you want to be regarded as a man of mind, keep your hat on when all the other men in the lift have theirs off.

Don't block the doorway. Other people want to get out.

Don't gouge, don't push, don't scowl and say mean things. If you object to being shoved up against you ought to take the stairway.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Near the "Grim Original."

A pupil in one's of Chicago's schools was called upon to read the sentence: "Only those who have been near the grim original can know how quickly death is pictured in the mind."

Her teacher, who lives in a section of the city where the street piano flourishes, thought it was not devoid of sense when the child read: "Only those who have been near the grind organ can know how quickly death is pictured in the mind."—Chicago Record-Herald.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

WHEN MOTHER TAKES THE STOCKING-BAG.

When mother takes the stocking-bag we children gather round,
For she's the jolliest mother anybody ever found.
She sits and rocks and darns the socks and tells us tales that day.
I think you'd like to be there on stocking-darning day!

"Now, once upon a time"—that's how she starts the story going—
And Bob threads darning-needles and Jen takes up some sewing,
And Ted plays with the scissors, but I don't do a thing
But look and look at mother and sit a-listening.

Most times they're 'bout the time when she was just a little girl,
With pinafores and sunbonnet and many a little curl,
A regular tomboy, mother says, a-tearing round the farm,
And climbing trees and jumping off the big beam in the barn.

And sometimes they're 'bout Indians away off there out West,
And Bob and Ted and me—I guess we like that kind the best,
And sometimes they're 'bout kings and queens who lived so long ago,
Jen says it's history dressed up, and I believe that's so.

We children wear our stockings out at a tremendous pace,
So mother says, that smile of hers all shining in her face;
But we are glad when the stocking-bag is full as it can be,
For good times go with darning, don't you see?

—Harriet Crocker Leroy, in Youth's Companion.

TEDDY'S FIRST POCKETS.

"I want pockets in my new pants," said Teddy.

"You are too little," said mamma.

"Please, mamma!" Teddy pleaded. "Pockets go with pants. All the big boys have them."

"Well," mamma replied, "I suppose you must have them. Yes, I will put some in."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Aunt Emily. "Clara, you don't mean to let that baby have pockets? He will have them full of rubbish and in a dreadful condition all the time. He's too little for trousers, to say nothing of pockets."

But mamma put the pockets in, and Ted was happy. He went round with his hands in those little snuggeries, feleing very proud and grown-up, and trying to whistle; and by and by he began to put things into them.

"If I had the darning cotton, I would mend the stockings," said grandma, "but it isn't in the basket."

"Here it is," said Teddy, taking a little black ball out of his right pocket. "I found it behind the door, grandma. I didn't know it was darn cotton; I thought it was just string."

"You didn't happen to find my pencil, did you?" asked sister Sue. "I lost it yesterday and I can't find it anywhere."

"Yes," said Teddy, "it was in the waste basket. I picked it out and put it in my pocket. I didn't know it was yours, Susie," he said as he passed it to her.

Pretty soon mamma could not find her thimble. "I had it this morning," she said, "and all at once I missed it. I am sorry, for it was the one you gave me, Emily."

"Here it is," said Teddy. "I found it down in the pansy bed. I meant to give it to you, but I forgot."

"It must have fallen off the window-sill," said mamma. "I remember now, I was sitting by the garden window."

That afternoon sister Mary asked me if anybody had seen a button, for she had lost one off her blue dress; Tom inquired if anybody had run across his jack-knife, which he was using at noon and mislaid; Johnny needed a piece of string in a hurry; and grandpa could not find a little nail. All these things Teddy produced as they were wanted.

"I take it all back, Ted," said Aunt Emily, laughing. "Your pockets certainly are the most useful ones in the family. You don't happen to have a box of chocolates, do you?"

"No," Teddy replied, soberly, "but I have some candy that isn't chocolate. Mr. Smith gave it to me. It's taffy."

Aunt Emily laughed again. "There, Clara," she said, "I told you so!"—Elizabeth Hill, in Youth's Companion.

LITTLE TRIALS.

There was once a floor cleaner in the palace of a sultan, who quarreled with and grumbled to a workman who had come to mend a step. It took a good while properly to finish the work, and this annoyed the sultan who every day had to pass through the room where the step was being mended. The sultan complained of the annoyance and the floor cleaner said he didn't see how such a great sultan could be put out by such a little thing. The sultan heard of the remark and sent for the floor cleaner, who greatly feared that the remark would cost him his head. He was greatly surprised when the sultan told him that he would give him a palace, money, servants, horses, every luxury that a man could desire, all upon one condition. This condition was, that every day of his life he would come to the sultan's palace and receive a slight tap on his cheek, this tap to be administered by the sultan himself or one of his servants. The first time the floor cleaner complained he was to be thrust back into his original poverty. As the years went on this man grew rich and powerful, and finally it became a great trial for him to present himself every day at the palace and receive a tap on his cheek. This was especially trying as his flatterers and servants sympathized with him and told him it was a shame that so great a man should be subject to such an insult. This became the trial of his otherwise happy life. He felt that he could no longer endure it. One day the sultan was ill, and his cook was sent for to administer the tap to the floor cleaner. The floor cleaner flew into a violent rage and hammered the cook in the face until the sultan appeared. When he saw what had happened, he condemned the floor cleaner to his former poverty saying, "You now see how even a little trial may become a great cross if one has always to bear it."—Indianapolis News.

AN INTELLIGENT HORSE.

In the city of Oakland, Cal., lived a few years ago a horse as beautiful, intelligent and affectionate as ever a horse could be. "Prince" was his name, and well it fitted him.

The readiness with which he understood what was said to him was remarkable, says Our Dumb Animals. "Prince," his mistress would say, "I would like to visit Mrs. Y——," and, as Mrs. Y— was a particular friend of his, Prince would trot most readily and rapidly to her house. Again, Miss C— would tell him to go to the bank for money, and there he would go; or to the stable where oats, bran and hay were to be ordered, and he would trot there at a lively rate.

He was always spoken to exactly as a person would have been. Once a lady who was riding with Miss C— was surprised to have him take her home and stop before the house.

"Oh, Prince," she said, "won't you give me a little longer ride?"

He shook a knowing head and raced around the block twice, stopping then as before, as if to inform her that the trip had been of a reasonable length.

No end of little incidents of a like nature might be related of him.

Mrs. Thurston's successful novel, "The Masquerader," is being translated into Swedish, Norwegian and Danish.

PICTURE PUZZLE.

WHERE IS WILLIAM TELL'S SON?

—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. A. H. C. MORSE.

Subject: Powerful Promises.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sunday morning, in Strong Place Baptist Church, the pastor, the Rev. A. H. C. Morse, had as his subject, "Powerful Promises." The text was from II Peter i:4: "Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that by these we might be partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the corruption which is in the world through lust." Mr. Morse said:

At any rate the Bible is frank. It says the plainest things about man's sin. But it also holds before him a wonderful hope. To-day he is mired in corruption. To-morrow he may have escaped from this and become like God. The whole gospel is found in these few words.

We have here a statement of the fact of sin and its origin. The fact is "corruption" and the origin "through lust." I know that there are worldly-wise men who sneer at the third chapter of Genesis. But this I have noticed, that they are uniformly unable to give us a simpler solution of the mystery of evil. Somewhere and at some time the race must have sinned. The stream of life has been poisoned, and this must have taken place at its fountain head, for we cannot find any divisions which do not have the entire characteristics of the whole. The Bible says the event took place in the first man, before a single son was born, and he lusted after something which was forbidden to him, and that by his disobedience he fell from a primal innocency, and lurched the race, and entailed a condition of corruption. And that we have aggravated this calamity by repeating sin and deepening the ruin.

But I am not so much concerned today about the origin of the condition. We can leave that with a single word. But there are certain facts that cannot be brushed aside. A man may question the story as it is written in Scripture, but he cannot deny it, for it does not come within the region of denial. Neither can he deny the story as it is reproduced in life to-day. Have you never plucked forbidden fruit? Have you never lusted for pleasure which has been distinctly forbidden? And as a consequence of transgression, have you never experienced a repulsive sickness and an intolerable loathing, so that you have known what is the meaning of this phrase, "the corruption which is in the world through lust?" Do you not know anything at all of the lashings of remorse?

Let me ask you another question. How does it happen that the heart is so constantly "running down?" Why must it be repeatedly wound up and fastened with ratchets? Why do we have to make and renew resolves, and lash the will to the "sticking place?" Why is it that a man never backslides into holiness? Why cannot we take off the brakes and find ourselves gliding into the highest moral living? Everything, we are told, tends to move in the line of least resistance. Do we find that we are drifting toward charity and holiness and benevolence and virtue? Nay, but to all of us these graces are the fruit of serious toil. They are magnificent possessions, more precious than gold and sparkling gems, but they are gotten only by struggle and privation and self-denial. And that word "self-denial" contains a fossil history of primal sin. It tells us of an evil self that must be constantly denied, because its desires are wrong. But whence this evil self, and whence these wrong desires?

But let us come a little closer to this subject. Let me hint at the things that we cannot spread before the public, our secret thoughts and faults which are hidden. The thoughts that creep into the heart and nestle there. Can you tell me whence they come? Tell me, for instance, whence come the envy and jealousy and malice and evil desire, and the lust for gold that makes the thief, and the thirst for blood which crimsons the hand of murder? Do you not think these things arise in human life as malaria and pestilence from a death-dealing bog? Do they not bespeak what this Scripture calls a "corruption which is in the world through lust?" I suppose that the angels before the throne of God would shirk from having their thoughts proclaimed with the trumpet of Gabriel. I know that Jesus has torn open His heart and flung out a challenge which no man can accept. "Which of you convinceth Me of sin?" said He. But we cannot do that. We hide our thoughts and cover our faults with a crimson blush, and walk among our nearest friends with a coward's step. But what has befallen man? If God made him innocent—and nobody questions this—something must have happened to corrupt his thoughts and make them so black that he stands in dread of the day for which all other days were made, when this hidden history shall be revealed.

There is something pathetic in man's attempts to assert his worth. We speak, for instance, of the "Majesty of conscience" and the "Dignity of human nature," and of the "Fatherhood of God," and the "Brotherhood of man" as if these terms were true and meaningful. Take the first of these and see what comfort there is in it. "The majesty of conscience!" But do you not know that conscience almost always speaks in judgment? It seems to have lost its authority to command if it ever possessed that authority. It cannot insist upon obedience, but can only raise its voice in remonstrance. It can be easily overruled, and voted down, and then it can only record a minority vote, and lapse into silence.

But there is more in this scripture than a statement of the fact of sin. Here are also these great and precious promises whereby we may become partakers of the divine nature." That is, men may become as God. And the warrant for this promise is found in the fact of correspondence between the divine and the human. The natural man cannot discern spiritual things, and it is no use to talk to him about them, for there is no correspondence, no basis of affinity, no ground of fellowship. But man was made in the image of God, and it was possible for God to take upon Himself man's nature; and it is within the power of every man, by the grace of God, to take on also the divine nature, to be made like God.

That is what is said in the word before us. And this is done by a single act. Man fell, we are told, by [illegible] ing after the divine [illegible] shall be as God" was [illegible] of the tempter, and by [illegible] we were cast to the level of [illegible] But now God returns [illegible] promise that after all we shall be Himself, sharers in His nature conformed to His image. It [illegible] strange to you that for a single act serious consequences should [illegible] failed. This could only be [illegible] stream was poisoned at its source the race sinned in its first man, here is something wh[illegible] great. The Lord God [illegible] Himself a new creation. He [illegible] gun it in one new Man, [illegible] life without spot [illegible] His life and federal [illegible] by a single act of [illegible] quences of faith [illegible] the consequences of [illegible] that believeth on H[illegible] Life." And that [illegible] his life is prolong[illegible] but that it is endowed [illegible] tal nature. It is [illegible] he believes, as by a new [illegible] passed from death [illegible] been already delivered [illegible] age and corruption [illegible] darkness and has been [illegible] kingdom of His Son [illegible] God, a son of the Most H[illegible] of heaven. A s[illegible] the race. We are held [illegible] spite of tears and [illegible] we have not been [illegible] hand. One single act [illegible] held on eternal [illegible] sins and fails and [illegible] can never be wiped [illegible] And this is all by [illegible]

Men have said [illegible] of salvation as a [illegible] they say to sin[illegible] But, my friend, do [illegible] this entire universe [illegible] is nothing more certain [illegible] of mathematics, [illegible] gravitation. It [illegible] every son of Adam [illegible] multiplication table [illegible] that if a man wants to [illegible] begs in China he must [illegible] system that we have. [illegible] two make five there is [illegible] No, there is but one [illegible] heat or electricity or [illegible] itation in all the earth. And [illegible] but one way of salvation [illegible] earth. Here it is: "[illegible] promises," which [illegible] man believes in Christ [illegible] nothing except the [illegible] person who makes [illegible] make their promises [illegible] them heed. But [illegible] character you [illegible] them as you count [illegible] the sun.

We hear a great [illegible] about education [illegible] God, about the [illegible] righteousness. But [illegible] only unfolding, and that [illegible] been doing in and [illegible] each age suppress [illegible] enemity of sin. [illegible] cat, but how can you [illegible] from a heart that [illegible] all things and deceitful [illegible] Education can never [illegible] is like putting a new [illegible] pump and leaving the [illegible]

You may wonder at the [illegible] bringing in a new and [illegible] life by belief in [illegible] But all questions are [illegible] experiences of history. Great men [illegible] been regenerated by single words [illegible] Scripture. This was true of Augustine and Luther and Spurgeon and [illegible] of others whom time fails me to mention. They were not only new [illegible] but mighty sons of God. What was this? As great as the world [illegible] all forms of life. Look into the [illegible] and tear its halves apart and [illegible] if you can see therein the stalwart [illegible] Analyze the seed of wheat and [illegible] if you can see [illegible] of grain. "We [illegible] words which I speak unto you, they [illegible] spirit and they [illegible] see the spirit, you [illegible] but can you say [illegible] hold up to you these great and [illegible] promises and [illegible] sionaries and [illegible] charities and mighty [illegible] There are heaven and [illegible] weight of glory waiting [illegible] And our growth in grace [illegible] ness of God is not a process of [illegible] ing and improvement. But a [illegible] creation by which we become [illegible]

And now I have finished. I [illegible] have borne down hard on sin. I [illegible] I did not have to do so. I [illegible] with you that the word were [illegible] language because it was [illegible] heart. If one of these [illegible] of the astronomers should come to [illegible] earth and say to me: I understand [illegible] is a beautiful place, but [illegible] I understand it is filled with [illegible] rebellion against the [illegible] wish I could say to [illegible] My [illegible] you have been to [illegible] no sin." But I [illegible] not say that to [illegible] say to him: "Alas [illegible] and pity 'tis, 'tis true." But I [illegible] also say to him that [illegible] in its cruel grasp. I would [illegible] yonder, and say, "Do you see [illegible] den splendor? That is the [illegible] Jesus. It is filled with [illegible] by that we are [illegible] come partakers of the [illegible] And isn't that more than the [illegible] sin?

God's Way.

God's promises are [illegible] ending scale. One [illegible] or fuller and more [illegible] In Mesopotamia God said [illegible] thee the land." In [illegible] give thee all the land [illegible] numerable as the [illegible]

It is thus that God allures us [illegible] saintliness. Not [illegible] till we have dared [illegible] test us. Not giving [illegible] that He may [illegible] ways keeping in hand an [illegible] serve of blessing. [illegible] remainders of Go[illegible] His last star?—Rev. [illegible]

What Christianity Is.

Christianity is that historic [illegible] founded by Jesus of Nazareth, having its head of whom in the [illegible] demption mediated by Him, in [illegible] the true relation between God and [illegible] has for the first time found [illegible] and adequate expression, and which throughout all the changes of [illegible] ual and social environment, which centuries have brought, still continues to maintain itself as the religion worthy of the allegiance of thoughtful and worthy men.—Schleiermacher.

When I G[illegible]

[illegible] comes to pass [illegible]
When the [illegible]
When the [illegible]
I [illegible]
I [illegible]
And [illegible]
That [illegible]
Or [illegible]
For [illegible]

I [illegible]
And [illegible]
I [illegible]
And [illegible]
But [illegible]
Or [illegible]
When I [illegible]

When I [illegible]
That [illegible]
And if [illegible]
Have [illegible]
Then [illegible]
When I [illegible]

JOE PIXLEY

BY [illegible]

(Copyrighted [illegible])

Ben Burket was a widower and Joe Pixley was a bachelor. The one was a Possum Ridge farmer and the other taught the Possum Ridge school. They were both well past middle age.

Burket's chief purpose in life, it seemed, was to oppose Pixley. No matter what the latter attempted to do former was ready to do all in his power to defeat him. There was no reason for this, so far as anybody could see, for Joe was a quiet, inoffensive man, who attended strictly to his own business; and he had certainly never harmed Burket. But it had been so for years, and it looked as though it would continue as long as they both lived. However, no one knows in what day or what hour the storm may turn.

There lived on Possum Ridge a lonely old widow, who was chiefly noted for her temper. Her name was Morgan. She had had three husbands, but fortunately for them, they were all dead. They had died happily, for while they died not knowing what was awaiting them in the next life, they knew from what they were escaping in this. They felt that even at the worst the change would be a great improvement.

One day Pixley conceived a brilliant idea in connection with this widow. He had long felt that he had suffered enough from Burket's interference in his affairs, and that he ought to do something to put a stop to it, but he had not been able to devise any plan. Now, however, a plan was a' hatched and he saw his way clearly. He chuckled softly as he anticipated the final results.

The next day Pixley called on Mrs Morgan. A day or two later he called again. From that time on he became a frequent visitor at her house and the oftener he went the longer he remained.

On Possum Ridge news travels fast, and whatever one person discovers is soon known to all the rest. So it was not long till everybody knew of Pixley's visits to the widow. Everybody knew, too, or at least they thought they knew, what his object was. It could not be anything short of matrimony.

Some laughed at the thought of old Trouble Joe was liable to get him into. Some shook their heads gravely, and in their hearts they pitied him. One or two of his more intimate friends went to him and tried to convince him that he was making a serious mistake.

"If you marry that old woman," they said, "you will never see another minute of peace on earth. She will harass you to your grave. You are too old to be such a fool."

"That's all right," he replied. "Don't worry about me. I know what I am doing."

Calmly and smilingly he went on his way, keeping his own counsel and

attracting his attentions to Mrs M[illegible]

A couple of weeks passed, then [illegible] Ben Burket rode up to Squ[illegible] door and called the Squire out. "I'm going to get married," he said, "and I want you to go along and [illegible] the ceremony."

"All right, Ben," the Squire replied. "I'm always ready to accommodate a neighbor, especially if there is a fee. Who are you figuring on marrying?"

"The Widow Morgan," Burket [illegible]

fore us. And this is done by a
act. Man fell, we are told, by
ing after the divine attributes
shall be as God" was
of the tempter, and by listening
we were cast to the level of
But now God returns to us w
promise that after all we shall
Himself, sharers in His nature
conformed to His image. It
strange to you that for a single
serious consequences should
tailed. This could only be becau
stream was poisoned at its sourc
the race sinned in its first man.
here is something which is qu
great. The Lord God is maki
Himself a new creation. He h
gun it in one new Man, who ke
life without spot or blemish.
His life and federal headship we
by a single act of faith. The
quences of faith are quite as gr
the consequences of disobedience.
that believeth on Him hath everl
life." And that does not mean
his life is prolonged in endless
but that it is endowed with an i
tal nature. It is received the in
he believes, as by a new birth, an
passed from death unto life. He
been already delivered from the
nge and corruption of the kingdo
darkness and has been colonized
kingdom of His Son. He is bo
God, a son of the Most High, a c
of heaven. A single sin has st
the race. We laid hold on death
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we have not been able to loos
hand. One single act of faith
is on eternal life, and in spi
sins and falls and failure that
can never be wrested from our
And this is all by faith.

Men have said to me that the sc
salvation is arbitrary. It is
they say, to shut the world up to
But, my friend, do you not know
this entire universe is arbitrary? T
is nothing more arbitrary than the
of mathematics, or of health o
gravitation. It is not strange
every son of Adam is shut up to
multiplication table? Is it not str
that if a man wants to compute
bers in China he must use the iden
system that we use? That three
two make five there as they do h
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earth. Here it is said "through t
promises," which only means th
man believes in Christ. A promi
nothing except for the value of
person who makes it. Some men
make their promises, and no man g
them heed. But if one promises w
character you know, then you com
them as you count upon the shinin
the sun.

We hear a good deal in these d
about education into the kingdo
God, about the natural developme
righteousness. But developmen
only unfolding, and that the race
been doing in all the centuries,
each age surpasses the last in
enormity of sin. Education is dra
out, but how can you draw holi
from a heart that is "deceitful ab
all things and desperately wicke
Education can never do the work
is like putting a new handle on
pump and leaving the dog in the w
You may wonder at the fancy
bringing in a new and supernat
life by belief in precious promi
But all questions are answered by
experiences of history. Great men h
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promises, and there are saints and
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God's Way.

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ending scale. One leads up to an
er taller and more blessed than it
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thee the land." In Canaan: "I
give thee all the land, and children
innerable as the grains of sand."
It is thus that God allures us
saintliness. Not giving us anyth
if we have dared to act, that He
test us. Not giving everything at
that He may overwhelm us, and
ways keeping in hand an infinite
serve of blessing. Oh, the unexpe
reminders of God. Who ever
His last star?—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

What Christianity Is.

Christianity is that historic reli
founded by Jesus of Nazareth,
having its bond of union in the
demption mediated by Him, in w
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centuries have brought, still conti
to maintain itself as the religion
worthy of the allegiance of thoug
and worthy men.—Schleiermacher.

When I Go Home

It comes to me often in silence
When the fleecy sunbeams low—
When the black uncertain shadows
Seem wraiths of the long ago,
Always with those of heritage
That thrills every human vein,
Comes the old, earnest longing
For the peace of home again.

I am sick of the sin of cities,
And of faces old and strange;
I know where there's warmth of welcome,
And my yearning for it is change
Back to the dear old homestead
With an aching sense of pain;
But there'll be joy in the coming
When I go home again.

When I go home again! There's music
That may never die away
And it seems the band of angels
On a mystic harp to play
Have touched with a yearning sadness
On a beautiful broken strain
To which is my tired heart wording—
When I go home again.

Outside of my darkening window
Is the great world's crash and din,
And slowly the autumn shadows
Come drifting, drifting in
Soothing the night winds murmur
To the clash of the autumn rain;
But I dream of the glorious greeting
When I go home again.
—Eugene Field, Selected.

Joe Pixley's Revenge

BY THOMAS P. MONTFORT

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Burket was a widower and Joe
was a bachelor. The one was
a Ridge farmer and the other
Possum Ridge school. They
well past middle age.
chief purpose in life, it
was to oppose Pixley. No
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for Joe was a quiet, inoffen-
who attended strictly to his
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for years, and it looked as
it would continue as long as
lived. However, no one
what day or what hour the
may turn.

lived on Possum Ridge a
widow, who was chiefly
for her temper. Her name was
She had had three husbands,
unnaturally for them, they were
They had died happily, for,
they died not knowing what was
them in the next life, they
from what they were escaping
They felt that even at the
the change would be a great
ement.

day Pixley conceived a brilliant
connection with this widow.
alone felt that he had suffered
from Burket's interference in
affairs, and that he ought to do
ing to put a stop to it; but he
been able to devise any plan.
however, a plan was at hand
saw his way clearly. He
smiled softly as he anticipated the
results.

The next day Pixley called on Mrs.
. A day or two later he called
. From that time on he became
frequent visitor at her house, and
oftener he went the longer he
stayed.

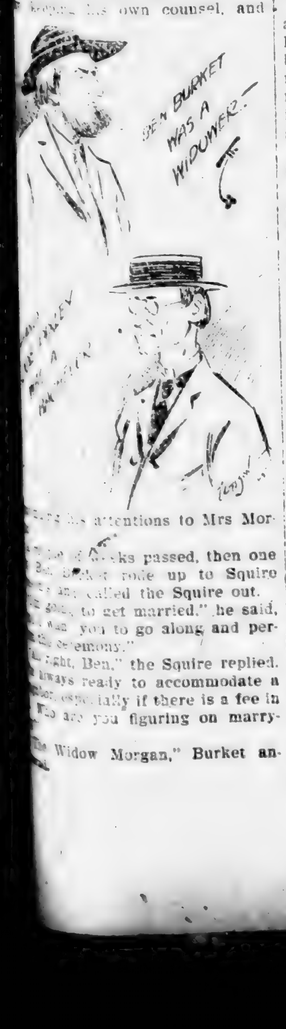
Possum Ridge news traveled
and whatever one person did
soon known to all the rest. So it
not long till everybody knew of
Joe's visits to the widow. Every-
knew, too, or at least they
said they knew, what his object
could not be anything short
matrimony.

laughed at the thought of the
Joe was liable to get himself
Some shook their heads gravely.
their hearts they pitied him.
two went to him and tried to con-
him that he was making a ser-
mistake.

"You marry that old woman,"
said, "you will never see anoth-
day of peace on earth. She will
you to your grave. You are
such a fool."

"That's all right, Ben," the Squire replied. "Don't worry about me. I know what I'm about."

And accordingly he went on his way, keeping his own counsel, and



gave his attentions to Mrs Morgan.

Weeks passed, then one day Burket rode up to Squire and called the Squire out.

"I'm going to get married," he said, "and want you to go along and perform the ceremony."

"All right, Ben," the Squire replied. "I'm always ready to accommodate a friend, especially if there is a fee in it. Who are you figuring on marrying?"

"The Widow Morgan," Burket answered.

The Squire looked surprised, then he grinned broadly.

"We've all been thinking," he said, "that Joe Pixley was going to marry her. But I see how it is. You are at your old tricks again. You are going to beat Joe out of her."

"Any man has a right to marry a woman if he wants to, I reckon," Burket replied. "He don't have to wait to see if somebody else wants her, does he?"

"Of course not," the Squire admitted. "It's a free fight, and if you can win the widow she ought to be yours. But do you know her?"

"Not very well. I've only met her a few times; but she's a likely looking woman. They say she has some temper, but I think I know enough about women to manage that."

The Squire smiled knowingly, but said nothing. He had his own ideas of some things, but he did not feel called upon to express them. Ben Burket was old enough to take care of himself, certainly. He ought to know what he was doing, and if he didn't it was not the Squire's lookout. Then, if Ben married the widow, Pixley could not have her, and that was a matter of considerable moment in the Squire's estimation, since he was a friend to Joe.

Beeson saddled his horse and rode with Burket over to Mrs. Morgan's house. She was waiting for them, and was all ready to be married. Without delay the Squire performed the ceremony that made her and Ben husband and wife. Pocketing his fee, he said:

"I've done you all the damage I can, and from this on you will have to fight it out between yourselves."

Ben took his wife to his own home, and, in order to make his victory over Pixley the more complete, rode around by the school house, so that the latter might see them. Joe had just dismissed school, and was standing out in front when they rode up. With a smile of triumph Ben said:

"Pixley, I want to introduce you to my wife."

Naturally he thought he was dealing Joe a hard blow, and he expected to see him sink under it. But Joe did nothing of the kind. He did not seem in the least cast down. Instead, he laughed loud and long and acted as though it was all a good joke. Ben was puzzled at such conduct, and he was more puzzled yet when Joe said:

"I knew you would fall into the trap, but I didn't think you would do it so soon. I guess we are about even now."

"What do you mean?" Burket asked.

"Nothing," Pixley replied, "only that a man who is always butting in may butt in once too often. I wish you much joy, Ben. Good evening."

As Ben continued on his way he fell to pondering Joe's words. What did they mean, he wondered? What trap had he fallen into, and what did Joe mean about them being even, and about a man butting in once too often? It was all incomprehensible to him and he could not fathom it.

Then Joe had not seemed in the least disappointed at losing the widow. Rather he had laughed at it as if it was a most enjoyable joke. He appeared to be so highly pleased as though it was the one chief thing in his life upon the consummation of which he had set his heart and soul.

Ben wondered at these things, but could not understand them—not just then.

It was about a week later when Pixley again met Burket. The latter was in a sadly dilapidated condition. His clothing was torn, and he had one eye bandaged and one arm in a sling. His bride had been giving him a little taste of her temper. He was humble and pitifully meek.

"Joe," he said, "I owe you an apology. I beat you out of the Widow Morgan when I had no right to do so. I'm sorry for it."

"I guess you are sorry," Joe replied. "I knew you would be. But don't you bother about me, Ben. You did not beat me out of her. I never had a thought of marrying that woman."

"You never?"

"Certainly not."

"But you were going to see her?"

"Yes, but I had a purpose in it. I wanted to get revenge on you for the way you always interfere in my affairs. I knew that if I showed her attentions you would jump in and marry her. That was what I wanted."

Joe walked on, and Ben stood looking ruefully after him. Presently the latter muttered:

"And I've got that old vixen on my hands for life! Darn an old fool who hasn't a lick of sense! I have certainly butted in once too often."

SOMERSBY IS TO BE SOLD.

Estate Where Tennyson Was Born Soon to Change Owners.

Lovers of Tennyson will be interested to hear that the Somersby estate is in the market. The center of attraction there is, of course, says the Academy, the rectory, a picturesque, rambling structure with a dining room which externally resembles a chapel. The room in which the poet first saw the light overlooked the lawn and the church, perhaps "the God's house" of "The Two Voices," where his father officiated, stands on a low hill opposite the house. The garden is full of associations of "In Memoriam," but it should be remembered that the trees are not as they were in Tennyson's time—"the towering sycamores" and "the poplars four" have gone and the whole place is a wilderness. A "gray old grange," the reputed residence of "The Northern Farmer," stands close to the rectory.

A little way from Somersby is "the brook that swerves to left and right thro' meadowy curves," passing in its course three mills, one of which may have suggested certain points in the landscape of "The Miller's Daughter." It is also the subject of the poem known as "The Brook." On the same estate is a wooded dell, deep, wild and shady, which is called "Holywell Glen." Here Tennyson wrote "Byron Is Dead." It is not improbably "the dreadful hollow" which "grides and clangs its leafless ribs and iron horns" and should appeal to readers of "Maud." Not too far away is Mablethorpe, perhaps "the lover's bay" mentioned in "The Golden Supper" and the seaside resort where Tennyson for the first time saw "the hollow ocean ridges roaring into cataracts."

Soap Bubbles for Weaklings.

Blowing soap bubbles for the development of the lungs of nervous and anaemic children is a treatment advised by a Montreal physician, and it has met with remarkable and gratifying results. The Canadian doctor, who has devoted himself to obstetrics, has found in the latter years of his practice that mothers in the fashionable world object to crying babies, and do not hesitate to sanction the use of opiates by nurses—and the nurses give full and unqualified approval—and he recites what is well known to every physician, that the baby which is lulled to sleep and not permitted to howl and yell becomes deficient in lung power, and after babyhood is passed is a weakling. He has undertaken the treatment of just this class of children by the simple but original method of expanding and contracting the lungs by a pastime which the sickliest child will take hold of with little or no persuasion. He has devised a saponaceous mixture which will make "tough" soap bubbles, so that in the desire to increase the size of the thin-walled globe the little patient will exercise his or her lungs to the fullest extent—and the simple little trick is working wonders.

Real Bad Man Gathered In.

"I'm a woolly wolf. I've got a tail sixteen feet long and it's covered with barbwire. The devil's broke loose; take in yer canoes, you scaly-hided, flat-heeled sons of slush tubs. My tread causes yearthquakes, my breath addles milk. I can spit a blister on a wash pot and bust up a stillhouse by blowing in at the wum. The lion's loose—close yer windows. I'm a mossil of the best man that ever took a drink of Denison prohibition booze. Clean out thar." These and a few other remarks of like character were indulged in by a young man last night on Main street. The young fellow is in pawn now and is looking for some farmer who needs a good cotton chopper to come and take him out of hock. —Durant, I. T. News.

The Bright Side.

Go pluck from every flaming bush
The dewy rose of morn,
And keep the ruby-colored cup,
But cast away the thorn;
Retain the flower's golden heart,
But not the bitter smart.
Go look on life in every scene,
The gloomy and the gay,
Remembering the splendid ones,
And cast the rest away;
Recall the ones with love aglow,
But turn away from woe.

Go sip from all the cups of life
In all her ways among,
But banish all the thoughts of dregs
And keep upon your tongue
The honey, sweetest draught of all,
But throw away the gall.

STOLEN GEMS HARD TO SELL.

Man Who Stole Tiffany Diamonds Gathered In a White Elephant.

In the opinion of Detective "Charlie" Heidelberg, the man who stole the great Tiffany diamonds has a white elephant of prodigious size on his hands. While the stones represent a fortune in themselves, there is absolutely no way in which the thief can dispose of them without subjecting himself to immediate capture. The only satisfaction left him is to gaze at the gems in the solitude of his home and weave dreams about great possibilities contained in those three sparkling bits of carbon.

"All the diamond cutters in the world may be numbered on the fingers of both hands," said Heidelberg. "They have all received accurate descriptions of the stones and if they are presented to any of these experts to be cut, the person in whose custody they are will immediately be arrested.

"Some days ago it was reported that there was a diamond cutting expert in Pittsburg who had not been included in the official list. An investigation was made at once and the report proved to be false. There is one cutter in Chicago, but none nearer. The description of the missing gems has been scattered broadcast, and so much publicity given to the matter that even the most daring 'fence' would not take the diamonds at a tithe of their value.

"In my opinion, the theft was not the work of an outsider," added the detective. "The stones were taken by some one in the store who was familiar with the methods of the establishment.

An Appreciation.

I am very fond of poetry—
Couldn't possibly be more—
Every thing I lay my hands on,
Modern works or ancient lore.
But of all things I've perused
(And indeed I've read a sight)
Nothing seems to me so clever
As the poetry I write.

Shakespeare? Well, he's pretty good.
Milton? H'm, I guess he'll do.
Pope and Browning? Just so-so.
Keats? I've never read him through.
Byron? Well, his style's too free.
Tennyson? Too serious, quite.
None of them can hold a candle
To the poetry I write.

I can sit and read it over,
Backward, forward, by the hour.
Such magnificence of diction!
Phrasing of unequaled power!
Often over it I've pored
Far into the stilly night.
Nothing fills me with such bliss
As the poetry I write.

Every word's a polished jewel.
Strings of gems are every line.
Strange that editors' opinions
Rarely coincide with mine!
Some day they will beg my verse
But they'll never get a mite.
For they won't deserve such luck
As the poetry I write!
—Blanche Goodman.

Bath in Goldfield.

"All trouble and inconvenience growing out of the scarcity of water in the new mining camps of Nevada is rapidly disappearing," remarked Oscar J. Smith, lawyer and capitalist of Reno. "They have quite as much water in Goldfield now as will satisfy the requirements of the camp. I was down at Goldfield recently, and noticing a sign on a building which proclaimed the fact that baths were to be had there I went in and announced that I would like to get a bath. The fellow in charge handed me a ticket and took my money.

"'Well, see here,' said I, 'I don't want a bath ticket. I want a bath.'

"'Oh, you'll get a bath all right,' and the bathhouse manager. 'Let me see your ticket, No. 813. There are about 812 people ahead of you. Come around in about three or four weeks.'" —San Francisco Chronicle.

A Proper Distinction.

Here is a story that the Rev. Moxom of Springfield tells of John Fiske, which illustrates his frankness:

It seems that one day his wife had to report to him that their son had been guilty of calling Mrs. Jones, a neighbor, a fool and Mr. Jones a much worse fool.

Prof. Fiske sent for the youngster, and when he appeared in the library said to him sternly: "My son, is it true that you said Mrs. Jones was a fool?"

Hanging his head the boy replied: "Yes, father, I did."

"And did you call Mr. Jones a worse fool?"

"Yes, father."

After a moment's reflection the famous historian said slowly: "Well, my son, that is just about the distinction I should make."—Boston Record.

Where the Gang Rules.

Col. Sheldon Potter, who represents reformed Philadelphia in the headship of the city's police department, was talking at a dinner party about gang rule and municipal corruption.

"Gang rule," he said, "encourages bad habits, drunkenness, a hundred evils. This was well shown in a school board meeting in a New England town. Corruption in that town was rampant, and in consequence dissipation was rampant, too.

"Well, at the school board meeting I speak of it was said that the clerk long before the night's business ended was signing checks with the whisky and drinking the ink."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Tearful Milk.

A lady was complaining to her dairyman some time ago about the quality of his milk. "Short o' grass feed, mum—short o' grass feed this time o' year," said the jocular milkman. "Bless you, them cows o' mine are just as sorry about it as I am. I often stands and watches 'em cryin'—regular cryin', mum—because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit. You don't believe it?"

"Oh, yes, I believe it," said the lady; "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our can."—The Tatler.

Method of Killing Seals

John Scudder McLain in his "Alaska" thus describes the business of securing sealskins: "The killing is always done early in the morning when the temperature is lowest. It was 5 o'clock in the morning when we left the ship. The killing season was practically over, but the agents had arranged a drive for our benefit. The seals lie alone the rocky shores, the bulls, or 'beachmasters,' as they are called, and the cows and their pups occupying the rocks nearest the water, while the bachelors, the young unmated males, are forced to go farther up the beach. As only the bachelors are killed for their skins, this natural division facilitates the work of the drivers in making their selections. Two or three drivers slip in and 'cut out,' as the cowboys would say, a bunch for the day's killing. They proceed to make a great noise by shouting, slapping pieces of boards together and beating on tin cans. The seals are frightened and the squirming, huddling mass is gradually forced away from the rookery.

"Now here they come, bleating like a flock of sheep, ambling in their awkward fashion through the tall grass. The young males and the few females which the drivers will not try to separate from the herd until the killing ground is reached offer no resistance. But the two or three old bulls show fight and rush at the drivers with surprising speed and agility when pressed too hard. As they are driven to the killing grounds their gait is a sort of canter, as they raise themselves on their flippers and then pull their heavy bodies up. They repeat this movement rapidly for a hundred yards and then fall, panting and exhausted. The method of killing adopted inflicts less suffering on the victims than any other that could be devised. But one who has witnessed the operation will not wish to see it again.

Those who do the killing are natives who are expert at the business, each armed with a stout club about five feet long and three inches thick at the heavy end. They cut out twenty or thirty of the struggling creatures and, striking each one on the head, crush the soft, thin skull. Death is instantaneous. As the club falls with a thud upon each graceful head those that have escaped the first crushing blows seem to become conscious of their impending fate and their appealing eyes, soft as those of a deer, their plaintive cries and their ineffectual efforts to escape would certainly stay the arm of any not schooled by years and generations to do this work. The stranger to the scene is forced to turn away, though he must admit that not a throb of conscious pain follows the descent of the heavy club."

Is Paradise for Pirates

Piracy flourishes in the Canton delta and along the China coast in that vicinity. The last report of the British consul-general at Canton has an interesting story of this modern piracy. During the past year there were half a dozen serious organized attacks on British steam launches. Chinese passenger launches and boats are frequently held up and plundered. Complaints are made to the local authorities, but nothing is really done to protect trade. Even within the precincts of the harbor pirates and robbers plunder and loot with impunity. The people are left to protect themselves as best they may and such is their fear and dread of having anything to do with Chinese authorities that no man, whatever his grievance or wrong, will readily venture to apply to the magistrate for assistance or redress.

This insecurity of life and property tells seriously against all development of trade. From the silk districts come repeated complaints of blackmailing by local bandits. Foreign goods sent into the interior under transit passes are pirated and only in one single instance, after eighteen months of arguing and battling with the officials, has a foreign consul succeeded in obtaining the recovery of a few articles and the arrest of a few men, who the magistrate gravely says are the culprits.

In one case a Hongkong junk was pirated and the cargo landed in broad daylight under the eyes of the local officials by the villagers, yet nothing was done and no redress could be obtained. The Kwangsi rebellion, which has taxed all the resources of the provincial government to suppress, was the direct outcome or corruption and peculation. Left without food and pay, the soldiers of Marshal Su took to the hills and started an insurrection.

The Joys of Reminiscence

When I turn to my youth for the pleasures it gave,
Not a thing from the lap of good Fortune I crave,
Not a care have I then for the days still to come,
For my daily companion, Old Fretful, sits dumb,
And I hear twenty wags, if I hear even one,
All inviting me back to partake of the fun.

With this to allure me I throw down my cane
And leave the road's highway for young lovers' lane;
I forget crippled joints and lumbago of back,
I forget sixty years drag along on my track,
As I in the gay crowd, the gayest by half,
Swing 'round on one heel and bend double to laugh.

I forget that my head shines as bright as new tin,
That my remnant of cheek has grown faded and thin,
That my hand is unsteady, as firmly I grasp
The hand of some fellow our friendship to clasp.
I forget politics and the weather and all
For the shindig is on in the old village hall.

It makes me forget I'm alone on the sea,
With a half-broken plank 'twixt the bottom and me,
For youth is the mainmast and love is its sail,
While "courtship" and "smack" bear me on through the gale;
And I'm gay as the rest in the mirth of the dance,
While the night glides away like an hour of a trance.

And the lass at my side is the belle of the ball,
Who keeps even step in her whirl 'round the hall,
While with rattle of heel and with tripple-touch toe
We allemande left to the swing of the bow,
Till onward and on like the flow of a stream
We finish the "breakdown," the end of my dream.

Then I wake and review all the struggles and strife
In my long promenade toward the "breakdown" of life;
And I laugh at the thought of my being placed back
Full twoscore of years on life's varying track,
For tho' with its love scenes and pleasures and all,
Would it pay to plod back to the old village hall?
—Floyd D. Raze.

Queer Dishes of Chinamen

The flower best suited to the Chinese palate and the one which is served with almost every elaborate Chinese dinner is the chrysanthemum. The flower has a peculiar flavor and requires a taste educated by many trials before it can be fully appreciated; but Chinese epicures and a few New Yorkers who enjoy Chinese foods frequently pay fancy prices for chrysanthemums, which they take to the Chinese chefs to have prepared for them. The old-fashioned nasturtium, the rose and the violet seem to please the American taste, however.

For a luncheon an element of interest is always added by introducing the chafing dish at table. The flower desserts are particularly adapted for luncheons because of the blossoms' beauty and fragrance as well as the novelty of preparing them for food. To make the dessert, or the "blossom delight," as some enthusiasts call it, first stir a thin batter of eggs and flour. This should be brought in from the kitchen already prepared. The flowers, thoroughly washed, should be arranged in a glass vase on the sideboard. Have the chafing dish ready, half filled with oil, smoking hot. Pluck the petals from the flowers, stir briskly into the batter, then dip out in small portion and drop into the oil.

The fritters puff up immediately, and if taken out quickly they retain the color of the flower from which they are made. When removed from the oil they should be placed for a moment on absorbent paper before being dusted with powdered sugar and passed to the waiting guests, who are more than anxious to sample the new idea. The tiny wafers, which are crisp and dainty, are good substitutes for the inevitable champagne wafers in serving ices of any kind.—Leslie's Monthly.

Fire Worship in Scotland

Reminiscences of the pre-Christian days of Baal worship and fire worship are still to be found occasionally in Scotland. A few years ago a traveler wrote: "On the last day of the year, old style, which falls on Jan. 12, the festival of 'the clavie' takes place in Burghead, a fishing town near Forres. On a headland in that village still stands an old Roman altar, locally called the 'douro.' On the evening of Jan. 12 a large tar barrel is set on fire and carried by one of the fishermen round the town, while the assembled folk shout and halloo. If the man who carries the barrel falls it is an evil omen. The man with the lighted barrel having gone with it around the town, carries it up to the top of the hill and places it on the 'douro.'

"More fuel is immediately added. The sparks as they fly upward are supposed to be witches and evil spirits leaving the town. The people, therefore shout at and curse them as they disappear in vacancy. When the burning barrel falls in pieces the fishermen rush in and endeavor to get a lighted bit of wood from its remains. With this light the fire on the cottage hearth is at once kindled and it is considered lucky to keep this flame all the rest of the year. The charcoal of the 'clavie' is collected and put in bits up the chimney, to prevent the witches and evil spirits from entering the house.

"The 'douro' (the Roman altar) is covered with a thick layer of tar from the fires that are lighted upon it annually. Close to the 'douro' is a very ancient Roman well and close to the well several rude but curious Roman sculptures can be seen let into a garden wall."

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 24, 1905

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Dixie Home	$1.00
THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
THE UNION And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
THE UNION And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

THE FIRST BALE.

John Mims No. 1 brought in the first bale of cotton this year on Wednesday morning, August 23d. It was ginned by J. Q. Wade. The first bale last year was brought in by Mr. Culver on August 26, three days later than this year. Two years ago Madison Bean, of Collins chapel, brought in the first bale on September 2, so you see we keep getting ahead every year.

THAT COTTON DISEASE.

At the instance of 'Squire J. N. Dennis, who was aided and abetted by the editor of The Union, Prof. E. Mead Wilcox, the Plant Patholigist of the State Experiment Station at Auburn, spent Tuesday here making an investigation of certain cotton diseases that have been worrying many of our farmers in Chilton county this season. When the Professor arrived at 7:35 a. m. he went straight to the Union office, where a collection of the diseased plants and bolls were awaiting his attention. Among others who had brought in specimens for examination were J. M. Maddox, C. C. Swint, W. M. Wood, M. F. Lett, J. N. Dennis and T. M. Donovan. B. F. Martin contributed a bug which he had found on his cotton, but on inspection the professor pronounced it NOT the boll weevil, but belonging to the same "genus." 'Squire Dennis then took Dr. Wilcox in a buggy out to J. M. Maddox's place, which is badly afflicted. Dr. Wilcox says this damage is "caused by the well known disease called 'Anthracnose.' This disease is caused by a minute parasitic plant, of the group called 'fungi.' On the bolls the disease appears as a purplish discolored spot which during moist warm weather enlarges very rapidly."

"The fact that such weather conditions have largely prevailed during much of this season is the explanation of the serious damage caused."

"There are frequently found various insects about the flowers and bolls of cotton, but this disease is not the result of any insect injury." "The true boll weevil has never been found in this state, though reports to that effect have frequently been made; there are many insects that so closely resemble the boll weevil that they are frequently mistaken for it." "Farmers are requested to send to Dr. Wilcox at the Auburn station, specimens and information of any cotton diseases they may find. These will be carefully examined and all possible assistance and information furnished."

J. C. FONVILLE'S LETTER.

The following letter is clipped from the Montgomery Journal of August 17. Many of our readers know Mr. Fonville, and will enjoy his letter:

Wanamaker-Washington Incident.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Before we lose our heads about the Wanamaker-Washington incident I want to call your attention to several things—"lest we forget." No sooner does something of this kind happen than every "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart" of the Democratic press open on the fresh scent and fly backwards to the Roosevelt-Washington dinner and there stop.

Why do you stop there? Why don't you follow the trail: If social equality of the races is wrong (and it is), why endorse it in a Democrat and condemn it in a Republican? If my memory serves me aright, a negro sufficiently abandoned to marry a white woman had social recognition, along with his elegant white wife, at the marriage reception of the first and only Democratic President we've had in a long time. I think the negro had a very important office in the government. Possibly our senior Senator voted for the appointment in executive session of the Senate. After the said President had given such high endorsement to this breach of Southern tradition, I think the Southern Democrats supported him enthusiastically for another term. I don't think I ever heard an Alabama Democrat urge it against Senator Morgan that he voted to confirm the appointment of Fred Douglass, who was so earnest for social equality that he married into the despised race. I use the term "despised" advisedly—from the Democratic standpoint. You may recollect that in Alabama in 1892 the Democrats had a greater fondness for the niggers than for the white people. You may have been a Democrat in those days. If so, without a change of heart from Democracy, it comes with poor grace from you to be condemning Wanamaker and Washington for a little less offense than you approved and encouraged in Cleveland and Douglass. If all your political life has been spent in the Democratic effort to put the nigger above the white man at the polls, I don't see how you can consistently and conscientiously condemn the nigger for catching your spirit.

I am a little surprised that our genial Lieutenant-Governor goes back on his Democratic record and rushes into print over an incident that pales into insignificance with the one alluded to and which he approved.

If I understand it, it is reasonable to conclude that the Democrats want to claim a monopoly of social, racial equality since it was instituted under such happy Democratic conditions.

Do you recollect how your county and Jeffefferson voted in your last Democratic State convention on Powell's motion to take black heels off white necks?

It is a pity if you and the Lieutenant-Governor are in accord with Powell rather than your counties.

I am writing to caution you against "tearing your shirt" about a matter that all conscientious Democrats should approve.

You approved social, racial equality in your vote for Cleveland.

You held the nigger superior to the white people of Alabama in the nineties.

You still want the nigger to dominate your party State council.

My notion is you are estopped (I believe that is the word) as a Democrat from crying out against any advance the nigger may make.

Under Cleveland you approved intermarriage of the races. Perhaps about that time you approved of counting the nigger here in Alabama to overcome the white people.

It is too late as a Democrat to disapprove of the little matter of your Alabama Democratic product taking an elegant lady in to dinner.

I thought all along the Democrats were too affectionate towards the nigger, and I was afraid their efforts might make the nigger "uppity."

I have heard that Booker is very helpful in getting Democrats into office.

However, I (from the white man's standpoint) think the Saratoga incident a serious matter, and should cause a new getting together of the white people against the Democrats and the niggers.

J. C. FONVILLE.

IS DEMOCRACY DYING?

"Speaker Nixon has been renominated for his sixteenth successive term as member of the Assembly.

"The nominating speech was made by his Democratic opponent in 1898, who is now a Republican. The seconding speech was made by his Democratic opponent in 1900, who is now a Republican.

"In other rural counties there are more and more former Democrats who are now Republicans.

"Except in the cities is the Democratic party in the State of New York dying out?"—New York World.

The New York World is a Democratic paper. The vote given for Roosevelt in 1904 ought to be sufficient answer to its question; and not only New York, but other States also. Men naturally fall in with a party of progress. They are not content (save a few officeholders) to stay with a party whose principal slogan is, "We're agin the government."

HERE TOO.

"It seems that every time there is a farmers' movement put on foot the next thing is to start an organ to disseminate its teachings, etc. And if you will take time to solve the matter you will find at the bottom of it some political move, promoted by some political schemer. Now, as there are hundreds of newspapers in Alabama, every one of which is more than anxious to endorse and advocate any and everything that will further the interests of the farmer, by securing for him better prices for his products and watching his interests in every way, then, in the name of common sense, what is the use of a 'special' organ to promote the interests of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association? Will some one tell us why?"—Geneva Reaper.

THAT DOT COUNT.

The correct number of dots were 3,996. One of our subscribers had 2,997. The fourth prize, $125 diamond, was won by W. R. Trimble, of Tallassee, and a number of the lesser prizes went to Alabamians.

Stockholm has slot machines which for a copper yield a glass of warm milk.

CLANTON.

Mr. Editor: I've taken a job on my hands—that is, to write about our duty to our friends, especially our political duty. It is a deep question, and to get to the bottom of it, will require study and thought. However, I m going to try it a barrel or two, anyway, and if any of you fellows have betrayed your political friends, you had better hide out, for you know I always call a spade by its name. Now, if Judge Adams was here, I'd like to mention some of his public acts, but as he is far away in Florida, I'll not refer to him. But did you see where he wrote to the banner that he was invited to make a speech, and that he was going to tackle it or bust? Well, if he does not bust, that will be the first thing he ever tackled that he did not bust on sooner or later. I hope Judge Adams will get a heap of speaking to do down there, for you know he likes to do that, and he can speak as well on one side as the other, for we tried him here. Now, I take the position that political parties ought to be as true to individuals as the individuals to the party. Now, see how this works. Take Col. Smith's case with the democratic party. He has been a true and tried democrat and always stood for their nominees, though I'm sure he's had some bitter doses to swallow. Nevertheless, he was true and just see how his party treated him. He entered the race for Probate Judge in the democratic primary with two other candidates, Adams and Deason (both of them holding an office that they had been elected to by the Populists and Republicans) and Judge Adams won out, not because the democrats wanted him (Adams), but the machine wanted him, and the word was sent out to vote for Adams, and so they did. That is just a few votes over one-third of the total vote polled. Well, the machine soon found out that Adams could not be elected, and it pulled him down. Now, Col. Smith being the next highest candidate, of course was entitled to the nomination, but the machine was in control, and at the convention (where some of the beats were not represented because they had received word that they must send delegates subservient to the machine, so they wouldn't send any) Smith was passed over without a word and Deason nominated. Now was that party true to its friends, or did it obey the orders of the boss? I ask you, what could Mr. Smith do but what he has done, being an honest man? The democratic party must suffer for the way it has treated its honest voters, and do you know I'm looking for something sensational when Col. Smith gets on the stump, and we'll get it if he only tells what he knows. Say, demmies, you said you'd get Reynolds when he was elected Probate Judge, but it looks like you will lose some you have got instead of gaining any one. You'd better put your fences up to keep your members in, for it sure makes a crowd look hacked when one of their fellows jumps out. We know for we've tried it. You democrats say Col. Smith wants office. Well, if he does he has shown good judgment in coming to us, for we are the folks that give them out, and if any of the rest of you want office, you had better come over. You're on a cold trail in the democratic party. Speaking of our duty to our friends, I was at the depot the other day and Judge Reynolds and family got on the train, and I asked some one where they were going, and he said to see Hon. J. O. Thompson, of Birmingham. I scratched my head and thought to myself there's something behind this. Reynolds has something up his sleeve, for we all know he is in politics and don't say much, but "keeps sawing wood." But in a moment it was clear to my mind what his mission was. You see, President Roosevelt has a large family of children, and J. O. Thompson has eight, and the Judge has a crowd. Do you catch on? Thompson catches the ear of the President with his children, and our Judge catches Thompson with his, and there you are. I tell you, if I was a Postmaster and had no children, I'd be trembling in my boots, and I do know that I'd be afraid to be always dickering with the democrats, and letting them use my office for Headquarters, and putting all my notices in a democratic paper. Just as sure as you're born there is a cloud rising, I hear the thunder and see the flash of the lightning, and some Postmasters had best get under shelter. There's been a shower at Maplesville already. Do you catch on? It's hard to explain why a republican will advertise altogether in a democratic paper, when there is a Republican paper. Will the democrats do this way? No, sirree. Why, just the other day a piece of property was to be sold, and the party selling it wanted to advertise it in THE UNION, and his lawyer (a democrat) said leave his name off, as he was under obligations not to give anything to THE UNION. Don't you see how they stick together and work all the time to build their paper up, and only advertise in their own paper? I'm not in favor of boycotting, but I believe shoes and other things would wear better if they were bought from a merchant that advertised in OUR PAPER, and a lawyer would fight our case better when he is with us in our fight against Ring Rule. I am opposed to patterning after the democrats, but I believe in fighting the devil with fire, and if we would do as the democrats do in this case we would have one of the strongest papers in the state. You all investigate this matter and see how many democrats are helping our paper. Do you want to give an enemy a stick so he can beat you with it? If we ever expect to succeed as a party and as individuals we must let it be plainly known that we'll be true to those who are true to us. If we expect to ever amount to anything in this world, we must stand by our friends. Look over our state and see where are those that went back on the party that had put them in office and fattened them up. Say, I see that the commissioners have decided to enlarge the court house, and raise up the jail, and people do say that they've saved enough money this year to pay the expense; that kinder made me wonder where this money has been going all these years. I reckon the court house is too small, and I see the police catching hogs, so I guess they'll raise the jail to give the lower story to the hogs. I'm really afraid the police will get overheated at this stock work. Say, we anti-stock law people had better pay our poll tax this fall, for I smell stock law in the air. Clanton has got it, and next will be Beat 4 and so on. Democrats, you'd better look out. I see another man's eyes shining, and he begins to look honest. You know when a fellow really gets religion he wants to join the church. If these old fogies don't interfere too much, we may have another negro and sheep race some Sunday. How easy it would be to belong to church if it wasn't for a few old fogies. We up-to-date people could dance, play cards, gamble and do most anything, and then go to church and sit on the front seat. But then there is always some persons with old time religion in their hearts that can't see how we can do all these things and be members of the church. But we have improved on everything else and why shouldn't we have this latter-day religion. You see, it's so easy and cheap (just now). Well, these old-fashioned folks that want to keep the Sabbath holy will die some day and then we can have our new fangled way.

JUST A VOTER.

RANDOLPH.

Again we appear before the readers of the Union, the champion of the people's cause. Let the people in gratitude remember the Union as their friend. The calm, dull days of the waning summer are on us. "Sweet summer" will soon be gone away. Such is life. We hasten from one season to another; but, happy thought, we can trust a kind Providence over the untried way. Oh, how it rains. That means poor fodder. Considerable complaint about cotton being sorry, but the price is good. So that is better than a large crop and a low price. Prof. John T. Martin has been making some improvements on his residence. Mr. Connell, of Stanton, filled his appointment here Sunday at the Baptist church. The Baptists will hold a series of meetings here, beginning the first Sunday in September. John T. Weeks went to Ocampo Monday. John S. Waldrop, one of the true reformers of beat 3, was in town Saturday. Henry Buzbee has charge of the section here. The Mars Hill correspondent seems to have the right idea in regard to our paper. We are pleased to note that the great common people of Chilton still possess the spirit of reform. We look over the past, and we look with admiration on such noble self-sacrificing men as O. M. Mastin, J. A. Logan, W. H. Conway, R. M. Honeycutt, E. G. Rollins, W. Y. Nix and many others. Yes, our people were led against the enemy by Honeycutt and Logan, and victory was secured. Now, we have the true and resourceful Judge Reynolds, Nix, Conway, Williams, Vickers, Honeycutt, Smith, Waldrup, Pounds, Thomas, Riggins, Caddell, Mims, Langston and many others to lead the people's hosts on to victory in the future. Let the people rule.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

OAKLEY'S SWITCH.

We are away up here on R. F. D. No. 1 leading to Randolph. A. J. Lumpkin, assisted by others, has built a neat brush arbor on one of the highest peaks in this locality. It is beautifully situated, and is built for a place of worship. On the second Sunday in August was the first service. It was a delightful service of song, prayer, testimony and preaching. The first song was so appropriate, "Sitting at the Feet of Jesus." Then the sermon by Mr. L. Brown. Subject, "Launching Out Into the Deep," or a life entirely consecrated to God, free from the bondage of sin. It is indeed inspiring to hear little girls testify in regard to a full salvation. Services there again the second Sunday in September. There will be a series of meetings later on. James Aldrich, of the Bible school at Cincinnati, will probably be present. Let the Lord's people all come and take part.

B. B. O.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

CHILDRESS CEMETERY.

All interested in the old Childress grave yard are asked to meet there the Wednesday after the second Sunday in August (16th) and help clean up and repair the lots.

tf

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers. County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave. BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association OF ALABAMA.

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By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch

Organized February 3, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' dwellings, outbuildings and contents and live stock against loss by fire, wind and lightning. The cheapest, safest and most sensible method of insurance known to man

Average Yearly Cost for Five and a half Years 43-100 of 1 per cent.

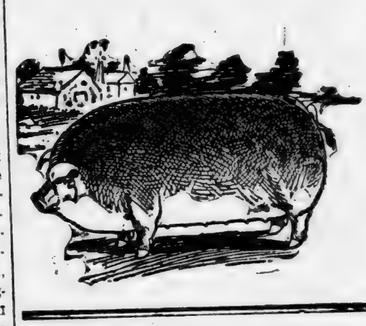
Full particulars furnished upon application to WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



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Duroc Jersey Hogs.

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Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

110 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

KEEP Your Eye on THIS SPACE.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO. Alabama

Thorsby,

CHILTON COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.

Term—Third Monday in May. Term—Fourth Monday in Nov.

Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—John W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Term—Second Monday in Sept.

Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley, R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 4th Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 5th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. J. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—3rd Saturday, Clanton.

Alamande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Billingsley.

Boreman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Fridays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. C. R. M.

Commercial Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Clanton Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

G STORE, Cor. Ave 19th St.
d of The Procession.—
thing, Hats, Shoes
NITURE,
URIAL NECESSITIES.
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Alabama
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ALABAMA.
AL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
le and for the People.
County Branch
February 3, 1900.
WALLACE C. EDLER,
Sec'y.-Treas.
llings, outbuildings and conten
loss by fire, wind and lightnin
d most sensible method of insu
st 43-100 of 1 per cent
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upon application to
CE C. EDLER, Clanton, Al

WOODLAWN
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Barred Plymouth Rocks
PURE BRED
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50c. Packing for shippi
10c extra.
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Duroc Jersey Hogs.
Write us for prices befo
you buy. Address,
W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alabam

Restaurant,
t Reasonable Price
orth 20th Street,
HAM, ALABAMA.

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Eye on
SPACE
er Prevents Fevers.
S FURNISH PURE WATE
water or no charge made.
n. Address
E. SARBER CO.
Alaba

ND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.
Third Monday in May, Fourth Monday in Nov.
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—J. M. Morgan.
ctor—J. O. Middleton.
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Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
District—W. H. Conway.
d District—Alex Glasscock.
District—R. P. Kendrick.
th District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.

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State Senator.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

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d Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

nut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason,
day. H. A. Harris, clerk.

ty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman,
day. W. M. Wood, clerk.

edonia—Rev., G. W. Freeman,
day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

w Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman,
day. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

ar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
day. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

on Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, Mc.
. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

ns Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas
day. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

on Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas
day. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

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Marbury.

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on.

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I. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.
Lodge, of Thorsby—Second
rth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Aug. 23, '05, 8,063.
Price same date, 10 3-8c.
Total receipts last season, 6,648.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

K. R. Burnett was in Clanton Thursday.

W. R. Dunlap was a visitor Thursday. He says his brother-in-law, Mr. James M. Moore (the painter) is doing fine in Selma. We sure are glad to hear of Bro. Moore's success, for he deserves it.

W. C. Jones was in town Thursday. He looks rather thin, having just recovered from a severe illness.

Judge Reynolds and his entire family went to Birmingham Thursday; also W. A. Reynolds and family, of Jemison, to take in the town and East Lake. The Judge returned Friday and his folks Monday. The Judge, his brother, W. A., and Hon. J. O. Thompson visited East Lake together. The three families only had 19 children in all.

J. N. Littlejohn was a pleasant visitor Friday.

B. F. Massey was in Clanton Friday, using a crutch, having stepped on a nail, giving him a very sore foot.

Rev. A. L. Foshee was in Clanton Friday.

S. M. Edwards was a welcome caller Friday.

C. M. Northcutt was in town Monday.

T. L. Matthews was a pleasant visitor Monday.

J. A. Rodgers was a welcome caller Monday.

G. W. Wilson was in Clanton Monday.

H. O. Bean was a pleasant visitor Monday.

B. Easterling was a welcome caller Monday.

Mrs. E. D. Mann, of Energy, died at her son-in-law's in Autaugua county Thursday and was buried at Bethany Friday.

A. F. Wallace was in Clanton Tuesday.

W. M. Gore, W. M. Cleckler and W. J. Minor were in town Tuesday.

W. F. Culpepper left on Tuesday evening's train for Cordova, he being one of the delegates from Chilton Co. to the State Convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America. The meeting is to hold three days, 23, 24, 25. This order is growing fast. Our farmers are taking right hold of it.

John Buck Baker went to Thorsby Wednesday.

READ THIS.

Every man owes it to himself and family to master a trade or profession. Read the display advertisement of the six morse Schools of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position.

Prof. E. Mead Wilcox, of Auburn experiment station, spent Tuesday in Clanton and vicinity examining diseased cotton plants. He went to Thorsby Tuesday evening, where he will inspect and report on sweet potatoes and fruit disease there. The professor will visit John L. Winslow's sweet potato plantation and nursery near Thorsby.

Judge Reynolds and ye Editor of THE UNION visited Stanton Saturday. While they were not in time to hear the speaking, they did hear some good music rendered by Dr. and Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Gandy. The rain coming at the time it did undoubtedly spoiled what otherwise would have been a very enjoyable day.

Protracted meeting at the Baptist church by the Revs. Swindall and Upshaw is attracting large audiences. Many conversions are looked for.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

G. W. Hicks and Miss Bertie Hide
D. L. Wright and Miss Joyce Wyatt.
H. N. Martin and Miss Viola Murrah
John T. Young and Miss Ella B. Cunningham. George W. Mims and Miss Birdie Johnson. G. A. Zimmerman and Miss Hattie Sears. George W. Bruce and Miss Rutha May Eiland.

COLORED.

Allen Taggard and Donie Oden.

A GENERAL SURPRISE.

On Sunday morning, August 20, Mr. George Zimmerman and Miss Hattie Sears were happily united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Rev. Mr. Lowery officiating. We all heartily congratulate the happy pair and wish them much success and happiness in their future life.

FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL UNION.

Delegates from the various lodges of the union in Chilton county met in the court house at Clanton on August 21 for the purpose of organizing a county union. Organizer N. W. Abbott, of Shelby county, was present, and the elected temporary officers are as follows: President, N. W. Abbott; secretary, J. D. Collins; conductor, W. F. Culpepper; chaplain, G. W. Thomas; Committee on Credentials, W. H. Conway, Moses Robinson and N. A. Dobbs. The following is a list of the delegates from the various unions and the number of members reported by each: Highland, 45, N. A. Dobbs, W. F. Culpepper, B. F. Dobbs, J. J. Gallman and W. J. Watson; Mineral Springs, 6, W. P. Cleckler and G. D. Retherford; Enterprise, 10, M. C. Williams and C. C. Burkhalter; Pleasant Hill, 23, S. H. Driver, J. R. Blow, A. L. Blow and W. G. Blow; Union, 23, W. H. Conway, W. A. Barnett and J. W. Sorrels; Mars Hill, 7, W. R. Cofer and G. W. Scott; Collins' Chapel, 13, T. J. Martin and J. A. Bean; Pleasant Grove, 8, J. H. Thomas and J. T. Blow; Macedonia, 6, J. C. Veazey and H. H. Armstrong; Rocky Mount, T. L. Matthews and C. M. Northcutt; Poplar Springs, 8, W. W. Devaughan, J. W. Paterson and C. D. Higgins; Providence, 16, Moses Robinson, G. W. Thomas and W. W. Robinson; School District No. 32, 13, W. J. Easterling and Thomas Taylor. The following officers were elected for the present year and installed in their respective stations by Bro. N. W. Abbott: President, Moses Robinson; vice-president, N. A. Dobbs; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Sorrells; chaplain, G. W. Thomas; doorkeeper, W. J. Bean; conductor, W. L. Honeycutt; lecturer, J. H. Thomas; business agent, W. H Conway; Executive Committee, W. A. Barnett, J. E. Robinson and J. D. Collins; delegates to the State convention to be held at Cordova, August 24, 25 and 26, J. W. Sorrell, J. E. Robinson and J. C. Veazey; alternates, G. W Thomas, W. F. Culpepper and J. D. Collins. The next county meeting will be held at Pleasant Grove Church October 18-19, 1905. From all indications this order has a bright future before it. In Texas it is very strong, and is fast occupying other States. Farmers are at last getting convinced that they need organization, and when they do organize fully they can wield more power than any other vocation. Now, all fall into line and touch elbows, and no wavering.

PROGRAM OF CHILTON COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

To Be Held at Isabella September 15-16, 1905.

Friday.

10 a. m. Devotional exercises, Prof. J. Toi. Williams.

10:30. Welcome address, G. L. Speer; response by County Superintendent J. W. Moore.

11. "Ends to Be Accomplished by Teachers' Institutes," R. E. R. Hicks.

11:30. "Teacher's Preparation for Class Work," H. A. Harris, Mrs. A. G. Dunlap.

2 p. m. "Value of School Entertainments," V. J. Gragg, Miss Janie Roebuck.

3. "School Discipline," institute.

Saturday.

9 a. m. Devotional exercises.

9:30. "How May Patrons Help Their Teachers?" W. B. Speer, Miss Etta Roper.

10. "Requisite to Successful Teaching," R. E. Sessions, Mrs. W. B. Speer.

11. Educational address, Hon. S. J. Bowie.

There will be conveyances for those coming by rail to Maplesville and Thorsby. This being the last institute of the year, all teachers are earnestly requested to attend.

J. W. MOORE,
G. L. SPEER,
R. A. RASCO,
H. L. DAVIS,
Educational Board.

tf

MARS HILL.

Editor Union:

Crops are looking fine, though cotton is shedding squares since the continued rains; also there is some kind of blight which is affecting cotton. Some of the grown bolls look as if they had been half burnt. Prof. A. E. Glasscock's singing school has been vacated on account of his sickness. We all hope for his speedy recovery, and he sure did start a fine school. J. D. Scott was a visitor at O. P. Scott's Thursday. J. D. is a good singer and organist, and in fact a lover of good music; also a good marble player. Baseball is about dead, and marble playing has taken its place. Mrs. Mattie Johnson is overhauling and adding to her house now occupied by O. P. Scott. A. J. Scott sold a nice mare a few days ago to Mr. Trott, of Bibb county, for $75 cash, and has another to sell or trade for a mule. Our mail carrier comes down the road occasionally at night. Watch out, Judge; I can almost hear "dem wedding bells." N. W. Abbott, of Calera, gave us a very able address Saturday on "Organization," also comparing the financial standing of farmers with other vocations. He organized a lodge at this place. We were all glad to see Mr. A. C. S.'s piece in the Union, and want him to come again. I guess Whippoorwill is like the old preacher, "run out of words."

DAD'S PLOW BOY.

Oklahoma City, Aug. 17, 1905.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space in your paper for a few words. So many of my friends have asked me to write to them, and it being almost impossible to write to all, that I'll write to the Union, and so won't miss any of them. I am now in Oklahoma City; reached here on the 14th from Birmingham, which I left on the 12th. I've been to Elodrado, O. T., and Quanah, Tex. I've seen some fine country since I left Alabama. One man can tend as much land here as three can there; he don't have to get hold of the plow handles; he gets on his plow with a shade over him and rides all the time, with from three to five horses to pull the plow. I've seen as much as a thousand acres in corn in one body, and it looked fine. Cotton is late in this country, but it is as fine as I ever saw. I've seen more millet in one field out here than I ever saw in all my life before. I like some portions of this country all right, and some I don't like. We'll go to the Creek nation in the morning and see the Red men. I can't tell you much yet, but will write you again. My friends in Chilton, I hope to see you again some time. It may be soon or it may be late; but if I never see you again in this life, I hope to meet you in the other world, where I believe some of you are going. If we can only meet over there and shake hands how nice it will be. From one who is far away

F. J. FITTS.

THORSBY LETTER.

Mr. R. T. Moore, of North Birmingham, spent several days in our town last week. Mr. J. M. Thornton, of Talladega, representing the Immigration and Industrial Association of Alabama, was a recent visitor here. Miss Lucy Hawthorne, a trained nurse in the hospital at Tuscaloosa, is spending a month's vacation with her parents. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Union Protestant church of Thorsby, met in the college hall last Wednesday. Mr. C. M. Johnson has returned north on business. He expects to return this fall. Mrs. Goodwin, of Chicago, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. E. Norton, for some time, has returned to her home. The Messrs. Payne, who have been spending the summer with the Norton family, have also returned to their former home. Miss Tarina Paulson entertained a number of her lady friends at the home of her parents on Tuesday last. The many friends of Miss Dora Thorson will be sorry to learn that she is confined to her bed with a severe spell of the slow fever. We all wish her a speedy recovery. Professor Ruffin and his family recently arrived here from Tennessee. They are stopping with the Stanley family. The members of the Luther League surprised Miss Clara Soberg on last Friday night. All present enjoyed the evening very much. Several of our prominent citizens were in Clanton last week. Mr. Villadsen sold his planing mill to the stockholders of the cotton warehouse and fertilizer factory. Miss Sarah Collier entertained a number of her friends at the home of her parents on Saturday afternoon. Mr. McNeill, of Montgomery, was a visitor here last week. His wife, who was a guest at the Hawthorne home for some time, returned to the city with him. Mr. G. Berlin returned from Chicago on Sunday. If rumors are true the Thorsby boys will have occasion to do considerable serenading in the near future. Cupid seems to be wide awake just now. M. J. Barrett is visiting in Waterloo, Iowa.

CHATTERBOX.

UNION.

At Union, District No. 51, on Friday, August 25, there will be a day devoted to the cause of education. Everybody is cordially invited and especially all teachers and educators. There will be conveyances provided at Jemison to bring out all teachers and those who take part. Please notify the trustees if you intend to come. Come one, come all, and let's have a grand rally.

J. W. SORRELL,
J. N. GLASSCOCK,
W. H. CONWAY,
Trustees.

N. B.—We have invited State Supt. Hill, Supt. of Jefferson County McAdory, Judge L. H. Reynolds, the county trustees and others and expect to have them all come. tf

NOTICE!

To the Stockholders of FARMERS' WAREHOUSE AND FERTILIZER CO.: This is to notify you to meet in NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, THORSBY, ALA., SATURDAY, AUG. 26TH, 1905. There is some very important business to attend to. Done by order of directors.

J. BICE,
tf President.

NOTICE TO OVERSEERS.

Please do your duty on the roads in Beat 9. Give them 5 days' work between now and next circuit court.

R. D. CHILDRESS,
J. R. COLLINS,
tf Apportioners.

OAK GROVE.

All those that are interested in the old Mount Hope cemetery are invited to meet there on August 25th, the Friday before the 4th Sunday, and help to clean and fix up the grounds. Come one, come all.

tf JOHN COBB.

PROMPT PAY.

The following letter is a tribute to the promptness with which the British America Insurance Company pays its losses when they occur; no beating round the bush for a couple of months and then taking 60 days more unless the loser will submit to a discount.

Clanton, Ala., Aug. 14, 1905.

Mr. W. C. Edler,
Agent British America Ins. Co.,
Clanton, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of $1,800 from the company which you represent and in which I insured through your solicitation. My loss occurred on July 4th, and I recognize that a little delay was caused by the scarcity of adjusters, there having been some serious fires in Birmingham and other places about that time. The very day the adjuster appointed to investigate the loss, reported all clear to the company, it forwarded me the amount of my claim in full, and I am pleased with the prompt manner in which it does business.

Very truly yours,
tf W. M. WILSON.

Academic
Pedagogical
Scientific
Commercial
Industrial
Domestic
Musical
Artistic

Alabama Girl's Industrial School.
MONTEVALLO, ALA.
REV. FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., President
Session Begins, Thursday, Sept. 14th.
Tuition free; living expenses $92.00 per session. For information address president.

A Great Combination Offer
We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the
St. Louis Globe-Democrat
WITH
The Union
FOR
$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50
The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is Republican in Politics and has no equal or rival as a
Great Modern Newspaper.
If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the Globe-Democrat during the coming year.
NOW IS THE TIME.
Send us $1.50 To-Day and get your best home paper and the Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City, both for a full year. Address
The Union, Clanton, Ala.

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Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

Statement of

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama.

(Chilton County Branch.)

President: W. M. Wilson, Clanton.
Sec.-Treas. Wallace C. Edler, Clanton.

Clanton, Ala., Aug. 7, 1905.

In the five and a half years that this Association has been in existence, it has levied seventeen (17) assessments to pay twenty-six (26) losses, viz: Lightning, 1; wind, 4; fire, 21. The total of the seventeen assessments was $2.36¼ per hundred dollars, being an average yearly assessment of 43 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance per annum.

W. M. WILSON,
President Chilton County Branch.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of August 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
tf. Judge of Probate.

Rough Mining Camps Disappearing

By Henry F. Cope.

FEW things in the development of our country could be more striking than the strides taken by mining within the last few years. Contrast the Cripple Creek district of 1890, with its 40 square miles of ranch lands, or again, of 1891 or 1892 with its thousands of prospect-holes and diminutive dumps on one side, with the picture of today, with its many mines almost entirely consolidated in 14 great companies with its 50,000 settled population, its dignified city and it production, in spite of the terrific labor struggle, of nearly $12,000,000 worth of gold in 1903, while the production for 1904 is estimated at $23,000,000. Contrast the conditions when the miner trudged up Bull hill from his cabin carrying his tools, groped his way down his rude ladders and picked away at his own little mine, with the conditions today, when he goes to his work on an electric car, descends the mine in an electric hoist, works by electric light, drills with electric air-compressors and fires his shot by electricity from an electric switchboard remote from the scene of his tamping. Set the old drill and hand sledge beside the air-drill, and the miner's candlestick beside the arc-light. Contrast the miner in that district who, 10 years ago, could not handle with any profit an ore that ran under $100 per ton with the mills of today, which by chlorination and cyanide plants make a margin on $10 ores. Contrast the individual workings scattered over Anaconda Hill, now Butte, with the present impressive sight of the immense steel gallows frames, smokestacks and concentrators of the seven great companies employing 8000 men—one company having nearly 4000 men—and producing annually nearly fifty millions of wealth.—The World Today.

FARM AND GARDEN

MILK AND VITALITY.

In his recent address to the Holstein-Friesian Association at Syracuse, N. Y., President Cortelyou of the association touched upon the vitality of cows and their milk. He said:

"The most important work of a public nature which, in my opinion will operate to advance the interest of owners of Holstein cattle, is the promulgation of a better knowledge among consumers of milk, of the dietetic value of the grade of milk produced by our cows. It is a well known fact that the offspring of those breeds of cattle whose milk is rich in butter fat are reared with the greatest difficulty. Such offspring appear to be deficient in vitality and especially subject to stomach and bowel troubles which are fatal in many cases; and it is now being more generally recognized by physicians and consumers that milk rich in butter fat is an improper food for young children and is deleterious in its effects and produces generally the same effects in human beings as in animals.

These results are now said by scientists to be due to several causes and primarily to the excess of fat in the milk, and in the case of children, particularly, are probably also due to the extraordinary character of the fat globules, which in these small breeds of cattle are extraordinary large, and entirely unlike those of Holstein milk which nearly corresponds with human milk in its solid contents.

It is also becoming widely recognized that the milk from the large and vigorous races of cattle specially Holstein's, possesses another quality, characterized by Professor Carlyle, as vitality, and that this quality is communicated to the consumer, whether man or beast. Thus we have large, strong, vigorous calves when reared upon Holstein milk, and puny, weak ones from those reared upon milk rich in fat; and human beings, fed upon milk possessing the characteristics of Holstein milk, are likewise healthy, strong and vigorous.

The investigations of the Storrs Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, as published in bulletin No. 31 wholly confirm these assertions and I commend this bulletin to you as worthy of most careful study.

Professor Carlyle was right in affirming that "there is such a thing as vitality in milk and that it is of equal if not greater importance than its chemical composition, especially for the milk supply of cities, and there can be no question but that the vitality of the animal producing it.—Indiana Farmer.

HOW TO INOCULATE FOR ALFALFA.

Prof. Hopkins, of Illinois, one of the most distinguished soil experts of the country, advises in inoculating for alfalfa to use at least 100 pounds of inoculated soil to the acre. The soil should be scattered over the field, he says, with some degree of uniformity, but it is not like seeding grain, and it is not absolutely essential that every square yard in the field should receive its due portion of infected soil. Some care should be taken in spreading it over the higher places in the field, but if places should be missed on sloping land or on lower lands the bacteria will soon be carried over them by the surface drainage waters. Indeed, if all the watersheds in the field—that is all ridges and high places—are well inoculated the entire field will ultimately become infected, the bacteria being carried by soil washing, but the infection is more rapid of course, if the infected soil is spread over the entire field with some degree of uniformity when it is first applied.

If possible, the soil should be applied at about the time the alfalfa seed is sowed and then harrowed in with the seed, but it may be applied a month or two before sowing the alfalfa or at any time afterwards and it is not absolutely necessary that it be harrowed in, although that is advisable.

If applied to a field where the alfalfa is already a year or two old the infected soil may be mixed with the soil of the field by harrowing or disking (the disks being set straight, so as to cut off the alfalfa roots).

The infected soil may be applied in any way to get it over the field—as by hand (throwing it from the wagon), with an equal gate seeder, if the soil is dry enough and sufficiently well pulverized or an any other way which may be found convenient.

The results obtained during the past year fully confirm the results previously reported by the Illinois station concerning the importance and value of inoculation for alfalfa. The information which we now have strongly indicates that if it is provided with the proper bacteria alfalfa can be successfully grown on any soil where both corn and red clover are successfully crops.

HILLSIDE BROODER HOUSE WITH FLOOR.

The Connecticut station brooder house is described by F. H. Stoneburn, which has proved very successful. The house is built on a side hill, and its essential feature is an elevated chick floor, which is 3.5 feet above the level of the alley along the side of the building. This arrangement is secured by taking advantage of the hillside for the level of the chick floor and digging out the space for the alley as much as necessary. If built on the level the author notes that special attention must be paid to securing good drainage in the alley, which would then have to be dug below the surface. The elevated chick floor effects a saving in the amount of heat required to maintain a given temperature, since it diminishes the enclosed air space, which must be heated, and brings the chicks near the ceiling, the warmest part of the room.

Tests have shown that in cold weather the temperature at the level of the alley floor was fourteen degrees lower than at the chick floor. By building on a hillside an amount of side wall exposed to the weather is considerably diminished which is an advantage from the standpoint of heating. The plan followed has a disadvantage in that the chick pens are low, and so it was rather inconvenient for the attendant to enter them when it was necessary. — Massachuetts Ploughman.

CARE OF TOOLS.

Farmers make a great mistake if they fail to provide a place where the tools can be stored carefully and kept from the weather. So many farmers allow their hired help to be careless with the tools when they are through with them, to throw them down in the field where they must take the sun and the rain; or if carried to the tool house at all, are left with dirt on them, so that they will rust and ruin. This ought not to be so. Every tool, as it has served its purpose, should be cleaned and put in the tool house in its place. It can then be readily found when needed, and will be fit for use. Carelessness with the tools means loss of time and money. A plow costs eight dollars; the hired man leaves it in the field; it rusts and the consequence is it requires a half day to clean it, for it refuses to turn dirt when rusty. The plow is injured, whereas, five minutes would have sufficed to clean it and put it away, thus keeping the plow uninjured and saving the wages of the hired man while there should have been a lot of work done with the plow. All the tools should be kept in order. Nothing should be laid away out of repair. It will save your temper as well as your cash, if a rule is adopted to care for the tools properly and keep them always ready for use. As soon as you are done with a mower, binder or harrow, put it under shelter. The small tools should be kept in a tool chest; they are then all together and ready for use. These are seemingly insignificant matters; but they count for much in the aggregate. Loss of time means loss of money and tools cost too much to be neglected in this way.—Mrs. Lou J. Duncan, in the Epitomist.

GOSLINGS PAY WELL.

Young goslings should be put on a lot where the grass is vigorous and tender, and should be given besides all the meal and shorts they will eat and some meat scraps. They are allowed to run in a half-acre lot until the flight feathers reach the root of the tail, then they are kept in a small enclosure with some shade and fed for about three weeks all the corn meal with one quart of meat scraps that they will eat in the morning and whole corn at night. They have all the water they will drink and a box of clear sharp sand.

When ready for market, they should be dressed carefully with the head on and leaving the flight feathers and about half the neck unpicked. They should bring from eighteen to twenty-five cents per pound and average nine pounds each. A goose that will lay fifty eggs a season is almost as profitable as the average cow. An extra profit is the feathers which amount to about seventy cents per ten goslings.—Massachuestts Ploughman.

A HANDY CONTRIVANCE.

To hold cow's tail while being milked, string a wire above and a little back of the cow and then take three or four short wires about 20 to 24 inches long and make a hook on each end, one small one to go on the wire and the other to hook on the tail.—Etna Burgress, in The Epitomist.

The Word "Jinrikisha."

The word jinrikisha comes from three Japanese roots, jin-riki-sha, meaning respectively man, power, carriage, but it is not of Japanese origin. So recently as 1870 the inconvenience of the slow, lumbering two-wheeled carts turned the thoughts of English residents to the ease with which the hardy natives could propel a lightly constructed vehicle, and one was invented, some say by a missionary, others by a newspaper proprietor's son. Ever since then the heavy carts have been entirely dispensed with.

The population of Chicago is now 2,272,700 people.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

MAYOR WEAVER, OF PHILADELPHIA.

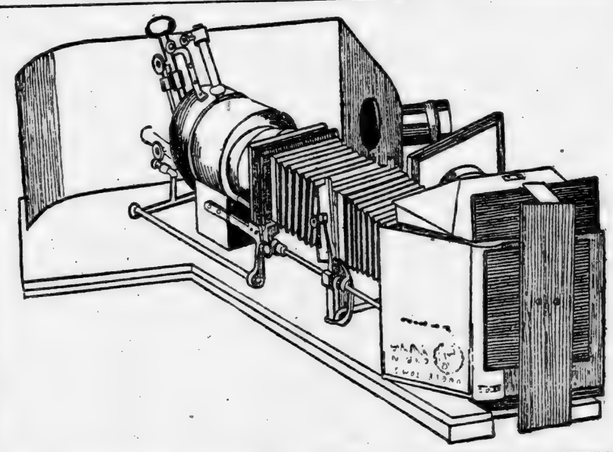
A "snapshot" taken during an automobile ride. Mayor Weaver's sensational attack on the gas lease "gang" has attracted the attention of the entire country.

SLIDES DISPENSED WITH.

New Projecting Apparatus For Illustrating Lectures.

A new form of lantern has recently made its appearance, which differs markedly both in its optical principles and in the results attained from the ordinary projecting apparatus which the lecturer is accustomed to use. Limited as it is to the utilization of slides only, the ordinary lantern renders it impossible to use directly illustrations from books, sketches, specimens and models. Photographs of these various objects must first be made, and from the negative a lantern slide prepared. Even though the resulting slide may be sharp and clear in every detail, it still presents the defect of presenting its subject in dead black and white tones. Attempts at coloring, although sometimes successful, are often the cause of many grievous errors on the part of the artist. The apparatus which we are about to describe, and which has been recently introduced by Philadelphia instrument makers, projects on a screen not only the image of a lantern slide, but reflects as well pictures in books, specimens of insects, or other natural objects, mechanical models and the like, and this all in the natural colors of the objects. The lecturer is thus enabled to make use of the countless illustrations in magazines and books, of an innumerable series of color prints, sketches, photographs, and of working models that can be shown in motion on the screen, as well as apparatus for experimenting in chemistry and physics, specimens of plants, flowers and moths, all in the delicate tints of the originals.

By the use of lenses, diaphragms and mirrors the object is illuminated and reflected on to the screen. By use of an illuminating lens, a cone of light from the condenser is projected upon the object, every part being uniformly illuminated. The lens is used either for spreading the light over the entire object or condensing it upon a small portion when a very brilliant light and special details are desired. When the lens is shifted toward the source of light, the rays are distributed over the entire object; when the lens is drawn toward the object, the beams condense and concentrate on the point desired.—Philadelphia Record.



NEW PROJECTION APPARATUS, DOES AWAY WITH LANTERN SLIDES.

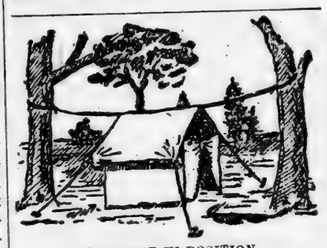
The present Governors of Kansas, Minnesota and Oklahoma are country editors.

At Grahamstown, South Africa, a pair of ostriches were sold recently for $5000.

A SIMPLE TENT.

A tent can be made by children very easily and quickly without outside help. Get three old sheets or shawls, a rope and some safety pins, and follow this picture and description:

Tie the rope between two trees so that you may walk under it without touching your head. Throw a sheet or shawl over it. Tie four strings as long



THE TENT IN POSITION.

as yourself to each corner of the sheet (one on each corner). On the other end of each string tie a pointed stick. Drive these sticks into the ground as far from the rope as you can. The sheet will now make a good roof. Two more sheets are now used for the sides of the tent. Each sheet makes an end and one side.

Use safety pins to pin up these sides. The hole at each end of the tent under the roof is necessary to keep it cool and comfortable. Most tents are very stuffy and hot, but this tent is as satisfactory an arrangement as can be made.—Indianapolis News.

A Financier.

Fritz Himmelsdorf, a butcher in a small Western town, kept his money on deposit at the one bank the town boasted. While not very well versed in the intricacies of banking, he was very proud of the fact that he possessed a bank account and never failed to write a check when he was compelled to pay out any amount, however small. One day, through some mistake, he drew a check for an amount somewhat in excess of his balance at the bank. Next morning William Jones, the collector for the bank, came into the shop where the butcher was chopping hamburger steak to the tune of "Ach, du Lieber Augustin," which he was very earnestly whistling.

"Mr. Himmelsdorf," said Jones, "you have an overdraft at the bank amounting to $4.63."

"Ach, iss dot so?" said Fritz, slowly. "Valt till I get my check book, Billy, and I gif you a check for it."—Vernon Wilder, in Harper's

An Essay on the Cat.

A little English girl wrote the following essay on a cat: "The cat is a square quadruped, has its legs at the four corners. If you want to please this animal you must stroke it on the back. If it is very much pleased it sets up its tail quite stiff, like a ruler, so that your hand cannot get any further. The cat is said to have nine lives, but in this country it seldom needs them all because of Christianity."

Her Qualms.

"Are you entirely satisfied with your alimony?" asked her friend.

"No. Sometimes I am afraid some of it may be tainted. I don't see how he can possibly earn as much legitimately as I am getting."

"If there is any question about it, why don't you accept less, and so enable him to——"

"Mercy sakes! What a silly thing you must think I am!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Fashion Notes

New York City.—Jaunty little Eton jackets make notable favorites of the season and are never more attractive than when worn by young girls. This

one is so simple that it involves the least possible labor and skill in the making and at the same time is attractive and smart in the extreme. Illustrated it is made of taffeta with bands of the silk, cut bias and edged with tiny braid as finish and serves the purpose of a general wrap, but also is in essentially a style that may be altered to suit various requirements, even if it cannot be made exactly as it is.

Lingerie Blouse With Yoke.

The lingerie blouse is one of the fashions that alone is it the style for the summer. It extended through very dainty and one is quite beyond yoke that is shaped and which allows ments. In this lawn is combined with lace, but all material embroidered or tucked is appropriate for the yoke, can be of lace or embroidery or material worked with the stitches that always touch. The elbow sleeves are exceedingly fashionable and are very pretty, if becoming, but there is a choice allowed between these and long ones, so that all needs can be supplied.

Both waist and yoke are made with front and back portions. The waist is tucked in groups and joined to yoke, and the closing is made invisibly at the back. The elbow sleeves are tucked at their lower edges and finished with stylish ruffles of

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON

would be suited to the costume, to linen, to mohair and to all seasonable materials. For the general wrap taffeta and mohair are perhaps the most fashionable of all materials at this season, but when used for the costume it can be made from anything that may be liked.

The jacket consists of the front, back and sleeves, and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The sleeves are loose and in elbow length so that the little garment can be slipped on with perfect ease over any waist that may be worn beneath.

For a girl of fourteen years will be required two and one-fourth yards of material twenty-one, two yards twenty-seven, or seven-eighth yard forty-four inches wide, with six yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

The Staple Bargain.

The sensible woman uses her reason on these occasions. She knows that it is folly to buy a gown which is already a little out of style. Unless a bargain can be worn at least a part of next season, it is no bargain at all. One must do a little looking forward. Is the reign of the pleated skirt beginning to fail? Will the popular broderie Anglaise be worn next year? Is the half-sleeve a fleeting fashion? If so, it is no economy to buy them at this late day. On the other hand, linen is a staple material, and [illegible] is in essentially a style that may be altered to suit various requirements, even if it cannot be made exactly as it is.

long ones are made with deep cuffs and puffed upper portions.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-half yards twenty-one, three and one-half yards twenty-seven, or three and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighth yard of silver material and three yards of silk.

Gulmpes Are Fashionable.

The dress without a guimpe or a chemisette is an exception this season. The fashion is greatly to be encouraged not only for its daintiness and almost universal becomingness, but also for its coolness.

An Outing Hat.

There is no prettier outing hat than the roll-brim of soft duck or pique, trimmed with a silk handkerchief and a white bird or wings.

Veils Must Match.

One has to be very careful about one's veil in these particular days. Primarily, it must match the hat, but that is not all. The eccentric shapes of many of the new hats have to be taken into consideration in selecting a veil.

The Empire Dress.

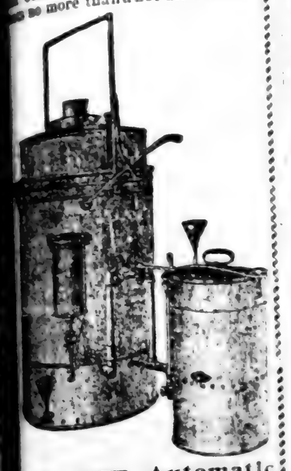
The quaint lines of the "Empire Dress" are singularly becoming to the slender and youthful figure. They are best made with a detachable yoke.

Gas Light for Country Homes.

Small country homes, as well as large ones, may be lighted by the best light known—ACETYLENE—it is easier on the eyes than any other illuminant, cheaper than kerosene, as convenient as city gas, cleaner than electricity and safer than either.

No ill-smelling lamps to clean, and no chimneys or mantels to break. For light cooking it is convenient and cheap.

ACETYLENE is made in the basement and piped to all rooms and out-buildings. Complete plant costs no more than a hot air furnace.



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Our booklet, "After Sunset," tells more about ACETYLENE—sent free on request.

Dealers or others interested in the sale of ACETYLENE apparatus write us for selling plan on PILOT Generators and supplies. It is a paying proposition for reliable workers.

ACETYLENE APPARATUS MFG. CO., 32 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

to better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than WRITE TODAY.

ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

President Jacob Gould Schurmann, of Cornell University, has received a decoration appointing him a member for life in the American Academy in Rome. This academy was founded in 1894 for the purpose of furthering the advancement of the fine arts and is perhaps the most prominent of its kind in the world.

It is said that the wife of M. Witte, the Russian peace plenipotentiary, is a Jewess—a fact that has closed many doors to him in Russian court and official circles and been a certain obstacle to him in his public career. The count was originally married to one of his own race, whom she divorced to marry Witte.

Sir John Madden, chief justice of Victoria, has discovered a new plan of punishing old offenders. He adds up all their previous terms and makes them all their sentence. The other day he announced an offender to nine years and one month—his aggregate record.

It is announced unofficially, but on an authoritative source, that Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, will relinquish the office of governor early in September and go to Washington as United States senator in Congress.

Perkins, the New Hampshire millionaire, who died the other day, never ate anything swifter than a pair of oxen.

WRONG SORT

Perhaps Plain Old Meat, Potatoes and Bread May Be Against You For a Time

A change to the right kind of food will lift one from a sick bed. A lady in Malden, Ill., says:

"Last spring I became bedfast with severe stomach trouble accompanied with headache. I got worse and worse until I became so low I could scarcely retain any food at all, although I tried every kind. I had become completely discouraged, had given up all hope and thought I was doomed to starve to death, till one day my husband try[illegible] and something I could retain brought some Grape-Nuts.

To my surprise the food agreed with me, digested perfectly and without distress. I began to gain strength and flesh, my flesh (which had been flabby) grew firmer, my health improved in every way and every day, and in a very few weeks I gained 20 pounds in weight. I liked Grape-Nuts so well that for 4 months I ate no other food and always felt as well satisfied after a meal as if I had just sat down to a feast.

"I had no return of the miserable stomach nor of the headaches I used to have when I ate other food, but am now a well woman, doing all my own work again, and feel that life is worth living.

"Grape-Nuts food has been a godsend to my family; it surely saved my life and my two little boys have thrived wonderfully." Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

FARM AND GARDEN

MILK AND VITALITY.

In his recent address to the Holstein-Friesian Association at Syracuse, N. Y., President Cortelyou of the association touched upon the vitality of cows and their milk. He said:

"The most important work of a public nature which, in my opinion will operate to advance the interest of owners of Holstein cattle, is the promulgation of a better knowledge among consumers of milk, of the dietetic value of the grade of milk produced by our cows. It is a well known fact that the offspring of those breeds of cattle whose milk is rich in butter fat are reared with the greatest difficulty. Such offspring appear to be deficient in vitality and especially subject to stomach and bowel troubles which are fatal in many cases; and it is now being more generally recognized by physicians and consumers that milk rich in butter fat is an improper food for young children and is deleterious in its effects and produces generally the same effects in human beings as in animals.

These results are now said by scientists to be due to several causes and primarily to the excess of fat in the milk, and in the case of children, particularly, are probably also due to the extraordinary character of the fat globules, which in these small breeds of cattle are extraordinary large, and entirely unlike those of Holstein milk which nearly corresponds with human milk in its solid contents.

It is also becoming widely recognized that the milk from the large and vigorous races of cattle specially Holstein's, possesses another quality, characterized by Professor Carlyle as vitality, and that this quality is communicated to the consumer, whether man or beast. Thus we have large, strong, vigorous calves when reared upon Holstein milk, and puny, weak ones from those reared upon milk rich in fat; and human beings, fed upon milk possessing the characteristics of Holstein milk, are likewise healthy, strong and vigorous.

The investigations of the Storrs Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, as published in bulletin No. 31 wholly confirm these assertions and I commend this bulletin to you as worthy of most careful study.

Professor Carlyle was right in affirming that "there is such a thing as vitality in milk and that it is of equal if not greater importance than its chemical composition, especially for the milk supply of cities, and there can be no question but that the vitality of the animal producing it.—Indiana Farmer.

HOW TO INOCULATE FOR ALFALFA.

Prof. Hopkins, of Illinois, one of the most distinguished soil experts of the country, advises in inoculating for alfalfa to use at least 100 pounds of inoculated soil to the acre. The soil should be scattered over the field, he says, with some degree of uniformity, but it is not like seeding grain, and it is not absolutely essential that every square yard in the field should receive its due portion of infected soil. Some care should be taken in spreading it over the higher places in the field, but if places should be missed on sloping land or on lower lands the bacteria will soon be carried over them by the surface drainage waters. Indeed, if all the watersheds in the field—that is all ridges and high places—are well inoculated the entire field will ultimately become infected, the bacteria being carried by soil washing, but the infection is more rapid of course, if the infected soil is spread over the entire field with some degree of uniformity when it is first applied.

If possible, the soil should be applied at about the time the alfalfa seed is sowed and then harrowed in with the seed, but it may be applied a month or two before sowing the alfalfa or at any time afterwards and it is not absolutely necessary that it be harrowed in, although that is advisable.

If applied to a field where the alfalfa is already a year or two old the infected soil may be mixed with the soil of the field by harrowing or disking (the disks being set straight, so as to cut off the alfalfa roots).

The infected soil may be applied in any way to get it over the field—as by hand (throwing it from the wagon), with an equal gate seeder, if the soil is dry enough and sufficiently well pulverized or an any other way which may be found convenient.

The results obtained during the past year fully confirm the results previously reported by the Illinois station concerning the importance and value of inoculation for alfalfa. The information which we now have strongly indicates that if it is provided with the proper bacteria alfalfa can be successfully grown on any soil where both corn and red clover are successfully crops.

HILLSIDE BROODER HOUSE WITH FLOOR.

The Connecticut station brooder house is described by F. H. Stoneburn, which has proved very successful. The house is built on a side hill, and its essential feature is an elevated chick floor, which is 3.5 feet above the level of the alley along the side of the building. This arrangement is secured by taking advantage of the hillside for the level of the chick floor and digging out the space for the alley as much as necessary. If built on the level the author notes that special attention must be paid to securing good drainage in the alley, which would then have to be dug below the surface. The elevated chick floor effects a saving in the amount of heat required to maintain a given temperature, since it diminishes the enclosed air space, which must be heated, and brings the chicks near the ceiling, the warmest part of the room.

Tests have shown that in cold weather the temperature at the level of the alley floor was fourteen degrees lower than at the chick floor. By building on a hillside an amount of side wall exposed to the weather is considerably diminished which is an advantage from the standpoint of heating. The plan followed has a disadvantage in that the chick pens are low, and so it was rather inconvenient for the attendant to enter them when it was necessary. — Massachuetts Ploughman.

CARE OF TOOLS.

Farmers make a great mistake if they fail to provide a place where the tools can be stored carefully and kept from the weather. So many farmers allow their hired help to be careless with the tools when they are through with them, to throw them down in the field where they must take the sun and the rain; or if carried to the tool house at all, are left with dirt on them, so that they will rust and ruin. This ought not to be so. Every tool, as it has served its purpose, should be cleaned and put in the tool house in its place. It can then be readily found when needed, and will be fit for use. Carelessness with the tools means loss of time and money. A plow costs eight dollars; the hired man leaves it in the field; it rusts and the consequence is it requires a half day to clean it, for it refuses to turn dirt when rusty. The plow is injured, whereas, five minutes would have sufficed to clean it and put it away, thus keeping the plow uninjured and saving the wages of the hired man while there should have been a lot of work done with the plow. All the tools should be kept in order. Nothing should be laid away out of repair. It will save your temper as well as your cash, if a rule is adopted to care for the tools properly and keep them always ready for use. As soon as you are done with a mower, binder or harrow, put it under shelter. The small tools should be kept in a tool chest; they are then all together and ready for use. These are seemingly insignificant matters; but they count for much in the aggregate. Loss of time means loss of money and tools cost too much to be neglected in this way.—Mrs. Lou J. Duncan, in the Epitomist.

GOSLINGS PAY WELL.

Young goslings should be put on a lot where the grass is vigorous and tender, and should be given besides all the meal and shorts they will eat and some meat scraps. They are allowed to run in a half-acre lot until the flight feathers reach the root of the tail, then they are kept in a small enclosure with some shade and fed for about three weeks all the corn meal with one quart of meat scraps that they will eat in the morning and whole corn at night. They have all the water they will drink and a box of clear sharp sand.

When ready for market, they should be dressed carefully with the head on and leaving the flight feathers and about half the neck unpicked. They should bring from eighteen to twenty-five cents per pound and average nine pounds each. A goose that will lay fifty eggs a season is almost as profitable as the average cow. An extra profit is the feathers which amount to about seventy cents per ten goslings.—Massachuestts Ploughman.

A HANDY CONTRIVANCE.

To hold cow's tail while being milked, string a wire above and a little back of the cow and then take three or four short wires about 20 to 24 inches long and make a hook on each end, one small one to go on the wire and the other to hook on the tail.—Etna Burgress, in The Epitomist.

The Word "Jinrikisha."

The word jinrikisha comes from three Japanese roots, jin-riki-sha, meaning respectively man, power, carriage, but it is not of Japanese origin. So recently as 1870 the inconvenience of the slow, lumbering two-wheeled carts turned the thoughts of English residents to the ease with which the hardy natives could propel a lightly constructed vehicle, and one was invented, some say by a missionary, others by a newspaper proprietor's son. Ever since then the heavy carts have been entirely dispensed with.

The population of Chicago is now 2,272,700 people.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

MAYOR WEAVER, OF PHILADELPHIA.

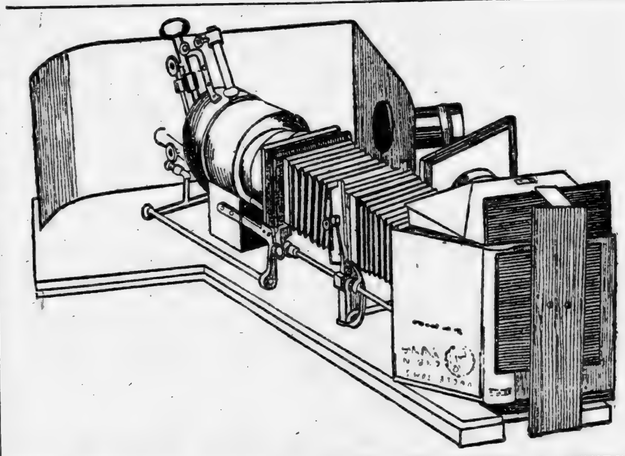
A "snapshot" taken during an automobile ride. Mayor Weaver's sensational attack on the gas lease "gang" has attracted the attention of the entire country.

SLIDES DISPENSED WITH.

New Projecting Apparatus For Illustrating Lectures.

A new form of lantern has recently made its appearance, which differs markedly both in its optical principles and in the results attained from the ordinary projecting apparatus which the lecturer is accustomed to use. Limited as it is to the utilization of slides only, the ordinary lantern renders it impossible to use directly illustrations from books, sketches, specimens and models. Photographs of these various objects must first be made, and from the negative a lantern slide prepared. Even though the resulting slide may be sharp and clear in every detail, it still presents the defect of presenting its subject in dead black and white tones. Attempts at coloring, although sometimes successful, are often the cause of many grievous errors on the part of the artist. The apparatus which we are about to describe, and which has been recently introduced by Philadelphia instrument makers, projects on a screen not only the image of a lantern slide, but reflects as well pictures in books, specimens of insects, or other natural objects, mechanical models and the like, and this all in the natural colors of the objects. The lecturer is thus enabled to make use of the countless illustrations in magazines and books, of an innumerable series of color prints, sketches, photographs, and of working models that can be shown in motion on the screen, as well as apparatus for experimenting in chemistry and physics, specimens of plants, flowers and moths, all in the delicate tints of the originals.

By the use of lenses, diaphragms and mirrors the object is illuminated and reflected on to the screen. By use of an illuminating lens, a cone of light from the condenser is projected upon the object, every part being uniformly illuminated. The lens is used either for spreading the light over the entire object or condensing it upon a small portion when a very brilliant light and special details are desired. When the lens is shifted toward the source of light, the rays are distributed over the entire object; when the lens is drawn toward the object, the beams condense and concentrate on the point desired.—Philadelphia Record.



NEW PROJECTION APPARATUS, DOES AWAY WITH LANTERN SLIDES.

The present Governors of Kansas, Minnesota and Oklahoma are country editors.

At Grahamstown, South Africa, a pair of ostriches were sold recently for $5000.

A SIMPLE TENT.

A tent can be made by children very easily and quickly without outside help. Get three old sheets or shawls, a rope and some safety pins, and follow this picture and description:

Tie the rope between two trees so that you may walk under it without touching your head. Throw a sheet or shawl over it. Tie four strings as long

THE TENT IN POSITION.

as yourself to each corner of the sheet (one on each corner). On the other end of each string tie a pointed stick. Drive these sticks into the ground as far from the rope as you can. The sheet will now make a good roof. Two more sheets are now used for the sides of the tent. Each sheet makes an end and one side.

Use safety pins to pin up these sides. The hole at each end of the tent under the roof is necessary to keep it cool and comfortable. Most tents are very stuffy and hot, but this tent is as satisfactory an arrangement as can be made.—Indianapolis News.

A Financier.

Fritz Himmelsdorf, a butcher in a small Western town, kept his money on deposit at the one bank the town boasted. While not very well versed in the intricacies of banking, he was very proud of the fact that he possessed a bank account and never failed to write a check when he was compelled to pay out any amount, however small. One day, through some mistake, he drew a check for an amount somewhat in excess of his balance at the bank. Next morning William Jones, the collector for the bank, came into the shop where the butcher was chopping hamburger steak to the tune of "Ach, du Lieber Augustin," which he was very earnestly whistling.

"Mr. Himmelsdorf," said Jones, "you have an overdraft at the bank amounting to $4.03."

"Ach, iss dot so?" said Fritz, slowly. "Vait till I get my check book, Billy, and I gif you a check for it."—Vernon Wilder, in Harper's

An Essay on the Cat.

A little English girl wrote the following essay on a cat: "The cat is a square quadruped, has its legs at the four corners. If you want to please this animal you must stroke it on the back. If it is very much pleased it sets up its tail quite stiff, like a ruler, so that your hand cannot get any further. The cat is said to have nine lives, but in this country it seldom needs them all because of Christianity."

Her Qualms.

"Are you entirely satisfied with your alimony?" asked her friend.

"No. Sometimes I am afraid some of it may be tainted. I don't see how he can possibly earn as much legitimately as I am getting."

"If there is any question about it, why don't you accept less, and so enable him to——"

"Mercy sakes! What a silly thing you must think I am!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Fashion Notes

New York City.—Jaunty little Eton jackets make notable favorites of the season and are never more attractive than when worn by young girls. This

one is so simple that it involves the least possible labor and skill in the making and at the same time is attractive and smart in the extreme. Illustrated it is made of taffeta with bands of the silk, cut bias and edged with tiny braid as finish and serves the purpose of a general wrap, but also would be suited to the costume, to linen, to mohair and to all seasonable materials. For the general wrap taffeta and mohair are perhaps the most fashionable of all materials at this season, but when used for the costume it can be made from anything that may be liked.

The jacket consists of the front, back and sleeves, and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The sleeves are loose and in elbow length so that the little garment can be slipped on with perfect ease over any waist that may be worn beneath.

For a girl of fourteen years will be required two and one-fourth yards of material twenty-one, two yards twenty-seven, or seven-eighth yard forty-four inches wide, with six yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

The Staple Bargain.

The sensible woman uses her reason on these occasions. She knows that it is folly to buy a gown which is already a little out of style. Unless a bargain can be worn at least a part of next season, it is no bargain at all. One must do a little looking forward. Is the reign of the pleated skirt beginning to fail? Will the popular broderie Anglaise be worn next year? Is the half-sleeve a fleeting fashion? If so, it is no economy to buy them at this late day. On the other hand, linen is a staple material, and a ... is in essentially a sty... it can be altered to s... quirements, even if ... exactly as it is.

Lingerie Blouse With Yoke.

The lingerie blouse ... one of the fashion... alone is it the sma... for the summer. Its ... tended through ... very dainty and ch... one is quite novel ... yoke that is shaped ... and which allows ... ments. In this instance ... lawn is combined w... lace, but all-over ... material embroidered ... serted or tucked ma... priate for the yoke, w... can be of lace or em... material worked ... stitches that always g... touch. The elbow ... ingly fashionable and ... pretty, if becoming. ... choice allowed betw... long ones, so that all needs ... supplied.

Both waist and yoke are made ... front and back portions. The ... is tucked in groups ... yoke, and the closing is made ... at the back. The ... tucked at their lower edges ... ished with stylish ...

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON

The quantity of material ... the medium size is four and ... yards twenty-one, three and ...

yards twenty-seven, or two and ... fourth yards forty-four ... with five-eighth yards of ... rial and three yards of ... tion.

Guimpes Are Fashionable.

The dress without a guimpe or a chemisette is an exception this season. The fashion is greatly to be encouraged not only for its daintiness and almost universal becomingness, but also for its coolness.

An Outing Hat.

There is no prettier outing hat than the roll-brim of soft duck or pique, trimmed with a silk handkerchief and a white bird or wings.

Veils Must Match.

One has to be very ... in these particular days. ... marily, it must match the hat. ... that is not all. The ... many of the new hats have to be ... into consideration in selecting a ...

The Empire Dress.

The quaint lines of the "Empire Dress" are singularly becoming to the slender and youthful figure. They ... best made with a detachable ...

...s Light for Country Homes.

...ll country homes, as well as ... cars, may be lighted by the ... light known— ACETYLENE ... 15—it is easier on the eyes than ... other illuminant, cheaper than ... gasoline, as convenient as city gas ... better than electricity and safer ... any.

...o ill-smelling lamps to clean, and ... chimneys or mantels to break ... light cooking it is convenient ... cheap.

ACETYLENE is made in the ... basement and piped to all rooms ... and out-buildings. Complete plant ... no more than a hot air furnace

PILOT Automatic Generators

...ke the gas. They are perfect in ...struction, reliable, safe and sim...

...Our booklet, "After Sunset," ...s more about ACETYLENE— ...e free on request.

...Dealers or others interested in ...sale of ACETYLENE apparatus ... write us for selling plan on ...PILOT Generators and supplies. ...t is a paying proposition for re...ble workers.

...CETYLENE APPARATUS MFG. CO., ...Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

...Better advertise the South's Leading ...ness College, four scholarships ... ...young persons of this county at less than ... WRITE TODAY.

...LA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

...sident Jacob Gould Schurmann, ...rnell University, has received a ...ma appointing him a member for ... in the American Academy in ... This academy was founded in ... for the purpose of furthering the ...ncement of the fine arts and is ...ps the most prominent of its ... in the world.

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Both waist and yoke are made w... at front and back portions. The w... is tucked in groups and joined to ... yoke and the closing is made invis... at the back. The elbow sleeves ... tucked at their lower edges and ... shed with stylish roll over cuffs.

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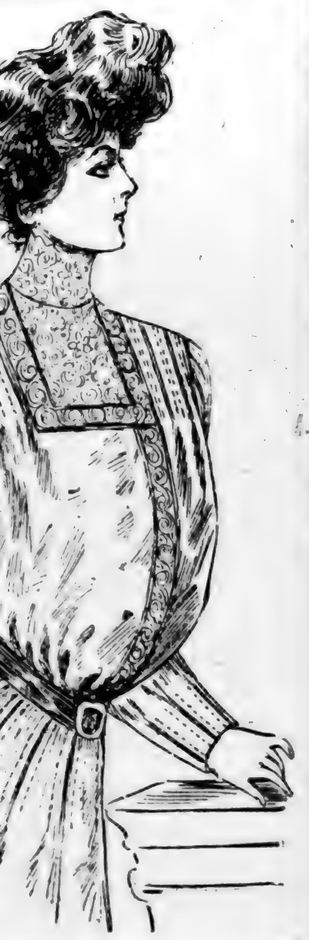

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 27.

Subject: Jeremiah in the Dungeon, Jer. xxxviii., 1-13—Golden Text, Matt. v., 10—Memory Verses, 8-10—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Jeremiah's enemies (vs. 1-4). 1. "Then." After the events referred to in chapter 37, where Jeremiah was delivered from the dungeon. "Shephatiah," etc. Some of Jeremiah's enemies who were seeking his life. "All the people." They had free access to him in the court of the prison. 2. "Life for a prey." A proverbial expression. To make one's escape with life like a valuable spoil or prey that one carries off; the narrowness of the escape, and the joy felt at it are included in the idea. He shall carry off his life as his gain, saved by his going over to the Chaldeans. Had Jeremiah not had a divine commission he might justly have been accused of treason, but having one which made the result of the siege certain he acted humanely as interpreter of God's will under the theocracy in advising surrender. 3. "Surely be given." This was a testimony that he constantly bore; he had the authority of God for it. He knew it was true and he never wavered or equivocated.

4. "The princes said." Their reasons were plain enough, but the proof was wanting. "Seeketh . . . the hurt." An unjust insinuation, for no man had done more for this people than had Jeremiah. His preaching was calculated to arouse them to a sense of their sins and cause them to turn to God. One of the commonest ways of injuring others is to misunderstand and misinterpret their motives, as Jeremiah's motives were maligned because it was possible for him to have done what he did with bad motives. When there are two possible motives for the conduct of another, it is not only a more charitable, but probably a more truthful judgment to impute the better motives. "Judge not that ye be not judged," should be written in capital letters, yea, in flaming letters, before us all.

II. Jeremiah in the dungeon (vs. 5, 6). 5. "King is not he." Zedekiah was a weak king. He had a conviction that Jeremiah was a prophet of the Lord, and yet he dared not oppose his statesmen, but yielded to their will without a question. An innocent man was thus sacrificed to their malice. These princes were wroth with Jeremiah (chapter 37: 15); "he had compared them to rotten figs" (chapter 24). But for him they would have had affairs all their own way, they were anxious to be rid of him.

6. "Then took they Jeremiah." Jeremiah was the butt of ridicule and scorn. He was put in the stocks, was publicly whipped, was misrepresented as an enemy, was imprisoned several times, but he kept right on. "The dungeon." Literally "the cistern." It was not a subterranean prison as that in Jonathan's house (chapter 37: 15), but a pit or cistern, which had been full of water, but was emptied of it during the siege so that only mire remained. Such empty cisters were often used as prisons (Zach. 9: 11); the depth forbade hope of escape. "Sunk in the mire." They evidently expected that he would die in that place.

III. Jeremiah's friend (vs. 7-9). 7. "Ebedmelech." The servant of the king. He probably was keeper of the royal harem, and so had private access to the king. Already even at this early time God wished to show what good reason there was for calling the Gentiles to salvation. An Ethiopian stranger saves the prophet whom his own countrymen, the Jews, tried to destroy. So the Gentiles believed in Christ whom the Jews crucified, and Ethiopians were among the earliest converts (Acts 2: 10; 8: 27-39). "Sitting in the gate." The gates of cities were the places where justice was administered. 8 "Went forth." The servant went immediately to the king. There was no time to lose, for if he delayed the prophet might perish. What a bold, courageous act this was. It ought to put many of us to shame.

9. "These men," etc. He must have been in the king's confidence or he would not have dared raise his voice against the action of the princes. The Lord can raise up friends for His people where they are least expected. "No more bread." That is, no more bread left of the public store in the city (chapter 37: 21); or, all but no bread left anywhere. This shows to what straits the city was reduced.

IV. Jeremiah rescued (vs. 10-13). 10. "King commanded." Zedekiah's better nature was stirred. "Thirty men." Not merely to draw up Jeremiah, but to guard Ebed-melech if the princes should oppose him. The king was determined that he should be rescued by force if necessary. Ebed-melech was rewarded for his faith, love and courage, exhibited at a time when he might well fear the wrath of the princes.

11-13. Ebed-melech took the men as the king had commanded and rescued Jeremiah. He let down into the pit some torn clothes and worn out garments and instructed Jeremiah to roll them around the ropes and place them under his armpits, so as not to suffer injury from the ropes when he was drawn up. Although Jeremiah was thus rescued from a terrible death, he was not set at liberty, but remained in the court of the prison. He was still in prison when the armies of Babylon took Jerusalem. He was found in chains and carried with other captives on the way to Babylon, but was released at Ramah, six miles from Jerusalem. Thus ended the prison life of the prophet. How long he was in prison it is difficult to determine, probably for years. The Lamentations which he wrote after the destruction of Jerusalem must have been his frequent meditation while in confinement.

There are two cinnamon harvests annually in Ceylon.

Jebeles Murdered.

Anniston, Ala.—By the verdict of the coroner's jury Thursday afternoon much credence is now given the theory that John Jebeles was murdered and is not a suicide as the story that was given out after the shooting Tuesday night. It will be remembered that Jebeles was killed in a bawdy house in the room of a woman, who was also shot. The inmates of the place say that he took his own life.

LOST 72 POUNDS.

Was Fast Drifting Into the Fatal Stages of Kidney Sickness.

Dr. Melvin M. Page, Page Optical Co., Erie, Pa., writes: "Taking too many iced drinks in New York in 1895 sent me home with a terrible attack of kidney trouble. I had acute congestion, sharp pain in the back, headaches and attacks of dizziness. My eyes gave out, and with the languor and sleeplessness of the disease upon me I wasted from 194 to 122 pounds. At the time I started using Doan's Kidney Pills an abscess was forming on my right kidney. The trouble was quickly checked, however, and the treatment cured me, so that I have been well since 1896 and weigh 188 pounds."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.

Novelty in Statistics.

Statistics of all sorts and even of the most trivial nature seem to have a very considerable fascination for some people. A Mr. F. G., for instance, has taken the trouble to calculate that while Graef, a well-known German artist, was painting his portrait some years ago, over 20,000 strokes of the artist's brush were required to transfer his visage to the canvas. About a year and a half ago F. G. was again "oiled" by the late Charles Furse. Although this artist had an entirely different style from Graef, F. G. was surprised to find that the total number of strokes of the brush was about the same. It is unfortunate that he did not count the bristles in the respective brushes of the two artists, and the number of hours required for the work. Without these figures the bare number of strokes is of little value. By dividing the number of strokes by the number of hours and multiplying this figure by the number of bristles, the number of bristle points actually sweeping the canvas per hour could have been accurately determined. As it is the number of strokes unaccompanied by any data as to size of brush, time required or the pattern of the clothes he wore, is of little scientific value.

Wooden Pavements.

In view of the return to wood pavements in a small part of the streets of lower New York, certain facts as to wood paving tabulated in the Sanitary Record are of great interest. From these it appears that in provincial towns in England the creosoted soft wood pavement has a life of from twelve to fifteen years, and hardwoods from fifteen to eighteen years. At St. Pancras, London, where there is a traffic of 411,318 tons per yard of width per annum, the greatest wear of the Australian wood jarrah was 0.18 inch, or less than one-fifth inch per annum. The best wood for paving purposes, according to London experience, are the Australian karri and jarrah, while Australian and California gums are said to promise well.

Three Human Lungs.

Three human lungs—one white, one black and one gray—form an instructive exhibit in an Edinburg museum. The first came from an Eskimo, who breathed the pure air of the Arctic regions; the second from a coal miner, who inhaled much coal dust; the third from a town dweller, kept in city dust and smoke.

Vaccinating Chickens.

It has been discovered that fowls can be rendered immune from the ravages of cholera by means of vaccination with cultures of the cholera bacilli. The discovery will prove a great boon to poultry raisers, who often lose their entire flocks in a few days from cholera.

His First Shave.

The earliest known mention of shaving is in the Bible (Genesis xliv, 14): "And he (Joseph) shaved himself and came before Pharaoh." Shaving the beard was introduced by the Romans about 300 B. C.

Curious Ancient Law.

Many curious instances of old laws may still be found in England. In Chester the man who fails to raise his hat when a funeral is passing becomes liable by an old law to be taken before a magistrate and imprisoned.

Tip for Our Heiresses.

The true worth of a girl in Albania is sometimes readily estimated. When she desires to marry she collects all her money and mounts it on her head, so that observers may note her financial value.

China's Canals.

The canals which form a network throughout a great part of China abound in fish. The rice fields, which are irrigated with the water from these canals, make ideal hatching places for them.

Sugar Ages Wood.

A process has been invented by an Englishman of giving artificial age to wood. He replaces the sap of trees by beet sugar or saccharine.

Bonaparte's Long Speech.

While Charles J. Bonaparte, the new secretary of the navy, was connected with the Baltimore Reform League it was decided to investigate the conduct of a prominent federal officeholder. Friends of the crooked official learned this and decided to "pack" the council, so that the report might be voted down. Bonaparte listened attentively to the argument against the report, and then rose to give his own views, bitterly attacking the official and urging that the charges be immediately accepted. He saw, however, that his words would have little effect on that portion of his audience which sided with the accused man, so when he had finished his discourse he began over again, repeating his speech, word for word, pause for pause, gesture for gesture—not once, but a dozen times, until towards morning the friends of the accused official were fast asleep. Mr. Bonaparte and his associates then approved and adopted the report.

It is healthier at Panama than at New Orleans.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Coal has been discovered near Adrianovka in the Transbaikal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The phosphate rock is found in pockets, not veins.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The capital invested in electric lines of the United States is $2,167,634,000.

Yellow Fever and Malaria Germs

Are instantly killed by the use of six drops of Sloan's Liniment on a teaspoonful of sugar. It is also an excellent antiseptic.

The fisheries of Japan annually yield about 3,000,000 tons of fish.

RAW ITCHING ECZEMA

Blotches on Hands, Ears and Ankles For Three Years—Instant Relief and Speedy Cure by Cuticura.

"Thanks to Cuticura I am now rid of that fearful pest, weeping eczema, for the first time in three years. It first appeared on my hand, a little pimple, growing into several blotches, and then on my ears and ankles. They were exceedingly painful, itching, and always raw. After the first day's treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, there was very little of the burning and itching, and the cure now seems to be complete. (Signed) S. B. Hege, Passenger Agent B. & O. R. R., Washington, D. C."

Bread Is Radio-Active.

Sir William Ramsay believes that it is quite possible that in some cases bread is radio-active. He thinks that the radio-activity would not do any harm, as is shown by the presence of radium in the waters at Bath and at Wiesbaden. In both cases the water has to be drunk on the spot in order to get the full value of the cure. Sir William Ramsay thinks that this is partly due to the radio-active properties of the water. He is inclined to think that there are radio-active gases in the air. The "freshness" of the air at certain times, he believes, is due to their presence.

There Was No Danger.

A very stout old lady was recently passing a cab stand. One of the horses laid down his ears, and, with a vicious look, made as if to bite her arm.

The lady uttered a cry and hastily jumped aside, while she reprimanded the owner of the horse for his carelessness in allowing the animal to frighten her.

"'E won't bite you, mum," said the John encouragingly; then, seeing her still hesitate, he added, "Lor' you needn't be afraid; 'e's a vegetarian."

Mourn an Albanian Princess.

All Albania mourns the loss of the Princess Uirditese. She died of heart failure caused by the sight of the devastation created by the earthquake at Skutari. She was the best friend of the poor. Her brother has been a prisoner at Constantinople for sixteen years, as it is feared the Albanians might choose him to be their ruler.

Appropriate Change.

On the occasion of a cyclist's wedding at Epping, near London, the other day the bride and bridegroom rode to church on single machines and returned on a tandem.

FOR THE LIVER AND BOWELS
NOTHING CAN EQUAL
MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR
IT PROMPTLY CURES CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

THE TURN OF LIFE

A Time When Women Are Susceptible to Many Dread Diseases—Intelligent Women Prepare for It. Two Relate their Experience.

The "change of life" is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and the anxiety felt by women as it draws near is not without reason.

Every woman who neglects the care of her health at this time invites disease and pain.

When her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy, or congestion of any organ, the tendency is at this period likely to become active—and with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden. At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to form and begin their destructive work.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

These symptoms are all just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance and the cry should be heeded in time.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life. It invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried thousands of women safely through this crisis.

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and it will be furnished absolutely free of charge.

Read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound did for Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Hinkle:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I had been suffering with falling of the womb for years and was passing through the Change of Life. My womb was badly swollen; my stomach was sore; I had dizzy spells, sick headaches, and was very nervous.

"I wrote you for advice and commenced treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as you directed, and I am happy to say that all those distressing symptoms left me and I have passed safely through the Change of Life, a well woman. I am recommending your medicine to all my friends."—Mrs. Annie E. G. Hyland, Chestertown, Md.

Another Woman's Case.

"During change of life words cannot express what I suffered. My physician said I had a cancerous condition of the womb. One day I read some of the testimonials of women who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I decided to try it and to write you for advice. Your medicine made me a well woman, and all my bad symptoms soon disappeared.

"I advise every woman at this period of life to take your medicine and write you for advice."—Mrs. Lizzie Hinkle, Salem, Ind.

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Hinkle it will do for any woman at this time of life.

It has conquered pain, restored health, and prolonged life in cases that utterly baffled physicians.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

DATE 'EM

"THE SHOES THAT PUT ST. LOUIS ON THE MAP."

WEBSTER SCHOOL SHOES

When you buy a Pair of Shoes for your boy or girl, Write the Date in the lining, in ink.

Clover Brand SHOES

STAND EVERY TEST

Get the DICTIONARY

That is FREE with every pair of Webster's from size 11 up.

IF YOUR DEALER SAYS "NO" HE IS REFUSING YOU YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.

LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

NO CURE.—NO PAY.

This is our Guarantee on OXIDINE. If you have Chills and Fever, use it and get well.

Made in Regular and Tasteless Forms. Price 50 cts.

Manufactured by PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO., For sale by all Druggists. Dallas, Texas and Memphis, Tenn.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue. Address,

THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.

Am. 34, 1905.

25 CTS. FISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

THERE IS MONEY IN THE CORN STALK. Write for free catalog. I. A. Madden, Atlanta, Ga.

CONSTIPATION

"For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during this time I had to take an injection of warm water once every 24 hours before I could have an action on my bowels. Happily I tried Cascarets, and today I am a well man. During the nine years before I used Cascarets I suffered untold misery with internal piles. Thanks to you I am free from all that this morning. You can use this in behalf of suffering humanity."

B. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill.

Best For The Bowels Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 649

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 315 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is all hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names.

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

FOR SALE!

A thoroughbred Jersey Bull, 2 years and 4 months old, weighs about 650 pounds. Apply to M. A. Killgore Clanton, Ala., Route 5. tf.

NOTICE!

There are 200 shares of stock of the Farmers Warehouse & Fertilizer Company of Thorsby, Ala., for sale. The board of directors have authorized the undersigned to sell these shares to all who desire to invest.

J. Bice, President
T. M. Driver
J. W. Hays.

We Club With

The New York World

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken

For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week world, because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.

This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news, fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better fiction than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequaled newspaper and THE UNION together one year for $1.50.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00. tf.

5000 TELEGRAPHERS NEEDED

Annually to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits, to

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING

We furnish 75 per cent. of the Operators and Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive telegraph schools IN THE WORLD. Established 25 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.

We execute a $200 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from $40 to $60 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from $75 to $100 a month in States west of the Rockies, IMMEDIATELY UPON GRADUATION.

Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For all particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

The Morse School of Telegraphy

Cincinnati, Ohio. Buffalo, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga. LaCrosse, Wis.
Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The Nile dam at Assouan has saved Egypt's cotton crop.

Norway still favors a monarchy, says the President of the Storthing.

A Michigan court has decided that a husband is the heir-at-law of his wife.

Within a few years the Steel Corporation will need 20,000,000 tons of ore a year.

Since the first of the year this country has imported $2,000,000 worth of automobiles.

A Kentucky woman, only thirty-three years old, has just acquired her ninth husband.

Horace C. Silsbury, inventor of the steam fire engine, is dead at his home in Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's extravagance is well known, and her house in Paris shows it in every way.

The telephone and rural free delivery of mail have increased Georgia farm lands from $10 to $100 an acre.

The Yaqui Indians, of Sonora, Mexico, tiring of the long, disastrous war against the Government, are now asking peace.

The New York Central Railroad has obtained the State's co-operation in its plans to abolish all grade crossings within fifty miles of New York City.

Of the wounded Russian soldiers treated at Harbin, 1200 were found to have mutilated themselves by cutting off the first fingers of the right hand.

Twenty-six school teachers at Chicago attached a tourist car in which they had traveled to Portland, Ore., claiming they had not been fed as well as agreed upon.

The annual report of Postmaster George H. Hibbard shows a revenue from the Boston district of $4,508,745 for the fiscal year ended July 1. The cost of clerk and carrier hire was $1,026,073, and of the rural free delivery service, $972,581.

No One Hurt.

Cullman, Ala.—Louisville and Nashville passenger train No. 2 was derailed one mile south of Cullman Friday. The train was delayed three or four hours, but there were no casualties.

Decatur, Ala.—S. T. Long, a prominent merchant of South Decatur, shot dead a negro named Alex Bowlen Friday morning. Bowlen had insulted him on this and former occasions. At a preliminary trial Mr. Long was acquitted.

Savannah has invented a pretty good word, which the Morning News hastens to use in explaining the defeat of its local baseball team. It was "outlucked" by the visitors.

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T. J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala. Route 3. tf.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

ALL-DAY SINGING.

At Oak Grove church, 2 miles north of Jemison, on the 4th Sunday in August, we will sing principally in "Christian Harmony," but bring all of your books, and also a full basket with you. The singing will be conducted by R. J. Langston.

A LITTLE SINGER.

tf

Notice No. 26043.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at
Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz: Dalee Millar, Homestead Entry No. 35550, for the W. 1-2 of N. E. 1-4, E. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, Section 10, Tp. 23 N. of R. 15 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Rebecca J. Arledge, of Jemison, Ala.; C. Buck Arledge, of Jemison, Ala.; James Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala., Thomas Ellison, of Cloddy, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
7-13-05-6t Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at
Montgomery, Ala., July 12, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on August 26, 1905, viz.: Isaac B. Martin, Homestead Entry No. 32916, for the S. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4 of Section 2, Tp. 23 N. of R. 13 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Zack S. Avery, Clayton Glasscock, Hubbard Glasscock, Norman Bradford, all of Jemison, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
7-13-05-6t Register.

FAVOR FEDERAL CONTROL

Life Insurance Men Have Interview With President at Oyster Bay.

SENATOR DRYDEN FRAMES BILL

Government to Be Asked to Take Over the Supervision of All Life Insurance Companies Now Governed by State Laws—No Opposition to the Movement Apparent at Present.

Oyster Bay.—President Roosevelt has pledged the full support of the Administration for the enactment of a law providing for Federal supervision of life insurance. The regular session of Congress, when it meets next December, will be asked to pass the necessary legislative measure.

This became known at the close of a conference at Sagamore Hill by the President, United States Senator John F. Dryden, from New Jersey, and James M. Beck, formerly United States Assistant Attorney-General. These men are considered as leading authorities on the subject of life insurance. Senator Dryden is president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, of New Jersey; Mr. Beck is attorney for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York.

President Roosevelt, it is known, expressed himself as heartily in favor of the proposed change. He touched on the subject in his last message to Congress when he said:

"The business of insurance vitally affects the great majority of the people of the United States, and is national and not local in its application. It involves a multitude of transactions, among the people of the different States and between American companies and foreign governments. I urge that Congress carefully consider whether the power of the Bureau of Corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance."

Senator Dryden, at the last session of Congress, introduced a bill in which were embodied the recommendations made by the President in his message. This measure, at the request of the Senator himself, was sent to the Senate Committee on Judiciary, where it remained when Congress adjourned. According to the plan decided on at this later conference Senator Dryden, when Congress meets again, will introduce a bill framed largely on the same lines as the old one, but containing additional provisions for the remedy of defects in existing legislation, since brought to light, and amended in some respect so as to meet constitutional requirements.

Senator Dryden arrived here on the 12.20 train, which brought several other visitors for the President. Mr. Beck had planned to arrive at the same time, but missed his train at Long Island City. Fifteen minutes later, however, he arrived on a special, which he had engaged on short notice and which made a record run to Oyster Bay. Senator Dryden and Mr. Beck took luncheon with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill.

"We discussed the question of Federal supervision of life insurance," said Mr. Beck, on his return, "and had a very satisfactory talk with the President on the subject."

"Will you say what the President's attitude on the question is?" Mr. Beck was asked.

"It would be presumption on my part should I propose to express an opinion on behalf of the President," Mr. Beck replied. "All that I can say was that our interview with him was highly satisfactory to us.

"There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of any of the men identified with the great insurance interests that the time has come to take supervision of them away from the States and lodge it with the Federal Government. I have heard no open dissent from that opinion from any quarter. The chief difficulty with which we are confronted lies in the framing of a measure which will meet with the constitutional requirements. There seems to be considerable difference of opinion among leading lawyers in this country regarding the constitutionality of a Federal life insurance law."

"Do you expect to be able to overcome this obstacle?" Mr. Beck was asked.

"Well, we would hardly undertake this work unless we thought we could frame a measure conservative enough to commend itself to the highest court."

Mr. Beck, when asked to outline the proposed legislation, said that in his opinion Senator Dryden's bill would meet all the requirements admirably and that all the great insurance companies favored the measure. This bill calls for the establishment of an insurance department in connection with the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which already is authorized to collect information regarding insurance companies doing an inter-State business.

One Ship of the Armada Home.

The Rusian transport Anadyr, which escaped capture by the Japanese, after the battle of the Sea of Japan, has passed into the Baltic Sea on its home voyage to Libau. This is the only vessel of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet that has returned.

Finds Murderer After Years' Search.

After nine years spent in traveling 10,000 miles over three continents Antonio Carraciola discovered the assassin of his father in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, New York City.

Washington, D. C.—Chairman Shonts, of the isthmian canal commission, has gone to New York to arrange for the equipment of the steamers and railroad cars belonging to the commission with refrigerating apparatus. It is the purpose to insure an adequate supply of fresh meats and other staple foods to the employes on the entire line of railroad between Colon and Panama during the construction of the Panama canal.

SINKING STEAMER SAVED

New Shoreham, With Hole in Her Hull, Makes Run to Her Dock.

Engineer and Firemen Stick to Their Posts on Block Island Boat.

New York City.—The new Block Island passenger steamer, the New Shoreham, struck a submerged wreck during a fog in the Block Island harbor, and after a thrilling run of a mile and a half sank at her dock just as the last passenger got to shore.

With 125 passengers in terror, Engineer Quinlan stuck to his post with the water slowly filling the engine room.

When the boat reached the dock, Engineer Quinlan was standing waist deep in water. The gangplank was thrown out and the 125 passengers went ashore safely. The last man had scarcely stepped from the plank when the steamer careened and sunk, Quinlan being forced to climb a ladder to save himself from drowning.

The passengers were panic-stricken. Members of the crew endeavored to assure them that their only chance of safety was in keeping quiet. Captain Lawrence Dodd, in the meantime, had turned the boat toward New Harbor, giving the signal to the engineer to put on all possible power.

The steamer was the only one to reach the island that day. The sea was unusually heavy, the weather was bad and a fog hung over the entire Block Island Sound.

The New Shoreham, however, steamed on its usual schedule time, but the heavy sea and the fog were responsible for her going astray after the inland waters were reached and she went against the old mud scow that was sunk in the Sound recently.

The impact was followed by a panic on board. The passengers rushed to the guard rails. Demands were made for the lowering of boats to take them ashore, which only a mile and a half away could not be seen through the fog.

Members of the crew were sent throughout the decks to reassure the passengers that they would be landed.

There was a hole in the hull of the boat through which the water was pouring. All the pumps were in use, but the water was constantly rising. Engineer Quinlan ordered more coal when he, with his firemen, was standing knee deep in water.

The passengers above in the meantime had come to believe that their scare was a needless one. The boat went on through the fog, seemingly as if nothing had happened. Not one of the scores of passengers knew that below in the hot holds of the engine-room men were standing in water, which was rising inch by inch, to shovel coal into the furnaces.

No signal was given from above to cause alarm.

The boat made its mile and a half and drew up to the pier.

The passengers were urged to go ashore hastily. Just as the announcement was made to the captain that all were ashore the boat careened and went down.

The men below all got out safely. They were heroes of the situation. Engineer Quinlan was in the water to his shoulders before he left his post. The firemen had been no less courageous.

With the careening of the boat the water swept over the fire in the boilers, causing a steam that almost suffocated the men below. They climbed the ladders to the main deck, where they were met by Captain Dodd.

"Bully boys," he said. "You did great work. How can I compliment you? I was rushing down to find you. I was afraid that some of you had perished."

Five men who were down in the hold with the water rising up to their arm pits obeyed the captain's signals, and remained at their posts regardless of the dangers that they knew existed. The captain also knew it, for they had signalled him back.

The passenges scarcely realized it until they saw the vessel tip to one side and sink.

The New Shoreham was built in Boston, Mass., in 1901, and is owned by the town of Block Island. It has been plying between Providence and Block Island. A dispute, which has virtually become an issue in local political affairs, was raised over the payment due for the vessel.

A wrecking craft from New London was sent to aid in saving the steamer. The waves at the time were beating her against the rocks.

KILLS FIVE TO SAVE LIFE.

Georgia Woodsman, Attacked by Negroes, Uses Revolver Effectively.

Cordele, Ga. — Two negroes were killed outright and three fatally injured near Oakfield by a woodsman of the Oakfield Naval Stores Company named Malfis. In consequence of a quarrel with Malfis seven negroes waylaid him as he started on his rounds.

Three miles east of Oakfield he was confronted by the negroes, armed with clubs and other weapons. Malfis opened fire with a revolver. Two negroes dropped dead instantly and three others fell to the ground mortally wounded. By the time Malfis could reload the other two had fled.

British Fleet Off For Baltic.

The British Channel fleet, consisting of eleven battleships, eight cruisers and torpedo boats, sailed from Spithead for the Baltic.

Badly Mashed.

Anniston, Ala.—Claud Jones, a negro switchman, employed on switch engine No. 1698, was badly mashed in the yards of the Southern Railway Friday morning by the collision of two cars which he was trying to couple. He was taken to his home on Fifteenth and Cooper, where he was attended by the company's physicians. While not necessarily serious, the negro's wounds are very painful.

Thorsby, Alabama
Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed. . . . . .

Commercial Club OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South

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SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Tobacco and Cigars.
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The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS and HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens

Suicide at Coosada.

Coosada, Ala.—There was some excitement in this little community on Friday morning when it was learned that an old man named John Mullett had committed suicide. He lived alone in a little house near the depot, and was last seen alive Thursday afternoon. Some time during Thursday night he placed a pistol in his mouth and fired. The ball passed through and came out at the back of his head.

Situation in Corea.

Seoul.—It is rumored that the Russians in the northern port of Corea are withdrawing. The local food supply has been affected by the rains and is meagre for the population, the sea route being in the hands of the Japanese and the bridges over the Tumen river broken. It is not expected that there will be a battle south of Tumen. The Japanese army is confident and the weather is improving.

Bread Strike About Ended.

New York.—Three hundred extra policemen on duty for the past ten days guarding the district affected by the strike of east side kosher bread bakers were recalled to their station houses Friday. Ninety master bakers of Jewish kosher bread have signed the agreement presented to them by the strikers.

Boy Seriously Cut.

Birmingham, Ala.—B. Myers, a young white boy about 15 years of age, was seriously and probably fatally cut Friday morning by another young white boy, who it is understood is employed by the Alabama Fish Company.

Syrian Is Dead.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The unknown Syrian who was found in an old cotton house two miles south of the station of Moundsville in an unconscious condition Tuesday is dead. State Health Officer Sanders and several other physicians went to Moundsville, as the case was reported suspicious. Blood of the deceased was sent to Birmingham, and it was found to contain malarial germs.

Negro Taken from Mob.

Paris, Tex.—Andrew Dimvidder, a negro, was arrested here Friday for attempting to assault Miss Daisy Collins, aged 17. A mob took him from the sheriff and was about to lynch him when County Judge Love pleaded with them to await full proof. The mob agreed to wait twenty-four hours and returned the negro to the sheriff. He is in jail.

On Another Charge.

Anniston, Ala.—Will Curry, colored, who had just finished serving a sentence of 104 days on the streets of this city for obtaining liquor for a minor, was turned over to the Talladega county authorities Friday morning, where he will be tried upon the charge of disturbing public worship. Sheriff Edwards, of Talladega, came over to this city and took the negro to that places Friday.

Free Express Delivery Wanted.

Troy, Ala.—On Friday a petition to W. W. Hurlburt, superintendent of the Southern Express Company, was in circulation among the citizens requesting free express delivery in the city. The lack of this advantage is a long felt want in Troy, which from the volume of business done with the company it has been entitled to for a number of years.

Forced to Take Poison.

Pueblo, Colo.—Frank Ward, foreman of a yard gang at the Pueblo steel works, caused the death of his daughter, Frances, aged 16, by forcing her to swallow a quantity of poison and then committed suicide by using the same drug. Neighbors said Ward had been drinking heavily and had threatened to kill himself and the girl. Ward was a widower.

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Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address

A. P. R. DAHL,
tf. Calera, Ala

VOL III.

PEACE DE

The Japanese Have
Division of Sakhal
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APS WILL RETURN

he Conference is Now at
Treaty, Which Will S

Portsmouth, N. H.—The long and bloody war between Japan and Russia is ended. The terms of peace were settled by M. Witte and Baron Komura at the session of the conference Tuesday morning, and this afternoon preliminary arrangements for an armistice were concluded, and the actual work of framing the "Treaty of Portsmouth" was by mutual agreement turned over to Mr. De Martens, Russia's great international lawyer, and Mr. Dennison, who for twenty-five years has acted as the legal adviser of the Japanese foreign office.

The treaty is expected to be completed by the end of the week.

This happy conclusion of the conference which a week ago would have been shipwrecked had it not been for the heroic intercession of President Roosevelt was sudden and dramatic. For the sake of peace, Japan, with the magnanimity of a victory, at the last moment yielded everything still at issue. Russia refused to budge from the ultimatum Emperor Nicholas had given to President Roosevelt through Ambassador Meyer. No indemnity under any guise, but an agreement to divide Sakhalin, and reimburse Japan for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners, were his last words. They had been repeatedly reiterated in M. Witte's instructions, and in the form of a written reply to the Japanese compromise proposal of last Wednesday they were delivered to Baron Komura Tuesday morning.

M. Witte went to the conference declaring he was powerless to change a dot of an "i" or the crossing of a "t" in his instructions. Emperor Nicholas' word had been given not only to him, but to President Roosevelt, the head of a foreign state.

Psychological Moment Ushered In By Witte.

When Baron Komura therefore first offered the new basis of compromise Tuesday night (the complete renunciation of indemnity, coupled with a proposition for the reduction of Sakhalin at a price to be fixed by a mixed commission, consisting of representatives of the neutral powers—in fact, if not in words, the project offered by the President, M. Witte again returned a non-possumus. It was what M. Witte stated in his interview with the Associated Press the "psychological moment." M. Witte did not flinch. He expected a rupture as he expressed it afterwards; he was stunned by what had happened. Baron Komura gave way on all the disputed points. With the prescience that enabled the Japanese to gauge the mentality of their adversaries on the field of battle and on the sea, they had realized in advance that peace could be obtained in no other way. They had warned their government. President Roosevelt, it is said, also advised Japan that it better to meet the Russian position than to take the responsibility of continuing the war for the purpose of collecting tribute.

The Mikado at the session of the privy and elder statesmen Tuesday had sanctioned the final concession. When Baron Komura yielded the rest was mere child's play.

Japan Determined to Neutralize Sakhalin.

Articles 10 and 11 (interned warships and limitation of Russia's power in the far east) were withdrawn. It is agreed that only that portion of the Chinese Eastern railroad south of Changtfu, the position occupied by Japan, should be ceded to Japan. On all sides, once the deadlock was broken, wanted a "just and lasting peace." In that spirit it was decided practically neutralize Sakhalin, the country binding itself not to fortify the southern half of the island, and not assuming an obligation not to close the La Perouse strait between Japan and Hokkaido, which would

, Alabam
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J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., AUGUST 31 1905 NO. 23

PEACE DECLARED.

The Japanese Have Decided to Accept Division of Sakhalin Without Payment of Money, or Other Indemnity.

PS WILL RETURN INTERNED SHIPS

Conference is Now at Work on Elaboration of the Treaty, Which Will Soon be Completed.

Portsmouth, N. H.—The long and ...y war between Japan and Russia ...ded. The terms of peace were ...ed by M. Witte and Baron Ko... at the session of the conference ...day morning, and this afternoon ...iminary arrangements for an ...ance were concluded, and the ...al work of framing the "Treaty ...Portsmouth" was by mutual agree... turned over to Mr. De Martens, ...ia's great international lawyer. ...d Mr. Dennison, who for twenty-five ...rs has acted as the legal adviser ...the Japanese foreign office.

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The plenipotentiaries went further. They decided to add a new clause in the nature of a broad provision for mutual commercial privileges by which each country will secure for the other the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause, and the "open door."

The new treaty, therefore, will be a wonderfully friendly document of a character, almost, to raise the suspicion that the two countries have not negtoiated peace, but have ratified the basis of a future alliance. There is, however, no evidence as rumored that any secret clauses are to be appended to the present treaty.

Before leaving the conference building felicitations were exchanged with the President at Oyster Bay. Both Baron Komura and M. Witte telegraphed. The former confined himself to apprising Mr. Roosevelt of the conditions upon which peace had been concluded.

Witte Praises President.

M. Witte frankly laid the tribute at the President's feet. In his message he said:

"History will ascribe to you the glory," and added the expression of Russia's hearty appreciation of the President's generous initiative. Mr. Roosevelt replied with words of thanks and congratulations.

Then began the jubilation. M. Witte and Baron de Rosen returned to the hotel for luncheon. The Japanese had returned at the conference hall to take luncheon with Mr. Peirce. The news that peace had been concluded had preceded the Russian plenipotentiaries and such scenes of wild rejoicing have never before been witnessed in the state of New Hampshire as greeted them upon their arrival at the hotel. M. Witte, dazed at the sudden and happy termination of the conference, was fairly overpowered by the tremendous ovation he received. He could only express his gratitude by shaking the hands of everybody, and in response to the volley of questions fired at him as to the terms, he murmured "we pay not a copee and we get half of Sakhalin."

Later, in his room, when he had partially recovered himself, he declared that he could not have dreamed of such a victory, for, that he regards it as a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude he makes no attempt to conceal. And that is the verdict here. The Russians are overjoyed at the result.

"We have had our Liao Yangs and Mukdens on land," they say, "and our Tsushimas on sea, but the Japanese have their Portsmouth."

Declared That M. Witte Has Outwitted the Japs.

Although M. Witte is not a diplomatist, they declare that he has out maneuvered the Japanese, yielding one by one to the conditions until he forced them into a corner on the main issue of indemnity and left them no escape except surrender or to convert the war into a war to collect tribute. The Russians declared that diplomatically the Japanese made their colossal blunder when they agreed to consider the conditions seriatim.

The Japanese correspondents plainly showed their disaffection with the terms during the afternoon. They stood aloof, silent in the midst of general jubilation for as the afternoon advanced the air was filled with the sounds of rejoicing. Bells were ringing in Portsmouth and in Newcastle, and the fleet in the harbor was adding to the din with their sirens and bells. One of the Japanese, however, gave the true note when he remarked:

"Tell me that the Mikado has approved it, and I shall be satisfied."

In that sentence is compressed the Spartan heroism of the Japanese nation, and later when Mr. Sato issued the offcial explanation of the reasons that moved the Japanese plenipotentiaries, and it showed that the Emperor had approved, there was a perceptible change in the feelings of the Japanese. Considerable disappointment continued to be manifested. Baron Komura followed the rule he has set himself and declined to make any statement. Mr. Takahira said:

"For the sake of humanity and civilization, and as we believe in the interest of both countries, and the world at large, we have made peace.

Japanese Contend That They Acted for the Best.

"The Russians may indulge in boasting now. They may call it a decisive victory, but we are confident that upon calm consideration the world will applaud our course. To yield on the question of our expenses of the war was the only road to peace. We had attained the object of the war, we had established our predominant position in Corea, we had obtained the lease to Port Arthur and the adjacent territory, we had obtained the Chinese Eastern railroad and the evacuation of Manchuria. We had even obtained important fishing rights along the Russian littoral. These covered the objects which we have kept steadily in view for nineteen months of bloody war. These objects insured, the resumption of the great works of peace we had planned. To have now set ourselves a new object—that of obtaining money from Russia to defray the expenses of the war—would have involved a continuation of the sacrifice of blood and treasure. At the end—what? We could not go to Moscow or St. Petersburg. The internal conditions in Russia had to be considered. Our very successes might have created conditions which would make it impossible to secure indemnity. Besides in the final analysis there was the recognition of the fact that to obtain indemnity a country must hold the other by the throat. That is the lesson of history. We renounced such a purpose that our people might return to peaceful work and that commerce and normal life of the world might proceed."

The work of drafting the treaty will probably be completed by the end of this week. It is expected that it will not be a difficult task, as the treaty, except for phraseology, is included in the minutes of the meeting.

Mr. De Martens has authorized Mr. Dennison to do work in his room at his hotel.

Enthusiastic Ovation is Tendered the Japs.

The whole truth they learned when Mr. Sato made the Japanese official announcement later in the evening. The great Japanese demonstration did not begin until after 6 o'clock in the evening, as the Japanese plenipotentiaries and their official secretaries remained at the yard during the afternoon. When it came it was even more remarkable than that for the Russians, for all present appreciated the sacrifices the heroic little nation had made for peace. The crowd which awaited them as they dashed up in an auto was even larger than that which greeted M. Witte. The cheering came in volleys. Again and again the crowd hurrahed and waved their hats. As the car came under the porte cochere, both plenipotentiaries gravely lifted their hats and held them in their hands as they passed through the line of cheering people to the elevator. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira looked straight ahead and seemed almost embrassed by the ovations. Even the ringing cheers from all sides did not move them. Only the gravity of the day's work seemed to impress them. They felt the full responsibility which had been upon their shoulders. Solemnity was written upon their faces as they entered the hotel, and the sounds of jubilation greeting them on every side did not shut out from their thoughts the home country and the possible effects of the news of the sacrifice that had been made for peace. Neither plenipotentiary stopped to shake hands, but accompanied by Mr. Sato, they immediately went to their rooms.

"I'll be back in a moment," said Mr. Sato, as the elevator took him to the second floor, where he deposited in Baron Komura's room the precious records of the day's proceedings. When Mr. Sato entered the lobby a few minutes later with the official announcement, even the summer girls crowded in and pushed and sought to get on the inner circle. Mr. Sato fairly fought his way to the rear veranda and ascending the band stand read the Japanese statement in the same monotone in which all of his previous announcements have been made.

Jap Correspondents Can't Believe the News.

Near by the group stood the still incredulous Japanese correspondents. They waited for the last word to be read. It confirmed M. Witte's announcement that Japan received nothing for the cost of the war and gave up half of Sakhalin.

"We did not believe it this morning, said Mr. Fukotimi, correspondent for the Osaki Asahi, as he walked away, shaking his head. "Japan expected a great deal more than this. Division of Sakhalin was not to be thought of. It was ours by the blood of our soldiers and we should have kept it. Russia brought on this war, and should have paid for it."

He was interrupted by a reporter:

"But the Emperor ordered it."

"Yes," said one, "it's the Emperor's work."

The attitude of the group at the mention of the emperor's name immediately changed.

"Yes," assented one, "the Emperor has spoken, and Japan will obey. The Emperor is all-wise and Japan is satisfied."

The incident was a striking illustration of that wonderful devotion of the Japanese for their sovereign and of the implicit confidence they place in his every action. Disposed at first to criticise Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira for yielding, when they reflected that this had been done by order of the emperor, their criticisms ceased, and a few moments later some of the more conservative were commending the Emperor's magnanimous act.

News Received in London.

London.—The announcement that the Portsmouth conference had concluded peace was received in London just in time for brief bulletins to be printed in the Tuesday afternoon papers.

Sir Eric's first expression, after he had been handed the dispatch, was:

"It is simply extraordinary."

The foreign office, according to Sir Eric, had no idea that Japan intended to yield on all points.

Sir Eric Barrington also said that the treaty was released by the announcement of the decision of the Portsmouth conference, but that the terms would not be given out till the government had been officially notified of the result of the peace conference.

Jap Explanation.

Portsmouth, N. H.—The following statement was issued by Mr. Sato on behalf of the Japanese plenipotentiaries:

"The question of the final disposition of the island of Sakhalin and the reimbursement to Japan of her war expenses, have, from the first, been issues on which absolute divergence of views existed. The difference of opinion upon these points—not one, but both—has frequently threatened the existence of the conference. But his majesty, the Emperor of Japan, responding to the dictates of humanity and civilization, has in a spirit of perfect conciliation and in the interest of peace, authorized his plenipotentiaries to waive the question of reimbursement of war expenses, and has consented to a division of Sakhalin upon terms which are mutually acceptable, thus making it possible to bring the important work of the conference to a successful issue."

The official account of this afternoon's meeting was given by Mr. Sato on his arrival at the hotel. It is as follows:

"In the afternoon session of August 29 the conference discussed the details of the treaty of peace. It has been decided to entrust the drafting of the clauses to Privy Councillor De Martens and Mr. Dennison, legal adviser of the foreign office of Japan, with instructions to finish the work as soon as possible."

Roosevelt First Figure.

Berlin—Japan has won a great moral victory, Russia a great diplomatic one, and President Roosevelt becomes the first figure in international statesmanship, that is what Berlin thinks of the result of the Portsmouth conference.

Astonishment at the result was felt by the foreign office, as it was everywhere else. Certainly it was the first exclamation of one of Russia's principal bankers who was expecting a different outcome. That Russia would not have to pay any indemnity was at first scarcely believable. The Berlin stock exchange had been preparing for news of a rupture of the negotiations, and for consequent disorder in the market.

St. Petersburg Electrified.

St. Petersburg—The dispatches from Portsmouth brought the first news of the ending of the peace conference. The news came as an electrifying surprise, as official and diplomatic circles had been practically without hope of peace all during the day.

President Roosevelt and household received the joyful tidings with immense gratification.

The Australian jungle fowl, instead of a nest builds a huge earth mound, often fifteen feet in height, with a circumference of 150 feet. These mounds are under cover and are so enveloped in foliage that in spite of their size they can scarcely be discovered.

ITEMS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Renewed Litigation;

Henry B. Gray, of Birmingham, has filed quo warranto proceedings against the Louisville and Nasnville Railroad Company in the city court of Montgomery. He wants to know by what authority the Louisville and Nashville is operating a railroad from Montgomery to Decatur.

The proceedings were filed Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The answer of the Louisville and Nashville was made returnable before Judge A. D. Sayre on September 4.

Mr. Gray, who is a stockholder of the South and North Company, claims that the general assembly of 1854 gave a franchise to the South and North Railroad of Alabama, a domestic corporation, to operate this railroad, and that operation by the Louisville and Nashville is an ususrpation of the granted privilege.

Henry Byrd Caught.

Henry Byrd, the confessed murderer of his wife, Ellen Byrd, was caught hiding and skulking in the woods on the Griel place, five miles from town, Friday morning. The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriff S. S. Belser, assisted by J. Lee Walker, and Patrolmen D. F. Lowe and J. A. LaPrade.

"Yas, sah, I killed her. I killed her because I loved her. I wanted her ter come back ter me, an' she wouldn't do it and I shot her."

This was what Byrd told his captors. He met the woman in the road Saturday night as she left the home of her employer, Mr. J. A. Barnes. He says he begged her to come back to him, and when she refused he put the pistol to her head and pulled the trigger. He dragged her body to the ditch and partially covered it with weeds.

A Remedy Offered.

A woman in Sylacauga has heard that yellow fever "air regin'" in Montgomery and she writes to the "citty mayyor" to tell him she has an infallible remedy for it and to offer it to the city for a moderate price.

The letter is quite a literary gem. The Sylacauga woman was misinformed as to the yellow fever situation in Montgomery. She is on a hopeless quest when she seeks to sell Montgomery a remedy for yellow fever, for even if the city should ever be unfortunate enough to harbor another refugee with yellow fever, the disease would be fought out on the stegomyia mosquito theory. The Sylacauga correspondent of the mayor avers, however, that her remedy was the only one which stopped the fever in her home town when it prevailed some years ago. She does not in the least indicate the nature of her remedy, holding that information in reserve until the negotiations have gotten under way.

Executive Appointments.

C. T. Weatherly, of Benton, Lowndes county, was Saturday appointed a notary public and ex-offico justice of the peace by the Governor.

Other executive appointments Saturday were as follows:

Constable—J. B. Knight, of Elba.

Notaries Public—J. C. Travis, of Evergreen, A. S. Boyd, of Birmingham; Eugene Heilpern, of Montgomery, and J. A. Welsh, of Mobile.

Can Ride in Sleepers.

All passengers from Montgomery, Mobile and Birmingham who expect to spend seven days out of Alabama will hereafter be given the privilege of boarding refugee sleepers. This modification of a quarantine regulation of the state which has been carefully enforced in the past was made Friday by State Health Officer W. H. Sanders. The order was issued Friday afternoon and copies were sent to the quarantine supervisors stationed at Mobile, Montgomery and Birmingham.

To Improve Grounds.

The special committee of the Capitol Building Commission, composed of State Treasurer J. Craig Smith and Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Secretary, have let the contract for grading and improving the South half of Capitol Square.

The work of filling in will begin at once, and as soon as possible thereafter the important work of landscape gardening will begin.

Will Be Settled.

No communication has been held between Governor Jelks and State Health Officer W. H. Sanders about the justice of Alabama quarantine officers interfering with through passenger traffic. The complaint of Governor Blanchard and Louisianians on this score, therefore, which threatens a controversy between him and Governor Jelks will be attended to by the latter himself unless the matter is later taken up with Dr. Sanders.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

L. V. STABLER, M. D
Physician & Surgeon
Office Over Horn's Drug Store
Thorsby, Alabama

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours { 9 a. m. to 12 m. / 1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

G. H. GERALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office at Thorsby Inn.
Deeds, Mortgages, Affidavits and other papers carefully made out.

I. S. Gerald, Notary Public
AT THORSBY SAVINGS BANK.

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama.

In addition to our Complete Stock of DRUGS Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE!

To all Whom it May Concern:

I have brought the W. E. Thomas gin and grist mill, and will grind every Friday and will do my best to give perfect satisfaction. I will have two gins with 110 saws and two presses. I will soon move and will take my jack over there, so as to give my patrons a chance to raise good mules. Thanking all for past favors, I will do my best to merit your business in the future.

Respectfully,
tf. T. A. DRIVER.
Jemison Route 2.

LOST!

Dun Cow 10 years old and red heifer calf 1 year old. Cow is marked crop off each ear, underbit off right. Liberal reward given for return or informaion to
D. T. MELTON
tf. Verbena, R. F. D. No. 1.

WANTED!

A live agent in every beat in Chilton county to write life insurance for the Mutual Benefit Association of Georgia. Cheapest insurance on earth. Good pay to hustlers. Write
W. R. Jackson,
Division Agent,
tf. Jemison, Ala.

The Caterpillar

In silken suit of finest thread
So peaceful he lives out his days,
And never seems to care how gruff
He makes some people with his ways.

Of leisured life, he moves about
Inviting trust, none stops to pat
Him on the back, or smooth his hair;
He feels the slight, I'm sure of that.

Meandering down a lady's back,
Or snuggling in a shell-like ear,
He tries to win your confidence,
And yet inspires but silly fear.

A useless creature? Could we view
The Elf World in the time of storm,
I think we'd find that he supplies
The fairy folk with mufflers warm.

E. D. Pierson.

The HOLLOW FRAME

BY W. E. WELLS

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

I had just returned from a year's study in Paris and had set up a studio in New York city, when I met "Pop Brown," as he was always called. He was an artist that nature had never intended to be great, but who made a living painting sketches for advertising signs, sofa pillows or anything that would bring a dollar. He was a lonely old man, apparently having no relatives. In fact, he afterward told me that he had none, and seeking no friends. As our studios were on the same floor we met often and after a time for some reason which I could never explain became fast friends and we spent a good deal of time in each other's company. I was at the time working rather steadily, for me, on a picture that was intended for my masterpiece and sell for thousands of dollars, out of which I was to repay my father the money which he so liberally furnished me.

Considerable over a year passed by without anything unusual in the path of our friendship. I had finished my picture, but the critics had not, for every time they looked at it they seemed to find something worse to say about it and I, of course, found no one foolish enough to buy it at a large price. In fact, as I look back, I am certain that I never was born for an artist, but my father, because of certain rather clever drawings that I made when a boy, was certain that I was and it was to please him that I made the effort. While my picture was being flayed by the critics, Pop Brown was taken seriously sick, and as he had no friend but myself it seemed my duty to care for him, and I did so with the help of my man. He soon developed pneumonia, and the second day after went out of his mind. One thing that seemed to concern him during all his sickness, was an old frame containing a landscape, which was probably his work in his younger days. Again and again he asked for the frame, and told me not to let it go out of my possession, and now and then murmured something about it that I could not understand. The struggle with death only lasted a few days and the old man passed away. The day after his death a lawyer came to me with a will that Brown had made only a few weeks before he was taken sick, leaving me all his possessions. There was no cash that I could find and when I had disposed of his studio effects they hardly brought enough to pay the funeral expenses and buy him a neat gravestone. I disposed of all his things except the old frame, which I kept to remember my eccentric old friend because he seemed to value it so much during his sickness.

Affairs went on as usual for several months when I suddenly met my fate and fell in love. It is not necessary for me to burden you with the intricacies of my love affair, for although they were unique to me and Bessie the sweetest, best and loveliest girl in the world yet I doubt not that they were much the same as other love affairs. Suffice it to say that I met her at a swell reception and it was a case of love at first sight on both sides. She was the niece and prospective heir of a cantankerous old maid whose only object in life was money, but as my father was wealthy

Never intended to be great.

and I an only son, the aunt made no objection to the suit. In fact she did all she could to encourage it, and for once it seemed that the course of true love was going to run smoothly, when just after the engagement was announced the crash came. Father had invested heavily in some new mining stock that was expected to bring large returns, but the company failed and this brought on other failures until in a few months his entire fortune was swept away. The shock was too great for my father, and in three weeks he had passed beyond the trouble of this world and I was left alone. When I had settled the bills and sold nearly everything that father possessed, including the furniture of the old home, I found that all that I had in the world was less than $1,000 and ability to do practically nothing—paint a little, what knowledge of bookkeeping and mercantile life I had been able to pick up about my father's store and that was all.

A day or so after the funeral I called upon Bessie, whom I had not seen since the service, and I was met at the door by the butler who told me the ladies were not at home. The same thing happened the next day and that night I received a note from the aunt saying that Bessie had changed her mind and that she returned my ring and presents and I might consider the engagement broken. I was dumfounded at first and then indignant and went to the house at once to demand an explanation, but I was denied an entrance as before. I returned home and wrote a wrathful letter to the aunt, accusing her with being at the bottom of the whole matter, which was true, this letter she never answered. But a few days later I received, through a trusted maid, a tear-stained note from Bessie, telling me the separation was the work of the aunt, as I had expected, who had decided that she should never marry a poor man, and if she did she would cut her off without a cent. Bessie assured me that while she had obeyed her aunt in sending back my ring and the rest, she still loved me, and that she was ready to do what I thought best, and if I arranged it, she would come to me and be married.

Picked it up and examined it.

For several months I struggled with the problem, being encouraged by sweet notes from Bessie, and seeing her a few times, for her aunt had come to believe that Bessie had given me up, and so had begun to relax her vigilance. A merchant in the same business that my father had been in, wanted to sell out because of his ill health, and he made me the first offer because of his friendship for my father. The price was $10,000 cash, which was hardly one-third of what it was worth. I obtained the refusal of it for six months and tried to borrow the money, but no one was ready to loan money on no security to an artist with no experience, no matter how good the investment might be. I was in despair and to intensify the burden, Bessie's aunt had selected a young man of wealth, whom she was determined that Bessie should marry.

As I marched up and down my small room, for of course I had given up my studio, trying to evolve some new idea, I ran full into Pop Brown's old frame that I had standing in a corner. The force of my impact knocked down the frame and the jar in falling caused it to fall apart, it having been poorly glued, and the picture fell out upon the floor. I picked up the pieces and laid them upon the table, but one of them slipped from my hand and fell to the floor again, and in falling it gave forth the sound of a hollow box falling. The sound was so noticeable that I picked it up and examined it. At first I could not find anything extraordinary in it, but when I rapped it on the table it still gave that hollow sound. Finally I noticed that the wood was joined and prying with my knife I opened a hidden pocket, which operated with a spring and four bank notes fell to the floor. These showed that Pop Brown had on deposit about $25,000 in four different cities, which now belonged to me, as his heir. To say that I danced with joy does not describe it at all. I hastened to the banks to see if it was correct and found that it was. I had no trouble in claiming the money, as I had carefully established my heirship when Brown died and a few days later found me in possession of nearly $25,000.

Of course it did not take me long to get word to Bessie, telling her of my find, and within a week we had made our arrangements and she escaped and we were married before any one knew anything about it. The old aunt raved, words could not express her wrath, and she disinherited Bessie, but it was too late. It did not take me long to decide that I was not intended for an artist and to close the offer made by my father's friend for his business. It was the only thing that I really knew anything about. I applied myself to it with all my power to make money, and now I am a rich man. Bessie's aunt has forgiven our marriage, since she has found that I have some money, and our second child is named after her, so I suppose we will get her money after all, as she has no one else to leave it to, and it all comes from Pop Brown's old frame.

LONDON HOUSES COME HIGH.

Large Sums Asked for Residences in the Metropolis.

In Park lane, the home of dukes and South African millionaires, it is impossible to buy a residence under £60,000; whilst for a house in Park street, which is not so "select," £30,000 is the minimum that is required. Berkeley square is another costly spot, and there is a house now for sale for which 40,000 guineas is being asked. In Mayfair and Belgravia there is scarcely a house that has not cost at least £10,000. Perhaps the district that combines both fashion and comparative cheapness in the matter of house value is Chelsea, where a good house can be bought for £3,000. But anywhere in Piccadilly or near Hyde Park the would-be house purchaser must be prepared to pay anything from £25,000 to £100,000.—London Tit-Bits.

Expressions Made to Order.

"A remarkable fact in my profession," said a photographer, "is that we portrait artists can give to a sitter any expression that is desired. A bland look, a noble look, a serene look—it is no trouble to us to put any one of these expressions on the most wooden face.

"The matter is achieved by the repetition of certain words. If you, for instance, came to me and said you wished to look distinguished I would pose you in a distinguished attitude and then I would get you to say 'brush' just before I snapped the shutter. For some inexplicable reason the pronounciation of the simple word 'brush' gives to the mouth an air of the most striking nobility and distinction.

"If you want to have in a photograph a look of serenity you must say 'bosom.'

"If you want to make your mouth look small say 'flip.' If you want to make it look larger say 'cabbage.'

"To have an expression of melancholy it is necessary to say 'kerchunk.'

"To have an expression of pride or hauteur it is necessary to say 'phoenix.'"—Chicago Chronicle.

The Law of Sale.

A specialist who has made a study of the mental attitude of the consumer toward the advertisers formulates what he calls the "law of sale" as follows: "Attention, properly sustained, changes to interest; interest, properly augmented, changes to desire, and desire, properly intensified, changes to resolve to buy." Often the reader passes through all these mental stages in the perusal of a single advertisement; sometimes the cumulative power of a series of "ads" is necessary to bring him to the final attitude. In either case the best means of attracting attention, arousing interest and intensifying desire is the first-class newspaper which covers a field no other medium can reach.—Philadelphia Record.

Value of System in Work.

It is wonderful to see how many hours prompt people contrive to make of a day; it is as though they picked up the moments which the dawdlers lost. And if you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, take hold of the first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall in line and follow after, like a company of well-drilled soldiers; and, though work may be hard to meet when it charges in squads, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line.—Exchange.

To a Child.

The leaves talked in the twilight, dear;
Hearken the tale they told;
How, in some far-off place and year,
Before the world grew old,

I was a dreaming forest-tree
You were a wild, sweet bird
That sheltered at the heart of me
Because the north wind stirred.

How, when the chiding gale was still,
When peace fell soft on fear,
You stayed one golden hour to fill
My dream with singing, dear.

To-night, the self-same songs are sung
The first green forest heard;
My heart and the gray world grow young
To shelter you, my bird.

—Sophie Jewett, in Scribner's.

Sultan's Fortune in Diamonds.

Even should the sultan of Morocco be compelled to leave his country in a hurry as a result of present complications he will not do so in a penniless condition. Some time ago he sent to Paris a trusty messenger who invested nearly $5,000,000 in unset diamonds. These precious stones Abdul carries on his person continually, although in such a country that is rather a dangerous thing to do.

PINS FAITH TO BATTLESHIP.

Capt. Mahan's Conclusions Drawn from Battle of Sea of Japan.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, writing for Collier's on "The Battle of the Sea of Japan," discusses the value of submarine boats as exemplified by Admiral Togo's attacks upon the Russian fleet. He says:

To recapitulate: After allowance has been made for the demonstrated superiority of the Japanese in training and experience, it seems clear from Togo's use of his vessels, and from such details of the action as have so far been received, that the superiority of the battleship and of the gun, for the main purposes of naval warfare, has not been shaken. On the contrary, by an account attributed to a Japanese, it appears that the remaining Russian battleships, after the loss of the Borodino and in the subsequent confusion, though already much mauled beat off after dark, using their searchlights, two attacks by the whole flotilla of the enemy's destroyers, acting in two squadrons; and Japanese attacks have not heretofore, in this war, been found easy to repel. Should the official accounts confirm this, it will approach demonstration that uninjured battleships, manned by watchful seamen who keep their head, will in the long run suffer from torpedo attack only in the same proportion as military force suffers from other incidents of war. Let it be mentioned also that the torpedo vessel, from the delicacy of its constitution—a box of machinery—and from the narrowness of its coal supply, will always be most numerous and efficient in home waters. This advantage in this case fell to the Japanese, and it may have contributed to determine Togo's choice of position. This particular consideration shows that, in the broad view of naval policy, the function of the torpedo vessel is defensive, although its local action is offensive.

I have not seen any indication which to me seemed conclusive, or even probable, of the employment of the submarine in these engagements; but neither does there appear any certain reason why any one who so prefers may not atribute to them such amount of the damage done as to him seems likely.

Happy Love.

Since the sweet knowledge I possess
That she I love is mine,
All nature throbs with happiness
And wears a face divine.
The woods seem greener than they were,
The skies are brighter blue;
The stars shine clearer, and the air
Lets finer sunlight through.
Until I loved I was a child,
And sported on the sands;
But now the ocean opens out,
With all its happy lands.

The circles of my sympathy
Extend from earth to heaven;
I strove to pierce a mystery,
And lo, the clue is given.
The woods, with all their boughs and leaves,
Are preachers of delight,
And wandering clouds on summer eves
Are Edens to my sight.
My confidants and confforters
Are river, hill, and grove,
And sun, and stars, and heaven's blue deeps,
And all that live and move.

O friendly hills! O garrulous woods!
O sympathizing air!
O many-voic-ed solitudes!
I know my love is fair.
I know that she is fair and true,
And that from her you've caught
The changeful glories ever new
That robe you in my thought.
Grief, from the armor of my heart,
Rolls off like rustling rain;
'Tis life to love; but double life
To be beloved again.

—Charles Mackay.

Paying for Social Mention.

The expenditure that comes as the greatest shock to Americans who rent London houses and expect to break into royal society and tap the prince of Wales playfully with their fans is the amount of money it takes to get one's social activities "noticed" in the newspapers. To get the announcement that "Mrs. Rocks of New York has taken Lord So-and-So's Mayfair residence for the season" into the chief London daily and weekly journals costs more than $500. The fashionable Morning Post alone charges $25. The newspaper rule on this point is a hard and fast one and the only exception to it is royalty. This rule seems to an cutsider a good one. There's money in it for the newspaper and it keeps a lot of cheap peewee society out of the public eye.

Eyes and Sunlight.

Sunlight, as distinct from sun heat, is of benefit to human eyes. Unless refracted from white cliffs or stretches of sand, or by other means, it does not cause any impairment of vision, says the Chicago News. It is the natural provision of the sense of sight, and is in harmony with the natural period for work and pleasure—that is, the day. So soon as we introduce artificial light we deal with that which needs caution. A dim light injures vision, because the eye alters its shape to receive the feeble rays. On the other hand, a strong artificial light will produce inflammation of the eye surface and worse.

Father and Son Graduate Together.

Gallagher & Gallagher is the name of a new law firm in Cleveland, the members being father and son. Both are graduates of the same law school, which they entered together three years ago, just after young Gallagher left high school. They graduated together, were admitted to the bar at the same time and side by side took the oath yesterday. The father is 43 years old and the son nearly 22.

Senator on Investigating Tour.

Ex-Senator Cockrell of Missouri, now interstate commerce commissioner, and one of his colleagues on the commission will start for St. Louis and the southwest in July to make a study of transportation questions. This study will be exhaustive and will deal with important branches of the rate problem.

No Freemasonry in China

The installation of a grand master of the Chinese secret orders in the United States, popularly known as the "Chinese Freemasons," has aroused interest in the question of the connection between the Chinese secret societies and the Masonic body, says the Washington Star. Allusions to Chinese Freemasonry" appear periodically in the newspapers, though, according to the Cyclopedia of Fraternities, there is no such thing as Freemasonry among the Chinese.

The only Masonic lodges in China are in the foreign concessions at the seaports. Their membership is composed exclusively of others than Chinese and they are conducted under foreign warrants. The rites of the Chinese secret societies bear some resemblance to those of the Freemasons, which accounts for the popular supposition of a connection between the two. The similarity, though more apparent than real, is remarkable in view of the antiquity of both, and the impossibility of either to have been patterned after the other.

China is filled with secret societies, most of which have for their object the overthrow of the Tsing dynasty, with a pretended benevolent significance of the organization. The most powerful of these societies, the Kalao Hui, numbers more than 1,000,000.

The Cyclopecia of Fraternities contains an account of an initiation ceremony at a Chinese lodge in Spokane, Wash., at which four white men, Freemasons, were present by invitation. The lodge represented a benevolent branch of the Kalao Hui. There were references to the "immortal three," circumambulation, four stations at which questions were asked and answers returned, kneeling on crossed swords, tea drinking, burning incense, a traditional season of refreshment and signs in which the head and hands were unable to detect anything that resembled the Masonry with which they were familiar.

The same authority gives this account of the secret signs used by the Triad society, which was at the bottom of the Talping rebellion:

"Members always halt on entering a house, and then proceed with the left foot first. When sitting they place their toes together and spread their heels apart. They also recognize one another by the way they place their teacups on the table, and the manner in which they hitch their trousers. Their motto is 'Drive out the Tartar.'"

Treason is punished by lopping off the ears of a minor offender. The final punishment is beheading.

Stories of "High Society"

F. Leveson-Gower, long prominent in England, has lately published a volume of reminiscences, in which he tells the story of Princess Lieven: "What the princess chiefly suffered from was intense boredom, which amounted almost to a disease. If nobody called during the afternoon she would roll on the floor from ennui. On one occasion, when on her way from England, she got so much alarmed at the prospect of traveling from Calais to Paris alone that she offered a seat in her carriage to a respectable looking clergyman on board the steamer, which he joyfully accepted. When seated beside her he talked so incessantly as to drive her wild. She could only relieve her feelings by putting her head out of the window and screaming out to the wind, 'Il m'ennuie—il m'ennuie!' (He fatigues me.)"

In the '50's Mr. Leveson-Gower resided in St. Petersburg." He tells this story: "Oopposite to our house was drawn up a regiment called Paulovski, formed by the Emperor Paul, all the men having turned-up noses, and therefore resembling him. It seems it was the fashion here to compose regiments of men who have the same sort of features. The late emperor had recruits sent to him and told them off according to their looks. What childishness! There is one regiment of men all marked with the smallpox. This Paulovski regiment did one thing which amused me. Just before the cortege came up they all blew their noses with their fingers at the word of command, and this was in order that none of them might sneeze when the emperor passed, as their doing so would bring him bad luck!"

When Mr. Motley, the historian, was American minister to London he had trouble at his first dinner party. Mr. Leveson-Gower says: "At that time couples were sent in to dinner in pairs, but nobody's place was fixed. Unfortunately the Turkish ambassador was allotted to Lady Waldegrave, who did not care to have him as her neighbor. She consequently told him that his place was at the other side of the table. He, with oriental politeness, did as she bade him, and sat down opposite to her. This upset the whole arrangement. The couples wandered about the room like sheep that were being driven out of a field. Mr. Motley, who had every merit except a good temper, went into a passion, and I nearly died of laughing."

Brave Woman Saved Horses

Miss Emily G. Roebling, the youngest daughter of Charles G. Roebling, head of the Roebling corporation of Trenton, N. J., while sitting at her drawing-room window a few days ago saw flames coming from her father's immense stable. Miss Roebling rushed out and unaided rescued nine thoroughbred horses, says the New York Times. The gardener summoned the fire department.

When the first hose carriage turned into the yard the horses took fright at the steep incline to the barn and started to run away in the direction of the large conservatory where Mr. Roebling raises his valuable and famous orchids.

Miss Roebling, who is noted for her daring horsemanship, grabbed the off horse by the bridle and this turned the animal's head away from the glass house. By this time Miss Roebling was a full-fledged volunteer member of the paid fire department. She assisted in recoupling a burst length of hose and seemed to enjoy the wetting she got. The fire was put out with but $800 damage.

While the fire was in progress Miss Roebling worked as hard as any of the men. She had been used to horses from her infancy, and can mount and manage any of the animals her father keeps. When she went into the burning barn they were enveloped in smoke and were pulling at their halters. They all became docile under her hands, and when taken out allowed other members of the family to tie them to trees and posts.

After the fire Chief Allen congratulated Miss Roebling highly. He said that if she had not acted so promptly the animals would have been smothered. She said it was nothing, and went into the house to change her drenched dress.

Miss Roebling is a leader of the young social set in this city. She is an expert rower, horsewoman and golfer, and has won many trophies. Her father is the head of the house that built the first and second Brooklyn bridges, and her uncle is Washington A. Roebling, the engineer who lost his health because he would not trust the workmen to do the work in the air locks for the first Brooklyn bridge, so went down himself to superintend and caught the coffer dam fever. He is an invalid to this day.

All Love the Enthusiast

Enthusiasm in life is the great generator of sunshine. Without a living interest in the busy world and that sympathy of feeling which connects us with every other living being, we cannot infuse any warmth into our manners, or bring others into sympathy with us, says the New Orleans Times. Helen Keller, whose sunshiny soul is as sensitive to impressions as a delicate flower is to atmosphere, in her "Story of My Life," writes: "The touch of a hand may seem an impertinence, while that of another is like a benediction. I have met people so empty of joy that when I clasped their frosty finger tips it seemed as if I were shaking hands with a northeast storm. Others there are whose fingers have sunbeams in them; their grasp warms my heart."

It is as natural for us to be attracted toward sunshiny natures as it is for flowers to turn toward the sun. In spite of a life of almost constant illness, Robert Louis Stevenson charmed all who came under his influence by his spontaneous cheerfulness and absolute freedom from all shadow of bitterness or repining, comments Success. He found the keynote of each day in this simple prayer, born of his own inspiration: "The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man; help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us help to go blithely on our business all this day; bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored and grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

The Red Porch Chair

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare
To blame me for loving that red porch chair?
It isn't a graceful affair, but its size
Has made it a thing I shall always prize;
Some day it will probably tumble apart,
But at present its solidness gladdens my heart—
Would you know the cause? Last night I sat there
With her on my knees, in that red porch chair.

No little brother lingered near
The shaded porch, with listening ear;
She sweetly bent her head to give
The kiss that made me glad to live;
Her parents were both asleep inside,
And now and then she feebly tried
To make me believe it wasn't fair
For us both to occupy one chair.

I glibly cleared her qualms away
And stayed as long as I dared to stay;
She spoke of her weight, but I [illegible] smiled
And vowed she weighed no more than a child.
And we sat and sighed while the moments sped
Till my legs got numb and my [illegible] seemed dead.
But it's wonderful what a man can bear
When he holds a girl in a red porch chair.

'Tis past, 'tis past, and I think of it now—
Well, I can't find words to express [illegible] how,
'Twas there that we sat till I [illegible]
Although there were other [illegible] beside,
Oh, say it is folly and deem me weak,
But to-night again I shall feel her cheek
Pressed against my own as I hold her there
In that glorious little old red porch chair.

AN IRISH M

BY JOHN FRANCIS

"Ah, sweet Kitty Neil! rise up
Your neat little foot, will ye
Come, trip down with me to the
Half the parish is there and
The sun is gone down and
Shines sweetly and
While all the
Each

With
Her eye in the
The hand to
So she
And now
Each gay-hearted
And Pat
Somehow, when it
Now Felix Magee puts his
And with flourish so
With a cheer and a
The maids to
Cheeks
Now
Search the world all
No such sight
Sweet Kate
Beaming
Your fairy
Nor feel his heart
Poor Pat foots
Subdued
The sign
"Dance

A Trust

By Roger

THE people of Melstone were not uncharitable, yet it would have been hard to find three persons who believed there was any good in Fred Wildburn. A rude, ungoverned child; a lawless, vicious youth; a reckless, dissipated man. In all his thirty years of life he had done no good thing that anyone ever remembered of him. The people of Melstone were a very moral sort of people, and did not hesitate to give this one Ishmaelite to understand the impassable gulf that lay between themselves and him, both in time and eternity. Perhaps it tended to improve his heart and temper; but I doubt it.

Among the inhabitants was a family of the name of Upton. From time immemorial there had been a feud between the Wildburns and Uptons, kept alive and aggravated by each successive generation. A great many years before a Wildburn and an Upton had married sisters, and through some kind of diplomacy on the part of Upton, his wife was made heiress to the paternal fortune, and the wife of Wildburn cut off with a paltry hundred dollars.

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The broken limb was set by a surgeon in a neighboring town; but the prospect of payment being exceedingly small, he paid very little subsequent attention to his patient. It was warm weather, and the arm was badly swollen and bruised besides, and needed due attention. Good, charitable people, who gave munificently for the amelioration of the heathen thousands of miles away, turned with disgust from this heathen at their own doors. Timid women shrank from entering the house, because, perchance, Wildburn might be on one of his "rousings," and so the bruises became inflamed, and the danger that the limb would have to come off grew imminent. Fred wasn't used to bear pain, and raved fearfully, while the weak-minded invalid cried and fretted by turns, and Wildburn senior did more perseveringly than ever.

Into this pandemonium there came one morning a slight, delicate girl, bearing a little roll of snowy linen in her hands.

"I have come to dress your arm, Fred," she said, quietly, laying aside her white sunbonnet, and revealing her rather pale face, with soft, fearless brown eyes.

"Who sent you here, Bessie Upton?" asked the elder Wildburn, in a blustering voice.

"No one, sir. I came because I thought it right for me to do it. Frederick will lose his arm, unless it is cared for speedily."

"Let him lose it, then," was the gruff answer.

"Not if I can help it, sir!"

And the brown eyes were lifted fearlessly to his face.

Muttering something about "meddling neighbors," he seized his hat and staggered out of the room, and Bessie Upton set herself to the work of relief for the wounded arm.

It was a shocking sight, and the girl's lips grew just a little white as she stripped off the matted bandages, but her white fingers were steady and gentle as she carefully washed the inflamed limb in some liniment she had brought with her, and swathed it in soft linen carefully in the cool, soft bandages and brought for the purpose.

"Why, it doesn't feel like the same arm!" Fred exclaimed, when she had finished; and involuntarily he gave

sonry in China

aster Kao Hui numbers more than 1,000,000 ... The Cyclopedia of Fraternities ... ains an account of an initiation cere... mony at a Chinese lodge in Spokane, Wash. at which four white men, Free... sons, were present by invitation. The lodge represented a benevolent ... of the Kalao Hui. There were ... references to the "immortal three," circumambulation, four stations at ... which questions were asked and an... swers returned, kneeling on crossed ... swords, tea drinking, burning incense, ... a traditional season of refreshment ... and signs in which the head and hands ... were unable to detect anything that ... resembled the Masonry with which ... they were familiar.

The same authority gives this ac... count of the secret signs used by the ... Triad society, which was at the bot... tom of the Taiping rebellion:

"Members always halt on entering ... a house, and then proceed with the ... left foot first. When sitting they ... place their toes together and spread ... their heels apart. They also recognize ... one another by the way they place ... their teacups on the table, and the ... manner in which they hitch their trou... sers. Their motto is 'Drive out the ... Tartar.'"

Treason is punished by lopping off ... the ears of a minor offender. The ... final punishment is beheading.

"High Society"

... of features. The late emperor had re... ... cruits sent to him and told them off ... according to their looks. What child... ... ishness! There is one regiment of ... men all marked with the smallpox. ... The Paulovski regiment did one thing ... which amused me. Just before the ... cortege came up they all blew their ... noses with their fingers at the word ... of command, and this was in order ... that none of them might sneeze when ... the emperor passed, as their doing so ... would bring him bad luck!"

When Mr Motley, the historian, ... was American minister to London he ... had trouble at his first dinner party. ... Mr Leveson Gower says: "At that ... time couples were sent in to dinner in ... pairs, but nobody's place was fixed. ... Unfortunately the Turkish ambassa... dor was allotted to Lady Waldegrave, ... who did not care to have him as her ... neighbor. She consequently told him ... that his place was at the other side ... of the table. He, with oriental polite... ness, did as she bade him, and sat ... down opposite to her. This upset the ... whole arrangement. The couples want... ed to sit about the room like sheep that ... were being driven out of a field. Mr ... Motley, who had every merit except ... a good temper, went into a passion ... and I nearly died of laughing."

an Saved Horses

... the men. She had been used to horses ... from her infancy, and can mount and ... manage any of the animals her father ... keeps. When she went into the burn... ing barn they were enveloped in ... smoke and were pulling at their hal... ters. They all became docile under ... her hands, and when taken out allow... ed other members of the family to tie ... them to trees and posts.

After the fire Chief Allen congratu... lated Miss Roebling highly. He said ... that if she had not acted so promptly ... the animals would have been smother... ed. She said it was nothing, and ... went into the house to change her ... drenched dress.

Miss Roebling is a leader of the ... young social set in this city. She is ... an expert rower, horsewoman and ... golfer and has won many trophies. ... Her father is the head of the house... that built the first and second Brook... lyn bridges, and her uncle is Washing... ton A. Roebling, the engineer who lost ... his health because he would not trust ... the workmen to do the work in the ... air locks for the first Brooklyn bridge, ... so went down himself to superintend ... and caught the coffer dam fever. He ... is an invalid to this day.

the Enthusiast

It is as natural for us to be attract... ed toward sunshiny natures as it is ... for flowers to turn toward the sun. ... In spite of a life of almost constant ... illness, Robert Louis Stevenson ... charmed all who came under his in... fluence by his spontaneous cheerful... ness and absolute freedom from a ... shadow of bitterness or repining. ... Emerson comments: Success. He found the key ... note of each day in this simple prayer, born of his own inspiration: "The ... day returns and brings us the petty ... round of irritating concerns and ... duties. Help us to play the man; help ... us to perform them with laughter and ... kind faces; let cheerfulness abound ... with industry. Give us help to live ... blithely on our business all this day; ... bring us to our resting beds weary ... and content and undishonored and ... grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

Porch Chair

She spoke of her weight, but I bravely ... smiled
And vowed she weighed no more than a ... child;
And we sat and sighed while the moments ... sped
Till my legs got numb and my feet ... seemed dead.

But it's wonderful what a man can do
When he holds a girl in a red porch chair.

'Tis past, 'tis past, and I think of it ... now—
Well I can't find words to explain just ... how,
'Twas there that we sat till I nearly died, ... Although there were other porches ... beside.
Oh, say it is folly and deem me weak, ... But to-night again I shall feel her cheek ... Pressed against my own as I hold her ... there
In that glorious little old red porch chair.

AN IRISH MELODY

BY JOHN FRANCIS WALZ.

"Ah, sweet Kitty Neil! rise up from your wheel—
Your neat little foot will be weary from spinning;
Come, trip down with me to the sycamore tree;
Hark! the parish is there, and the dance is beginning.
The sun is gone down; but the full harvest moon
Shines sweetly and cool on the dew-whitened valley;
While all the air rings with the soft, loving things
Each little bird sings in the green shaded alley."

... a bit o' red ... Kitty rose up the while,
Her eye in the glass, as she bound her hair, glancing;
'Tis hard to refuse when a young lover sues,
So she couldn't but choose to go off to the dancing.
And now on the green the glad groups are seen—
Each gay-hearted lad with the lass of his choosing;
And Pat, without rad, leads out sweet Kitty Neil—
Somehow, when he asked, she ne'er thought of refusing.

Now Felix Magee puts his pipes to his knee,
And with flourish so free, sets each couple in motion;
With a cheer and a bound, the lads natter the ground—
The maids move around just like swans on the ocean.
Cheeks bright as the rose—feet light as the doe's—
Now coolly returning, now boldly advancing;
Search the world all around from the sky to the ground,
No such sight can be found as the Irish lass dancing!

Sweet Kate, who could view your eyes of deep blue,
Beaming humidly through their dark lashes so mildly—
Your fairy-turned arm, heaving breast, rounded form—
Nor feel his heart warm, and his pulses throb wildly?
Poor Pat feels his heart, as he gazes, depart,
Subdued by the smart of such painful yet sweet love;
The sight leaves his eyes as he cries with a sigh,
"Dance light, for my heart it lies under your feet, love!"

—National Magazine.

A Trust Fulfilled.

By Roger Canning.

THE people of Melstone were not uncharitable, yet it would have been hard to find three persons who believed there was any good in old Wildburn. A rude, ungoverned child—a lawless, vicious youth; a reckless, dissipated man. In all his thirty years of life he had done no good thing that anyone ever remembered of him. The people of Melstone were a very moral sort of people, and did not hesitate to give this one Ishmaelite to understand the impassable gulf that lay between themselves and him, both in time and eternity. Perhaps it tended to improve his heart and temper; but I doubt it.

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Later Henry Upton had succeeded in getting the whole of a large legacy, left by some distant relative, which should have been equally divided between Fred Wildburn and himself. Naturally this tended to widen the breach and fearful and bitter were the vows of vengeance which Fred breathed against Upton.

Indeed, his ungovernable passion might have led him to some act of personal violence, but for one restraining influence.

Ten years before the commencement of our tale, when Fred Wildburn was about twenty years old, he had one of his wrists broken in a fight he had himself provoked. His mother was, and had been for years, a bedridden invalid with an intellect weakened by illness and abuse—for her husband drank heavily at times, and liquor made him wild and furious.

The broken limb was set by a surgeon of a neighboring town; but the bill of payment being exceedingly small was paid very little subsequent attention to his patient. It was warm weather and the arm was badly torn by several bruises, and needed daily dressing.

Good, charitable, pious people, who give munificently for the conversion of the heathen thousands of miles away, turned with disgust from the heathen at their own doors. Even women shrank from entering the house, because, perchance, old Wildburn might be on one of his "rampages," and so the bruises became inflamed and the danger that the arm might have to come off grew imminent. Mrs Wildburn wasn't used to bearing pain, and moaned fearfully, while the old man invalided and fretted and Wildburn senior drank more savagely than ever.

Then a pandemonium there came into it a slight, delicate girl, with a little roll of snowy linen in her hands.

"I have come to dress your arm, sir," she said, quietly, laying aside her bonnet and shawl, and revealing a sweet, pale face, with steady, dark-brown eyes.

"Who sent you here, Bessie Brandon?" asked the elder Wildburn, in a blustering voice.

"No one, sir. I came because I thought it right for me to come. Your arm will lose his arm, unless it is looked after speedily."

"Then let him lose it, then," was the surly answer.

"No, sir, I can help it, sir!"

The brown eyes were lifted fearlessly to his face.

Muttering something about "meddling women," he seized his hat and staggered out of the room, and Bessie at once set herself to the work of caring for the wounded arm.

It was a shocking sight, and the firm face grew just a little white as she took off the matted bandages; but the white fingers were steady and cool, and she carefully washed the arm, bathed it in some liniment she had brought with her, and swathed it nicely and carefully in the cool, soft linen she had brought for the purpose.

"There, it doesn't feel like the same arm," Fred exclaimed, when she had finished; and involuntarily he glanced at the other time realized, with a faint emotion of shame, to be almost as sadly in need of washing as the other had been.

When Bessie came the next day, she noticed that it was almost as white as her own.

Every day for four weeks Bessie visited the Wildburns on her errand of mercy, undismayed by old Wildburn, or the ridicule of her friends.

"I should have lost it, I dare say, if it hadn't been for you, Miss Bessie," Fred said, the last day she came. "I'm a miserable wretch, Heaven knows; but I shan't ever forget this," touching his arm.

"I am so glad I could help you," she said, gently.

"Well, you're the first one," he said, a little bitterly.

As I said, this was ten years before, and, though the years had brought many changes, the ameliorating influences had been few in the life of Fred Wildburn. The drunken father and invalid mother had both died, leaving Fred quite alone in the miserable, shabby old house where he lived. He had not improved with the years; on the contrary, he had grown more reckless and disorderly, until people said he was utterly and totally depraved, without one good impulse in his heart.

One thing had happened during these ten years. Bessie Brandon had married Henry Upton; but no one ever knew of the terrible night which Fred Wildburn passed when he heard of it.

"Nobody ever should know what a miserable fool he had been," he said, fiercely.

He need not have feared—his secret was safe—for no one ever was wild enough to suspect him of feeling or sentiment, particularly where the petted daughter of Squire Brandon was concerned.

Henry Upton was an honored and highly respected citizen. He was intelligent, educated and wealthy, and if he looked down from his sublime height of virtue and attainment a little contemptuously upon poor, miserable Fred Wildburn, it was certainly no more than his neighbors did. And if, by any possibility, there had been any little trickery or unfairness in the settlement of that legacy, he could easily excuse himself upon the plea that it would only be a curse to Wildburn if he had it, leading him into deeper debauchery, whereas he could use it wisely, and for the benefit of morality and religion. The fact that Wildburn did not see it in just that light was only another proof of his innate depravity, people said, piously.

Upton had a mill some four miles from Melstone, by the main road, but scarcely three by a cut across country. It was little more than a bridle path, though Upton sometimes drove through with his light drag. He started with it one wild, chilly December morning, promising his wife to return early if it came on to snow, as it promised to. It was piercingly cold, and the wind blew in fierce, fitful gusts all the forenoon. Just after noon it began snowing—not as usual, in fine, light particles, but with a wild, tempestuous force that carried all before it. Long before night the streets were blockaded, and the wind roared and shrieked up and down them like a madman.

Bessie Upton paced the floor of her pretty sitting room, more excited and nervous than she had ever been in her life before. She had, naturally, a cool, quiet temperament.

"If only he had not started," she said, anxiously; "if he saw the fierceness of the storm in season to stop at the mill, instead of attempting to brave it!"

The night came down early; but the mill owner came not, and his wife, though still anxious, had settled down to the belief that he would not come till morning.

Suddenly a loud neigh, falling between the pauses of the tempest, struck her ear.

"Henry has come now!" she exclaimed; and, catching up a lamp, she hurried to the side door.

Only a panting, terrified horse, the broken harness dangling from his foamy sides, met her appalled vision. For a moment she sank, dizzy and faint, in a chair. She was alone; her one servant, having gone away for the day, had been prevented from returning by the storm.

* * * * * *

Fred Wildburn was sitting over a smoldering fire, inwardly cursing the storm that kept him in. It was not a pleasant home—there was that excuse for him. The walls were dingy with smoke, the floor was bare and dirty, the chairs and tables were broken and dilapidated.

"How the wind blows! This is the third time——"

He paused suddenly, for, framed in the door, the wind and snow whirling madly about her slight figure, stood Bessie Upton.

"Great Heaven, Bessie!" he ejaculated, and then stood gazing at her in dumb amazement, while she closed the door, and came and stood before him.

"Frederick," she said, in her sweet, firm voice, "Henry is out somewhere in this storm. The horse has come home alone. If he came the forest road, he can never find his way home, and he could not live till morning in this storm. There is nobody I dare ask but you to go to him. It is a great deal to ask, I know; but I think I know your heart better than anyone else does, and I shall trust to your courage and bravery in this dreadful emergency."

A fierce spasm of pain crossed his face. Then he turned away without speaking, and took down his hat and coat, and they walked together to the door. He paused on the doorstep, looking wistfully down at her.

"How can you get home?" he said.

"It is dreadful, I know, Frederick"—nobody but she ever called him anything but Fred—"but I think I can get along," the wind nearly taking her from her feet as she spoke.

"If I might accompany you," he said, hesitating, and adding, "if you are not afraid of being contaminated."

For answer, she put her hands in his, confidingly.

While she lived, Bessie Upton never forgot the close, nervous clasp with which he held her hands; but he took her carefully and tenderly to her door, and then turned away into the storm and darkness.

One, two, three hours—and, oh, such long, interminable ages as they seemed!

"Perhaps I have sent him to his death, too," she moaned, sadly. "Oh, if I could only know and see just where they are!"

If she could, she would have seen a slight, determined figure, battling with the strength of a giant against the winds that disputed his progress step by step. Falling sometimes over prostrate trees, anon borne down by sudden drifts of snow, yet struggling on with unabated zeal, till he comes at last to a still, white figure lying across the path, entangled and held down by the debris of broken wheels and tree limbs!

Two hours later, when poor Bessie had nearly given them both up for dead, Fred Wildburn staggered into the room, and laid her husband at her feet.

"I have fulfilled the trust," he said, faintly, and sank down beside Upton, who was slowly rousing from the terrible chill and torpor that had overpowered him.

"Oh, Henry! he has fainted! And see!"

She grew suddenly white as she pointed to a small stream of blood that stained his shirt bosom, caused by a sudden hemorrhage from the lungs.

It was morning before they could get a physician there. Wildburn had laid in an unconscious state all night; but the flow of blood had ceased, and they thought it only the torpor of exhaustion.

"Poor Fred!" Henry Upton said, "there was some good in him, after all. I owe my life to his bravery, and I shan't forget it in a hurry. I have been thinking, Bessie, that I will take him into the mill, and see if I can't make something of him yet. I intend to reward him handsomely for this."

The doctor came at last; but his grave face told the story before he opened his lips.

"There is no chance for him to recover," he said.

A little after noon the dying man opened his eyes, and looked about him.

"Fred," Mr. Upton said, feelingly, "I've not treated you as I should have done in times past, and I didn't deserve this at your hands. I want you to forgive me, and——"

"Bessie—where is Bessie?" he interrupted, faintly.

"Here, dear Frederick, here."

And she took his hands in hers, and bent over him till he felt a warm tear splash on his face.

"Oh, Bessie! it's a miserable life, I know; but it's all I have to give, and I would give it a hundred times over to save you from sorrow," he said with a smile that glorified his coarse face. "It was my good right arm—the arm you saved for me, you know, dear. I told you I should never forget, and I never did! Nobody but you ever trusted to the good there was in me—little enough there was, I know," he said, dreamily, his voice growing suddenly weak.

Bessie was crying softly. He opened his eyes, and gave one long, eager look in her face, and in that wistful gaze Bessie Upton read the secret no one else ever knew or guessed.—New York Weekly.

Don't Insult the Hog.

When a man don't give his wife any money nor pay the preacher nor contributes a cent to build up his town or country, some people call him a hog, but that is slander—slander against the hog. The hog does pay. He pays the doctor, the preacher, the storekeeper, builds a new house for the wife, buys organs, pianos, buggies and sends the children away to school. Don't ever compare a mean, stingy man to a hog again.—Jewell (Kan.) Republican.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. F. E. TAYLOR.

Subject: Christ and the Multitude.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sunday morning, in the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Frederick E. Taylor preached on "Christ and the Multitude." The text was from Matthew, ix:35-38: "And Jesus went about all the cities and the villages," etc. Mr. Taylor said:

For nearly two years Jesus had mingled with the people of Palestine. He had visited their towns and villages, had seen life in all its different phases, and had been a source of blessing to all who sought His favor. He had witnessed the hollow mockery which passed for religion among the Pharisees and had burned with indignation as He saw the people receiving stones instead of bread from those whose duty it was to feed their souls. The whole nation had been astonished by His miracles, and after a year of comparative obscurity, He had entered upon one of popular favor. His popularity was now at its height, and thousands were found eagerly listening to the words of authority with which He spake. Notwithstanding His great popularity a careful observer would have noticed that instead of a look of triumph, His face indicated tender concern for the great multitudes which were continually seeking Him. He was beginning to realize more and more the awful need of the people, and His spirit was stirred within Him as He saw the possibilities for good among those who flocked to hear His words of life and peace.

Living in a great city, surrounded by thousands of men and women who are careless and indifferent about their earthly welfare, we are constantly facing the problem of how to reach and help those for whom Christ died. What was the attitude of Christ toward those unsaved masses? How did He seek to solve the problem of reaching them? Is there any way of our helping the people of our day and generation? These are some of the questions which we shall attempt to answer. I believe that when the church of God follows the example of the Master in His treatment of the masses, the masses will be reached and saved.

In the first place, I notice that Jesus was filled with compassion for them. "When He saw the multitudes He was moved with compassion for them because they were distressed and scattered as sheep not having a shepherd."

Compassion is the keyword to the life of Jesus Christ. We find the evangelists reporting instances of His compassion again and again. When a leper comes seeking health, Jesus, moved with compassion, puts forth His hand and with a touch restores him to his wonted strength and vigor. When the great multitude, filled with curiosity, followed Him away from their source of supplies and were without food, He is filled with compassion and creates food enough to supply their need. It was the compassion of Jesus that led to the healing of the two blind men near Jericho, and it was this same feeling that prompted the resurrection of the widow's son at Nain.

Not only in His acts of kindness, but in all His teaching we find that the spirit of compassion is dominant. The best known parables uttered by the Saviour are the parable of the Good Samaritan and the parable of the Prodigal Son, and compassion is the key word to both. The compassion of a Samaritan leads to the saving of an enemy, and it was this same spirit on the part of the father which made the home coming so sweet to the Prodigal.

This is the need of the disciples of Christ to-day. The multitudes are all about us. They are careless, indifferent, sinful; but only because they do not know the love of Christ. Deep down in their lives there is a hunger for something better, and in many cases men are groping after light on the pathway of life. The church can and should meet the need, but only a realization of the spirit of Christ to meet it will solve the problem.

If the great heart of the Master was moved with compassion for the multitudes of His day, what would He think—nay, what does He think—when He sees the vast multitudes in our great city who are going about as sheep without a shepherd? I believe that if we are true disciples of our Lord we will feel as He felt, and instead of ignoring or condemning those who know not Christ, we will leave no stone unturned until they come to know Him, whom to know is eternal life.

In the second place, I notice that Jesus saw a harvest ready for the reaper. He said, "The harvest truly is plenteous." He saw the possibilities among those who flocked around Him, and knew that among them there were many who could easily be led into the paths of righteousness. And this was characteristic of Christ. It is true that much of His time was spent in sowing the good seed of the kingdom, but it is also true that He was constantly finding opportunities to reap rich harvests of souls wherever He went.

He goes to the seaside and finds a harvest among the fishermen. He stops at a well side and reaps the first fruits of a splendid revival among the despised Samaritans. At the seat of custom He finds one who is to be an apostle and write down the good news for the Hebrew people. Wherever He went Jesus always found the fields white and ready for the reaper. And, brethren, I believe that those who possess the spirit of the Master will always find abundant opportunities for rich harvests of souls.

On one of these occasions Jesus said to His disciples, "Say not ye there are yet four months and then cometh harvest? Behold, I say unto you, lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest." The trouble with us is unbelief in the possibility of a harvest here and now. Some time in the dim future we expect to reap, but the years pass on and the conditions grow less and less hopeful and golden opportunities are lost forever.

But I notice in the third place that Jesus not only saw a great need, but He told His disciples how it could be met. "The harvest truly is plenteous," said He, "but the laborers are few." Surely no one ever felt the need of laborers more than Jesus Christ. Face to face with thousands who yearned to know the way of life, and limited by His humanity, so that it was only possible to deal with a very few of those who came to Him, He felt the need of laborers as no other ever did. It is true that He had a band of chosen disciples to carry on the work that He began, but at this time they could not be trusted to do very much, as they themselves only knew the truth imperfectly.

Every true servant of God has felt his heart sink within him more than once, as, looking out over the multitudes, he has seen the great need for men and women, who, counting their lives not dear unto themselves, would lay them down at the Master's feet to be spent in loyal service for those who knew Him not. It is not necessary to discuss the need for laborers; this is so apparent that it needs no discussion. What we need to-day is to know the remedy and then apply it to the disease. More than one earnest minister of the Gospel has presented the needs of his field, and then supposed that the people would flock to his support, only to be sadly disappointed. No, the Master's way is the best way. He did not tell the disciples to go out and exhort the people to become laborers for Him; He sent them to the owner of the vineyard with a request that he send forth laborers into his harvest; "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He send forth laborers into His harvest." Prayer is the divine method, and I believe that more workmen have gone forth in response to definite, earnest petition offered by men and women who have felt the need for laborers than by the use of any other method. Let the members of the church begin to feel the multitudes without, let them begin to pray that the people may be saved, let them ask the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers and hundreds of those who are to-day within the very shadow of our churches will be led into the way of life.

And now, in conclusion, may I say that those who are led to pray for the multitude are usually led into a larger service on their behalf. Thirty years ago, says a recent writer in a religious paper, the region about London docks contained as large a population as any district in Africa. Back of the huge warehouses were innumerable courts and alleys filled with fog and dirt, and every horror of sight and sound and smell. It was a rendezvous for the lowest types of humanity. The wealthy and influential classes in this settlement were the rumsellers and gamblers. Children were born and grew to middle age in these precincts who never heard the name of Jesus except in an oath. Thirty thousand souls were included in one parish here, but the clergyman never ventured out of the church to teach. A young man named Charles Lowder, belonging to an old English family, happened to pass through the district just before leaving Oxford. His classmates were going into politics, or the army, or the bar, full of ambition and hope, to make a name in the world; but Lowder heard, as he said, "a cry of mingled agony, suffering, laughter and blasphemy coming from those depths, that rang in his ears go where he would." On his knees before his Maker he asked that help might be sent to those who were dying for the Water of Life. God graciously led him to see that the man who felt the need the most would be the one who could do the most for the people, and he gave up all plans for his life and went to labor among those for whom he had prayed. He took a house in the lowest slums and lived in it. He preached every day in the streets, and for months was pelted with brickbats, shot at and driven back with curses. He had unfortunately no eloquence with which to reach them; he was a slow, stammering speaker, but he was bold, patient and in earnest. Even the worst ruffian learned to respect the tall thin curate, whom he saw stopping the worst street fights, nursing the victim of Asiatic cholera and facing mobs bent on taking his life.

Mr. Lowder lived in London docks twenty-three years. Night schools were opened, industrial schools and a refuge for drunkards, discharged prisoners and fallen women. A large church was built and several mission chapels. His chief assistants in the work were the men and women whom he had rescued from the paths that abut on hell. A visitor said that the church differed from others in that "all were in such deadly earnest." Mr. Lowder broke down under his work and died in a village in the Tyrol whither he had gone for a rest. He was brought back to the docks where he had worked so long. Across the bridge where he had once been chased by a mob bent on taking his life, his body was reverently carried while the police were obliged to keep back the crowd of sobbing people who pressed forward to get a glimpse of "Father" Lowder, as they called him. No such funeral, says a London paper, has ever been seen in England. The whole population of East London turned out, stopping work for that day; the special trains run to Chiselhurst were filled, and thousands followed on foot, miserable men and women whom he had lifted up from barbarism to life and hope.

Charles Lowder had seen the multitude, the compassion of Christ had filled his heart, his prayer had been answered, and if he could have looked over the battlements of Heaven that day he would have realized that his labor had not been in vain in the Lord.

Joy.

True Christian joy is glorified joy, says the Apostle Paul. That is, it has the glory of Heaven shining upon it, filling, suffusing, transfiguring it, intensifying it. In other words, there is no other joy anything like so rich, so deep, so full, so blessed as the joy which comes with religion, which springs out of faith. "Believing we rejoice."

It is a joy, too, that rises above all sorrow and trouble. Suffering saints have often been the most joyful. "We rejoice, though now for a season, if need be, we are in heaviness." "As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing."

It is our duty to be joyful and our privilege to spread joy among others. It is also an effective means of commending the religion of Christ to others.

Take joy home,
And make a place in thy heart for her;
And give her time to grow, and cherish her;
Then she will come and sing to thee.

—G. B. F. Hallock, D. D.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 3.

Subject: The Captivity of Judah. II. Chron. xxxvi., 11-21.—Golden Text, Num. xxxii., 23.—Memory Verses, 19-21.—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. Zedekiah's character and folly (vs. 11-13). 11. "Zedekiah." He was one of the younger sons of the good Josiah and uncle of Jehoiachin. He was a weak king, with no strength of character to do what he knew to be right. Anxious to follow the counsels of Jeremiah, but without courage to do so, he became the mere sport of factions, and at last was brought into ruinous conflict with Babylon against his own better judgment. 12. "Humbled not himself." Although Jeremiah repeatedly entreated Zedekiah to obey the word of the Lord, yet the king through the pride of his heart and for fear of offending his princes would not listen to the prophet's advice.

13. "Rebelled," etc. This was the height of folly. Had he possessed wisdom and courage enough to obey the words of Jeremiah and remain true to his allegiance to Babylon, Jerusalem might not have been destroyed. "Made him swear." Nebuchadnezzar had bound Zedekiah by a most solemn oath to keep the peace by fidelity to the conqueror who had set him on the throne. In Jer. 27:3 we find messengers from the kings of Edom, Moab, Ammon, Tyre and Zidon consulting with Hezekiah, perhaps concerting a plan to throw off the Babylonian yoke; and in Ezek. 17:15, Zedekiah is represented as sending his ambassadors into Egypt that they might give him horses and much people. Thus he seems to have laid broad plans for his rebellion, and in all this he was encouraged by the false prophets of his time (Jer. 28).

II. God's effort to save His people (vs. 14, 15).

14. "Trangressed very much." Here we see the vile depths into which Judah had fallen. All classes were corrupted. Restraint was thrown off and the people openly practiced all the heathen abominations, even polluting the house of the Lord.

15. "The Lord—sent to them." God did everything He wisely could to prevent His people from rushing down to their own destruction. He laid upon them several lesser evils as warnings. These were devastations of the country from which a few years would suffice to recover. Then Jerusalem was captured and part of its treasure removed, but the city was not destroyed, and the temple stood. Kings were made captive as a warning to coming kings. Prophets were sent to warn and entreat.

III. Judah utterly rejects the Lord (v. 16).

16. "Mocked," etc. Jeremiah was imprisoned, beaten and threatened with death; Urijah was put to death (Jer. 26:20-23). "No remedy." The nation had gone beyond all hope. The body was hopelessly corrupt. It is possible to sin too long, to sin away the day of grace. O sinner, awake, repent.

IV. Jerusalem destroyed (vs. 17-21).

17. "Therefore." Because of their great wickedness. "He brought—the Chaldees." The siege lasted about one year and six months. The fortifications were strong, and the defense was brave and skilful. The thud of the battering rams shook the walls day and night; archers made the defense increasingly hard by constant showers of arrows from the high wooden forts; catapaults of all sizes hurled stones into the town with a force as deadly as that of modern bullets, and darts tipped with fire kindled the roofs of the houses; mines were dug under the walls, and attempts at escalade by ladders were renewed at every favorable opportunity. "Who slew," etc. The siege was full of horrors. The city was reduced to the last extremity. Fearful pictures are presented by Jeremiah in his prophecy and in the Lamentations. The destructive fire of the besiegers was aided by a severe famine (Jer. 38:9), and all the terrible expedients had been tried to which the wretched inhabitants of a besieged town are forced to resort in such cases. Mothers boiled and ate the flesh of their own infants (Lam. 4:10; Ezek. 5:10); ladies in magnificent robes wandered about searching the refuse heaps for a morsel of food (Lam. 4:5-10). "No compassion." So hideous were the cruelties practiced by Oriental victors upon their captors that, were it not for the most convincing evidence in sculpture and inscription, where the perpetrators glory in their deeds, we should hardly believe it possible for men to treat their fellow creatures with such barbarity. When the assailants were once masters of the place an indiscriminate slaughter appears to have succeeded, and the city was generally given over to the flames. The prisoners were either impaled and subjected to horrible torments or carried away as slaves. "He gave them," etc. God permitted the Chaldeans to thus destroy Jerusalem. He might have done to Nebuchadnezzar's army what He did to Sennacherib's host.

20. "Carried he away." When the Chaldeans finally entered the city the king and his men of war fled, but they were pursued and captured. Zedekiah's sons were slain before his eyes; his eyes were then put out and he was carried to Babylon in chains. He was put in prison till the day of his death (Jer. 52:7-11). "To him and his sons." There were three kings after Nebuchadnezzar before Cyrus established Persian rule: Evil-Merodach (2 Kings 25:27), Neriglissar and Nabonidus.

21. "Fulfill the word." See Jer. 25: 11, 12; 29:10. "Enjoyed her Sabbaths." See Lev. 26:34, 35, 43. God had commanded them to let their land rest every seventh year, and because they had violated this command He now proposed to give their land a long Sabbath, or rest, for seventy years.

Open Cotton.

Gadsden, Ala.—A great deal of cotton is reported as being open throughout this section of the country. This is very unusual and is due to the severe drouth, which lasted for more than a month.

Nagasaki.—The British steamer Barlong and the Japanese transport Kingio collided at 10 o'clock last Tuesday in the Inland sea. The transport was sunk and 160 men were drowned.

THE UNION

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 31, 1905.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
The Union Saturday News	1.25
The Union And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
The Union And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
The Union And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
The Union And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
The Union And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

DEATH OF JUDGE H. A. WILSON.

Hon. H. A. Wilson died very suddenly at his residence near Lomax on the evening of August 27 of paralysis of the brain. He was ill only a few hours when the end came. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. T. C. Marcus, to mourn his loss. The funeral was held at Clanton cemetery Monday afternoon, Rev. Parrish officiating. Mr. Wilson was one of the most widely known men in Alabama. He was born and reared in Talladega county, and early in life studied the law and for many years had a large practice in Birmingham. He has held several responsible federal positions, and at the time of his death was a United States commissioner. Some years ago he took charge of the Birmingham Times, a republican weekly, and had put it on a high plane with a large circulation over the state. The best epitaph any man can have was uttered by his neighbors at Lomax: "He was a good neighbor; there could be none better."

SUDDEN DEATH.

Joseph Johnson died Tuesday afternoon very suddenly. His death was caused by an overdose of morphine. As not 15 minutes before he took the fatal dose he had ordered a new suit of clothes, it don't seem as if he contemplated any such rash step, but miscalculated the dose of the fatal drug. He was in his 21st year and had bright prospects before him, as he was universally liked, the general expression being "Well, Joe was a nice fellow, and I'm awful sorry to hear of his death." May he rest in peace. He has gone "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

PROMPT PAY.

The following letter is a tribute to the promptness with which the British America Insurance Company pays its losses when they occur; no beating round the bush for a couple of months and then taking 60 days more unless the loser will submit to a discount.

Clanton, Ala., Aug. 14, 1905.

Mr. W. C. Edler,
Agent British America Ins. Co.,
Clanton, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of $1,800 from the company which you represent and in which I insured through your solicitation. My loss occurred on July 4th and I recognize that a little delay was caused by the scarcity of adjusters, there having been some serious fires in Birmingham and other places about that time. The very day the adjuster appointed to investigate the loss, reported all clear to the company, it forwarded me the amount of my claim in full, and I am pleased with the prompt manner in which it does business.

Very truly yours,
W. M. WILSON.

tf

Open Cotton.

Gadsden, Ala.—A great deal of cotton is reported as being open throughout this section of the country. This is very unusual and is due to the severe drouth, which lasted for more than a month.

Nagasaki.—The British steamer Baralong and the Japanese transport Kingio collided at 10 o'clock last Tuesday in the inland sea. The transport was sunk and 160 men were drowned.

A combination of southern cotton oil mills is now talked of.

HIGHLAND.

Editor Union:

As I was one of the delegates from Chilton county to the State meeting of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, held at Cordova on August 23, 24, 25, I wish to say a few words about the proceedings there. When, on the morning of the 23d, W. H. Conway, J. E. Robinson, J. W. Sorrell and myself arrived at Cordova, the streets of that town were full of delegates from all parts of Alabama. At 9 o'clock we all formed in double line and marched round through the town and out to the Christian church, which had the honor of holding the first state meeting of the Union in Alabama. We were greeted by appropriate songs; then the address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Pope Long, of Cordova, who said "he was proud that his town had the honor of entertaining us." The first day was spent in speaking. Among the speakers were H. T. Nations, of Cordova, and T. E. Pinegar, of Berry. The tables at dinner were filled with good things to eat, and the Union will sure hold the most tender feeling toward the good people of Cordova for the kindness shown by them at its birth, all the delegates being well cared for free of charge. After dinner we had singing and a speech by W. A. Merritt, of Lamar Co. R. L. Duckworth, of Georgia, arrived at 3 o'clock and was greeted with hearty cheers, and then he spoke two hours to an attentive congregation, and every one considered the time well spent. At night every delegate was assigned to a good home filled with brotherly love. Second day, we assembled at 7:30 a. m., and the doors were closed, and you all will have to guess at what was done there. But, listen, boys. The Union is coming. "A square deal and a square meal, with the farmer at the first table."

W. F. CULPEPPER.

MARS HILL.

Fodder is about pulled. Cotton is opening rapidly considering the wet weather. Some are picking now. G. W. Gothard is teaching a singing school here with J. P. Lowery assisting. There's an average of 50 scholars. This was the school started by A. E. Glassocck, who unfortunately was taken sick, and Mr. Gothard took his place. John Weeks and William Redding, the photographers of Randolph, were welcome visitors to our school Thursday. Davis Hodgins and son, Mr. and Mrs. G. Martin and others were welcome visitors Friday. J. N. Scott went to Montevallo Friday and brought back a new mowing machine and hay rake. He is going to save feed and make his own meat and his own fertilizer, and will make farming a paying vocation, not just from hand to mouth. Our farmers are interested in the organization of the F. E. and C. U. of A., and it is growing fast. Several of our folks went to the Oak Grove singing last Sunday and report a nice time. Prof. R. J. Langston carried the day in the "Christian Harmony" with the exception of one hour, which was devoted to "Singing for Joy," conducted by Charles Glasscock, Archie Glasscock and G. W. Scott. Mr. Langston lives near Fletcher and is a lover of the music in the old books, and we were glad to have him with us. Success to THE UNION.

DAD'S PLOW BOY.

THORSBY LETTER.

We are glad to hear that the P. C. Smith baby girl is recovering from its serious spell of sickness. The two daughters of Mr. Carl Larson are confined to their home with a slight attack of the slow fever. Mr. Sam Collins, our County Clerk, and Miss Cooley, of Clanton, visited our town last week. Mr. Charlie Raspberry was in town last week. Mr. James Bosworth, who has been visiting with his father for a week, has returned to Birmingham. Mr. Irwin and Miss Lily Carr are visiting relatives in Powderly, Ala. The Misses Simpson have returned from a two weeks' visit in Birmingham. Mr. Charlie Peterson and Mr. Sweny Howard were in Clanton on Saturday. Mr. Carlson is erecting a large barn on his tract of land just south of the city. Mr. Schive is preparing to move into his new residence, which is now completed. Our baseball team played with the Collins Chapel team on last Saturday. The score was 15 to 8 in favor of the Thorsby players. Rev. Moses is here from Lawrenceburg, Tenn. He delivered a sermon on Sunday afternoon in the Norwegian church. He will remain in town about two weeks. Rev. Clark spoke at the college hall on Sunday morning. Mr. Villadsen entertained company from Montgomery on Sunday. The cotton gin which the stockholders of the fertilizer factory and cotton warehouse recently purchased from Mr. Gentry has been moved into their factory which they purchased from Mr. Vallidsen, and they will be ready to gin in short order.

CHATTERBOX.

BEAT 9 ITEMS.

Editor Union:

Owing to the sickness of our baby we could not send our usual letter last week, but the baby is better now. Cotton is opening and picking is under way, but owing to the rainy weather but little fodder has been saved. J. W. Hayes attended the 3rd quarterly meeting on this (Chilton) circuit, held at Archer chapel, and reports good attendance, good services and an altogether good time. He says the brethren are to be greatly commended for their new church building. Uncle John and son, Walter Collins, were in Clanton last week on business. John Barrett and wife, of Stanton, visited relatives and friends here last week. Sam Pate and wife and her sister, Miss Martha Collins, visited Mrs. F. R. Collins Saturday. Charles R. Childress has bought him a fine mule and new wagon and gone to hauling. J. W. Riggins is putting up a new dwelling house and others are preparing to do so, which is an evidence of prosperity. Rev. Joe Gibson filled his regular appointment at Cedar Grove Saturday and Sunday. The services were well attended.

NIM ROD.

PINEDALE.

August 25, 1905.

Whereas, This day is the close of our school for the present year: and whereas, Prof. V. J. Gragg has accomplished so much for the upbuilding of our school and the improvement of our children; and whereas, we consider his work here a success not to be surpassed by any one. Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the trustees and patrons of the Pinedale school, tender our sincere thanks to Prof. Gragg for his earnest efforts, which have been crowned with such marked success. Be it further resolved, That this be read in school and a copy be sent to the County Paper for publication.

W. J. HEADLEY,
F. J. TEEL,
Trustees.

Editor Union:

In addition to the above resolutions, I desire to say a few words about the Pinedale school. Our school has been a success from beginning to end. We had an enrollment of 92 pupils, a great portion of them in regular attendance. Our commencement exercises were beyond our expectations, although it was a very rainy day and quite a number were prevented from being out for that reason, yet a goodly number of visitors were present and expressed their delight at what they saw and heard. As it was Prof. Gragg's last time to engage in school work as a teacher, the climax came when we were about to separate ourselves, to be his pupils no more. During the singing of "Shall we meet at home in the morning?" led by R. E. Jones, we pupils engaged in a general handshaking with our teacher, almost every pupil in school, as well as the teacher, being in tears. Even the older people of the audience could not refrain from joining with us. Thus we separated ourselves, going to our respective homes with the most kindly feelings manifested by parents, teacher and pupils. Success to our county paper.

W. W. JONES, JR.

RANDOLPH.

The present cool snap reminds us of the crisp days of autumn. We are pleased to have bright fair weather again after so much rain. Considerable complaint of cold in this community. Prof. N. A. Logan, of Montevallo, spent a night in town last week. The professor is an old Chiltonian, a fine music teacher. We were pleased to meet him. May his shadow never grow less.

Quint Meroney has been spending some days in town visiting his mother and sister.

Z. J. Jones and family visited friends at Fenwood Sunday.

J. C. Harrison is home again after spending several weeks in revival services.

W. Y. Nix, of Maplesville, was in town Saturday.

Miss Ervin, of Fenwood, visited her sister here Saturday and Sunday.

H. Honeycutt, one of the merchants of Centreville, spent Friday night in town.

Mrs. Josie Helton, of Fenwood, visited Mrs. Z. J. Jones last week.

Rev. I. Winsor, one of the former Baptist pastors of this place, was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Among our visitors Monday we noticed the popular merchant of Macedonia, J. P. Atchison.

Let the people read and think for themselves. By so doing be independent and free.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

PLEASANT GROVE.

Editor Union:

A few words in regard to our Sabbath school and singing society at this place. Our Sunday school is progressing nicely under the skilful management of our superintendent, J. S. Wright. He is a whole-souled worker in the Sabbath school. Our beloved teachers deserve much credit for their tireless efforts in training the little ones and leading them in the way of life. Our teachers are all lady teachers. Miss Fannie Cobb, teacher of the advanced class; Mrs. Lillie Franklin, teacher of the intermediate class, and Miss Lillie Franklin, teacher of the primary class. No boasting, but I believe we have as pretty little girls and boys as can be found anywhere and our grown girls are all first class. Miss Lizzie Lowery has spent part of the summer with us teaching instrumental music. She was the accompanist in the singing school conducted by the writer. Miss Anna Lowery has spent some days with us during our school. Miss Lizzie and Miss Anna were welcome visitors at this place Saturday and Sunday last. Miss Lizzie is a fine organist and Miss Anna is one of Chilton's sweetest singers. We had children's day at this place on Saturday last. The exercises began at 10:30 a. m. Song No. 33 in "Singing for Joy," was sung by the class. Then a short talk and prayer by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Thomas. Next, song No. 266 in "Singing for Joy," and then proceeded with the program of beautiful recitations and songs until 11:30. Judge Reynolds being present, by invitation made us an instructive speech in the way of advice to the children, young ladies and young men. My dear young people, Judge Reynolds' advice is worth taking, whereas he says "Prepare yourself for the position you aim to fill in life, for the time will come and now is when the public will recognize merit."

"And now is the accepted time, for slighted opportunities will never again pass this way." At 12 dinner was spread which was enjoyed by all present. At 2 p. m. the program was again taken up. We got through with the program about 3 p. m., after which we had a short song service, which was as follows: Miss Anna Lowery, by request, sang the beautiful solo, "Somewhere, Some Time," to a most appreciative audience; next Prof. N. A. Logan being present, made us a short talk and led a short lesson in music; then the song service was closed by the writer, and all were dismissed in order, asking the prayers of the good people that we may go on in this good work, and with best wishes to THE UNION and its many readers, I am yours very truly,

JAMES FRANKLIN.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Editor Union:

Mount Pleasant is a new school house about 3 1-2 miles from Clanton on the road to Thorsby. Mr. and Mrs. Jim Thomas' little infant died last Thursday and was laid to rest in Chestnut creek cemetery on Friday. The patrons of Mount Pleasant met last Saturday and discussed their school matters. They are on the lookout for some good teachers. Walter Foshee is erecting a new dwelling house. Mr. and Mrs. Collins spent last Sunday with Mr. Joe Logan and family. B. M. Maddox and wife and G. A. Zimmerman and wife visited their father-in-law (J. W. Sears) last Sunday. Mr. Editor, I want to congratulate "Just a Voter" and Hon. J. C. Fonville on their letters in last week's UNION; also Col. A. C. Smith on the stand that he has taken against the little (?) demmies of this county. I am glad to see THE UNION prosper as it does, in spite of the opposition of a few so-called republicans and democratic ringsters of Chilton. This community is shocked by the sudden death of H. A. Wilson and deeply sympathize with the bereaved family. He was a good neighbor and his community will miss him very much.

UNION MAN.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Editor Union:

I've seen so many letters in your paper from other places that I've decided to write one myself. I haven't any news only plenty of rain and very sorry crops, cotton especially. We have a good Sabbath school at this place and a nice class of little singers. Prof. J. M. Franklin taught a singing school here and we're glad to say that our young people improved very much in their singing. At the close of the school we had a concert which was highly enjoyed by all present. Now, our meeting began Sunday, and we hope this will be a grand meeting, one of the best we've ever had at Old Pleasant Grove. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

GREEN HORN.

BEAT ONE.

Editor Union:

There is not much doing in Beat One except fodder pulling and fox hunting. Our health is good. Well, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America is here to stay and growing fast. It is of the farmers, by the farmers and for the farmers, so come on, boys, all join and make a solid line.

HILL BILLY.

TAX NOTICE!

Assessor's and Collector's First Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905, and assessing the taxes for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6, October 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8, October 3.
Dixie, Beat 8, October 4.
Shoults, Beat 7, October 5.
Maplesville, Beat 7, October 6.
Benson, Beat 3, October 7.
Macedonia, Beat 3, October 9.
Providence, Beat 2, October 10.
Jemison, Beat 2, October 11.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1, October 12.
Flint Hill, Beat 11, October 13.
Cane Creek, Beat 4, until 12 m., October 14.
Thorsby, Beat 9, October 16.
Clanton, Beat 4, October 17.
Cooper, Beat 10, October 18.
Verbena, Beat 5, October 19.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.

tf

NOTICE!

All overseers in Beat 2 are requested to work as much as four days on their roads between now and Circuit Court.

G. W. SCOTT,
J. H. MARTIN,
Apportioners.

tf

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—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

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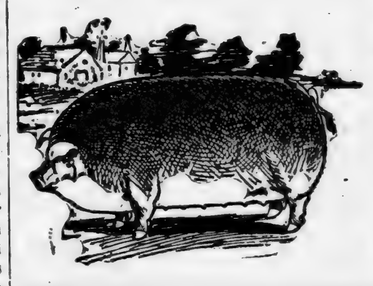

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Chilton County Branch

Organized February 3, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' dwellings, outbuildings and contents and live stock against loss by fire, wind and lightning. The cheapest, safest and most sensible method of insurance known to man

Average Yearly Cost for Five and a half Years 43-100 of 1 per cent.

Full particulars furnished upon application to

WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.
Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in No
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.
First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.
Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 1st Sunday, W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 4th Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 1st Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Friday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Friday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, 3rd Friday before the second Sunday. J. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. J. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 1[illegible] 3rd Saturday, Clanton.

Alamande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 4th—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 1st—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 4th—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Boyeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 4th—Saturday on or before full moon.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 3rd—Tuesday on or before full moon.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Tuesdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

Oneamo Tribe, No. 90—[illegible] Mondays after fourth Saturdays.

L. M. P. A.

Clanton Lodge, of Thorsby—[illegible]

J. H. Patton, Bachelor.

I. O. R. M.

G STORE, Cor. ... Ave ... 7th St.

...ead of The Procession.——

...othing, Hats, Shoes

...NITURE,

...URIAL NECESSITIES.

MULLINS,

... Alabama

Restaurant,

... Reasonable Prices

...rth 20th Street,

...HAM, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN FARM,

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.

PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,

Maplesville, Alabama.

...mbination Offer

...ish the Twice-a-Week ...ssue of the

Globe-Democrat

WITH

...e Union

FOR

...rs One Year Only $1.50

...-Democrat is issued Semi-Week- every Tuesday and Friday. It is ... and has no equal or rival as a ...dern Newspaper. ...s of the World's Fair, all the news ... and all the news of all the earth, ...-Democrat during the coming year. ...S THE TIME. ... and get your best home paper, and ...r of the World's Fair City, both

Clanton, Ala.

...acobs & Bros., ...re and Rugs. ...OLE AGENTS— ...Elastic Book Cases and ...g Cabinets. ...king. ...RMINGHAM, ALA.

... Insurance Association ALABAMA. ...CIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE ...ple and for the People. ...County Branch ...d February 3, 1900.

WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

...ellings, outbuildings and contents ...t loss by fire, wind and lightning. ...nd most sensible method of insur- ...ost ...ars 43-100 of 1 per cent. ...l upon application to ...ACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

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...—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee. ...r—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville. ...—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

...ing Term—Second Monday in ... ...l Term—Second Monday in Sep...

...cellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides. ...ister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.

...Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

...ond Monday February, first Mon... ...April, first Monday June, second ...day July, second Monday August, ...Monday November.

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County Commissioners.

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...Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

...Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st ...day. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

...Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; ...day before the second Sunday; J. ...Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

...Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. ...Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song ...rvice every 2nd and 4th Sunday at... ...rooms. Prayer meeting every Wed... ...day night.

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...Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

...Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—First Saturday, Clanton.

...Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—First Saturday, Billingsley.

...Chairman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., ...304—Saturday on or before full ...n, Marbury.

...Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Saturday on or before full moon, ...erson.

...Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Tuesday on or before full moon, ...anton.

I. O. O. F.

...Friendship Lodge—First and third Sat...days.

...Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and ...th Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

...Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and ...d Mondays.

...Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby— ...and fourth Saturdays.

L. M. P. A.

...Geronemo Tribe, No. 90—First ...third Mondays sleep. Visiting ...cordially invited. E. B. Patton, Sachem ...of R.; J. H. Patton, Scribe.

I. O. R. M.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Aug. 30, 1905, 8,065
Price same date, 10c.
Total receipts last season, 6,648.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. H. Bean was in Clanton Thursday.

Clerk Sam W. Collins and Miss Cooley visited Collins chapel Thursday and took in the meeting there.

John Mims, No. 1, brought this office some fine roasting ears last Friday. Come again, John. We're always glad to see you.

The architect having the court house and jail extension in charge was in Clanton Friday and submitted the plans to the commissioners for approval. There was a number of citizens there and all approved the contemplated changes.

I. B. Martin, Z. S. Avery, J. W. Avery and Norman Bradford, of Jemison, were in Clanton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Arledge and Mrs. Dalce Miller were in town Saturday. "Buck" says that Archer chapel is up and that they held district conference in it, and extends his people's thanks to those who subscribed toward the building.

J. J. Owens, wife and daughter were in Clanton Saturday.

W. H. Gillespie and brother, J. H., of Fixico, were in town Saturday.

A. J. Glasscock and son were in Clanton Saturday.

J. G. Hayes was in town Saturday.

W. D. Z. Foshee was in Clanton Saturday. He has had trouble with his eyes and is compelled to wear glasses now.

R. C. Riggins was in town Saturday.

J. M. Grant, of Cooper; G. W. Ferrell, of Rockford, and C. T. Brown, of Texas, were visitors to THE UNION office Saturday.

J. W. Sears and B. M. Maddox were in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bates were in Clanton Thursday.

J. L. Vines was in town Monday.

James Franklin was a pleasant visitor Monday.

W. A. Hays and J. R. Collins were in Clanton Monday.

Mrs. J. P. Crumpton and children are visiting Mr. Crumpton's father, C. C. Crumpton, near Jemison.

Judge Reynolds went to Pleasant Grove by special invitation Saturday, and delivered one of his earnest appeals to the young people to make the best of their opportunities.

Downs & Littlejohn is the name of the new firm in the brick store on the west side of the railroad, J. B. Downs and Elbert Littlejohn. Their motto is: "Down with prices and little profits."

READ THIS.

Every man owes it to himself and family to master a trade or profession. Read the display advertisement of the six morse Schools of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position.

Get on to J. C. Jones' new "ad" in this issue. Go and look at his stock of goods at prices that will surprise you. They are so cheap.

J. F. Thomas was a pleasant visitor Wednesday.

W. I. Mullins has in a car load of "Studebaker" Wagons. When you buy a wagon, get one that you know is good. Let the sellers of these new makes "try them on the dog first."

A tramp who would not work, but wanted to take his food by force, was up before Judge Reynolds on Monday and now he'll have to work about the balance of this year. Expensive eating for Mr. Tramp that time.

You all know the "Florence Wagon" Well, J. C. Jones has them for sale at his store. Also other desirable things.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

G. B. Blalock and Miss Bettie Driver. Walter T. Abbott and Miss Fannie C. Johnson.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T. J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala. Route 3. tf.

ANGELICA WINE!

Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address

A. P. R. DAHL,
tf. Calera, Ala

FREE
to Readers of
THE UNION

To everyone who sends us $1.00 for a year's subscription to THE UNION, new subscriber or renewal, we will give as a premium absolutely FREE,

A Year's Subscription
to
The Southern Ruralist

We have examined the Southern Ruralist and consider it to be the best and most practical farm paper published in the South, and it just suits this locality. Drop by The Union Office when you are in town and see a copy of the Ruralist. It will mean dollars in your pocket to read this paper with The Union for a year. tf.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a commission issued to me on the 28th day of August, 1905, by the Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Judge of the Probate Court for Chilton County, Alabama, I, H. I. Honeycutt, the Commissioner named in said Commission, will proceed to sell at public outcry, for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Clanton, Chilton County, Alabama, to the highest and best bidder for cash, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1905, the following described real estate, for the purpose of a division among the joint owners thereof, to-wit:

"Beginning at the north east corner of a certain lot south of and bordering on Second avenue marked on the official map of the town of Clanton 'W. M. Wilson & Bro.' and west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and running thence east along Second avenue 40 feet; thence south 210 feet to the lot marked on said map 'E. Y. McMorries'; thence west 40 feet; thence north 210 feet to the point of beginning."

Also the following lot or parcel, to-wit: "Beginning at the south east corner of the lot on the west side of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad marked on the official map of the town of Clanton 'E. Y. McMorries University school' and running thence west 160 feet; thence south 80 feet; thence east 40 feet; thence south 280 feet; thence east to the right of way of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; thence north to point of beginning."

Also the following lots or parcels of land: "Beginning at the north east corner of the lot marked on the official map of the town of Clanton 'E. Y. McMorries University School,' on the west side of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and running thence west 30 feet; thence north 60 feet to the lot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.; thence east 30 feet to right of way of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; thence south along said right of way to the point of beginning."

"Beginning at the south west corner of the lot marked on the official map of the town of Clanton 'E. Y. McMorries University School' and running south 20 feet; thence east to within 160 feet of the right of way of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; thence north 20 feet to the south line of said E. Y. McMorries University School lot; thence west along said line to the point of beginning; all of said land is in the town of Clanton, west of the Louisville Railroad."

Given under my hand this the 28th day of August, 1905.

H. I. HONEYCUTT,
8-31-05-3t Commissioner.

NOTICE TO OVERSEERS.

Please do your duty on the roads in Beat 9. Give them 5 days' work between now and next circuit court.

R. D. CHILDRESS,
J. R. COLLINS,
tf Apportioners.

PROGRAM OF CHILTON COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

To Be Held at Isabella September 15-16, 1905.

Friday.

10 a. m. Devotional exercises, Prof. J. Toi. Williams.

10:30. Welcome address, G. L. Speer; response by County Superintendent J. W. Moore.

11. "Ends to Be Accomplished by Teachers' Institutes," R. E. R. Hicks.

11:30. "Teacher's Preparation for Class Work," H. A. Harris, Mrs. A. G. Dunlap.

2 p. m. "Value of School Entertainments," V. J. Gragg, Miss Janie Roebuck.

3. "School Discipline," institute.

Saturday.

9 a. m. Devotional exercises.

9:30. "How May Patrons Help Their Teachers?" W. B. Speer, Miss Etta Roper.

10. "Requisite to Successful Teaching," R. E. Sessions, Mrs. W. B. Speer.

11. Educational address, Hon. S. J. Bowie.

There will be conveyances for those coming by rail to Maplesville and Thorsby. This being the last institute of the year, all teachers are earnestly requested to attend.

J. W. MOORE,
G. L. SPEER,
R. A. RASCO,
H. L. DAVIS,
tf Educational Board.

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is hit hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names.

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

FOR SALE!

A thoroughbred Jersey Bull, 2 years and 4 months old, weighs about 650 pounds. Apply to M. A. Killgore Clanton, Ala., Route 5. tf.

NOTICE!

There are 200 shares of stock of the Farmers Warehouse & Fertilizer Company of Thorsby, Ala., for sale. The board of directors have authorized the undersigned to sell these shares to all who desire to invest.

J. Bice, President
T. M. Driver
J. W. Hays.

We Club With
The New York World

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken

For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week world, because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.

This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news, fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better fiction than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequaled newspaper and THE UNION together one year for $1.50. The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00. tf.

5000 TELEGRAPHERS NEEDED

Annually to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits, to

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING

We furnish 75 per cent. of the Operators and Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive telegraph schools IN THE WORLD. Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.

We execute a $250 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from $40 to $60 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from $75 to $100 a month in States west of the Rockies, IMMEDIATELY UPON FRADUATION.

Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For all particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

The Morse School of Telegraphy

Cincinnati, Ohio. Buffalo, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga. LaCrosse, Wis.
Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.

Men's and boys' Shoes.

Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama.

Statement of

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama.

(Chilton County Branch.)

President: W. M. Wilson, Clanton. Sec.-Treas. Wallace C. Edler, Clanton.

Clanton, Ala., Aug. 7, 1905.

In the five and a half years that this Association has been in existence, it has levied seventeen (17) assessments to pay twenty-six (26) losses, viz: Lightning, 1; wind, 4; fire, 21. The total of the seventeen assessments was $2.36¼ per hundred dollars, being an average yearly assessment of 43 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance per annum.

W. M. WILSON,
President Chilton County Branch.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of August 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
tf. Judge of Probate.

Academic
Pedagogical
Scientific
Commercial
Industrial
Domestic
Musical
Artistic

Alabama Girl's Industrial School.

MONTEVALLO, ALA.

REV. FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., President

Session Begins, Thursday, Sept. 14th.

Tuition free; living expenses $92.00 per session. For information address president.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers. County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

FARM AND GARDEN

MAINTAINING FERTILITY.

There is no country which possesses more fertile soils than are found in the United States. These soils have been produced from the best kind of materials and in ways that have developed in sections the highest degree of fertility. "These soils," writes Prof. Henry Snyder in the Iowa Homestead, "contain certain reserve plant food of greater value than the combined mineral wealth of the country. How can this soil wealth be best conserved and utilized. This problem concerns not only the farmer of the Middle West, but also the entire country, because soil fertility is the chief asset of a nation. It is the belief of the writer that these soils have not yet reached their maximum productiveness, and that both larger yields and better quality of crops will be produced during the next generation. This will be accomplished by improved methods of cultivation, rotation and improvement of crops, and judicious use of farm manures.

"Experience has shown that it is not economical to attempt to produce the same crop too frequently upon one piece of land. Some of the most fertile soils of the West have been temporarily reduced in crop producing power because of a one-crop system. The effect upon the soil when corn or wheat is grown continuously is quite pronounced. When soils are continually under the plow they readily lose their stock of vegetable mould known as humus.

"When the humus decays, nitrogen, one of its component parts, is liberated and dissipated. Experiments at the Minnesota station have shown that when wheat is grown continuously there are excessive losses of nitrogen from the soil; for every pound removed by the crop there are four pounds lost through decay of the humus.

"When grains are grown in a rotation with clover and corn, and the corn is given a dressing of farm manure, the loss of nitrogen is checked and new stores of humus are added to the soil. A good rotation necessitates the keeping of live stock so as to utilize the farm crops to the best advantage and to produce manure. Rotation of crops on a soil of average fertility results in an increase of five to eight bushels per acre of wheat and twenty-five bushels per acre of corn.

"The unique chemical composition of most of our western soils, which are mildly alkaline in character, prevents the humus from forming injurious acid products. Farm manures, rotation of crops resulting in the introduction of humus, will do more to keep up the fertility than any other treatment."

JUDGING LIVE STOCK.

Stock judging is a skill naturally possessed by some and it is a science that the breeder and feeder should understand. The agricultural colleges are giving practical instruction in judging live stock that is one of the most fascinating studies of the college, as it includes the knowledge of improved stock breeding. The students visit many prominent breeders of the different breeds and at the State fairs and at the Chicago International they test their judgment and skill.

Professor Ferguson of the Michigan Agricultural College gives the following rules to his students:

1. Have confidence in your own powers.

2. Concentrate your thoughts on the breed and breed type of the animals you are working upon.

3. Do not hurry. Take time to decide. Having done so, stick to it. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

4. If possible watch the class as it comes into the ring. There is often something about the style and carriage of the winner which marks him out as he walks.

5. Take a minute to look over the lire from as near the centre as possible in order to get a general idea on conformation.

6. Then pass slowly clear around the ring, inspecting each animal from front and rear.

7. Never be satisfied without using your hand in addition to your eyes. Appearances are often deceitful.

8. In handling always work from front to rear. With cattle work on the right side, approaching the animal from behind.

9. First pick out the winner of the class; then use it as your standard in placing second and third.

10. When first is placed, briefly sum up its strong points.

11. Look for characteristics and most common breed defects.

12. Pay no attention to either the men with you or the crowd around you. Your business is with the animals.—American Cultivator.

FACTS ABOUT COWS AND THEIR MILK.

The matter of quality of the milk of cows has been pretty well settled by tests in this country, and English authority is in agreement with us, as shown by deductions from their own experiments, as follows:

1. "That when a cow is in full milk and full flesh she will give her normal quality of milk for at least a limited time, even though the quality and quantity of food be very deficient.

2. "That when in good condition a cow will take off her body whatever is deficient in food, in order to give her normal quality of milk.

3. "That an extra supply of nutritious food, at all times increases the quantity of milk, but the percentage of fat is not in any way improved by it; if anything, the tendency is the other way.

4. "That an extra supply of nutritious food almost invariably very slightly increases the solids not fat of the milk. That a ration poor in food ingredients has a very slight tendency to reduce the solids not fat in milk, but has little appreciable effect on the fat.

5. "That with a poor ration, a cow in full weight will lose carcass weight, while on a rich diet she will gain weight.

6. "That although the percentage of fat in a cow's milk may vary daily, we at present seem unable to control these variations or to account for them.

7. "That for limited periods, up to one month or thereabouts, all ordinary quantities and qualities of food seem to have no material effect on the quality of the milk.

8. "That some foods exercise a material effect in raising the melting point of butter.

9. "That the aim of all producers of milk, butter or cheese, should be to feed what will give quantity, in moderate amount and of a mixed nature, and the produce will be the best that the cow can give.

10. "That extra quality must be looked for by improving the breeds, and judicious selection, rather than by any special foods or methods of feeding.

11. "That the variations in the percentage of fat in a cow's milk are caused by something, but what that something is we at present do not know, though if we did we might be able to influence the quality."—Indiana Farmer.

THE QUEEN BEE.

The queen is a fair and stately bee, differing from the workers both in shape and color. She is longer than a honey bee by one-third, and somewhat longer than a drone, but not quite so big around.

The queen is treated with the greatest respect and affection by the bees. A circle of her offspring often surround her, testifying in various ways their dutiful regard, offering her food from time to time, and all of them politely backing out of her way, to give her a clear path when she moves over the combs. So strong is the feeling of the workers for the queen, that if for any reason she is removed the whole colony is filled with consternation and dismay. Her death, when it is too late in the season to raise another queen, means the final extinction of the colony.

A good queen will sometimes lay from two to three thousand eggs a day, or nearly the weight of her own body, and continue doing it for weeks in succession. At the beginning of the season the queen lays eggs in the worker cells. She walks over the combs, puts her head into each open cell as she comes to it, as though to discover whether it is occupied or is in fit condition to receive an egg. I have watched how faithfully she goes about her work, from an observatory hive, for hours.

The queen only stings other queens and seeks only to kill her rivals. She may be handled to any extent without fear of being stung. She has also great tenacity of life as well as longevity.—F. G. Herman, in American Cultivator.

STRAW IS VALUABLE.

Our father dumped the straw almost anywhere. If they even thought of the conservation of forces, certainly straw did not figure as a factor therein. It was just as valuable then as now for feeding purposes, and yet seldom was it judiciously combined with the winter's hay for forage. Today we are as careful of its preservation as we are of hay, even though we may have no opportunity to ship it to the paper mills. It is safe to say that oat or rye straw, when properly cut and cured, is equal to one-third or one-half the same quantity of hay. This should no longer be regarded as a by-product, but as a primary source of income. And now that we are coming more and more to cut oats in the green, it will be seen how important is this bulky crop to the farmer. It may be fed as hay or turned into ensilage, cut or uncut. The use of green oats is hardly yet out of the experimental stage, but enough is well known to warrant the caution. Do not wait for the kernel to harden before cutting. With the kernel in milk and only the faint hint of yellowing stalk is the time for harvesting. Chemical tests have demonstrated this.—G. A. Smith, Massachusetts Plowman.

The Malay states produce about seven-tenths of the world's supply of tin.

THE PAID COMPANION.

Disadvantages A-Plenty in This Woman's Calling.

The Work So Eagerly Grasped at When First Offered is Often Given Up in Disappointment--Experiences of Several Girls--The Woman Who Drinks and the Obnoxious Family Servant.

AMONG the fields of work for women there is perhaps none in which conditions are more varying than that which goes under the comprehensive title of companion. A "companion" sounds as if it must be something delightful. The young woman starting out in the working world of a large city like New York without capital, experience or talents, has often a shrinking from the business world and longs to hide herself in some quiet cultured home, where she may make herself useful and agreeable, and also earn sufficient pay to dress herself suitably, and perchance amass a modest bank account.

What simpler, then, than to be companion to a delightful old lady, who is rich but lonely, to whom a bright presence will give hourly pleasure, and for whom it will be equal happiness to perform the services of a daughter? Or, perhaps, the young woman is fond of children and hopes to be mentor and friend to a growing girl whom she may assist to form good tastes in literature, art and music.

She sees herself in the future accompanying a sweet young girl to concerts, to lectures, and later on to "parties" in the light of a chaperone. And doubtless there are such positions in the world, but they are not as a rule long vacant in New York, nor are they filled through newspaper advertisements or agencies. Indeed, the experience of several young women in this city has not been particularly encouraging to those desirous of seeking a living in this calling, although sometimes the outward appearance of their situations is entirely satisfactory. Still, when so much of the companion's comfort depends on the personality of her employers, the success of such a position is necessarily difficult to guarantee.

A well-known employment agent was asked what her experience had been in supplying women for the position of companion. She shook her head dubiously.

"Not one in fifty turns out satisfactorily, so that I have given up trying to supply anything but teachers and secretaries. When a girl doesn't get on at home and can't do anything else, she thinks she can easily get from $30 to $50 a month as companion to a rich New Yorker. I have had the most hopeless looking girls apply to me, and sometimes very attractive ones, but, unless one of my customers has asked me to look out for some one for her to fill that post, I do not bother with them.

"Sometimes ladies want a trained nurse, and sometimes they want a woman who is musical. I have sent six or eight girls in succession to one customer, only to have them all rejected after trial. They are too proud or too lazy or snippy, or some other thing, and finally the lady gives up in despair. Then just when she has decided to take in a poor relation, along comes to me the very woman, and it is too late. Anyway, if you can't get on with your own flesh and blood, I don't see how you can expect strangers to agree with you, and that's true of both employer and employe in this capacity."

One young girl who had spent her life in a small town came to New York with the idea of seeing something of the world. She answered an advertisement in a reliable paper, and soon was employed as companion to an elderly lady, who was about to go abroad. What delightful visions filled the girl's head, of sightseeing, of voyaging, of little excursions in the wonderful countries of Europe! The lady was a widow, handsome, well dressed and, although the salary offered was only $15 a month, the applicant was too eager for the experience and travel to hesitate at that. Her duties were to be light. She was to be more like a friend and accompany her employer everywhere. "I will give you some clothes, my dear," said the lady, touching the young woman's simple tweed gown with politely scornful fingers, "and, of course, I shall take a maid."

DISENCHANTMENT.

In six months they returned from their travels, having visited France, Italy, Switzerland and, most briefly, England. The companion could hardly wait to land, so eager was she to leave her position, and she testified willingly to the drawbacks of such work. Her "lady" had proved herself selfish, vain, jealous and ill-tempered, but, worse than any of these miserable petty faults, was the failing of drink, which the innocent young woman had at last discovered after many embarrassing happenings.

"But did you not enjoy yourself at all?" the girl was asked.

"Indeed I did, for a day or two at a time, but just as soon as I got to know people—and Mrs. B—— always impressed people at first so that we met everybody—we promptly moved on to another place. She seemed afraid of letting me enjoy myself at all, and seemed to care very little for sightseeing or anything but dressing up and playing cards. Then she gave and lent me the most hideous gay clothes which she expected me to wear, and which were not at all suitable for any one in my position, and made people misunderstand it entirely, so that I had to bear many annoyances by having to explain why I could not join young parties and leave Mrs. B—— behind. Then she was always taking little 'nips,' as she called them, and flying into a violent temper for nothing afterwards, but I never guessed that she took too much until the ship's doctor told me on the voyage home. She wouldn't stay more than a week in England because some friends of mine were going to be there, and she thought I might have too good a time for a companion! No more such positions for me!"

An older girl with, perhaps, less patience, took a post as companion and chaperone to a girl of fourteen (whose father was much engaged in business and whose mother had died when she was very young). The young woman found the girl charming and sweet, the father considerate and polite, the house was handsome and her quarters were all that could be desired. But she was not happy, and could not endure it for more than a month, owing to the obnoxious presence of a privileged Irish servant, who had held undivided sway over the household for ten years, and was not ready to give in to the newcomer. Several battles had taken place between them, which had reduced the child to tears, finally dried on Bridget's shoulder, while the companion retired discomfited. Too spirited to put up with dictation from such a source, and conscious that Bridget was more indispensable to the family happiness than herself, the young woman gave up $40 a month and a comfortable home, and tried again. After a succession of harrowing trials as companion to nervous and physical wrecks from drink and various diseases she gave up her idea and went into one of the prominent hospital training schools as the easier life of the two.

Another young woman became companion and mother's help in a large family of children in a Jersey suburb. She loved the children, made them love her, and was very happy with them, but the lack of freedom and the isolation told upon her, and at the end of a year she was glad to take up her neglected knowledge of stenography, which would give her time and opportunity to see her friends, with some prospect of advance in the future—which her other position did not possess.

"What did you do in that family? Did you teach the children?" she was asked.

"No, except one hour in the morning. The eldest one went to school, the baby was absolved from study, and the middle three had a governess for seven months. From May to September I gave them all an hour's German in the morning, and the rest of the time I helped their mother to keep their clothes in order and to do the housework. They were awfully good to me, and I loved every one in the house, and cried heartily to leave them, but I didn't feel that I was doing for them that a superior nursemaid or chambermaid could not have done, and I wanted a change."

There are other examples of experience in this situation that come to mind. One girl is very happy and contented as companion to an old lady. Her chief duties are to drive daily with her employer, to help her keep house, to arrange the flowers, to play chess and backgammon every evening, to read aloud, and do little odds and ends of mending that are not worth sending to a dressmaker. It sounds dull, but she does not find it so, being a domestic little person and readily made happy by an occasional evening at the theatre or by being allowed to have a friend in for dinner, and these favors are by no means rare in this warm-hearted household.

But to succeed at all as a companion one must have talents of no mean order, and the question that agitates the graduate's mind is whether it is worth it. Tact of infinite proportions, patience, even temper, unselfishness, which is only another name for tact, and good health are essentials. So are a neat appearance, good manners, a light step and a pleasant voice. It is not easy to spend hours reading aloud from dull books, but neither is it unworthy work to make the days brighter for some lonely woman who has no one who loves her enough to give freely the service for which the companion is paid.

And, after all, the situation resolves itself to this: that very few normal pleasant people have need to hire a companion, and if such a person is needed there must always be some disadvantage to overlook. The question is, has the applicant the courage and patience to fill the breach cheerfully? If not, she had better try some other work less exacting and nerve-racking.—New York Post.

Busy Jurors.

"Your Honor," said a juryman, just before the beginning of a trial, "I see a juror in New York the other day, who happened to be a cotton broker, was allowed to transact business in the jury box."

"Yes," replied the judge with a smile, "I noticed that."

"Well, your Honor, why can't I be allowed to attend to business while serving as a juror?"

"What is your business?" asked the court.

"I'm a blacksmith, your Honor."

"All right, you can shoe a few flies!"—Yonkers Statesman.

WOMAN'S WORLD

NEW NEEDLE WORK.

White serges, mohairs and linens are indispensable in a young girl's wardrobe. A coat suit of one or the other of these with a fine lingerie blouse is suitable for almost any occasion, says the Boston Traveler.

A new thing in taffeta petticoats is to have them made on a jersey yoke of the same shade. This insures perfect fit over the hips, which is well-nigh impossible with the silk gathered or plaited onto the band.

A pretty idea in the making of all-over shirt waists is to run one, two or three nip tucks between the rows of embroidery. For this purpose it is necessary to select a design with sufficient space between the motifs to admit of the tucking.

With three scraps of heavy linen and the merest amount of trouble a girl can make herself such a set of collars and cuffs as disports itself with airs in a smart shop. The collar is a two-inch hem turned up on the right side, mind you, and stitched with whatever color is chosen for the decoration of the collar which decoration consists of French knots in groups of three. The cuffs are the same, of course. These are so easily made that it would be worth while to do several, say one in blue knots, one in green and one in red, for matching-up purposes.

Now is the time to get out English eyelet work, if by good luck one has a mother who spent her leisure making this beautiful stuff. Nothing is more elegant. Whole gowns and coats are made of it, it is introduced in the form of yokes and plastrons and employed on the bebe hats with which the pretty girl sets off her charms. One girl has been so lucky as to find rolled up in a forgotten trunk yard upon yard of lovely handwork, done by her mother during a long sea voyage.

Now that kid belts are so popular, the girl who has to count her pennies as well as her blessings can utilize the tops of long-wristed gloves to make very satisfactory ones. Especially desirable to wear with summer gowns are those made of white and light tinted, undressed kid. Fancy cut beads or sequins grouped into conventional designs will cover the joinings as well as embellish the belt.

BUTTERFLY BOWS.

In the way of bodice trimming, in connection with a high girdle, nothing daintier and airier than a big butterfly bow could be devised. This bow is made of lace, white or colored, in width from four, five to six inches. The first step is to form the body of the insect with some white wadding, and then to cover it with a fine white cambric. Cover that again with some of the lace and with a heavy white silk twist cross-strap the body from its head to the fine-pointed end of the body. Make then three fans of the lace, that is, take the lace and divide its length into three sections. From the bottom or straight edge of each lace division slope off enough lace so that when each section is gathered and drawn up the sections will all three be widest in the middle and taper down on each side. The middle section is to be sewed into a tight little bunch of gathers at the body head, while the other two sections, representing the wings of the insect, when gathered are to be drawn down to the insect's side, none of the stitches showing. If the side wings are required to be in two parts, it is very easy to slope the side pieces of lace a second time so as to double the wing effect, for each time a slope is made it gives the effect of a separate lace part. A fine lace wire like a thread may be sewn on near the edge of the lace and manipulated into shape. Place the head lace, point upwards, at the bust line, and fasten it to bodice with pearl pins. Spread out the side wings and fasten them also to the bodice and over the top of the belt. The end of the insect's body will then fall on the middle line of the high belt.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

JAPANESE SILK AND CHINESE SILK.

As between the two nations in the Far East which produce silk, the manufacturers in the United States need to give the closest attention to China. The silk industry of Japan is highly developed. It represents science and the most progressive business methods. The silkworm in Japan is a well-groomed creature. The Japanese worm is not hatched unless the egg containing it passes scientific examination. Nothing is left to chance. The mulberry leaves fed to the worms are grown upon trees scientifically cared for and protected from disease and pests. There is no loss in the growth of the trees, the hatching of the eggs, or the feeding of worms which do not produce. In China much is left to chance, because the father of the present producer did not know any other method. While the mulberry trees are cared for carefully in some lines, are fertilized and cultivated and stripped of their leaves in the autumn to give them a longer rest in the short winter, there is no protection for them from worms and other pests, of all this loss and these dr which would in time ruin business if not corrected. grade raw-silk product of C better than similar grades in and probably than in any oth try. The Chinese silkworm ally produces the largest qua the finest silk of any silkworm country.—Consul George E son, Amoy.

SOME THINGS TO OBSE

To be a gentlewoman is w of us desire, says Cynthia Gr

All of us may not acquire wealth or education but any us may become a gentlewoman, is the whole story.

Not a week ago I saw standi a street corner waiting for a well-dressed, handsome woman looked the gentlewoman, but ly she turned the tip of her over her teeth to clean them had left home without brushi teeth.

You have seen women take the hair a hairpin and with their scalp a vicious little dig may have been a hair out of there may have been a—the numberless reasons why the may have needed that attention the gentlewoman does not allow self such liberties in public.

"I'll be comfortable even if not a gentlewoman," snaps so

The gentlewoman is quite co able. She merely straightens hair and makes herself com and "ready" before she leaves

The gentlewoman is dain speech. She avoids vulgarisms speaks quietly and sincerely.

The gentlewoman is dain speech and laughter. She laughs roughly. And you will that she does not cover her with her hand either in speak laughing. This is one of the common of the undainty things women do, this fumbling with fingers about the mouth face chin. Keep the hands away from face. If they had been needed talking they would have grown the mouth.

HARD WOOD FLOORS

The hard-wood floor is co tively a new feature in the and it is not altogether strang housekeepers may not always just how to care for them. A many treat them as they do sweeping them with a broo broom, which is intended wel to take the dust out of the of a carpet, but not to polish wood floors. The same woman treats her hard-wood floor in way would refuse to sweep a piano with a broomcorn broo fear of scratching its polished face; she would probably take cotton flannel duster and wi the dust, and then she would should do with her floor. The convenient way of doing is to a soft cotton flannel rag for the the dust is easily removed f polished floor in this way.

Such a broom is also ver sweeping down walls, ceilings er duster accomplishes this more successfully. A number such broom comes should be ready so that when one may the laundry another may take place. Painted doors may be treated with a cloth wrung out of way, even when in a state of bing brush, and if not too dirty look almost as well as if scrub and certainly cleaner than if bed with a common mop.—The moner.

INFLAMMABLE FLANNELE

Surely the days of inflam flannelette should be specially bered. The death not almost dren who have been fatally by the ignition of this material is simply appalling. The wear flannelette has again and again posed children to the same if their night dresses were soa spirit. The fabric catches fire easily and burns with the in tense flame as alcohol, and the are not readily extinguished. quest, was held the other day body of a little boy, two years He was left to play in a room his mother was absent. He a flannelette nightshirt. The had not left the room long w heard screams and found the flames. He was terribly burn the poor little fellow died hours of the occurrence." the sort of heartrending constantly appearing in the pers. One coroner alone has that last year he held no less inquests on children who had burned to death, and a large tion was due to flannelette The Lancet.

Young farmers can borrow from the government at three cent in Norway.

No unvaccinated person can Norway.

MENTINA GONZALES, OF CENTRAL AMERICA, RESTORED TO HEALTH, PE-RU-NA THE REMEDY

Clementina Gonzales, Hotel Pro- Guatemala, C. A., in a recent letter 247 Cleveland Ave., Chicago, Ill.,

"I took Peruna for a worn-out con- tion. I was so run down that I ld not sleep at night, had no ap- te and felt tired in the morning. tried many tonics, but Peruna the only thing which helped me the least. After I had taken but ty bottle I felt much better. I tinued its use for three weeks and completely restored to health, was able to take up my studies n I had been forced to drop. re is nothing better than Peruna ild up the system."—Clemen- Gonzales.

dress The Peruna Medicine Co., of- mbus, Ohio, for instructive free litera- on catarrh.

. Ami, of the Geological Society Canada, believes that diamond ith is hidden between the Great es and Hudson's Bay.

Permanently cured. No fits or nervous- after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great ve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

rmer Archduke Leopold has become a ate in the Swiss Army.

s. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children thing, soften the gums, reduces inflamma- allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

vernor Stokes, of New Jersey, favors tion of bachelors.

ure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS RON- , Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

ndon has over 115 miles of tram-

Avoid Yellow Fever.

the great antiseptic preventative, n's Liniment. Six drops of Sloan's nment on a teaspoonful of sugar will yellow fever and malaria germs.

ohn Jacob Astor owns twenty-two auto- biles.

LT RHEUM ON HANDS

ired Agony and Had to Wear Bandages the Time—Another Cure by Cuticura.

nother cure by Cuticura is told of by Caroline Cable, of Waupaca, Wis., in following grateful letter: "My husband ered agony with salt rheum on his nds, and I had to keep them bandaged the time. We tried everything we could get, but nothing helped him until I d Cuticura. One set of Cuticura Soap ntment and Pills cured him entirely. his hands have been as smooth as possible ever since. I hope this letter will be means of helping other sufferers."

rich, retired New York business has been chosen first reader new Christian Science church ety-sixth street and Central park t, the finest edifice of all in M dy's cult. He is Edwin T. H d, who has been a student in w York Christian Institute und Augusta E. Stetson. Mr. Hatfi the son of a noted New York c an who officiated for twenty-th rs at the Seventh Presbyter rch.

Rural 'Phones.

here are said to be nearly fifty t rural telephone lines in Cr county, Kansas, owned by fa

SENATOR SULLIVAN

Says He Has Found Doan's Kidney P valuable in Treating Sick Kidney

on. Timothy D. Sullivan, of rk, Member of Congress from ith New York District and on the Democ leaders of York St strongly re mends D Kidney Pills

Senator van writes: It is a ure to endo remedy Doan's K Pills, ha d them of the greatest val minating the distress caused b ney's, and in restoring those o a condition of health. My wi your valuable remedy gratifying as that of s y friends. Yours truly. gned) TIMOTHY D. SULLI

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WOMAN'S WORLD

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Such a broom is also use
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Guatemala C. A., in a recent letter
26 Cornwall Ave., Chicago, Ill.,

*Peruna for a worn-out con-
I was so run down that I
not sleep at night, had no ap-
and felt tired in the morning.
tried many tonics, but Peruna
the only thing which helped me
least. After I had taken but
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ued its use for three weeks and
completely restored to health,
was able to take up my studies
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is nothing better than Peruna
uild up the system."—Clemen-
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The Peruna Medicine Co., of
bus, Ohio, has instructive free litera-
on catarrh.

[illegible] Geological Society,
[illegible] discovered that diamond
is hidden between the Great
and Hudson's Bay.

[illegible]rrh cured. No fits or nervous-
[illegible] after use of Dr. Kline's Great
[illegible]. $2 trial bottle and treatise free
[illegible], Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

[illegible] Adolphe Leopold has become a
[illegible] the Prussian Army.

Mother's Soothing Syrup for Children
[illegible] the gums, reduces inflamma-
[illegible] pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Senator Stokes, of New Jersey, favors
[illegible] of governors.

Piso's Cure for Consumption saved
[illegible] many years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROB-
[illegible] St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

[illegible] has over 115 miles of tram-

Avoid Yellow Fever.

The great antiseptic preventative,
Liniment. Six drops of Sloan's
on a teaspoonful of sugar will
yellow fever and malaria germs.

[illegible] Astor owns twenty-two auto-

RHEUM ON HANDS

Agony and Had to Wear Bandages
Time—Another Cure by Cuticura.

[illegible] cure by Cuticura is told of by
[illegible] Cable, of Waupoca, Wis., in
[illegible] grateful letter: "My husband
[illegible] agony with salt rheum on his
[illegible] and I had to keep them bandaged
[illegible] time. We tried everything we
[illegible] but nothing helped him until he
Cuticura. One set of Cuticura Soap,
and Pills cured him entirely,
[illegible] have been as smooth as pos-
ever since. I hope this letter will be
[illegible] of helping other sufferers."

[illegible] noted New York business
[illegible] has been chosen first reader in
[illegible] Christian Science church at
[illegible] and Central park,
[illegible] finest edifice of all in Mrs.
[illegible]. He is Edwin T. Hat-
[illegible] was once a student in the
[illegible] Christian Institute under
[illegible] E. Sutton. Mr. Hatfield
[illegible] son of a noted New York cler-
[illegible] who officiated for twenty-three
[illegible] at the Seventh Presbyterian

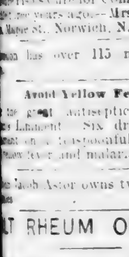
Rural 'Phones.

[illegible] are said to be nearly fifty dif-
[illegible] rural telephone lines in Craw-
[illegible] county, Kansas, owned by farm-

SENATOR SULLIVAN

Has Found Doan's Kidney Pills
[illegible] in Treating Sick Kidneys.

Timothy D. Sullivan, of New
Member of Congress from the
New York District and one of
the Democratic
leaders of New
York State,
strongly recom-
mends Doan's
Kidney Pills.



Senator Sulli-
van writes:

It is a pleas-
ure to endorse a
remedy like
Doan's Kidney
Pills, having
[illegible] them of the greatest value in
[illegible] the distress caused by sick
[illegible], and in restoring those organs
[illegible] condition of health. My experi-
[illegible] your valuable remedy was
[illegible] satisfying as that of several
[illegible] friends. Yours truly.

TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN.

[illegible]-Mahorn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
[illegible] by all druggists. Price, 50
[illegible] per box.

TO CLEAN BRASS.

To clean very dirty brass, scrub with a nailbrush, dipped in powdered bath-brick dust and paraffin. Even the most tarnished brass can be cleaned in this way. Polish with the dry dust and a soft duster.

FURNISHING THE KITCHEN.

In furnishing a kitchen one may make the mistake of having too many utensils and too many patented contrivances. The average servant girl, who is only used to the simplest and most ordinary utensils at home, will invariably leave the patented things on the shelf and use any common makeshift.

THE BEDROOM.

Now that all wash goods are offered for sale, the shopper is tempted to purchase lengths of flowered organdie or dimity for bedroom curtains. A charming cottage bedroom, hung with a wallpaper all huge yellow roses, was made still more charming by curtains of organdie in which the yellow rose design was repeated, but in much paler tones. In fact, the effect was as if the roses on the walls cast their shadows on the sheer white curtains. The idea is worth studying and adapting to other flower rooms.

REMOVING INK STAINS.

Ink stains may be removed from white goods with lemon and salt. Cover the stain with fine salt, squeeze the lemon juice on it, and rub between the hands. A second application will be necessary when the ink is obstinate. Ink may be removed successfully from colored clothes by soaking them in sweet milk. Mildew will usually disappear if soaked in sour milk, and then washed in the usual manner. Chloride of lime will also remove mildew stains, but it must be well diluted and carefully used.—The Pilgram.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

Good housekeeping is surely an art, for besides seeing that every room in the house is perfection in every detail, window curtains always fresh and clean, floors spotless, not a fleck of dust anywhere, everything at hand for the toilet—the service must be faultless, your maid in a neat black gown, white apron, stiff white collar and cuffs, her manner deferential when she opens the door for you or waits upon you at the table.

The cooking, of course, has to be delicious, the kind that melts in your mouth, the washing must be unquestionable, and the ironing a picture in itself. All these things and many more are simply parts of good housekeeping, and if a woman is able to carry on and control a house of her own in the right kind of way, her work is inferior to no man's and she deserves just as much credit and oftentimes a great deal more.—American Cultivator.

RECIPES.

Chicken Rolls.—Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter, add a pinch of salt, a little pepper and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Mix with this one cupful of minced chicken; add one-third cupful of milk and thicken with a little flour. Mould into rolls or croquettes and fry in hot fat. Serve with a white sauce seasoned with lemon juice.

An Excellent Ice.—Here is an excellent ice. Slice bananas and sprinkle the slices with lemon juice. Place on the ice for an hour, then mash with a wooden spoon, and stir into the mixture three-quarters of a cup of powdered sugar and the beaten whites of two eggs. Freeze for five minutes, and add a pint, more or less, of whipped cream, and a cupful of chopped English walnuts, from which the skins have been removed.

A Tomato Dish.—An Italian dish of tomatoes is described in Good Housekeeping. Select not too ripe tomatoes and cut off about a quarter of an inch from the blossom end, using a very sharp knife. Scoop out part of the pulp and fill the tomato cup with well-washed and soaked rice, in which has been mixed a little chopped parsley, a pinch of several pungent herbs, salt, red pepper and a good portion of olive oil. Bake the tomatoes in a deep baking dish in seasoned olive oil, two-thirds of a cup to nine tomatoes. Cook in a moderate oven until the rice is quite tender, and the skins of the tomatoes begin to wrinkle. Serve hot with a little of the oil in which they were baked.

Rich Sago Pudding.—Here is a recipe for the favorite pudding of a housekeeper of the last generation, who served it to her family after the simple Sunday dinner customary in her day: Soak six heaping teaspoonfuls of sago in a quart of sweet milk for five hours. Then add a quart of boiling milk. Cook till soft. Beat the yolks of six eggs in a pudding dish with a teacup of sugar and a little nutmeg. Then when the sago is soft stir it into the eggs and sugar. Bake twenty minutes. After the pudding has been set away to cool beat up the whites of the six eggs until they are a stiff froth and fold into them three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Spread this meringue over the top of the pudding and brown it in the oven. A little jelly is sometimes spread over the pudding before adding the meringue.

A Sliding Boat.

The sliding boat of M. de Lambert, a French inventor, is designed to avoid friction by skimming on the surface of the water, and it is made to do this by inclined planes fixed under the boat at carefully regulated distances apart and at an angle determined by many trials. When at rest the weight is supported on two narrow parallel floats resembling certain Asiatic canoes, the sliding planes sinking just beneath the surface. A light weight model of wood and aluminum is twenty feet long and ten feet wide between the inclined planes, and while it weighs 1,200 pounds, it requires a motor of only twelve horse-power, although other boats of the capacity need motor of sixty to 100 horse-power. As the boat is started the planes rise on the water, where they are supported by a thin layer of air, and easily glide along at fifteen to twenty-two miles per hour.

A Story of Pearls.

There is a romantic story attaching to the great rope of pearls worn by the Princess Fredericka of Hanover, at recent functions. They are magnificent specimens and very old. Centuries ago a princess of the house loved them so that they were buried with her. But in process of time the great grief of her relatives grew gradually fainter and fainter until they began to whisper what a shame it was that such glorious jewels should be wasted. Then one day the princess' tomb was opened, the pearl necklace taken from her neck. But the pearls were spoilt; they had lost their luster and beauty. Their new owner wept over them and dreamed about them, and her dream told her that three generations of lovely women would have to wear them before their luster returned. Three lovely princesses did wear them and they are now pearls without peers.

Father John of Cronstadt.

Father John of Cronstadt, whose extraordinary influence over the czar, no less than his propaganda against the revolutionaries, continually rouses the ire of the secret committee, is 86 years of age. In personality he answers to the description of the average Russian peasant, only in his case abstemiousness has wrought a refining effect on his features. He is short of stature, with a somewhat florid complexion, and his small, twinkling gray eyes have that furtive appearance characteristic of the Russian working classes. In spite of his great age he is remarkably active, and his long brown hair is untouched with silver. Father John was once esteemed a miracle worker, but it is said he has lost his reputation since the ships he blessed were sunk and the men he blessed were killed in battle with the Japs.

Shot a Rare Butterfly.

In the British museum is a rare butterfly, which was obtained in a most unusual way. Probably no other butterfly in any collection in the world was taken in the same manner. On the steamship bound to Sydney, New South Wales, several men were amusing themselves by shooting at a mark with a revolver. Just as one man was about to shoot he noticed a remarkably large butterfly fluttering toward the ship. When it hovered above the dock he fired and actually managed to hit it. The insect fell to the deck, considerably mangled. The creature was so beautiful, even in its mutilated condition, that the pieces were carefully collected and finally they reached a British entomologist, who found that it was a specimen of an entirely new species never before seen by the scientific world.

Aged Physician's Advice.

A famous physician, now hale and handsome at 75, sums up his half century of medical practice and observation in these simple rules of health: "Be temperate in all things, in matters of amusement or study as well as in regard to foods and drinks. To be temperate in all things, however, does not imply that one must be a prohibitionist about anything. Don't be afraid to go to sleep, for sleep is the best restorer of wasted energies. Sleep a certain number of hours every night and then remember that a short nap during the day is a safer rejuvenator than a—cocktail. Don't worry either about the past or the future. To waste a single hour in the regretful past is as senseless as to send good money after that which has been irrecoverably lost."

Significance of Thunder.

In the season of thunderstorms it is interesting, if not exactly profitable, to read an ancient interpretation of them. The Prognostication Everlasting of one Leonard Digges, published in 1856, tells us that thunder in the morning denotes wind; at noon rain, and in the evening a great tempest. He goes further still, and declares that "Sunday thunder should bring the death of learned men, judges and others; Monday's the death of women; Tuesday's plenty of grain; Wednesday's bloodshed: Thursday's plenty of sheep and corn; Friday's the slaughter of a great man and other horrible murders; Saturday's a general pestilent plague and great dearth."

Kitchener's Ruse.

Since it has been decided that Lord Kitchener shall be supreme in the military affairs in India an anecdote of the Khartoum expedition has come to light. One evening as the general's forces neared Khartoum a dervish spy was discovered in camp and taken to headquarters for examination. Information as to the enemy's position and plans was of the highest importance, but neither the richest bribes nor the direst threats could elicit one word from the prisoner; he affected to be both deaf and dumb. Scarcely was his hearing over—if hearing it can be called—when another spy was led in, who proved equally obdurate. They were led away bound and placed for the night in a well guarded tent. About half an hour later a third spy was dragged in, who also would reveal nothing, and was finally placed in the tent with the others. Soon the guard outside heard a murmur of voices from within; the dumb spies had found their tongues, but it was impossible to hear their talk distinctly or to understand it. An hour or more passed, then the door of the tent was thrown open and the third spy appeared and asked to be conducted to headquarters. It was the sirdar, who in disguise had discovered all he needed to know. Lord Kitchener always takes the greatest pains to make himself master of the vernacular of any country to which he is sent. He seizes every opportunity of talking with the poorer folks until he speaks like a native.

Inventor of the Watch.

A monument has just been erected in Nuremberg to Peter Henlein, inventor of the pocket watch.

Henlein was so worried by his wife who accused him of witchcraft because of the many hours he spent in solitude trying to perfect his invention, that he took refuge at the home of a married daughter, where he quickly disposed of one of his persecutors by soundly thrashing him. Because of this he was sent to prison, and there he perfected his invention.

A few years later he was tried for murder, but settled the matter by paying an indemnity to the family of his victim and taking refuge in the convent of the Carmelites, where he remained till his death in 1540, continuing his manufacture of watches, which enriched the order he had joined.

No Royal Race Suicide.

There are no signs of race suicide in the British royal family. Victoria had four sons and five daughters. King Edward is the father of six and the baby boy born to the Prince and Princess of Wales the other day makes an even half dozen for them, five being sons. The other stems have done as well—the Empress Frederick eight and her son, Emperor William, seven; Princess Alice, six, and one of her daughters, the empress of Russia, five; Prince Alfred and Princess Helena, five each; Princess Beatrice, four; Prince Arthur, three, and Prince Leopold, two. The Cumberland and Cambridge branches are equally prolific.

Garibaldi's Death Request.

Garibaldi left directions in his will for the cremation of his body, but his wishes were overruled by the Italian government. The soldier's instructions were minute and perhaps a bit self-conscious. "Facing the sea, you shall erect a pyre two meters high, built of acacia wood, myrtle and other aromatic trees and plants growing at Caprera. On this lay a sheet of iron, on which shall be placed my body, dressed in the red shirt. A handful of the ashes place near the coffins of my daughters, Rosa and Anita." The rest were to be blown away by the winds as seeds of liberty for other parts of the world.

Brazil's Only Ambassador.

The elevation of Brazil's representative at Washington to ambassadorial rank and the appointment of Don Joaquin Nabuco to that post jointly constitute an incident of much importance. Brazil has no other ambassador abroad. In the regard of that republic and its people the relations of the country with the United States overtop in consequence of other foreign connections. The selection of such a man as Senor Nabuco, who is a genuine leader in his own country—an orator and scholar, as well as statesman—to be the first ambassador to this country proves a disposition on the part of the Brazilians to seize and signalize the opportunity presented.

Queen Alexandra's Voice.

Queen Alexandra of England is, like most women, ill at ease on the rostrum. Her voice is low and sweet, with just the suspicion of foreign accent about it. There is almost pathetic note in its tones that lingers in the memory hauntingly. However, all her subjects loyally declare that she is a most charming speaker and that the foreign tinge is but an added charm to the voice.

The London City Council is likely to establish a system of automobile ambulances.

STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides a man does not understand—simply because he is a man

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me."

"Roasted" a Duke.

The Duke of Norfolk's dislike of pompousness has given rise to many stories. A school treat was being held in Arundel park, his splendid ancestral home, and the duke was crossing one of the lawns, when a teacher, unaware of the duke's identity, rushed across to him and shouted: "Come off the grass at once! It is the people like you whose behavior get parks shut to the public!" On another occasion, it is said, the duke went to a convent to preside over a gathering. The sister who opened the door thought the unobtrusive stranger was seeking assistance and gently told the duke there was nothing for him!

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

Is not a new and untried remedy. More than ½ of a Century attests its wonderful curative and health-giving properties, and serves to show that it has no equal as a cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick-Headache, and all other ills arising from a

TORPID LIVER.

Being strictly a vegetable compound, it has no harmful or even unpleasant effects. Its action is gentle but none the less thorough—cleansing the stomach and bowels of all impurities, and toning up the entire system to a healthy condition—leaving the person feeling good, because every organ is made to perform its part perfectly.

50C. AND $1.00 A BOTTLE. ALL DRUG STORES.

"One Dose Convinces."

Pollock-Stephens Institute.
Birmingham, Ala.
Select Day and Boarding School for Girls.
Opens Sept. 27th.
Catalogue on application. Address
Madame Catherine Deschamps Elford, Principal.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.
NEW ORLEANS.
Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue. Address,
THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.
Am. 35, 1905.

Dyspepsia,
TRADE MARK.
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION
Promptly and Permanently Cured with
Crab Orchard Water
A century's experience with successful results is the best testimonial. Sold by all druggists.
Crab Orchard Water Co.,
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SUCCESSORS TO
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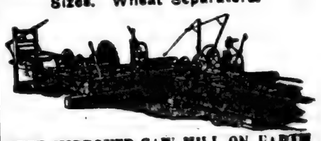
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY
Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.



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Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

DYSPEPSIA
"Having taken your wonderful "Cascarets" for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to "Cascarets" for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."
James McGune, 109 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.
Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y.
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC
FOR WOMEN
troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.
Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all
TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES.
For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

BEAUMONT COLLEGE
HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY.
There is absolutely no other school for Women and Girls in the South, if anywhere, offering so extensive a curriculum; thus, the greatest benefits for the smallest outlay. Most approved modern improvements—Electric Lights, Hot Water heating, Complete outfit of Bath-rooms, etc., etc. Grounds of forty acres, by universal consensus, the most uniquely beautiful School Grounds in America. Offers to the ambitious thorough preparation for the great universities. Col. Th. Smith, A. M., Pres. (Alum. Univ. Va.)

Dropsy CURED
Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who were drafted in Kentucky, (3) of mothers of soldiers who have been denied pension on account of their 2nd marriage, (4) of men who served in the Federal army, or (5) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased.
NATHAN BICKFORD, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

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BILIOUS BILIOUS BILIOUS
OXIDINE IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR BILIOUSNESS, MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVERS
Made in Regular and Tasteless Forms. For sale by all Druggists.
Manufactured by PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO., DALLAS, TEX. AND MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed
To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

STATE HAPPENINGS

Of General and Local Interest as They Occur.

Madman Played Havoc.

Girard, Ala.—With a piece of heavy piping in hand, secured by wrenching loose the water works fixtures in his cell, Gube Beard, a man of unsound mind, defied Marshal Perry, and it was some time before the officer could recapture his prisoner.

Beard made a desperate attempt to destroy the jail and came near wrecking the building. It required almost superhuman strength to twist loose the piece of water works pipe leading to the sink in his cell. The tops are very hard to untwist, even when a wrench is used, and great wonder was expressed at Beard's feat. He smashed the windows and everything else in his reach and was in a terrible rage when the officer went to the jail to give him breakfast. The marshal was warned not to enter the jail, as people on the outside had seen him smash the windows and heard his cries, and thought at first he was armed with an iron bar. Beard was finally persuaded to shut the door o. his cell, and when he did the door was locked from the outside by means of a lever.

He at once began to curse in a fearful manner, saying that he had been tricked and was separated from his "tools." When the officer entered the jail his attitude changed completely and he complained of feeling ill. He eats and sleeps but little, and his condition daily grows worse. It is supposed that he will be sent back to the Alabama insane asylum, where he was sent a few months ago, and from which institution he escaped.

Selma's Library Inspected.

Selma, Ala.—A committee composed of some of the most prominent citizens of Ensley visited Selma Friday morning to make an inspection of the Carnegie Library building in this city.

The inspection is being made for the purpose of examining the different library buildings so that they can adopt or recommend the plans of the building that they think will be best suited to their city for a public library. This is considered a wise step by many in this city who are interested in public libraries, and will no doubt result in Ensley securing a building that will be well suited for the purpose and one that will please the citizens of that city.

Recently Andrew Carnegie has answered a request from Ensley and has appropriated a certain sum for the building of a public library in that town. The committee of citizens who have the matter are now about ready to start to work on the construction of the building, but before doing so it was considered best to have a committee to inspect the different Carnegie library buildings before work was started, so that the inspection of the other buildings would help them in the selection of plans for the building that they would erect. The committee were shown over the Carnegie library building and their stay was made as pleasant as possible.

Cotton Suffers in Tuscaloosa.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The cotton crop throughout this section is suffering very materially from the unusual conditions of the weather. It is estimated that in this county the crop has deteriorated at least 15 per cent during the past thirty days and that the crop will be only 65 per cent as large as last year's. Thus far very little picking has been done, both because of insufficiency of labor and the very wet weather. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the farmers to hold what cotton has been picked, expecting to get better prices. The rains have made a wonderful improvement in the late corn crop, and there will doubtless be a very large harvest.

A Negro Tragedy.

Demopolis, Ala.—On Friday night about 8 o'clock a tragedy occurred on Franklin street across the railroad from the Lister Hotel, in which a negro named Glover was shot dead for beating a negro woman. T. P. Sampson, a printer for the Demopolis Printing Co., attempted to interfere when the brute made at him with his club. Sampson ran into the hotel to get a gun, and by that time a colored brakeman appeared on the scene and fired three shots at Glover, one of which passed through his stomach, from which death resulted instantly. It was all over before the officers could get to the scene, and upon learning the facts from the eye witnesses Chief of Police H. A. Monnier told the negro brakeman who did the shooting that he had done his duty and could go on with his train. The negro woman was carried to Dr. Goodloe's office, where her wounds were dressed. Her skull was crushed and both arms broken, and she will probably die.

Cutting Affray.

Troy, Ala.—News was received here Friday of a serious cutting affray in Josie beat, this county. Henry Reeves and Walter Townsend in a fight used knives on each other, and both were seriously caryed. It required twenty or more stitches to sew up the wounds inflicted upon Townsend and about a half dozen to sew up those of Reeves. The cause of the difficulty has not been learned.

Burglary Anticipated.

Mobile, Ala.—When A. J. Roh opened up his store, corner of Adams and Bayou streets, Friday morning he made a peculiar discovery. Hidden away beneath a counter he found a negro boy named Willie Curtis, alias Freeman. When asked how he happened to be there he said a negro man had sent him in the store Thursday night. He was told to hide until the store was closed and then to open a door for the man, so he could enter and rob the place. The boy said that after he hid away he went to sleep and forgot to wake up. A deputy sheriff was sent for and the boy taken to jail. Here he gave the name of Alphonse Ryan as the man who sent him into the store. Ryan was afterwards apprehended, and is also in jail.

Robbed by Negroes.

Huntsville, Ala.—J. T. Neil, a farmer who resides three miles from the city, was held up in his orchard Fridey afternoon by Jim Robertson and Mary Garth, a negro man and woman, and robbed of all the money in his pockets, amounting to about $45. The robbery was planned with deliberation, evidently, and was carried off without a hitch. Mr. Neil is quite an old man, and the combined attack of the man and woman was too much for him to fight against. The negroes had been discharged by Mr. Neil, and they returned to his place and found him alone working in his orchard.

Find Burglar in Room.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—On Friday morning the Misses Montgomery and a young lady visitor residing on Twenty-third avenue and Fourth street were awakened to find a man in the middle of their room trying to strike a match. One of the young women screamed, when the intruder disappeared through an open window through which he had entered the room. For some time watch was kept by young men who have rooms in the upper story. The burglar returned later to the window and was trying to enter, when the watchers in trying to catch him made too much noise and he escaped. He was pursued, but disappeared in the darkness.

Shot From Ambush.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—S. M. Black, one of the mos t substantial citizens of this county, was shot and very seriously wounded Friday night. From what can be learned it seems that Mr. Black was in his yard, when he saw a man loitering around his homestead and commanded him to holt. The man made no reply, when Mr. Black began shooting. The unknown man returned the fire, the ball entering Mr. Black's groin. The wound is of a very serious nature and may cause death. Deputy Sheriff Latham has gone to the scene to make a thorough search for the guilty party.

Hanged In Cell.

Cullman, Ala.—The first hanging that ever occurred in this city took place Saturday between the hours of 10:30 and 11 a. m., when Willian Lepsic took his own life in the county jail. About ten years ago he came to this county and settled near Hanceville, with a good and faithful wife that he brought from Hanover, Germany. They lived happily together for some years, but finally the grim reaper came around and claimed his first choice. Later on he wedded Mrs. Fred Grunt, a grass widow, and for nine months he has been unhappy.

Old Road Disappearing.

Oak Bowery, Ala.—The work of dismantling the old Lafayette Railway goes steadily on. The large crew of hands engaged in taking up the track passed here this week, and is now within seven miles of Opelika, where all the material is being delivered. The farmers along the line finally had the injunction withdrawn upon a compromise of $3,700 damages, which is to be paid when the road is entirely dismantled. There are numerous speculations in regard to the rebuilding of a new road upon the old grade, but nothing definite is known.

Fever Among Cattle.

Opelika, Ala.—Veterinary Surgeon M. F. Jackson announces that there is considerable Texas fever among the cattle and that within the past two months he has treated a large number. When treated in the early stages of the disease Dr. Jackson states that the number of fatalities is small. Symptoms of the disease are abrupt falling off in quantity of milk given, loss of appetite, the dropping of the ears and general restlessness, and lated high fever develops. If allowed to reach this stage the death rate is much larger.

Badly Wanted.

Mobile, Ala.—B. R. Slaughter is badly wanted at Bay Springs, Miss., for embezzlement of funds from section hands of the Mobile, Jackson and that place to the amount of $1,000. A reward of $200 has been offered for his apprehension.

Editor Johnson Dead.

Cullman, Ala.—Judge John A. Johnson, widely known as the oldest editor in the state of Alabama, died at his residence Thursday.

Havana, Cuba.—President Palma on Friday signed the bill passed by the house July 21 and by the senate August 12 for the liquidation of the remaining half of the revolutionary soldiers' pay.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Latest Reports From the Infected District.

New Orleans, La.—The fever situation at 6 p. m. Monday was as follows: New cases, 45; total cases to date, 1,787; deaths, 5; total deaths to date, 260; new foci, 18; total foci to date, 420; cases under treatment, 181.

The daily record shows a continued diminution in the number of cases. Monday is usually a very heavy day, the figures for the past three months being in the sixties, so today's record is a source of gratification, following upon the low record of Sunday. Of the deaths, one was a child in Algiers, and the others were down town. One is Sister Mary Engelhesta, of the convent of Perpetual Adoration, on Marais street, and her case was not reported until her death. It is the first from that institution, though there have been several cases in that neighborhood.

There was nothing startling in the news from the country. Acting on the request of the people of Natchez, Surgeon Guiteras will be sent there tomorrow by Dr. White. This morning Surgeon von Ezford left for Leeville, and Surgeon Guiteras made another trip to Patterson, to inaugurate a fumigation campaign under the new auspices prevailing there. The people of Lake Providence want to depopulate the town of negroes, owing to the prevalence of the fever among that element, and ask for tents to house them in on the outskirts.

Outside Reports.

Reports from the country tonight are:

Patterson—Six cases.

Eighth Ward of Jefferson Parish—One case.

Shrewsbury—One death.

Kennor—Four cases.

Hanson City—Two cases and one death.

Donaldsonville—One case.

This is a new development and is traced to Port Barrow across the bayou.

Port Barrow—One case.

St. Rose—Three cases.

Pecan Grove—One case.

Good Hope plantation—One death.

Waveland plantation, south of Patterson—Six cases.

Bellesein plantation (previously called DeLizen), west of Patterson—Four cases.

Gulfport reports one new case, and Mississippi City none.

Natchez makes no report of new cases, the people deciding to await the arrival of an expert before accepting the statement that there is yellow fever.

Escatawapa, Miss., near Moss Point, reports four cases.

Panic at Leeville.

Dr. Deveron, the physician of the state board in charge at Leeville, in the course of a report on the situation there says:

"I found things worse than Dr. Stark could have seen them a few days before. The people were in a panic. They had no medicine, no doctor, and they were dying from too much experimenting with different remedies which they thought might do. I find that more than half the population of 500 people are sick; they are distracted and many are on the verge of lunacy from fright and grief."

Confidence has been restored among them since Dr. Deveron's arrivel, and he now has two assistants, and half a dozen nurses, and the people of Thibodeaux have sent down a boat load of provisions.

Holt and Kohnke Clash.

Quite a controversy has developed between City Health Officer Kohnke and Dr. Joseph Holt, at one time president of the state board of health. Dr. Holt in the course of an address before a meeting, passed some severe strictures on the city health officer, who when he read the papers, wrote him asking if he had been correctly quoted. Dr. Holt made a rather warm reply, in the course of which he said:

"You are evidently trying a bluff game, but whether so or not, you can pop your whip and wade in, for I make to you neitner apology nor explanation."

To this Dr. Kohnke made response, in which he told him politely that he should have ascertained the correctness of his impressions before giving them public utterance.

Dr. Holt had several thousand copies of Dr. Kohnke's first letter and his own thereto struck off, and generally distributed in the city. Dr. Kohnke has written a letter to the public giving all correspondence and concludes with this statement:

"The heat of battle of this community against a common enemy affords the opportunity for the improper exhibition of personal antagonism and individual preference against which those who are busily engaged in serious work find little time to defend themselves. At the proper time it will be shown that the health officer acted promptly, properly and vigorously in the emergency presented. Until then fair-minded men will reserve their judgment."

Crowds Detained at Cairo.

Cairo, Ill.—Crowds of through passengers were detained Sunday at the central station because they were not supplied with permits and a guard was placed over them until they could be sent on their way. A number of arrests were made of persons who were trying to evade the quarantine officers. A lady arrived on a steamer from Memphis Sunday en route to Indianapolis. She had no permit and her train did not leave till in the morning. She was permitted to go to a hotel and was pledged to stay inside of the place until her train departed. Many similar cases were experienced.

The editor of the Paducah Register arrived from the north Saturday night without a permit. He was allowed to go to a hotel last night on condition he would leave the city Sunday morning. A car containing thirty people bound from Chicago to Paducah arrived late Saturday night, and their train was held for several hours. It is said they were abusive to the inspectors and were locked in the car by the guards until the train pulled out this morning.

Situation at Natchez.

Vicksburg. — Physicians of the Natchez board of health at noon Sunday examined and pronounced as yellow fever two patients, a white woman and a negro man. Examining further, five negroes convalescent from yellow fever were found in the northeast end of town, together with seventeen suspicious cases of sickness, thirteen of which are undoubtedly yellow fever. The infection is traced to a negro woman who came from New Orleans on uly 19th. Lake Providence, La., reports five new cases, making a total of fifteen.

Mississippi Will Not Quarantine.

Jackson.—No state quarantine will be established against Memphis. Governor Vardaman and Secretary Hunter, of the state board of health, have thoroughly satisfied themselves from a personal investigation that no yellow fever exists in that city, and a clear bill of health is given.

Decatur Quarantines.

Decatur, Ala.—Decatur has quarantined against Mississippi and Louisiana and against Tennessee on a straight line north of Corinth, Miss., on account of yellow fever. The quarantine went into effect at noon Sunday. No person from the sections named will be permitted to stop in Decatur without a health certificate.

Refugees Evade the Law.

St. Louis, Mo.—The constabulary of St. Louis, East St. Louis and St. Clair counties patrolled the Mississippi front Friday night in vain efforts to locate a steam launch bearing the name of Eva Alma, which passed the quarantine station without stopping Thursday night. The launch is believed to be the same one that kept towns along the river from Memphis to Cape Girardeau in a state of uneasiness, it being reported that the occupants were yellow fever refugees. It is reported from Jefferson barracks that United States soliders have captured the launch and the refugees were taken off and placed in quarantine.

Must Have Immigrants.

Birmingham, Ala.—Col. R. A. Mitchell, president of the Dwight Cotton Mills, of Alabama City, and vice-president of the Alabama State Immigration Society, said that the society was determined to have plenty of immigrants, and have them quickly, as the state was certainly very much in need of them. Some of the other organizations of the state, said Colonel Mitchell, whose object is to promote immigration, have displayed a feeling of hostility toward the society, as if the society were in some way working against them. This, said Mr. Mitchell, is an entirely erroneous idea, and the Alabama State Immigration Society will be glad to co-operate with these organizations in securing immigration and do all in their power to accomplish this end.

Nashville Open to Refugees.

Nashville, Tenn.—At the regular meeting of the board of directors of the chamber of commerce Thursday there was a lengthy discussion held on the yellow fever situation, and it was decided to send out to the commercial bodies throughout the South a statement that this city was not and never had been closed against the inhabitants of infected cities.

King Edward is an omnivorous newspaper reader, and on many occasions has shown himself to be a good friend of the press. He keeps a number of albums for clippings.

Washington, D. C.—A report came from Detroit Saturday which makes an entirely new slate for cabinet reorganization. It brings a new name into discussion. This new story is to the effect that Trewin H. Newberry, a former mayor of that city, is to be made postmaster-general, and that he will assume the office when the present incumbent, Mr. Cortelyou, is promoted to the secretaryship of the treasury.

Troops May Go to Tracy City.

Nashville, Tenn.—Discussing the mining trouble at Tracy City, Governor Cox said Saturday night that the Third regiment, N. G. S. T., now in camp at Harriman, is under orders to be in readiness to start for the scene of trouble promptly upon receipt of instructions. It is understood that cars are being placed on the railroad sidings near the camp to await the troops.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

BEATEN NATIONS SLOW PAY.

Modern Instances Where War Indemnities Were Demanded.

The paying of an indemnity is comparatively a new thing. Before the Napoleonic wars nations seldom fought but for the sake of conquest. The winning party took whatever it wanted in territory or in certain rights, but did not insist upon an indemnity.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the map of Europe was changed frequently, but the amount of money paid in indemnities was very small. Napoleon conquered a large part of Europe, invented all kinds of wonderful kingdoms and provided kings by recruiting them from his own dear family. But that was the worst that befell those countries, and besides clothing and feeding Napoleon's soldiers and going without English goods the conquered countries did not suffer otherwise financially. Nowadays, as nations do not go to war to conquer territories, they have to be repaid in some other way, and as a rule the victors ask for full payment for their expenses.

The older way, however, was the safer one, for in many modern instances the conqueror does not get his money. It is extremely hard, you know, to get money out of a bankrupt State. In 1877, when Russia had beaten Turkey, she asked an indemnity of $160,000,000, the exact amount of the cost of the war. Today, in the year 1905, Russia has not yet received half of that sum. In 1896, when Turkey nearly conquered Greece, she began by asking $50,000,000. But King George's family kindly interposed and the amount was reduced to $10,000,000, but half of that sum has not been paid to date.

In 1866, when Prussia, to the great astonishment of most of the interested spectators, beat Austria and her five allies, she not only asked for the amount of money the war had cost her, but asked also for a few extra millions to punish Austria for the trouble she had given her. Although the war lasted only two months, Austria had to pay $32,500,000.

Indemnities have been paid in smaller wars in Asia. China has had to pay on many occasions, and does not seem to be any poorer for it. But the one enormous indemnity which is far ahead of any other ever demanded was the one France had to pay to Germany in 1871. And the wonder was that France, exhausted by a warfare almost entirely on her own territory, was able to pay the milliard francs in a few years. The indemnity was much more than the war actually cost the Germans, but let us not forget that Germany had to settle an old score. Napoleon probably had cost them just as much. A great amount of the French indemnity has not been used yet, and the purpose for which Bismarck used it principally was to develop the secret service of the German empire.—Washington Post.

How to Know Bugs.

At the seventeenth annual meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists, held recently in Philadelphia, the society recommended the general adoption of a uniform nomenclature for certain insects, these names being the ones internationally current among scientists. These insects, among scientists. There inforth be known as follows:

American cockroach, Periplaneta americana L; bedbug, Klinophilos lectularia L; boll-weevil, Anthronomus grandis Boh; carpet moth, Tricophaga tapetzella L; gypsy-moth Porthetria dispar L; house-fly, Musca domestica L; San Jose scale, Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst; silkworm, Bombyx mori L; tomato-worm, Phlegethontius sexta Joh.

With these names in mind, it is claimed that any bug on the scientists' lists may be readily recognized.—Harper's Weekly.

Birmingham, Ala.—J. B. Griffin, the young man who was arrested, tried and convicted before Judge Feagin the other day on a charge or stealing for the purpose of getting food for his wife and baby, has been released, and has gone to work for the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. Superintendent Griggs, of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, as soon as the matter was brought to his attention declared that his company would no longer prosecute the charges.

Commercial Club OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

G. W. Freeman
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Tobacco and Cigars.
Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.
"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOES

Thorsby Winery —Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Props

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST.

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise.

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wishart
Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS and HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

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THE UNION.

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VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., SEPTEMBER 7 1905 NO. 24

E PEACE TREATY.

Historic Document Has Received Signatures of the Envoys

EMONY SHORT AND SIMPLE.

Sun Shone Brightly After Being Hidden for Three Days.

Portsmouth, N. H.—The peace ty was signed at 3:52 p. m. on esday. M. Witte was the first to t his signature.

Both Russian and Japanese mis- on their arrival at the navy were received at the entrance of building by Admiral Meade, while companies of marines command- by Major Moses rendered military ors.

Baron Komura, accompanied by Min- Takahira and Mr. Dennison, left 2:48 in an automobile for the navy d. They were greeted by the sts of the hotel gathered on the anda to witness their departure.

on Komura, pointing at the shining n, said, smilingly:

"It is a good omen for peace."

M. Witte, accompanied by Baron Rosen and Mr. Plancon, left the el for the navy yard at 2:30 o'clock. e rain which had been falling in rents for half an hour previous to time suddenly ceased and the n which had not been visible for ree days shone forth.

Text of the Treaty.

The peace treaty opens with a pre- ble reciting that his majesty, the peror and autocrat of all Russias, his majesty, the emperor of Jap- desiring to close the war now sub- ing between them and having ap- inted their respective plenipotentia- s and furnished them with full wers which were found to be in m, have come to an agreement a treaty of peace and arranged as lows:

Article 1—This article stipulates the reestablishment of peace and ndship between the sovereigns of two empires and between the jects of Russia and Japan respec- ly.

Article 2—His majesty, the emperor Russia, recognizes the preponderant erest from political, military and nomical points of view of Japan in empire of Korea and stipulates Russia will not oppose any meas- for its government, protection or trol that Japan will deem necessary ake in Korea in conjunction with Korean government, but Russian jects and Russian enterprises are enjoy the same status as the sub- ts and enterprises of other coun- es.

Article 3—It is mutually agreed the territory of Manchuria be multaneously evacuated by both Rus- and Japanese troops, both coun- es being concerned in this evacua- n, their situations being absolutely ntical. All rights acquired by pri- e persons and companies shall re- n intact.

Article 4—The rights purchased by ssia in conformity with the lease Russia of Port Arthur and Dalny, gether with the lands and waters jacent, shall pass over in their en- ety to Japan, but the properties and hts of Russian subjects are to be spected and respected.

Article 5—Russia and Japan engage mselves reciprocally not to put ob- acles to the general measures which shall be alike for all nations), China may take for the develop- nt of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article 6—The Manchuria railway all be operated jointly between Rus- and Japan at Kouang-Tcheng-Tse. e two branch lines shall be em- oyed only for commercial and indus- l purposes. In view of Russia ning her branch line with all rights quired by her convention with China the construction of that railway, pan acquires the mines in connec- n with such branch line which falls er. However, the rights of pri- e parties or private enterprises are be respected. Both parties to this ty remain absolutely free to under- e what they deem fit on expropriat- ground.

Article 7—Russia and Japan engage mselves to make a conjunction of branch lines which they own at ang-Tcheng-Tse.

Article 8—It is agreed [illegible] of the Chinese railways with a view to [illegible] commercial traffic between [illegible] without obstruction.

Article 9—Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Saghalin island as far north as the fiftieth degree of north latitude, together with the [illegible] depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the bays of LaPerouse and Tartare.

Article 10—This article recites the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin island and stipulates that Russian colonists there shall be free and shall have the right to remain without changing their nationality. Per contra, the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian convicts to leave the territory which is ceded to her.

Article 11—Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan, giving to Japan subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters of the sea of Japan, the sea of Okhotsk and Behring sea.

Article 12—The two high contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing between the two governments prior to the war in all its vigor, with slight modifications in details and with a most favored nation clause.

Article 13—Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to restitute their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Article 14.—This peace treaty shall be drawn up in two languages, French and English, the French text being evidence for the Russians and the English text for Japan. In case of difficulty of interpretation the French document to be final evidence.

Article 15—The ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two states within fifty days after its signature. The French and American embassies shall be intermediaries between the Japanese and Russian governments to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

Two additional articles are agreed to as follows:

Article 1—The evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be complete within eighteen months from the signing of the treaty, beginning with the retirement of troops of the first line. At the expiration of the eighteen months the two parties will only be able to leave guards for the railway, fifteen soldiers per kilometre.

Article 2—The boundary which limits the parts owned respectively by Russia and Japan in the Sakhalin island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special limitographic commission.

Car Thief Caught.

New Orleans, La.—Officer Ackerman, of Boylan's force, discovered a negro in the act of emerging through a broken window of a caboose of the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, which was standing on the tracks of the company at the corner of Press and Robertson streets. The negro had a sack on his shoulder and the officer gave chase, when the negro dropped the sack and escaped. In the sack were eight brass journals, valued at $25, which had been stolen from inside the car, the negro having broken open the window and entered. A description of the thief was furnished the police, who are now earnestly seeking him.

Tracing Taylor's Thefts.

New Orleans, La.—The publication in the Picayune Friday morning of the picture of the negro thief, Taylor, who was arrested by Detectives Dartonio and Holyland last week, may probably lead to other charges being made against the accused. Friday forenoon Joseph Calderoni, proprietor of a grocery store at the corner of Teche and Newton streets, in Algiers, accompanied by a neighbor named Gastano Domino, called at the detectives' office and stated that from the picture they identified Taylor as a negro who about a month ago was seen around the store, acting in a very suspicious manner. The following night Caldernori's store was burglarized and robbed, and he feels confident that Taylor had something to do with the robbery.

New Orleans, La.—After an absence of nine days Detectives Stubbs and Kenner, who went after Walter E. Coleman, one of the men accused of robbing box cars of the Illinois Central Railway, returned to the city Friday at 11 a. m. with their prisoner.

Saw Battle of Waterloo.

A Belgian woman, Mme. Rolland, of Senuffe, attained her 104th birthday on June 12. She is credited in Belgium with being the only surviving witness of the battle of Waterloo, having been seated on a wall in the neighborhood of the battlefield during a part of the engagement. Last year, when the French monument to Waterloo heroes was unveiled on the battlefield, Mme. Rolland was allotted a place of honor as the most noteworthy spectator present at the ceremony.

Under a new law Illinois, during the next two years, will spend $50,000 in building good roads to serve as samples of what is desirable in that respect.

THE CANAL ISSUE.

Consulting Board Meets to Discuss Level or Lock Plan.

FINAL ACTION WITH CONGRESS.

Experts Will Report to Commission, Which Will Lay the Matter Before President Roosevelt.

Washington, D. C.—Eminent engineers of America and Europe met Friday upon the call of President Roosevelt to investigate and make recommendations as to the type of canal that is to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. by the executive order made last June, a board of consulting engineers was constituted, consisting of Gen. George W. Davis, Alfred Noble, William Barclay Parsons, William H. Burr, Gen. Henry L. Abbott, Frederick P. Searns, Joseph Ripley, Isham Randolph, all American engineers; Henry Hunter, named by the British government; Herr Eugene Tincauser, named by the German government; M. Guerard, named by the French government; M. Quellenec, consulting engineer Suez canal, and J. W. Weicker, named by the government of the Netherlands. It is this board which was appointed to assemble Friday at the offices of the isthmian canal commission. The members were met by Chairman Shonts, who in a few words appropriate to the occasion expressed the belief that good results would follow their deliberations.

Only a Recommendation.

The board of consulting engineers had referred to it all the data that had been collected by the commission bearing upon the subject of a type of canal. This data may be sufficient for the board to determine whether the canal should be constructed with locks or should be a sea-level canal, and if the former should be recommended then details as to the character of locks will be taken under discussion. The recommendations of the consulting engineers was not final, but was made to the isthmian canal commission, which in turn will use its own judgment in a report and recommendations to the president. The final conclusion as to the type of canal will be settled by the president and congress. In calling the board of consulting engineers together the president directed that in case there was a difference of opinion among members of the board there should be minority reports. It was also stated that the board might visit the isthmus before making its final report if it should be deemed necessary.

The board of consulting engineers did not have referred to it detailed questions of engineering connected with the construction of the canal after the type that has been determined. Beyond making recommendations as to the type of canal, whether locks or sea level, together with suggestions as to the method of constructing the lock canal, its duty as defined and understood by the commission ceased.

Shonts the Whole Thing.

The executive work of the isthmian canal commission was much simplified by the retirement of Mr. Wallace as chief engineer. Previous to that time the duties of the commission as an executive body were distributed between Chairman Shonts, Chief Engineer Wallace and Governor Magoon, Chairman Shonts having a general supervision of the work of the other commissioners. Wallace was a member of the commission, but when John F. Stevens was made his successor as chief engineer he was not made a member of the commission, but was employed by Chairman Shonts, and the engineering and construction work is under the direction instead of general supervision of Chairman Shonts. Chief Engineer Stevens, unlike Mr. Wallace is not a member of the executive board of the commission. While the engineering work of the commission will be under the immediate supervision of Chief Stevens, he will be assisted by a committee of engineering consisting of Generals Haines and Ernst, Admiral Endicott and Major Harrod, who are also members of the commission.

Such problems of a technical character as Chief Stevens desired to be worked out and upon such subjects as he desired advice were submitted to the committee of engineers. The problems which will be submitted to the engineering committee will not be numerous until after the type of canal has been determined, although it was expected that the board which met Friday would avail itself of the experience and advice of the engineering committee on account of the connection which the latter had with the canal since the United States government took hold of the enterprise.

A New Battleship.

Quincy, Mass.—The new 16,000-ton battleship Vermont, built for the United States government by the Fore River Ship uilding Company, was successfully launched. The battleship Vermont is one of the largest and most powerful ships of war that has been constructed for the United States navy. She is of 16,000 tons burden, with a length of 450 feet and extreme breadth of 76 10-12ths feet. She will be required to steam eighteen knots an hour for four consecutive hours.

Muscat Dispute Ended.

New York.—Announcement that the Muscat dispute between Great Britain and France had been settled was made Thursday by the secretary of Chief Justice Fuller, of the supreme court of the United States, who has recently been at The Hague as a member of the permanent international council in adjudication upon this matter. Justice Fuller arrived here on the steamer Oceanic.

The dispute relates to the right of certain traders to fly the French flags in the Persian gulf, upon which Muscat is situated. Details of the settlement were not made public.

day one o fthe speakers described the peasant agitation in the province of Saratoff and Samara, saying that there were tens of thousnds of men supplied with arms and that an enormous peasant movement was being organized for the autumn. A force of Cossacks and infantry has been sent to Terijoki.

Tidings After Nine Years.

New York.—There has been a strange sequel to the mysterious kidnaping nine years ago of pretty Rosie Cohen, an East Side girl. The girl's mother lives in Orchard street, and was surprised Thursday by the visit of an unknown man, who called the mother to the door and after telling her he knew the present whereabouts of her daughter thrust a recent photograph of the girl into her hands, and with the remark, "She's changed her name and it's no use for you to try to find her," disappeared.

In the winter of 1896 the girl, nearly 5 years old, was playing in the street in front of her home, when a man was seen to creep up, placed his hand over the child's mouth, caught her up in his arms and fled. The police worked on the case for a long time without success. The mother was heart-broken and gave up hope of ever knowing her child's fate.

When the man visited Mrs. Cohen she pleaded with him for knowledge of the girl's whereabouts, but he refused.

"She would not be happy here," he said; "she's doing all right and has forgotten you. She has changed her name. Now, just forget her and don't try to find her. It won't do you any good."

The police were at once notified and are inclined to believe the man, having found the mother, intends demanding a ransome.

American Money for Russia.

New York.—American bankers are now prepared to float a great Russian loan, and it is now stated that as a matter of fact financiers in this city have had the terms of a Russian loan in mind for five months past and the Russian government has known that upon the conclusion of peace it could raise money here.

Hitherto the foreign bankers have taken the first step in raising money for the combatants and American bankers were asked to associate themselves with the foreign houses. But the American firms will this time, it is understood in financial circles, ask London, Berlin and Paris to take part in the new loan.

The exact size of the new loan is, of course, not known, but some estimates place the figures at $100,000,000.

It was believed abroad that another Japanese loan would be floated here, and as in the case of Russia's borrowing, local bankers will for the first time take the initiative. No estimate of the amount is given.

Spread of Cholera.

Berlin.—The spread of cholera from two localities on the river Wetchsel five days ago to twenty-nine cases in twelve localities extending from the Baltic to the river Warthe, 150 miles south, and its appearance in Hamburg has given an unpleasant thrill to the people of Germany, for it may mean a long and steady, as in 1882-93, to prevent the disease from getting beyond control. In those years it is estimated that 800,000 persons died in Prussia from cholera.

New Flowing Well.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Higgins paraffine well No. 5, in the West Liberty field, seven miles northwest of Dayton, midway between Beaumont and Houston, has come in a flowing well, with a capacity of 1,500 barrels a day. The bringing in of this well marks the opening of a new field in Texas, with a product of lighter gravity than the old oil districts. Increased impetus has been given to prospecting in that district. Oil quotations unchanged.

COTTON REPORT

Department of Agriculture Gives Out Monthly Estimate

MARKET WEAKENS RAPIDLY.

Sensational Decline Follows, Although Average is Almost 3 Points Under Last Month.

Washington, D. C.—The monthly cotton report of the Department of Agriculture issued at noon Tuesday is as follows:

The crop estimating board of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau that the average condition of cotton on August 25 was 72.1, as compared with 74.9 on July 25, 1905; 84.1 on August 25, 1904; 81.2 on August 25, 1903, and a ten-year average of 73.0.

The following table shows the condition of the cotton crop by states:

States.	Aug. 25 1905.	Ten Year Average.
Texas	70	66
Georgia	77	76
Alabama	70	73
Mississippi	69	76
South Carolina	75	76
Arkansas	72	74
Louisiana	62	75
North Carolina	76	79
Indian Territory	80	77
Tennessee	81	78
Oklahoma	82	73
Florida	77	79
Missouri	86	80
Virginia	76	84
United States	72.1	73

Sensational Decline in Cotton Market.

New York.—A sensational decline in the prices of cotton futures followed the publication of the government monthly cotton report Tuesday. The report showed the average condition of the crop to be 72.1 per cent. Prior to the report the market had been very nervous, but generally firm, and just before the report was issued prices were about 10 to 13 points net higher, with October 10.80, December 10.89, and January 10.95. Within fifteen minutes after its publication October was down to 10.35, December to 10.40 and January to 10.50, or a break of nearly half a cent and a net decline as compared with last Friday of 31 and 36 points.

LATEST FEVER NEWS.

New Orleans, La.—The fever situation at 6 p. m. Tuesday was as follows: New cases, 32; total cases to date, 2,111; deaths, 2; total deaths, 294; cases under treatment, 330; cases discharged, 1,487.

The comparatively light report of Tuesday compared with the large list of new cases Monday lends further color to the deduction of Tuesday that the arrest of one physician on a charge of failing to report three cases has had a good effect.

The Country Cases.

Lake Providence and Tallulah, in the northeastern part of the State, each have twenty cases.

Other country reports are:

Patterson—Eleven new cases, two deaths.

Kenner—Two cases, one death.

Hanson City—Eight cases.

Jefferson Parish—Estelle plantation, three cases; Woods plantation, three cases.

St. Charles Parish—St. Rose, one case, two deaths; Pecan Grove, one death.

St. Bernard Parish—Terre Aux Boeuf, two cases; Verret, one case; near slaughter house, five cases.

Physicians Resent Imputation.

The depression which Monday's unexpected leap in new cases caused gave way to a feeling of intense satisfaction today when there was renewed evidence that yellow fever here is almost completely under control.

Caruthers is Dead.

Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta's only yellow fever case resulted fatally shortly after noon on Tuesday. The patient, J. C. Caruthers, who arrived from Pensacola last Friday and who was sent to the detention hospital, several miles from the city, died after an attack of yellow fever of a pronounced type.

No other cases have reached here and none is expected with the vigorous precautions that have been taken to exclude even suspicious cases from outside points.

In the army of the Haitien republic chairs are provided for the use of sentries when on duty.

Professional Cards.

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Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

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PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE!

To all Whom it May Concern:

I have bought the W. E. Thomas gin and grist mill, and will grind every Friday and will do my best to give perfect satisfaction. I will have two gins with 110 saws and two presses. I will soon move and will take my jack over there, so as to give my patrons a chance to raise good mules. Thanking all for past favors, I will do my best to merit your business in the future.

Respectfully,
tf. T. A. DRIVER.
Jemison Route 2.

WANTED!

A live agent in every beat in Chilton county to write life insurance for the Mutual Benefit Association of Georgia. Cheapest insurance on earth. Good pay to hustlers. Write

W. R. Jackson,
Division Agent,
tf. Jemison, Ala.

LOST!

Dun Cow 10 years old and red heifer calf 1 year old. Cow is marked crop off each ear, underbit off right. Liberal reward given for return or informaion to

D. T. MELTON
tf. Verbena, R. F. D. No. 1.

Love and Lightning

Love built a cottage of delight
Where summer blooms were bright'ning,
But, flash on flash came lightning bright
And so love fled the lightning!

(Well! Well!—
How sad to tell!
But love will not with lightning dwell.)

He passed from all the singing rills
To misty heights—I wonder;
But—earthquake thunder shook the hills,
And so love fled the thunder!

(Well! Well!—
How sad to tell!
But love will not with thunder dwell.)

Then love in deserts made his home
Where not a voice reproved him;
Birds fed him fruits and honeycomb,
And even the lions loved him!

(Well! Well!—
How strange to tell!—
That love should with the lions dwell.)
—Atlanta Constitution.

THE BELLRINGER'S HEROISM

BY W. D HORNADAY

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Jose stood at the window of the bell-ringer's loft of the great cathedral and looked down into the city to the adobe building that marked the spot where lived the one he loved. His thoughts were not altogether pleasant as he viewed the magnificent panorama that was spread out before him. He remembered the incidents of the previous night at his meeting with Anita on the Alameda. How vividly he recalled the conversation that set his brain afire with the possibility of losing her. Could she have meant it when she told him that he was not brave? Did she love Enrique, the commandant of the Rurales? If not, why had she taunted him last night when he urged her to marry him? Had she not told him that it is only the brave who are deserving of the fair, and when he had charged her with being in love with a soldier, had she not confessed that Capitan Enrique Bosalez had played bear under her window for many nights?

"Do you love him?" Jose had asked.

The only answer was a shrug of the pretty shoulders of his adored one. The hot Latin blood surged through the veins of Jose. Dark thoughts filled his mind. Then came a calmness. He remembered that he was connected with the clergy. To be sure he did not wear the vestments and say the prayers of the good padres whom he served, but he regarded himself as belonging to their class. Was not he the bell-ringer in the great cathedral? Had not his father and his father's father been bell-ringers before him? He would not bring disgrace upon his sacred calling by committing a rash deed. He would give up Anita to the brave commandant. Did she love the capitan? That was the question that Jose wished he could answer to his own satisfaction. He could hardly believe that Anita would trifle with any one's affections. She was doubtless honest in her belief that her love was for Capitan Enrique and not for poor Jose, the bell-ringer.

Jose had left her the night previous with doubt in his mind as to her love for him. It was now early morning and the chimes of the bells were still echoing in the distance when Jose leaned out of the window of the bell-ringer's loft and breathed deep draughts of the fresh morning air that blew in from the mountains. Did he long to be brave that he might come up to the standard of Anita's thoughts of Capitan Enrique? No such thought was in Jose's mind. He did not belong to the recognized class of the brave. That was left to the soldiers. He looked down into the street below and watched the women as they left their homes and hurried silently along and entered the worship room of the great edifice to attend early mass. He knew that Anita would be among them. Many, many mornings had he stood at this same window and watched his loved one as she left her home and wended her way to the cathedral to offer up her daily prayer. Perhaps it was not altogether right and proper, but many love signs had passed between them as she passed along the street below. On this morning there was such a soreness in his

Looked down into the city.

heart that he thought only to get a glimpse of her and then he would go back to his task of sounding the chimes over the city. The first rays of the rising sun were just beginning to glint over the mountains and reflect themselves upon the scattered clouds that hung above their tops when Jose saw Anita leave her home and walk towards the place of worship. He welcomed the smiling nod of recognition that she gave to him, her upturned face being to Jose the very light of his existence. Could he give her up? She passed into the portals of the cathedral. Over at the military barracks the reveille was being sounded. Perhaps Capitan Enrique would be waiting to receive from Anita a word of love as she entered her home upon her return from her devotions. Dressed in his bright-colored uniform, was it any wonder that Anita lost her heart to the brave commandant, mused Jose.

Suddenly, there was a creaking and crackling sound overhead. The sight that met Jose's eyes when he looked up chilled his heart. The heavy cross piece which had held upright the great bell for these many long years had given way to the ravages of time and wood worms and had broken square in its center. The bell, with its enormous weight, was sagged and swaying and threatening to drop at any moment. In its downward plunge it would land in the very front of the chancel. Its fall would mean the death of probably several worshipers, particularly at that hour. Jose's first thought was to give the alarm. To do

"You are my brave Jose."

this he must reach the ground before the bell could fall. There was but one way down, and that was by the ladder that followed the narrow opening directly underneath the great bell. Without a moment's hesitation Jose sprang for the ladder and went down it with the agility of one long experienced in such descents. The safety of the worshipers depended upon his quickness. He had no thought of the danger that threatened his own life. He reached the stairway that led into the large worshiping room when there was a terrific crash above him.

"The great bell has fallen," he cried. "Fly for your lives."

His words of warning caused the worshipers to rush pellmell from the place, and a moment later, with a crash that shook the old structure, the bell with its enormous weight tore through the narrow opening, bringing down stone and timbers with it and filling the room with dust.

Friendly hands removed the debris from the stunned and torn body of Jose. Anita, dry-eyed and perfectly composed, was at his side giving directions for his care. Taps were being sounded at the military barracks hours later when Jose recovered consciousness. He looked about him in a dazed way. A soft hand stole into his and a voice spoke in accents low and sweet:

"You are my brave Jose."

Perpetrated by Lawson.

Thomas W. Lawson was once visited in his Boston office by a young woman who came laden with all sorts of college diplomas and gilt edge references. It so happened that Mr. Lawson needed a temporary secretary, and engaged her on the spot. When, later in the day, the young lady handed Mr. Lawson a number of letters that he had dictated, they were chiefly remarkable for their hideous orthography. He called the girl's attention to her blunders, whereupon she replied with a giggle:

"Really, now, I think I must have been bewitched."

"Quite so," said Mr. Lawson; "some fairy must have cast a bad spell over you."—Success.

Judges Display Wisdom.

The judges at a Nevada (Mo.) baby show gave every child a prize. As the mothers of the babies were all there, they didn't care to do otherwise.

NO JOKE TO BE A GIANT.

Things of Comfort for Ordinary Men Are Uncomfortable for Him.

George Auger, the giant from Cardiff, Wales, is a freak who will testify to the drawbacks of the life he leads. In his own words, "It's no joke to be a giant." Auger is only 23 years of age, yet he has attained a height of 7 feet 8 inches and a weight of 320 pounds. His great size is a constant trouble to him.

When he stops for the night at a hotel it is necessary for the management to see that three beds are placed side by side in his room, so that when he retires he may be able to rest by stretching his huge frame across them. All doors are too low for him and unless he constantly has in mind the fact that he must bend before he enters a room he receives a stinging blow as a reminder and his headgear suffers considerable damage. It is said that he spoils three hats every month in this way.

Then, too, his bulk is so unwieldy that he can not ride in a cab with any degree of comfort, and is forced to patronize the trolley. He is obliged, however, to remain on the platform, because it is so difficult for him to squeeze through the door. He has to be careful about what chairs and sofas he sits upon, for fear they will give away beneath his weight.

All of Mr. Auger's clothes must be made to order. His gloves must be No. 15 and made large enough to cover hands measuring ten inches from wrists to finger tips and five inches across.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Bachelor's Hard Lot.

It is hard to be a bachelor in America. The President abuses you in a few well-chosen words. The women of the country hold a congress and debate upon you. Even the Senate joins in the fray. Senator Beveridge, through the medium of a Philadelphia paper, has been telling the bachelor what he thinks of him. President Roosevelt chastised the unhappy man with whips, but the Senator takes to scorpions. "You are nobody," says he, genially, "if you are merely an individual. Both Nature and society have use for you only as one of a pair. If your arm is not strong enough to protect a wife, and your shoulders not broad enough to carry aloft your children in a sort of grand gladness, you are really not worth while." This doubtless is so. And yet the fathers whom one occasionaly meets in the street carrying aloft their children do not seem to be feeling a very grand gladness. That probably is their mistake. When Presidents and Senators puff matrimony like this, we realize how much valuable exhortation we lose by making a bachelor our Premier.—London Telegraph.

A Maid of Honor In Fact.

The late Lady Bloomfield was a maid of honor and published a book of reminiscences relating some very intimate incidents of her years at court. The result, the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian tells, was that the queen forbade her ladies to keep dairies while they were in waiting, and from that rule grew one of the neatest repartees that the heart of the profesional diarist could desire. A young lady who had just been appointed a maid of honor was receiving congratulations at a party, and her host said: "What an interesting journal you can keep!" The girl told him that journal keeping was forbidden, and the answer was: "But I think I should keep one all the same." "Then," said the girl, "whatever you were you would not be a maid of honor."

Infant Monstrosities.

The so-called "man-boys" are characterized by extraordinary development in infancy. In respect to mere physical growth history gives us many instances of rapid development. We read in the "Natural History" of Pliny that Euthimedes had a son who grew to four and one-half feet in three years.

Phlegon says that Craterus, the brother of King Antigorus, was an infant, a young man, a matured man, an old man and married and a father before he was 8 years old. It is also recorded that King Louis II. of Hungary was born so long before his time that he had no skin, was crowned in his second year, reigned in his tenth year, had a full beard in his fourteenth year, married in his fifteenth year, was gray at 18 and died at 20.—New York Sun.

In the Old Counthry.

Rushes that grow by the black water,
When will I see ye more?
When will the sorrowful heart forget ye,
Land of the green, green shore?
When will the field and the small cabin
See us more
In the old counthry?

What is to me all the gold yonder?
Her that bore me is gone;
Knees that dandled and hands that
blessed me
Colder than any stone.
Stranger to me than the face of strangers
Are my own
In the old counthry.

Vein o my heart, from the lone mountain,
The smoke of the turf will die!
And the stream that sang to the young
childer
Run down alone from the sky;
On the doorstone, grass—and the cloud
creepin'
Where they lie
In the old counthry.
—Westminster Gazette.

Visits Alaskan Tribes.

Accompanied only by Indian guides and interpreters, Dr. George B. Gordon, curator of the section of American archaeology and general ethnology of the Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania, will spend the summer among the wild tribes of unexplored Alaska. Dr. Gordon, who is to travel more than 6,000 miles, is being sent out by the department of archaeology to bring back specimens for the museum.

EVIL OF PRESENT DAY.

Mental Faculties Greatly Disturbed by Noise.

"Noise, in my judgment, is one of the most powerful and most successful disorganizers of the mental faculties in the world," said a thoughtful citizen to a representative of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and when we reflect on the enormous increase in noises of all kinds, we will probably be convinced that the time is rapidly coming when the race will be in no small danger mentally on account of noise. Progress is noisy; necessarily so, I suppose. But when I speak of progress of the noisy type, I, of course, mean material progress. We can't build, in a material sense, without making noise. Intellectual progress even is not always along quiet lines. But I was thinking of noise in a lighter aspect. Have you not noticed how some men become mentally reckless on account of loud talking? Have you not noticed that children will sometimes shriek themselves into a highly nervous state? They become mentally disorganized on account of the noise they make. I was a rather close observer of a man at a game of baseball the other day. He started to yelling gently and gradually worked his way up to the altitude of the shrieking rooter. Before that game ended that fellow was as mad as a March hare. He had been crazed by his own voice. Noise is a dreadful distractor, when you come to think of it, and the trouble about the noisy 'rooter' at a ball game is that in driving himself to the madhouse he is likely to take a few other fellows with him."

DOG DEALER'S HARD LUCK.

Pup He Thought Worthless Turned Out First Class.

I am an unscrupulous dog dealer. I had for sale a very fine Irish terrier His mother cost me $500 and his sire cost $750. I thought their get, my pup, now a year old, worth $200, and so advertised him.

I was incensed by an offer of $10 over the 'phone.

Party never saw the dog, and said any good ratter would do him (this I had claimed for mine); he did not care for pedigree, breeding or cost of parent dogs.

A bright idea struck me. I knew a curley haired alley dog I could get for 25 cents. I told the fellow I would accept the $10 offer. He asked me to meet him at depot with the dog. He was going home on a suburban train. I met him with the curly-haired alley dog, on which, by the way, I had an option, but at 50 cents, not 25 cents, as I expected. My customer sneered when he saw the dog, but handed me a $10 note.

I smiled when I thought of my joke. Next week I received a postal card from my customer that read: "Your dog is the best ratter I ever saw. He caught forty-two rats the first two days. He is worth all you advertised him at, $200. I would not sell him for $300.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Kentucky Yarn.

Out on the veranda of a little Kentucky hotel several "colonels" were sipping mint julip and telling yarns about the weather.

"When Ah was up in thaw mountains, sah," said a lanky old gentleman, "it began to rain one aftahnoon and before thaw shower was ovah thaw was fish all ovah thaw ground. Bass, trout and carp fell right out of the clouds, sah."

The old gentleman who was rather corpulent placed his glass on the table and said:

"Cunnel, that thah was a pretty good yahn, but it don't tech thaw experience I had fohty miles south of Frankfort. Why, sah, it began to rain thah one day and fish came down by thaw ton. But that isn't thaw strangest of it. A thundah stohm arose, th' lightnin' struck thaw field, fried thaw fish just as nice as if they were fried in youah own kitchen an'—"

But the other "colonels" fled.

Prof. Wiener and the Peasant.

Prof. Wiener of Harvard university tells a story illustrating the non-talkative disposition of the Russian peasant. While traveling recently in Russia he found himself for a whole day in the company of a peasant.

"Where did you come from?" asked the peasant by way of greeting.

"From America," replied the professor.

Toward evening, when the journey was nearly completed, the peasant asked: "And where are you going?"

The professor replied: "To Moscow."

These two bits of information were about as much as the peasant's brain could hold.

Forbidden Guest.

The following verse from a recent poem on "Our Christmas Guests" discloses a delicate little hint:

Come from that darkened corner! You're
the imp who in my ear
For thirty years has whispered, with
feverish lips of fear,
That the thing to get was money, the
stuff that men most prize;
Don't think I'm longer blinded by the
glamor of your lies.
For you're a mighty liar, and the thing
to keep is health,
And it has a value greater than all your
boasted wealth;
And another one is honor, and some more
are truth and right;
I can hardly bear your presence amongst
my guests to-night.

Prizes for Inventors.

Among the prizes offered by the Paris Academy of Science to inventors is one of $20,000, founded by Pierre Guzmann, which is to go to the person who finds a way of communicating with the inhabitants of another planet. Another prize—the Breant—awaits anyone who discovers an infallible remedy against Asiatic cholera.

Written Appeal to Rat

Over on the west side of the city a long row of old fashioned dwellings has been torn down this spring to make way for some modern business buildings. While they were being demolished the contractor in charge was approached one day by a workman, who handed him a soiled and worn envelope which had been found among the brick and plaster.

The faded inscription, "Mr. Gray Rat," prompted the contractor to read the letter. It ran:

"Dear Mr. Rat: Although we realize that our house is greatly honored by your presence and that of your exceedingly numerous and sprightly family, we feel that it is selfish of us to expect to have a monopoly of your society, and we would humbly suggest that you vacate our premises and select as your abode the residence of our neighbor, number 127, which we are sure you will find a pleasant and profitable place. With most sincere assurances of our deep esteem, believe us, most respectfully yours,
"THE SMITH FAMILY."

The laborer was puzzled, but the contractor, after struggling with his dim boyhood recollections, was able to explain it. There is, or rather there used to be, a sort of tradition that the tenant of a rat infested house were to write a note to the rats couched in terms of extreme politeness, requesting them to go elsewhere and post it in a rat hole, the rats will oblige.

The contractor remembered when back in his childhood days in a country town writing just such a note politely asking a rat family to transfer their attentions to a neighbor who had been vindictive, and firmly believing, on their temporarily disappearing, that it was the note that did it.

The contractor took the letter home to show his small boy that letters to Santa Claus were not the only epistles, and that there were other places besides chimneys which could serve as mail boxes.—New York Sun.

Human Neck Easily Broken

"Speaking of curious accidents by which persons lose their lives, the man who fell out of bed and broke his neck, while presenting an extraordinary case in some respects, will scarcely attract more than passing notice," said a thoughtful man, "for there have been many cases equally remarkable. Men are frequently killed by very slight falls. I recall one case where a man's neck was broken by a very slight turn of his foot. He attempted to 'catch himself,' that is, to preserve his balance, and the effort was of such violence that he broke his neck. Many men have broken their necks by a sudden stumble and a fall on the sidewalk, or by being knocked down by some hurrying pedestrian, or by a street car or a vehicle of some sort. It is not at all uncommon for a policeman, with no intention of doing more than to subdue an unruly member, to break an offender's neck by ramming him over the head with his club. Sometimes the fall which follows, and sometimes the blow, breaks the neck of the offender. Sometimes a sudden violent motion of the head, a quick jerking motion, the kind we make when dodging, will break the neck. I recall an amusing case where a man threw his neck out of joint, without breaking it, by turning his head to one side in an effort to dodge a bullet fired at him at short range. The bullet passed through the rim of his hat. Even after that he carried his head tilted over the right shoulder, and was perfectly able to straighten it. The neck is easily broken, as a matter of fact, and the wonder to me is that more men are not killed in this way now, when we are kept twisting, dodging, ducking and cutting other more or less violent capers."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Simple Life in Iceland

There are no manufactories in the country. Each home is a factory and every member of the family a hand.

Shoes are made from goat skins. The long stockings worn over these in wading through the sno ware knitted by the women and children, and even the beautiful broadcloth comes smooth and perfect from the hand loom found in every house.

The sweet simplicity of their national costume does away with the necessity of fashion books. Young girls who are about to be married need take no thought as to "wherewithal shall they be clothed." When they array themselves in the wedding garments of their ancestors, two or even three generations remote, they are perfectly up to date in the matter of attire.

This simple life is conducive to a state of high morals, higher probably than in any other part of the world. There is not a drop of liquor manufactured on the island, and for the 78,000 population there is but one policeman. There is neither a jail nor any place of incarceration for criminals; nor yet is there a court in which a high crime could be tried.

The percentage of crime is so small that it does not warrant the expense of keeping up a court. When a criminal trial becomes necessary the offender is taken to Denmark to answer to the law for his misdeeds.

The women are among the most advanced in the world. Their Woman's Political League has a membership of 7,000, and they enjoy more civil rights than the women of almost any other country, having a voice in all elections save that for members of their legislative body.—The Pilgrim.

Downfall of the Mosquito

"Did it ever strike you that a mosquito could become an inebriate?" asked the observer of things. "It hasn't? Well, let me tell you one of my experiences. I was working in New Orleans several years ago with a friend of mine. He was a hard drinker, and whenever you saw him he was literally saturated with booze. He was a clever little fellow, though, and for several months he worked in the same office with me. We did considerable night work. Well, every night Ed would come in drunk as a boiled owl, sit down at his desk and begin to peg away. Whether it was because he was the booze artist in the office, or from some other cause, his desk was a mecca for the mosquitoes. There was one big fellow I noticed particularly. He attracted my attention one evening, when Ed was asleep in his chair, and he (the mosquito) was perched on my friend's nose, drilling away for dear life. Pretty soon he became even drunker than Ed and flew away. He perched on the desk where I was writing and his antics were comical. He had a beautiful load, if you'll pardon the street phrase in's language, and was swaggering over the desk like a chicken with the staggers. Honestly, I couldn't help laughing. I caught the mosquito and pulled off just the tip of his wing, so I would know him again. I saw him again the next and many night thereafter. Ed was the only man in the office he'd bite. If Ed didn't show up the mosquito would perch on his desk, assuming a mournful attitude that was pitiful and laughable in one. That was one mosquito who became an inebriate, and I could tell you of"— but his listeners had hied to the lifesaving station across the street.

Thought Visitor Was "Bum"

The late Rev. Father Thomas J. Scully of Cambridge used to tell of this experience he once had:

While going home from a town where he had delivered a lecture he was the only passenger on a horse car that got stalled, because of a heavy snow storm, in a lonesome locality.

Asking the conductor the location of the nearest house, Father Scully reached it after a weary half-mile walk throgh the snow. Knocking on the door, he asked and was granted the privilege of entering by a kindly faced woman. He did not disclose his identity, but while enjoying the warmth of the stove he asked for something to eat and something hot to drink.

The good woman bustled about, and soon the priest was partaking of her hospitable fare. Tugging at the woman's skirts was a boy some 5 or 6 years old. The priest beamed kindly on him and asked him his name.

The boy began to cry vigorously.

"Shame on ye," cried the woman, "shame on ye, Johnnie."

Still the youngster blubbered.

The priest went on eating. He was decidedly hungry after his long ride in a cold car, and his walk through the snow rather jaded him.

As the boy continued to cry, his mother exclaimed: "Dry up, ye bad little thing; dry up, I say, or the bum will ate ye," and then in an apparent way to the astonished Father Scully, "Won't ye, bum; won't ye ate Johnnie if he don't hush his noise?"

When she learned who the supposed "bum" really was the poor woman was quite inconsolable.—Boston Herald.

A Modest Man's Perplexity

She smiled at me when she and I
Met face to face a while ago—
She smiled at me—I wonder why?
Ah, what would I not give to know?
A sweeter, fairer maid than she
Has never crossed the path I tread—
A while ago she smiled at me.
I wonder if my nose was red?

When I behold her lovely face
My cares to all the winds are blown.
Her form is lithe and full of grace,
The charms of youth are all her own;
The happy sod should yield a rose
Where'er 'tis pressed by her slim foot—
I wonder if across my nose
There might have been a streak of soot.

The day is dismal when in vain
I watch to see her pass; the skies
Are quickly brightened when I gain
A glimpse of her in passing, from her eyes
I fondly think she smiled because
She knew my thoughts or noticed how
Befuddled and hay flushed I was?
Perhaps she's laughing at me now.

Sometimes I fancy that she knows
Her luscious beauty gladdens me;
Sometimes I think that she shows
A willingness to let me see.
She smiled upon me when we met,
Then looked at ze when we met,
Sometimes I gladly think—and yet—
Perhaps—she smiled! I wonder what?

MOVING AMERICAN CITIES

RAILROAD DOING MUCH TO HELP IN THE WORK.

Union Stations at Washington, Buffalo, Cleveland and Elsewhere Features of Plans of Municipal Improvements—Millions Spent on the Project.

The present movement for municipal improvement in American cities has one feature for which the railroads of industry are to be thanked as much as the reformers and architects. Great terminal railroad stations that are worthy of the cities are in course of construction or projected in all parts of the country. Of late years railroads have shown themselves willing to cooperate with the municipalities in making the terminals a part of the plans to embellish parks and the grounds of semi-public buildings.

Cleveland is one city that will soon have imposing railroad stations, and Chicago and Buffalo are looked for. Chicago and Buffalo stations are being built in accordance with a plan of improvement

Frank Miles Day, chairman of the committee on railroads of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the City Club recently addressed the progressive organization of the New York Central Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroads [illegible] two splendid terminals and the [illegible] ridding much valuable land for [illegible] in front of the stations.

"If the railroads are willing to do this much for the city," said Mr. Day, "why shouldn't the city do something? There are several blocks near the Grand Central Station which the city could acquire at a reasonable cost. Not only would the approach to the station be far more effective, but the circulation of traffic would be greatly simplified."

Mr. Day does not believe that great blocks of buildings should be condemned to make way for parkways and plazas merely for aesthetic reasons. If the increase in property values fails to result from improvements, then the [illegible] are not justified.

Cleveland, the city where the [illegible] est results are expected, has selected for improvement a part of the city which, though near its center, has no buildings of great value, the land itself being less costly than that which surrounds it. The scheme consists of a central mall leading from Lake Erie into the city. At the head of the mall the postoffice is now being built. Balancing it appears the proposed public library, while at either side, near the foot of the mall, are shortly to be built the city hall and county building.

Cleveland has long been notorious for its bad stations, but the union station, which will terminate the mall at the lake end, will be ample in size and treatment for the needs of a rapidly growing city of 400,000 inhabitants. Access will be had to it from the higher level of the city through a small park, the trains being at a lower level.

Still further lakeward is proposed a landing place for passenger steamers. The promoters of the scheme believe that the entranceway to the city will hardly be surpassed for dignity and beauty anywhere in the world.

In Washington the big terminal is now partly constructed, as the plans indicated by the commission of experts. In some other respects the carrying out of the commission's plan is not likely to proceed as rapidly as the Cleveland plan.

The terminal will be a station about half a mile from the Capitol. In front of the terminal will be a plaza, 1000x500 feet, for military manoeuvres and public occasions.

The plaza is to be excavated from the ground. In some places [illegible] will be filled into a depth of [illegible] feet. The station itself is a [illegible] with imposing entrances [illegible] ways will lead from it to the Capitol Hill.

Mr. Day believes that Washington may in time be a city of 750,000 inhabitants and that the plans [illegible] are none too comprehensive.

Buffalo, the second largest railroad centre of the country, has [illegible] terminals of any large city. The streets, however, were laid out on an excellent plan and lend themselves well to the improvements. In which the new station is, of course, an important feature.

Delaware avenue, Genesee street and other important thoroughfares converge at Niagara Square. This square is the apex in a triangular piece of land, the base being the lake front selected for improvement.

The station will be close to the lake, and between the station and Niagara Square a park is to be laid out. Already options have been secured on 90 per cent of the property, and the railroads are willing to go ahead with their share of the work.

The station will not be a terminal, but a way station through which all trains can run in either direction without backing, as they must do in the present terminals. This feature of the plan has had great effect in influencing the railroads in its favor.

The plans for the new terminal in Chicago, already a city of many railroad stations, propose the expenditure of something like [illegible]—New York Sun.

The average tax for each [illegible] man has risen from $15.25 in [illegible] more than $25 a year at pres[illegible]

ppeal to Rat

lieve us, most respectfully yours,
"THE SMITH [illegible]"

The laborer was puzzle[illegible] but contractor, after struggling [illegible] him boyhood recollections, explain it. There is, or [illegible] used to be, a sort of tradition that the tenant of a rat infested [illegible] were to write a note to the [illegible] couched in terms of extreme [illegible] ness, requesting them to go elsewhere and post it in a rat hole, the rats [illegible] oblige.

The contractor remembered [illegible] back in his childhood days in a co[illegible] ty town writing just such a note, [illegible] kindly asking a rat family to trans[illegible] their attentions to a neighbor [illegible] had been vindictive, and firmly beli[illegible] ing, on their temporarily disappe[illegible] ing, that it was the note that did it.

The contractor took the letter ho[illegible] to show his small boy that letters [illegible] Santa Claus were not the only o[illegible] epistles, and that there were oth[illegible] places besides chimneys which co[illegible] serve as mail boxes.—New York S[illegible]

k Easily Broke

break an offender's neck by rappi[illegible] him over the head with his cl[illegible] Sometimes the fall which follows, a[illegible] sometimes the blow, breaks the ne[illegible] of the offender. Sometimes a sudd[illegible] ient motion of the head, a quic[illegible] twisting motion, the kind we make wh[illegible] dodging, will break the neck. I rec[illegible] an amusing case where a man thr[illegible] his neck out of joint, without breaki[illegible] it, by turning his head to one side [illegible] an effort to dodge a bullet fired [illegible] him at short range. The bullet pass[illegible] through the rim of his hat. Ev[illegible] after that he carried his head tilt[illegible] over the right shoulder, and was nev[illegible] able to straighten it. The neck [illegible] easily broken, as a matter of fact, a[illegible] the wonder to me is that more m[illegible] are not killed in this way now, sin[illegible] we are kept twisting, dodging, duckin[illegible] and cutting other more or less viole[illegible]
New Orleans Times-Dem[illegible]

fe in Iceland

[illegible] of high morals, higher probab[illegible] than in any other part of the worl[illegible] There is not a drop of liquor man[illegible] factured on the island, and for t[illegible] 78,000 population there is but one p[illegible] liceman. There is neither a jail n[illegible] any place of incarceration for crimi[illegible] nals; nor yet is there a court in whic[illegible] a high crime could be tried.

The percentage of crime is so sma[illegible] that it does not warrant the expen[illegible] of keeping up a court. When [illegible] criminal trial becomes necessary t[illegible] offender is taken to Denmark to a[illegible] swer to the law for his misdeeds.

The women are among the most a[illegible] vanced in the world. Their Woman[illegible] Political League has a membersh[illegible] of 7,000, and they enjoy more ci[illegible] rights than the women of almost a[illegible] other country, having a voice in [illegible] elections save that for members [illegible] their legislative body.—The Pilgri[illegible]

of the Mosquit

was perched on my friend's nose, dr[illegible] ging away for dear life. Pretty so[illegible] he became even drunker than Ed a[illegible] B. W. away. He perched on the de[illegible] where I was writing and his ant[illegible] were comical. He had a beauti[illegible] if you'll pardon the street gra[illegible] mas language, and was swaggeri[illegible] over the desk like a chicken with t[illegible] staggers. Honestly; I couldn't h[illegible] laughing. I caught the mosquito a[illegible] pulled off just the tip of his wing. [illegible] I would know him again. I saw h[illegible] again the next and many night the[illegible] after. Ed was the only man in t[illegible] office he'd bite. If Ed didn't show [illegible] the mosquito would perch on his des[illegible] assuming a mournful attitude that w[illegible] pitiful and laughable in one. Th[illegible] was one mosquito who became an [illegible] riate, and I could tell you of—[illegible] his listeners had hied to the lifes[illegible] ing station across the street.

sitor Was "Bum

[illegible]an's skirts was a boy some 5 or 6 yea[illegible] old. The priest beamed kindly on h[illegible] and asked him his name.

The boy began to cry vigorously.

"Shame on ye," cried the woma[illegible]
"Shame on ye, Johnnie."

Still the youngster blubbered.

The priest went on eating. He w[illegible] decidedly hungry after his long r[illegible] in a cold car, and his walk throu[illegible] the snow rather jaded him.

As the boy continued to cry, [illegible] mother exclaimed: "Dry up, ye b[illegible] little thing; dry up, I say, or the b[illegible] will ate ye," and then in an appeali[illegible] way to the astonished Father Scul[illegible] "Won't ye, bum; won't ye ate Johnn[illegible] if he don't hush his n'ise?"

When she learned who the suppos[illegible] "bum" really was the poor wom[illegible] was quite inconsolable.—Bost[illegible] Herald.

Man's Perplexit

The day is dismal when in vain
I watch to see her pass; the skies
Are quickly brightened when I gain
A glimpse of her as she passing, from her eyes
I catch she smiled because
She knew my thoughts or noticed
Incidentally, and my flushed I was?
Perhaps she's [illegible]ching at me now.

Sometimes I [illegible] what she knows
Her [illegible]ty gladdens me;
Sometimes [illegible] that she shows
A willingness to [illegible] me see.
She smiled [illegible] when we met,
And hurried by;
Then looked [illegible] way
Sometimes I [illegible]dly think—and yet—
Perhaps—she [illegible]miled! I wonder why

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The present movement for municipal improvement in American cities is one feature for which the captains of industry are to be thanked as much as the reformers and architects. Great terminal railroad stations that are worthy gateways to the cities are in course of construction or projected in all parts of the country. Of late years the railroads have shown themselves willing to cooperate with the municipalities by making the terminals an integral part of the plans to extend and connect parks and the grouping of public and semi-public buildings.

Cleveland is the city where the most striking results along these lines are hoped for, but in Washington, Chicago and Buffalo great terminals are being built or projected in accordance with a general city plan of improvement.

Frank Miles Day, chairman of the committee on municipal improvement of the American Institute of Architects, read a paper before the institute recently in which he described the progress of ten cities. The New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads are making this city two splendid terminals and are sacrificing much valuable land for plazas in front of the stations.

"If the railroads are willing to do this much for the city," said Mr. Day, "why shouldn't the city do something? There are several blocks near the Grand Central Station which the city could acquire at a reasonable cost. Not only would the approach to the station be far more effective, but the circulation of traffic would be greatly simplified."

Mr. Day does not believe that great blocks of buildings should be condemned to make way for parkways and plazas merely for aesthetic reasons. If the increase in property values fails to result from improvements, then the improvements are not justified.

Cleveland, the city where the quickest results are expected, has selected for improvement a part of the city which, though near its center, has no buildings of great value, the land itself being less costly than that which surrounds it. The scheme consists of a central mall leading up from Lake Erie into the city. At the head of the mall the postoffice is now being built. Balancing it appears the proposed public library, while at either side, near the foot of the mall, are shortly to be built the city hall and county building.

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In Washington the big terminal is now actually constructed at the point indicated by the commission of experts. In some other respects the carrying out of the commission's plan is not likely to progress as rapidly as the Cleveland plan.

The terminal will be a union station about half a mile from the Capitol. In front of the terminal will be a plaza, 1000x500 feet, for military manœuvres and public celebrations.

The plaza is to be entirely made over. In some places earth will be dug into a depth of thirty-five feet. The station itself is a vast building with imposing entrances. Great parkways will lead from it to Capitol and White House.

Mr. Day believes that Washington will in time be a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, and that the plans for it have gone to comprehensive.

Buffalo, the second largest railroad centre of the country, has the worst approaches of any large city. The plans, however, were laid out on an excellent plan and lend themselves readily to improvements, in which a new station is, of course, an important feature.

Delaware avenue, Genesee street and other important thoroughfares converge at Niagara Square. The station is the apex in a triangular plot of land, the base being the lake front, awaiting improvement.

The station will be close to the lake, and between the station and Niagara Square a park is to be laid out. Liberal options have been secured on 90 per cent of the property, and the railroads are willing to go ahead with their share of the work.

The station will not be a terminal, but a way station through which the trains can run in either direction without backing, as they must do in the present terminals. This feature of the plan has had great effect in influencing the railroads in its favor.

The plans for the new terminal in Chicago, already a city of many and large railroad stations, propose an expenditure of something like $25,000,000.—New York Sun.

The average tax for each Frenchman has risen from $15.25 in 1876 to more than $25 a year at present.

A REST CURE.

City Men Who Buy Farms and Let Others Work Them.

Most city men are going to retire to the country some time, if you may believe what they say, and they don't propose to wait for a fortune either. All they want is the assurance of a fair living. The unanimity of sentiment is remarkable, and so is the cause from which it springs, an infinite weariness that seems well-nigh universal in city life and that is felt not in old age merely, but by active, energetic business and professional men in their prime. It is anything to get away from noise and close confinement and the strenuous competition that produces ceaseless friction.

There is something rather pathetic in the progress of the disease, and when it is so bad as to induce an investment in farm property the pathos is very apt to increase. The city work is now contemplated as a passing phase of existence, useful only as it may contribute to the upbuilding of the country estate, and the citizen of the world becomes as simple as a child. He would consult the authorities, and having purchased land for an orange ranch in California, he thinks himself to write to the editor of one of the farmers' weeklies on the coast for a statement of the profits that he is going to make when his trees are grown. Of course he has had a statement already from the promoter who sold him the land, which was worth $25 an acre, for $100, but he has been a little unsettled by the comment of pessimists and wants confirmation.

The editor, however, is a person of vast experience in such cases and the wisest of oracles. He intimates that California is a large state and that there may be difference of soil in an acre lot. Oranges do well in some localities and not at all well in others. Sometimes the market is good and sometimes bad. Evidently this oracle is admirably equipped to head a safe and sane ticket, but there is a real compassion in his heart, and he suggests that long-distance orange culture has its disquieting aspects. Can't the anxious inquirer personally conduct operations?

Unfortunately, it is not often that he can, for he has to keep right on earning enough at the old trade to make up the deficit, and only recently we saw one of his letters, which was written twelve years after he had begun the rest cure and which showed that he was still inquiring, if not learning. He said that his place had never come anywhere near paying expenses and indicated that his susceptibilities had been shocked by certain unexpected and disagreeable developments. The promoter, who, it is to be hoped, has reformed by this time, had laid particular stress upon the fine quality of the oranges in the particular district where his land was and also upon the marvelous propensity to ripen early when prices promised independence and the delights of foreign travel. But, as a matter of fact, they were among the last on the market and not better than punk.

That is really very pathetic, but let me not forget the benefits in the annually renewed hopes and the satisfaction of knowing that the private sanitarium was pretty near ready for occupancy any time. Who would say that there is not rest in a twelve-year pipe dream?—Chicago Record-Herald.

IMPORTANCE OF CARBON.

Without It or Its Equivalent We Could Have No Arc-Light.

The electric arc-light as now so commonly used is produced by the passage of a powerful electric current between the slightly separated ends of a pair of carbon rods, or "carbons," about twelve inches long and from three-eighths to one-half inch in diameter, placed vertically end to end in the lamp. The lamp mechanism is so constructed that when no current is passing, the upper carbon, which is always made the positive one, rests upon the lower by the action of gravity; but as soon as the electric current is established the carbons are automatically separated about an eighth of an inch, thus forming a gap of high resistance in the electric circuit, across which the current is forced, resulting in the production of intense heat. The ends of the carbons are quickly heated to brilliant incandescence, and by the burning action of the air are maintained in the form of blunt points. As the carbons burn away, the lamp mechanism feeds the upper one downward just fast enough to maintain the proper separation.

The carbons are not heated equally, the upper or positive one being much the hotter. A small cup-shaped cavit, or "crater," ordinarily less than an eighth of an inch in diameter, is formed in its end, the glowing concave surface of which emits the greater part of the total light. In lights of the usual size, something like half a horse power of energy is concentrated in this little crater, and its temperature is limited only by the vaporization of the carbon. Carbon being the most refractory substance known, the temperature of the crater is the highest yet produced artificially, and ranks next to that of the sun. It is fortunate that nature has provided us with such a substance as carbon, combining, as it does, the highest resistance to heat with the necessary electrical conductivity. Without carbon, or an equivalent—and none is known—we could have no arc-light.—From Charles F. Brush's "The Arc-Light," in the Century.

The Persians very seldom hang a man for crime.

Latest Excavation in Egypt.

The ground around the Sphinx has tempted many excavators. The exterior of the granite Temple of the Sphinx is still concealed by drifting sands and rubbish.

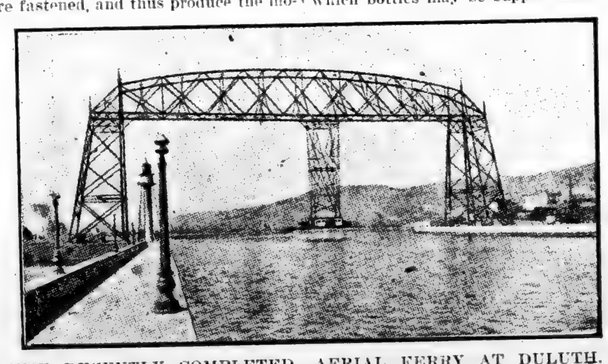
AN ELECTRICAL AERIAL FERRY.

BY FRANK C. PERKINS.

The aerial ferry at Duluth, Minn., the first structure of its kind in this country, has been completed and is now in operation.

The suspended ferry car has a normal speed of about four miles per hour, but the electrical motors and driving equipment are capable of propelling the car at twice that speed should it become desirable, and the passage of the canal can be made by the suspended ferry car in slightly over one minute.

There are two electric motors, each of fifty-horse-power capacity, located under the floors of the car. These electric motors operate two drums, each of which is nine feet in diameter, and on these drums are wound cables one inch in diameter, extending to the truss and then over idle wheels nine feet in diameter through the inside of the lower chords to tower, where they are fastened, and thus produce the motion which causes the car to travel across the canal.



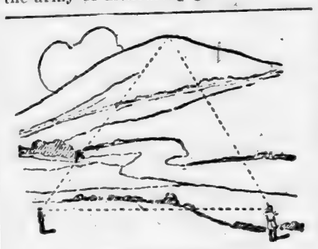
THE RECENTLY COMPLETED AERIAL FERRY AT DULUTH.

The canal was adopted by the United States Government about four years ago, increasing its width from 240 to 300 feet in width, and constructing permanent piers of crib-work and concrete.—Scientific American.

MEASURING DISTANCES.

How the Japanese Have Developed a New and Novel Method of Performing the Work.

The Japanese have developed a new and very convenient way of measuring distances, which has proved very useful in their war. The common way in the army of measuring great distances



THE OLD METHOD.

is to station two officers at a distance apart, and make a triangulation; that is, each of them directs his glass at the same angle until the two lines of convergence meet at some point. Then the distance between the officers is measured for the base line, and the real distance found by computation.

THE JAPANESE METHOD.

The Japanese have adopted a horizontal staff with eye positions and degrees marked off at each end. These are adjusted to bear upon a given point. The angles are read and the distances between them gives the distance of the object. This staff is so arranged that it can be readily used anywhere, even behind a tree which will shelter the topographical engineer who is making the survey.

RACK FOR THE NURSERY.

As the nursing bottle is an essential feature in the average household, the wonder is that appliances for its efficient and convenient manipulation are looked upon as curiosities and luxuries, instead of being considered necessities. The only explanation of this phenomenon is apparently found in the inherent trait in woman that induces her to go through life without adequate tools and appliances, compelling her to resort to the much-maligned hairpin. It is to the credit of womankind, however, that the bottle holding and draining rack illustrated herewith is the recent patent of a woman of Washington. This nursery accessory consists of a shallow trough having a bottom, on which bottles may be supported in an upright position, and a series of projections to support bottles in an inverted position for draining. Smaller projections offer a convenient means of disposing of the nipples and hooks are provided for the bottle cleaning brush,

FOR BABY'S BOTTLES.

funnel, etc. While a simple arrangement in itself, it affords a definite place for the nursery bottles and their accessories, and accordingly plays an important role in the household that is very disproportionate to the expense.—Philadelphia Record.

A Woman Farmer.

The pluckiest farm woman in this State lives in this county, in the Neosho bottoms. She is Mrs. Lee Janssen. Mrs. Janssen has just marketed 1000 bushels of wheat, which she raised on forty acres. The land was plowed and seeded by herself and her thirteen-year-old son. She also prepared fifty-five acres for a neighbor. This spring she has planted and cultivated thirty-five acres of corn. Mrs. Janssen is a widow, and during the past two years lost everything in the Neosho overflows.—Chanute Correspondence Topeka State Journal.

A TRICK WITH DOMINOES.

Can you make one domino support twenty-seven? The picture shows how it may be done.—Philadelphia Record.

News Censorship in Russia.

Foreign newspapers circulating in Russia, the land of caviare, are examined by the press censors before they are offered for sale by the newsboys. When the censor finds it unnecessary to eliminate entire pages, any objectionable articles undergo what is known as the "caviare" process before they are distributed. This consists of the daubing over of the condemned passages with printer's ink, or, as a suffering correspondent has aptly termed it, "a nauseous and dirty mixture of lamp-black and oil." Sand is then scattered over them, and the whole is put in a press. The result is a lattice-pattern, in appearance not unlike pressed caviare, and called by the Russians "press-caviare."—New York News.

The number of persons convicted in Prussian courts last year for lese majeste was 164, as against 198 in 1903.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

A SCIENTIFIC TRICK.

In making ornamental designs and various other things, especially photograph frames, it is desirable to be able to draw an oval.

Of course you know all about the old method of drawing ovals with the aid of two pins and a piece of string, but I don't believe you have ever heard that a very satisfactory oval of any desired size and proportions can be drawn with a pair of compasses as easily as a circle can be drawn.

All that is necessary is to wrap your paper around a cylinder of proper size—it may be a round ruler, a curtain pole, a round post or column, a stove pipe or a large or small bottle, according to circumstances. The length of the oval will be equal to the diameter of the circle which the

HOW TO DRAW THE OVAL.

compasses would draw on a flat surface if opened to the same extent. The breadth of the oval will depend on the size of the cylinder used.

Ovals drawn in this way are not true ellipses such as are made with the pins and string, but they can scarcely be distinguished from ellipses and are just as good for the openings in photograph mats and most other ornamental purposes.—New York Evening Mail.

WHO ATE THE RING?

Harold was having a birthday party because he was six years old, and Aunt Helen and grandma and Miss Nellie and ever so many big people were there, helping all the little people to have a splendid time. They played games and sat in the darkened parlor to look at the magic lantern pictures till the clock struck five, and then Harold knew what was coming.

Out in the dining-room the table was set with mamma's prettiest china, and there were candles and flowers and bon-bons just like a grown-up party.

Harold was very anxious to have all the children see the table. So he was glad when Aunt Helen said, "Now we are going to march to the dining-room."

Miss Nellie played a bright little march, and the boys and girls formed a long line through the parlor and out on the piazza, "just like a long white ribbon," said grandma; for most of the girls wore white dresses and the boys white waists.

The tiny sandwiches and wee pickles vanished like magic, and all the grown-up people were kept busy waiting on the little folk. Playing games makes one very hungry, you know, and most of the guests had been too excited to eat much dinner that day. Altogether it was a very jolly supper, and, when mamma wanted to make a little speech, she had to ring the tea bell several times.

"Now, children," she said, "I am going to pass some little cakes, and one of them has a ring baked in it. You must eat them very slowly and carefully, so some one does not swallow it. You must not break up the cakes to find the ring, but just nibble away till some little boy or girl says, 'I've got the ring.'"

Aunt Helen brought in ice-cream, made to look like dear little chickens, and the children ate the cakes and the cream very slowly. At last all had been eaten, and still no one had said, "I've got the ring."

"That is very strange," said mamma. "I will ask Mary if any one took one of the cakes."

"No, ma'am," said the maid positively. "There has been no one but me in the dining-room since I put the cakes on the table."

"I just know I swallowed it," sobbed a little girl. "I felt it going down."

"So did I," said a tiny boy, and he had to cry too.

"There, there!" said Mrs. Clifford, much perplexed. "Two of you couldn't have eaten it, so don't cry."

"I feel bad, too," said another little girl. "I think it must have been in my cake."

I really don't know what would have happened just then if papa hadn't come in. He was so surprised to see tears at a birthday party that he had to inquire the cause, though he was in a big hurry.

"Well, well," he laughed. "I didn't know what a commotion I would cause by taking one cake. I was on my way to see a little patient who has been in bed a long time with a lame limb, and I wanted to take her some of the goodies. I slipped softly in here a little while ago and took some of the nice things without disturbing the party a bit. Even Mary didn't see me. Now, I just wonder if little Bess Ryan isn't wearing that ring this minute?"

"O papa, won't you go right over and see?" begged Harold.

"I hope she did get it," cried all the children. And, sure enough, in a few minutes Dr. Clifford came back to tell how happy the little girl was with her treasure.

"She is sitting propped up in her old bed, looking at the pretty green stone in the gold band," said papa, "and I didn't go in at all. Are you all glad poor Bess got it?"

"Yes! Yes! Yes!" cried the children.
—Hilda Richmond, in Sunday-school Times.

JAMIE'S TRUST.

Flora had two babies. They looked like little yellow balls curled up beside her on the old coat in the barn. One had one black ear and one yellow ear, the other two yellow ears and a black spot on the end of his stump of a tail. How Jamie laughed when they stuck up their little back wet noses and made a funny yipping noise.

He went to the barn a dozen times a day to see the puppies. He wanted to take them some meat, but mamma said they were too little to eat meat yet. Once when Flora had left them for a minute Jamie carried them to the back porch to play with them.

They cried and went sniffing around the porch on their weak legs as if looking for their mother. Flora heard them and came running to the porch. How they came tumbling to her when they heard her whine! She poked them with her nose and licked them with her tongue. Then she seized one by the nap of its neck and lifted it from the porch.

Jamie was terrified. "Mamma! mamma!" he screamed, "Flora is eating her puppies."

"No, no, she wants to take them to the barn."

One morning papa said: "I will have to take Flora to-day. I need her to watch the wagon."

He whistled and Flora came bounding from the barn. When she saw Prince hitched to the wagon she knew what was expected of her. She cowered at her master's feet and whined piteously. "Come, girl, up with you," said papa.

Instead of jumping into the wagon she raced away to the barn. In a moment she returned, whining and barking. No amount of urging would make her get into the wagon.

"It's her puppies; she doesn't want to leave them," said mamma.

"I'll watch 'em for you," said Jamie, running into the barn with the dog.

Flora seemed to understand. She went to the old coat, and, taking a puppy up, laid it at Jamie's feet. Then she brought the other. Reaching up she gave Jamie a lap in the face with her tongue, as much as to say: "Be good to my babies;" and, in a moment more, leaped into her place on the wagon.

How carefully Jamie watched Flora's puppies during that long summer day. He fed them milk from a saucer. He brought them out under the apple tree and made them a bed in the grass.

The puppies seemed to like it. They rolled around on the grass and snapped at the flies that lit on the red clover blossoms. Once one of them crawled up into Jamie's lap and went to sleep.

"It's nearly time for papa to come," said mamma late in the afternoon. "Are Flora's puppies all right?"

"Yes, mamma, but I think they are tired."

"You had better sit down and let them rest."

So Jamie brought his little red chair to a shady spot at the side of the house near the nasturtium bed. He took the puppies up in his arms and sat down to wait. Before very long Prince's head appeared above the hill top. Flora saw Jamie while the wagon was still far up the road. Leaping from the seat she ran on ahead. How the puppies whined and barked when they saw their mother! Flora immediately started for the barn with one in her mouth. Jamie followed her and laid the other puppy on the coat.

What a washing those puppies did get! Jamie certainly though Flora would wear her great red tongue out.

"She doesn't seem to think you are a very clean nurse," said papa, laughing.
—Little Chronicle.

An Amateur Actor.

Mr. George Alexander is much troubled by amateurs, who believe themselves born for the stage, and who come to him for advice.

One of these, the scion of a noble family, whose talent is patent only to himself, was continually pestering Mr. Alexander, and various were the ruses which the latter adopted to evade him. The following is probably the best one:

Walking along the Strand one day, Alexander espied the would-be actor hurrying toward him. There seemed to be no way of escape. A barber's shop, however, was at hand, and into this Alexander dashed.

To the astonishment of the proprietor and his assistants, he seized an apron that lay on a chair, tied it around him, and commenced to lather one of the customers assiduously.

Meanwhile his tormentor entered the shop and looked around. "Pardon me," he remarked to the proprietor. "I thought I saw Mr. Alexander come in here, but I must have been mistaken," and out he walked, much to his victim's delight.

Iron, the first metal found in America, was discovered in Virginia in 1715.

THE UNION

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub.

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Sept. 7, 1905.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
THE UNION And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
THE UNION And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	2.50
THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

This school will open on Monday next, and though for the present it will be held in the old school building, yet from the reputation of the corps of teachers that are engaged, the school should be an unqualified success. Now every one turn to and put their shoulder to the wheel, and send in the children; do your duty and the teachers will do theirs, and Clanton will have a school second to none. Don't send your children away from home to school, but keep them here under your own care, which supervision is always better than any you can hire.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF CHILTON COUNTY.

We, the undersigned, members of the Republican County Executive Committee, recognize that there has been some differences in our party, and in order to harmonize all factions we ask ALL republican voters of the county to meet in mass meeting at Thorsby, Ala., September 15, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing an Executive Committee that will represent THE ENTIRE Republican party of the county. Now, you may be busy on this date, but you can afford to lose one day to help harmonize our party. We hope to have a good crowd, and remember we will soon be confronted with another election.

Respectfully,
J. F. GOODGAME,
M. A. KILLGORE,
C. L. GLASSCOCK,
J. BICE,
W. H. GOODGAME,
J. M. WILSON,
E. J. JONES,
A. J. GLASSCOCK,
W. J. ATCHISON,
J. L. WILSON,
T. C. ABBOTT.

tf

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Republican meeting called at Thorsby for the 15th should be well attended, and the party should get together and present a solid front to our democratic opponents. Every one turn out and let's have a rousing big meeting, which will be a forerunner of success next year. Chilton county does not need a democratic sheriff and will not elect one.

tf

CHILTON COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Clanton, Ala., Sept. 2, 1905.

Pursuant to call of President W. H. Conway, the Chilton County Branch of the S. C. A. met at Court House and was called to order by President Conway, after which he introduced Hon. H. Y. Brooke, of Luverne, state organizer of the association, who made a very interesting and instructive speech, also answered many questions, after which the association adjourned for dinner. At 1:30 the association was called to order by President Conway and proceeded to collect reports from the several districts of the condition and estimated yield of the cotton crop this year as compared with last year finding the average to be 68 1-3 per cent. Mr. Brooke agreed to telegraph both county papers the result of the Asheville meeting.

Both papers are requested to post bulletin of results of Asheville meeting in front of their office doors at earliest date possible.

A resolution was passed requesting our delegates to Asheville to use their best efforts to have resolutions adopted urging all farmers to market the present crop of cotton gradually, thereby enhancing the value of same, and that the minimum price be ten cents; also referring to the good judgment of said meeting the question of the establishment of an organ to be published weekly in the interest of the said association.

The association adjourned, agreeing to meet on first Saturday of each month for the balance of this year.

J. N. DENNIS, Sec'y.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several letters reached us on Wednesday too late to get in our columns this week. We wish you all would get your letters in by Tuesday at the latest, as that gives us time to look over them properly.

THE PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE

Is looking for your trade and has an advertisement in this paper. Our next issue will contain some additional information in regard to this enterprise.

THORSBY LETTER.

Our county clerk, Mr. S. A. Collins, was in town last week. We are sure his frequent visits confirm the report we hear about him. Mr. O. Schive made a business trip to Birmingham last week. Mrs. Foss entertained several of her friends on Friday night. Her son, Reuben Foss, left for Rock Island, Ill., on Saturday morning, where he will enter upon his third term in the Augustana College. Justin Thorson left for St. Peter, Ia., where he will attend college. Miss Frieda Turnquist left for Birmingham on Saturday. A reception given by the members of the Commercial Club in honor of Mr. M. J. Barrett and his bride was held at the Thorsby Inn on Saturday night. Owing to the beautiful night the guests occupied the verandas, which were decorated with Japanese lanterns. Mrs. Dr. Stabler won the prize in the can factory contest, she being awarded a large can of pears. The menu for the evening consisted of coffee, sandwiches, pickles, ice cream and assorted cakes. The boys of our town did not fail to serenade the newly married couple. We are glad to welcome Mrs. Barrett in our midst and wish both bride and groom a long and happy life. Mr. and Mrs. Goss recently arrived here from Ocamp and are living in the R. Smith home. Mr. Goss is assisting Mr. P. C. Smith in the depot. Mr. R. Smith and family have gone to Bessemer, where they will remain for an indefinite length of time. Mrs. Wishart is visiting friends and relatives in Birmingham. Mr. P. C. Smith and wife took their sick child to a specialist in Birmingham. The child seems to be in a critical condition. Much sympathy is expressed for the suffering child and for the anxious parents. Mr. Wright spent several days in Birmingham this week. Miss Hattie Horn, who had been home on account of ill health for some time, has returned to Montgomery. Quite a large crowd witnessed the baseball game in town on Saturday afternoon which was played between the Collins Chapel boys and our team. For a while it appeared as though the Chapel boys would be victorious, but toward the end of the game our boys did some fine playing and they came out the winners, the score being 24 to 19. The Chapel boys made several splendid hits. Our boys did their best work in the field. Mrs. Carl Langville is making a short visit in Birmingham. Mr. Ira E. Sarber returned from a visit to the north on the 5th. President J. Bice, of the Warehouse Co., went to Birmingham Wednesday on business for that company. M. A. Magnusson, the florist, made a business trip to Birmingham Wednesday.

CHATTERBOX.

COURT NOTES.

Habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Jesse and Frank Price (colored) brought before Judge Reynolds Friday, resulted in the two negroes being held and turned over to the Sheriff of Coosa County; Attorney J. O. Middleton appeared for the State and showed to the court that in spite of the defects in the warrant the statement of facts contained therein was sufficient to hold these parties.

Mollie Kendricks had a preliminary trial Monday before Judge Reynolds on the charge of infanticide. Attorney J. O. Middleton appeared for the State and Attorney Tipton Mullins for the defendant. After the witnesses were examined and an effective speech delivered by Attorny Middleton, the accused was held in $300 bond to the Grand Jury. This is the case from near Coopers, in which there has already been a coroner's inquest and a preliminary trial before Justice McDowell, who acquitted the negroes.

RANDOLPH.

Cotton picking is the order of the day. Revival services are being held at the Baptist church. The pastor is being assisted by Mr. Parker, of Texas. During last week revival services were held at Antioch, a few miles west of town. The pastor was assisted by Mr. J. M. McCord, who formerly lived in Chilton, and was well known as an able and earnest minister. We were pleased with the correspondence from Pleasant Grove in last Union. Let the good work go on. Prof. Toy Williams, of Mulberry, was in town last week prospecting for a school. We look around us and can see some evidence that the year of 1905 is dying. The cotton fields are white. The corn fields are brown and sear. So with human life. But the dying season of the year has its beauties as well as other seasons. Why the spring and summer is never more beautiful than the quiet autumn. So with men and women. See the old man or old lady in whose cheeks time has plowed furrows, whose locks are silvered by the frosts of many winters. See them trying to move with the elasticity of youth. See them gaudily attired in dress that is rich and gay. They apparently are laboring to retain the charms of youth. Are they beautiful? No. But see the old person who has consecrated their life to their creator, their dress is plain and becoming, their cheeks are marked with the hand of time, their locks are silvered, their step is feeble, yet they are beautiful. We have in mind an old lady whose physical strength was waning, yet in church service she would sing with almost the energy of youth and with uplifted "holy hands" would adopt the language of the poet, "I am watching, I am waiting for the summons to come." She was beautiful. Let us all do likewise. Let us hear from Mr. Job Reynolds again. Yours for the success of the great common people and THE UNION.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

CENTER POINT.

Editor Union:

Health of this community is good. Fodder pulling is done and cotton picking is all the go now. Some have had cotton ginned already. When a farmer can get 10 cents or better for cotton he had better sell, though I see no reason why we should not get a good price this season, as the cotton crop is certainly cut off one-third or more. We saw a piece in the banner from a fellow signed "Subscriber," where he said that Fair View and Center Point played a game of ball, but he is badly mistaken. Center Point played the pick of 8 good ball teams, and they beat us, but they can't take their own team and do it. We are sure glad to see Bro. Culpepper's letter in THE UNION about the F. E. and C. U. of A. Stick to it, brother farmers, for the time is come that we MUST organize. There's no union in reach of me, and if there don't come one soon, I'll go where I can reach it. We're glad to see the Apportioners of the several beats, giving notice to have the public roads worked. We have a good road law if it was enforced. We love to read the letters in THE UNION and we are sure we have got one of the BEST county papers in Alabama. A few more hot days and then cotton picking will be over and the cold, bleak winter winds will come and we'll pass into another year, just so it is with men.

C. W. L.

LOMAX.

Editor Union:

We're having some fine weather now. Cotton is opening fast and picking is being pushed. The crop will be far below that of last year. Some sickness in our community, but we are glad to say the sick are improving. Mr. W. W. Jones lost his little nine-year-old son, Wallace, on Sept. 1st. He died from congestion of the brain, being sick only a few hours, from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. All aid that human hands could give was rendered, but death was the only thing that could relieve the little sufferer. We say to the bereaved family that it should be a great consolation to know that he is at rest in a better world than this and will have to suffer no more. The parents, brother and sister have our heartfelt sympathy.

OBSERVER.

PROGRAM OF CHILTON COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

To Be Held at Isabella September 15 16, 1905.

Friday.

10 a. m. Devotional exercises, Prof. J. Toi. Williams.

10:30. Welcome address, G. L. Speer; response by County Superintendent J. W. Moore.

11. "Ends to Be Accomplished by Teachers' Institutes," R. E. R. Hicks.

11:30. "Teacher's Preparation for Class Work," H. A. Harris, Mrs. A. G. Dunlap.

2 p. m. "Value of School Entertainments," V. J. Gragg, Miss Janie Roebuck.

3. "School Discipline," institute.

Saturday.

9 a. m. Devotional exercises.

9:30. "How May Patrons Help Their Teachers?" W. B. Speer, Miss Etta Roper.

10. "Requisite to Successful Teaching," R. E. Sessions, Mrs. W. B. Speer.

11. Educational address, Hon. S. J. Bowie.

There will be conveyances for those coming by rail to Maplesville and Thorsby. This being the last institute of the year, all teachers are earnestly requested to attend.

J. W. MOORE,
G. L. SPEER,
R. A. RASCO,
H. L. DAVIS,
Educational Board.

tf

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T. J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala. Route 3. tf.

READ THIS.

Every man owes it to himself and family to master a trade or profession. Read the display advertisement of the six morse Schools of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a commission issued to me on the 28th day of August, 1905, by the Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Judge of the Probate Court for Chilton County, Alabama, I, H. I. Honeycutt, the Commissioner named in said Commission, will proceed to sell at public outcry, for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Clanton, Chilton County, Alabama, to the highest and best bidder for cash, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1905, the following described real estate, for the purpose of a division among the joint owners thereof, to-wit:

"Beginning at the north east corner of a certain lot south of and bordering on Second avenue marked on the official map of the town of Clanton 'W. M. Wilson & Bro.' and west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and running thence east along Second avenue 40 feet; thence south 210 feet to the lot marked on said map 'E. Y. McMorries'; thence west 40 feet; thence north 210 feet to the point of beginning."

Also the following lot or parcel, to-wit: "Beginning at the south east corner of the lot on the west side of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad marked on the official map of the town of Clanton 'E. Y. McMorries University school' and running thence west 160 feet; thence south 80 feet, thence east 40 feet; thence south 280 feet; thence east to the right of way of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; thence north to point of beginning."

Also the following lots or parcels of land: "Beginning at the north east corner of the lot marked on the official map of the town of Clanton 'E. Y. McMorries University School,' on the west side of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and running thence west 30 feet; thence north 60 feet to the lot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.; thence east 30 feet to right of way of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; thence south along said right of way to the point of beginning."

"Beginning at the south west corner of the lot marked on the official map of the town of Clanton 'E. Y. McMorries University School' and running south 20 feet; thence east to within 160 feet of the right of way of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; thence north 20 feet to the south line of said E. Y. McMorries University School lot; thence west along said line to the point of beginning; all of said land is in the town of Clanton, west of the Louisville Railroad."

Given under my hand this the 28th day of August, 1905.

H. I. HONEYCUTT.
8-31 05-3t Commissioner.

TAX NOTICE!

Assessor's and Collector's First Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905, and assessing the taxes for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6, October 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8, October 3.
Dixie, Beat 8, October 4.
Shoults, Beat 7, October 5.
Maplesville, Beat 7, October 6.
Benson, Beat 3, October 7.
Macedonia, Beat 3, October 9.
Providence, Beat 2, October 10.
Jemison, Beat 2, October 11.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1, October 12.
Flint Hill, Beat 11, October 13.
Cane Creek, Beat 4, until 12 m., October 14.
Thorsby, Beat 9, October 16.
Clanton, Beat 4, October 17.
Cooper, Beat 10, October 18.
Verbena, Beat 5, October 19.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
tf Tax Collector.

NOTICE!

All overseers in Beat 2 are requested to work as much as four days on their roads between now and Circuit Court.

G. W. SCOTT,
J. H. MARTIN,
tf Apportioners.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

A. H. White, the intercollegiate golf champion, defeated Frederick Herreshoff.

W. Gould Brokaw's ponies won three races at the Narragansett Pier Horse Show.

Miss Edna Barger defeated Mr. Tailer Townsend in a swimming match at Newport, R. I.

The Frayer-Miller car won the six-day non-stop automobile contest at Cape May, N. J.

"Dick" Stevens won the singles in the national lawn tennis championship contest at Newport.

Squadron A, of New York, defeated Great Neck in the final round for the Westchester Club's cups.

R. I. Wilson, Jr.'s, Dolly Spanker won the Champlain Handicap at the Saratoga (N. Y.) race track.

The schooner yacht Elmina finished first in the ocean race from Marblehead, Mass., to Halifax, N. S.

Sydney Paget's Hamburg Belle defeated a large field in the mile handicap at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

The Myopia record polo team defeated Squadron A in the tournament for the Newport cups by a score of 11 to 10.

A gramophone, which it is said can be heard at a distance of three miles, is a late invention.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the present season are now shown with new materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.
Men's and boys' Clothing.
Full line of Gents' Furnishings.
Ladies' and children's Shoes and Oxfords.
Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Anything you want in Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Furniture.

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I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama

Store Your Cotton WITH MULLINS & DOWNS
Planters Warehouse
Clanton, - Alabama
Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—A suit for $500 damages for personal injuries in which Neely Pride is plaintiff and the Merchants' Bank, of this city, defendant, was filed in the Circuit Court here today. Pride is a traveling salesman from Nashville, and seeks to recover damages for injuries received by falling into the excavation on Main street for the defendant's new bank building several nights ago.

Lexington, Tenn.—The election for mayor and aldermen to be held on the 14th inst. is arousing considerable interest, although there are only two candidates for mayor. The present incumbent, C. G. Gathings, is a candidate for re-election, and John F. Hall, a young lawyer, announced his candidacy yesterday. Both are Democrats. So far no Republican has declared his intention of making the race.

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Artistic

Alabama Girl's Industrial School.
MONTEVALLO, ALA.
REV. FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., President.
Session Begins, Thursday, Sept. 14th.
Tuition free; living expenses $20.00 per session. For information address president.

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Ask for Estimates.
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...S AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.
...g Term—Third Monday in May.
...l Term—Fourth Monday in No...
...—L. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
...—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
...g Term—Second Monday in ...ch.
...l Term—Second Monday in Sep...ber.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.
First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
...Second Monday February, first Mon...y April, first Monday June, second ...day July, second Monday August, ...t Monday November.

County Officers.
Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton

County Surveyor.
L. & P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 5th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, 2nd Sunday before the second Sunday; J. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 11—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 560—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 562—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 611—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Tuesday on or before full moon, Clanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge, No. ... First and third Thursdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. ... the ... Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. ... 190—First and Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Cheaumo Tribe, No. ... 90—First and Mondays sleepy. Visiting ... invited. E. ... Langst... H. Patton, sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Muska Lodge, of Thorsby—... fourth Saturdays.

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Clothing.
Gents Furnishing Goods,
Children's Jackets, Skirts
Hats.
our want in Dress Goo
Soldiers and Florence Wag

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Alabam

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and Optician

Eyes Correctly
Fitted

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SARBER CO.
Alabam

Your Cotton
WITH
S & DOWNS
rs Warehouse
Alabama
ales. Best in the World.

Lexington, Tenn.—The election
mayor and aldermen to be held
the 14th inst. is arousing considera
interest, although there are only
candidates for mayor. The pres
incumbent, C. G. Gathings, is a ca
date for re-election, and John F. H
a young lawyer, announced his ca
dacy yesterday. Both are Democr
So far no Republican has decla
his intention of making the race.

abama Girl's Industri
School.
MONTEVALLO, ALA.
FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., Presid
Session Begins, Thursday, Sept. 14th.
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...—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
...—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

...Term—Second Monday in ...
...Term—Second Monday in Sep...
...cellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
...ister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.

...Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

...Monday February, first Mon...
...April, first Monday June, second ...day July, second Monday August, ...Monday November.

County Officers.

...ge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
...surer—W. T. Callen.
...eriff—J. M. Morgan.
...lector—J. O. Middleton.
...Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

...—W. H. Conway.
...—Alex Glasscock.
...District—R. P. Kendrick.
...District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

...Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

...A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

...Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

...Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd ...day, E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings...R. F. D. No. 1.

...Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ...3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

...Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, ...Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

...Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

...Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, ...Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

...New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

...Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ...Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

...Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ...day. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

...Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas ...Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

...Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

...Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

...Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st ...day. O. W. Gothard, clerk.

Primitive Baptists.

...Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; ...day before the second Sunday; J. ...Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

...Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. ...Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song ...vice every 2nd and 4th Sunday af...noons. Prayer meeting every Wed...day night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

...Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—...Saturday, Clanton.

...Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

...Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—First Saturday, Clanton.

...Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—First Saturday, Billingsley.

...Foreman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., ...—Saturday on or before full ...Marbury.

...Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Saturday on or before full moon, ...ton.

...Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Tuesday on or before full moon, ...ton.

I. O. O. F.

...Jemison Lodge, No. ...—First and third Sat...ys.

...Clanton Lodge, No. ...—Second and ...th Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

...Black Jack Camp, No. ...190—First and ...Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

...Sycamore Tribe, No. 90—First and ...Mondays sleepy. Visiting chiefs ...invited. E. ... Langston, C. ... H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

...Cahaba Lodge, of Thorsby—Second ...Fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Sept. 6, '05, 197.
Price same date, 10c.
Total receipts same period 1904, 96.
Price same date, 10 1-8c.
The season commenced Sept. 1, '05.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL will open MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1905. Principal, Prof. R. E. Sessions; Intermediate, Miss Lillie Slaton; Primary, Miss Eula Strickland. School will be held in the old building for the present. For further information apply to the Principal.

A. C. SMITH,
Sec'y School Board.

George Gore was in Clanton Thursday.

G. D. Melton, of Gold Branch, is visiting this vicinity. He's on the lookout for a small farm not over 3 or 4 miles from Clanton.

W. W. Lowery, of Coosa county, is here visiting his son, Rev. W. P. Lowery.

J. J. Thompson was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Calvin Dennis was in Clanton Friday.

J. J. Gallman was a welcome caller Friday.

G. S. Elland was a pleasant visitor Friday.

Weogufka Baptist church in Coosa has had a good meeting, adding 31 members. There will be 19 baptized the third Sunday of this month. Friendship church at Marble Valley has added 7 members by baptism.

W. F. Maddox and son, Moses, were in Clanton Friday.

I. S. Gerald, the banker of Thorsby, and M. J. Soberg were in Clanton Friday.

Abe Stein, proprietor of the Bank Saloon at Calera, was in town Friday visiting his friends and customers.

E. W. Boyd has moved to Clanton from Coosa county. He says he likes Chilton all right, and is making money and is satisfied, but if anybody hunts him up he'll take care of himself to the best of his ability.

J. W. and Sam P. Collins were in town Saturday.

W. P. Murrah, of Collins chapel, has had a bad attack of erysipelas, but is slowly improving.

B. L. Dennis was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

W. T. and F. H. Vinzant were welcome callers Saturday.

J. D. Collins was in Clanton Saturday, and sent a fine sample of grass found on his farm to Auburn for naming.

T. F. Patterson was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

A. H. Collins was a welcome caller Saturday.

J. H. Teel, of Chambers county, is now settled at Lomax with his son, C. C. Teel. We welcome him and hope he'll do well here.

Lee Vickers, W. H. Gillespie and J. M. Grant visited the Soldiers' Home at Mountain Creek Sunday. Mr. Vickers says they had a fine time. Everybody was pleasant and courteous both at the "Home" and the village. He met an old veteran there from Tallapoosa county, Leroy Plymail by name, and had quite a chat with him about Tallapoosa and mutual friends there.

Judge Reynolds' children have made practical use of what they saw at East Lake, and have put up a "Scenic Railway" in the judge's yard, where they have lots of fun, and incidentally make lots of work for the laundress.

Joe Logan was in Clanton Saturday.

R. H. Bean was in town Monday.

John W. Hawkins was in Clanton Monday.

C. W. Langston was a visitor here Monday.

A. C. Neely was in town Monday and says little Miss Eunice is about recovered from her accident.

Andy Wilson contributed to our exchequer Monday.

'Squire A. F. Childress was in Clanton Monday.

'Squire J. J. McDowell also in town Monday.

Mrs. M. E. Smith, mother of our prominent and popular attorney, Col. A. C. Smith, has been visiting him, but returned to Sylacauga on Tuesday, where she resides with her daughter, Mrs. William Kelley.

M. C. Williams was in Clanton Tuesday.

Miss Lillie Slaton, one of the new teachers, arrived in town Tuesday.

W. Y. Keel was in Clanton Tuesday.

T. N. Brewer and J. M. Partridge were visitors Tuesday.

G. W. Martin was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

J. R. Buzbey was in Clanton Tuesday.

Sam W. Collins spent Tuesday in Thorsby. He has been elected General Manager of the Farmers' Warehouse and Fertilizer Co. at that place, and hereafter will spend the majority of his nights there; and maybe some of the days. He owns a house in Thorsby and may set up housekeeping.

The following got their certificates as teachers from the July examination: Clifford M. Baker, George D. Jarvis, Willie T. Bean, Jerome Williams and Miss Zella Mims.

S. R. Letcher has been appointed postmaster at Stanton.

Hon. W. W. Wadsworth was in Clanton Wednesday.

J. W. Maddox, of Pelham, was in Clanton Monday. Mr. Maddox is an old Chiltonian, and he and his father-in-law, Uncle Dick Collins, are now living in the Cahaba valley, a few miles from Pelham, but they take THE UNION and keep up with Chilton county affairs.

Mr. Blanton Riggins, of Gate City, will be present at Liberty Hill church on the third Sunday of this month. A number of old friends and neighbors will be at service and visit with him in the afternoon.

A shooting is reported from Maplesville on Tuesday. Claude Branch shot Ralph Calloway. News of the crime reached the sheriff Tuesday evening and he got away on Wednesday morning's train, going to Calera, and taking the train there for Maplesville, and should get there Wednesday afternoon.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. C. Rasberry and Miss Hannah Johnson. Dash Bryant and Miss Victoria Pierce. J. A. Pierce and Miss Annie Jane Bryant.

Hall of Clanton Lodge,
No. 423, A. F. & A. M.,
Sept. 2, 1905.

To the W. M., Wardens and Brethren of Clanton Lodge, No. 423, A. F. & A. M.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to draft and present resolutions upon the death of our deceased brother, Enoch A. Knight, beg leave to submit the following: Brother Enoch Asbury Knight was born in Talladega county, near Talladega Springs, this state, in the year 1840, and departed this life at his home near Clanton on Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1905. Brother Knight was 65 years of age on the 22d day of March, 1905. When a young man Bro. Knight moved to Coosa county, and in 1868 moved to Chilton county. Bro. Knight became a member of the Methodist church at the age of 12 years. He faithfully served in the confederate army during the entire civil war. Bro. Knight was ENTERED, PASSED and RAISED in Amand Lodge, No. 250, at Coopers and affiliated with this Lodge in 1893. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Clanton Chapter, No. 116, on April 16, 1904. He has served in several stations in this Lodge, and at the time of his death he was Tyler of his Lodge and Sentinel of his chapter. He was a zealous Mason and an honest and upright man. Bro Knight was buried with all Masonic honors at New Salem church on Sunday, July 30, 1905. Therefore be it Resolved: By this Lodge, that we extend to the family of our deceased brother our earnest and heartfelt sympathy in the irreparable loss which they have sustained. Be it further resolved, That Clanton Lodge has lost one of its most consistent and valuable members, and that we deeply deplore his sudden and unexpected death, and that Clanton Lodge will always remember with pleasure his regular attendance upon his Lodge, and his affable and genial manner. Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and also published in our county papers.

Respectfully submitted,
J. P. VAN DERVEER,
E. A. MATTHEWS,
WALLACE C. EDLER.

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J. R. COLLINS.
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THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is hit hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

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Room B 7. tf

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There are 200 shares of stock of the Farmers Warehouse & Fertilizer Company of Thorsby, Ala., for sale. The board of directors have authorized the undersigned to sell these shares to all who desire to invest.

J. Bice, President
T. M. Driver
J. W. Hays.

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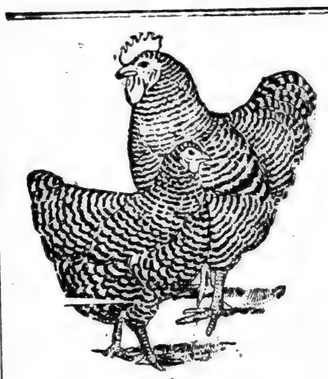

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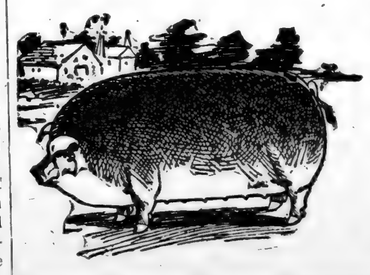

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THE SUNBEAM.

Down it came dancing, dancing,
Straight from the land of light,
In through a poor attic window,
Making the darkness bright.

Glanced off a broken mirror
On to an old arm-chair,
Lit up a pale-faced sufferer,
Wearily tossing there.

Brought with it hope and gladness,
Soothing the restless boy,
Lulled him to sleep with bright visions,
Whispered of health and joy.

And to a far-off country,
Washed by refreshing streams,
Guided his slumbering spirit
Into the land of dreams.

Then when its task was over,
Softly floated away,
Back to its home in the sunshine,
Its mission fulfilled that day.

Oh! to be like that sunbeam,
Shedding forth light and love,
Then when our labor is ended,
To pass to the light above.

—A. I. Buchanan, in Indianapolis News.

IN A COTTON-CAR

By ALBERT W. TOLMAN.

THE long freight-shed was filled with goods of every description. Through the open doors on one side you looked into the dark interiors of a line of empty cars; through similar doors on the other side you saw a row of loaded diggers and express wagons. Foreman Carruth, whose duty it was to bring order out of all this confusion, seemed to be everywhere at once, directing, exhorting, reproving, his eyes, ears and tongue all busy at the same time.

"Here, Jim, put those steel rods in the corner of that B. & A. car! They're going up to Caribou. Come on with those tierces of lard, boys! If you don't move faster, they'll melt before you get 'em out of the shed. Hustle, everybody! These cars'll be pulled out at eleven."

Down the steps from the office at the upper end of the shed came a billing clerk, with a small brown note book in his hand. This he passed to the foreman, who immediately raised his voice in a shout to a black-haired young Irishman, who was taking account of the incoming freight two doors away.

"Here's a job of blind checking for you, Dan! Go down to track five with this cotton book, and count the bales in those eleven cars for the Leadbetter Mills. Get back as soon as you can. I'll take your place at the door while you're gone."

Daniel Harrigan received the book from the hand of his superior, walked rapidly down the shed, and stepped into the freight yard. It was quarter past eight on a foggy April morning, one of those drizzly spring days when everything is damp and sticky. A thick mist hung over the yard. Invisible shifting engines puffed here and there, with much clanging of bells and shrill of whistling.

With senses on the alert, the freight handler crossed the tracks, carefully avoiding the frogs and switches. His destination was the extreme end of the large yard, a full quarter mile from the shed. Presently the square end of the first car that was to be tallied appeared through the fog. Harrigan consulted his book to make sure that he had the correct number, went up to the door, and broke the little seal of lead and wire.

The interior was filled with cotton bales, each weighing about five hundred pounds. They were covered with burlap, and encircled by steel bands put on under hydraulic pressure, typical specimens of the thousand sent yearly from Southern plantations to New England mills.

As the staple was quoted at twelve cents a pound, and as from forty to sixty bales were loaded into each car, its contents had an average value of three thousand dollars. A mistake in the tally, resulting in the addition or omission of a single bale would make a difference of perhaps $60.

The teams from the Leadbetter Mills on the outskirts of the city would begin to empty the cars that afternoon, and it was customary for the railroad to take careful account of all goods before delivery. Then, in case a shipment ran short, the company would be able to show that the blame must be placed elsewhere.

The task of counting the cotton was a responsible one, and Foreman Carruth had put his best man on the job.

Harrigan climbed to the top of the bales. They were from five to five and a half feet long, something under a yard wide, and twenty-two to twenty-six inches thick. They were set on end, three abreast; and as the distance from floor to roof was approximately seven feet and a half, an empty space of two feet was left above their tops.

Forward crawled the tallyman on his hands and knees, taking note of each separate bale with his fingers, and registering it mentally at the same time.

By the system of "blind checking" under which he worked, only the car numbers were set down in the note book handed to him, and he was given no inkling as to how many bales he was expected to find. When the result of his labors was reported at the office, the clerks there compared it with the way-bills.

The first car contained fifty-four bales. Harrigan dropped to the ground, entered the number in his book and closed the door. He then broke the seal of the next car. In a few minutes he had finished his work in this car also, and charged forty-eight against it. Five cars more were examined without special incident.

With a strong jerk Harrigan broke the seal of the eighth car, shoved the door open just enough to allow his body to pass, and was soon scrambling in the darkness over the burlapped ends. As the roof was lower than those of the other cars, there was barely eighteen inches of open space, and his progress was much slower.

On through the gloom crept the freight handler, fingering the rough edges, and counting in an undertone as he made his tally.

"Sixteen—seventeen—eighteen—" His head bumped against a cross-beam of the roof, and he stooped low to pass beneath it.

"Nineteen—twen——"

The last number was never finished, but died away in a muffled cry of surprise and consternation; for the twentieth bale was not there!

The two hands that he thrust forward, expecting to strike burlap, touched nothing. Down pitched Harrigan head foremost into a cavity just large enough to admit his body. He caught unavailingly with his fingers at the coarse bagging, but so well had the hydraulic press done its work that he could grasp no slack in his frantic clutchings, and his course was not arrested till he struck the hard wooden floor. The sudden shock doubled up his finger tips and drove back his hands. His head came down upon the planks with a stunning crack that made him for the moment half-insensible.

When the car was being loaded at Memphis, there had been found in the shipment one bale considerably broader than the others. It was placed at one end of the seventh row from the door, and a bale of ordinary size was put at the other end. The space between the two was of necessity left vacant, as it was not broad enough to admit another bale. This formed the cavity into which, two weeks later, Daniel Harrigan was unlucky enough to fall.

For perhaps thirty seconds the young Irishman remained inactive, recovering from the effects of the blow upon the top of his skull. His cap had been pulled on so tightly that it had not fallen off when he plunged downward; hence it slightly broke the force of his fall. With returning consciousness, however, he began to feel a shooting pain in his temples.

The second finger, too, on his right hand had been severely sprained, and the nail split down to the quick, so that it was bleeding freely. The full weight of his body resting upon the crown of his head strained the neck muscles severely, and he struggled to raise himself on the palms of his hands.

The change of position had a very unexpected result. All the contents of his pockets poured down upon the floor under his nose in a jangling cascade. He could hear the copper and silver coins and his jack-knife clinking together on the planks. His watch slipped from its place, and hung dangling in his very face.

The situation had a ludicrous as well as an unpleasant side. How should he ever pick up all that loose change from the floor? Evidently the first thing, however, was to restore his heels and his head to their normal positions.

Harrigan did not anticipate any special difficulty in doing this. But when he strove to bend his body over, so that he might stand upright, he found that the cavity was too confined to permit it. His shoulders almost touched the bales on each side, while the one over which he had just crept projected so far forward that the open space was barely eighteen inches from front to back. It was, if anything, a little larger at the bottom than at the top, and this increased the difficulty of his undertaking.

He tried to push first one bale and then the other a little farther away, to gain more room, but all to no avail. His efforts finally convinced him that his only way of escape was to lift himself upward and backward, until he could regain a position on the top of the cotton.

The checker lifted himself at arms' length on the palms of his hands, and tried to stick the tips of his toes into the space between the two bales behind him; but he could not reach back far enough.

He ran his fingers up and down the rough burlap, seeking some loose place, but finding none. So long as he could push with his hands against the floor he could raise his body; but once at arms' length, he had nothing to press against, as the bales afforded no handhold. His strength was of little service, for it could be exerted only through a few inches of space.

By this time it had dawned upon Harrigan that he was in a very serious dilemma. The blood had flowed into his head and arms in such abundance that it had become positively painful. He seemed to be growing all pulse.

Once more he explored the surface of the bales with his fingers, but found it absolutely unyielding. Those who know cotton only as a soft, fluffy substance can have no conception of the hardness it assumes under the compress. No, there was no chance to get hold of the burlap; but in one place, where there was a slight hollow, he was able to press his finger tips down on the edge of a steel band.

Insignificant as the leverage was, it enabled him to raise his body. Cautiously he worked his way up and backward. His knees were almost on the top of the bale; another effort, and he would be safely out of his predicament. But as he pushed with all his might on the sharp top of the steel band his fingers slipped off. Down he fell, and again his hands rested on the floor of the car.

Harrigan at last realized that his life was actually in peril. If he could not get out now, when his strength was practically unimpaired, what chance would he have later! With numb fingers, swelled by the inrushing blood, he fumbled once more up and down the cotton. He found the band on which he had raised himself before, and strove to repeat his attempt; but he fell heavily back, this time striking on his head.

A train rumbled by, shaking the ground and making the car tremble under him. He heard two brakemen calling out to each other, and tried to attract their attention; but his voice was smothered in that narrow cavity.

A heavy, painful drowsiness was creeping over the freight handler, a strange, dull apathy that frightened him. His strength was gradually ebbing away. The part of his body below, or rather, as now situated, above his waist, was losing its feeling. The blood surged through his brain so strongly that it threatened to deprive him of consciousness. Insensibility was coming on, and insensibility meant death.

Harrigan's toes were almost on the top of the bale over which he had crept. He had only to raise himself a little more than two feet to have his bootsoles touch the ceiling behind the beam he had crawled under. By pressing the backs of his heels hard against this beam he could get sufficient leverage to help himself out. The distance was trifling, but there seemed absolutely nothing he could grasp to lift himself with.

Again he felt blindly along the bale in front of him, and thrust his fingers into the spaces between it and the adjacent bales on each side. When cotton leaves the compress, the burlap on the edges that have been lowest in the press is tight to the point of bursting, while that about the upper edges is much looser. Fortunately for Harrigan, the two corners turned toward him, as the bale stood on end, were those round which the covering was close. This apparently trivial circumstance saved his life.

The corners gave him something to grip. Numbed and swollen though his fingers were, he found that by pressing them hard against his palms he could gather in a very respectable handful of the bagging. This gave him purchase enough to lift his weight.

Raising his hands very gradually and hardly daring to breathe, inch by inch he worked himself up and back in agony, clutching the coarse edges with desperate caution. To slip back now would be fatal. Little by little he pushed his toes back over the bale behind him. He lifted one of his heels, and it touched the beam. In a moment it was pressed behind the firm wood. A little more, and he would be safe!

Shifting his grasp with almost imperceptible movements, he raised his body slowly and painfully. Red lights danced before his eyes; the roaring of the ocean was in his ears. Up, up, up! If he could only keep his senses a few seconds more! His body was now well over the tops of the bales behind him, but he did not dare to let go yet.

One handful more, one hurried, violent thrust that sent him back from the edge of the dangerous cavity, and, safe at last, he fainted dead away on the top of the cotton.—Youth's Companion.

How to Lift a Car Window.

One of the cars that was run down town on a Sixth avenue elevated train Wednesday morning had apparently just escaped from the painters' brushes. Consequently all of the windows stuck, and the passengers who had dodged the heat of the subway were not so sure that they had gained anything.

Women and men tried in vain to lift one or two of the windows, but failed. The guards did not seem to care much what happened. At One Hundred and Fourth street a tall man with a sharp eye got into the car.

He, too, had a jug at a window. It stuck, but that didn't stop him. He took out his handkerchief, rolled it up until it looked like a rope, and then looped it around one of the window catches. One tug, and the window went up as if it had never meant to stick.

"Learned that on the road out West," he said. "If you use your handkerchief as a tackle the window has to come open or the catch come right out of the frame. You can put every muscle in your back into the job."

Half of the passengers tried the plan with unvarying success.—New York Times.

City vs. Country Eyes.

In one of his delightful books Dr. Jessopp remarks that whereas country people look up, Londoners look down. It is largely this habit that has limited their observing powers; but London has itself to blame. I take it that one can observe well only by the power of taking large views, and in London this is impossible, even if one would, partly from the circumscribing effects of bricks and mortar, partly from the dim light of a London distance, and partly from the need of avoiding collisions. One's eyes unconsciously acquire a habit of restricted vision: our observation specializes, like that of the little girl in Mrs. Meynell's book who beguiled the tedium of her walks by collecting shopkeepers named Jones. Perhaps that is the kind of observation for which we in London are best suited.—London Outlook.

The Chicago public library uses a twenty horse power gasoline wagon to deliver books.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

The "flicker" sometimes noticed in lightning proves to be due to the fact that several flashes—sometimes five or six—follow one path too rapidly to be separated by the eye. The trails shown in photographs of very bright flashes are caused by incandescence produced in the air for a very brief period.

A quite extraordinary combination of merits, is claimed in France for a new explosive, which consists of a mixture of powdered aluminum and nitrate of ammonium. It is not liable to spontaneous combustion, cannot be prematurely exploded by shock or friction, burns only with difficulty, is not affected by frost or dampness, and the gases from its explosion are harmless.

An inventor has hit upon a method of putting what are practically stone soles on boots and shoes. He mixes a waterproof glue with a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand and spreads it over the leather soles used as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be very flexible and practically indestructible, and to give the foot a firm hold even on the most slippery surface.—Chicago Journal.

Aluminium-coated paper, made in Germany for wrapping food substances, is prepared by applying a thin coat of an alcoholic solution of resin to artificial parchment, then sprinkling aluminium powder over the surface, and finally submitting to pressure. The artificial parchment is paper that has been treated with sulphuric acid. The aluminium paper is not attacked by the air or by fats.

The curious dread of cats that has been studied for three years by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, may open up a wide field for investigation. An advertisement brought 159 replies from different countries — including Germany, Egypt and India—and about two-thirds of them mentioned cases of fear of cats, the others referring to asthma from cats. This asthma, due to odors, may be excited by the presence of horses, dogs, cats or sheep, or even of roses, apples, oranges or bananas. The catphobia comes instantaneously, and may be very severe, catalepsy having developed in one case, and temporary blindness in another.

In the examination of food substances and other materials, microscopists often find it necessary to compare two slides. This soon becomes very tedious by the usual method of substituting one slide for another or using duplicate microscopes, and a laborious study of starches, fibers, etc., has led two English investigators to devise a much simpler process. The new idea is a piece of apparatus known as the Ashe Finlayson comparascope. The second slide is placed upon a horizontal rod attached to the side of the nosepiece of the microscope, and a mirror and lens project the image into the nosepiece, where an inclined reflector deflects the rays up the microscope tube.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Ellery Channing's description of Hawthorne, which Frank Sanborn reproduces in his notes of Channing's table talk, the first of his papers on Concord reminiscences in The Critic, may be classed as unique. At least, it is quite unlike the stock characterizations in the books.

"He was a soft, bulky person, with a rolling gait like a sea captain, which his father had been. My former schoolmate, Tom Appleton, said he looked like a 'boned pirate.' Perhaps he walked so because he was so stout—rolling and swaying about in walking. I have walked much with him, but he was not fond of that exercise; he had the greatest aversion to company—thought it a 'bore,' and would swear about it sometimes; he was a good sweager, you must know. He had no reverence for what is called human nature; he thought it a very miserable article; besides he had the greatest difficulty in expressing himself in conversation. He would stammer and twist himself about, but he wrote easily enough."—Boston Herald.

Mad Englishmen.

A number of Scotchmen were exchanging reminiscences of "mad Englishmen," as they called them, with whom they had had experience. One of them had done some work for a traveling geologist. "He gave me a bag," said he, "to carry to the inn by a short cut across the hills while he walked by another road. I was wondering myself why it was so dreadfully heavy, and when I got out of his sight I was determined to see what was in it. I opened it, and what do you think it was? But I need not ask you to guess, for you would never find out. It was stones!" "Stones!" exclaimed his companion, opening his eyes; "stones! well, well, that beats all I ever knew or heard of Englishmen! And did you carry it?" "Carry it! Do you think I was as mad as themselves? No! I emptied them all out. But I filled the bag from the cairn near the inn and gave him good measure for his money."

Squelched.

He was an earnest student of modern literature, and the little man opposite would persist in trying to talk as the train moved on. After countering several conversational gambits, the student began to grow tired. "The grass is very green now, isn't it?" said the little man, pleasantly. "Yes," said the other, "such a change from the blue and red grass we've been having lately." And in the silence that followed he began Chapter XII.—London Globe.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. ALBERT JONES LORD.

Subject: Sacrament of Service.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. Albert Jones Lord, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Meriden, Conn., preached in Plymouth Church Sunday morning in exchange with the assistant pastor, the Rev. Willard P. Harmon. Mr. Lord had a good audience, and preached an excellent sermon. His subject was "The Sacrament of Service." The text was from Isaiah xli:6: "They helped every one his neighbor, and every one said to his brother, 'Be of good courage.'" Mr. Lord said:

We have been passing rapidly in the last half century from an individualistic to a social type of civilization. Paul's words were never more true than to-day, when he said, "None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." All the forces and factors pertaining to human life—mechanical, social and religious—have been moving to such a degree toward each other that the twentieth century can say that the one word which will serve her best for a watchword is "Together; together."

In the industrial world the concentration of forces is most manifest. Dr. Josiah Strong calls to mind how that fifty years ago it was the age of homespun. Families could meet all the needs of their households, spinning, weaving and the making of garments. The fields about the home supplied the inmates with the necessities of life. Then it was that the main force was the brawny arm. But to-day manufacture has forsaken the home for the mill and the factory, and steam and electricity are the regnant forces. Division of labor has taken the place of the single hand. Then one man made many things; now many men make one thing.

But as industrially, so socially are we becoming more intimately related. A half century ago there were communities, many but small in number and limited in advantages, yet complete in themselves. Citizens seldom went beyond the borders of their respective towns. But gradually those communities have been grouped into towns, and the towns developed into cities and the cities into greater cities. Whereas our fathers were independent of all the world, we are more or less dependent on the whole world. This made Robert Louis Stevenson exclaim, "It is really disheartening how we depend on other people in this life."

This complex life has given rise to a great many social and fraternal organizations. Men have banded themselves together for mutual helpfulness: Fathers, working by the week and for small wages, having little ones depending upon them, have serious thoughts when they realize that sickness may be lying in wait for them and short hours may be their lot. When the head of the family is sick and unable to work, the income ceases, but expenses increase. To meet all these possibilities the various benevolent societies and fraternal organizations have come into existence.

It is every man's duty to consider not only the present demands of the family, but its future welfare. It is a crime for a father to spend his money freehanded at the bar, or in hospitality at the club, or squander it in sports, when he has not, either in the savings bank or in insurance, made secure the future welfare of his family. It is every man's duty to endow the future with as good a livelihood for his family as lies in his power.

We heartily sympathize with fraternities and societies in their sick benefits and care of widows and fatherless children. They have a mission in society. But, however commendable they may be, they must not take the place of the two divine institutions—the home and the church. There is but one place where God has set up the altar of domestic affection, where conjugal relations are sanctified by the presence of children, and that is the home; and there is but one institution which the Son of God ordained while upon earth, and that is the Christian church. Fraternal organizations should be supplements, but never attempt to be substitutes for the home or the church.

But we cannot say that because life is becoming more highly organized it can be lived more easily. On the other hand, we are inclined to say that the closer men's relations are the greater the friction and the more difficult to have every event work good to every person. This kind of life, I repeat, is far better but more difficult to live in all its relations. The tone of a three or five bank organ is much better, richer, more sympathetic and harmonious than the tone of a cabinet organ. In the one there are few combinations, while in the other there are hundreds. An amateur can play the one, but only the master organist can play the other satisfactorily. So in these times of highly developed social and religious life it is difficult to live a full, rounded Christian life. A company of people spread over a large area can get along comfortably well, but crowded into a small inclosure they will suffer embarrassment. They all have elbows, and where it is ideal to march through life, touching elbow to elbow, it is not so comfortable when men are cramped and their elbows touch one another under the arms. Our whole social life is, therefore, a question of elbows.

This leads us naturally to the question, How can life be lived so as to fulfill all these manifold relations. The answer is found in the words of the text. "They helped every one his neighbor and every one said to his brother, 'Be of good courage.'" I wish these words might be placed over the doors of every church, inscribed upon the walls of every place of worship and selected as a watchword for every charitable organization. What a change would this world be if the sentiment of this text should go into effect to-morrow morning. The words suggest to us two ways by which we may administer the sacrament of service.

Humanity is in constant need of help. The circle of suffering and misfortune is all the while changing, but it never happens to be empty. In spite of the fact that we are a rich country and are living in times of plenty, there are children in every city in need of bread, and elderly people in need of support and comfort. It is no disgrace to be poor or to be sick if we have done all in our power to drive away the wolf from the door and [illegible] germs in our system [illegible] more so than the [illegible] Paul was poor, having few [illegible] sessions but "the clo[illegible] ment;" Peter was [illegible] gold have I none." [illegible] grace, unless it be [illegible] wasted life. Wh[illegible] ored poverty th[illegible] benevolence.

To pity distress [illegible]
To relieve it is [illegible]

When Jesus was [illegible] that every benefa[illegible] stowed upon one [illegible] brethren in a lovin[illegible] ble unto Him. [illegible] which is full of s[illegible] ity workers. "A[illegible] ments in the wo[illegible] a single lovely [illegible] fraternal organiza[illegible] who are members [illegible] in charity. A si[illegible] ceived in my m[illegible] sent by one mem[illegible] ganization to a[illegible] call and assis[illegible] often does our fo[illegible] do this? Yet the L[illegible] unto all men, espe[illegible] are of the household [illegible] of means or mig[illegible] thrice blest. Le[illegible] your generosity be[illegible] if it chances so t[illegible] your benefactions [illegible] will, but, whether [illegible] crowd your life wi[illegible] tions and countless [illegible]

Edwin Markham [illegible] poem entitled "Ivan [illegible] a watchman, Ivan [illegible] cow's castled h[illegible] adel. The drivin[illegible] itself against the [illegible] half bare beggar [illegible] The watchman ra[illegible] coat around the half f[illegible] that very night died [illegible] posure:

But waking in that [illegible]
Beyond the reache[illegible]
Behold the Lord [illegible]
home.
Wearing the coat [illegible]
dome—
Wearing the heave[illegible]
By Moscow's tower[illegible]
grave.

* * * * * * *

"And where, dear Lord, [illegible]
coat of mine
A thing unfit for [illegible]
Then the Lord an[illegible] with a [illegible]
light:
"This coat, My [illegible]
night."

But there is another way to [illegible] offer the sacrament of service than [illegible] giving food to eat and raiment [illegible] on: It is sugg[illegible]ed by the last [illegible] the text: "And every one said to his brother, 'Be of good courage.'" There are men and women in this world who need an encouraging word more [illegible] they need bread. Man does not live by bread alone. There are [illegible] streets who have [illegible] their lives. They are [illegible] discouraged and distress[illegible] Christ says, "Be of good courage." There are others who [illegible] before they lose [illegible] There are many who need to be [illegible] at the door of the factory at the [illegible] of the day's work and led beyond the saloon to the doors of their homes and to their families. They need words of strength. Their wills are weak and must be reinforced. They need [illegible] inoculated with courage and the power to resist evil.

Very few of us realize how much help there is in a handshake given in a brotherly way. One of Wellington's officers when commanded to go on some perilous duty, hesitated a moment, as if afraid, and then said, "Let me have one grasp of your hand before I go, and then I can do it." [illegible] needy ones of [illegible] money, but for [illegible] sympathy we ought [illegible] one ought to do it [illegible] should be turned [illegible] sentiment. "Some[illegible] so why not I? [illegible] appreciated the [illegible] always gave him [illegible] Douglass said: "I [illegible] who does not reali[illegible] negro." To say [illegible] all the meaning [illegible] good courage," [illegible] moral giant and [illegible] above his difficul[illegible] ings. There are [illegible] do not need wor[illegible] who do not need [illegible] to them, "Be of g[illegible]

No one has ever [illegible] this word with su[illegible] and no hearts have [illegible] the presence of [illegible] those to whom [illegible] woman was bro[illegible] her sin, it was [illegible] When others wou[illegible] an who stole her [illegible] Simon the leper [illegible] He said: "She l[illegible] could." When M[illegible] mourning the loss [illegible] "Thy brother shall [illegible] the thief on th[illegible] upon Jesus' [illegible] said, "To-day that [illegible] Paradise."

Something Extra.

It is not enough [illegible] tianity, to be as g[illegible] yet many seem to [illegible] to overcome the [illegible] parlag ourselves [illegible] ing what comfo[illegible] thought that we [illegible] than they.

Jesus said [illegible] others?" [illegible] new at all. [illegible] not say th[illegible] gether wr[illegible] are inadeq[illegible] not to des[illegible] does not [illegible] does not [illegible] to bind up. [illegible] strong as possible [illegible] into a flame. Christ says to all [illegible] "You are M[illegible] you become [illegible] to be. Do not remain in the [illegible] Do not be contented with [illegible] place life. Come upon the [illegible] Me. Live the separated life. Be something extra."—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS.

Physician Reduced With Pains—Gained 30 Pounds Heavier.

E. W. Wright, of 172 Main St., [illegible] Mass., says: "In 1898 I was so with sharp pains in the small of the back and had such frequent dizzy spells that I could scarcely get about the house. The urinary passages were also quite irregular. Monthly periods were so distressing I [illegible] their approach. This was my condition for four years. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away when I began with them, and three boxes cured me permanently."

For sale by Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box.

Rosa's Modesty.

[illegible] to tell a story about [illegible] Rosa, the new Russian [illegible] ambassador. Wishing at one time to [illegible] his friends with some Japanese [illegible] curt to their wives, and [illegible] lady, showing interest in Eastern dress, he ordered for her a complete outfit, with every garment in detail and directions as to the order in which they were to be put on, being too modest to suggest. In some way the gown got on top and the other garments beneath. Following directions, Mme. Chrysanthemum proudly appeared on first and the other garments on top of it, making a very peculiar combination, to say the least.

New York's "Richest" Rich.

New York has the richest baby, the richest boy, the richest bachelor, the richest spinster, the richest married man and the richest widow in the whole wide world. Parts of this list might be overthrown on close scrutiny, but we continually hear of John Nicholas Brown, the richest baby in the world; James Henry Smith, the richest bachelor; William C. Whitney, Jr., the richest boy; Miss Flagler, the richest spinster; Rockefeller, richest of all, etc.

"Humble" Swedish Royalty.

The so-called humble origin of the Swedish royal family has received a degree of attention lately from people who seem unaware that Bernadotte and present day representatives are allied by descent and marriage to several of the older reigning houses of Europe—Prince Gustavus Adolphus, now the husband of Connaught's son-in-law, is a great-grandson of the German emperor William I, and his ancestors also include King Gustavus II, of Sweden, the previous royal line, King George of England, grand dukes of Baden and highnesses of Bavaria and Wurtemburg.

Gambling on Large Scale.

Not long ago a foreign prince lost $60,000 in one night playing bridge whist in a swell London club. King Edward was much annoyed on hearing the circumstances and wrote to the club officials suggesting that the play should be restricted to lower stakes. Now some of the younger members are given in a brotherly way. One of Wellington's officers when commanded to go on some perilous duty, hesitated a moment, as if afraid, and then said, "Let me have one grasp of your hand before I go, and then I can do it." [illegible] needy ones of [illegible] money, but for [illegible] sympathy we ought [illegible] one ought to do it [illegible] should be turned [illegible] sentiment. "Some[illegible] so why not I? [illegible] appreciated the [illegible] always gave him [illegible] Douglass said: "I [illegible] who does not reali[illegible] negro." To say [illegible] all the meaning [illegible] good courage," [illegible] moral giant and [illegible] above his difficul[illegible] ings. There are [illegible] do not need wor[illegible] who do not need [illegible] to them, "Be of g[illegible]

No one has ever [illegible] this word with su[illegible] and no hearts have [illegible] the presence of [illegible] those to whom [illegible] woman was bro[illegible] her sin, it was [illegible] When others wou[illegible] an who stole her [illegible] Simon the leper [illegible] He said: "She l[illegible] could." When M[illegible] mourning the loss [illegible] "Thy brother shall [illegible] the thief on th[illegible] upon Jesus' [illegible] said, "To-day that [illegible] Paradise."

OUST THE DEMON.

A Tussle With Coffee.

There is something fairly demoniacal in the way coffee sometimes wreaks fiendish malice on those who use it. A lady writing from Calif. says:

"My husband and I, both lovers of coffee, suffered for some time from the most annoying form of nervousness, accompanied by most frightful headaches. In my own case there was finally developed some sort of affection of the nerves leading from the eyes to the head.

"I was unable to hold my head upright, the tension of the nerves drew it to one side, causing me the most intense pain. We got no relief from medicine, and were puzzled as to what caused the trouble, till a friend suggested that possibly the coffee we drank had something to do with it. We tried that we quit it and try Postum in Coffee.

"We followed his advice, and from the day that we began to use Postum we both began to improve, and in a very short time, both of us were entirely relieved. The nerves became steady once more, the headaches ceased, the muscles in the back of the neck relaxed, my head straightened up and the dreadful pain that had accompanied me while I used the old kind of coffee vanished.

"We have never resumed the use of the old coffee, but relish our Postum every day as well as we did the former beverage. And we are delighted to find that we can [illegible] it freely. My children also, [illegible] to do with the coffee and of their own accord [illegible] Name given by [illegible] Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum Coffee contains absolutely no drugs of any kind, but relieves the coffee drinker from the old drug poisons. There's a reason.

from the door and beat down germs in our system. Jesus was more so than the foxes and the Paul was poor, having few or no possessions but "the cloak and the parchment." Peter was poor, "silver and gold have I none." Poverty is a grace, unless it be the "dross" of a wasted life. Wherever there is real poverty there should be active

[illegible]

When Jesus was upon earth He [illegible] ministration which was [illegible] one of the least [illegible] in a loving spirit was [illegible] into Him. Inasmuch is a [illegible] full of significance to all [illegible] "All [illegible] beautiful [illegible] the world will weigh less [illegible] early action." Many of [illegible] organization might test [illegible] the lives of the church [illegible] A short time since [illegible] my mail by mistake a [illegible] one members of a fraternal [illegible] to another asking aid [illegible] such brother. [illegible] fellowship prompt [illegible] Yet the Bible says, "Do [illegible] especially unto those [illegible] of the household of faith." No [illegible] of creed or might will ever fail [illegible] best. Let the largest [illegible] necessity be beneath the sun [illegible] so to be the number [illegible] benefactions be a secret if [illegible] but whether secret or [illegible] crowd your life with endless [illegible] and countless mercies.

Edwin Markham has a beautiful poem entitled "Inasmuch." He pictures a workman, Ivan by name, on [illegible] erected height guarding the [illegible] side. The driving snow was [illegible] itself against the citadel wall while half here beggar man tottered [illegible] The watchman ran and threw his [illegible] cast around the half frozen beggar, that very night died himself from [illegible]

But waking in that Better Land that [illegible] Behold the reaches of these cooping [illegible] Behold the lord came out to greet [illegible] home.

Wearing the coat he gave at Most [illegible] done.

Wearing the heavy, linen coat he gave [illegible] By Moscow's tower before he left [illegible] grave.

* * * * * *

"And where, dear Lord, found you [illegible] of mine.

A thing unfit for glory such as Thine?"

Then the Lord answered with a look [illegible] light:

"This coat, My son, you gave to Me [illegible] night."

But there is another way to [illegible] offer the sacrament of service that [illegible] giving food to eat and raiment to [illegible] on. It is suggested by the last half [illegible] the text: "And every one said to [illegible] Be of good courage." [illegible] are men and women in this world [illegible] need an encouraging word more [illegible] they need bread. Man does not [illegible] by bread alone. There are men on [illegible] streets who have been unfortunate [illegible] their lives. They are pessimistic [illegible] discouraged and distrust all the [illegible] There are others who are in some [illegible] nation which does not measure [illegible] their ambition, and they need to [illegible] some one tap them on the shoulder [illegible] say, "Be of good courage." There [illegible] a good many men who become disc[illegible] and before they become drunk[illegible] There are others who lose their [illegible] before they lose their good [illegible] There are many who need to be [illegible] at the door of the factory at the [illegible] of the day's work and led beyond [illegible] saloon to the doors of their ho[illegible] that they may be saved to themse[illegible] and to their families. They need w[illegible] of strength. Their wills are weak [illegible] must be reinforced. They need to [illegible] inoculated with courage, and the p[illegible] to resist evil.

Very few of us realize how [illegible] help there is in a handshake [illegible] given in a brotherly way. One of [illegible] Hampton's officers when commanded [illegible] on some perilous duty, lingered [illegible] moment, as if afraid, and then [illegible] "Let me have one clasp of your [illegible] stammering hand before I go, and [illegible] I can do it." The majority of [illegible] only ones of earth ask not for [illegible] more, but for our sympathy, and [illegible] assuredly we ought to give. [illegible] we ought to do it, but why should [illegible] it be turned into the sacra[illegible] sentiment. "Some one ought to [illegible] so why not I?" Frederick Dou[illegible] once related the spirit which Lin[illegible] always gave him when they met [illegible] Douglass said: "He is the only [illegible] who does not remind me that I [illegible] negro." To say to a weak brother [illegible] all the meaning in your soul—"Be [illegible] good courage," will often make h[illegible] stand giant and suffer him to [illegible] has difficulties and his short[illegible] There are very few persons [illegible] do not need words of encouragement [illegible] who do not need to have some one [illegible] to them, "Be of good courage."

No one has ever been able to [illegible] this word with such genius as [illegible] and no hearts have ever been lifted [illegible] the presence of their best selves [illegible] those to whom He spoke. When [illegible] woman was brought to Him tak[illegible] in sin, it was "Go sin no m[illegible] more." Even the scribes could not condemn the [illegible] who stole her way into the hou[illegible] to see the prophet Jesus" [illegible] said, "She hath done what [illegible] could." When Mary and Martha [illegible] mourning the loss of a brother it [illegible] was to hold up before the broth[illegible] shall rise again." [illegible] the cross threw his [illegible] upon Jesus' compassion, the [illegible] said, "Today thou shalt be next [illegible] Paradise."

Something Extra.

It is not enough, according to [illegible] Century, to be as good as the [illegible] yet many seem to think so. It is [illegible] to overcome the childish habit of [illegible] pairing ourselves with others, and [illegible] ing what comfort we can from [illegible] thought that we are not any [illegible] than they.

Jesus said, "[illegible] to be more [illegible] others." [illegible] it is any [illegible] now at all. [illegible] religions are [illegible] not say that [illegible] it says that [illegible] gether with [illegible] first came to [illegible] are made, [illegible] bruised reed [illegible] not to [illegible] smoking flax [illegible] does not [illegible] The first He [illegible] does not [illegible] it may become [illegible] to bind up, [illegible] second He [illegible] strongest possible the second He [illegible] into a flame. Christ says to all [illegible] "You are My disciples indeed [illegible] you become [illegible] and that God intended [illegible] to be. Do not remain in the [illegible] Do not be contented with [illegible] place life. Come upon the [illegible] Me. Live the separated life. Be [illegible] thing extra."—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS.

Irregular, Racked With Pains—Well and 36 Pounds Heavier.

E. W. Wright, of 172 Main St., [illegible] Mass., says: "In 1898 I [illegible] with sharp pains in the small of the back and had such frequent dizzy spells that I could scarcely get about the house. The urinary passages were also quite irregular. Monthly periods were so distressing I [illegible] much. This was my [illegible] years. Doan's Kidney Pills [illegible] me right away when [illegible] them, and three boxes [illegible] entirely."

[illegible] Co., Buffalo, N. Y. [illegible] dealers. Price, 50 [illegible]

Possess Modesty.

[illegible] about the modesty [illegible] new Russian am[illegible] at one time to [illegible] some Japanese, he [illegible] ...os, and one Jap[illegible] interest in Euro[illegible] for her a com[illegible] every garment in[illegible] as to the order [illegible] to be put on, he [illegible] suggest. In some [illegible] on top and the [illegible] neath. Following [illegible] Chrysanthemum put [illegible] and the other gar[illegible] making a very pe[illegible] to say the least.

New York's "Richest" Rich.

New York has [illegible] richest baby, the [illegible] richest bachelor, the [illegible] richest married [illegible] richest widow in the [illegible] Parts of this big [illegible] overthrown on close [illegible] continually hear of [illegible] Brown, the rich[illegible] world; James Henry [illegible] richest bachelor; William [illegible] richest boy; Miss [illegible] richest spinster; Rocke[illegible] etc.

"Humble" Swedish Royalty.

[illegible] humble origin of the [illegible] family has received a [illegible] lately from people [illegible] that Bernadotte's [illegible] relatives are allied [illegible] and marriage to several of [illegible] houses of Europe. [illegible] Adolphus, now the [illegible] son-in-law, is a [illegible] of the German empe[illegible] and his ancestors also [illegible] Gustavus II, of Sweden, [illegible] royal line, King George [illegible] grand dukes of Baden [illegible] of Bavaria and Wur[illegible]

Gambling on Large Scale.

[illegible] ago a foreign prince lost [illegible] in one night playing bridge [illegible] a swell London club. King [illegible] was much annoyed on hearing [illegible] and wrote to the [illegible] ing that the play [illegible] to lower stakes. [illegible] the younger members [illegible] that if his majesty's advice [illegible] they will desert and [illegible] club where many for[illegible] lost and won. At this [illegible] son of a very rich peer [illegible] lost $400,000 in a few [illegible]

[illegible] death of Secretary Hay [illegible] interesting problem [illegible] of "The Breadwin[illegible] been a renewed and [illegible] the work. It has [illegible] seller ever since [illegible] ended, more than [illegible] but the supply of [illegible] a book kept on hand is [illegible] very large.

DUST THE DEMON.

A Tussle With Coffee.

[illegible] fairly demonia[illegible] coffee sometimes wreaks [illegible] on those who use it. [illegible] from Calif. says:

"I, both lovers of [illegible] for some time from a [illegible] form of nervousness, [illegible] most frightful head[illegible] In my own case there was [illegible] developed some sort of af[illegible] the nerves leading from the [illegible]

[illegible] to hold my head up [illegible] the sensation of the nerves [illegible] one side, causing me the [illegible] pain. We got no relief [illegible] and were puzzled as to [illegible] the trouble, till a friend [illegible] that possibly the coffee we [illegible] something to do with it, and [illegible] that we quit it and try Postum [illegible] coffee.

[illegible] followed his advice, and from [illegible] that we began to use Postum [illegible] began to improve, and in a [illegible] short time both of us were en[illegible] relieved. The nerves became [illegible] once more, the headaches [illegible] the muscles in the back of my [illegible] started, my head straightened [illegible] and the dreadful pain that had so [illegible] me while I used the old kind [illegible] vanished.

[illegible] have never resumed the use of [illegible] coffee, but relish our Postum [illegible] day as well as we did the for[illegible] beverage. And we are delighted [illegible] that we can [illegible] it freely to [illegible] children also, [illegible] never [illegible] to do with the [illegible] spoon [illegible] kind of cof[illegible] Name given by [illegible] Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

[illegible] coffee [illegible] absolutely no [illegible] of any kind, but relieves the [illegible] drinker from the old drug poison [illegible] a reason.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 10

Subject: The Life Giving Stream, Ezek. xlvii., 3-5—Golden Text, Rev. xxii., 17—Memory Verses, 3-5—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. The source and progress of the gospel (vs. 1-5). 1. "Again." Now follows another vision to inspire hope and faith in the exiles, to lead them to prepare by a right life for their return, attracted by the blessings yet to come upon the land, contrasted with their sad condition in exile. "The house." The temple. "The waters," etc. The natural fact on which this conception rests is this, that there was a fountain connected with the temple hill, the waters of which fell into the valley east of the city, and made their way toward the sea. This was the only natural fountain stream flowing from Jerusalem. It was a small stream, whose soft-flowing waters were already regarded as a symbol of the silent and unobtrusive influence of the divine presence in Israel (Isa. 8:6). The waters of this stream flowed eastward, but they were too scanty to have any appreciable effect on the fertility of the region through which they passed. "South side of the altar." The stream flowed not only from the temple, but apparently from the holy of holies, and flowed close by the altar of sacrifice.

2. "Ran out," etc. This stream is a symbol of the miraculous transformation which the land of Canaan is to undergo in order to fit it for the habitation of Jehovah's ransomed people. The waters did not come to the temple, as if intended for the purpose of washing the sacrifices, but they issued from it, and proceeded to refresh and fertilize other places.

3, 4. "The man." The angel described in chapter 40:3. "Measured," etc. There is no special significance to the exact distance, but only to the fact that gradually the river broadened and deepened as it flowed toward the sea. "Ancles—knees," etc. This may be applied to the gradual discoveries of the plan of salvation. 1. In the patriarchal ages. 2. In the giving of the law. 3. In the ministry of John the Baptist. 4. In the full manifestation of Christ by the Holy Ghost. Or this vision may be applied to the growth of a believer in the grace and knowledge of God; or to the discoveries a penitent believer receives of the mercy of God in his salvation; it is also a type of the progress of Christianity. 5. "Waters to swim in." The small rill, starting from the temple, is a type of the gospel as it spreads and deepens among all the nations of the earth, transforming the desert into a Garden of Eden.

II. The power and efficacy of the gospel (vs. 6-12). 7. "Many trees." So long as the beholder, the prophet, followed the measurer, the angel, he saw nothing of the trees on the bank. The looking forward gave Ezekiel the knowledge of the progressive fulness and depth of the waters; not until he looks back does he come to know the fertilizing, enlivening effect of these waters.

8. "Into the desert." The Arabah, the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea extending south to the Red Sea. The country between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea is the most desolate and inhospitable tract in the whole country. "Into the sea." The Dead Sea, the waters of which are so impregnated with various salts that no fish or animal can live in them. "Waters shall be healed." Restored to the proper condition, made healthful. This is typical of the work of the Holy Spirit.

9. "Everything—shall live." Life and salvation shall continually accompany the preaching of the gospel; the death of sin being removed, the life of righteousness shall be brought in. "Multitude of fish." The Dead Sea has become a sea of life. Out of death there arises, by the grace of God, a rich life. The sea is a symbol of the world; accordingly men appear as the living creatures in the sea, as the fishes. Hitherto they were only dead fishes, unspiritual, unsaved men.

10. In this verse we are told that the fishers shall stand from one end of the sea to the other and catch many fish.

11. The miry places and marshes shall not be healed, but shall be given to salt. Those not reached by the healing waters of the gospel through their sloth and earthly-mindedness are given over to their own bitterness and barrenness. The gospel is the only healing medicine for the disorders of our fallen nature, and they who will not receive it in the love of it remain incurable and are abandoned to final ruin. The salt comes into consideration here, not as seasoning, but as the type of fertility, life and prosperity. The thought is this: Only those who bar themselves against the gracious stream of divine love and are unwilling to regain health are henceforth to be given over to the curse, continuing to exist as monuments thereof. Around the sea of death there lingers on a death unto death.

12. "Trees for meat." Salvation must present itself for the terribly sick heathen world, above all, in the form of saving grace. Besides the nourishing fruits, therefore, are named also the healing leaves. The figure of the fishes refers to the extent, the greatness of the community; this figure of the trees to its nature, in so far as the divine grace transforms it into truly living members, who themselves bear rich fruit and thereby become a means of life and recovery to others also. "Fruit according to his months." This signifies a constant disposition, desire, resolution and endeavor to bear fruit, not in their own wisdom, power or goodness, or any goodness in themselves, but by the continual supplies of divine grace. Whoever may be the instrument of planting them, it is divine grace which gives the increase.

Killed by Lightning.

Humboldt, Tenn.—On Friday during an electric storm in Gadsden, Tenn., Dee Brown was killed instantly and his brother George was shocked by lightning. The men were seated under a tree at the time.

The accident was most unfortunate, as they were the sons of a widow. The one killed was about 25 years old while his brother was younger.

Father of European Royalty.

James I of England and VI of Scotland, from whom nearly all the royalties of Europe descend, inherited sovereignty through his mother, Mary Queen of Scots. His father, Lord Darnley, was the son of Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lenox, and Margaret, the daughter of Queen Margaret Tudor, widow of James IV of Scotland, and her second husband, Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. In the royal collection at Windsor castle is a portrait of Archibald, who was the head of the second branch of Douglas and grandson of the famous earl, "Bell the Cat." He was a man of handsome person and reckless and unprincipled character.

Author's Experience With Fire.

Horatio F. Brown, a London writer on Ventian subjects, has had a singular experience with fire. The original draft of Brown's first and well-known work, "Life on the Lagoons," perished in the blaze which destroyed the office of its publisher, Kegan Paul, in 1883. The manuscript of his "Study in the Venetian Inquisition" was burned in a mail car in Switzerland two years later, and a similar fate overtook both of his "Calendar of Venetian State Papesh" at the fire at Spottiswoode's in 1892 and that of his "Studies in Archaeology." The latter was consumed in the burning of Cecil Rhodes' house, Rondesbosch, Capt Town, in 1895.

Odd Visiting Cards.

Korean visiting cards sometimes measure a foot square. The savages of Dahomey announce an intended visit by sending in advance a wooden board or the branch of a tree artistically carved. When the visit is paid the "card" is returned to the possession of its owner, who will doubtless use it for many years. With the natives of Sumatra the visiting card is composed of a piece of wood about a foot long, decorated with a bunch of straw and a knife.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Great Britain is barely holding her own in trade with Argentina.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

In 1893 Japan had only 167,000 tons of merchant steamships.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900

The population of Bangkok is estimated at 500,000 souls.

The Great Antiseptic.

Sloan's Liniment, for all mosquito bites. It kills yellow fever and malaria germs.

Two thousands vessels of all descriptions disappear every year.

CUTICURA GROWS HAIR

Scalp Cleared of Dandruff and Hair Restored by One Box of Cuticura and One Cake of Cuticura Soap.

A. W. Taft, of Independence, Va., writing under date of Sept. 15, 1904, says: "I have had falling hair and dandruff for twelve years and could get nothing to help me. Finally I bought one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap, and they cleared my scalp of the dandruff and stopped the hair falling. Now my hair is growing as well as ever. I highly prize Cuticura Soap as a toilet soap. (Signed) A. W. Taft, Independence, Va."

Matsuchendo, the ringleader of the Potemkine mutineers, is thus described in the Neue Freie Fresse: "This 'bloodthirsty' mutineer possesses the naivette and the smile of a little child. In his eyes you may read the melancholy of the steppes and the dreaminess of the woods. He never speaks of his aged mother, who lives in a small Russian village, without tears in his eyes. He presented every member of the Potemkine's crew with a souvenir and was heartbroken at the failure of his plans."

Titled Engine Driver.

Probably the only occasion on which a titled lady acted as engine driver was when the Marchioness of Tweeddaale drove the engine of the first train that crossed the new Forth bridge. Notwithstanding its enormous length and the keen wind that was blowing in her face the marchioness carried out her self-imposed task, and was congratulated on the uniform speed that she maintained.

An old soldier of 1870 has been going about Paris for thirty years with no features, eyes, cheeks, lips and nose having suffered severely by the explosion of a shell. Modern science has restored his face. A mask was made, part of silver, part of wax, neatly tinted, two eyes in enamel, an excellent nose and serviceable lips in rubber.

The South Australian Jockey Club and the Adelaide Racing Club have been urging the government to assist in suppressing bookmaking and in excluding bookmakers from all race courses.

The highest elevator in the world has been opened on the Burgenstock, a mountain near Lake Lucerne. It lifts tourists 500 feet to the top of a vertical rock.

THE IDEAL WIFE

Shapes the Destiny of Men—The Influence of a Healthy Woman Cannot Be Overestimated.

Seven-eighths of the men in this world marry a woman because she is beautiful in their eyes—because she has the qualities which inspire admiration, respect and love.

There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature. The influence of women glorious in the possession of perfect physical health upon men and upon the civilization of the world could never be measured. Because of them men have attained the very heights of ambition; because of them even thrones have been established and destroyed.

What a disappointment, then, to see the fair young wife's beauty fading away before a year passes over her head! A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home, and a drag upon her husband.

The cost of a wife's constant illness is a serious drain upon the funds of a household, and too often all the doctoring does no good.

If a woman finds her energies are flagging, and that everything tires her, dark shadows appear under her eyes, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams; if she has backache, headaches, bearing-down pains, nervousness, whites, irregularities, or despondency, she should take means to build her system up at once by a tonic with specific powers, such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This great remedy for women has done more in the way of restoring health to the women of America than all other medicines put together. It is the safeguard of woman's health.

Following we publish, by request, a letter from a young wife.

Mrs. Bessie Ainsley of 611 South 10th Street, Tacoma, Wash., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Ever since my child was born I have suffered, as I hope few women ever have, with inflammation, female weakness, bearing-down pains, backache and wretched headaches. It affected my stomach so that I could not enjoy my meals, and half my time was spent in bed.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman, and I feel so grateful that I am glad to write and tell you of my marvelous recovery. It brought me health, new life and vitality."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Ainsley it will do for every woman who is in poor health and ailing.

Its benefits begin when its use begins. It gives strength and vigor from the start, and surely makes sick women well and robust.

Remember Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of woman's ills. This fact is attested to by the thousands of letters from grateful women which are on file in the Pinkham laboratory. Merit alone can produce such results.

Women should remember that a cure for all female diseases actually exists, and that cure is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Take no substitute.

If you have symptoms you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

The Princess of Wied, who is a prominent figure in the court circles at Berlin and whose husband is in the line of succession to the throne of Holland, buys all the ill-used horses that come to her notice and gives them the benefit of a stay in her well-appointed stables.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

To better advertise the **South's Leading Business College**, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

WINCHESTER

"NUBLACK" BLACK POWDER SHELLS

The "Nublack" is a grand good shell. It is good in construction, primed with a quick and sure primer, and carefully loaded with the best brands of powder and shot. It is a favorite among hunters and other users of black powder shells on account of its uniform shooting, evenness of pattern and strength to withstand reloading.

ALL DEALERS SELL THEM

YOUR FEET

Will give you best service in proper **Shoes.** Ask your dealer to fit your feet with shoes which will give you **Comfort, Style** and **Longest Wear.** The **Right Shoe** for all sorts of wear will be found in

"ALWAYS JUST CORRECT"

CLOVER BRAND SHOES

If your particular dealer really means to give you YOUR MONEY'S WORTH *he will sell you* CLOVER BRAND. *Buy a pair of* "AMIGO" SHOES *today*

Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.

LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

A Berlin doctor lays it down that the piano should never be used by a child under 16 years of age. Out of 1,000 girls who played before the age of 12 he found 600 cases of nervous diseases.

FOR THE LIVER AND BOWELS

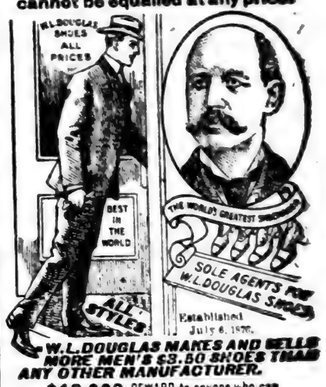
NOTHING CAN EQUAL

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR

IT PROMPTLY CURES CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

25,000 FREE SAMPLES

GILBERT'S

GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.

The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.

THE T. H. GILBERT DRUG CO., Huntsville, Ala.

Regular sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

Pollock-Stephens Institute.

Birmingham, Ala.

Select Day and Boarding School for Girls. Opens Sept. 27th.

Catalogue on application. Address

Madame Catherine Deschamps Elford, Principal.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES.

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue. Address

THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Am. 26. 1905.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalog to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

TAKE BEFORE YOU SHAKE. DON'T HAVE CHILLS USE Oxidine

It Will Not Only Cure, But Will Prevent Them.

Made in Regular and Tasteless Forms. Price 50 cts.

Manufactured by PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO., Dallas, Tex. and Memphis, Tenn.

For sale by all Druggists.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Mo.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Current Events Gathered as They Happen.

A Shooting Scrape.

Selma, Ala.—On Thursday afternoon in the southern part of the city across the railroad, there took place a shooting scrape between Pearle Tate and Jesse Moore, negro boys, and Clifford Jenkins, a white boy.

Jenkins drives a delivery wagon for a soda water factory, and a few days ago he was annoyed by several negro boys. Thursday when he made his rounds he carried a pistol with him, and when he drove up to the store where he had the previous difficulty, the two negro boys were waiting for him. A quarrel ensued between Jenkins and Moore, and Jenkins pulled his pistol and shot Moore, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous, wound.

Pearle Tate, the other negro boy, then pulled his pistol and began shooting at Jenkins. One of the balls entered Jenkins's right thigh and another the calf of his right leg. Neither wound is serious. After shooting Jenkins, Tate made his escape.

The new quarantine regulations were extended so as to cover the entire state of Mississippi, with the exception of Meridian and points between that city and Selma, on the Southern railway. Quarantine was established against Natchez a few days ago when the fever broke out in that place, but as the fever is spreading so rapidly it was thought best to place the entire state of Mississippi, with the exception of Meridian and intermediate points, under the ban.

Memphis, Tenn., was also placed under the ban, and no one from that city will be allowed in Selma unless he can exhibit a health certificate which proves that he has been away from there at least five days. A strict quarantine has also been established against Pensacola and no one from that city will be llowed to come direct to Selma. These stringent quarantine regulations are being established in the hope that the plague will not spread to this city.

Row at Madison Park.

Montgomery, Ala.—Ed Jones, a negro from Autauga county, is in the Montgomery county jail charged with attempting to commit murder at Madison Park, eight miles from the city, late Tuesday night.

It is said the wife of Jones left him in Autauga county and went to live with her father, Louis Phillips, at Madison Park. Jones came to Montgomery Tuesday and went out to Madison Park late that night and engaged in a fight with Phillips. When he fired his pistol Phillips rushed in on him and the wife of Phillips struck him down with a heavy piece of wood. The Phillips family securely bound him with a rope and brought him to Montgomery.

As the negroes came into Montgomery with Jones he escaped from them. They reported his escape to police headquarters and Patrolmen Avant and Cantey soon had Jones under arrest. He was locked up at police headquarters about 2:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

Yesterday Jones was committed to the county jail to await a preliminary hearing before Justice M. H. Screws.

Sudden Death.

Selma, Ala.—Thursday morning shortly before 7 o'clock at his home on Mabry street the body of P. H. Norris, one of this city's best known citizens, was found cold in death lying on his bed. The wife of the deceased had gone into his room to awake him for his breakfast and after calling him repeatedly she went over to the bed to shake her husband when she discovered that while he slept the angel of death had come. He had evidently been dead about two hours when discovered, as his body was perfectly rigid and cold.

Second Mule Market.

Montgomery, Ala.—Montgomery, the south's second mule market, finds its market for mules and live stock throughout Alabama, parts of Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, and not a few have been shipped to the West Indies. Between 8,000 and 9,000 of the long-eared animals were sold by Montgomery dealers in live stock during the past year.

Thieves Captured.

Huntsville, Ala.—A telephone message from Scottsboro announces the capture of the negro man and woman who assaulted and robbed J. T. O'Neal, a prominent planter, near Huntsville, a few days ago. The prisoners will be brought here at once. The man and woman assaulted Mr. Neal while he was alone in his peach orchard and he had to make a desperate fight to keep from being slashed up with a razor in the man's hands. The couple took $45 out of Mr. Neal's pockets.

Jackson Registration.

Jackson, Tenn.—The registration in Jackson shows 2,090 names, the largest in the history of Jackson, though it is nothing like a full registration of the voters.

Historical Society Formed.

Columbia, Tenn.—The Maury County Historical Society was organized Friday night and a committee appointed to apply for a charter.

Barbecue at Mt. Zion.

Decatur, Ala.—One of the biggest barbecues ever given in this section of the State took place at Mt. Zion, this county, about ten miles west of here, Thursday. The barbecue was given by the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and was attended by fully 2,000 people. About 150 people attended from the Decaturs.

During the day several speeches were made by prominent men of the state on vital questions affecting the people one way or the other. The first speaker was State Senator S. A. Lynne, who spoke on the subject of "Education and the Junior O. U. A. M." His speech was well received. Hon. B. B. Comer, chairman of the State Railroad Commission, addressed the vast audience on the subject of "The Resources of the State Education and the Junior Order." Mr. Coher did not say that he would be a candidate for governor, but he intimated as much in the course of his remarks.

Enforces Quarantine.

Demopolis, Ala.—On Thursday morning the board of mayor and council held a meeting and settled the differences existing between that body and the board of health since Quarantine Officer G. G. Griffin was removed from the trains without the appointment of a substitute, and it was ordered that an officer be at once put on the trains, Carney Devlin being appointed to the place. An ordinance was passed placing a rigid quarantine against Mississippi—Meridian excepted — Louisiana, Pensacola, and all infected sections. It was also ordered that, in addition to a certificate from a health officer, a certificate from the mayor or a justice of the peace will be required for parties coming to Demopolis.

Selma-Raised English Walnuts.

Selma, Ala.—C. W. Harrison, a well-known negro, presented Thursday to a number of citizens some English walnuts that he had raised at his home at 203 St. Phillip street. The walnuts are above the average size of those purchased in stores and have a good taste.

The tree, which is a young one, is bearing a good crop this year, but as it grows older the output will be greater. The tree grows without much trouble and in a few years there will be a number of such trees bearing fruit in and around Selma.

Election Ordered.

Greenville, Ala.—At a recent meeting of the commissioners of the county, an election was ordered to take place on the 9th of October to vote on levying a school tax. There is scarcely a doubt that the tax will be levied and Butler county added to the long column of counties which are endeavoring to eliminate illiteracy.

Will Outline His Platform.

Montgomery, Ala.—Lieutenant Governor R. M. Cunningham spent Thursday in Montgomery. He took occasion to tell the newspaper men who asked him about politics that in a short while he would make a public address in which he would declare his principles and outline his platform in his race for Governor of Alabama.

Close of Year.

Montgomery, Ala.—Another business year began Friday. It is natural for those who live in the cotton region to date their commercial year from September 1, when the great staple is fairly making its way to market. Very little cotton reaches Montgomery during the month of August, but for several months to come the weekly receipts here will be heavy.

The prospect of a very large yield of cotton in the Montgomery territory proper was very flattering until about one month ago. Since then a number of causes have operated to cut off expectations and no one now expects receipts for the current year to equal those of the year which expired last night.

Huntsville Celebrates.

Huntsville, Ala.—At the weekly prayer service of the Dallas Avenue Baptist church the advent of peace and the end of the bloody and destructive war between Russia and Japan was celebrated. Rev. H. E. Rice, the pastor, read appropriate quotations from the scriptures bearing on the subject and R. E. Pettus made an address relative to the peace terms.

Citizens at Work.

Montgomery, Ala.—The special sanitary committee, composed of the aldermen of the city and twenty-one citizens, organized Thursday night in the council chamber and started out to do something to prevent yellow fever from reaching Montgomery.

Russian Settlers.

Panama.—Fifty Russian families left Panama Thursday afternoon for Chiriqui. Arrangements have been made by which the same number of Russian families will be settled every month in different portions of the republic. The government gives each family $500 and thirty acres of land.

'Squire Hows' Thirteenth.

Bellvieu, Tenn.—John C. Hows, of this (the Fourteenth) district, a member of the Davidson county court, is the father of thirteen children, all living. The thirteenth child was born the 13th day of the present month, the thirteenth hour of the day, and weighed thirteen pounds. The physician who delivered the child lived about thirteen miles away, in the Thirteenth district.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Latest Reports From the Infected District.

New Orleans.—The fever situation at 6 p. m. Monday was as follows: New cases, 55; total cases to date, 2,079; deaths, 5; total deaths to date, 292; new foci, 16; cases under treatment, 318; discharged, 1,469.

The number of new cases reported today is such a jump from the daily reports of the past week that it naturally causes some comment, but it is accounted for by the fact that several physicians whose names had not appeared on the list very frequently heretofore were all there today. The arrest and confinement of Dr. Berge on account of failing to report three cases is believed to have had its effect on others who were only reporting severe cases with the result that not only all cases of yellow fever were reported, but many cases which were distinctly not yellow fever were put on the suspicious list.

Outside Cases.

Reports from the country showed that the physicians there were busy also. Dr. Brady, the medical inspector of the state board, reported that many country physicians were not reporting mild cases of yellow fever, and he urged the state board to take action by urging them to report all cases, and not wait for black vomit or marked jaundice to form a diagnosis.

Following are the reports:

Patterson—Nine cases; one death on Waveland plantation.

Lake Providence—Three cases, one death.

St. Bernard Parish—One case near Slaughter house.

Jefferson Parish—Kenner, three cases, two deaths.

Hanson City—Four cases.

McDonoghville—Three cases; Clark Cheniere, two deaths.

Terre Bonne Parish—Moise settlement, five cases; Bell grove, four cases; Aerdoyne, one case; Crescent farm, four cases; Bayou Terre Bonne, one case.

St. Rose—Seven cases.

Pecan Grove—Two cases.

Prospect plantation—One case.

La Place—St. John, seven cases last report.

Amelia—Eight new cases; Boeuf, two new cases.

Gulfport, Miss.—Five new cases.

Mississippi City—Two new cases.

Vicksburg—Two new cases.

Dr. Souchon received a report from Dr. Tabor of a suspicious case at Louisville, in the northern part of Caddo parish, and Dr. Schumpert, the health officer of Shreveport, is investigating.

New Causes Contribute.

New causes contributed to an increase in the number of new cases Monday. One was the fact that there is never a complete clean-up of cases on Sunday, leaving some to find their way into the Monday list, and the other was the arrest and incarceration of Dr. Philip Berge, a physician of standing, on a charge of having failed to report two Chartres street cases.

Dr. Berge was taken from his house about midnight on Saturday, on his return from his day's work, and was not paroled until Sunday afternoon, spending fourteen hours in a cell. Rather than undergo a similar experience physicians were particularly prompt today in reporting cases, seventeen of them appearing in person early in the day at Dr. White's office. Not all of the cases reported are likely to develop actually into yellow fever, but the doctors have evidently decided to err on the side of excessive caution, if they err at all. Dr. Berge, in the meantime, insists that his failure to get his information to Dr. White's office was unintentional. He communicated it to the emergency hospital. When arraigned today the doctor was released on a nominal bond.

Opposed to Moving Day.

Dr. White and the advisory committee of the New Orleans Medical Society today sent a letter to the mayor in connection with the near approach of "moving day," October 2, and urge that the general movement be postponed thirty days on account of the danger of infection.

Many View Labor Day Parade.

The hopefulness of the situation among the public at large was manifested in the large crowds which viewed the labor parade Monday.

An immense picnic followed the parade. Much of the enthusiasm was due to the fact that the situation is now believed to be well in hand.

Hereafter no patients will be sent to the old hospital, and those there now and able to be moved will be taken to the new.

The announcement that Mobile had raised the quarantine against Atlanta and that Mississippi would impose none gave satisfaction here. Numbers of New Orleans people have relatives in Mobile or along the gulf coast, and they have been undergoing detention at Atlanta in order to reach these points. Quarantine against Atlanta would have stopped them from doing so in the future.

Spreading Along Gulf Coast.

Jackson, Miss.—Yellow fever is spreading steadily along the gulf coast. Five new cases were reported from Gulfport and two from Mississippi City Monday night.

Precautions Redoubled in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga.—J. C. Caruthers, who arrived from Pensacola last Friday, and who was removed to the detention hospital with a well-developed case of yellow fever, was reported Monday to be improving satisfactorily. No other arrivals with fever have been reported, and with the precautions that have been redoubled since Caruthers arrived, no more are expected. The quarantine against Atlanta, which was announced by several cities, has been removed in all but one or two instances.

The promised issue between the city, county and state board officials has not materialized, and since the refusal of Atlanta to quarantine against infected points, it does not appear likely that an attempt will be made by the state board to override this decision.

Seven Cases in Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Up to 6 o'clock Monday evening two new cases of yellow fever had been reported, making a total of seven. Three patients were discharged. Both new cases are white, living in widely separated localities.

Natchez Greatly Encouraged.

Natchez, Miss.—With only four cases of yellow fever to report Monday Dr. Lavinder feels greatly encouraged over the local situation.

Assistant Surgeon General Goldberger has reported to the Washingtno medical authorities that there are no cases of yellow fever in Memphis.

Four new cases of yellow fever developed in Pensacola on Monday.

Marion College to Open.

Marion, Ala.—The educational activity of Marion will be resumed next Thursday, the 7th, by the opening of the session of the Marion Military Institute. The public school, the Judson and the seminary will soon open their doors also. The expectation of all the schools is for the largest attendance in their history. The Marion Military institute has increased its power of accommodation during the summer by the addition of a new building and home, which will be occupied by Prof. and Mrs. Kellogg, and students who are taking classical studies more largely. Prof. and Mrs. Kellogg will arrive from Michigan Monday. The appointment of Prof. C. C. Johnson, principal of the public school, to the office of county superintendent has met with universal approval. The work of the county board will be greatly aided by the appointment of such an efficient teacher and executive to this important post.

To Rejuvenate Commercial Club.

Jasper, Ala.—A very enthusiastic meeting of the Commercial Club was held Friday night. The meeting was well attended and it was decided to incorporate the club and issue stock to the different members. L. B. Musgrove has promised a donation of $100, provided the remainder of the club's indebtedness can be raised, and it is now certain that the expense of fitting up the rooms will be met at an early date. All the members were delighted with the results of the meeting, and it is now thought that the club will take on new life and become active in the development of Jasper and the Jasper district.

Objects to Rural Carriers.

Huntsville, Ala.—From Marshall county comes news of the arrest of C. J. Matthews, an aged countryman, who is opposed to the rural free delivery system, on a charge of obstructing the roads along a rural mail route. In his trial before a commissioner, the old man admitted that he had cut down trees to prevent the passage of the mail man. He was placed under bond of $1,000 to appear before the next federal grand jury in Huntsville.

Severe Storm in Florence.

Florence, Ala.—Florence was visited by a severe thunder storm shortly after noon Saturday, rain falling in torrents for about two hours. An electric car on the Sheffield line was struck by lightning, but none of the passengers were hurt. Two ladies who attempted to use telephones were knocked down by the lightning, but neither was severely injured.

Revision of Freight Rates.

The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a revision of freight rates between Memphis, Tenn., and points in Arkansas.

Palace For Miss Roosevelt.

The Empress Dowager of China has prepared a palace for Miss Roosevelt to live in while her guest in Pekin.

Distribution Begins Early.

Distribution of autumn merchandise is in progress unusually early this year.

China Buys Railroad.

It was announced at Oyster Bay, N. Y., that China has decided to cancel the rights of the Santon-Hankow Railroad and pay the owners $6,500,000.

Winter Threshing Nearly Over.

Winter wheat threshing is nearly complete, with yields equal to best expectations.

"Al." Adams' Hotel.

Albert J. Adams and others will build a forty-story hotel in New York City.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed . . . . .

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to persons who desire to locate in the South

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

G. W. Freeman
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks, Teas and Cigars.
Fine Line of Shoes.

W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.

"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOE

Thorsby Winery
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wisham
Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

Killed by a King.

Honolulu.—While in Honolulu this week E. H. Harriman, the railway magnate, made inquiries regarding one Charles Neilson, who was shot by King Kamehameha, the Fifth, and was an uncle of Harriman. The railway man expressed himself as anxious to meet some one who had known Neilson and tell about him, but no such person was found.

The killing is referred to in Hawaiian histories. It took place in Lahaina in 1859. Neilson was secretary to the king, and the latter, who was a heavy drinker, conceived the idea that the secretary was in too high favor with the queen.

While under the influence of liquor he shot Neilson, inflicting wounds which eventually proved fatal. The tragedy is stated to have so weighed on the king's mind that he was never the same and offered to abdicate and died soon afterward.

A Reported Dead Man Is Alive.

Rome, Ga.—The dispatches from New Orleans Thursday night stated that George Clement, of Rome, United States vice-consul at Puerto Cortez, died there a few days ago of yellow fever. Consul Clement is not dead, but is here visiting his parents and is well and hearty. Mr. Clement said the story must have grown out of the fact that his brother, Clifton Clement, died there in May last. Mr. Clement has leave of absence till fall, when he will return to his post in South America.

Delightful Detention Camp.

Dallas, Tex.—A novelty in the way of a detention camp has been put into effect by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway at the Red river bridge near Denison. The camp consists of two chair cars, run on spur tracks, in charge of a chair car porter, a kitchen car with an expert cook, a dining car and a caboose fitted up with a bath tub and supplied with soap and towels. Ice is supplied, and every luxury of modern travel has been supplied. Water is furnished by a private water car.

This action of the railway was taken in order to promote the comfort of those who might have been taken off trains, and none but its own passengers will be allowed the use of the camp.

Casualties in a Wreck.

Augusta, Ga.—City Policeman F. J. Murphy, acting as quarantine officer, was killed; Flagman George J. Lott so badly injured that he died at the hospital shortly after, and three others were slightly injured in a wreck of a Southern Railway train on its way to Charleston within the city limits here on Wednesday.

Indebtedness Is Paid.

New York.—The announcement was made on Thursday by the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society that the indebtedness to the society of the Depew Improvement Company was paid Thursday afternoon, the principal and interest amounting to $293,850.82. The correspondence incident to the transaction was also, at the suggestion of President Paul Morton, made public, to the end, Mr. Morton said, that an impression unjust to Senator Chauncey M. Depew might be removed.

Arm Broken.

Gadsden, Ala.—Josephine Johnson, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Johnson, had the misfortune to fall and break her arm Thursday afternoon while playing in the yard of her parents' home on Fifth street. While playing she fell and struck her arm on a brick, breaking it between the wrist and elbow.

Requisition for Varbel.

Bristol, Va.—A requisition was issued at Richmond Thursday on the governor of New Jersey for the delivery of Pearl Varbel. Varbel is the man who confessed to the murder of Joseph Gentry at Gate City, Ga., January 19 last. Varbel fled and confessed his crime to a New Jersey farmer. He is now in jail at Woodbury, N. J.

Condemned Man Saved.

Tallahassee, Fla.—At a meeting of the state board of pardons the death warrant for the execution of Isaiah Cooper was withdrawn and the sheriff of DeSoto county was instructed to hold Cooper in custody until further directions.

VOL III.

WILD DISORDER

Entire Oil District is Wiped Out by Fire Kindled by Revengeful Tarters.

MANY KILLED IN COLD BLOOD

City Officials Flee for Their Lives as City Is Under Martial Law—Telegraphs Destroyed.

Baku, Caucasus.—The situation here Thursday night shows no signs of amelioration. It could hardly be worse. The terror-stricken inhabitants are fleeing from the city, knowing that the garrison is utterly inadequate to protect them, and although the worst scenes of fire and massacre have not yet occurred in Baku its citizens dare to think how far the excesses may proceed.

The entire oil and commercial quarters of Balakhan, Sabunto and Nobel have been wiped out by fire, and the inhabitants remaining behind were massacred and thrown into the flames. Bybiebat continues to burn, and is threatened with the same fate as Balakhan.

The consulates, banks and commercial buildings are guarded by troops. All of the English residents and almost all other inhabitants of the better class have boarded steamers and gone to sea to escape from danger. All available steamers have been employed for this purpose.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the city. Nobody is allowed on the streets after 8 o'clock at night. Inhabitants of houses are held strictly responsible for shots fired from them. Artillery was employed against one house from which shots were fired. The walls were breached, the house was stormed and all the people found there were killed. There is a general state of terror in the city. A whole army of factory workmen, driven in from the burning districts, has flocked into the city. There is the greatest destitution and measures for transporting the workmen from the city are imperatively necessary.

Reinforcements of troops are arriving daily, and it is hoped the authorities soon will have the situation better in hand.

Following is a brief review of the consequence of the events of the last few days, as witnessed at Baku:

On the afternoon of Saturday reports began running from mouth to mouth that the Tartars and Armenians were massacreing each other. Immediately there was great excitement and a panic prevailed. Stores were closed and windows and doors barricaded. Twenty minutes later the sounds of rifle firing were heard in the various quarters of the city. Then everybody wished to flee, but no one could tell whether safety lay within or without the city.

Two hours later patrols of soldiers and other soldiers armed with rifles began to arrive from the barracks, and these troops immediately fired upon the rioters.

The firing between the warring factions continued all Saturday night. On Sunday the situation showed little improvement, and firing was in progress all during the day, the shooting deserted except for the combatants.

Reports of Massacres.

No one dared to leave his house during the day. A carriage, escorted by Cossacks, conveyed the city authorities to the house of the military general. At 8 o'clock on Sunday evening the first reflection on the sky of fire in the "black town" quarter was noticed, and it was learned that the Nobel oil reservoirs were burning. Sunday night was more fearful than the preceding one. Fires were raging in several quarters and the shooting by the troops was uninterrupted.

Fires also broke out in the suburbs of Balakhan and Sabunto. All telegraphic communication between these points were destroyed, and it was impossible to ascertain the extent of the burning on Monday morning. Many of the inhabitants decided to risk the danger in an effort to escape from the city. They went in cabs escorted by Cossacks to the railroad station, and the flight from the city became general, everybody who could manage to do so leaving. By this time cabs had became scarce and prices were soaring. On Monday night the burning, shooting, killing and looting continued and a refinery was in flames beyond Bybiebat. Flames filled the sky in that direction.

A big wood yard in Baku caught fire and a strong wind fanned the flames which soon spread to the circus and adjacent houses. The fire continued all of Tuesday and broke out in several new places, embracing the railroad station and a

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Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIS
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General Merchandi
J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.
Mrs. M. E. Wisha
Millinery and Notions
The Thorsby I
G. C. Michelson, Prop
Good Beds and Meals.
A Langville & S
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGI
C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.
J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL, SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., SEPTEMBER 14 1905 NO. 25

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Following is a brief review in sequence of the events of the last six days, as witnessed at Baku:

On the afternoon of Saturday last reports began running from mouth to mouth that the Tartars and Armenians were massacreing each other. Immediately there was great alarm and a panic prevailed. Stores were closed and windows and doors were barricaded. Twenty minutes later sounds of rifle firing were heard from the various quarters of the city, and everybody wished to flee, but no one could tell whether safety lay within or without the city.

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Fires also broke out in the suburbs of Balakhan and Sabunto. Telegraphic communication between Baku and these points were destroyed, and it was impossible to ascertain what was burning on Monday morning. Many of the inhabitants decided to brave the danger in an effort to leave the city. Those went in cabs surrounded by Cossacks to the railroad station and the flight from the city soon became general, everybody who was able to do so leaving. By this time provisions had became scarce and prices were soaring. On Monday night the burning, shooting, killing and plundering continued and a refinery which was in flames beyond Bybiebat lit up the sky in that direction.

A big wood yard in Baku also caught fire and a strong wind fanned the flames which soon spread to Nikitin circus and adjacent houses. The fire continued all of Tuesday blazing out in several new places, embracing the railroad station and a number of Armenian houses in different quarters of the city.

No One Dares Leave House.

During Wednesday fugitives from Balakhan began to arrive here and told of the indescribable horrors they had witnessed.

All the oil wells there, they said, were in the hands of Tartars who were pillaging the houses of Russian and Armenian workmen, carrying away everything of value and burning the buildings. Ten thousand workmen they said would be left in poverty and they believe that Balakhan will be totally destroyed. At 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the situation was somewhat quieter. Tartars and Armenians were running through the streets crying "peace" and a little later a procession made up of both races, with clergymen at its head, went through the town. But these efforts toward a cessation of the fighting were not effective, for it went on all Wednesday night. The soldiers continued their efforts to repress the disorders and by Thursday morning matters were more orderly everywhere.

Burned at the Stake.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A special from Waxahachie, Tex., tells of the burning Thursday night of Steve Davis, a young negro, who confessed to outraging Mrs. S. M. Norris, aged 20, last Saturday night.

The mob, consisting of 3,500 persons, tied the negro to a piece of gas pipe that had been set in the ground, piled fagots around him and set the mass on fire. The sufferings of the negro were of short duration, owing to the fierceness of the fire, which was fanned by a gale of wind which blew across the prairie. The husband of the woman is said to have set the match to the tinder and started the blaze that consumed the negro.

Davis was arrested last Tuesday and taken before the woman, who at that time was not sure that it was he. She had been desperately ill from her ordeal. On Thursday he was again taken before the woman, who on sight of him, fainted. When she revived she identified him, and his fate was sealed. The negro finally confessed, detailing the crime. This is the third negro that has been burned in this section of Texas within a short time. One of these was lynched at Sulphur Springs and another at Waco.

Will Pay Respects.

New York.—Baron Komura said Thursday that his coming interview with Secretary Root, which he expected would occur in New York city, would be purely a formal exchange of courtesies, and that their meeting had no other object. The baron denied emphatically the rumor that the Emperor of Japan had not yet given his approval to the peace treaty or that the powers of the Japanese plenipotentiaries were so limited that there was at this late hour still a possibility that the emperor would fail to ratify the treaty.

"The political disturbances in Tokio" he said, "can not in the slightest degree influence the emperor's determination to ratify the treaty when he receives an official copy of the document."

Baron Komura reiterated his opinion that the disturbances in Tokio were directed against the local branches of the government.

Send Off for Lee.

Chattanooga, Tenn. — Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., of the Twelfth cavalry, has left the army post here on a furlough, after which he will report at Washington as the social aide of President Roosevelt. Lieutenant Lee was given a rousing send-off by the officers of the Twelfth, with whom he was very popular.

The president's selection of Lieut. Lee places scions of two of the greatest families in America on duty at the white house. The president's other social aide is Lieutenant U. S. Grant, third grandson of the famous union general. Lieutenant Lee is a grand nephew of General Robert E. Lee.

Assassin Still at Large.

Wylam, Ala.—The negro who shot and killed Dock Anderson, a white man in this city, Thursday night, while the latter was on his way home from his work in the steel plant, at Ensley, has not yet been captured, but his name has been learned and the officers are hopeful of securing his arrest within a few days.

Throw Remains in Niagara Falls.

Cleveland, O.—The will of W. H. Baird, a well-known attorney and promoter who died several weeks ago here, which is being contested by his sister, Mrs. Anna E. Wadsworth, decrees that his ashes be placed in a glass receptable and thrown into Niaga Falls. Mr. Baird also directed that one-fourth of the income from his estate be used each year in the support of the propaganda of socialism. The value of the estate has not yet been made public.

ELEVATED WRECKED.

Twelve are Dead—Eight Killed and Four Died Soon—Many Injured.

A SWITCHMAN WAS ARRESTED.

Motorman Has Disappeared, But Other Trainmen Are Placed Under Arrest Charged With Negligence.

New York.—The death list of the accident on the Ninth avenue elevated railroad, when a car crowded with early morning workers on their way down town, pitched headlong into the street, stands at twelve. Three men are in hospitals with fractured skulls. One of these who as yet remains unidentified at Roosevelt hospital is unconscious and not expected to live. More than two score of persons were injured, many of them seriously.

The cause of the accident and the immediate responsibility remains to be seen. The motorman of the wrecked train is a fugitive, while a switchman is charged with manslaughter and the trainmen are held as witnesses. Coroner Schoeler, who has undertaken the work of fixing the blame for the wreck, announced that the switchman's bond had been placed at $5,000, and those of the witnesses at $100 each.

Train Takes Wrong Track.

Whatever may have caused the mistake, the accident, the worst in the history of overhead railroads in New York, came when a south-bound train on the Ninth avenue line was switched off to the Sixth avenue line at the Fifty-third street junction. The motorman, expecting a clear track on the direct line of Ninth avenue, or disregarding the warning signal that the switch was open, rushed his train along at a high rate of speed. The first car swung around the right angle curve, holding to the rails because of the weight of the train behind. Then the strain became too great. The couplings broke, the second car was whirled about almost end for end, and to the horror of those who looked on from below, pitched into the street.

Passengers in Jumbled Mass.

Those passengers who had not jumped from platforms and windows before the plunge came were thrown into a mass at the forward end of the car. As the injured men and women were struggling to free themselves, the heavy front trucks of the third car on the train above fell almost in their midst, as the car itself jumped nearly off the elevated structure and was wedged against a building at the southeast corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-third street.

Almost every ambulance in Manhattan was summoned and the injured and dead were hurried away with all speed.

Three alarms of fire brought many engines to the scene. A slight fire caused by burning insulation was quickly extinguished, and the firemen set to work chopping out the dead and injured. The task was not an easy one, for the heavy car in falling had almost completely buried pedestrians in its wreckage. At least one was killed ought in this way, while Policeman Henry Atkens, who was standing directly under the elevated structure, is among those most seriously injured.

Eight persons were dead when taken out of the wreck and four died later at hospitals.

Switchman First Arrested.

The switchman in the tower at Ninth avenue and Fifty-third street, Cornelius A. Jackson, was first arrested. Then Conductor J. W. Johnson and Guards Higginson, J. McDavitt, W. L. Berry and B. Clark were taken into custody. At a preliminary hearing this afternoon all the men waived examination.

Two versions of the cause of the wreck were told to the coroner. One of these was that the switchman had set the tracks for a Sixth avenue train, and when he saw his mistake had attempted to rectify it, while the train was on the curve the change throwing the second, third and fourth cars off the track.

The switchman, however, declares the wrecked train had Sixth avenue signals set and he expected it to slow down to take the curve. Instead it maintained the speed usual with Ninth avenue trains on the direct line.

Efforts to Fix Blame.

Statements tending to fix the blame of the accident were made by officials of the company after several hours' investigation. E. P. Brown, vice president of the company, speaking for the switchmen who set the switch so that the train turned off on the avenue track at nearly a right angle to its natural course, made the following statement in Jackson's name:

"The Ninth avenue car which met with the accident displaced Sixth avenue signals. On the assumption that the signals were correct, I gave the train the Sixth avenue track."

General Manager Hedley, of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, said that after the wreck the switch was found set for a Sixth avenue train.

State Railway Commissioner Frank W. Baker made personal observation of the scene of the wreck today in order to have on hand any evidence which may be needed. Detectives learned that Motorman Paul Kelly spent a large part of the day at a friend's house, but he disappeared from that place before the police arrived to arrest him.

Tokio Troubles About Settled.

Tokio—Friday was almost without incident. Crowds collected at various points and made slight demonstrations against the police, but there was no disorder.

General Sakuma, who established his headquarters at the war office and directed the military operations and policing of the city from there, has withdrawn the guards from the foreign legations, which are deemed to be in no danger.

There have been no further demonstrations against Christian churches or missions. The situation in other cities is being watched. Apparently the trouble is not spreading. Anti-peace meetings held in many cities and towns are passing resolutions denouncing the settlement at Portsmouth, but are not interfered with unless they result in breaches of the peace. Premier Katsura's promise that there would be a session of the diet in October tends to improve the situation.

Nineteen Killed.

Connellsville, Pa.—The Rand powder mills at Fair Chance, six miles south of Connellsville, were entirely destroyed by an explosion at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Thirty-two men were at work in the mills. Nineteen are known to be dead.

Scores of people in the town of Fair Chance were more or less painfully injured. The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt at Connellsville, twenty miles away, buildings being rocked on their foundations. At Uniontown hundreds of panes of glass were broken. In the town of Fair Chance there is scarcely a house that did not suffer damage. The rails of the Baltimore and Ohio railway and the West Pennsylvania Traction company were rooted from their bed and traffic delayed from four to six hours. Train No. 52 on the Baltimore and Ohio had a narrow escape from annihilation. It had just passed the mills when the explosion occurred. The windows of the coaches were shattered and the passengers thrown into a panic.

Recklessness the Cause.

Newcastle, Pa.—Recklessness was responsible for the Western New York and Pennsylvania wreck several miles north of this city Thursday morning according to the statement of Samuel Cox, fireman of the wrecked excursion train, to Coroner J. R. Cox.

Fireman Cox is reported to have said that "he understood the orders to be for the excursion train to stop at Graham's siding to allow south-bound regular passenger train No. 234 from Oil City to pass.. There was an interval of three minutes before it was due at Wilmington Junction, two miles north of Graham's, and Engineer Popham pulled out, thinking he could pass the regular train at that point. His failure to reach Wilmington Junction cost the lives of the engineer and fireman of No. 234, and may cause his own death. It also caused the fatal injury of one of his passengers and the severe injury of nearly fifty others.

Health Association.

New Orleans, La.—The New Orleans Health Association is now a permanent body. Its officers have been announced with Charles Janvier, President, and H. M. Mayo, Secretary.

Dr. J. H. White, surgeon in charge of the Federal forces, wrote President Janvier highly indorsing the organization, and suggesting that through its efforts, the city and state could forever be redeemed from the thraldom of epidemic disease.

French Vessel to Visit Mexico.

Mexico City.—A French cruiser, probably the Catinat, will visit Mexican ports early in October. Notification of this fact was received from Captain Hautefeuille, commander of the Pacific division. The communication was dated from Beunos Ayres.

Infernal Machine Is Thrown.

Tasastheus, Finland.—While the governor was driving Monday with the chief of police, an infernal machine was thrown at the carriage, but failed to explode.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Latest Reports From the Infected District.

New Orleans, La.—The report on yellow fever for the last twenty-four hours in this city is as follows: New cases, 38; total cases to date, 2,327; deaths, none; total deaths, 316; new foci, 18; case under treatment, 306; cases discharged, 1,711. This is the first day since the announcement of yellow fever that no deaths are reported. On same date in 1878 ninety deaths occurred.

Country Cases.

The most interesting feature of the country news was the report from the health office at St. John parish of the existence of about 25 cases at Lions, a lumber town in that parish, and his statement that the patients were not being properly cared for, and that they had been concealing the illness. He has taken charge of things there and today reported three new cases.

The health officer of Plaquemine reports a new case at St. Clair plantation, six miles above Woodlawn, where a nest was discovered last week.

Other country cases reported:

Edgard, St. John parish, new focus, three cases.

Kenner, five cases; one death.

Hanson City, two cases, one death.

Amelia, two cases.

Boeuf, one case.

St. Elizabeth plantation, one death.

Clark Cheniere, Jefferson parish, seven case.

St. Rose, one case.

Florenville, St. Tammany, imported case, died.

Patterson, nine cases.

McDonoghville, three cases.

Lake Providence, eight cases, one death.

Summary of Mississippi Situation.

Jackson, Miss.—The Missisippi yellow fever summary for the past twenty-four hours, ending at 8 o'clock, is as follows:

Gulfport, three new cases; Mississippi City, two new cases.

No new cases reported at Vicksburg, Natchez, Pearlington, Hansboro or Sharkey Countil.

No deaths occurred in the state.

Nine New Cases in Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla.—Nine new cases and one death is the yellow fever record for Pensacola concluding at 6 o'clock, when the various physicians working in conjunction with the state board of health made their reports. Suspicious or doubtful cases number about twelve. The one death was that of A. Wolfing, vice consul of Norway, who died after a brief illness. He was taken ill five days ago and did not call in a physician, the case being located by inspectors.

Envoys Dined By President.

Oyster Bay.—With Baron Komura and Minister Takahira at luncheon Saturday and M. Witte and Baron De Rosen at dinner at night, President Roosevelt extended to the peace envoys of Japan and Russia his first official courtesies and expressed to them on behalf of the American people gratification that the labors of their mission to America have ended successfully.

The functions were the result of invitations extended by the president when the plenipotentiaries were first received on board the Mayflower. Baron Komura and Minister Takahira arrived at Oyster Bay on board the yacht Sylph, which had been sent to New York for them. They reached Sagamore Hill at 1 o'clock. The Japanese envoys remained with the president for two hours. Luncheon was served at 1:30, the envoys being entertained by the president and Mrs. Roosevelt. There were no other other guests. During and after the luncheon the president and his guests discussed thoroughly the details of the peace arrangements. Both Baron Komura and Minister Takahira expressed to the president their appreciation of his efforts, to which they attributed largely the success of the conference in reaching an agreement. A few minutes before 3 o'clock the Japanese envoys went aboard the Sylph, which sailed immediately for New York.

M. Witte and Baron De Rosen, the Russian plenipotentiaries, were the guests of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner Saturday evening. M. Witte's well-known antipathy to water induced the Russian envoys to make the trip to Oyster Bay by rail. M. Witte and Baron de Rosen remained with the president until 9:35 p. m.

Bolivar, Tenn.—F. M. Smith was unanimously elected by the mayor and board of aldermen superintendent and general manager of the light and water plant to be installed here. Mr. Smith has been for several years manager of the Memphis telephone exchange here.

Professional Cards.

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SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE!

To all Whom it May Concern:

I have bought the W. E. Thomas gin and grist mill, and will grind every Friday and will do my best to give perfect satisfaction. I will have two gins with 110 saws and two presses. I will soon move and will take my jack over there, so as to give my patrons a chance to raise good mules. Thanking all for past favors, I will do my best to merit your business in the future.

Respectfully,
tf. T. A. DRIVER.
Jemison Route 2.

LOST!

Dun Cow 10 years old and red heifer calf 1 year old. Cow is marked crop off each ear, underbit off right. Liberal reward given for return or informaion to
D. T. MELTON
tf. Verbena, R. F. D. No. 1.

NOTICE!

Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in General Merchandise from
A. A. JACKSON,
tf. Lomax, Ala.

Birthday celebrations are unknown among the female Moors. They consider it complimentary to be absolutely ignorant of their age.

A Little Gem

What have I did, dear Love, to thee
That thou dost doth so cruel to me?
Ain't I not good enough to be
Thy thine at last?
By them alone stars upon the blue,
I think of thou, since thee are true,
For I hast many thoughts of you—.
I hast. I hast!

O never, never did I done
The sins you say not never none!
My spirits are completely skun.
My heart is bust.
Forsooth forsooth I am forsook
And my ambition hast been took,
Just see how sadly I dost look—
I dost, I dost!

How did I came to fle in love?
All that I hast I freely guv
Till every hope has been remuv
And set apart.
I wouldn't be so mean as paint
My life-long passion as it ain't—
But honest, I art wan and faint.
I art, I art!
—Wallace Irwin in New York Globe.

HIS WIFE'S UNDERSTUDY

BY WALTER BROWN

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

John Morton's wife was the popular prima donna of a high-class light opera theater. Her stage name was—well, it was and is well known. She was the pet of the public, courted, flattered and feted as few others of the theatrical firmament ever have been. Yet she was a miserable woman.

Wealth, fame and admiration had been so freely lavished upon her that she was in a position to enjoy to the full that most cherished gratification of her sex, the jealous envy of all other professional women.

She had youth, beauty and diamonds galore. Flowers were flung at her nightly, and the daily newspapers told of her triumphs in flowery language.

Thousands of her photographs adorned the store windows and huge reproductions of her sweet smiling face made bright the bill posting stations. In spite of this she was wretched—so miserable that she had fully determined to end her life.

Not a whisper of scandal had ever assailed her stainless reputation. She had married a man whom she truly loved—a man of little or no ability, a colorless creature, but, by her influence, she had procured him the position of stage manager in the company in which she was the star.

By her own efforts and talents she had built up a luxurious home, which she illuminated with the radiance of her matronly dignity and the everlasting light of her gentle womanly love. Yet she had decided to kill herself, to die because another woman had usurped the place in her worthless husband's affection, which rightly belonged to her.

It was not that she was swayed by the vulgar passion called jealousy. It was rather that her loyal heart was wounded. Broken by the knowledge that the man to whom she had been true as steel deliberately sacrificed her love for the blandishments of a frivolous little chorus girl.

The glorious creature was so constituted that she never for a moment thought to revenge herself by slaying the wretch whom she had raised to affluence or his impudent accomplice. She thought only of self-sacrifice. She would die and leave him to his guilty conscience; leave her to the remorse of having wrecked a happy home.

There was one thing she could do, however. She could brand her rival with the authorship of the tragedy. She resolved to die in the chorus girl's pretty apartments. Those rooms, the constant haunt of her husband, maintained on the money the wronged wife earned. The baby-faced girl had triumphed over her life. Hers should be the triumph of death. By dying in her rival's home she would bring upon the shameless girl who had robbed her of her husband's love such an unsavory

Yet she was a miserable woman.

scandal as would blight her reputation for ever.

She plainly told her faithless husband of her resolve to commit suicide, but he only laughed in her face. As she left the house on her errand of death the brute flung a heartless jest after her. He could not believe it possible a woman would sacrifice a career like hers, merely for the love of a man.

Perhaps it was strange that such a thing should be done for such a man as he.

When, a few minutes later, however, he found his revolver was missing from his bureau drawer, he gave a long whistle, then hurried out to the nearest district messenger office.

Meantime the wife went to the home of her rival and a strange scene was enacted between those two women—one pleaded, the other sneered. Heartbreaking pathos was met by senseless simpering and giggles. The heart of a noble woman bled, while the eyes of a baby-faced doll danced with delight and exaltation that a star whom everybody envied should be pleading at her feet for the love of a man. One man! As if the world was not full of them!

What did she care for the wretched woman's insignificant husband, except that, as stage manager, he could advance her, as he had done, step by

One pleaded, the other sneered.

step, since he first discovered her pretty face in the back row of the chorus!

But when the prima donna drew a pistol from her pocket and coolly told the chorus girl her intention, the brainless beauty promptly fainted away.

It would have been easy for the wronged woman to have avenged herself then, but, while she did not fear to die, she would not, could not, have the stain of another's blood upon her soul.

She was about to press the revolver to her own heart when a messenger boy was ushered in, and on the note in his hand, addressed to her rival, she recognized her husband's handwriting.

Hastily she tore the message open and read:

"Good luck at last, dear. Chance of your lifetime. Remember, my pet, it was I who made you my wife's understudy. I may do more, much more for my precious popsy-wopsy very soon.

"Study the prima-donna part for all you are worth. I may have to let you play it to-night and I want my sweetheart to score a big success.

"I have called a rehearsal for 3 this afternoon. Come perfect in music and words. You are perfect, darling, in all else.

"Lumps of love and lots of kisses to my little sugar plum, from her devoted. John Morton."

The "little sugar plum" never got those kisses. "Popsy-wopsy" never read her stage manager's disgusting message. The understudy never got her chance. She did not even attend the rehearsal call specially on her account. When she recovered consciousness she found her unwelcome visitor gone. She felt so upset that she sent an excuse to the theater, and did not even sing in the chorus that night.

Meantime when John Morton reached the theater for the 3 o'clock rehearsal he found his wife there ready to take her part. She sang and acted with more brilliancy and abandon than ever.

The stage manager's note to his wife's understudy had averted a tragedy which would have shocked half the world.

The unhappy heroine of this true story is still a prima donna. She is the pet of the public, courted, flattered and feted as few stars of the theatrical firmament ever have been.

But she is a truly miserable woman.

Great Scheme.

Oliver Mudd—Please gimme a nickel, sir?

Goodman Knott—What do you want of it?

O. M.—I wanter git out ter Glenville.

G. K.—And what do you expect to do out there?

O. M.—Oh, dey're all sports out dere—dey'll gi' me a nickel ter git back ter town on.—Cleveland Leader.

CRAZE FOR THINGS ANCIENT.

Druggist Had Neat Scheme for Disposing of Shopworn Goods.

"If you ever get a Jonah on your hands in the shape of eatables or drinkables, just tag it 'old-fashioned make' and it will sell before you have time to think about it," said a Columbus avenue druggist. "I found that out by experimenting with some cough drops that I couldn't get rid of. They had been lying around until they had become so stale and sticky that there seemed nothing could be done with them except to throw them away. I didn't want to do that, so as a last resort I tried the old-fashioned dodge. I piled the cough drops into a fancy jar and labeled them, 'Recipe of 1850. Cured your grandmother's cold,' and in less than half an hour the bowl had been cleaned out. Yesterday I worked the same scheme with a lot of moth balls I had left over. There is but little call for moth balls this late in the season, but by simply marking that box 'old-fashioned moth preventive' I drew in customers until they lined up three deep trying to get at them.

"This predilection for things that antedate your great-grandmother's time seems to be a reaction from excessive modernity. It is a spirit that ought to be encouraged by all tradesmen, for when sensible people will make a grand rush for prehistoric moth balls there is no limit to the candy, perfumes and drugs that they can likewise be inveigled into buying."—New York Press.

The Girl That Got Away.

"I've been married for more than twenty years," Jefferson De Angelis is reported as having said recently, "and to one wife. That's quite a record for this profession."

"I had a near engagement once," he observed. "It was long before I met the present Mrs. De Angelis. The girl was charming and I probably should have hunted up a parson with her had I not lost her through my own carelessness.

"There was plenty of work to be done those days, and frequently I let weeks go by without so much as seeing my fiancee. Once a whole month passed in this way. At the end of that time my conscience smote me and I called at the house. The girl was goodness itself and my conscience smote again. Accordingly, I went out and ordered sent to her a set of Dickens which I had wanted myself for a year and which I could very illy afford. I paid $2 down on the volumes and agreed to pay twenty-five cents a week all the rest of my life.

"Two days later I saw in a newspaper that my intended had married another man.

"Years afterward, when she had little children at her knee, I was still paying for those books.

"Ah, the fickleness of woman!"

Prince Yoe and Women.

Prince Yoe, of Korea, was talking at Atlantic City about the outrageous bathing dresses that young women wear at Ostend and Trouville.

"But a mother, a young mother," said Prince Yoe, "would never wear a bathing dress of that kind out of respect for her children. As I look at the modest costumes of the women bathers here I would think they were all mothers were not some of them too young."

The Prince smiled. Then he resumed:

"It is a fact that little children have an unusual influence on young mothers. I heard the other day of a mother who came downstairs in a very decollete gown and then went upstairs and took it off again. Why? Because her little son when he saw her in it said, ashamed: 'Oh, I'm going to write and tell papa.'"

Turtle Weighs 700 Pounds.

A monster sea turtle, known as a leather-back, has been captured at the mouth of the Nanticoke river, in Maryland. The turtle weighed between 600 and 700 pounds, was a fraction over six feet long from tip to tip of shell and had flippers over three feet from tip to tip.

A half inch hawser was required to halter the big fellow to a post. During an effort to free itself the rope, which was fastened over the head and under the flippers, became so tight that it was found that the turtle would be choked. The big reptile became entangled in an ordinary fish net spread off the mouth of the Nanticoke and practically wrecked it.

Murphy's Rise to Greatness.

Charles F. Murphy, head of Tammany hall, is now as great a nabob as his predecessor, Richard Croker. He moved to his new country place on Long Island a few days ago, carrying with him all the accessories of social greatness—a string of horses, two automobiles, a yacht, a troop of servants and many other things regarding which he did not even dream twenty years ago when he was conductor on a horse car. Said one who has known him for many years: "He does not need a knife when he eats his pie nowadays and it is said that he can make a salad dressing all by himself. Croker never made such progress in the time."

Strict Rule.

"The manager of this theater is sure nutty."

"What's the trouble?"

"Did you see the new sign he put up in the lobby?"

"No—What does it say?"

"Babies in arms positively not admitted unless accompanied by some older person."

Unmated.

"She's so pretty I don't see why it is she wasn't married long ago."

"Perhaps she's posing as a 'matchless beauty.'"

READY FOR THE THIEF.

Famous Sprinter Happened to Be In Condition for Chase.

Arthur Duffy the sprinter, who carried off many racing honors here and abroad, once told a friend of an amusing experience in New Haven, where he had gone to participate in intercollegiate athletic events.

The evening following the close of the meet Duffy was in a hotel demonstrating to his friends the best kind of clothes to don for a race. To do this better, he had stripped and put on his new trunks and running shoes. Just as he had done so, a commotion was heard in the corridor outside Duffy's door, and there were cries of "Thief! Stop thief!" It should be added that this occurred at about one in the morning, for Duffy and his friends had been to a theater and had supped afterward.

As soon as he heard the words, Duffy threw open his door and dashed out, in time to see a man darting down the stairway. He made after the man and after a sprint of half a block overtook him. As Duffy grabbed the culprit by the collar the latter wheeled as if to fight, but when he observed the trunks and the running shoes his jaw dropped and he shook his head.

"I give up, old man," said he disconsolately. "When dese hotel people gets to keeping a man ready in runnin' costume to chase a man at one in the mornin', they're too much for me!"—The Sunday Magazine.

The Mill and the Water.

"The mill will never grind
With the water that is past," "
Sighed the Moralizing Person
To the Cobbler at his last:
And he sighed again profoundly
At this solemn thought of his
Concerning men's and women's
Wasted opportunities.

But the Cobbler kept on cobbling.
And he said: "Well, I don't claim
To be much uv a grinder.
But I git there just the same
With cobblin' shoes; and, mister,
If I kin say my say,
I'll say that there warter
Wa'n't quite all throwed away."

The Moralizing Person
Sighed again and shook his head,
And the Cobbler kept on talking:
"Why, it's plain as day," he said,
"You kin put yer plant uv bilers
Jist below the mill an' git
A j'int er two uv pipin'
To reach right up to it;

"Then chuck in slabs and shavin's,
And set the pile afire,
An' 'fore you know it, mister,
You've got that steam up higher
Than Parson Trimble's steeple;
Then turn yer throttle, and
That mill will git a move on
And grind to beat the band."
The Cobbler ceased conversing
And let his hammer drop,
And the Moralizing Person
Got up and left the shop.

Absurd and Perilous.

Congressman Landis desired to illustrate the absurd and perilous position of a boodle politician whose dishonesty had been exposed.

"There, before the crash came," he said, "the man stood tottering and swaying, pale and scared; and, though I pitied him, I had to laugh at him because his position was so ludicrous.

"He reminded me of the Indianapolis barber who got drunk one busy Saturday afternoon.

"This barber, heavy with eighteen large, cold glasses of beer, lurched into his shop at the end of the ball game, put on his white coat, seized a razor, and began to shave a patron whom the apprentice had just lathered up.

"As the barber shaved away he held onto the patron's nose.

"'Hang it!' the patron said. 'What are you about, anyway? Let go of my nose, will you?'

"'Let go?' said the barber. 'Not a bit of it. If I did I'd fall down.'"

Pad for Fountain Pen.

A business woman who finds it necessary to carry a fountain pen wraps it in a piece of chamois and thereby saves her handkerchiefs and other feminine effects from many an ink stain. However, the chamois soon becomes saturated with ink, stiff and unpleasant and must be renewed often.

A better case can be made of inch wide ribbon lined with stockinette rubber cloth and packed with a bit of absorbent cotton at the leaky end of the pen. This will keep the pen always dry to the fingers, as the cotton can be changed without trouble and the case itself need never be soiled.

If you have a male friend who is addicted to the fountain pen habit, you can endear yourself to him by presenting him with such a case, and thus saving his short ribs from many an inky bath whenever he happens to put the pen upside down in his waistcoat pocket.

The Two Artists.

Robert Henri, the well-known painter of New York, met the other day an old friend from Boston.

The Bostonian has painted all his life, but his work is not good. Before work that is not good Mr. Henri is unable to dissemble. He cannot, to save his life, call bad art good art.

Accordingly, when the obscure painter showed the noted one a few specimens of his work no praise was bestowed on it by Mr. Henri. He only looked at it, nodded gravely and spoke of other things.

"Henri," said the Bostonian, helplessly, "I don't think I paint as well as I did ten years ago."

"Oh, yes, you do," said Mr. Henri, in a kindly voice, "only your taste has improved."

Diplomacy.

Brown—Hallo! Your typewriter's left you, I see.

Black—O, yes. I gave her notice to leave. She wasn't a bit of good—couldn't spell at all.

Brown—Was she riled when you told her she'd have to go?

Black—Not a bit. I told her she was so pretty that the clerk's couldn't get on with their work for admiring her.—Stray Stories.

With Men of Prominence

In Laurence Hutton's "Talks in a Library" he tells of a dinner he gave to Sir Henry Irving: "An unexpected guest at that dinner was Mr. Clemens. He would certainly have been invited had his presence in the city been known. He had arrived from Hartford late in the afternoon, had discovered from the gossip at the club that the Huttons were having 'a rather unusual dinner party,' was told, who were to be present, and decided that it was too good a thing to lose. So he dressed hurriedly, walked in without ceremony just as the feast began, drew up a chair by the side of his hostess, helped himself to her oysters and for the rest of the evening was the life of the party, one enthusiastic admirer of his confessing, over the coffee and cigars, that he would give half he possessed if he were intimate enough with Mark Twain to have him drop in at his house in the same delightfully original and Mark Twainy manner."

Hutton and Edwin Booth were the closest of friends. Hutton possessed one of the best collections in existence of death masks, and it was while Booth was examining this that a most impressive incident occurred. Says Hutton: "I shall never forget the first time he saw the Lincoln mask. He asked, innocently enough, whose it was. And when I told him, my heart for a moment ceasing to beat, he rose from his seat, took it in [illegible] looked at it for a lot. [illegible] word. What it meant to him we [illegible] imagine. The whole awful, awful [illegible] iness came back to him. The [illegible] dead brother; the martyred murdered president. Still, without a word, he put it back in its place and it seemed to me as he did so that he kissed it with his fingers. I have seen him in that room look at it silently over his pipe many and many a time. But he never touched it or spoke of it again, even to me. What he thought of it heaven only knows."

Hutton tells as follows of meeting Rudyard Kipling at a [illegible] given to the latter by Richard Watson Gilder: "Another engagement made me late, and I entered the room as the party was breaking up. I was introduced to Mr. Kipling with whom I exchanged the traditional few formal words, and we drifted apart, but a moment or two afterward he placed himself on the arm of a chair in which I was sitting and said: 'I didn't realize, Hutton, when I met you a moment ago who you were. Dear old Wolcott Balestier, your friend and mine, [illegible] so hard and so many times to bring us together in London and elsewhere, and now he is gone, and I can't understand it all. He died so suddenly and so far away; we had so much to say to each other, and now I have got to wait so long before I can say it.'"

Immortal John Paul Jones

As thistledown, light and impotent,
Compared with our navy now,
The wind tossed Ranger, with John Paul Jones,
The soul of her, helm to bow.

Drifting o'er ocean's meadows green,
Skimming its hills so high—
"But we will blossom," swore Jones, I ween,
"Into thistles, by and by!"

(Pause and ponder—'twas John Paul Jones
Planted the seed that grew)
Into the very knives that mowed
His downlike canvas flew.

See at Whitehaven the flames leap red;
At Belfast Lough the Drake's men dead;
The Bon Homme Richard off Flamborough Head.
"Have you struck?" they cry from the Serapis.
From a sinking vessel made to foe
Was ever a braver retort than this:
"Surrendered" Jones thundered. "Surrendered? No!
I am just beginning to fight!"
Brave deeds were done that night!

But seed of sea or earth
To bloom and grow
Must be laid low
To rise to greater worth.
The Ranger's guns long ceased to roar,
The Bon Homme Richard fights no more.
The brain
That ruled the main
Became dust again
In an unmarked grave
Beyond the wave;
But his soul, that never
Feared to do or dare,
It slept not there.
But rose in our navy everywhere.
His prophecy
Fulfilled we see.

Behold our virile ships,
Armored, bristling bright
As a field of thisthes from thistledown
Grown terrible in might!

And to-day,
From far away
Out of the past,
With home bound pennant from the mast
Flung to the gales,
The hero sails.

Mid the flame leap and the smoke cloud rolled
From saluting cannon manifold
Ancient vessels we behold,
From England's coasts
They sail as ghosts,
From France's shore
They glide once more—
Friend and foe
Of the long ago—
In honor of John Paul Jones
Appearing on the sea.
He sails thus, after many a year,
To prove his prophecy.
—Howard Clinton Dickinson, in New York Sun.

Lamentable Want of Tact

Mrs. Calliper looked aggrieved as she seated herself opposite her husband at the dinner table, and knowing what was expected of him, he inquired if she had enjoyed the afternoon.

"No, I can't say I have," Mrs. Calliper admitted in a weary tone, "and all for the want of a little tact. Now, I'll tell you what happened. The dressmaker wasn't ready for me when I got there, wouldn't be for nearly an hour, so I happened to remember that Mrs. James, on whom I've never called, though she's often asked me in times past, lived two blocks away. I said I'd go there and return.

"Well, it was a little early for a call perhaps, only about half past 1, but I explained the whole thing to her. I said, 'Here I was, Mrs. James, with an hour on my hands and so near you, and how much better than to make an extra trip for the call.'

"Well, of course, any one with a particle of tact would have pretended to be glad to see me whether it was perfectly convenient or not, but do you know, she just said, 'I'm sorry, Mrs. Calliper, but it is just the hour of the children's luncheon, and I shall have to ask you to excuse me, though I'd be very glad to have you rest here.'

"As if I needed any rest! I rose immediately, of course, and started away, but I did say with a great deal of dignity that I couldn't tell when I should be able to come again. I gave her another chance, but all she said was that she was 'sorry it happened so.'

"All the way home I've been thinking how few people there are who have had the benefit of such home training as I had as a girl, and I've been trying to make allowance for that woman; but when I think of the hour I spent in the dressmaker's stuffy waiting room it certainly is hard work."—Youth's Companion.

Visiting Grave of "Elia"

Hutton's "Literary Landmarks of London" was largely a labor of love, and was the result of years of hard work. Mr. Hutton gives this example of the difficulties that stood in his way: "Another Sunday afternoon I devoted to pious pilgrimage to the grave of Charles Lamb at Edmonton. As usual, nobody at Edmonton knew anything. The churchyard is not a small one, and it is entirely filled. The sexton and the grave digger and a few persons wandering about could give me no information. Most of them had never heard of Mr. Lamb; and I could not find the sacred spot. Naturally I applied to the rector; and, as he left the vestry door after service, leaning on the arm of a pretty young woman, I approached him, raised my hat and asked, politely, if he could tell me where Charles and Mary Lamb were resting. Really, he could not say! And I, forgetting the day, the place and his sacred office, cursed that rector for his criminal ignorance.

"'Great heavens!' I said. 'You ought to be ashamed of yourself. In your care have been placed the ashes of one of the foremost men in the whole history of English letters. And you don't know where they are! They have made your churchyard and your parish distinguished all the world over, I have come 3,000 miles to visit Charles Lamb's grave, and you, the rector of the church, don't know where it is!' 'You ought to be heartily ashamed of yourself.' And I turned upon my heel and left him standing there, speechless and confounded."

Half an hour after the above incident occurred, and while Hutton was groping around the graveyard in the twilight, the rector came to him, hat in hand, apologized most humbly for his ignorance (which he had corrected in the meantime) and conducted him to the grave of the immortal Elia.

Were Stealing Second Base

The late Samuel Colcord Bartlett, when president of Dartmouth college, was not exactly enthusiastic over athletics, but was, nevertheless, often pretty well informed when the students thought him indifferent.

At the time when the following incident is said to have occurred, the baseball team was composed of hard hitting but rather slow and clumsy players, who had lost several close games at home by slow and stupid base running.

One night, the president, nervous and tired, finding himself unable to sleep, quietly drew on his clothes and started for a short walk across the campus, in the hope of quieting his nerves. Now it happened that about the same time a couple of students who had been assisting a classmate in celebrating his birthday started to return to their rooms.

The old campus was used as a ball ground, and the sight of the white bases, gleaming white in the moonlight, suggested to one of the hilarious youths the brilliant idea of "stealing" second base and carrying it home. They succeeded in detaching it, and were pursuing a triumphant though tortuous course across the campus when who should appear but "Old Prex." There was no escape. The old gentleman sternly accosted them and demanded what they were doing.

"W—w—well, sir, to t—tell the truth," stammered they, "we were stealing second base."

President Bartlett bowed with courtly grace, gave a preliminary barking cough and exclaimed:

"Ah, gentlemen, pardon me, I—br— didn't know there was anybody in college who could steal second base. Br—br— Good-night, gentlemen."

SOUTHERN F

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANT

Sheep Raising in the South.

I have wondered why James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, has never given the powerful impetus to sheep raising in the South and its almost incomputable possibilities. Certainly her [illegible] of "least resistance" to develop this business, which, in turn, would give an impetus to cognate or allied industries that would put the South on a plane of development almost as great as was given by cotton manufacture. He could be developed the business of raising lambs for the city markets of North and West, an [illegible] in its search to clear [illegible] fruits and vegetables. He [illegible] raised meats that would [illegible] ern manufacturers.

Here would be the [illegible] of cutting-turning the [illegible] on the globe, for, with [illegible] of land South, the [illegible] the kindfulness of [illegible] of their wool, and [illegible] one could bring to the [illegible] here so like a wool [illegible] Of course woolen manufacturers have [illegible] of cotton. I have long [illegible] raising and the manufacture of [illegible] goods in the South as almost the greatest unexploited resources and potentialities.

But there is another aspect to the matter that makes sheep raising in the South a pressing necessity. Any one familiar with the inroads the sawmills are making on our yellow pine areas of the South and the effects on the topography this deforestation must view almost with dismay the future condition. Our heavy precipitation, in conjunction with the rough and hilly topography, sets the soil washing rapidly. The soil being shallow more or less is soon gullied, and the sand is washed into the valleys. The landscape is scarred, [illegible] marred in unsightliness, and, [illegible] by instances the ruin is irredeemable. This is proceeding at a fearful rate, and on a large and concerted action is necessary.

The railroads, if they could only be induced to reflect upon it, are most interested, for who will want to go on these cutover, unsightly areas when the timber has been removed? At present they are having a fine business in the tonnage of the lumber the great pine areas afford them from the innumerable mills along their lines, but after the timber is exhausted what then? It is no answer to say truckers and fruit raisers will occupy them. They will do so, and have done so, in a measure, but they can only sparsely populate the vast areas now spoiled by the sawmills. And, truly, these very sandy lands, with a rolling topography, ought never to be bared. They ought to be put down in Bermuda grass, red top or herd's grass and clover. These would furnish pasturage for sheep the year round.

Every considerable railroad in the South might do an infinite service by having several experimental farms along their lines, where the finest wool sheep could be thus raised. The industry would soon be largely imitated. It is a needed diversification in Southern agriculture. Ere long wool-using manufacturers would come in and populous town would soon spring up, or else some may be some way irreclaimable wastes.

As it is, there is room for [illegible] woolen factories in the Gulf States to absorb the wool that is raised [illegible] and carried at great cost to the wool-markets of Philadelphia and Boston, paying many tribute to middlemen before it reaches its consumer. The South as wool-raising country [illegible] wool's the best are well known. [illegible] wool, and have been doing [illegible] bring a high price.—M. B. Hill, in the Tribune Farmer.

Sweet Potatoes.

C. R. Smith, of Texas, [illegible] lowing advice on the planting [illegible] potatoes:

In discussing the sweet potato question, too much cannot be said or [illegible] half, for there is no article of [illegible] the farm but what requires [illegible] or raw, and a more healthful [illegible] some diet is hard to find for [illegible] feeding stock, its value [illegible] bushels of potatoes to one bushel of corn when we come to the yield, it [illegible] four to eight times that of corn per acre; and no farmer that has [illegible] acres of sandy land has any excuse for not having some good food [illegible] kinds of stock, and a nice dish of food on his table three times a day for six months in the year. So I will give you what seems to me the best method of cultivation. I know it will not fit all cases and under all circumstances, but I believe it worthy of one man's consideration.

To prepare the sweet potato land, run out the earth three feet wide, [illegible] inches deep, and as long as you like. Fill three inches with fresh stable manure, press it down smooth, [illegible]

The Fragrant Lemon.

Lemon trees of California are a thing of beauty and a joy forever. [illegible] is the emblem of prosperity. At all seasons of the year, [illegible] on the lemon tree the blossom, the tiny formed lemon and leaf, [illegible] stages of growth to the ripe fruit. It is a perpetual delight. The blossom, the leaf, the young fruit and all parts of the tree are delightfully fragrant.—Country Life in America.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Sheep Raising in the South.

I have wondered why James Wilson, secretary of Agriculture, has never given the powerful impulse of his patronage to sheep raising in the South and its almost incomputable possibilities. Certainly here is the line of "least resistance" to develop the business which, in turn, would give an impetus to cognate or allied industries that would put the South on a plane of development almost as great as was given by cotton manufacture. Here could be developed the business of growing lambs for the early markets. The West, an industry kindred in part to that of raising early vegetables. Here could be developed that would furnish Eastern farmers.

The South could be the greatest centre for manufacturing fine woolen fabrics in the world, for, with the cheapness of labor, the cheapness of sheep, the fineness of pasturage given the same breed, no section in the manufacturers could get wool at so low a price. The woolen manufacturers would have to come from New England and Europe to weave this wool, as cotton mills have done in the case of cotton. I have long regarded wool raising and the manufacture of woolen goods in the South as among its great but unexploited resources and potentialities.

But there is another aspect to this matter that makes sheep raising in the South a pressing necessity. Any one familiar with the inroads the sawmills are making on our yellow pine areas of the South and the effects on the topography this deforestation makes, must view almost with dismay their future condition. Our heavy precipitations in conjunction with the rolling and hilly topography, sets the soil to washing rapidly. The soil being sandy more or less is soon gullied, and the land is washed into the valleys. The landscape is scarred and marred into unsightliness, and, in many instances, the ruin is irredeemable. This is proceeding at a fearful rate, and some large and concerted action is necessary.

The railroads, if they could only be induced to reflect upon it, are most interested, for who will want to settle on these cutover, unsightly areas when the timber has been removed? At present they are having a fine business in the tonnage of the lumber these great pine areas afford them from the innumerable mills along their lines, but after the timber is exhausted what then? It is no answer to say that truckers and fruit raisers will occupy them. They will do so, and have done so, in a measure, but they can only sparsely populate the vast areas despoiled by the sawmills. And, truth is, these very sandy lands, with a hilly topography, ought never to be broken. They ought to be put down in Bermuda grass, red top or herd's grass and white clover. These would furnish pasture for sheep the year round.

Every considerable railroad in the South might do an infinite service by having several experimental farms on them where the finest wool breed of sheep could be thus raised. They would soon be largely imitated. This is a line of diversification in Southern agriculture. Ere long woolen manufactories would come in and prosperous towns would soon spring up, where there may be some day irreclaimable ruin.

As it is, there is room for many millions in the Gulf States to grow the wool that is raised there at great cost to the great mills of Philadelphia and Boston, many tributes to middlemen and merchants ere consumers in the wool material. Of these sheep are well known as lake sheep, have been long established and are highly esteemed and profitable.—M. B. Hillyard, in Farmer.

Sweet Potatoes.

[illegible] of Texas, gives the following method of planting of sweet potatoes:

[illegible] sweet potato question [illegible] be said on this be[illegible] there is no animal or fowl on [illegible] which relishes it, cooked [illegible] toothsome or whole[illegible] to find for man. For [illegible] its value is about three [illegible] to one of corn, but [illegible] to the yield, it is from [illegible] times that of corn per [illegible] no farmer that has a few [illegible] of sandy land has any excuse for [illegible] and a nice dish of good [illegible] three times a day [illegible] s in the year. So I will [illegible] that seems to me the best [illegible] of cultivation. I know it will [illegible] in all cases and under all circumstances, but I believe it worthy of any one's consideration.

To [illegible] sweet potato bed, dig [illegible] with three feet wide and six [illegible] deep, and as long as you need. Fill [illegible] inches with fresh stable [illegible] press down smooth, cover with loose soil two inches deep, then lay potatoes on that along side of each other, not one on top of the other. Then cover with rich soil to the depth of three inches; keep bed moist as long as needed for slips. You can use vines cut ten inches long. Be sure to bury two or three joints in setting out.

In preparing the land, be sure you have it in good tilth, for there is no crop that depends as much on well pulverized soil as the sweet potato. Make your ridges moderately high, smooth off with a light board that will cover three rows at a time. Now you are ready to set your slips any time you have moisture enough to make them live.

In regard to cultivation, as soon as the plants take hold of the ground and show that they are going to live, it is time to commence cultivation, for you will find a first class stand of weeds and grass if you have any seed. Take off the outside feet of your cultivator and put on two twelve or fourteen inch sweeps on the inside feet. (Must have beams of inside feet hung on springs so as to give them a movement in any direction.) You must necessarily go slow, but you will find with a little practice you can clean your drill. Then with a thirty-inch solid sweep once in the middle you will have your potatoes clean. Do this as often as the grass comes up until the vines get too long. Remove all grass or weeds that might be left by the plow with hand or hoe.

Radishes and Peppers Profitable.

A Louisianian has the following to say of what he did with early crops of radishes and peppers:

In January last I planted Chinese giant sweet pepper seed in hotbed; as pepper plants grow very slowly at first and as it is not advisable to set them out before all danger of frost has passed, I planted them with turnip radish seed the last of January. These did very well and most of the crop was shipped to Kansas City in sugar barrels with about fifty pounds ice in each barrel. The first shipment was made March 9 and the last April 8. They netted $86.88.

Immediately upon clearing the ground of the radish crop I set out 400 pepper plant, quite large by this time. The plants were set two and a half feet asunder in rows three feet apart, and occupied about half of the radish ground. A stake was driven at each plant at once and the plants tied securely. After the plants had started growing I applied a small quantity of commercial fertilizer to each.

The month of May was very dry and I was compelled to water the plants separately with hose attached to a force pump. Later, when rains came, growth was fine. At first a Planet Jr. single wheel hoe was used, but when the plants became too large for this I used an ordinary garden hoe. As the plants grew it was necessary to continue tying them up, as they are very tender and easily broken by the wind.

About the time the plants began to fruit I applied a small shovelful of well rotted manure to each. As the season advanced, the price of peppers declined, until I received only six cents a dozen. My last sale, which was made November 21, brought total receipts up to $43.50.

The ground is cleared again and sowed with mustard, which was off in time to follow the last of January, 1905, with radishes again.

Destroying Wild Onions.

A correspondent asks for a way of destroying wild onions. A heavy application of salt to the ground occupied by the onions, or water at the boiling point will kill them. It might be difficult to make this application on any large scale, however.

We believe that the best way of dealing with the problem is by putting the ground so troubled in some crop calling for clean culture. No plant is known to us that can live through this sort of treatment, and probably, all things considered, it is the most economical way of removing the difficulty. By it all undesirable vegetable growths can be brought to an end. Some plants are almost certain to be missed by any of the other methods employed with this object in view.—Home and Farm.

Killing Borers.

The various borers that infest fruit trees nearly always enter the tree bodies right at the surface of the ground, where the bark is soft, and work upwards inside the wood. A wire inserted in the hole made by them will usually destroy them and prevent further injury, and the work should be attended to in good season.

Trees Need Room.

Give trees plenty of room if you would have them thrifty and vigorous and bear large well matured fruit. It is better to err on the side of giving more room than is necessary, rather than on the other.—Southern Fruit Grower.

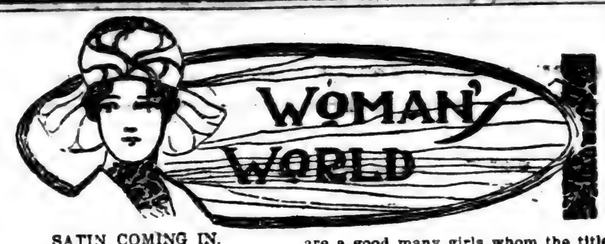
The Fragrant Lemon.

Lemon trees of California are a [illegible] of beauty and a joy forever. The [illegible] is the emblem of productive[illegible]. At all seasons of the year can be [illegible] on the lemon tree the blossom, [illegible] formed lemon and lemons in [illegible] stages of growth to the full [illegible] fruit. It is a perpetual bear[illegible]. The blossom, the leaf, the wood, [illegible] fruit and all parts of the tree are [illegible] fully fragrant.—Country Life [illegible] America.

Was McKinley's Schoolmate.

William McKinley and W. T. Walsh were playmates in Ohio and went to the same school. McKinley afterward became president of the United States. Walsh is a roving umbrella repairer in southeastern Kansas.—Kansas City Journal.

Five men have left England for South Africa to demonstrate whether white men can do the work of Chinese in the mines.



SATIN COMING IN.

In selecting a ball gown the main desire is to have it as effective as possible while keeping it at the same time becoming and fashioned after the latest modes. Especially for the debutante and younger members of society is a gown of tulle, chiffon, and silk mousseline, attractive, but the great drawback is its extreme perishableness. It is well-nigh impossible to make a net gown last through one season even, so that if there cannot be many "best" gowns provided in the outfit it were well to have these few of some lasting and serviceable material, says the Washington Times.

Already advance winter textures are for sale, but also there are some few of last year's materials still left to be disposed of, and it is among the silks and satins, which, while not of latest fashion, perhaps are still almost equally attractive, that the real bargains are to be found. Even if the gown is not to be made up immediately it is well worth while, if one can find just the piece of silk or satin desired, to invest at once, that it may be on hand and made up early in the autumn or winter.

Satin is to be immensely fashionable this season of 1905-1906, and in all shades from the palest to the most brilliant will be worn for dinner, opera and balls. If made of a heavy quality the gown is generally more or less simple, but the thinner varieties, in so far as they are all softer and more pliable, need a certain amount of trimming and elaboration to be sufficiently effective. Among the new satins or silks is the so-called "radium," an exquisitely pretty material, soft and shimmering which is already very fashionable and is destined to meet with still wider popularity as time goes on. A white or black satin gown if the material is of the best and the cut and fit perfect, may be absolutely plain, save for some little lace or maline about the decollettage and still be wonderfully effective. There need be no girdle to this gown, although waist and skirt are separate, the bodice being fastened in back beneath a band shirring.

Satin and dull finish crepe de chine are both more than ever popular and many of the handsome and most expensive models in evening gowns for this season and the next are of richly embroidered crepe. The dresses in embroidered crepe are not at all difficult to make up, and in many cases make most effective gowns at comparatively little cost.

Brocade in both large and small flower designs is destined to be even more fashionable than last winter, when the material had not been seen to any extent for some little time. Brocade must not be too much cut up with bands of lace and embroidery, as unless the pattern is very vague and indefinite, all trimming tends to shorten the figure unbecomingly.

Flowered silks and taffetas of solid shade always wear well and are bound to be attractive if a becoming shade is chosen. Color contrasts are worked in with the flowered silks even more than with the solid shades.

THE KAREN WOMEN.

Like the Siamese, says Outing, the Karen women are not good to look upon and do not improve their appearance any by style of ornaments they affect. When very young their ears are pierced to admit a small round stick, which is gradually increased in diameter until by the time the little girls have become women their ears easily accommodate a two-inch disc of blackened bamboo. This stretches the ears hideously, as may be imagined; and when the ornament is laid aside temporarily!—well—picture the thin strips of pendent ear lobe! As a rule the Karen women wear their hair long, but, like the Siamese, some cut it short, and others again keep it cropped close, except on top of the head, where it is allowed to grow to its natural length—which does not add to their by no means overabundance of good looks. Sometimes the unmarried woman wears a breast cloth, but for the most part men and women wear a long girdle, and sometimes even that is set aside in hot weather.

To thoroughly appreciate Japanese women one should begin the far eastern trip at the Malay peninsula, journeying thence through Siam, Anum, Cambodia and China—though confess to preferring a good looking Chinese girl to the alleged Japanese beauty.

Bracelets and necklaces of bamboo are the other usual ornaments, except when they can afford a narrow neckband of silver which protects, so it is believed, against many evils that lurk along life's wayside even in the jungle. The men also wear this neckband and bamboo an inch in diameter and about four inches long stuck through their ear lobes. Some of the boys are rather good looking. They wear their hair in a knot like a horn on the forehead, or at one side or the other of the head, or on top; and usually a turban crowns the topknot. All in all, the Karens differ not a great deal from the Siamese in physiognomy, but the people in this section of the far east shade into one another rather easily.

DO NOT BE A GIRL LOAFER.

A girl loafer. That does not sound very pretty, does it? And yet there are a good many girls whom the title fits. In other words, there are girls who spend their time doing absolutely nothing. Circumstances do not render it necessary for them to earn their living, and so they stay at home and fritter the precious moments away in useless pursuits or idleness. Don't a good many of them lie in bed in the morning and let their mothers get up and get breakfast? And don't you think they also dress up in their best clothes and spend the afternoons enjoying themselves, while their mothers stay home and prepare the evening meal? And when they are home they spend their time reading trashy novels or trimming equally trashy hats.

When a girl goes to a party and is late in getting to bed she looks on it as quite proper and natural that she should lie in bed late the next morning, and all of the family accepts the fact as a matter of course. But, if the mother is up half the night with an ailing baby, neither her lazy daughter nor any other member of the family seems to think it necessary that she should stay in bed and make up her broken sleep. Perhaps if some of these girls could appreciate the enormous value of time they would not waste it. Our lives are such tiny drops in the ocean of time, and we can never, never call back one precious lost minute.

Dear girls, don't allow yourselves to be called by that ugly word "loafer," and yet you will be if you deserve it. If your brother lie around the house all day, half dressed and doing nothing, they would be called "loafers," so why not you as well as they? "Loafing" is a habit that grows on one with a fatal rapidity, and unless you want to be held irrevocably in its clutches you must break away from it at once.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WORRY AND BEAUTY.

There is a saying that "Every time a sheep bleats it loses a mouthful of hay." Every time a woman worries she loses a little of her attractiveness and takes marks of age.

If your servant scorches the soup or overcooks the meat, never mind. You cannot afford to worry about it, and if you scold her you make up your mind to lose some of your beauty, to let go some of your magnetism.

If the members of the family are habitually late try to remedy it, but don't worry about it. If you do you will grow older in the process.

If your husband or children do things which do not please you do not nag at them. This will only aggravate the evil you complain of and it will cost you some of their love and respect. Every time you nag you will lose a little of your power to charm and attract them to you.

If the cleaners spoil your favorite dress don't get angry about it. An outbreak of hot temper will take away much more of your attractiveness than your dress could supply.

If you lose your pocketbook don't worry about it. Worrying will not bring it back, but it will take out of your face and disposition that which money can never replace.

If you meet with bitter disappointment don't fret, don't cry over it. If you do you pay a penalty which you can ill afford. No woman can fret and nag and worry and keep away the marks of age or retain her beauty and power to please.—Success.

TO PLUMP OUT THIN FACE.

The pretty and fashionable girl must no longer have a long oval face. It is decreed that the plump-faced damsel is quite smart, and large cheeks, red as roses, are just what every girl is aiming to possess. Beauty doctors are devising means to plump out thin faces. Not so very long ago oval faces were considered one of the greatest beauty points, and it was little less than a crime to have a round, plump, healthy-looking face, but today this has changed somewhat.

All sorts of oils are good for making the face fat, but they very often work too readily, and if the process is kept up bad results are often the outcome. It requires constant care to plump out a thin face, and the first step to be taken is the teeth. No face will become fleshy if any teeth are missing, and a trip to the dentist will work wonders. There are some very good skin foods which bring good results, and if a certain course is pursued it would be no time before a change is noticed. If the face is heated by hot applications for five or ten minutes and a skin food massaged into the pores the efforts will be duly shown in a short time. Rubbing the fact at night with cold cream will plump it out, also—Newark Advertiser.

FASHION HINTS.

Two letter monogram belt buckles may be found ready made.

A bit of old crape is the very best thing for dusting one's gowns.

The fat French sailor hat with a ruching of lace is being worn abroad.

Many of the lawn negligees are worn over a colored lining of China silk.

The most popular style of hairdressing for the moment is the coronal plait.

With the linen coats and skirts are worn the most elaborate of lingerie waists.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. CHARLES EDWARD LOCKE.

Subject: Music and Culture.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dr. Charles Edward Locke, pastor of the Hanson Place M. E. Church, preached Sunday on "Music as a Factor in Culture." He took his text from Psalms cl:1: "Praise ye the Lord." Dr. Locke said:

From that moment in the creation when the morning stars sang together and the brooks went singing down the hillsides of Eden, and the birds made glad the dawn of time with their thrilling melodies, music has had an indisputable place in the world.

The study of music is a liberal education. Music, like poetry, makes its appeal to the noblest instincts of the soul. It is said that the inhabitants of Cynette, who slighted music, were the cruellest of all the Greeks and no other town was so immersed in luxuries and debauchery.

Christianity was born with a song on its lips. Mary sang in thrilling measures of the Magnificat; the angels sang in their tumultuous hallelujah chorus; and the shepherds sang in plaintive strains of quiet ecstasy. And the world has been singing ever since. Paganism does not sing; it laments. Pagodas and mosques do not lighten their sombre interiors with music, but every Christian church, however humble, is a conservatory of sweetest melodies.

Music is both a science and an art. As an art it does not, as do painting and sculpture, occupy itself in reproducing nature—for it is itself a part of nature, and seeks to reveal itself. The Egyptians first excelled in music, but great strides were made by the Greeks under Pythagoras. The word music is derived from a Greek term, which includes all the learing of the Muses. Of all the fine arts, music is the most comprehensive. The majesty of the architect, the pictures of the artist, the rhythm of the poet and the themes of all these belong to the musician, whether he sits at the instrument or pours out his soul in vocal melodies. The fable tells that Mercury stretched strings of dried skin across a shell, and, striking them with his fingers, invented the lyre. The bow as a musical instrument was probably first used by the warrior, who, as he described his successes in battle, twanged the string of his bow. It was later discovered that the bow, when drawn across certain hollow objects, produced pleasing sounds—thence the lute and the violin. Music has been called the universal language, and truly it is a means of communication between all souls, whatever clime may have given them birth. It is the most responsive of all the arts—the most human. It more nearly breathes and sees and feels. It possesses all the varying hues of the soul. The music of the siren would allure Ulysses to his death and the monotonous tones of the bell buoy direct the imperiled mariner to safety. Tumultuous music is the completest expression of happy souls on festal days; and tender, sombre strains interpret the language of sad hearts when a nation mourns for its martyred heroes. Glad hallelujah, or penitential psalm, expresses the contrasting emotions of the soul.

Music was defined by our own Sidney Lanier as "love in search of a word." There is an inexpressible something in the heart of man which seeks to define itself in speech, but, failing in this, music flies to his relief and in melody he pours out his imprisoned soul. Music is the language of the over-soul; it is the soul prolonging, or projecting itself. The highest music cannot be expressed in words. This is the explanation of the angel's advent anthem and of all music in worship. The deeper the soul life the more is one conscious of feelings beyond the limitations of articulate utterance. In the attempt of the finite soul to praise and glory the Infinite, all earthly devices of language utterly fail, and music only, which is an adjunct of the infinities, enables man to sing what he can never express, his adoration and gratitude to his great God and King. Consequently, whenever religion is the sincerest, then music will be the purest. Music is the echo of God's voice in the soul of man. Without that echo man's soul is a cavernous abyss, filled with specters of despair.

Music is a gift of God. Like all the sciences, it is a radiation of divine truth. Pythagoras taught a close affinity between music and astronomy. He was right so far as he went, but music leads men up to the perpetual throne of glory, of which stars and constellations are but glittering scintillations. St. Cecelia, receiving her music from angel visitants, tells the secret of the musician's power. Great musicians are born, not made. Their extraordinary genius is an endowment manifesting itself in phenomenal ways in childhood, as in the cases of Mozart, Liszt and Christine Nilsson.

The divinity of music further appears in the fact that the greatest musicians have been good men; and to develop the mighty impulses which they have felt in their souls the great musicians have chosen lofty divine themes. This was true of Jubal and Job, of David with his harp, and Solomon with his sweet songs. It was true of Beethoven, whose soulful sonatas have won for him a genuine priesthood of the emotions; and of Bach, whose elaborate fugues have been likened to Gothic temples in their intricate details. It was true of Mendelssohn, who, in thirty-eight years, filled the souls of men with musical pictures; and of Batiste and Schumann; and of Chopin in his nocturnes; and of wierd if not unearthly Paganini, with his miraculous Stradivarius. It was true of Mozart, whose thirty-five years gave the world such treasures from the Infinite that he is truly exhaustless; and of Liszt, who dying as late as 1886, seems to belong to us. At eight he was the wonder of Europe; at twelve Beethoven embraced him as a coming master. During the days of his best work, Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ" was his constant companion. It was true of Wagner, picturesque, unique, once ostracised, now nearly worshiped. "The Holy Grail" is the theme of one of his masterful operas. Most true was it of Haydn, the father of symphony, whose massive oratorio of "The Creation" brings men into the presence of God's colossal creative power; and true, indeed, of Handel, the majestic grandeur of whose masterpieces has remained unequalled for two centuries. There was another incarnation when he produced his divinest work, the oratorio of "The Messiah," which no doubt he was right in believing came to him from above.

It is the mission of music to soften and remove the asperities of men. It helps to unify the race and make them homogeneous. Sectarianism slinks into hiding places of shame, as Charles Wesley, a Methodist, sings "Jesus, Lover of My Soul;" and Toplady, a Calvanist, "Rock of Ages," and Sarah Adams, a Unitarian, "Nearer My God to Thee," and Whittier, a Quaker, "The Eternal Goodness," and Faber, a Roman Catholic, "There's a Wideness in God's Mercy," and Doddridge, a Baptist, "O, Happy Day." To-day these well-known hymns are sung by all and claimed by all. In spite of controversy and unbelief, the music of the Christian Church is saving the world for the Christian Christ. The hymn and the singer are often a long way in advance of the sermon and hearer in evangelizing influences.

Music refines and ennobles. In the days of chivalry the sir knights studied music because of its elevating and purifying influence. Music brightens life's dark places and soothes the heart in trouble. Many prison doors have opened and manacles burst asunder when troubled hearts have sung songs in the night. Music was believed by the ancients to have healing power, and was used as a therapeutic. Many a weary soldier, tired and footsore, has leaped on to victory under the magic spell of life and drum.

There is a quaint belief that singing preceded speaking. Alas! perhaps one of the entailments of sin is that singing has degenerated into discordant, rasping speech. Perhaps, when man shall have reached his highest earthly estate the means of communication will be in the soft tones of chastest music.

Music, if not more, perfectly than printing, the art preservative of all art, is surely the best interpreter of of all art and science. The mystery and miracle of truth reveal their open sesame when studied through the atmosphere of music. The minster, graceful with gothic beauty, or massive with Romanesque magnificence, can only be filled to groined arches and spreading dome by music's swelling tones. Music gives a motif to architecture. The art gallery's corridors, or belvederes only reveal the master's secret in marble or canvas as divinest music fills up all the interstices of finiteness. And poetry never reveals its most exquisite tints of beauty and truth except when in the companionship of music, its twin sister. Theology would have none but altars to the unknown God if music did not dream, and prophesy, and feel, in the priestly office. Music is what Walter Pater called "the great Anders-Streben-reaching forward of all art." It is the soul of man endeavoring to come to its own—to express and realize and fulfill itself. It helps Browning's grasp to acquire its reach.

Music is thus an intellectual factor. It is not so much a truth seeker as it is a truth finder. It does not delve among the rocks, but it comes down like a dove from above, singing, "This Is My Beloved Son!" It dwells in the heights and shouts "Excelsior!" from peak to peak, and makes life's dizzy Alpine uplands echo with hope.

Granting that music furnished to culture its initial impulse, and that music more than any other factor sustains the quest of man's nature for the highest and holiest achievements, I dare to submit the deliberate conclusion that instrumental, and well as vocal, music should be a part of the public school curriculum for every child. Alas! that the children whom posterity affords the opportunity of musical study often so little appreciate these privileges, while many who crave these facilities are deprived of them by poverty. Even the boys and girls who are compelled to leave school to enter upon the problems of making a living, would live a larger and more hopeful life if their musical instruction had included familiarity with an instrument.

As is his Maker, so man is a spirit. Muscle and brain are merely temporary expedients by which man, as spirit, shall for a brief season tarry upon this earth. When painting, and sculpture, and architecture, and, perhaps, even poetry, shall have ended their earthly ministry, music will be revealing the fathomless mysteries of spirit and life. Music is the language of celestial throngs. True eloquence is thought winged with music. The Infinite God is more perfectly worshiped with musical accompaniment because music goes beyond language and logic and opens up the vistas of faith through which can be seen the King in His beauty. Do you ask me which is the mightier agency for culture, Bacon or Beethoven? Spencer or Schumann? Kant or Mendelssohn? and I will answer that science and philosophy have their own important places in the foundation of intellect and character, and are as necessary to the soul as food to the body; music, however, not only has its mission side by side with these, but when the present conclusions of men shall be abandoned for the completer revelations of the all truth of Him who is the Way, the Truth and the Life, then music, which was never anything but divine in its nature and influence, shall be our old familiar friend increasing in divinity as our own evolving souls are permitted to comprehend and participate in that divinity.

The Body's Cross.

Keep green my love, keep fresh my remembrance, keep young my heart; feed me with the feast of yesterday; stir me with the songs of yesterday; brace me with the breezes of yesterday; glad me with the glow of yesterday. Let me walk the valley by the memory of the mountain air, by the health of the spirit; let me bear the body's cross.—George Matheson.

God in Your Life.

Religion at its best is a high, but still increasing, consciousness of God's life in one's own. "I and the Father are one" is the humblest word a man can utter, when it is but another version of the prayer, "Not my will, but Thine." When that Gethsemane prayer is prayed and meant and lived, the other word, "I and the Father are but one," becomes the simple fact.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Sept. 14, 1905.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
The Union Saturday News	1.25
The Union And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
The Union And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	2.50
The Union And Twice-a-Week Globe Democrat	1.50
The Union And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
The Union And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

J. OSMOND MIDDLETON.

Attorney J. Osmond Middleton has severed his business relations here and left last Saturday for Birmingham, where he will reside in the future. This is news which the good citizens of Clanton will hear with deep regret. Mr. Middleton has formed a partnership for the practice of law with Mr. J. Wiley Logan, a young lawyer of promise, who has already acquired a lucrative practice in the Birmingham district. Mr. Logan is also a former Chilton county boy. The style of the firm will be Middleton & Logan, with offices in the First National Bank building. While Mr. Middleton has only been engaged in the practice of the law a couple of years, he has from the very first proved himself to be a strong lawyer, and his clients have always realized that their interests were safe in his hands; in advocacy and forensic powers he is the peer of any. In this move the bar of Clanton loses one of its strongest members, and Chilton county a staunch citizen. Mr. Middleton is a young man of strong character, broad, liberal views, brilliant and eloquent, and will undoubtedly forge to the front in his new field of labor. His hosts of friends join us in the wish that his efforts may be crowned with the success which his high attainments so richly merit. It is understood that Mr. Middleton will attend the fall term of Circuit Court here to look after the interests of his clients who have cases pending in that court.

A COUNTY PAPER.

To quote an old saw, " Acounty paper as is a county paper," is the Geneva Reaper, and its Trade and Souvenir Edition of last week was "a daisy." The merchants of Geneva appreciate the paper, as is shown by the advertisements; and likewise "prove by their works" that they want the people's trade. If merchants won't advertise in a paper, it is tantamount to them saying that they don't care about the trade of the patrons of that paper, and all the self-respecting patrons will not patronize such merchants unless forced to by circumstances.

ABOUT TAXES.

Many of our people seem to have gotten a wrong idea about the tax raising that has been going on lately. There is a certain amount of money that must be raised to pay the running expenses of the county and state. If property is undervalued the tax rate must be put higher. It is far better to have a high valuation of property and a low tax rate. It adds to the good reputation of a county or state and attracts settlers from other communities. Tax Commissioner J. P. Vanderveer, who was appointed by Gov. Jelks some months ago, has done a great deal of good work along that line. He has found thousands of acres of land in this county that were not returned for taxation, and has raised a number of the corporations which own land in Chilton, notably the Alabama Mineral Land Company, which was only paying about $1 an acre on its land, and 1 cent an acre on the mineral rights which it holds on some 30,000 acres. The land was raised to $2 and the mineral rights to 20 cents per acre. Mr. W. A. Davis, the agent of this company, says the mineral rights are valueless, so now would be a good time for the people who have bought lands in the past from this company to get the STRING cut that is on their land and so be the FULL and COMPLETE OWNERS of their farms. The company no doubt would be glad to sell these mineral rights so as to avoid paying taxes on something that is of no value. Mr. Davis may be mistaken. You see he has (by his own statement) 267,000 acres of land on his mind, but it would do no harm to ask this company what they will take for the mineral rights on your farms. Try it. Mr. vanderveer deserves ALL the credit in these tax raises, as he done the work and the commissioners were forced to take cognizance of what he put before them, or else be subject to impeachment for neglect of duty.

"Private banks, judging by recent experiences in Indiana, are excellent places to keep money out of. Numbers of them have failed disgracefully, but the worst was the one in the old Quaker county of Wayne. After the cashier had killed himself, supposedly because there was nothing more to steal, a remarkable condition of affairs developed. Not a dollar had been put in as capital stock by the alleged owners, the concern being run entirely on the deposits put in by the patrons, who were mostly made up of neighboring farmers. All of this money had disappeared, besides a lot of bonds left with the bank as special deposits. The platter had been swept clean by the pious cashier, whom everybody trusted implicitly, he being regarded as a model citizen in every respect. After a searching investigation it has been found impossible to tell where the money went, though, if the belief of the ultra orthodox churches be true, it is not difficult to tell where the dead cashier went."—The American Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Just before the Topeka bank went down ker-plunk, never to rise again, a bank examiner went through it and pronounced it sound and solvent."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

ABOUT ORCHARDS.

Dr. E. Mead Wilcox, the Plant Pathologist of the Experiment Station at Auburn, recently visited the peach orchards about Thorsby for the purpose of making an investigation of some troubles being experienced there by some of the peach growers in their orchards. It was found that many of the trees had suffered from the severe cold of the past winter which had resulted in the peculiar conditions often referred to as "winter killing." Dead areas of bark were found on these trees and in the most severe cases the bark was killed entirely around the tree, resulting in some cases in the death of the tree. It may be that in many cases the winter killing was followed by the attach of some root disease, but in general such is not the case.

The most serious enemy of many of these orchards are the owners who have failed in many cases to give the orchards the attention in the way of cultivation required to insure healthy bearing trees. Clean cultivation is absolutely required in peach and other orchards. It may be necessary in many cases to grow during the winter some leguminous crop to be plowed under to increase the nitrogen content of the soil. But in any case it is an absolute waste of time and money to attempt to grow trees on ground covered with weeds as high as the trees. Attention should also be given to the borers and for this purpose the use of some wash may be desirable. Borers already in the tree can only be destroyed by cutting out or killing with a flexible wire run into the holes.

They may be largely prevented from entering by keeping the trees covered from about six inches below the surface of the soil to a height of about 2 feet with the following mixture: Two quarts of strong soft soap and half a pint of crude carbolic acid with 2 ounces of Paris green are thoroughly mixed with water in a bucket and then made into a thin paste by the addition of enough lime and clay. It may also be well at the same time to keep the same part of the tree covered during the spring and summer months with a piece of tar paper securely fastened to the tree. This will prevent the moth from depositing its eggs upon the trunk of the tree. The wash can serve no other purpose than to prevent the larvae hatched from these eggs from gaining an entrance into the tree. It is absurd to think of furnishing the tree any food material through the bark. Clean cultivation and intelligent care of the trees along the lines mentioned should bring success to those interested in the Thorsby orchards.

E. MEAD WILCOX.

A GOOD WORKER GONE.

Mrs. Silsbee Williams, aged 55 years, died Saturday and was buried in Hopewell cemetery on Sunday, Rev. Mixson, of Shelby, preaching the funeral sermon. The Home Mutual Benefit Society, of which the deceased had long been a member, attended the funeral in full regalia. This society is doing a good work among the better class of our colored citizens, inculcating the true spirit of self-help; and in time of sickness it pays a weekly stipend, and in case of death the funeral expenses. The writer wishes to say that the deceased was his laundress for a number of years and she was an industrious, hard working woman, and one who kept her word as to her work.

W. C. E.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Editor Union:

The series of meetings which closed here on Saturday, the 2nd inst., has been of great benefit to this church. Nine members were gained, 3 by letter and six by baptism. Macedonia church is having a revival this week, Rev. G. W. Freeman, of Bibb Co., is conducting the services, and all hope this will be the best meeting ever held there. Misses Anna McCary, Lillie Franklin, Bettie Gibson and Leila Oates are very sick, but we hope for their speedy recovery. Wilson Spivey and family are visiting friends and relatives. There is about 8 miles of telephone line nearly completed in this section, running from Jemsion southwest to W. E. Thomas' place; thence down the road to B. F. Rasberry's place, in all about 8 miles. We say hurrah for these new enterprises. I enjoy reading the many communications in THE UNION, but would enjoy it better if I could read them just above the full name of the writer rather than "One of the Boys," "Dad's Plow Boy" or some other fictitious name.

Yours truly,

JAMES FRANKLIN.

MARS HILL.

Editor Union:

Health good and every one busy picking cotton. Our protracted meeting ended Friday with services and the ordinance of baptism. The meeting has been good. Brothers J. H. Thomas and Parrish have preached for us. Monroe Scott and wife are very happy over an increase in their family which was a boy and mother and child are doing well. We were certainly glad to see the article from "C. W. L." of Center Point in THE UNION. He holds my opinion exactly on organization. I belonged to the Alliance from start to finish and then I joined the Cotton Association, and now the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, and I've joined that. If any other comes along I'll join it, and so be sure to get in the right one, although I think the last named, the Union, is the one, those before being the forerunners of the true one, as John the Baptist was of our Savior. Now, let's all stick together and make the Union a business organization strictly for our benefit in county, state and nation. All who do not yet belong, join the nearest Union to you. It won't cost you much, and then attend regular and help to roll the wheel along, and note the benefits that will flow in upon us farmers. "One of the Boys," from Randolph, I like your last piece. Come again. I love to read the letters from the different places. Let's all help the editor run OUR PAPER, and give him all the news and subscriptions that we can. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

DAD'S PLOW BOY.

MARBURY.

Editor Union:

Several of our neighbors attended court in Verbena a short time ago. L. C. Hawes was tried for retailing liquor without a license. Mr. Hawes got several of his friends to testify that they would not believe Mr. Woodie Parrish on oath, he being the principal witness against Hawes. The reason they give for so swearing was that it was a common talk in the community that Mr. Parrish was not truthful. The consequence is, Mr. Parrish has been over the community and sixty-five (65) men, reliable, truthful citizens, have signed a petition that Mr. Parrish had drawn up by a magistrate stating that they know Woodie Parrish to be a truthful and honorable citizen. We congratulate Mr. Parrish in his ability to prove that he is truthful and of good character.

E. L. F.

CLANTON.

Editor Union:

Just a few words to the Republican VOTERS of Chilton Co.: Gentlemen—I want to say to you all that the time has come when the people are going to organize against the schemers and boodlers; and Friday, Sept. 15, is the day set to meet in Thorsby to elect a committee that will represent the people. By so doing we can build up a strong Republican party, a party that believes in progress, and that has some backing. Now, let me persuade every one of you to lay down your work that day, and come to Thorsby and help to elect a good committee, and especially a chairman that will work for the INTEREST of the PARTY, one who will always be ready to call the committee together when the people ask him to do so. Come one, come all, and bring somebody with you, and let us have a hearty handshake and a Republican love feast. Respectfully,

MOSES A. KILLKORE.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

Editor Union:

We've had a good rain. Picking cotton is our chief industry at present. Lum. Hayes sold his farm to Baz. Foshee and Mr. Smith and bought R. D. Childress' place. Uncle Rube is out of a home at this writing but says J. W. Hays has either got to sell or back out. A. F. Mims, one of our enterprising saw mill men, is the happiest man in this vicinity; it's a 12 1-2 pound girl. Mrs. F. R. Collins is having her residence remodeled and will be strictly up to date. Will Dennis has bought another mule and a "Studebaker" wagon, and says he will haul his own cotton. R. W. Scott and family visited his father-in-law (Mr. Popwell, near Billingsley). Frank Elland made a trip to Clanton Saturday. Rev. S. Smitherman filled his regular appointment at New Salem Saturday and Sunday.

NIM ROD.

THORSBY LETTER.

Rev. Moses, who spent two weeks in Thorsby, during which time he preached several sermons in the Norwegian Lutheran church, has returned to Lawrenceburg, Tenn. On last Wednesday Mr. T. T. Thorson arrived with four land seekers from Leechburg, Pa. Several investments were made before the parties returned to the north. Mr. C. M. Johnson has returned from Michigan. He brought with him Mr. and Mrs. Christenson from Hancock, Mich. They purchased the J. Williams tract of land and have gone to housekeeping. Welcome to Thorsby. The Ladies' Aid Society met last Wednesday. Their work is meeting with great success. Rev. Newton conducted a series of revival meetings at the college hall last week. The meetings ended with a large attendance on Sunday night. Confirmation exercises were conducted in the Norwegian Lutheran church on Sunday morning. There was preaching at the Baptist church in the afternoon. Mr. Paulson and his daughter were visitors in Clanton last week. On Friday night the many friends of Mr. Soberg gave him a pleasant surprise at his home. Mrs. S. A. Thorson and children are visiting friends and relatives here. Messrs. Collins, Robinson and Wilson were Clanton visitors in our town the past week. Miss Lily Carr has returned from Birmingham, where she enjoyed a three week's visit. Mr. Carlson is erecting a fine residence on his farm. There are many cases of fever in and about Thorsby at the present time. Our physician is the busiest man around just now. Mr. Heaton, who is engaged in the saw mill business in Shelby, spent Sunday with his family in Thorsby. The young ladies of Thorsby met at the home of Miss Anna Howard on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of reorganizing the Sunshine Society. Circuit Clerk Sam W. Collins is very busy about his home here, and it looks like "dem wedding bells were going to ring soon."

CHATTERBOX.

RANDOLPH.

The new cotton crop is coming in. The first bale sold here came from Chilton; was raised by Monroe Atchison, of Mecadonia. Revival services were held last week at the Baptist church. Mr. Parker, of Texas, did the preaching. His sermons were very pointed, plain and practical. Subjects used were, "Preparation to Meet God," something the speaker said all must do (that is, to meet God); "The Value of the Soul;" "Death the Wages of Sin," moral social, intellectual and eternal death being the rewards of sin; "The Sin Against the Holy Spirit," (that is, to attribute to Satan what is really the work of the Holy Spirit). His last subject was "Mother, Home, Children, With Heaven in Prospect." E. Z. Nix and daughter, Miss Laura, were in town Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Y. O. Freeman, of Hubbard, were among our visitors last week. Z. J. Jones and family went to Oakley's Saturday night. Mrs. Darthulia Gibson, of Mulberry, was in town Monday. Saturday was horse swapping day at Randolph, and of course that brought a crowd. In last week's Union we had something to say about the dying year. How important that we fill the waning season with good works. For the sake of illustration, we would like to refer to some correspondence that appeared away back in the eighties in the Chilton View, in which the writer alluded to the fact that people would spend enough money for a ring to purchase some poor child a pair of shoes. The same is true today. Oh, how much suffering could be relieved if the money used for useless ornaments by religious professors was expended for the relief of suffering humanity. Then let us be looking for opportunities to do good, even if it does require self-denial to do so. Oh, how noble to sacrifice luxuries and useless ornaments to be a benefit to humanity. Self-sacrifice is the way that leads to a reward in the future.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

LIBERTY HILL.

Everybody well, and good weather for picking cotton. Mr. and Mrs. B Giles visited her mother, Mrs. M. J. Foshee. F. N. Littlejohn and wife were visitors of Mr. L. M. Mims' family Sunday. We had a wedding in this community Sunday; the happy pair were Mr. A. C. Maddox and Miss Della Taylor. Rev. J. W. Gibson performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by many relatives and friends, who all wish the young couple a long and prosperous life together. Success to this union of hearts and hands and our Union paper.

NOBODY'S SWEETHEART.

CENTER HILL.

Editor Union:

Rev. R. M. Honeycutt filled his regular appointment here on the second Saturday and Sunday. If we all would follow his advice, we would be better men and women. Mr. James Franklin speaks about his pretty little girls in his Sunday school. He should come up here and take a look at our girls, for instance, T. P. Crowson's, or—well, the list is so long that we won't give any more names, but just come up and look at them in Sunday school 40 strong. J. P. Nix visited in our neighborhood last Sunday. Best wishes for THE UNION.

BOTTLE STOPPER.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

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Domestic
Musical
Artistic

Alabama Girl's Industrial School.

MONTEVALLO, ALA.

REV. FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., President

Session Begins, Thursday, Sept. 14th.

Tuition free; living expenses $92.00 per session. For information address president.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.

County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

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2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Store Your Cotton

WITH

MULLINS & DOWNS

Planters Warehouse

Clanton, Alabama

Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

The Fragrant Lemon.

Lemon trees of California are a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The lemon is the emblem of productiveness. At all seasons of the year can be found on the lemon tree the blossom, the tiny formed lemon and lemons in all stages of growth to the full grown fruit. It is a perpetual bearer. The blossom, the leaf, the wood, the fruit and all parts of the tree are delightfully fragrant.—Country Life in America.

Was McKinley's Schoolmate.

William McKinley and W. T. Walsh were playmates in Ohio and went to the same school. McKinley became president of the United States. Walsh is a roving mine repairer in southeastern Kansas.—Kansas City Journal.

Five men have left England for South Africa to demonstrate that white men can do the work of negroes in the mines.

CLANTON AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in Nov.

Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in April.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.

Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

J. P. R. Dabl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley, R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 1st Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 1st Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 1st Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. J. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Sunday service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—3rd Saturday, Clanton.

Alabaster Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Clanton.

Billingsley Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Billingsley.

Boyleman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Saturday on or before full moon.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Tuesday on or before full moon.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Sundays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Jack Jack Camp, No. 190—First and Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Termo Tribe, No. 90—First Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs invited. E. B. Langston, J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Lodge, of Thorsby—Second Saturdays.

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RICES AND TERMS upon which
we are selling the most beauti-
ful and attractive goods of the
season will certainly please and
ise you.
e styles on which fashion has
ed her approval for the coming
n are now shown with newest
rials.

Full line of Star Brand Shoes.
n's and boys' Clothing.
ll line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
lies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and
y-to-Wear Hats.
ything you want in Dress Goods,
ware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons

JONES,
Alabama.

Practical Watchmaker
and Optician
Eyes Correctly
Fitted
Mail orders promptly fille
la.

Prevents Fevers.
FURNISH PURE WATER
vater or no charge made.
Address
SARBER CO.
Alabama

bama Girl's Industrial
School.
MONTEVALLO, ALA.
FRANCIS H. PETERSON, A. M., D. D., Presid
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PRINTING CO.
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BIRMINGHAM, AL

Your Cotton
WITH
S & DOWNS
ers Warehouse
Alabama
Scales. Best in the World.

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Was McKinley's Schoolmate.

William McKinley and W. T. W
were playmates in Ohio and
the same school. McKinley
became president of the
States. Walsh is a roving
repairer in southeastern
Kansas City Journal.

Five men have left England
South Africa to demonstrate
white men can do the work
ese in the mines.

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.
Term—Third Monday in May.
Term—Fourth Monday in No.
L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
Term—Second Monday in
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—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

County Court.
Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
Monday February, first Mon
il, first Monday June, second
July, second Monday August,
day November.

County Officers.
of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
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—J. M. Morgan.
—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
District—W. H. Conway.
District—Alex Glasscock.
District—R. P. Kendrick.
th District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
J. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

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eir churches which they would
ublished. Also if there are any
in these notices please send cor-

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd
y. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings-
R. F. D. No. 1.

ton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

nut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason,
nday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

ty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman,
nday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

donia—Rev. G. W. Freeman,
nday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

e Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman,
nday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

lar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
nday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

on Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
y. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

ns Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas
Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

on Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas
Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

sant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
nday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

rs Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st
y. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

ky Mount M. E. Church—Rev.
Carroll, pastor. 2nd Sunday. Song
ce every 2nd and 4th Sunday af-
ns. Prayer meeting every Wed-
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—First Saturday, Billingsley.

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21—Saturday on or before full
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. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.
a Lodge, of Thorsby—Second
rth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Sept. 13, '05, 602.
Price same date, 9 7-8c.
Total receipts same period, '04, 447.
Price same date, 9 7-8.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Clanton High School opened Monday. There was quite a gathering of the friends and patrons, and the school started off with an enrollment of near 80 pupils, several of whom are from other towns in the state. Now, watch it grow until it will fill the two-story brick house which Clanton ought to put up.

F. A. Hannibal, A. E. Jackson and W. L. Jackson, of Lomax, were in Clanton Thursday.

J. E. Barber, the great American well digger, was in Clanton Thursday. He's just returned from a visit north, and is now ready to push the well business for all those who wish a good well of pure water.

W. H. Beam, of Mineral Spring, was in town Thursday.

W. J. Dennis called on us Friday. He's to have the Jody Littlejohn farm next year, and no doubt will do well, for he is a hard worker.

Rev. W. M. Wood was in town Friday and brought THE UNION a pod of pepper that measured 12 1-4 inches by 13 1-2 inches. It hangs in the office where it can be seen by all. You see we give measurements and have the stuff to back them.

Milum Barnes, of Stanton, was in Clanton Saturday. He has the appointment to Mobile Medical college from the county commissioners, and no doubt but what he will do Chilton county credit.

J. H. Ray, O. L. Ray, Walter Dobbs, Willie Dobbs, Walter Popwell, Fred Morgan and Howard Roper, all of Kincheon, were in Clanton Saturday.

J. A. Caddell, of Beat 3, was in town Monday. He has been appointed notary public and justice of the peace for that beat, and hereafter we'll have to call him 'Squire.

G. H. Gerald, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Monday. He's been reappointed notary public. See his advertisement.

A. H. Avery, of Shelby, got on our subscription list Friday. He represents the Shelby Iron Works.

John R. Perkins, of Birmingham was here Friday looking out for the interests of the Sloss-Sheffield Iron and Steel Company.

P. D. Wilson went to Birmingham on business Monday. By the way, his addition to the town of Clanton, comprising some eight squares, is now all platted and any one that wants to build a house in the healthiest part of Clanton had best call on him. The addition runs west of the railroad to Tenth street and north from Fifth avenue.

H. Hardy, of Liberty, was a welcome caller Saturday.

R. L. Culp and son Jodie were pleasant visitors Saturday.

Miss Alpha Smitherman went to Maplesville last week to attend the funeral of her brother, Jap Smitherman, a former sheriff of this county, who has resided in Bessemer a number of years.

J. L. Burnett and son, Samuel, were in Clanton Monday.

E. L. Manning, of Mt. Creek, was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Lum Langston, of Mars Hill, was in town Monday.

Will G. Culp was in Clanton Tuesday.

Judge Reynolds went to Montgomery Tuesday on a business trip. The judge has a heap of irons in the fire these days.

Rev. B. H. Vickers and little Esther were in town Tuesday. We are glad to note that she is improving in health.

The Misses Belle Dennis, Dora Mims, Lucinda Dennis and Lizzie Mims, accompanied by Ernest Dennis, were visitors to Clanton Tuesday.

Rev. W. P. Lowery and son, Lonnie, were in town Tuesday. Mr. Lowery, like a wise man, bought a Studebaker wagon of W. I. Mullins, thereby getting a make that he knows is good, having often seen them tried and never denied.

J. R. Robinson, of Jemison, was in Clanton Tuesday.

Robert W. Littlejohn was a welcome caller Tuesday. He looks well, but says he feels like a widower. Robert, there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught.

Chancellor W. W. Whitesides held his court here Monday and Tuesday, about the usual routine business being transacted. Attorney Walter Oliver, of Calera, was in attendance on the court.

S. E. Headley was in Clanton Wednesday.

The Chilton Warehouse Company's gin is in full blast these days. The farmers say it is doing good work and cleaning the cotton off the seed. W. H. Conway is in charge of the gin and proposes to give every one a "square deal."

Lawyer Smith has lost his partner, but he says that he is at the same stand and will attend to all the business that may be brought to him, and carry it (if possible) to a successful conclusion. He is not so wealthy that he will not take the smallest case, if justice will be served thereby.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

N. S. Johnson and Miss E. C. Stewart. L. P. Martin and Miss Hattie Honeycutt. A. C. Maddox and Miss Della Taylor.

PROGRAM

Chilton Co. Singing Convention To Be Held With Concord Church, Two Miles East of Clanton, Oct. 14-15, '05.

SATURDAY.

10 a. m. Devotional exercises, J. J. Grant.

10:30. Welcome address—E. H. Mims; response, R. D. Durham.

11. Song service led by R. D. Durham.

12. Noon.

1:30 p. m. Methods of Teaching Vocal Music—J. L. Gore, James Franklin and J. B. Northcutt.

2:30 p. m. How Many Pastors Help the Singing Teacher?—G. W. Gothard and W. A. Mims.

3:30. Business of convention.

SUNDAY.

9:30 a. m. Devotional exercise—W. A. Mims.

The remainder of the day spent in singing. Lovers of music are earnestly requested to attend.

tf COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 a. m. Thursday, September 21, 1905, for furnishing the material and labor required to underpin the present jail and raise it six feet high, together with the cells and for building an addition to the present court house in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at this office.

Contractors desirous of bidding on the work will call at this office to see the plans, as the same will not be sent out.

A check for 15 per cent the amount of the bid must accompany each bid as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into a contract and furnish a good and solvent bond.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or to accept any bid that may be deemed advantageous to the county.

Address all bids to
L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate,
Clanton, Chilton County, Ala.

COLLINS CHAPEL.

Cotton picking is all the go. Mr. W. P. Murrah is improving fast, and can now go round looking after his business. Now, farmers, hold your cotton; do as the Cotton Association has asked us to do, and hold your cotton for at least 11 cents, the minimum price fixed by the association. Union Grove and Collins Chapel nines crossed bats Saturday. Score 19 to 3 in favor of our boys with an inning to spare. Yours truly,

J. D. COLLINS.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Rev. W. P. Lowery officiated at the first religious service held in Mount Pleasant school house on last Sunday evening. A large congregation was in attendance. Prof. James Thomas will teach the first school here. A Sunday school was formed here Sunday with 46 pupils on the roll, and W. P. Lowery as superintendent; G. H. Massey, secretary. Rev. W. J. Armstrong was with us last Sunday, and we all hope he will come again.

SCHOOL BOY.

NOTICE.

The County Commissioners will meet at the county poor farm at 10 a. m. on September 20, 1905, to arrange for letting of the farm and taking care of the poor for the ensuing year.

Clanton, Ala., this 9th day of September, 1905. L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Republican meeting called at Thorsby for the 15th should be well attended, and the party should get together and present a solid front to our democratic opponents. Every one turn out and let's have a rousing big meeting, which will be a forerunner of success next year. Chilton county does not need a democratic sheriff and will not elect one.

tf

FOR SALE!

A thoroughbred Jersey Bull, 2 years and 4 months old, weighs about 650 pounds. Apply to M. A. Killgore Clanton, Ala., Route 5. tf.

NOTICE!

There are 200 shares of stock of the Farmers Warehouse & Fertilizer Company of Thorsby, Ala., for sale. The board of directors have authorized the undersigned to sell these shares to all who desire to invest.

J. Bice, President
T. M. Driver
J. W. Hays.

Road Will Be Built.

Demopolis, Ala.—Col. N. G. Winn, of this city, who is one of the interested parties in the Mobile and West Alabama Railroad, has just received a letter from the firm in New York which has been negotiating finances for building the road, saying there is no question but that the road will be built.

Hall of Clanton Lodge,
No. 423, A. F. & A. M.,
Sept. 2, 1905.

To the W. M., Wardens and Brethren of Clanton Lodge, No. 423, A. F. & A. M.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to draft and present resolutions upon the death of our deceased brother, Enoch A. Knight, beg leave to submit the following: Brother Enoch Asbury Knight was born in Talladega county, near Talladega Springs, this state, in the year 1840, and departed this life at his home near Clanton on Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1905. Brother Knight was 65 years of age on the 22d day of March, 1905. When a young man Bro. Knight moved to Coosa county, and in 1868 moved to Chilton county. Bro. Knight became a member of the Methodist church at the age of 12 years. He faithfully served in the confederate army during the entire civil war. Bro. Knight was ENTERED, PASSED and RAISED in Amand Lodge, No. 250, at Coopers and affiliated with this Lodge in 1893. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Clanton Chapter, No. 116, on April 16, 1904. He has served in several stations in this Lodge, and at the time of his death he was Tyler of his Lodge and Sentinel of his chapter. He was a zealous Mason and an honest and upright man. Bro Knight was buried with all Masonic honors at New Salem church on Sunday, July 30, 1905. Therefore be it Resolved: By this Lodge, that we extend to the family of our deceased brother our earnest and heartfelt sympathy in the irreparable loss which they have sustained. Be it further resolved, That Clanton Lodge has lost one of its most consistent and valuable members, and that we deeply deplore his sudden and unexpected death, and that Clanton Lodge will always remember with pleasure his regular attendance upon his Lodge, and his affable and genial manner. Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and also published in our county papers.

Respectfully submitted,
J. P. VAN DERVEER,
E. A. MATTHEWS,
WALLACE C. EDLER.

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is hit hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names,

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T. J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala. Route 3. tf.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

tf

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

THE BIG STORE,

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

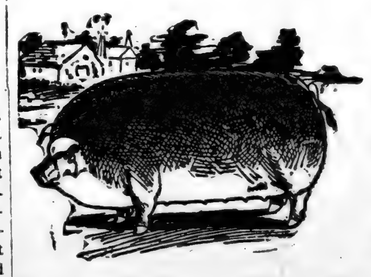
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN FARM,

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alabama.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly**, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper and the **Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City.** Both for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

2011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

OF ALABAMA.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch

Organized February 3, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' dwellings, outbuildings and contents and live stock against loss by fire, wind and lightning. The cheapest, safest and most sensible method of insurance known to man

Average Yearly Cost for Five and a half Years 43-100 of 1 per cent.

Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

OLDER THAN SPHINX

48 NATURAL SCULPTURE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Marvel of Nature Well Described by Poet of a Past Generation—Formed Thousands of Years Before the Time of Adam.

King wrote of the Profile as he did of all the wonders of the New Hampshire mountains, from the keenest sense of their beauty and grandeur, and in the hope of making others realize how near to their doors were splendors of nature as marvelous as could be found in any other part of the world. The following extract is from his book, "The White Hills," 1859:

If the inclosing walls of Franconia Notch were less grand, and the water gems less lovely, travelers would be still, perhaps, as strongly attracted to the spot, that they might see a mountain which breaks into human expression—a piece of sculpture older than the Sphinx—an intimation of the human countenance, which is the crown of all beauty, that was pushed out from the coarse strata of New England, thousands of years before Adam.

The marvel of this circumstance, outlined so distinctly against the sky, at an elevation of nearly 1,500 feet above the road, is greatly increased by the fact that it is composed of three masses of rock which are not in perpendicular line with each other. On the brow of the mountain itself, standing on the visor of the helmet that covers the face or directly underneath it, on the shore of the little lake, there is no intimation of any human features in the lawless rocks. Remove but a few rods either way from the guideboard on the road, where you are advised to look up, and the charm is dissolved.

The whole profile is about 80 feet in length, and of the three separate masses of rock which are combined in its composition, one forms the forehead, another the nose and upper lip, and the third the chin. The best time to see the Profile is about 4 in the afternoon of a summer day. Then, standing by the little lake at the base and looking up, one fulfils the appeal of our great transcendental poet in a literal sense, in looking at the jutting rocks and

Through their granite seeming
Sees the smile of reason beaming.

The expression is really noble, with a suggestion partly of fatigue and melancholy. The upper portion of the

The Profile.

By Thomas Starr King.

mouth looks a little weak, as though the front teeth had decayed, and the granite lip had consequently fallen in. Those who can see it with a thunder cloud behind, and the slaty scud driving thin across it, will carry away the grandest impression which it ever makes on the beholder's mind. But when, after an August shower, late in the afternoon, the mists that rise from the forests below, congregate around it, and, smitten with sunshine, break as they drift against its nervous outline and hiding the mass of the mountain which it overhangs, isolate it with a thin halo, the countenance, awful but benignant, "is as if a mighty angel were sitting among the hills and enrobing himself in a vesture of gold and purple."

The whole mountain from which the Profile starts is one of the noblest specimens of majestic rock that can be seen in New Hampshire. One may tire of the craggy countenance sooner than of the sublime front and vigorous slopes of Manet canyon itself—especially as it is seen with its great patches of tawny color, in driving up from the lower part of the Notch to the Profile house. Yet the interest of the mountain to visitors has been so concentrated in the Profile that very few have studied and enjoyed the nobler grandeur on which that countenance is only a fantastic freak.

Chickens Quickly Hatched Out.

P. P. Paquette of Williamstown claims to have hatched out chickens in thirteen days. Some one gave him the setting and at the end of thirteen days the chicks appeared. Of course the eggs must have been in a state of incubation when Paquette received them, but the surprise certainly set him thinking for a while.

World's Largest Plant.

The largest plant in the world is probably a species of seaweed, which often attains a length of 300 feet. The stems are dried and used as ropes by the South Sea islanders.

HISTORIC BUILDING IN MAINE.

Farmhouse Has Had More Than Century of Life.

Here is a picture of one of Maine's historic buildings, which has stood over a century and is now falling in decay. This is one of the oldest farmhouses in Hebron. It is historic for two reasons. At this very house the greater part of the flooring timbers for the original Bowery theater in New York city were hewn and framed. Also, Prof. Oscar Allen, the first American to know the secret composition for making nickel and the first to introduce nickel plating in this country, was born and brought up on this farm.

The timbers for the Bowery theater were cut in the forests around Hebron, and were taken to this house to be hewn and framed. Levi Allen, a carpenter and contractor from New York, was sent to do the work. He came in the winter of 1825-26, and with the aid of his brother, then living on the old farm, hewed and fitted the timbers. They were hauled by ox teams to Portland, then transported by vessel from there to New York city.

Prof. Allen, an expert chemist, after graduating from Yale college, began work for a concern in Ohio which had about $30,000 invested for the purpose of nickel plating. The stock of material was found worthless when it was discovered that no one knew how to work it. Prof. Allen had a college friend in Germany, where nickel plating was carried on. He was sent from this country to Germany to visit his friend, and after staying until he had learned the secret process he returned home. This was the first successful attempt at nickel plating in America.

OLDEST LETTER IS FOUND.

Written on Lead 400 Years B. C. and Discovered in Attica.

What is said to be the oldest letter in the world has been found in some excavations in ancient Attica. M. Wilhelm, secretary of the Austrian Archaeological institute, who succeeded in deciphering it, asserts that it was written four centuries before Christ. It is engraved on a leaden leaf, folded in two, and it bears on the outside the following address:

"To the porter of the market at Potis, to be delivered either to Nausias or to Thrasicles, or to their sons."

The text of the letter is as follows:

"Mnesiangos sends his greetings to those in the house and informs them that he is in good health. Please send me a blanket or some sheepskins, if possible, of the ordinary kind, without ornaments. As soon as the occasion offers I shall return them."

Flew Far to Old Home.

The retentive powers of the carrier pigeon are wonderful. Over a year ago C. B. Woodbury of Cornish, Me., purchased a bird from a man in Wakefield. The bird was mated and seemed perfectly contented in his new home at Cornish and his owner felt confident that he would return to his loft when he was released a few miles from home. The bird, however, flew straight to his old home in Wakefield, 150 miles away.

Lightning Struck One Red Flower.

During a storm at Bucyrus, Ohio, lightning struck an iron hitching post in front of the David Krauter residence. The post was destroyed and the main part of the bolt jumped to a bed of dahlias, in the center of which stood one red blossom. None of the white flowers were injured, but the red one and its stalk were wiped out.

Lives in Tree.

A Massachusetts man lives in a house in a tree in summer.

Pickerel Too Eager for Prey.

A young woman fishing from a wharf at Lake Penacook, N. H., hooked a two-pound bass. As she swung the fish clear of water a pickerel, weighing one pound, made a rush for the disappearing bass and caught it by the tail. The pickerel was unable to let go its grip before both were landed on the wharf.

Kept Close to Home.

At East Palmyra, Me., has resided for twenty years a woman, and within two miles of her home runs a road that she has never been on. About two miles in another direction is a pond, and until a few days ago this woman did not know that such a pond was in existence.

GEESE CATCH HIS FISH.

Scotchman's Simple and Unique Labor-Saving Device.

"An old Scotchman and neighbor of mine," said a resident of Greenwood Lake, "has a method of taking fresh water fish which, to my way of thinking, excels all others for the ease, repose and success with which it is conducted. The fisherman desires, we will say, a mess of bass, pickerel or pike, with which the waters are amply stocked. Well, he simply goes to his barnyard and selects a big goose, or half a dozen geese, as the case may be, and ties a baited line about five feet long to their feet.

"On reaching the edege of the lake, with a basket containing one or more geese, the fisherman turns the birds into the water. The geese swim out, and the old Scotchman lights his pipe and sits down. In a few minutes a fish sees the bait and seizes it, giving the goose a good pull. Then the bird starts for the shore at full speed, frightened half to death, dragging the fish upon the bank, where it it unhooked."

CANNIBALS UP TO DATE.

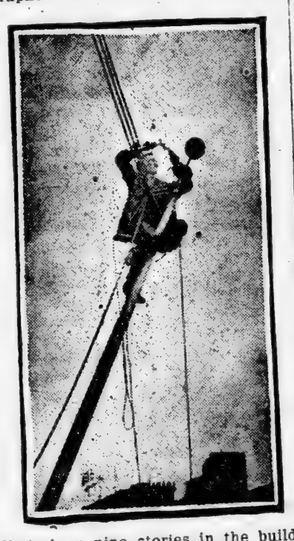
Man-Eating Tribe Has Some Ideas of Civilization.

The man-eating Battas of North Sumatra have a postal system. They make use of hollow tree trunks at cross roads, and these primitive letter boxes are largely patronized by young men and women, who read, and write, and correspond in a degraded native script, which is traced on palm leaves in vertical lines that run upwards and from left to right.

These Battas, though undoubted cannibals, are skilled in agriculture and in raising stock. They form large communities, have an organized government, hereditary chiefs, popular assemblies, and a written civil and penal code. Their picturesque dwellings have been compared to Swiss chalets, and the ground floor is reserved for their live stock. For their skill in iron work, pottery, and weaving they are probably indebted to Hindu teaching, and their repulsive habit is combined with a belief in a triune deity, Creator, Preserver and Destroyer.

Working in Midair.

Some five hundred persons in Herald square the other day watched William Webber at work on a flagstaff about one hundred and seventy-five feet directly above the pavement, momentarily expecting to see the young man dashed to death on the pavement below. The staff was inclined at an angle of about sixty degrees. A photographer who chanced to be near



climbed up nine stories in the building over which Webber was working and took the above photograph, which virtually shows the workman at his trade in the clouds.—New York Herald.

Bullfrog Ate Chickens.

A chicken-eating bullfrog has been captured near New York. It weighs three pounds and is fifteen inches long. The ordinary weight of a bullfrog is about a half pound.

Levi Bott, who lives near the Morris canal, just out of town, has a fowl yard full of young chicks—that is, he did have a yardful, but the chicks have been disappearing at the rate of two or three a day for two weeks. Bott set traps for the rat or ferret he suspected, but caught nothing. Yesterday a boy told him that he had seen a great big bullfrog leap among a flock of chickens, grab one by the leg and haul it into the water.

Bott rigged a pole with the regulation piece of red flannel, fluttered it on the surface of the water, while he hid behind a bush, and in twenty minutes had lodged the frog.

Trout Without Hearing.

In discussing whether or not trout hear, a correspondent of the Amateur Sportsman asserts that they do not. In his opinion their sensitiveness to approaching danger is due solely to the vibration of the earth along the stream and the consequent vibration of the water. Thus persons standing perfectly still are able to talk and laugh with impunity when the slightest bodily movement of either will frighten the shy fish

Pennsylvania's Tin Church.

York, Penn., is probably the only town in the world which can boast a tin church. When the congregation determined to build they investigated the cost of materials and found that stone, brick and lumber were beyond their means. Some one suggested block tin, and the house was built. The edifice is 40 by 50 and cost $1,500. It is painted in imitation of brick.

NOTE WORKING OF ENGINE.

Testing Device in Operation by an Eastern Railroad.

An odd thing to be seen in the operating department of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad is what the trainmen call a "bird box" engine. It is a new and very powerful locomotive of the compound type, and it is given the appearance shown in the accompanying photograph by the erection of an affair of wood over one of the cylinders, in which affair an inspector sits and makes a record of the working of the machinery about the head end of the engine while it is in motion and while the train is speeding on the run between New York and Boston. The operation is being carried on for the purpose of making a comparative test of the compound

with the new type of "ten wheeled" single cylinder engines which have been put into use on this road.

HABITS OF THE DOVE.

"Billing," Writer Thinks, Corresponds to Our Kissing.

An Englishman, Edmond Selous, has been watching doves at play and in combat. Of the habit of "billing," in which so many birds engage when they are nesting, he says: "Where birds now merely 'bill,' they once, in my opinion, fed each other—or the male fed the female—but pleasure came to be experienced in the contact alone and the passage of food, which was never necessary, gradually became obsolete. I think it by no means improbable that our own kissing may have originated in much the same way and that birds, when thus 'billing,' experience the same sort of pleasure that we do when we kiss must be quite obvious to any one who has watched them."

Of a peculiarity of the stock dove Mr. Selous writes: "When these birds fight they constantly interrupt the flow of the combat by bowing in the most absurd way, not to one another, but, generally, so to speak, for no object or purpose whatever, apparently, but only because they must do so. The fact is, the bow has become a formula of courtship and as courting and fighting are intimately connected the one suggests the other in the mind of the bird, who bows, all at once, under a misconception."

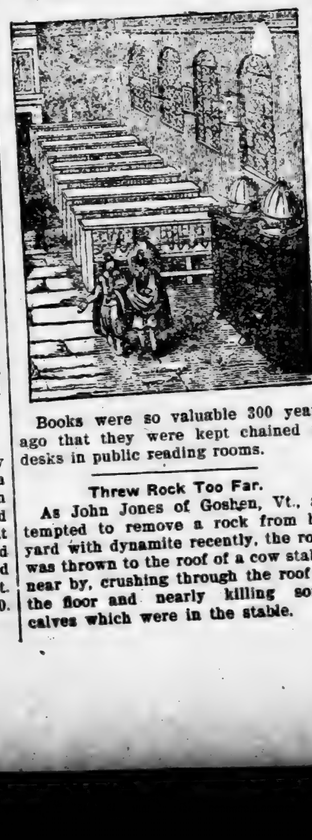
Chinese Burial Customs.

When a rich and important Chinaman dies, his funeral is conducted with much pomp and splendor. His friends and relations, instead of sending wreaths, send innumerable banners. These are made of white silk, with inscriptions beautifully worked in black velvet, and express the senders' good wishes to the deceased himself or to the members of his family for many generations. On the day of the funeral these banners are carried by hired men who are all dressed alike for the occasion. After the funeral, which lasts several hours at the cemetery, is over, the banners are all brought back, and eventually grace the rooms of the late Chinaman's house.

Hen a Hard Worker.

James A. Edwards of Apponaug, R. I., has a pet hen which has the freedom of the house. She has her nest in a corner of the woodbox which does away with the possibility of any other hen sharing her honors. For a long time this remarkable hen has laid double-yoked eggs, but last Thursday she surpassed all records by laying three eggs in one day.

Public Reading Room in 1616.



Books were so valuable 300 years ago that they were kept chained to desks in public reading rooms.

Threw Rock Too Far.

As John Jones of Goshen, Vt., attempted to remove a rock from his yard with dynamite recently, the rock was thrown to the roof of a cow stable near by, crushing through the roof to the floor and nearly killing some calves which were in the stable.

FEEDING PETS OF THE ZOO.

Plentiful and Varied Supply of Eatables Required.

Catering to animals requires both a plentiful and varied supply of foods, as can be seen from this report of material used at the London Zoological Gardens last year. For the flesh-eating animals there were supplied 144 tons of horse flesh, and nearly nine tons of goat flesh, and 9,539 chicken heads. Fourteen and a half tons of fish, in addition to 1,260 pints of shrimps, furnished the waterfowl with their dainty fare, while 297 loads of hay and 6,030 bunches of greens supplied the ruminants. Other items on the list were 972 pounds of grapes, 498 pounds of sugar, 6,262 loaves of bread, 5,086 quarts of milk, 393 pounds of crackers, and more than 33,000 eggs. The chicken heads were for the members of the rat family, the eggs for the birds and the shrimps formed the easiest way to the affections of the flamingoes.

HATCHED OUT TURTLE'S EGGS.

Unfortunate Cat Unwittingly Served as Incubator.

Alonzo Murphy of Pochuck, Pa., captured a snapping turtle recently which his wife made into soup. The family cat was given a portion of the carcass and a number of eggs, which were found in the reptile.

Soon after the cat died. While Mr. Murphy was burying the animal the fur at the stomach parted and eleven small turtles emerged one after the other.

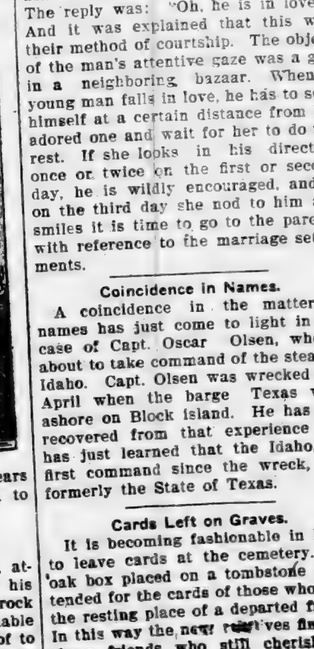
Mr. Murphy's theory is that the cat had swallowed the turtle eggs whole and, being unable to digest them on account of the shells, the stomach of the cat acted as an incubator and hatched the eggs.

Then the young turtles clawed and bit their way to freedom, killing the cat.

BONFIRE FOR THE FOURTH.

Town of Salem, Mass., Keeps Up Good Old Custom.

In past years it has been a custom in Salem, Mass., to have a monster bonfire on Gallows Hill for the creation of which the city appropriated the sum of $100. The illustration shows one of these great Fourth of July piles of barrels and boxes, standing ninety-six feet high. In firing it the torch is applied at the top and sides, also at the bottom, and in time the flames leap about the entire mass. The spectacle created is one of inspiration and excitement, the heavens being illumined all around. Many places throughout the United States have



bonfires on Fourth of July, but it is likely that few places delight the heart of the small boy to the extent that this great bonfire on Gallows Hill does.

Long Distance Courtships.

Sketching one day in Burma, an English artist noticed a man a little distance off glaring straight ahead of him at some object he could not see from his position. The man sat with the same fixed glare the whole afternoon and was at it again next morning. The artist had the curiosity to ask an English visitor what it meant. The reply was: "Oh, he is in love!" And it was explained that this was their method of courtship. The object of the man's attentive gaze was a girl in a neighboring bazaar. When a young man falls in love, he has to seat himself at a certain distance from his adored one and wait for her to do the rest. If she looks in his direction once or twice on the first or second day, he is wildly encouraged, and if on the third day she nod to him and smiles it is time to go to the parents with reference to the marriage settlements.

Coincidence in Names.

A coincidence in the matter of names has just come to light in the case of Capt. Oscar Olsen, who is about to take command of the steamer Idaho. Capt. Olsen was wrecked last April when the barge Texas went ashore on Block island. He has just recovered from that experience and has just learned that the Idaho, his first command since the wreck, was formerly the State of Texas.

Cards Left on Graves.

It is becoming fashionable in Paris to leave cards at the cemetery. An oak box placed on a tombstone is intended for the cards of those who visit the resting place of a departed friend. In this way the near relatives find out those friends who still cherish the memory of the dead.

ONLY TWO $60 BILLS EX[ISTENCE]

Issued in 1812, They Are Worth [$1,000] Apiece at Present Time.

The only two sixty dollar bills in existence have been found. One belongs to an Eastern collector and the other to Mrs. Julia Turton of St. Louis. They are worth $1,000 each.

"My mother was a Bryant," said Mrs. Turton, "and the bill was one of several paid to my grandfather, [Col.] John N. Bryant, who fought in the war of 1812, by the father of Mark Twain. The payment was made in connection with a land claim in Tennessee, the details of which I have never been able to learn. The bill was an inheritance of mine, and I never realized its value until I saw a mention of it in a dispatch. I value it as a family heirloom."

Stock Exchange Elephant.

Though bulls and bears and even lambs are frequently seen in the stock exchange, members of this body probably were never before visited by other menagerie pets until a short time back, when a baby elephant paid a call at the exchange. This pachyderm, however, came not of its own free will, but was led to the scene by Sylvationist Smith. Mr. Smith wanted to secure a subscription for his army's self-denial fund, so requests were made by make-believe Jumbo. The novelty of the presentation resulted in attention, and, best of all, generous donations.—New York Herald.

Fish Report by Telephone.

An English paper reports that a Norwegian has invented a telephone by which the noise made by fish in the depths of the ocean can be heard. The instrument consists of a microphone in a hermetically sealed wooden box. It is connected with a telephone on shipboard by electric wires, etc. The sound in the water being intensified by the microphone. The inventor asserts that with its aid the presence of fish, and approximately their number and kind, can be recognized. Whether herrings or smaller fish are encountered in large numbers they make a whistling noise and the sound made by codfish is more like howling. When they come near the submarine the telephone their motion can be distinguished. The flow of water through the gills produces a noise similar to labored breathing and the motion of the fins a rolling sound.—Richard Guenther, consul general, Frankfort, Germany.

Child Lay Safely Under Train.

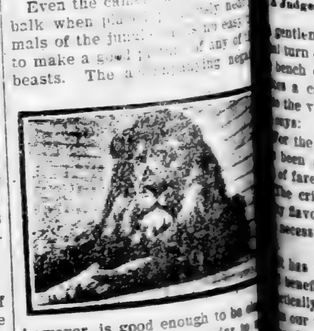
A little girl of two and a half years has just had a wonderful escape from death near Cardross, England. While she was at play she rolled upon the railway track and went down between the rails. A freight train traveling at high speed came [along] and although the driver applied the brakes, the whole train passed over the child before it could be stopped. When she was then found she was lying in the bottom of a cutting uninjured. So impossible is it for drivers of trains in Great Britain to see anything between the cowcatchers, that the child must have rolled much farther than it appeared to have done.

Met Wildcats at Play.

As H. D. Fletcher was at work on the mountain [near] Johnson, Vt., he came upon a couple of young wildcats playing in a common hollow and [were] frisking like ordinary kittens. He had no weapons with him and being accompanied by [a dog] he decided not to [interfere] fearing an encounter with the mother, who was probably [near] by.

Curious Lion Portrait.

Even the camel will balk when [asked] to make a portrait of animals of the jungle. Lions and beasts. The [artist]

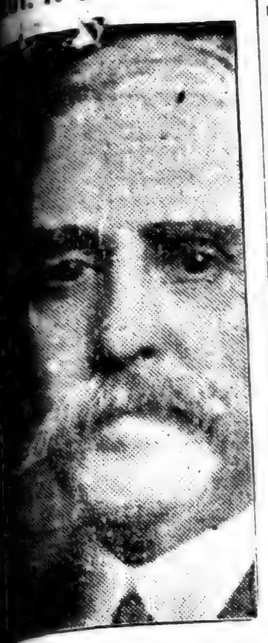


however, is good enough to be classed as a work of art. In order to overcome the exposure and eliminate the [glare] bars the lens was placed between [two] of them and the attention of the beasts distracted until it was time to open the shutter.

Largest Flower in the World.

The largest flower in the world, it is said is the bolo, which grows on the Island of Mindanao, one of the Philippine group. It has five petals, measuring nearly a yard in width. A single flower has been known to weigh twenty-two pounds. It grows on the highest branch of the tree, about 2,000 feet above the sea.

...UT. F. S. DAVIDSON.



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...S. Davidson, Ex-Lieut. U. S. ...y, Washington, D. C., care U. S. ...sion Office, writes:

"To my mind there is no remedy for catarrh comparable to Peruna. It not only strikes at the root of the malady, but it tones and strengthens the system in a truly wonderful way. It has been its history in my case. I cheerfully and unhesitatingly recommend it to those afflicted as I have been."—F. S. Davidson.

...you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write ...e to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

THE ...

INTER...

...correspondent at Christiana de...es the four leaders of the Norwe... revolution—Michelsen, Berner, ...and and Nansen. Michelsen, minister of state, is the real head of the ...ment. He is a merchant, much ...ested in his business, overworked ...n such poor health that he thinks ...eaving Christiana because of its ...rying climate. Berner, president ...e storthing, is a man in the late ...old-fashioned in attire, deliberate ...peech and action and stubbornly ...ious of his purposes. Loviand, ...ter of the exterior, is a farmer's ...He was a school teacher and an ...r before he entered politics. He ...consummate diplomat, who knows ...cularly how to bide his time. As ...Nansen, he helped chiefly by lending ...his popular name to the movement. ...h, as he always was, a dreamer. ...has no political aspirations.

He Was Unsympathetic.

...hen the shah was in Paris last ...e was accompanied by an official ...ed Mahmoud Khan, who is now ...him now. A French journalist ...remembered Mahmoud well put ...questions about him the other ...to a member of the shah's retinue. ...at has become of Mahmoud ...?" inquired the journalist. "He ...ead, monsieur," was the answer. ...r fellow! But surely he was young ...seemed to enjoy excellent health." ...was excellent," assented the Persian functionary. "Was he ill very ...?" "No, monsieur. He was not ...ll at all. He died quite suddenly ...ead! How did it happen?" The ...ian functionary explained (with ...ghly embarrassed air): "He was ...sympathetic to the grand vizier."

Russian in Tokio.

...Tokio there is a foreign language ...ol where almost all languages are ...ght, and, strange to say, Russian is ...favorite.

STRONGER THAN MEAT.

A Judge's Opinion of Grape-Nuts.

...gentleman who has acquired a ju...al turn of mind from experience ...bench out in the Sunflower State ...s a carefully considered opinion ...the value of Grape-Nuts as food ...ays:

"For the past five years Grape-Nuts ...been a prominent feature in our ...of fare.

"The crisp food with the delicious ...y flavor has become an indispensable ...necessity in my family's everyday ...

"It has proved to be most healthful ...beneficial, and has enabled us ...tically abolish pastry and pl... our table, for the children prefer ...e-Nuts and do not crave rich and ...olesome food.

"Grape-Nuts keeps us all in perfect ...ical condition—as a preventive ...e it is beyond value. I have been ...ularly impressed by the benefic... of Grape-Nuts when used ... who are troubled with fe... skin eruptions, etc. ...s up the complexion wonderfully ...to its nutritive qualities, my ... is that one small dish of Grape-Nuts ...is superior to a pound of meat ...breakfast, which is an important ...eration for any one. It satisfies ...petite and strengthens the per... ...fatigue, while its use ... of the disagreeable con... that sometimes follow a m... ...Name given by Post... ...tle Creek, Mich.

...'s a reason.

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Fish Report by Telephone.

An English paper reports tha... Norwegian has invented a telep... by which the noise made by fis... the depths of the sea can be h... The instrument consists of a m... phone in a hermetically sealed ... box. It is connected with a telep... on shipboard by electric wires. ... sound in the water being inten... by the microphone. The invento... serts that with its aid the presen... fish, and approximately their nu... and kind, can be recognized. W... herrings or smaller fish are enc... tered in large numbers they ma... whistling noise and the sound ... codfish is more like howling ... they come near the submarine ... phone their motion can be disting... ed. The flow of water through ... gills produces a noise similar to ... labored breathing of a quadruped ... the motion of the fins produces a ... rustling sound.—Richard Guenther, ... ial general, Frankfort, Germany.

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...orrespondent at Christiana de... ...the four leaders of the Norwe... ...evolution—Michelsen, Berner, ...d and Knansen. Michelsen, min... ...f state, is the real head of the ...ent. He is a merchant, muca ...ted in his business, overworked ...such poor health that he thinks ...ving Christiana because of its ...ing climate. Berner, president ...storthing, is a man in the late ...old-fashioned in attire, deliberate ...ech and action and stubbornly ...es of his purposes. Loviand, ...er of the exterior, is a farmer's ...He was a school teacher and an ...before he entered politics. He ...consummate diplomat, who knows ...arly how to bide his time. As ...ister, he helped chiefly by lend... ...popular name to the movement. ...s he always was, a dreamer, ...no political aspirations.

He Was Unsympathetic.

...the shah was in Paris last ...was accompanied by an official ...Mahmoud Khan, who is not ...him now. A French journalist ...remembered Mahmoud well put ...questions about him the other ...a member of the shah's retinue. ...has become of Mahmoud ...inquired the journalist. "He ...d monsieur," was the answer. ...low! But surely he was young ...d to enjoy excellent health." ...s excellent," assented the Per... ...ctionary. "Was he ill very ...?" "No, monsieur. He was not ...ill. He died quite suddenly." ...! How did it happen?" The ...functionary explained (with a ...s embarrassed air): "He was ...pathetic to the grand vizier."

Russian in Tokio.

...e there is a foreign language ...where almost all languages are ...d, strange to say, Russian is ...

STRONGER THAN MEAT.

...dge's Opinion of Grape-Nuts.

...tleman who has acquired a ju... ...ment of mind from experience on ...ranch out in the Sunflower State, ...Pears fully considered opinion ...e value of Grape-Nuts as food.

...the past five years Grape-Nuts ...been a prominent feature in our ...fare. ...e crisp food with the delicious, ...flavor has become an indispensa... ...ecessity in my family's everyday ...

...has proved to be most healthful ...beneficial, and has enabled us to ...ntirely abolish pastry and pies ...our table, for the children prefer ...Nuts and do not crave rich and ...sweet food. ...Grape-Nuts keeps us all in perfect ...al condition—as a preventive of ...ills beyond value. I have been ...greatly impressed by the beneficial ...of Grape-Nuts when used by ...who are troubled with face ...ases, skin eruptions, etc. It ...up the complexion wonderfully. ...to its nutritive qualities, my ex... ...d is that one small dish of Grape-...is superior to a pound of meat ...breakfast, which is an important ...ration for any one. It satisfies ...petite and strengthens the pow... ...fatigue, while its use in... ...of the disagreeable conse... ...ften sometimes follow a meat ...." Name given by Postum ...Battle Creek, Mich. ...a reason.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 17.

Subject: Daniel in Babylon, Dan. 1., 8-20 —Golden Text, Dan. 1., 8 — Memory Verses, 16-17 — Commentary on the Day's Temperance Lesson.

I. The temptation. These young men were confronted with a powerful temptation. A desire to obey the king's commandment, love of popularity, appetite, a desire to succeed—these were strong attractions. They were slaves in a strange land, and was it not necessary to fall in with the customs of the people? They were tempted (1) to do that which was degrading; (2) to disobey the law of their God; (3) to deny their religions and God and fall in with idolatrous worship.

II. The temptation resisted (v. 8). 8. "Purposed in his heart." He decided what he would do and then took the wisest possible way to accomplish it. At first he made only a simple request. It was not political strategy; his actions were not planned to catch the eyes of the king. The first emotion of his heart was loyalty to God; this led to his resolution. Daniel did not trifle with God or his conscience. They changed his name, but could not change his nature. "Would not defile himself." The Hebrew who ate without restriction at Nebuchadnezzar's table could not but defile himself. "Nor with the wine." He feared the degradation which would follow from wine drinking. "He requested." Observe the courtesy, and yet he was inflexible. "The prince," etc. Ashpenaz (v. 3), chief chamberlain.

III. The ten days' rest (vs. 9-16). 9. "Into favor." Ashpenaz saw that Daniel was a young man of integrity and noble, loving character. His person was beautiful and doubtless his manners were attractive. The best way to please others is to please God first. 10. "I fear—the king." He does not positively refuse the favor which Daniel seeks. This appeal by Ashpenaz was very persuasive; and while Daniel did not wish to imperil the life of his benefactor, yet he felt that it was safe to do right and that God would deliver them.

11. "Melzar." This is not a proper name, but should be read "the melzar," the chief butler, or steward, the one who had charge of their food. 12. "Prove." Test us; experiment for a short time and watch the result. "Give us pulse." A vegetable diet, with water instead of wine.

13. "Then—deal with thy servants." These words were spoken with quiet confidence as to the result. A number of other boys besides these four were undergoing the same training. A fair test, to place these young abstainers beside those who partook of the royal banquets, and see which company presented the most vigorous appearance. 14. "Ten days." This would afford ample time to show the effect of steady, good food on their health. Daniel had strong faith in God, and he felt sure that he and his companions would present the best appearance. 15. "Fairer and fatter." The complexion was healthier and clearer. God meant that if a man would be intemperate he should himself proclaim it to the world. The glutton, the drunkard, the debauchee, carry the stamp of their deeds upon their features. A depraved character corrupts the flesh that carries it.

IV. Honored by God and man (vs. 17-20). 17. "God gave them knowledge," etc. 1. Through the highest physical condition which made their minds clear. 2. By imparting it to them directly, as the visions recorded later. 3. By giving His blessing to their daily studies, aiding their minds by His Spirit, opening wider doors to knowledge through His providence. 4. By keeping them from those vices, from conceit and selfishness, which distort the judgment and dim the perception of truth. Whatever we may give to God of faith, or work, or trust, or love, or zeal, He gives back again with large interest, good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over—ten, twenty, thirty, sixty or an hundred fold, in whatever we need most from Him. "In all learning." "In science, astronomy, literature, philosophy, the Chaldeans stood at this time at the head of the world. They had the beginnings of chemistry and even of the telescope." "In all visions," etc. God gave a double portion to Daniel. He was endued with a prophetical spirit, by which he was enabled to converse with God and to receive the notices of divine things in dreams and visions. Visions were revelations to the prophets when awake, and dreams when asleep. God thus made one of the despised covenant people eclipse the Chaldean sages in the very science on which they most prided themselves. So Joseph, in the court of Pharaoh (Gen. 40:5; 41:1-8).

18. "End of the days." After three years (v. 5), the time fixed for their training. 19. "King communed." Talked with them, tested their progress, learning and talents. He put them through a test examination. "Before the king." "To be his personal advisers and among the leading officers of the kingdom. All officers and servants stood when in the presence of the monarch." 20. "Ten times better." Probably a high court of learning was held, at which the king presided and the nobles and sages of the land assisted. These proposed difficult questions, which the youths readily answered and were in turn allowed to put questions which the sages could not answer. They were better counselors and better informed than the others. Daniel continued in influence and authority, at different times, during the whole of the seventy years of captivity. It is commonly believed that when the captives returned he remained in Chaldea, probably detained by his employment in the Persian empire, and that he died in Babylon.

Educational Rally.

Lewisburg, Tenn.—An educational rally was held Saturday at Verona, in this county, which was largely attended by teachers, every section of the county being represented. An interesting program was rendered, and addresses were delivered by State Superintendent Mynders and others.

An English burglar says that the fraternity never rob a house in which a squint-eyed servant is employed.

Perfecting the Microscope.

Improvement of the microscope has been the air of recent inventors. In the ultra microscope a new method of illumination gives visibility to particles heretofore outside of the line of sight, and in the still later ultra-violet microscope the mode of illumination is a chief feature. The second instrument uses light of a wave-length of 275, while the shortest wave-length is 550. The difference depends upon the quartz lenses, the source of light being cadmium electrodes, and the detail obtainable with the short rays is remarkable. The naked eye sees nothing through such a microscope, an eyepiece containing a flourescent screen being necessary to convert the rays and make visible a picture of the object in green. The flourescent screen is only for focussing, however, and the real objects are obtained by photography, the plates being very sensitive to the rays from the cadmium electrodes. The results differ much from those of ordinary illumination, some structures being penetrated by the cadium rays, while others are not.

Belgium's Population.

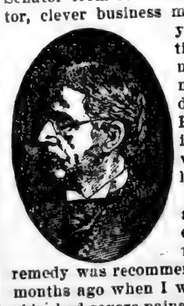
Belgium still retains the distinction of being the most densely populated country in Europe. Consul McNally, at Liege, reports the final footings of the present census, fixing the population at 7,074,910. Of these 3,514,491 are males and 3,560,419 females. Thus, Belgium has 45,828 more females than males.

The population of the leading cities is as follows: Antwerp, 291,949; Brussels, 194,196; Liege, 168,532; Ghent, 162,482; Mechen, 58,101; Bruges, 63,728; Verviers, 49,158; Louvain, 42,194; Ostend, 41,181.

U. S. SENATOR TOWNE

Credits Doan's Kidney Pills With a Gratifying Cure.

Hon. Charles A. Towne, Ex-U. S. Senator from Minnesota, brilliant orator, clever business man, brainy lawyer, whose national prominence made him a formidable candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1904, writes us the following:



Gentlemen — I am glad to endorse Doan's Kidney Pills. The remedy was recommended to me a few months ago when I was feeling miserable; had severe pains in the back; was restless and languid; had a dull headache and neuralgic pains in the limbs and was otherwise distressed. A few boxes of the pills effectually routed my ailment and I am glad to acknowledge the benefit I derived.

(Signed) CHARLES A. TOWNE.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box.

Royal Cook Decorated.

King Edward's chef, M. Menager, was among those to receive birthday honor on the occasion of his majesty's recent birthday. He is believed to be among the most accomplished chefs in the world. He was decorated with the Victorian medal. Other recipients of that distinction are understood to feel that in conferring the medal on a cook King Edward has rather cheapened the honor.

Oddities of Africa.

While grass will not grow in certain parts of Africa there localities are the richest in flowering plants.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Virgil in his day spoke of the "waving woods" of Italy

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Thackeray once saw Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDELEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The ink plant of New Granada is a curiosity.

In Your Home

Sloan's Liniment is the best antiseptic to keep handy. Kills yellow fever and malaria germs.

About 1,500,000 persons are employed in the coal mines of the world.

YELLOW CRUST ON BABY

Would Crack Open and Scab Causing Terrible Itching—Cured by Cuticura.

"Our baby had a yellow crust on his head which I could not keep away. When I thought I had succeeded in getting his head clear, it would start again by the crown of his head, crack and scale, and cause terrible itching. I then got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washing the scalp with the soap and then applying the Ointment. A few treatments made a complete cure. I have advised many mothers to use Cuticura, when I have been asked about the same ailment of their babies. Mrs. John Boyce, Pine Brush, N. Y."

Trade in Deceptions.

The discovery of the method of preserving the brilliancy of fish scales has led to a considerable export trade from Russia. The scales are used for the making of artificial pearls and similar articles.

FRUITFUL FURNACES.

INTENSE HEAT PRODUCES PRECIOUS STONES.

Scientists Have Succeeded in Plucking Real Diamonds and Rubies From the Crucible of the Furnace.

Recent advices from France state that Professor Moissan, the eminent scientist and inventor, has actually succeeded in making genuine diamonds and rubies. He employs for this purpose the electric furnace, which has been so improved that a degree of heat can be produced approaching the extreme temperatures which were undoubtedly a factor in the formation of minerals and gems in the interior of the earth.

The rubies obtained are of large size, weighing ten or fifteen carats, and in quality and color equal and even surpass those found in the earth. The natural forces attending the formation of diamonds seem to have been more complicated, and so far the diamonds resulting from the efforts of the scientists have been very small, but still they are positively identified as the carbon crystal—the diamond. They are remarkably clear and bright, and on a small scale as fine specimens as nature's own product.

The electric furnace has enriched chemistry with a whole series of new compounds. Probably the one of most value to mankind at large is Calcium Carbide. The simple application of water to Calcium Carbide generates the gas Acetylene, which is now being commonly used for lighting.

The peculiar merits of Acetylene light are its brilliance and high candle power, ease of installation, economy and its adaptability for lighting buildings of every description regardless of their location.

Gorki's Real Name.

The real name of Maxim Gorki, the Russian author, is Alexei Maximovit Pjesjkov. He is now about 37 years of age, and he won his first pronounced literary success with a short story published 12 years ago. He is in the artisan class, and at the age of 10 was apprenticed to a shoemaker. He ran away from this employer, as he did later from a designer. Subsequently he was by turns a painter of holy images, cook's assistant on a Volga steamer, baker, apple dealer, peddler of beer, lawyer's clerk, chorus singer, herdsman and reporter. In 1892 a broken down student suggested that he turn author. Next year his first successful story appeared.

Aged Miner's Record.

Patrick Sweeney, a 70-year-old miner residing at Coaldale, Pa., claims to have the most remarkable record of any miner in the world. He has, according to his figures, driven nine miles of gangway himself and mined enough coal to supply the country for half a year. During this time he was never seriously injured, but he assisted in carrying from the mines 115 men who had been killed and 300 injured. In his home town he has for many years been looked upon as being the leading citizen. He has acted as pallbearer at 997 funerals and has stood sponsor of 714 children.

Oa, in Argyle, is possessed of the shortest name in Great Britain.

WHY TAKE CALOMEL?

When Mozley's Lemon Elixir, a purely vegetable compound, with a pleasant taste, will relieve you of Biliousness, and all kindred diseases without griping or nausea, and leave no bad effects.

50c. and $1;00 per bottle at all Drug Stores.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

"ONE DOSE CONVINCES."

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue. Address,

THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED— Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who were drafted in Kentucky, (3) of mothers of soldiers who have been denied pension on account of their remarriage, (4) of men who served in the Federal army, or (5) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased.

NATHAN BICKFORD, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

PAINFUL PERIODS

AMERICAN WOMEN FIND RELIEF

The Case of Miss Irene Crosby Is One of Thousands of Cures Made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that menstruation is the balance wheel of a woman's life, and while no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it is not the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely.

Thousands of American women, however, have found relief from all monthly suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors.

Miss Irene Crosby, of 313 Charlton Street East Savannah, Ga., writes:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a true friend to woman. It has been of great benefit to me, curing me of irregular and painful menstruation when everything else had failed, and I gladly recommend it to other suffering women."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhœa, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. Thousands have been cured by so doing.

A FEW CUTTING REMARKS

The purpose of a saw is to cut. It should cut easily, cut cleanly, and cut with every movement.

I prefer an Atkins Saw. Its blade is "Silver Steel", recognized the world over as the finest crucible steel ever made in ancient or modern times. It is hard, close-grained and tough. It holds a sharp cutting edge longer than any other Saw. Its blade tapers perfectly from thick to thin, from handle to tip. Thus it makes leeway for itself, runs easily and does not buckle. Its temper is perfect. When bent by a crooked thrust, it springs into shape without kinking.

The Atkins Saw cuts—and does it best of any. We make all types and sizes of saws, but only one grade—the best.

Atkins Saws, Corn Knives, Perfection Floor Scrapers, etc., are sold by all good hardware dealers. Catalogue on request.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.
Largest Saw Manufacturers in the World.

Factory and Executive Offices, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, (Oregon), Seattle, San Francisco, Memphis, Atlanta and Toronto, (Canada).

Accept no Substitute—Insist on the Atkins Brand

SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

COLEMAN'S

Duplicate Repair Parts

For "Maid of the South" Corn Mills, Coleman's, Simmon's, Reynold's and other Cotton Presses.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN,
714 Perdido St., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Pollock-Stephens Institute.

Birmingham, Ala.

Select Day and Boarding School for Girls. Opens Sept. 27th.

Catalogue on application. Address

Madame Catherine Deschamps Elford, Principal.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines. Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors. Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

CONCENTRATED

CRAB ORCHARD WATER.

TRADE MARK

Nature's great remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation.

Stimulates the Liver, regulates the Bowels and keeps the entire system in a healthy condition. A natural product with a record of a century. If afflicted try it.

Sold by all druggists.

Crab Orchard Water Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

25,000 FREE SAMPLES

GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.

The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.

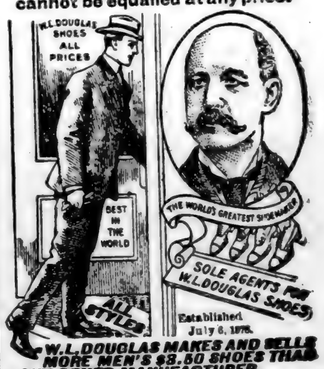
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.

THE T. N. GILBERT DRUG CO., Huntsville, Ala.

Regular sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Am. 37, 1905.

Malaria comes in so many forms it is often hard to diagnose a case.

LET **OXIDINE** DETERMINE For You

For Malaria and Chills it is Absolutely Guaranteed. Made in Regular and Tasteless Forms. For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cts. Manufactured by PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO., DALLAS, TEXAS - - AND - - MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

PROGRAM OF CHILTON COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

To Be Held at Isabella September 15-16, 1905.

Friday.

10 a. m. Devotional exercises, Prof. J. Tol. Williams.

10:20. Welcome address, G. L. Speer; response by County Superintendent J. W. Moore.

11. "Ends to Be Accomplished by Teachers' Institutes," R. E. R. Hicks.

11:30. "Teacher's Preparation for Class Work," H. A. Harris, Mrs. A. G. Dunlap.

2 p. m. "Value of School Entertainments," V. J. Gragg, Miss Janie Roebuck.

4. "School Discipline," institute.

Saturday.

9 a. m. Devotional exercises.

9:30. "How May Patrons Help Their Teachers?" W. B. Speer, Miss Etta Roper.

10. "Requisite to Successful Teaching," R. E. Sessions, Mrs. W. B. Speer.

11. Educational address, Hon. S. J. Bowie.

There will be conveyances for those coming by rail to Mapresville and Thorsby. This being the last institute of the year, all teachers are earnestly requested to attend.

J. W. MOORE,
G. L. SPEER,
R. A. RASCO,
H. L. DAVIS,
Educational Board.

tf

NOTICE TO OVERSEERS.

Please do your duty on the roads in Beat 9. Give them 5 days' work between now and next circuit court.

R. D. CHILDRESS,
J. R. COLLINS,
Apportioners.

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ANGELICA WINE!

Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address

A. P. R. DAHL,
Calera, Ala.

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5000 TELEGRAPHERS NEEDED

Annually to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits, to

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING

We furnish 75 per cent. of the Operators and Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive telegraph schools IN THE WORLD. Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.

We execute a $250 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from $40 to $90 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from $75 to $100 a month in States west of the Rockies, IMMEDIATELY UPON PRADUCATION.

Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For all particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

The Morse School of Telegraphy

Cincinnati, Ohio. Buffalo, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga. LaCrosse, Wis.
Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

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THE UNION

To everyone who sends us $1.00 for a year's subscription to THE UNION, new subscriber or renewal, we will give as a premium absolutely FREE,

A Year's Subscription
To
The Southern Ruralist

We have examined the Southern Ruralist and consider it to be the best and most practical farm paper published in the South, and it just suits this locality. Drop by The Union Office when you are in town and see a copy of the Ruralist. It will mean dollars in your pocket to read this paper with The Union for a year.

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We Club With
The New York World
THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken

For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week world, because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.

This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news, fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better fiction than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequaled newspaper and THE UNION together one year for $1.50. The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.

tf.

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

Current News Garnered as It Falls From the Plant of Report.

Corner Stone Laid.

Tuskegee, Ala.—The exercises attending the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic temple took place here Monday afternoon at 3:30 p. m., presided over by R. S. Teague, of Montgomery, grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of Alabama, who represented the most worshipful grand master of the state.

On the corner stone are inscribed the words: "Masonic Temple, erected 1905 by Tuskegee Lodge, 57, A. F. and A. M., and James E. Cobb Chapter, No. 129."

The laying of this corner stone no doubt marks the beginning of a new era in the Masonic history of Tuskegee.

Killed By a Woman.

Dothan, Ala.—Joe Taylor was shot and killed by Laura Harris at Cottonwood, ten miles below here, Wednesday. Taylor is said to have gone to the home of the woman intending to raise a quarrel. On finding the doors locked, he is said to have attempted to force an entrance, when the woman killed him with a shotgun. The woman has been placed in jail.

The Enterprise Lumber Company, which is building the road from Dothan to St. Andrews Bay, has located the large mills here and is getting them up as fast as possible. W. S. Wilson, who is doing the grading, has about ten miles graded.

While playing in the yard Monday the 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gresham was kicked by a horse. He kicked the boy just above the eye and crushed the skull and it was thought for a day or so he could not live, but up to now he is living and may get well.

The cotton crop in this section is the poorest for many years. It will barely make a half crop and it will soon all be picked out. All other crops are good.

Laying Court House Corner Stone.

Prattville, Ala.—The largest crowd ever gathered in Prattville witnessed the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the court house Thursday. Early in the morning people from the country began to arrive, and by 10 o'clock there were 2,000 people waiting for the beginning of the ceremonies.

The orator of the day, Dr. R. M. Cunningham, was introduced by G. C. Spiegen, and after prayer by the Rev. John R. Caldwell, the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the people joined singing. The doctor made an appropriate address, which was well received. The box deposited in the corner stone contained many interesting bits of history of Autauga county and Prattville.

When the corner stone was lowered to its place the people repaired to Magnolia Grove, where was provided a bountiful barbecue dinner. There were estimated to have been 2,500 or 3,000 persons who partook of this dinner. There were preparations made for 3,500 to 4,000. There was nothing to mar the occasion and the pleasures of the day were complete.

Good Institution.

Evergreen, Ala.—The thirteenth annual session of the Alabama Agricultural school opened on last Monday with a large number of pupils, patrons and friends of the school present.

An appropriate programme of exercises had been arranged by President J. A. Liner, which included short but pointed talks from Rev. C. S. Talley, Rev. J. W. Stewart, Hon. J. F. Jones, Rev. A. G. Moseley and President Liner. The exercises were interspersed with a beautiful vocal solo by Miss Lucie Daughdrille, of Marion, and instrumental selections by Mrs. Taylor, of Selma; Misses Pearl Williamson and Dorothy McCreary, of Evergreen.

The work of the school began on Tuesday with more than two hundred pupils present, and the prospects are that three hundred will have matriculated by the first of October. Prof. W. W. Monroe from Fayette, Ala., and Prof. S. Greer from Pikeville, Tenn., have returned to resume their work in the school. Their families will follow later.

Miss Lucy Lowe Dead.

Huntsville, Ala.—Miss Lucy Lowe, a prominent member of the Huntsville chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, died very suddenly Wednesday afternoon. Miss Lowe was a sister of Miss Sarah Lowe and of the late William Lowe, member of congress from the Eighth Alabama district. She was a daughter of the late Gen. B. M. Lowe.

Death at Aberfoil.

Aberfoil, Ala.—Calvin J. Smith died at his home near here Wednesday. He had been a resident of this community over fifty years. He was one of the old veterans of the Third Alabama regiment, was wounded at Chancellorsville, shot through the lungs, and although he lived to be 74 years old he still suffered at times from the old wound. He was a useful citizen and a good, true man.

Tried to Run Line.

Bay Minette, Ala.—State Quarantine Officer A. J. Giddeons, who is stationed on the Perdido River on the line between Baldwin county and Escambia county, Florida, brought into Bay Minette Thursday morning two boys, Beck and Matthews, both of whom were working over the line in Escambia county. The boys decided they would cross the line, but found the bridge they approached guarded. They then went away, but afterwards, crossed at a point where the guard could not see them. Knowing the boys, he suspected that they might take such action and they were promptly captured. They were brought here to Dr. J. C. McLeod, who is acting for Dr. Mohr, of Mobile, in so far as this county on Perdido river is concerned. Dr. McLeod sent the boys back across the line. Whether they will be arrested for violation of the quarantine laws or not has not been made public. The reports here are that the several guards on the Perdido river are turning people back every day and night.

Foundry Plant to Be Rebuilt.

Anniston, Ala.—General Manager H. H. McCord, of the Western Steel Car and Foundry company, has received authority to rebuild the malleable cast iron foundry plant at this place and the work of rebuilding has begun. The company will expend $50,000 in rebuilding and equipping the foundry, and when completed will furnish more than 150 skilled men with work. These men will receive the highest wages on account of the skill that is required of them. The malleable foundry was burned several years ago and threw about 100 men out of employment, besides crippling to a considerable extent the working of the plant.

Shoots Ox On Bridge.

Selma, Ala.—Peter Morse, a negro, caused much excitement on the county bridge Thursday afternoon by shooting at another of his race.

A steamboat had just passed through the draw of the bridge and a great crowd was passing over at the time of the shooting. Four shots were fired, one of which struck the negro in the leg and the other hit an ox which was on the bridge, killing it. The dispute had arisen over the ownership of a guitar. Morse was captured shortly after the shooting.

Schooner Is Run Down.

Mobile, Ala.—Information has been received in this city to the effect that the steamer Mobile of the Munson line, plying between Mobile and Havana, had run down and sunk the schooner Vila y Hermono on her last trip to Havana. Captain Clark, of the schooner, with his family and crew were saved and carried to Havana. It is probable that the accident occurred near the Cuban coast, as the schooner cleared with a cargo of lumber for Havana and had had time to discharge her cargo and start on the return voyage.

Opening of School.

Scottsboro, Ala.—The opening of the Scottsboro Baptist institute on Thursday morning was an auspicious occasion. The large college hall was thronged with visitors, patrons and pupils. Addresses were made by Hon. C. W. Brown, of Glinyaida, and Judge J. A. Bilbro, of Gadsden. Over one hundred students were enrolled. A great many more will enter later. Professor Yarbrough, the newly-elected principal, is delighted with the prospects.

Cotton picking has begun in Jackson county, and hands are in great demand. The crop is very poor and will not make more than one-half the amount made last year.

Gadsden Schools Well Attended.

Gadsden, Ala.—Gadsden's free public school opened up its fall term last week with the largest attendance in its history on opening day. The number of students now enrolled is 650, which will be increased to at least 850 in another month. Prof. W. E. Striplin and his able corps of teachers and the pupils are already down at hard work, and great results are expected from this term.

N. H. Snodgrass Is Married.

Scottsboro, Ala.—N. H. Snodgrass, the wealthiest and one of the most prominent young planters in Jackson county, surprised his many friends when he arrived from Fort Payne by private conveyance Tuesday accompanied by his bride. He was married in Fort Payne recently to Miss Lidia Thomason of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass will reside at his handsome country home near Scottsboro.

Lineman Burned by Wire.

Huntsville, Ala.—Lineman Edward Daugherty, of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, was probably fatally burned Friday by touching a live electric wire. Daugherty was suspended by a rope and his clothing blazed several minutes before help could reach him. Will Gray, a lineman, was killed on the same wire and same pole last April.

Attempted Assault.

Bessemer, Ala.—Considerable excitement was created Friday morning about 10 o'clock when it was reported that an unknown negro had attempted criminal assault upon the person of Mrs. M. G. Lowry, a white woman, living at Reader's Gap.

Local officials and a posse of indignant citizens hurried to the scene of the reported crime about one mile beyond Reader's Gap on the Little Shades road, but no trace of the negro could be secured. Dogs placed on the trail failed to follow it up.

Mrs. Lowry is a widow 64 years of age and has several sons and daughters living in and around Bessemer. She is very feeble and was greatly excited, so much so that she could give no definite description of the negro.

She came to town herself and reported the matter to Deputy Sheriff Jerry Fountain, stating that the negro had accosted her on the road, asking her about where he could find some chickens and then demanding where she was going. Becoming alarmed at the negro's manner she started to run and the negro pursued her, she claims, until she screamed, and then he turned and ran into the woods.

Ashland's Progress.

Ashland, Ala.—Work has begun on five new store buildings in Ashland, and the contract for a new bank building has been let.

The corn crop in this county is very good, but the cotton crop is somewhat short. It is not believed that the crop will be so good as last year's.

The A. and B. railroad, projected through this county, it is thought, will be built soon. As yet the exact location of the road is not known. The right-of-way through this county is guaranteed to the company by the citizens.

A Bank for Slocomb.

Slocomb, Ala.—The National Bank of Slocomb has been organized with $35,000 capital. The stockholders are J. R. Faircloth, Joe Baker, R. D. Crawford, J. P. Crawford, H. G. Forrester, of Dothan; C. E. Segrest, of Midland City; S. D. McGee, J. M. Pilcher, Y. L. Brackin, Dr. G. W. Smith, A. L. Kelley, W. J. Smith, B. F. Smith, Dr. M. E. Daughty, J. C. Davis, Joe Morgan, R. L. Casey, of Slocomb. The officers are: J. R. Faircloth, president; C. E. Segrest, vice president; S. D. McGee, cashier.

J. F. Hilton Killed.

Anniston, Ala.—J. F. Hilton, father of O. A. Hilton, of this city, was killed at Edwardsville Friday by a freight train. Mr. Hilton, with C. H. Burgess, was out driving in an automobile and attempted to cross the track of the Southern railway when a train bore down upon them. Both of the men jumped from the vehicle, but not soon enough for Mr. Hilton to escape a horrible death under the wheels of the engine. Mr. Hilton was seventy years old and was a pioneer citizen of Cleburne county.

Witte Drinks to President's Health.

New York.—Col. George Harvey entertained at dinner Thursday night at the Metropolitan club the Russian peace envoys, M. Witte and Baron De-Rosen, the members of their suites and a company of men distinguished in the different walks of life.

M. Witte spoke first, saying he had insisted upon being accorded that privilege that he might have the honor to propose a toast "to the health of the illustrious statesman, Theodore Roosevelt."

M. Witte's last words were drowned with cheers. When these were ended he resumed speaking in French:

"At the same time it is my pleasure and I believe it my duty to propose a toast to the prosperity of the great and marvelous American people who are so admirably personified in the president. I drink to this glorious republic and its president, Mr. Roosevelt."

Colonel Harvey followed M. Witte and proposed a health toast to the Russian emperor, which was drunk standing.

Colonel Harvey referred to the friendly relations that have always existed between Russia and the United States.

In conclusion he offered a greeting "from the great white nation of the west to the great white nation of the east."

Baron De Rosen spoke next.

"Peace," he said, "was the passionate desire of Russia, but Russia wanted the peace that comes of right to the just man, armed, and not the peace given to the beaten craven."

Elihu Root, secretary of state, spoke briefly. He congratulated the envoys on the success of their mission. He referred to the courage which had enabled the representatives of both great nations to make peace, for he said it required "more courage to make peace than to make war."

Auspicious Opening at Auburn.

Auburn, Ala.—The Alabama Polytechnic Institute opened Thursday with the largest enrollment in the history of the institution. The number matriculated was considerably larger than that of last year, which was the highest up to that date.

An English burglar says that the fraternity never rob a house in which a squint-eyed servant is employed.

Thorsby, Alaba
Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a commission issued to me on the 28th day of August, 1905, by the Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Judge of the Probate Court for Chilton County, Alabama, L. H. Honeycutt, the Commissioner named in said Commission, will proceed to sell at public outcry, for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Clanton, Chilton County, Alabama, to the highest and best bidder for cash, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1905, the following described real estate, for the purpose of a division among the joint owners thereof, to-wit:

"Beginning at the north east corner of a certain lot south of and bordering on Second avenue marked on the official map of the town of Clanton 'W. M. Wilson & Bro.' and west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and running thence east along Second avenue 40 feet; thence south 210 feet to the lot marked on said map 'E. Y. McMorries'; thence west 40 feet; thence north 210 feet to the point of beginning."

Also the following lot or parcel, to-wit: "Beginning at the south east corner of the lot on the west side of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad marked on the official map of the town of Clanton 'E. Y. McMorries University school' and running thence west 160 feet; thence south 80 feet; thence east 40 feet; thence south 280 feet; thence east to the right of way of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; thence north to point of beginning."

Also the following lots or parcels of land: "Beginning at the north east corner of the lot marked on the official map of the town of Clanton 'E. Y. McMorries University School,' on the west side of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and running thence west 30 feet; thence north 60 feet to the lot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.; thence east 30 feet to right of way of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; thence south along said right of way to the point of beginning."

"Beginning at the south west corner of the lot marked on the official map of the town of Clanton 'E. Y. McMorries University School' and running south 20 feet; thence east to within 160 feet of the right of way of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; thence north 20 feet to the south line of said E. Y. McMorries University School lot; thence west along said line to the point of beginning; all of said land is in the town of Clanton, west of the Louisville Railroad."

Given under my hand this the 28th day of August, 1905.

H. L. HONEYCUTT,
Commissioner.

8-31-05-3t

TAX NOTICE!

Assessor's and Collector's First Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905, and assessing the taxes for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6, October 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8, October 3.
Dixie, Beat 8, October 4.
Shoults, Beat 7, October 5.
Maplesville, Beat 7, October 6.
Benson, Beat 3, October 7.
Macedonia, Beat 3, October 9.
Providence, Beat 2, October 10.
Jemison, Beat 2, October 11.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1, October 12.
Flint Hill, Beat 11, October 13.
Cane Creek, Beat 4, until 12 m., October 14.
Thorsby, Beat 9, October 16.
Clanton, Beat 4, October 17.
Cooper, Beat 10, October 18.
Verbena, Beat 5, October 19.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.

tf

NOTICE:

All overseers in Beat 2 are requested to work as much as four days on their roads between now and Circuit Court.

G. W. SCOTT,
J. H. MARTIN,
Apportioners.

tf

READ THIS.

Every man owes it to himself and family to master a trade or profession. Read the display advertisement of the six morse Schools of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position.

Commercial C
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELI information furnished to who desire to locate in the

A. M. Johnso
Groceries and Delicac

J. J. STANL
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBE
General Merchandi

G. W. Freem
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks and Cigars.
Fine Line of Shoes

W. N HORNSB
General Merchandi

J. R. PARNEL
General Merchandi
"MOLINE" Farming I ments and "FLOREN Wagons in stock at times.
J. K. ORR SHO

Thorsby Win —Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, P

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Articles.
LICENSED PHARMA

E. H. Adams
General Merchan

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market

Mrs. M. E. Wi
Millinery and Notio

The Thorsby
G. C. Michelson, P
Good Beds and Me

A Langville &
BLACKSMITH
and
HORSESHOER
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUG

C. L. Forsm
Brick Yard

J. BICE
Charcoal Cr

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VOL III.

ALABAMA STA
Items of Interest Gathe Over the En

Relieved of His Money.

Birmingham, Ala.—A white [illegible] who refused to give [illegible] police was "roped" [illegible] ning into Second and Twenty-second, and [illegible] streets, Saturday night [illegible] a roll of money containing [illegible] over $35. He reported [illegible] Policeman Cates and [illegible] made an investigation and [illegible] mer Henderson, a [illegible] hars two hours later [illegible] negro woman, who gave [illegible] Lula Dillard. It is [illegible] woman will be arr[illegible] the p[illegible] say it seems [illegible] duced the stranger to go into [illegible] and the two negro women [illegible] money, which has not been [illegible]

Man Pushed From Train by a Negro.

Chickasaw, Ala.—About 9:15 o'clock Saturday morning Frank Haynes, of Greenville, Tenn., was found lying hurt beside the track one mile [illegible] Pocahontas. He was seen by the engineer on the "Messenger Boy" the train was quickly stopped and Haynes was placed in the [illegible] and carried to Carbon Hill, where was examined and cared for by [illegible] Frisco surgeon at that place. Haynes was conscious and [illegible] he came to be there. He [illegible] freight train at Guin [illegible] Friday and was on his way [illegible] Birmingham. Soon after passing Pocahontas a negro came along the train and pushed him off. The fall caused a [illegible] crushed arm and leg and [illegible] bruises. It is supposed his pocket-book and hat were taken from him before being pushed off the train.

Car Damaged.

Birmingham, Ala.—A street car on the South Highlands line was damaged by fire Saturday afternoon, and the fire department was called into service. A large crowd was attracted to the scene of the accident. Humes and Twentieth streets. The car was caused by the controller burning out and setting fire to the wood beneath the car. The damage is slight.

Filched Journals.

Birmingham, Ala.—In Henry A. [illegible] the police believe they have a man who has been systematically robbing the Louisville and Nashville railroad yards of brass journal [illegible] He was [illegible] resting Saturday while leaving the yards, where he is employed, with two buckets of brass. He dropped the buckets when the police gave chase.

President in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala.—The itinerary of President Roosevelt upon his visit to Alabama has been made public. The chief executive will spend [illegible] hours here, from 4:30 to 6:30 in the afternoon of October 23. He will spend two hours in Tuscaloosa and in Montgomery the same day. Elaborate preparations have been made for the reception and Chief Executive and the many visitors who he is [illegible]

Gets Twenty Years.

[illegible] Ala.—The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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information furnished to
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Groceries and Delicat
J. J. STANL
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE
MRS. MARY R. RASB
General Merchandi
G. W. Freem
SHOES, ETC.
Soda Fount, Cold Drinks,
and Cigars.
Fine Line of Shoes.
W. N HORNS
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J. R. PARNEL
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Wagons in stock at
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Lofthus & Bromberg,
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Drugs, Stationery and
Articles.
LICENSED PHARM
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General Merchan
J. L. FOS
Meat Market
Mrs. M. E. W
Millinery and Not
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THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., SEPTEMBER 21 1905 NO. 26

ALABAMA STATE EVENTS.

Items of Interest Gathered as They Transpire Over the Entire State.

Relieved of His Money.

[illegible] Ala.—A white man [illegible] give his name to the [illegible] ool" into an alley run- [illegible] second avenue, between [illegible] and Twenty-third [illegible]y night and relieved of [illegible]s containing something [illegible] reported the robbery to [illegible] Cates and Bennett, who [illegible] investigation and landed Ho- [illegible]son, a negro, behind the [illegible] two hours later. They arrested a negro woman, who gave her name as [illegible] It is expected a third [illegible] be arrested. From what [illegible] it seems the man in- [illegible] stranger to go into the alley, [illegible] two negro women got his money, which has not been recovered.

Man Pushed From Train by a Negro.

Chickasaw, Ala.—About 9:15 o'clock Saturday morning Frank Haynes, of Greenville, Tenn., was found badly hurt beside the track one mile east of Pocahontas. He was seen by the engineer on the "Messenger Boy" and the train was quickly stopped and Mr. Haynes was placed in the baggage car and carried to Carbon Hill, where he was examined and cared for by the Frisco surgeon at that place. Mr. Haynes was conscious and told how he came to be there. He boarded a freight train at Gulf [illegible] Friday night and was on his way to Birmingham. Soon after passing Pocahontas a negro came along the train and pushed him off. The fall caused a badly crushed arm and leg and several bruises. It is supposed his pocketbook and hat were taken from him before being pushed off the train.

Car Damaged.

Birmingham, Ala.—A street car on the North Highlands line was damaged by fire Saturday afternoon, and the fire department was called into service. A large crowd was attracted to the scene of the accident, Humboldt and Twentieth streets. The accident was caused by the controller burning out and setting fire to the woodwork beneath the car. The damage was slight.

Filched Journals.

Birmingham, Ala.—In Henry Adams the police believe they have a negro who has been systematically robbing the Louisville and Nashville railroad yards of brass journals. He was arrested Saturday while leaving the [illegible] he is employed, with two [illegible] of brass. He dropped the [illegible] when the police gave chase.

President in Alabama.

[illegible]am, Ala.—The itinerary of [illegible] Roosevelt upon his visit to [illegible] was soon made public. The chief executive will spend but two hours here, from 4:30 to 6:30 on the [illegible] of October 23. He will [illegible]ss in Tuskegee and two [illegible] the same day. Elabo- [illegible]ions have been made by [illegible] Club for his entertain- [illegible] is here.

Gets Twenty Years.

[illegible] The jury in the case [illegible]ham, accused of mur- [illegible] and placing her body [illegible] Railway track near [illegible] weeks ago, found Par- [illegible] brought in a verdict of [illegible] in the penitentiary. The [illegible] Moulton, the county seat [illegible]ounty. Only circumstan- [illegible] was introduced. Par- [illegible]al to the supreme court. [illegible]s body was horribly man- [illegible]ssing trains prior to the [illegible]r body. She and her hus- [illegible]n separated, and on the [illegible] to murder they quarreled [illegible] at Trinity.

Contract Is Awarded.

[illegible] Ala.—The Farmers' [illegible] Company has awarded a [illegible]r building the warehouses in [illegible] to Gildwell Bros., of Fayette- [illegible] Huntsville, the bid of that [illegible] $12,000 for the four build- [illegible]se Young has been elected [illegible] of the new concern, which is [illegible] to be ready for business No [illegible]

Negro Holds Up Deaf and Dumb Man.

[illegible]ami, Ala.—W. M. Galloway, [illegible] has been arrested by the po- [illegible] charge of highway robbery. [illegible]iving his name as Williams, [illegible] dumb, notified the police by [illegible]n a piece of paper that he [illegible] up and robbed of $7 and a [illegible] He gave a good description of [illegible]go who held him up. The po- [illegible]rested Galloway as filling the [illegible]ion. This is the first arrest [illegible]h a sericus charge ever made [illegible] a description furnished by a deaf and dumb man.

Railroad Is Building Park.

Athens, Ala.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is building a beautiful park just west of the handsome new passenger station in this place. The park will reach the entire length of a block and will cover almost an acre. Several hundred car loads of soil is being hauled to build up the ground, which is rather low, and when completed it will be fenced and laid off by a landscape gardener and planted to trees and shrubbery, with fountains placed therein.

Mrs. Robert J. Lowe Dead.

Birmingham, Ala.—Mrs. Robert J. Lowe, one of the most prominent women in Alabama, died suddenly here Friday of heart disease. She was the daughter of the late Governor Cochran, of Eufaula, Ala., and her first husband was the late Rev. Bishop Jackson, of the Episcopal diocese of Alabama. Mrs. Lowe leaves a husband and three children. The interment was at Eufaula.

Held in First Degree.

Montgomery, Ala.—A special to the Advertiser from Luverne says that the grand jury has indicted for murder in the first degree E. O. Bishop, who killed Gordon Reddoch. The sensational tragedy, which occurred several weeks ago, was alleged to have been caused by bad feeling existing between members of the two families.

Fine Horse Stolen.

Athens, Ala.—Mr. William T. Yarbrough, of this place, had a most valuable horse stolen from his barn during Friday night. The thief went to his barn back of his residence, propped open the gates, stole a bridle and a fine Mosely quilted saddle, saddled the horse and rode him away. The horse was worth several hundred dollars.

Big Mill Incorporated.

Florence, Ala.—Ground has been broken in East Florence for an immense corn handling plant on the bank of the Tennessee river between the river and the railroad. The concern will be financed by a stock company, and papers of incorporation have been filed in the probate judge's office. The company is capitalized at $15,000.

Hotel Robbery.

Gadsden, Ala.—A bold robbery was committed at the Sulphur Springs hotel Friday night by some unknown white man while the guests were at supper. The burglar entered the second story by a window from a ladder and procured some $40 in money and valuable jewelry from Mrs. Pendleton, of Bessemer, and other guests. There is no clue to the robbery.

Injured by Explosion.

Gadsden, Ala.—Ed Kircus, a white carpenter, was the victim of a dynamite explosion at the steel plant Saturday, by which he lost several fingers on his left hand and had a narrow escape from death. Mr. Kircus was shooting the dynamite at the furnace and the fuse was a short one, and he did not have time to get away before the explosion occurred.

War on Vagrants.

Huntsville, Ala.—The authorities have been making things unpleasant for tramps and vagrants during the past few days. Many vagrants have been arrested and fined, and the purpose of the officers is to reduce the idle population of the city. A majority of the men so far arrested are white.

Kills His Father-in-Law.

Evergreen, Ala.—George Etheridge, who shot and killed Travis Smith, his father-in-law, Friday several miles south of this place, came to town just before night and surrendered to the sheriff and is now in jail. Mr. Etheridge claims self-defense.

Southern Orders More Equipment.

Knoxville, Tenn.—An order by the Southern Rrailway for ninety new engines, 750 gondola cars and 750 flat cars has been made public at division headquarters in this city.

A Deserter.

Birmingham, Ala.—Notification has been received at police headquarters of the desertion from the United States army of Joel B. Byars, who enlisted in the service in Bessemer on January 31 of the present year. The escape was made on the 7th of the month from Fort Logan, Col.

Huntsville Man Attempts Suicide.

Huntsville, Ala.—Abe W. Wise, former chief of the fire department and a prominent secret society man, attempted suicide by taking morphine. He is expected to die.

GOVERNORS CALL

From Twelve of the Southern States on Immigration and Quarantine.

QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Will Take Up Matter of Uniform Regulations for the States—To Discuss Immigration Movement.

Chattancoga, Tenn.—The following is the call issued for the November meeting to be held in this city:

"In the development of the South vital questions are involved aside from these which tend solely to its material growth and progress. Its matchless climate, generous soil, riches in minerals, fields and forests; its beauty in hills, valleys, fruits and flowers; its wealth in fountains, streams and rivers are indeed priceless gifts from nature's treasury, yet they are only some of the factors that contribute to the advancement and welfare of a people.

"The possession of health, the cultivation of mind and morals, the establishment of right rather than might and the reign of truth and justice—these are the things more to be prized than all others for which mankind should strive, for these are the foundations on which the aegis of Christian civilization must ever rest.

"From time immemorial these are the standards by which the people of the South have sought to be measured, and there is no stronger obligation resting on its citizens today than to earnestly desire and honestly endeavor to uphold these standards for the benefit of the present and future generations.

"To the thoughtful observer of passing events this proud heritage is being menaced from two sources at this time, and it is to emphasize this fact and concentrate public sentiment thereon that this call for a southern immigration and quarantine conference is sent out.

"In the attempt that has been made by various cities, towns and communities in the south to protect themseles from the dread ravages of yellow fever, the most strenuous and at times the most unreasonable, unnecessary and burdensome measures have been adopted, measures that not only tend to cripple and destroy business and commerce, but which reflected on the very instincts of our common community, and became a reproach to civilization itself. It is evident, therefore, that some uniform system of quarantine should be adopted that will allay the apprehension of the people and minimize the dangers resulting from an outbreak of this disease. This is necessary if we would, save our land from the demoralizing and brutalizing tendencies of a panic-inspired quarantine.

"Again, there are coming into the United States at the present time larger numbers of foreign immigrants than ever before in our country's history. Among these are great masses who are wholly undesirable and whom it will be impossible to assimilate with our institutions. There is apparently a desire or tendency to bring many of these undesirable immigrants to southern ports, and also to distribute them from northern cities into the south.

"The south will welcome desirable immigrants from any and all lands, but it has already racial problems of such gravity that no others should be invited until proper safeguards are provided in advance of their coming.

"For the foregoing reasons, therefore, the undersigned, having only the interests and welfare of the south at heart, hereby issue this, our call for a southern conference on immigration and quarantine to be held in the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., on November 9 and 10, 1905, and we designate the following persons as those expected to compose and participate in this conference.

"Governors of the southern states, members of congress, commissioners of agriculture, mayors of cities; one representative from national, state, county or city boards of health; one representative from each railroad system, preferably the general immigration agent; the editor, publisher or proprietor of newspapers and not more than five representatives from each commercial organization in the south.

"All parties thus designated may consider themselves fully authorized under this call to aid in furthering its objects, and are requested to co-operate with us in making the same what it should be for the south.

"John I. Cox, governor of Tennessee; N. C. Blanchard, governor of Louisiana; Edwin Warfield, governor of Maryland; William M. O. Dawson, governor of West Virginia; A. J. Montague, governor of Virginia; N. B. Broward, governor of Florida; James K. Vardaman, governor of Mississippi; Joseph W. Folk, governor of Missouri; J. C. W. Beckham, governor of Kentucky; S. W. T. Lanham, governor of Texas; Joseph M. Terrell, governor of Georgia; Huntsville Chamber of Commerce, Frank J. Thompson, president; Alabama Commercial and Industrial Association, Charles P. Lane, president; Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, Charles W. Olsen, president; Little Rock Board of Trade, George W. Rogers, president; Louisville Commercial Club, V. H. Enghord, president; New Orleans Progressive Union, Albert Godchaux, president; Mobile Commercial Club, J. P. Wilson, secretary; Jacksonville Board of Trade, C. E. Garner, president; Asheville Board of Trade, George S. Powell, president; Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, R. F. Maddox, president."

Accidentally Shoots His Son.

Crowley, La.—C. Lebert Benoit, a prominent farmer living near Morse, accidentally shot and killed his son, Andrew Benoit. The elder Benoit had been practicing target shooting with a revolver on the porch of his house and was ejecting the shells from the chambers of the weapon when it was exploded, the ball striking the younger Benoit near the heart.

Shoots and Kills City Marshal.

Marlin, Tex.—Holland Dillard shot and killed City Marshal M. Coleman, a confederate veteran of sixty, who has been marshal for seventeen years. Dillard was in a buggy and fired one barrel of a shotgun, the load producing instant death. No cause has been assigned.

Claims to Be Cotton Picker.

Huntsville, Ala.—H. S. Weld, an insurance man, has made a bet that he can pick 400 pounds of cotton in a day. The best negro cotton pickers in Madison county only pick 200 pounds a day, but Mr. Weld has put up $100 that he can double this pick twice that much. The result of the wager will be watched with interest.

Forger Commits Suicide.

Houston, Tex.—August Becker, aged 65 years and feeble in health, was arrested on a charge of forgery, it being alleged that he realized $13. He committed suicide in his cell by taking poison. Once before he had been convicted of forgery, and was sent to the penitentiary.

Two Killed in Fight.

Anadarko, O. T.—Two men were killed and a third dangerously wounded at Oakley, a small town near here. The wounded man is a one-armed man named Roane Gonzales. His story is that the two men, who were strangers, came to his home and asked for work. When told there was no work, they demanded food and shelter. A fight ensued in which pocket knives and a big bowie knife were used. One of the strangers was killed outright with a stab in the heart.

Found Dead Sitting Upright on a Cot.

Salt Lake City—A Chinese woman called the police to the building at 53 Plum alley, where on the third floor the officers found a dead Chinese sitting bolt upright on a cot, while in the same room another Chinese who appeared to be insane had kindled a fire on the floor, apparently in an attempt to destroy the building.

On a floor below the police found Eddie Merode, a young white man, in a dying condition from what the police believe to be opium poisoning. His money, watch and chain were missing.

Wants Universal Peace.

St. Petersburg.—Emperor Nicholas Monday again appeared before the world as a promoter of universal peace. No sooner is the Russo-Japanese war over and even before the peace treaty has been ratified, than his majesty issues invitations to a second peace conference at The Hague.

That the emperor has done so was learned from a source which leaves no shadow of doubt as to its authenticity.

Big Fire in Nome.

Seattle, Wash.—Sixty buildings were destroyed by fire at Nome, Alaska, on the night of September 3, causing a loss at close to $200,000. The city hall, a small building, was destroyed, but the records were saved. It is reported that the big stores of M. E. Atkinson and J. P. Parker were among those destroyed. No loss of life is reported.

Date Set for Poultry Show.

Huntsville, Ala.—The North Alabama Poultry and Pet Stock Association has selected December 5-8 as the dates for the annual poultry exhibition in this city, and it is expected that the show will be the best ever held by the association. The organization has succeeded in its purpose of arousing general interest in the breeding of fine poultry and there are more fine fowl in this section than ever before.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Latest Reports From the Infected District.

New Orleans, La.—The yellow fever report for the last twenty-four hours in this city is as follows: New cases, 34; total cases, 2,605; deaths, 6; total deaths, 341; new foci, 9; cases under treatment, 311; cases discharged, 1,953.

Country Cases.

The country situation is still a source of concern, because of the appearance of the infection in new localities, far removed from the original centers of infection. The diagnosis of yellow fever in Merrougse, Moorehouse parish, near the Arkansas border, has been confirmed, and Dr. A. J. Thomas has been placed in charged by the state board. The situation near Bayou Natchez, in Natchitochez parish, is bad, and the charge that there are more cases there than have been reported, makes it worse. Another new point of infection is Everett, in Vernon parish, near the Texas border. This has not yet been officially announced, though there is no doubt about it. The patient died and the body has been buried.

Other country reports:

Bayou Boeuf, two new cases.

Patterson, four new cases.

Tallulah, ten new cases; one death.

Bayou Natchez, three cases.

Kenner, nine new cases.

St. Rose, three new cases.

Terre Bonne parish, seventeen new cases; one death.

St. Bernard parish, three new cases.

Evergreen (Avoyelles parish), two cases.

Lake Providence, nine cases; two deaths.

Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Four new cases and one death from yellow fever were reported up to 6 p. m. The record to date is 37 cases and 5 deaths.

Natchez.

Natchez, Miss.—Two cases of yellow fever were reported here, both colored, in the neighborhood of original infection. Dr. Lavinder reports a case of fever on the government boat Beta at Kemp's Bend, La., the patient being a member of the deck crew. There are 300 levee laborers within a mile of the boat, but every precaution to prevent a spread of the fever has been taken.

Nothing New on Gulf Coast.

Jackson, Miss.—Surgeon Wasden, of the marine hospital service, reports that no new cases of yellow fever developed at any point on the gulf coast today, and only six patients are now under treatment. The entire week will be devoted to a campaign of fumigation. One new case is reported at Hamburg.

Snow in Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek, Col.—Several inches of snow fell here Monday. The snowfall was preceded by a high wind that blew down several buildings, including a large ice house.

Jelks Favors Movement.

Montgomery, Ala.—Governor Jelks said he was in thorough accord with the details of the quarantine and immigration conference called at Chattanooga and would attend if he could get away. He approves the idea of discrimination in selecting immigrants, and recently wrote Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, that he was in favor of a more comprehensive system of quarantine.

Tombigbee Valley Land Company.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Tombigbee Valley Land Company, of Mobile, has filed notice of its incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. The incorporators, three in number, are all shown to reside in Chicago.

Posse Searches for Negro.

Jackson, Miss.—A large posse of determined men in Rankin county are searching for an unknown negro, who Sunday night attempted to assault a young white girl named Miss Cornelia Kline. She walked into the back yard of her residence about 9 o'clock when she was seized by the negro, but her screams brought speedy assistance and the negro escaped.

Engine Blew Up.

Gadsden, Ala.—The engine at the saw mill plant of the Southern Manufacturing Company, near the city, blew up early Friday morning, wrecking the engine room and causing considerable damage, the mill proper being somewhat damaged, while the engineer had a narrow escape. It is not known what caused the engine to blow up.

Washington, D. C.—The secretary of the interior has ordered the withdrawal from entry of 300,000 acres of land in the Roswell, N. M., land district on account of the Carlsbad irrigation project.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
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DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
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Deeds, Mortgages, Affidavits and other papers carefully made out.

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In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE!

To all Whom it May Concern:

I have bought the W. E. Thomas gin and grist mill, and will grind every Friday and will do my best to give perfect satisfaction. I will have two gins with two saws and two presses. I will soon move and will take my jack over there, so as to give my patrons a chance to raise good mules. Thanking all for past favors, I will do my best to merit your business in the future.

Respectfully,
tf. T. A. DRIVER.
Jemison Route 2.

LOST!

Dun Cow 10 years old and red heifer calf 1 year old. Cow is marked crop off each ear, underbit off right. Liberal reward given for return or informaion to

D. T. MELTON
tf. Verbena, R. F. D. No. 1.

NOTICE!

Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in General Merchandise from

A. A. JACKSON,
tf. Lomax, Ala.

Japanese Papers Suspended.

Tokio.—The government has ordered the suspension of three newspapers published, respectively, at Kofu, Miigata and Otaru, for criticising the treaty.

The Making of Molly.

MOLLY DEVEREUX was pretty and she knew it. At fifteen she was tall and slender, carrying her head with a daintiness her schoolfellows envied, but could not copy, and distributing her favors with a charming grace of manner, the inheritance of a long line of refined ancestors.

Her face, though not her only fortune, was a good half of it, with its soft pink-and-white complexion, its glorious azure blue eyes, its frame of silky, golden hair. The only thing that marred the otherwise perfect face was the look of conscious superiority, almost of conceit, that Molly habitually wore. She was the only child of her parents, a pretty, spoiled darling, petted and worshiped from her cradle. She was Miss Devereux, of Laburnam Terrace, and Molly's blue eyes shone, and her crimson lips pursed themselves into lines of proud content as she thought of her position, her beauty, and all that went to make up the sum of her existence. The past had been bountiful—the present was cloudless—the future lay before her, an unopened book; what might it not hold for her—?

And yet:

"Alas! that spring should vanish with the rose!
That youth's sweet-scented manuscript should close!"

It was upon her nineteenth birthday that the shadow began to fall. Molly, who, all the summer, had been working hard with the pleasing result of coming out ahead of 200 girls at school, many of whom were older than herself, suddenly showed signs of drooping. The lovely blue eyes lost their lustrous look, the pristine glint of her golden hair faded, lines appeared round her pretty mouth.

Molly's mother looked frightened.

"Darling," she said, caressingly, "you are tired—you are feeling the hot weather——"

"I think I am, mother, dear," responded Molly, in a voice she strove hard to brighten. "I shall be all right when the cooler days come——"

The next moment she was lying in a huddled heap on the floor!

That was the beginning of many similar attacks. Molly's heart had given out under the heat and strain, and she lay, week after week, helpless and panting, in her little white bed, her head in a whirl, her lips babbling over childish things long since consigned to the past.

But there came a day when the wanderings ceased—a day when there was silence in the sick room, when, after rambling for weeks the voice was no more heard, and Molly lay still and quiet, a shadow of her former self, with two big, lack lustre eyes staring up at the white ceiling.

"Molly!" cried Mrs. Devereux. It was early morning, and she had slipped into the pretty room, as was her wont every day on rising.

The girl turned her head in the direction of the voice.

"Mother!" she said, wonderingly, "why have you come in the middle of the night? I am all right, darling——"

"It is morning, Molly!" answered Mrs. Devereux, stooping to kiss the pale cheek on the pillow. "Darling, the sun is shining——"

"Morning? The sun shining?" echoed Molly, springing up in bed, a dawning horror on her face. "Mother—mother, where are you? It is quite, quite dark! I can't see you——. Light the gas, let me look—mother—strike a match quickly; I can see nothing but dense blackness——"

Mrs. Devereux fell upon her knees by the bedside. With trembling hands she lighted a candle, held it to Molly's lovely blue eyes—they never flinched. Oh, heavens! was it true? Was Molly in utter darkness—blind?

Her cries brought the nurse and her husband—and they sent for the doctor.

Alas! naught was of any avail. The city specialist, telegraphed for, came and went, giving no ray of hope. It was a phase of the illness—the sight sometimes went in a single night—sometimes—but not often—no, thank God—not often——.

"I can do nothing," he said, pocketing his fee and wringing Mr. Devereux's hand as he stepped into the waiting carriage. "It is no use sending for me again, although, of course, I will come at any time if you want me. Miss Devereux's sight is gone. There is no hope—she will never see again."

Then he was driven away to catch the express back to town, and Molly was left to battle with her trouble, and to realize all that his verdict meant, both now and hereafter.

But never a word of protestation—of rebellion against her cruel fate—crossed Molly's pale lips. Day after day, week after week, she lay on her bed of darkness, with a smile for everyone; with a cheerful, encouraging word that hid an almost breaking heart—patient, uncomplaining.

"If she would only cry out once and get it over, it would be more natural, and such a relief," the distracted mother said to her husband in piteous tones. "It is so awful to think of Molly, our pretty, clever Molly, lying behind that impenetrable mask, all day—forever——"

"Cheer up, wife! Whatever is is best. We must try to believe that, or else how can we ever hope to teach it to Molly—to help her to bear it?"

Mrs. Devereux's lips quivered as she turned away.

"You are right, John—as you always are," she said, with sobbing breath. "We must help Molly, whatever it costs!"

* * * * * * *

As the spring wore into summer once more, and summer slipped into autumn, Molly's health distinctly improved; her heart grew stronger, the color came again into her pretty cheeks, and at the end of two years she was once more able to take her old place in the house. Deprived of one sense, the others that were left her grew keener. What she had once seen with her azure eyes, she saw with her slim, white fingers now; the lips that had curved with scornful pride wore a patient, tender look, as the blind girl grew in a beauty which was far lovelier than that she had possessed in the old days. And the good that crept into her character, and transformed it, shone in her face; strong, self-reliant, capable, utterly unselfish in her thoughts for others. When she reached her twentieth year, a more lovable, sweet-natured girl it would have been hard to find.

"Of course, no one will ever want to marry a blind girl!" she remarked, almost merrily, to her mother apropos of something that Mrs. Devereux had said on the subject. "Don't beat about the bush, mother, dear, in that half-frightened way, as though you were afraid of hurting my feelings. I am no coward—I am not afraid of facing whatever is in store for me."

"My brave Molly!" cried her mother, pressing the tall, slim figure to her heart. "My heroine!"

But time went to prove that Molly was wrong. Somebody did want a blind girl for a wife—at least he showed pretty plainly that he wanted a certain blind girl—and that girl was pretty Molly Devereux!

Young Jim Tremayne came down from the hospitals full of energy and ambition, to take a partnership with old Robeson, the practitioner who had attended Molly from babyhood. He was ugly—passing ugly—but strong, upright, tender-hearted and clever; and, from the moment his eyes rested on Molly, there was no other woman in the world for him. Just at first he pretended to be interested in her case, as a case, but afterward he let himself be interested in her as a woman—the one woman—and hardly a day passed but he found some excuse to visit her home, and Molly's mother began to hope that, after all, Molly's blindness might not have marred all her chances in life!

"I am ugly, of course," he said, the day he confessed all to Mrs. Devereux, and received her permission to woo Molly, "but Molly's eyes will never be marred by a sight of me—and I am glad she is blind!"

He said something of the same kind to Molly, whom he managed to track down in the old rose garden a few minutes later, wearing a soft white gown, emblem of the simple purity of her white soul.

For the past few days she had tried to avoid him; her heart having whispered to her, she knew. She had grown to look for his coming, to wait upon his opinions expressed in such well-chosen, decided words; she felt that he was a man whom she could honor and respect, and even—in her room at night she had confessed it to herself—love! But that he should be attracted by her—poor, blind Molly—had not occurred to her.

"You love me, blind as I am?" she stammered, the color flushing into her face as she stood in front of him in the pathway, putting out her hands a little uncertainly.

"I think I love you because you are blind!" he said, happily. She had not repulsed him, and that was a point in his favor.

"Ah!"—she drew a long breath—"you pity me——"

"Pity you! Nonsense!" he exclaimed, laughing, possessing himself of her two hands. "Molly, I am not handsome; put up your fingers and feel my face; but I love you very, very dearly, and I want you to be my wife, my dearest, most honored possession. Will you, darling? Just tell me you don't quite hate me, and I will teach you to love me, ugly as I am——"

But Molly was simple and straightforward; no idea of playing with him and keeping him in unnecessary suspense entered her pretty head.

"If you are sure—it isn't—pity!" she began, her cheeks flushing again, "for I could not bear to think that——"

He bent down and prevented her from saying more by kissing her again and again passionately upon the lips.

"Does this feel like pity?" he asked, tenderly. Then, unrepulsed, he folded her in his strong young arms. "Darling, my own darling Molly—please God, I will deserve you and make you happy always."

And they wandered awhile in the lovers' Elysium after that; earth only contained each other for those two, and they were content to believe it for the nonce!

* * * * * * *

"I shall never regret Molly's blindness again," Mrs. Devereux said to her husband, as together they stood and looked down on Molly sleeping peacefully, late that same night. "Don't you think it altered her for the better, John?" hesitatingly.

John Devereux stooped down and pressed his lips to his wife's worn cheek. "I think it has been the making of Molly!" was all he said. But she understood.—New York Weekly.

Identified by Tattoo Marks.

A deserter from the British army was identified recently by the following tattoo marks upon him: A cross on the left forearm, with the words "In loving memory"; a jockey with two flags, Buffalo Bill, a heart on the back of the left hand, a horseshoe with crossed whips, a cross with the figure of a soldier leaning on it, a pierced heart, a heart on the right forearm, a heart with clasped hands, a soldier and a girl.

The droughts in Australia made the crop of wool shrink to 400,000,000 pounds in 1903.

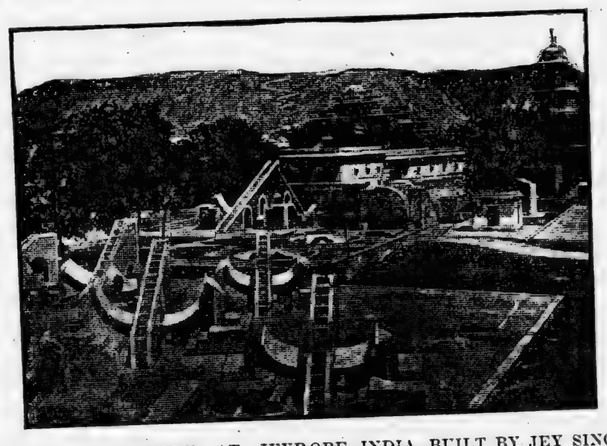
The "SNOW BABY" IN HER ARCTIC DRESS

MARIE AHNIGHITO PEARY, DAUGHTER OF THE POLAR EXPLORER, COMMANDER PEARY.

THE PRIMITIVE OBSERVATORY OF JEYPORE.

Jeypore is the pleasant, healthy capital of one of the most prosperous independent States of Rajputana, India, and is a very busy and important commercial town, with large banks and other trading establishments. It is a centre of native manufactures, especially those of many kinds of jewelry and of colored printed cloths and muslins. The enameled work done here is the best in India, and the cutting and setting of garnets and other stones found in the State is a large branch of industry. The crowded streets and bazars are most lively and picturesque. It is laid out in rectangular blocks, and is divided by cross streets into six equal portions. The main streets are 111 feet wide and are paved, and the city is lighted by gas. The Maharaja's palace occupies the centre of the city, which has a population of about 143,000.

In Jeypore is the famous Jantra or Observatory, the largest of the five built by the celebrated royal astronomer, Jey Sing, the founder of Jeypore, who succeeded the Rajas of Amber in 1693. Chosen by Muhammad Shah to reform the calendar, his astronomical observations were formulated in tables which corrected those of De la Hire. He built five observatories—at Delhi, Benares, Muttra, Ujjain and Jeypore. The observatory at Jeypore is the largest of the five.



THE OBSERVATORY AT JEYPORE, INDIA, BUILT BY JEY SING ABOUT 1693.

It is not under cover, but is an open courtyard full of curious and fantastic instruments invented and designed by him. They have been allowed to go out of repair, and many of them are now quite useless, it being impossible even to guess what purpose they served in the wonderfully accurate calculations and observations of their inventor, but the dial, gnomons, quadrants, etc., still remain of great interest to astronomers, and the Observatory at Jeypore is one of the places which is always visited by tourists.—Scientific American.

An Epidemic of Duels.

There would appear to have been an epidemic of duelling in the State of Mississippi on a recent Thursday. There were six duels and four of the combatants were killed outright or fatally wounded.—London Chronicle.

Cure For Seasickness.

A home-coming passenger on one of the big steamships of the Atlantic ferry says: "The second day out I saw scores of people wearing a bandage over one eye as they walked up and down the deck. It struck me as being worthy of investigation, so I appealed to the surgeon. He informed me that the fleet physician had learned that seasickness is a nervous malady produced by seeing the motion of objects on board ship. The remedy is to bandage one eye, which has the effect of

A FOLDING HORN.

A megaphone to be effective at any distance has to be made of such large proportions that it is about as inconvenient to carry as a bass viol, and this

FOLDING MEGAPHONE.

inconvenience of transportation has done much to prevent the more general use of the instrument. Even in the smaller sizes a megaphone is a particularly clumsy and conspicuous object, so that the idea of a Cleveland inventor of furnishing such devices in collapsible form has many meritorious features. He proposes manufacturing the trumpets from a blank of any flexible material having parallel side edges and an outwardly curved edge at the opposite end of such shape and curvature that when folded upon itself a cone of usual shape is produced. When not desired for use as a megaphone the sheet of flexible material may be rolled up into a small cylinder, resembling a music roll, that can readily be carried in the hand without attracting attention, or that can be stowed away in a suit case or grip. Of course there are eyelets and buttons or clasps at proper points to hold the trumpet in shape when in use as such.

The so-called briar pipe is not made of briar at all, but from the root of a particular kind of heather.

altering the focus. Sixty-five per cent. of fifty cases treated were relieved in from six to twenty-four hours."

Romance of Immigration.

The pleasantest Ellis Island report of the year is that of the 223 marriages which took place at the station in the six mounths ending June 30. This is a gain of twenty-three over the corresponding period of last year. The brides were girls whose lovers had come across first to prepare the way for them.—New York World.

CANADIAN HANDICRAFT

WORK OF WOMEN FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN THE DOMINION.

The Canadian Handicraft Guild an Important Philanthropy—Diverse Elements in Population—French Villages on the St. Lawrence Where Hand Looms Are Still Used—Doukhobor Embroiderers and Irish Lace Makers—Indian Artists.

The work of fostering Canadian arts and crafts is one of the most interesting developments of philanthropy in the Dominion. Canada is made up of more diverse elements than is generally suspected. The French influence is very strong among the Indians, as well as the descendants of the original Habitants, but there are also Russian Doukhobors, Gallicians, Irish, English, Scandinavian, Scotch and at least a dozen distinct Indian divisions. Each of these have had their native arts. The Europeans brought with them exquisite arts of lace making, spinning, weaving, embroidery, dyeing, etc. The native arts of basket-making, bead, and porcupine quill embroidering, plaiting and weaving have never been improved upon by any arts of civilization. Some of the weaving, in fact, it has been found impossible to produce by machinery.

Canadian rural life has grown prosaic to a marked degree within the past twenty years. There has been no great industrial development even in the cities, and the country communities have remained in many cases as primitive as when Evangeline twirled her distaff above the sands of Acadia. There are villages along the shores of the St. Lawrence where the French inhabitants are living the lives their forbears of two hundred years ago lived, with the important difference that while they go not to the outside world the outside world comes to them in the form of cheap factory-made utensils and fabrics. The people have not progressed farther than to have abandoned the handicrafts of their ancestors. Civilization is represented by the village store.

To these barren lives the arts and crafts movement made an immediate appeal. When, in the spring of 1900, the Montreal Branch of the Women's Art Association of Canada decided to hold an exhibition of handicraft in order to revive public interest in native arts, little difficulty was encountered in getting together a characteristic display. So eager was the response, both from workers and public that a depot for the sale of Canadian handicrafts was called for. It was not, however, until the spring of 1902 that the depot was formally opened. Within the last few months the work has been handed over to the Canadian Handicraft Guild, this step having been made necessary by the limitations of the original charter and the rapid development of cottage industries in all parts of the Dominion. The guild is composed almost entirely of women, although, after the British fashion, the governor-general and Countess Gray are named among the officers as "Patrons," Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal is "Hon. President," and Sir Melbourne Tait is "Hon. Vice-President." Several men's names appear also among the directors of the society, but in the main it is a woman's enterprise, developed and managed by women.

The native arts of the French Canadians consist of many ingenious weavings, among them the ceinture fleche, the gay sash familiar to winter visitors to Quebec and Montreal. This amazing piece of weaving is a heavy oblong of bright colored woollen threads, plaited by hand on a rude loom of sticks. The arrow, or lightning pattern, is the invariable design, and the threads form a handsome fringe on the ends of the sash. No machine loom has been invented which is able to weave a ceinture fleche. A modest one costs $25, and an especially fine specimen often brings $100. The wrinkled grandmothers, whose patient hands produce these ceintures, highly prized by tobogganers, snow-shoers, and other devotees of out-door sports, both for warmth and beauty, are nearly all half-breeds. The art was probably French in the beginning; the pattern is undoubtedly Indian. The arrow pattern appears in nearly all Indian decorations, basketry, pottery or bead work. If the crafts movement had done nothing more than to keep alive these wonderful old designs, mountain and river, lightning, fire, storm, forest prowlers, gods of imagination and fear, it would have justified itself.

The French-Canadian tapestries, coverlets, rugs, etc., show many charming designs, evidently worked out after the immigration. The pine tree pattern, the fleur-de-lis, full of reminiscence, the "Little Mary" pattern is teristic. The "Little Mary" pattern is amusing in its naivete and reminds one of the quaint little figures which our grandmothers worked on their samplers. It is a stiff figure of a girl or woman, with a slim, reed-like body and spreading skirts, very much conventionalized in many cases. It appears often on bed cover and quilt.

The "Little Mary" quilts are a sort of a tufted weaving, the tufts or loops pulled up separately through the fabric with the help of some small instrument, often nothing more than a bit of wood. It is said that practically the same work is done among the Acadians of Louisiana.

Besides the French-Canadians there are many Irish and English women who have traditions of Old World arts, especially lace making. At the crafts shop and in the exhibitions have been shown some remarkably good specimens of Irish crochet, Carrick macrosse and Limerick, and some beautiful Honiton. Inquiry has revealed skilled knitters of Irish lace in ... of villages, and the guild is ... every effort to bring the standard ... to that of the best Irish lace-... The Honiton lace-makers are fe... Ontario only.

The Doukhobor embroideries ... quisite, both in color and design, ... the workmanship is a little short ... perfection. There is a decided Orient... suggestion in the designs. Persian coloring is in all of their work and their drawn work and open embroideries are as unlike Western work as possible.

The hardest arts of all to revive were those of the Indian tribes. Miss Phillips writes of them: "As a race there never was one more impracticable, more averse to combinations for his own good, or more deaf to the voice of instruction. But even in this branch of our work we have great cause to be exceedingly encouraged. We have aroused a pride of race in the Caughnawagas, Mississaugas, Micmacs, Montagnais, Crees, British Columbia tribes and others. The Caughnawagas, living within a few miles of Montreal and perhaps nearer a metropolis than any other of our tribes, had so attempted to modernize their work that it had become a horrible travesty on their ancient art. But within a year a change has taken place, and we are happy in feeling that the guild, through the government teachers in their village, has been able to induce them to use better materials, and do some of their old-time good beadwork. We now get from them electric light shades, belts, chains, and purses which show decided taste and skill in design and coloring."

Since the opening of the handicraft shop thirty-seven exhibitions have been given of work coming from all parts of Canada, from the shores of Labrador to the farthest coast of British Columbia. The first year the society paid the workers $900, the second year $3,000, and last year it was able to send them $4000. The Canadian government takes a warm interest in the movement, recognizing the fact that it is a work of national benefit.—New York Post.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A fleet of vessels is engaged from January to August each year in the capture of sharks near Iceland. Only the livers are sought. That of each yields five gallons of oil, which has medical virtues resembling those of cod liver oil.

A Sheffield (England) firm has on view in its window a pocketknife possessing seventy-five blades. Each blade has a local scene engraved upon it. The firm offers $5000 to any person who can shut all the blades without cutting his fingers.

All other towers will dwindle when the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York completes its building on Twenty-third street, Madison avenue and Fourth avenue, by lifting a tower 560 feet high, just where Dr. Parkhurst's church stands on the corner of Twenty-fourth street.

One of the features of the coming Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Denver will be the largest American flag ever manufactured. It will be 115 feet long by 55 feet deep, requiring 1450 yards of bunting, and weighing so much that the only possible way to display it will be across the front of a five-story building.

Sable Island lies about eighty miles to the eastward of Nova Scotia and consists of an accumulation of loose sand, forming a pair of ridges united at the two ends and inclosing a shallow lake. Tracts of grass are to be met with in places as well as pools of fresh water. These afford sustenance for troops of wild horses or ponies, descended, it is supposed, from stock cast ashore from a Spanish wreck early in the sixteenth century.

The Washington Post relates that recently a letter was received at the Treasury Department addressed, "Uncle Sam, Washington, D. C." It reads, "Please find in close 05ct. For which I want you to tell me the side of the nickle is heads and what is tails. Use nickle for postage in return." The department replied that there was no "head or tail" officially, but an "obverse and a reverse side." The writer was told to toss a coin and take his choice, and the nickel was deposited in the treasury.

A Postal Card Race.

With a view to testing the time required by a postcard to go the round of the world, and to ascertain also the route which the card should take to accomplish its journey in the least possible number of hours, an interesting experiment in the form of a competition is being made in Paris. At 2 o'clock one afternoon at the Central postoffice, and in the presence of a number of witnesses, 470 postcards, sent by an equal number of competitors who had beforehand secured the services of correspondents in America and the Far East, were handed in after examination by and the certificate of a sheriff's officer. Some will go by the Havre route, others by Marseilles, by Cherbourg, by Southampton. After a few brief resting places, necessitated by the time taken by the correspondents in the United States or in Asia to repost them, the postcards will return to Paris, when the sender of the one that arrives first will receive a prize of money.—London Globe.

Settled Convictions.

Minister—Well, Bobby, what do you want to be when you grow up?

Bobby (suffering from parental discipline)—An orphan.—Pick-Me-Up.

The Humble Wo...

...pany with thirty-five or forty ... Alicia Harding was wrapping oranges in rustling tissue-paper ... packing them for market. The ... held multitudes of small, smooth, ... oranges—navels and yellow St. ... and Maltese bloods and ... Mediterranean sweets.

... Calhoun, forewoman of the ... factory girls, was standing, as usual, ... Vina Biggs, who was slow and ... awkwardly dropped two oranges. ... discharge you some day, Vina ...," rose Miss Calhoun's angry ... "I've a great mind to now!"

"How Miss Calhoun does scold ...," murmured Alicia to her neighbor, Sadie Gardiner.

Sadie curled her lip and answered: "How much Miss C. scolds us all—except you, Alicia," Miss C.'s never scolded with our work. Amiable enough! But she looks after the ... interests, and that's what they're ... Generally, in packing an orange, ... upper layer ought to be packed ... the crevice between two oranges ... a lower layer. Alicia was ... packer, and knew all the dodges ... ways of packing and grading, but the ... things sometimes puzzled poor Vina ... She sometimes made ... mistakes and had to repack a box. ... she had only packed two layers ... and sixteen when ... had two hundred and twenty-six. ... Such mistakes made no difference to the firm, because the packers were paid according to the number of boxes packed correctly, but they made much difference with Miss Calhoun's temper.

The forewoman looked at Alicia Harding with distant approval, which was Miss Calhoun's nearest approach to friendship, but Alicia was too sorry for Vina Biggs to feel pleased. Perhaps it was because Vina had looked so wistfully across the room when Miss Calhoun had said coldly: "That is right, Alicia." The girl wished Miss Calhoun would sometimes praise Vina, who tried so hard.

Now, after Miss Calhoun had scolded poor Vina, Alicia, ... pinning a little winter rosebud that she wore, made an excuse to cross the room, and put the rosebud in Vina's hand. The girl looked up, caught Alicia's smile, and gave a frightened, quivering little smile in return.

"Poor thing!" thought Alicia.

And that was the last day of Miss Calhoun's scolding of Vina Biggs, for the forewoman fell that evening and broke her leg.

Who would be forewoman now? It was the busy season, and the firm was at a loss to know whom to engage. Miss Calhoun, when appealed to, said: "Get Alicia Harding. She knows as much about orange-packing as I do."

So Alicia became forewoman of the third-story girls.

"You'll have a chance to reprove poor me!" exclaimed Sadie, in affected terror. "O Alicia, be merciful!" And Vina Biggs's usually frightened face glowed suddenly with new hope.

"I don't reckon Miss Alicia'll scold me," was her thought.

As days went on, Alicia found the place a very trying one. Some of the girls were offended by her decisions and her criticism of their work. But duty required her to be keen for the firm's interests. No slipshod work must be allowed. Often and often she thought what she would do if she were in Miss Calhoun's position. She began to feel annoyed if the girls carelessly dropped fruit; she was afraid some one of the firm might come and see. A good many things to which she had before been indifferent now assumed importance. Her days were very busy. She found herself getting irritable.

One day she spoke sharply to Vina Biggs about some mistake, and the girl looked up frightened. Alicia remembered guiltily that she had meant to be kind to her.

The new forewoman unfortunately spoke sharply to Vina on subsequent days, and the slow girl's eyes grew frightened again. It prompted Alicia to see that unconsciously accustomed look.

"You're growing like Miss Calhoun," Sadie privately informed Alicia.

"I can't help it!" answered Alicia with sharp nervousness. "You don't understand how it feels to be responsible. Things must go right."

That evening Alicia was once more to see how Miss Calhoun was getting along.

"I guess you find being f... isn't easy," said Miss Calhoun, "but there's one thing. Before I left made up my mind to discharge ... Biggs. She's too slow for ... And her mistakes! I used to tell ... I'd discharge her, and I would. ... better get rid of her, Alicia. Then trouble will be out of your way."

Alicia hesitated. She would be most glad to be rid of Vina. ... tried so pitifully hard to do ... Alicia wondered if she really ... the work much, and so she was ... found by Vina's house ... kind of a home the girl had. ... found it a very poor, dingy little ... outside.

As Vina saw Alicia coming ... the gate, terror swept ... coming to say I can't work there ... more! She'll tell me so right ... mother, and mother always thinks ... do so well! And what'll we do ... my wages?"

Vina had never told at home ... about Miss Calhoun's or Alicia's ... scoldings. It was only Alicia's ... little kindnesses that Vina ... and tonight Mrs. Biggs ...

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Bobby (suffering from parental
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The Humble Worker

BY
MARY E. BAMFORD.

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tried so pitifully hard to do well!
Alicia wondered if she really needed
help much, and so she walked
past Vina's house to see what
kind of a home the girl had. And she
found a very poor, dingy little home
indeed.

As Vina saw Alicia coming in at
the door terror swept over her. "She's
come to say I can't work there any
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do well! And what'll we do with-
out my wages?"

Vina had never told at home any-
thing about Miss Calhoun's or Alicia's
scoldings. It was only Alicia's form-
er kindnesses that Vina had re-
called, and tonight Mrs. Biggs beamed

There was no answer. "Vina!" cried Alicia. "Vina did the bricks hit you?"

Hushed by the terror in Alicia's voice, the girls in the room had all become still. Some red brick-dust and mortar had sifted through the crack under the door. Alice went down on her knees, but she could not see anything. She called Vina, but the voice on the other side of the door was silent.

"The bricks struck her!" whispered one girl to another.

"Maybe she had run down stairs," ventured another.

But there had been no time, and Vina would surely not have run against Alicia's orders, after bolting the door. They all knew that. If she were outside the door unhurt, she would answer.

The room began to fill with frightened whispers, and one excited girl burst into tears. "The poor little thing! Oh, the poor little thing! She's killed!" one girl sobbed. "And if she hadn't bolted the door we'd all have been right out there, running in the hall, and the chimney would have struck us! O girls, she's saved us all! Poor Vina!"

They heard men's feet rushing up the stairs, crunching the bricks. Somebody came springing over the bricks toward the door, pushed against it, muttered in astonishment, unbolted the door, thrust it open, and stood there, catching his breath. He was a member of the firm.

"Miss Harding," he cried to Alicia, "who bolted the door? Thank heaven, you girls weren't in the hall when that chimney fell! I—I was so afraid —"

But the girls were rushing past him, crying, "Vina! Vina!"

They found her under a great pile of bricks near the door, and brought the poor unconscious body in. The hands that had made so many mistakes at the orange-packing, and yet had worked so eagerly to earn something for her mother and the little ones, were limp and helpless now.

The ears that had heard so many sharp rebukes from the forewoman, and sometimes unkind remarks from other girls, were deaf now to all the girls' sobs and entreaties. The brown eyes that had so often held that frightened, wistful look were covered by shut lids that did not even quiver. There were bruises on the white face.

No one could tell how much Vina had been injured internally. There was no sign of consciousness.

She was taken away to her home. Alicia went, too, and saw the pitiful home-bringing and heard Vina's mother wail, "O Viney, darling, speak to me! Open your eyes and speak to me, darling! O my darling, best girl, are you gone?"

And Alicia's own tears fell as she told the mother that Vina had prevented the other girls from being hurt.

Poor Mrs. Biggs listened, sobbing. "I know Viney was glad to help," she wept. "O Viney, Viney, darling, are you gone?"

But Vina did not die. One night, a while after this, Alicia knelt beside the lounge where she lay.

"They'll all be your friends when you come back to work, Vina," Alicia was murmuring. "The girls all realize you saved them from getting hurt or killed. And don't you worry about money matters, Vina. The girls sent some money by me to your mother tonight, and they sent their love to you, dear. They're going to send some every week,—money and love both, I mean,—till you get well enough to work again."

Vina's weak hand stole out from under the coverlet and sought Alicia's. "I'm glad that I kept the girls away from the bricks," she whispered, faintly. "I—I like the girls. You tell them so, won't you? But—but I shut the door for you, Miss Alicia, because you wanted them to stay right there, and I—I love you. You were so good to me!"

Alicia clasped the work-hardened little hand closer; love was not too well known in her life. Who of the other girls, Alicia wondered, would have "loved her" enough to hurry to bolt the door and stop the terrified rush into the hall?

"Yes," said Mrs. Biggs, cheerfully, "I've been telling Viney the other girls will be glad to see her coming back when she gets well. You must miss Viney at the orange-packing. Viney's such a fine worker!"—Youth's Companion.

Wages of Sin.

Mayor Anderson of Jackson, Tenn., who has been mentioned favorably as West Tennessee's candidate for governor to succeed Governor John I. Cox, and to whose able administration Jackson owes much of its recent development, possesses a political record so clean and straight that he can well afford to crack a joke at the expense of politics, which he has a habit of doing every now and then, greatly to the delight of his hearers.

Last week a few merry and influential gentlemen assembled in the mayor's office. One of them was a prominent lawyer, another a supreme court judge, and a third an able politician.

The lawyer while telling of the rise and fall of a certain public man, used the expression, "the wages of sin."

"I have heard that phrase all my life," said the politician, "and I've yet to know just what are the wages of sin. Do you know, judge?"

"I give it up," answered the judge, "unless you want a technical definition."

"Tell us, Mr. Mayor," pleaded the politician, turning to Mayor Anderson "what are the wages of sin?"

"Humph," answered the mayor, "the wages of sin? Oh, they depend on what kind of office the sinner is elected to."—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. DR. C. GEORGE CURRIE.

Subject: Growth.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. C. George Currie, D. D., preached in Holy Trinity Church Sunday morning to the congregations of Holy Trinity and St. Ann's. Dr. Currie's subject was "Growth," and he selected for his text II. Corinthians, v:4: "Not for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon." He said:

These words of the epistle express the important principle that wherever there is vitality life not only adds to itself continually, but at the same time never throws away, never entirely loses the essential elements that it has once succeeded in acquiring. That is to say, that all the time that life is putting on raiment, as it were, or being "clothed upon"—say, in the flowers, or bush or insect or man, for that part—all that time it keeps the essentials of whatsoever it has invested itself with. And it is never perfectly unclothed of its fundamental gains; "not unclothed but clothed upon." These principles hold good in relation to life of every kind and under all conditions. It is one of the great keys of nature that have been furnished to us, and its universality springs from the fact that the universe is fundamentally similar in all its parts. I mean to say that the universe is constituted in such a manner that the different plans of being, the physical, the intellectual, the moral, the spiritual, all correspond to one another. So that whatsoever is true in one is true in all of them. Mankind, in fact, has an instinct to that effect. Our ordinary words that we use in talking, for instance, for physical things are mostly the same as those used for intellectual or spiritual things. The word, "right" means straight, and "straight" is constantly used by us in a moral sense; the word "wrong" means twisted or corrupt, and "corrupt" often means dishonest. The things that are seen are, that is to say, divinely created pictures of the things that are not seen; and it is a great satisfaction that we can have a trustworthy picture of spiritual things that we can see. Our blessed Lord talked in parables, not because parables are simple, but because the truths expressed by parables (as the loaf of bread or the raiment or the water from the well, or the sparrow having his food prepared for him, or the lily getting its raiment without worrying about it) are not merely physical truths—you must not fall into that blunder—they are truths that reach all the way up through all the plans to the eternal kingdom. Our Lord talked in that way because He saw the whole of the plan, from the top to the bottom, and He talked in no other way to the people at large: "without a parable spake He not unto them." The plans, intellectual, moral and spiritual, are represented in the physical, and all of them are fundamentally alike. That is why He talked in parables.

Now come back to the general principle before us, "not unclothed, but clothed upon," and let us see to it that we have the physical and material idea distinctly in our heads. Here, for instance, is the stump of a tree with the different rings of wood of which it is composed. Year by year the tree has put on new growth, which you can see in the successive rings. But all the time that it has been putting on the new rings it has never completely let go of the old ones, and the first ring of all is right in the centre all the time. Let me give the little folk a simple illustration, that they may take it away with them. Children, you turn an apple on its side. Cut it down in the centre through and through. Then you have two halves, have you not? Well, cut off from either half a slice, very thin, the thinner you cut it the better. Then hold the slice up to the light. Now, what do you see? You see in the centre, distinctly, the dark outline of the original blossom that was on the apple tree in the springtime.

Now, take some examples of this principle. There is the Bible, for instance. It is a living book. I mean by that it was not flung down from the sky, like a meteorite, so as to land like Joseph Smith's Bible somewhere in a valley all made up and ready. It did not come that way; but it grew in the world like an oak or pine tree; and, according to what the Saviour says about the Holy Ghost continually teaching in the word in successive ages, the Bible, which is God's truth or the word of God, is, in a manner, still growing. Do you know that? It is coming out in parts. It is life from beginning to end. It unfolds, not a single period of man's history only, but successive stages in the growth of the human mind. Therefore it contains, like a tree, successive rings, as it were, greatly contrasted one with another, widely differing one from another. In one ring, so to speak, it is "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Literally, exact justice. In another ring it is, "If a man strike thee on the one cheek turn to him the other also." In the one ring, vengeance; in the other, no vengeance. The Bible, as I said, thus unfolds to us successive ages in the spiritual growth of man. Some of its stages, or rings, such as polygamy, we have left behind us long ago; some we have not yet reached. The Sermon on the Mount especially stretches out and away to the future perfection of the race, when a nation like Russia will be an impossibility. At the present time, you know, all nations take brute animals for their representative coat of arms, because they all have the brute in them. The time will come when the bear and the lion and the bird of prey shall all be ground out of humanity, and the work be fulfilled when he that is struck on one cheek will turn the other also, and the race will become, as it never has become, Christian. And yet whatsoever has been true remains true forever.

While the Bible gives us the story of the Gospel, it continues to retain the law in the Book of Deuteronomy. Calvary does not blot out Sinai. They are related to one another. You must know the law before you can know the Gospel. You often hear of people being extremely willing to forgive. What is their forgiveness worth? It is not worth anything, because they have never suffered from the indignant wrath of a just and noble anger. No, forgiveness is not worth anything except where the anger restrained is the ring inside of it. Another thing, God continues to clothe mankind, as He did at the first. He clothes the human race with ideas. Where do you think the ideas come from? Did man produce them? They come from outside, my friends. Or, rather, from the God, who is within us, and inspires the whole. He clothes the human race with ideas. You open the wardrobe, as it were, and there, hanging up, so to speak, are Genesis and Judges and Jeremiah and Isaiah and the Gospels, the successive garments for man's successive mental purpose—the child's clothing, the boy's clothing, the young man's clothing, the matured clothing, the perfectness of the fulness of stature, as in the Beatitudes, here and there, in Epistles, in the Apocalypse, but above all in the deep mystical sense of the Bible all through—the true mystics, that we do not get from hearsay, that we know by intuition, but which, of course, to the mass of men are absolutely unknown and invisible. So far as the Bible is concerned the principle is true, "not unclothed, but clothed upon?"

You cannot make anything grow that has not roots. It is curious, but you cannot. Whatsoever it is sooner or later it will wither. In order to grow it has got to grow out of something. Ideas are precisely like plants. As I told you, all the plants of the universe are alike; growing things are all alike, whether ideas or anything else. It is of absolute necessity that they shall have roots. Thus, for example, love, joy, peace, gentleness, goodness, truth are ideas. Nobody can complain of them, but of what conceivable use would it be to stand on a pillar and call out to mankind, "Be loving, be joyous, be peaceful, be gentle and good and true," if you had nothing more to say to them than that? What conceivable purchase would those principles have in the world without the spiritual reasons out of which they grow and on which they depend, namely, the facts of living religion? The blunder of planting ideas without roots is as old as the hills. Every scholar, every student of history, is up to his knees, up to his chin, in withered sects, withered religions, withered kinks and notions of this and that sort, every one of which had a good side to it, but all of which have died for want of roots or continuous power—evolution. I do not like that word, but we will use it now.

Now, as opposed to both of these people, those who give the world no new truth and those who give the world nothing but new truth. The Christian church at large represents the latest truths, as well as the first truths, and the first as well as the last. There is no fault to find with these new doctrines. Of course not. On the contrary. For instance, the dynamic power—that capital and most useful thing, the dynamic power of the forces of nature—a prayerful desire for the healing of the sick. All right. The power of altruism, sacrificed for the healing of the sins of society. All right. My good friends, they are plucked straight from the branches of the tree of the gospel. There is no fault to find with these. On the contrary, it is for the sake of their production that we insist that they be taken in connection with the tree that has grown them—Jesus Christ and His sacrifice from which they sprang. Every institution springs from some root or other. There is the font at the door of the church. Well, it represents baptism, and somebody says it is a good thing to have a conventional symbol of purity or improvement. But do you suppose it would be there at all if it were only a conventional symbol of purity or improvement? Why, my friend, that font reaches down and down through all the strata of history; through the darkness of the Middle Ages, down to the first Christian centuries; down to Jewish rites; down to the ancient pagan and prophetic mysteries; all of which had their thought, or what answers to it, under the direction of Him who lighted, not merely Jews and Christians, but "every man that cometh into the world."

This baptism is a reality in the universe forever, because it lives by its roots. I might prove the same thing, if I had time, with regard to the cross or the altar, which goes down through the centuries, back to time and space before the foundation of the world. These, with other Christian doctrines, illustrate the Divine method, which is continual progress without any loss. In other words, as the apostle says, "not unclothed, but clothed upon." The principle is equally true of ourselves and our whole existence, for apparently there is never a real break in the progress of humanity. The Christian is never ripe, he is always ripening. Even in the moment of death he is still growing. Obscurely, but just as steadily as when he was a babe. When passing by death through the blessed gate like the new-born infant he is being "clothed upon" with new senses, new power and understanding, new ways of looking at things, so that having died, as we call it, he stretches out the arms and limbs of his being and is "clothed upon" like a tree in springtime. Life is worth living. Aye, indeed, it is. Don't you ever imagine for a minute that it is not. Life is worth living to a degree you have no conception of because the glory that is coming upon us, that is to be put upon us, may be measured, by the highest standard the world has ever seen, the sacrifice of the Lord Jesus Christ. Nothing is ever lost: it would be contrary to the laws of nature to suppose such a thing, but it is glorified to a degree that passes understanding to conceive: "Not unclothed, but clothed upon."

The Cross.

Was it not Tyndall who said he would go insane in an hour if he were not assured of the existence of a wise, over-ruling Power in the universe? How immeasurably more steadying is the assurance of the Christian that the cross of Christ reveals the mind of God! Life is inexplicable, if only power rules.

One of England's chapels is an architectural blur when one first enters it. But a verger soon tells the visitor to take his stand on a blood-red cross that is in the centre, and looking down this arm of the cross he sees a beautiful picture, and down that still another bit of harmony. The four arms point to wonderful representations of events in the life of the Son of Man. Only from that cross may the pictures be seen in their true perspective. Only a Christo-centric faith can see life as a plan and solve its enigmas.—Pacific Baptist.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 24.

Review of the Lessons For the Third Quarter of the Year—Read Psa. xxxiv., 11-22—Golden Text, Psa. cxxi., 5—The Summaries.

Lesson I. Topic: God's protection of His people. Place: Jerusalem and the Assyrian camp. Hezekiah was King of Judah and Sennacherib of Assyria. At this time Assyria was a great and powerful country, and at the height of its power. It was a mighty nation of warriors. Nothing could stand before the Assyrian host. They swept over the country leaving desolation and death behind them. Their king sent abusive letters to Hezekiah to affright him. Hezekiah and the prophet Isaiah prayed and God destroyed their enemies.

II. Topic: Study of an Old Testament prayer. Place: Jerusalem. Great suffering and sickness came upon Hezekiah, King of Judah. The prophet Isaiah saw that death was the inevitable result of such sickness only as God interposed. Then it was that Hezekiah asked for added years, and received promise of fifteen years more.

III. Topic: The suffering, atoning Saviour. Place: Jerusalem, the prophet Isaiah's home. This is the deepest and loftiest of the Old Testament prophecies, and points clearly and definitely to the atonement. The life and mission of Christ is related in few words embracing humiliation, suffering, atonement and exaltation. The main thought is that the Servant is to be the instrument in establishing the true religion, by removing the burden of guilt and bringing many to righteousness.

IV. Topic: The gospel's gracious call. Place: Jerusalem. Regardless of the mean opinions of men and their lack of faith in the Saviour a magnificent kingdom was founded, and to it invitation and joyous welcome is extended. Jehovah's thoughts transcend those of man as much as the heaven is higher than the earth. The thoughts and ways of Jehovah are His purposes of redemption.

V. Topic: Chapters in a sinful life. Place: The kingdom of Judah, particularly the capital, Jerusalem. The faithful Hezekiah closed his life, leaving his son Manasseh to reign in Judah. By him the good work of reform was worse than undone; the people went into the lowest depths of wickedness. In his mature years Manasseh was made to feel the rod of affliction which led him to repentance. Then he sought to repair some of the evils.

VI. Topic: Vital factors in a successful life. Place: Jerusalem and Judah. Manasseh's effort to reform his kingdom did not produce much fruit. His son Amon disregarded this effort on the part of his father, and led people on in idolatry for two years, when he was slain by his servants in his own house. Then his youthful son Josiah came to the throne. He made earnest work of destroying idol worship and of repairing the house of the Lord.

VII. Topic: Purpose and mission of the Bible. Place: Jerusalem. With the neglect of the temple the people had been without the book of the law. In repairing the temple this book was found and brought before the king. He was greatly moved because of the fearful disobedience of the people, and the awful curse of God which was pronounced upon the very sins Judah had committed. He at once sought to know what the Lord would say unto them. The promise to him was that the curse should not come upon the people during his life.

VIII. Topic: Trying to destroy God's word. Place: Jerusalem. At the death of Josiah his son, Jehoahaz reigned three months in Judah. He was taken by Necho to Egypt, and his brother Jehoiakim was made king. He reigned eleven years and did evil in the sight of the Lord. In the fourth year of his reign he burned the Book of the Law. The Lord directed the prophet Jeremiah to write another. In this were more warnings to the people. The king was slain, his kingdom destroyed and his son carried in chains into Babylon.

IX. Topic: Persecution of the righteous. Place: Jerusalem. The kingdom of Judah was fast hastening to its end. The judgments of God were about to fall upon the people. Jeremiah, the prophet, was almost alone in standing for the right, and his life was in constant danger. His was a mission requiring courage, faith, strength, will.

X. Topic: Decline and fall of the kingdom. Place: Jerusalem. Zedekiah was the twentieth and last King of Judah. He took no warnings from the judgments of God which had fallen upon the people before his reign. He despised the warnings of the prophet Jeremiah, and mocked the messengers of God. Then the city was taken by the Babylonians. The house of God was burned, the wall about the city broken down, the palaces were burned and the vessels from the temple were carried to Babylon. The sons of Zedekiah were slain before his eyes, and then his own eyes were put out, and he was carried captive to Babylon.

XI. Topic: Vision of the glorious gospel. Place: Babylon. Ezekiel was among the captives carried to Babylon in the second siege against Jerusalem. But God gave him visions of the future and how He would bless His people. Ezekiel prophesied for twenty-two years. His prophecies were a great encouragement.

XII. Topic: The study of a godly young man. Place: Babylon. Here we learn of the beginning of the captivity of Judah. Babylon was at this time in the zenith of its power, ruling all Western Asia and extending its authority to the river of Egypt. Daniel was among the captives of the first siege against Jerusalem. He was then about twelve years old. He lived through the seventy years of captivity.

Veterans of the U. S. A.

Huntingdon, Tenn.—Companies 6 and 7, U. S. A., held a reunion here. The attendance was estimated at 2,000, which included veterans and their friends. The firing of a cannon proclaimed the fact that a big time might be expected. A barbecue dinner was served near the spring and Hon S. W. Hawkins and others made speeches. Many Confederate soldiers were also present.

THE UNION

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Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Sept. 21, 1905.

UNION CLUBBING LIST. . . .

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
THE UNION And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
THE UNION And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

A CARD.

Clanton, Ala., Sept. 18, 1905.

To the Republicans of Chilton County: I am glad to see that the Republicans of this county have gotten together and are all pulling the same way; and I am with you heart and soul in this effort to purify and upbuild our party in this county. The prospects of success are very good in our State, and there is not a bit of doubt but what our majority in Chilton in 1906 will be much larger than for several past elections, for many men who have the good of their county at heart have discarded their former prejudices and have joined the Republican party, the party of progress, the party that does things, the party of a free ballot and a fair count.

Your respectfully,

ALEX. G. DAKE.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the following call,

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF CHILTON COUNTY.

We, the undersigned members of the Republican County Executive Committee, recognize that there has been some differences in our party, and in order to harmonize all factions we ask ALL Republican voters of the county to meet in mass meeting at Thorsby, Ala., September 15, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing an Executive Committee that will represent THE ENTIRE Republican party of the county. Now, you may be busy on this date, but you can afford to lose one day to help harmonize our party. We hope to have a good crowd, and remember we will soon be confronted with another election.

Respectfully,

J. F. GOODGAME,
M. A. KILLGORE,
C. L. GLASSCOCK,
J. RICE,
W. H. GOODGAME,
J. M. WILSON,
E. J. JONES,
A. J. GLASSCOCK,
W. J. ATCHISON,
J. L. WILSON,
T. C. ABBOTT.

A convention was held at Thorsby on Sept. 15, 1905. The assemblage was called to order by M. A. Killgore, who read the call and asked the body to name temporary officers. W. R. Jackson and Wallace C. Edler were nominated and elected as chairman and secretary, respectively. Chairman Jackson took the chair and a motion was put and carried to make the temporary officers the permanent officers of the convention.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That no federal office holder can be a member of the Chilton County Republican Executive Committee, and that in case a member of the committee is appointed to a federal office, that appointment immediately vacates his place on the committee.

Whereas, death has removed from our party one of its oldest members, H. A. Wilson, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Chilton county, in mass convention assembled, hereby express our deep grief at the loss of our fellow member and respectfully tender our deep and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this, their great affliction.

Whereas, we recognize that THE UNION is the only paper in our county that represents and defends the interests of the people,

Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the Republicans of Chilton county in mass meeting assembled, do hereby endorse THE UNION as our organ, and recommend that ALL Republicans give it their hearty support and patronage.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the present administration of our party, both state and national, and hereby pledge them our sincere support in all efforts looking to the upbuilding of our party.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the executive committee of the county consist of 2 members from each Beat, and 5 members from the county at large, and a chairman and secretary. The County Executive Committee is hereby expressly authorized to fill any vacancies occurring in that body. All and any action of past conventions in this county that conflict with this resolution be and the same are hereby repealed.

The following persons were then elected on the committee: Beat 1, A. J. Glasscock and W. P. Cleckler; Beat 2, C. W. Reynolds and B. E. Collum; Beat 3, Y. O. Freeman and W. B. Cooper; Beat 4, J. F. Goodgame and W. J. Foshee; Beat 5, W. J. Culver and E. W. Clark; Beat 6, M. F. Lett and C. C. Burkhalter; Beat 7, Ralph Calloway and W. J. Atchison; Beat 8, W. M. Price and J. R. Short; Beat 9, W. J. Bean and B. N. Martin; Beat 10, J. N. Dennis and W. H. Gillespie; Beat 11, John S. Dennis and M. A. Killgore. At large, C. L. Glasscock J. M. Wilson, R. Vanderslice, Jasper N. Gentry and S. B. Ratliff, Sr. Chairman, W. R. Jackson; secretary, A. C. Smith. Short speeches were then made by a number present, notably A. C. Smith and W. L. McDowell, who signalized their conversion by giving a little of their experience. Col. Smith reviewed his past experience in the democratic party, and acknowledged that he had had to swallow many nauseating doses while with that party, but had made up his mind to break away from their ring rule and come over to the people's side. He made some scorching remarks about that party as it is composed and run, in this county especially, and was greeted with hearty applause at the close.

W. L. McDowell, in his remarks repudiated the democracy and said he was out of that party as long as he lived; that after their action of last year he had no further use for them.

The convention then adjourned.

W. R. JACKSON,
Chairman.

WALLACE C. EDLER,
Secretary.

THORSBY LETTER.

Mr. William Walker, of Maplesville, was in town last week. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Swedish Lutheran church met with Mrs. Nelson on last Thursday. The fast mail train No. 3 killed Mrs. Robinson's fine Jersey heifer last week. This is the second she recently lost in the same way. Mr. G. H. Gerald took a business trip to Birmingham last week. Miss Fanny Hawthorne arrived here from Eufaula on last Thursday. She visited with her parents until Wednesday and then went to Mobile to resume her work as a trained nurse. Miss Lucy Hawthorne, who visited her parents for one month, has returned to Tuscaloosa. There were quite a number of strangers in town last Friday to attend the republican rally. Miss Armstrong, of Birmingham, was a guest at the Thorsby Inn on Friday last. Mr. and Mrs. Collier have returned from Tennessee. Mr. Monroe Sorrell is here from Birmingham. Miss Alma Hovey entertained a number of her friends at her home on Monday afternoon in honor of her thirteenth birthday. They are busy ginning cotton at the new gin. They ginned their first bales last Saturday. Mrs. Robinson went to Birmingham on Wednesday for a few days' visit. Everybody come and see the baseball game which will be played Saturday on our home grounds.

CHATTERBOX.

MISS DORA THORSON ANSWERS ALMIGHTY'S CALL.

Thorsby has again separated from one of its young and highly esteemed ladies, the angel of death coming Friday evening, Sept. 15, 1905, taking away Miss Dora Thorson.

On August the 16th the deceased was taken sick with a slow fever which developed into typhoid fever within a short time. During the first few weeks of her illness there appeared to be no symptoms of danger, but just three weeks from the time she took sick she had a relapse and from then on, in spite of all possible care and attention, she daily grew worse. At 6 o'clock on Friday evening she was called to her heavenly home.

Miss Dora Thorson was born in Warsaw, Nebr., on April 1, 1884, making her in her twenty-first year at the time of her death. She came to Thorsby with her parents and brothers about ten years ago and was one of the first girls to come to the new colony. For the past months she filled the position as stenographer for her uncle, Mr. S. A. Thorson, who is employed in the real estate business in Calera. She arrived home on August 8th, intending to spend a month's vacation with her parents. Eight days after her return home she took sick and in twent-nine days responded to the roll call aboye.

In the death of Miss Dora Thorson Thorsby loses a lovely and highly respected girl, the broken-hearted parents lose an only and devoted daughter, and the brothers a kind and loving sister. The entire community mourns with the family and extends to them their sincere sympathy in this their saddest of sad hours.

The funeral services were held from the Swedish Lutheran church Saturday afternoon, when the last rites were performed by Rev. Hartelius and Rev. Helland. The funeral was largely attended by the relatives and friends who assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to one who was so much respected and loved. Many beautiful floral offerings adorned the casket and grave.

"A. H."

MAPLESVILLE ITEMS.

Mr. Ralph Calloway, who was painfully wounded by C. L. Branch, night watchman at the Twin Tree Lumber Co., with a 41 caliber Colt's pistol, is walking with the aid of a stick. Branch can not be found. The revenue men are making frequent visits to the country west of Maplesville. A large box still was destroyed in the possession of the Whatley family. Dr. C. N. Parnell's store is now an ornament to the town. Cotton is being rushed in. Farmers seem to be selling as fast as gathered.

Joe Damsky from Birmingham is in town for a few days in the interest of his business. Tom Perry, who took Joe Hicks' place at T. U. Crumpton's, seems to be at home behind the counter. Miss Bass, from Mississippi, paid her sister, Mrs. Davison, a visit. She was held at the detention camp on her way home last Saturday. T. U. Crumpton is building several new houses near this town. Mr. Lee Hays spends Mondays and Saturdays in this town serving papers.

A wreck on the Southern railroad delayed mails eight hours last Friday.

Success to the Union and the people's party.

"O."

LIBERTY HILL.

Protracted meeting began here last Saturday, and we hope for a good meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Blanton Riggins and little daughter, Ola, of Gate City, were here Saturday and Sunday on a visit to their many relatives and friends. Mr. Riggins is a brother of our former County Commissioner, R. C. Riggins. Judge L. H. Reynolds and wife were with us last Sunday evening, and we hope that they'll come again. I. E. Sarber has drilled a well for Liberty Hill that is one of the best I've ever seen. T. W. Atchley has removed from here to near Birmingham. We are sorry to lose him, but wish him much success. We have another young man here who wants some papers like Judge Reynolds can fill out.

"SOME ONE."

RANDOLPH.

Everything quiet. Several of our people attended the baptismal service at Macedonia Sunday. They reported the congregation immense. Twenty-three were baptized. Among the number were two old men, one a Confederate veteran. John F. Armstrong, out on the east side, has sold his farm to John Wallace, of Mulberry, and speaks of moving to Florida. Mrs. Brand was called to the bedside of her brother, Dr. Tom Sellers, at Brown's Station, Saturday evening. We learn he has since died. S. N. Waldrup came in recently and carried out a new parlor organ. Miss Roxie Collins has been visiting Miss Pearl Meroney. G. T. Duke a few weeks ago fell, striking the palm of his hand on a pine limb. It has recently caused him to suffer greatly, in addtion to making two or three trips to Selma for treatment. Glad he is now improving. Sam Edwards, of Thorsby, was in town Friday. The Mars Hill correspondent is of the right "grit." He says for farmers to "stick together." Yes, let the farmers use common sense and work together in schools, vote together, trade together—that is buy and sell together, and work for each other's interest in every legitimate way. The spirit of the Grange should always live among farmers. This is doubtless the way of success for the agriculturalist. Last, but not least, take the paper that works for you. Again, we say use common sense. We do not need so many big dinners and public gatherings (though they are good), but strict business methods, and that will win. The long winter evenings are coming on, the best time for reading. So let the readers of the Union supply themselves with good literature, and thereby make themselves stronger and better men and women. How much better to clothe the mind than to ornament the body with gold and pearls. Let religious professors obey I Peter 3:3-5; I Tim. 2:9-10. Let the young people seek knowledge, think deeply and soberly and clothe the mind richly, from the pages of Holy Writ, and spend leisure hours with good authors instead of in revelry and fun. Let us wake up. Abundant success to the Union.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

PLEASANT GROVE.

Editor Union:

We'd a fine rain the past week, and now it is good weather for work. A good deal of sickness in our community yet, but we hope to see them all up soon. The series of meetings at Macedonia the past week closed on Sunday with a total of 28 added to the membership, one by restoration, 4 by letter and 23 by baptism. The meetings were conducted by Rev. G. W. Freeman, assisted by Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. Mr. Freeman is an energetic worker in the cause of Christ. Decatur has recently counted his children again, and reports 10 this time, of which 9 are living. The youngest is a boy. Bottle Stopper, of Center Hill, invites me to come up there and see their pretty little girls. Of course, I appreciate the invitation, and agree with him as to the many pretty little girls at Center Hill, for I attended an all-day singing there the fourth Sunday in May and enjoyed the day very much. Every crow thinks its young ones the whitest, and it is nature for us to be that way, so we must allow each other that privilege, but I do love to read of those pretty little girls I like the correspondence from Randolph very much. The writer had the pleasure of sitting under the sound of Hon. S. J. Bowie's voice on Saturday at Mulberry. He made an educational address and I would have been glad if every man in Chilton county could have been present. He spoke partly on local taxation. My dear people, let's look forward and work together for a plan to educate our children. It makes me feel sad when I think of the thousands on top of thousands of illiterate white people in Alabama who are natives of our state. The time has come when the illiterate man has a hard row to weed. I speak for one who feels the need of an education. I fear that in the near future the illiterate man's chance will be so slim that he can hardly pass. The one mill tax, if carried, will help some, but its very small. It had better be five mills. Let's hear from some one else on this subject. With best wishes to all, yours very truly,

JAMES FRANKLIN.

LOMAX.

Cotton picking is being pushed and if the weather keeps good the crop will soon be gathered. J. D. Windham, of Bay Minette, has been elected to teach our next school here. Homer Lowe, of Jemison, was at our singing Sunday, also several visitors from Cooper. W. M. Lodge, who has been superintending a coal job near Mobile, is back home. We attended the Republican convention at Thorsby Friday, and were rejoiced to see such deep interest taken by our people in that organization. Colonel A. C. Smith and others made addresses on the political issues of the day. Now, let us all put our shoulder to the wheel and push our party to the front in the state and the whole south, same as we have in this county. This is the party that has done and is still doing so much for us as a people. The party that has always brought us freedom and prosperity. If Republicanism is so good nationally, why should it not be good locally? Best wishes to THE UNION and the cause it represents.

OBSERVER.

CLANTON.

Mr. Editor:

Here I come again, and I am so full of joy I hardly know where to start. I wish the campaign was on now. I've got so much material that I can hardly hold back, but I must not waste my ammunition until the fight opens. Say, I feel like I'd jump a mile high (if it wasn't for having to light and the sudden stop might hurt me) after such a Republican meeting as was had at Thorsby last Friday. It's almost too good to write about such a harmonious meeting as we had. You know, we've always two factions in the county, but the people are tired of such a state of affairs, and they just sailed in and swept out the trash, and I'm glad of it. These bolting fellows haven't any following and I guess they won't try it any more. I think we've got one of the strongest Republican county committees I ever saw. By the way, we had some new converts from the democrats there. They said they just had to come, for they couldn't stand the democratic rottenness any longer. It looks like the democratic party (at least in this neck of the woods) is gone, world without end. I'm almost sorry for the dems sometimes, for I think they ought to have a good time here, as I fear they'll have such an unpleasant one hereafter. But don't they look hacked, like they didn't have courage enough to run a ticket next year. Look here, we may have to elect a representative this fall if the governor calls an extra session, but all we've have to do is to nominate a good man. By the way, I see the banner says the next representative ought to be a sound democrat; the banner man has kind of changed his tune since he run for the nomination in 1896, six years before he was naturalized: but then he didn't come tell you, our people have lots of sound common sense. You can't fool them much. And as to there being such a thing as a sound democrat in the present democratic ring, why the leaders would run him out in double quick time. Now, populists and republicans, let's stand shoulder to shoulder and put that clique out of business entirely, and let us be prepared to take care of those that want to come over, those that want to get out of the modern Sodom while there is yet time. We can't kill a fatted calf for each one that comes because there are more coming than we have calves, but we'll just take them by the hand and say "God bless you, brother." Well farmers, hold your cotton for at least 10 cents. I'm not afraid of hard times coming until the democrats get in power, and by that time we'll all be rich. Let's stand by our paper, THE UNION, as it has stood by us, and let's build up its circulation until it carries the sound doctrine into every household in our county. I believe our county officers are doing their duty. It does look sometimes as if Judge Reynolds thinks he is in the middle of a campaign from the way he is going about making speeches. Say, Judge, hold on; we'll turn you loose in good time. I heard some democrats say the other day that we had no material for candidates, but they needn't fret. Our big trouble is to get places for all our good men. Why, just look at the candidates we have left over from last year. Now Republicans, our troubles are over. We've good men for our chairman and secretary. W. R. Jackson and A. C. Smith are above reproach. We need not be uneasy any more, and we'll just wipe the demmies off the face of the earth next time. I am undecided now what office I'll ask for, for we are building up so fast that I may run for governor, or congress, or the senate. If we do have to elect a representative this fall, I'm going to touch up the ringsters a little.

JUST A VOTER.

If the spirit of self could be conquered we would be able to accomplish much for fallen humanity and the cause of Christ.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.

Men's and boys' Clothing.

Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, Alabama.

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given, Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama.

Store Your Cotton

WITH

MULLINS & DOWNS

Planters Warehouse

Clanton, - Alabama.

Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.

County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PROGRAM

Chilton Co. Singing ( ) To Be Held With Concord Church, Two Miles East of Clanton, Oct. 14-15, '05.

SATURDAY.

10 a. m. Devotional exercises, by J. Grant.

10:30. Welcome address—E. Mims; response, R. D. Durham.

11. Song service led by R. D. Durham.

12. Noon.

1:30 p. m. Methods of Teaching Vocal Music—J. L. Gore, Jas. Franklin and J. B. Northcutt.

2:30 p. m. How Many Pastors Help the Singing Teacher?—G. W. Gothard and W. A. Mims.

3:30. Business of convention.

SUNDAY.

9:30 a. m. Devotional exercises—W. A. Mims.

The remainder of the day spent in singing. Lovers of music are earnestly requested to attend.

COMMITTEE.

tf

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Term—Third Monday in May.
Term—Fourth Monday in No

A. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Term—Second Monday in

Term—Second Monday in Sep

Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

1st District—W. H. Conway.
2nd District—Alex Glasscock.
3rd District—R. P. Kendrick.
4th District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley, R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 1st Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 3rd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 4th Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. P. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. J. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—1st Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 304—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 304—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 304—Tuesday on or before full moon, Clanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Wenemo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Clanton Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

d.

ES AND TERMS upon which
are selling the most beauti
ul and attractive goods of the
eason will certainly please and
you.
styles on which fashion has
her approval for the coming
are now shown with newes
ls.
ine of Star Brand Shoes
and boys Clothing.
ne of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
s and children's Jackets, Skirts and
Wear Hats.
ing you want in Dross Goods
e, Saddlery and Florence Wagons

JONES,
Alabama

Practical Watchmaker
and Optician
Eyes Correctly
Fitted
Mail orders promptly fille

Prevents Fevers.
URNISH PURE WATE
er or no charge made.
Address
ARBER CO.
Alabam

our Cotton
WITH
& DOWNS
s Warehouse
Alabama
es. Best in the World.

PRINTING CO.
ers and Lithographers.
e Supplies a Specialty.
BIRMINGHAM, AL

PROGRAM

Co. Singing Convention
Be Held With Concord Chur
Two Miles East of Clanton, O
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10 a. m. Devotional exercises,
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10:30. Welcome address—E.
Mims; response, R. D. Durham.
11. Song service led by R. D. D
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12. Noon.
1:30 p. m. Methods of Teach
Vocal Music—J. L. Gore, Jas
Franklin and J. B. Northcutt.
2:30 p. m. How Many Pastors H
the Singing Teacher?—G. W. Go
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3:30 Business of convention.
SUNDAY.
9:30 a. m. Devotional exercise
A. Mims.
The remainder of the day spent
singing. Lovers of music are
nestly requested to attend.
COMMIT
tf

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.
Term—Third Monday in May,
—Fourth Monday in No
L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
W. B Bowling, Dadeville.
n W Collins.

Chancery Court.
Term—Second Monday in
—Second Monday in Sep
—Hon. W. W. Whitesides,
—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

County Court.
Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
February, first Mon
Monday June, second
nd Monday August,
ember.

County Officers.
—L. H. Reynolds.
Callen.
—J. M. Morgan.
—J. C. Middleton.
—A. C. Mims.
—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
W. H. Conway.
District—Alex Glasscock.
District—R. P. Kendrick.
District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
R. Dabbs, Calera.

State Senator.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

...and clerks are cordially ask-
...d the editor any news regard-
...r churches which they would
...ublish. Also if there are any
...n these notices please send cor-
...

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd
E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings-
R. D. No. 1.
—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
ut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason,
day. H. A. Harris, clerk.
y Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman,
day. W. M. Wood, clerk.
donia—Rev. G. W. Freeman,
day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
y Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman,
day. W. M. Pierce, clerk.
r Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
day. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
n Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd
J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
—Rev. J. H. Thomas
W. Littleton, clerk.
—Rev. J. H. Thomas
B. S. Chandler, clerk.
ant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
day. T. J. Headley, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st
G. W. Gothard, clerk.

M. E. Church—Rev.
roll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song
every 2nd and 4th Sunday af-
Prayer meeting every Wed-
night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.
Masonic.
R. A. Chapter, No. 116—
Saturday, Clanton.
A. F. and A. M., No.
Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
A. F. and A. M., No.
First Saturday, Clanton.
A. F. and A. M., No.
First Saturday, Billingsley.
A. F. and A. M.,
Saturday on or before full
Marion.
A. F. and A. M., No.
Saturday on or before full moon,
A. F. and A. M., No.
Tuesday on or before full moon,

I. O. O. F.
Lodge—First and third Sat-
Lodge, No. 304—Second and
Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.
Jack Camp, No. 190—First and
Mondays.

I. O. R. M.
Tribe, No. 90—First and
Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs
invited. E. B. Langston, C.
H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.
Lodge, of Thorsby—Second
Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Sept. 20, '05, 1,077.
Price same date, 10c.
Total receipts same period, '04, 984.
Price same date, 10 1-8c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Elanton Riggins, wife and daughter, Miss Ola, were visitors to Clanton and Liberty on Saturday and Sunday, leaving for their home in Gate City Monday. Mr. Riggins expressed himself as much surprised at the way in which our county is building up since he was here about five years ago. He is a staunch Republican and was naturally delighted at finding so many of the same mind in Chilton. We all hope to have another visit from him soon, but he has important business interests at his home which keep him pretty well tied down.

Jim Wash Riggins was in Clanton Thursday.

J. S. Headley was in town Thursday.

J. C. Jones is selling many of those standard "Florence" wagons. Try one.

Edwin Billingsley, of Thorsby, is at Macon, Ga., where he is entered for a full course in bookkeeping, etc., at Stanley's business college.

J. W. Sharbutt was in Clanton Saturday.

Mrs. Ella Vinson, aged 68 years, of Falakto, mother of Mrs. Ben Wells, died Sept. 15 and was buried at Poplar Springs.

Write Stanley's Business College, Macon, Ga., at once for catalog. This school can not supply the demand for its graduates. tf

Collector Hubbard was in Clanton Saturday and says that 11-acre cotton patch of his which promised so fine 5 or 6 weeks ago has shed squares and bolls so badly that he only looks for half a crop.

A. F. Mims and Harvey Wilson were pleasant visitors Saturday.

Elbert Bean was in Clanton Saturday.

Lyon, the photographer, is at his Gallery every day prepared to do the best work in the land. tf

Uncle Levi Marcus was here last week visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Goodgame, who is quite ill.

Judge Reynolds visited Concord church, just east of Clanton, Sunday and made the young folks a talk which was highly appreciated by all his hearers. The judge grows very enthusiastic over Concord, especially the Sunday school, and says it is run on the best system he ever saw and is going to try to introduce the plan in the Clanton Methodist S. S., of which the Judge is superintendent.

K. R. Burnett & Son were in town Saturday.

Revl A. C. Swindall filled his regular appointment Sunday at the First Baptist church of Clanton, preaching morning and evening to good congregations.

J. S. Scarborough was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Miss Lily Armstrong, of Birmingham, was a visitor to Judge Reynolds' family last week.

J. N. Dennis, F. A. Gulledge, S. J. Dawson and S. S. Scott were in Clanton Monday.

J. J. Grant, of Verbena, was a welcome visitor Monday.

J. M. Maddox was in Clanton Saturday. He says T. W. Atchley has moved to Kellerman. We all wish him good luck in his new house.

Frank Goodgame has a pig, mixed Berkshire and Poland China, which weighs 30 pounds and is only 7 weeks old. It is a sure thing that this pig can drink out of a jug.

I. E. Sarber, the well digger of Thorsby, was in Clanton Tuesday. He is drilling a well now for William Billingsley. Our people are beginning to appreciate having a full supply of pure water.

S. E. Headley was in town Tuesday.

Unity School opens October 9th with Prof. B. J. Sessions as principal.

J. W. G. Kicker was in Clanton Tuesday.

One hundred pupils are now attending the Clanton high school, several of whom are from other towns.

J. W. Sorrell went to Birmingham Wednesday to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the Farmers' Union, in which body he represents Chilton county.

James Norman, of Mt. Creek, had his preliminary examination before 'Squire A. G. Dake on Monday on the charge of assault with intent to rape, the complainant being Miss Belle Manning, of Verbena. Only the witnesses for the complainant were heard, none being called for the defense. 'Squire Dake held the defendant in $2,500 bond to await the grand jury. The bond has not been made yet. A number of prominent citizens of Verbena attended the examination which was held in the court house. The crowd in attendance resembled circuit court.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Will Dawson and Miss Pearl Miller.
A. F. Cobb and Miss Carrie Watson.
John W. Harris and Miss Lucy Jane Kelly.

Card of Thanks.

We wish in this way to thank the many kind relatives, friends and neighbors for their help and sympathy extended us during our recent bereavement and death.

THE FAMILY.

CHILTON COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AT MULBERRY.

On Friday morning, September 16, at 10:30 the institute was called to order by Superintendent J. W. Moore. Devotional exercises were conducted by Professor Weaver. Prof. G. L. Speer, voicing the sentiment of the community, welcomed the teachers there. Superintendent Moore, as a representative of the teachers, responded to the welcome address. Next in order was enrollment of teachers. The following teachers were enrolled: C. J. Eiland, R. O. Headley, R. E. R. Hicks, J. W. Moore, John D. Norris, Miss Jessie McGee, J. M. Parrish, Miss Jonie Roebuck, Miss Etta Roper, W. B. Speer, G. L. Speer, Miss Gatie Sims, J. T. Williams, G. A. Weaver, Jerome Williams and Miss Zellie Mims, teachers who were on the program for the forenoon being absent, the work of the afternoon was entered into. Miss Jonie Roebuck read an excellent paper on "Value of School Entertainments." The subject was also discussed by others. A recess of two hours was given, during which time all were refreshed by a bounteous dinner and such cold drinks as were found bubbling up from beneath a beech near by. In the afternoon Professor Hicks gave an able discussion of "End to Be Accomplished by Teachers' Institutes." The question of discipline was discussed by Professors Hicks, Weaver Moore and others. Institute adjourned until Saturday. At 9:45 Saturday morning devotional exercises were conducted by J. T. Williams. Prof. W. B. Speer and Miss Etta Roper gave interesting and instructive talks on "How May Patrons Help Their Teacher." "Reqhisites to Successful Teaching" was skillfully discussed by one of much experience and close observation—Professor Weaver. The institute was honored by the presence of our beloved Hon. Sidney J. Bowie. For about one hour and thirty minutes he held the audience almost spellbound by a learned and eloquent address on local taxation and better schools. Adjourned for dinner. It was decided in the afternoon session that the next institute will meet Autained us so royally; be it resolved, Billingsley. The committee on resolutions made the following report: Whereas, the people of Isabella district have shown their kindness and hospitality to the teachers of Chilton county, met in an institute at Mulberry Church, have so cordially welcomed us to their homes and entertained us so royally; be it resolved first, that we, the teachers of this institute, extend to them our thanks and appreciation for their hospitality; second, that the thanks of this institute are due Hon. Sidney J. Bowie for his able and earnest address on the subject of local taxation; third, that Mr. Bowie has voiced the sentiment of this institute on this important subject. Fourth, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this institute. W. B. Speer, John D. Morris, Miss Gatie Sims, Committee. The institute was entertained for a few minutes by some humorous recitations given by Professor Weaver. A unanimous rising vote of thanks was given him for the recitations and his earnest work of the institute.

J. W. MOORE, Supt.
J. T. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

CLANTON CHAPTER NO. 116, R. A. M.

Sept. 16, 1905.

To the E. High Priest, King, Scribe and Companions of Clanton Chapter No. 116, R. A. M.:

We, your committee appointed to prepare and present resolutions of respect and condolence upon the death of our companion, Enoch A. Knight beg leave to report as follows: Companion Knight departed this life at his residence, near Clanton, on Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1905, and was buried with Masonic honors at New Salem Church, near Thorsby, on Sunday morning, July 30, 1905. This chapter was represented by six pallbearers selected from the membership of the chapter and by quite a number of other members. Be it resolved by this chapter, that our chapter has lost a faithful and respected member, one whose zeal for the institution was marked by his constant attendance on all convocation. Second, that the Methodist church, of which our companion was a consistent member, has lost an earnest worker and devout Christian, and that the State and county has lost a good and valued citizen, whose upright and loyal life is worthy of emulation. Third, that we tender to the bereaved family of our deceased companion our heartfelt sympathy, and point them for comfort to the Grand High Priest above, before whose will we must all humbly bow. Fourth, that a page upon our minute book be set apart and these resolutions inscribed thereon. Fifth, that a copy of these resolutions be prepared and presented to the family of our deceased companion and published in our county paper.

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. SARTOR,
H. T. PIPES,
J. W. STANFIELD.

DEATH OF VERNON PARKER.

On September 13 the death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Parker and took from them their little daughter, Vernon. The sympathy of our people is with the bereaved parents. We know that we can't speak any consoling words that will lighten their grief or fill the aching void in their hearts, but would ask them to God, and does all things for the best. Strive to so live as to meet your child, who has gone above to await your coming. Don't despair. It will make you nobler in your striving to follow your babe to the realms of glory. Your loss is her gain. She has left this world of sin and sorrow, and is now basking in the eternal sunshine. So do not weep for her, but reconcile your minds to God's will and say, "May His will be done." R. A. P.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.

In the Matter of the Estate of S. J. Manning, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of S. J. Manning, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of September, 1905, by the Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Judge of Probate of said county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

W. T. MANNING,
9-21-05-3t Administrator.

A CARD OF THANKS.

We want to thank our many friends for the kindness they showed our son in his bereavement and all through the sickness of his little babe. We feel that the friends and neighbors did all they could to lighten the burden of the father and mother. We can never repay their kindness, but will always remember them with gratitude. Sincerely,

MR. AND MRS. JOHN PARKER.

Sheffield, Ala.—The Haley Furniture Manufacturing Company has bought several acres of land adjoining its factory and will improve and enlarge its already valuable plant and add a planing mill. An investment of about $40,000 will be made.

NOTICE!

There are 200 shares of stock of the Farmers Warehouse & Fertilizer Company of Thorsby, Ala., for sale. The board of directors have authorized the undersigned to sell these shares to all who desire to invest.

J. Bice, President
T. M. Driver
J. W. Hays.

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is hit hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala. Route 3. tf.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

THE BIG STORE,

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—is at The Head of The Procession.—

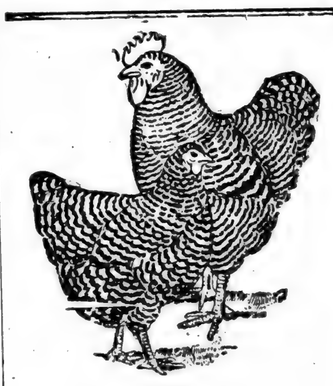
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

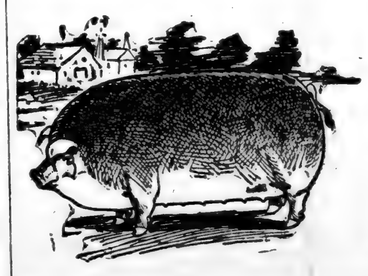


WOODLAWN FARM,

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



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Happiness

Happiness is not in wealth,
Not in greatness, not in fame;
Not in power, not in health,
Not in praise nor lack of blame;
Happiness is but to know
How to cherish, how to prize
That which is our own. The glow
That we always fancy lies
On the dear forbidden thing
Never was nor will be there;
For the slave and for the king
Joy is but to know or guess
That the treasures they possess
Seem to others rich and rare.
—S. E. Kiser.

THE EATING OF THE APPLE

BY PAUL BLAKE

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Hand in hand they walked down to the edge of the great world into which he was going; walked through the clover and the daisies, across the little foot-bridge over the sparkling creek, through the old apple orchard, over the stile, down the dusty road, up the broad walk right to the two great iron rails which marked the omega of the old life and the alpha of the new. As they walked they talked earnestly. He was all enthusiasm, courage, purpose, eager to try the metal of his blade with the unknown contestants awaiting him out yonder. She was brave, patient, hopeful, hiding with womanly instinct her grief at the parting in order to further encourage and cheer him on.

They were but children—Calvin was 18 and Mattie 16—but all their lives had they been lovers and this was the first parting. Calvin was going out to carve a place for himself in the great world and to make a home to which Mattie was to come. Opportunities were too limited in the country and Calvin was going out to hurry matters. Ah, the plans they laid and the castles they builded during that last walk. Then came the whistle of the train, the last words of farewell, the last squeeze of the hands and the last look into each other's eyes—his flashing with anticipation, her's bravely keeping back the tears.

* * * * * *

Ten years later a single figure walked down the same path to the edge of the great world, walked the same path through the clover and daisies, across the same foot bridge, over the same sparkling creek, through the same old apple orchard, over the same stile, down the same dusty road, up the same broad walk and right to the same iron rails. It was the figure of a woman and she walked with a defiant step and held her head rather too high. Her face showed traces of suffering, but her expression courted no sympathy. All the soft lines of the girl of sixteen were gone and all the sweetness and joy of a decade ago had fled.

It was the same girl who had walked to the edge of the world with the boy and she still was beautiful and attractive, but not soft and clinging. For the boy had never come back. All his vows had been forgotten. The great world had swallowed him. He had written for a time—at first nearly every day and letters breathing with love and loneliness. Then the letters came less often and took on a formal note. Then they came only occasionally and were perfunctory. Finally they ceased entirely. They all heard of him occasionally back at the home town. He was getting on in the world and seemed to be on the highway to a career. Several rather choice plums fell to him and the home folks talked about him not a little. They wondered out loud why he did not send for her or come for her. After a time they took to pitying her. This froze her bleeding heart. But the earth had lost its radiance and its sunshine; life had lost its joy. The narrow life of the neighborhood became intolerable and the pity of the good folks became as gall and wormwood. Then the old father died and she felt free to go away and bury her hurt heart, her wounded pride and her broken life in

They were but children.

the great world. Where or how she cared not.

And so she had traveled the same old path along which she had swung so happily and hopefully and trustfully with him ten years before, to the edge of the world. Ah, but how bitter the thoughts, how different from those on that other walk. And the whistle of the locomotive sounded just as it did ten years before—and she, too, swung out into the great world to help feed its capacious maw, which demands ever and ever human hearts and hopes and ambitions and hates and fears and souls.

* * * * * *

Ten years after the woman walked alone to the edge of the world, a man sat listlessly at a table in a concert hall in the great city toying with the mug of untasted beer before him. He heard not the crash and bang of the cheap little orchestra and saw not the bedizened dancers on the tawdry stage, for his eyes were turned inward and his ears were ringing with words and sounds of other days. He was thinking—thinking of a bootless life, of failure, of disgrace of misspent hours and years, of forgotten obligations and broken vows. His face bore the evidences of dissipation and his clothing the marks of poverty—not biting, grinding poverty, but shabby, genteel poverty.

There were two white faces in Mlle. Madeline's room a moment later.

He thought of the hopes and ambitions and resolutions of his youth of his early successes and triumphs, of his first mad dip into the waters of forbidden and soul-destroying pleasure, of the gradual transfer of his allegiance from the stern and upright God of Duty and Ambition to the frail and seductive Goddess of Pleasure and Folly, of his slipping just a little here and there in the faithfulness of his work and the rigidity of his integrity, of the stopping of his upward climbing, of his long struggle to stand still and hold what he had attained, of his gradual slipping, slipping on the downward path, of his loss of position, his acquiring of another, his loss of that and ever and ever landing in poorer and poorer and yet poorer places until now here he was without work, without money, without friends, without reputation, his brain seared by dissipation and his hand unsteady to any task. Failure, failure was the word which glowed with electric brilliancy before his vision and from the shadows all about projected the horrid heads of the reptiles he had crushed out of sight all the years—Reproach, Self-accusation, Guilt, Remorse, Shame. With difficulty he stifled a cry of agony and brought himself back into the reality of the present. His eyes, again turned outward, rested on the stage.

A woman was singing in a cracked voice and dancing to the more or less lively bars of the music. She was painted and powdered and padded and her scant clothes were tawdry and cheap and not of the freshest or cleanest. And yet there was something about the woman which arrested the man's attention and filled him with the scent of apple blossoms and new-mown hay and green fields. He stared hard at her, then grabbed at the printed program which announced "Song and Dance by Mlle. Madeline." He laughed harshly and murmured to himself that he was "seeing things." But he stared hard again at the stage and just then the singer made her bow and ran off into the wing.

In her closing salute she made a little gesture which sent the blood back on the man's heart and brought him to his feet. "Mattie," he gasped and hurried, not knowing why, to the stage door, where he pushed by the protesting keeper and fiercely demanded to see Mlle. Madeline.

There were two white faces in Mlle. Madeline's little box of a room a moment later and later on there were confessions and self-reproaches and long stories of sin and suffering and misery—yes and tears and repentance, which must have made the angels glad. After all had been told, Calvin took Mattie's hand and said:

"We have both sinned and suffered and failed. It is my fault, but you have had to bear a part of the burden. Youth has gone, but the years yet stretch out before us. Father is dead and the old farm is mine, although it is mortgaged to the last limit the money-lenders will give. Let us go back and start over. No matter what people say. We will live it down together. We can never do it here in this accursed atmosphere of sin and sordidness."

* * * * * *

And so a few days later a man and a woman of middle age, poorly clad, wan, thin, white-faced, came over the line at the edge of the world and walked hand in hand back down the same board walk, back up the same dusty road, back over the same stile, back through the same apple orchard, back across the same little foot-bridge, over the same sparkling creek, back through the same clover and daisies, to the same old farm house they had walked away from so happily and hopefully two decades before. Their eyes did not shine with the hope and joy and courage of the other journey, but in the place of hope there was knowledge, in the place of joy there was content and in the place of courage there was resolve.

VALUE OF KEEN OBSERVATION.

"Scotty" Cites Billy the Kid as an Example of Shrewd Deduction.

"Scotty," the alleged Death Valley millionaire cowboy, was regaling a circle of friends the other night with anecdotes of the plains. Previously some one had spoken of the clever capture of two alleged sisters of charity who had been arrested for soliciting funds. Detectives who were watching the supposed sisters as they climbed the stairs of the elevated road say that they wore red stockings and high heeled shoes, and their arrest was made on the strength of that discovery.

"That reminds me of Billy the Kid, when he was floating around the Panhandle country," said "Scotty." "There was a reward out for his capture and a slick detective from the East thought to corral it. He located Billy all right at a ranch and rode up bold enough. Billy was suspicious of every stranger and kept a sharp eye on this chap, who let on that he was a granger looking for a site to cultivate. He was waiting his chance to find Billy alone and get the drop on him.

"Billy sort of edged around to the fellow and, suddenly whipping out his gun, ordered hands up. The detective threw up his hands all right and Billy took a squint at the palms.

"'You're a ——— of a granger with them hands,' says Billy. 'Why, they never done a day's plowin' in their life.'

"Billy's gun cracked just about then and the detective went to trail ghosts in some other sphere. Nothing like observation in this world. Here, give us another drink."

"Corkage" Not Now Needed.

There is one enduring tradition of the hotel business in the United States, and its outward symbol is the printed line on the country hotel bill "Corkage." At an earlier period, when wine drinking at meals was less common, it was the custom of hotel patrons to bring their own wines.

As every hotel keeper had, or was supposed to have, wine for sale at a profit, it was to the hotel keeper's interest to discourage the bringing of wine to table by guests, and therefore the practice originated of a charge for corkage, usually one dollar, which was in excess of the wine at the hotel.

The effect was to compel wine drinkers to buy from the hotel. In these days there is little reason why hotel patrons should "bring their own wines," and the fact is that few do so. Though the reason for the line "corkage" on hotel bills of fare is passed, the line itself has not.

Answering Abernethy.

Although one of the main characteristics of the famous Dr. Abernethy was the readiness with which he could administer a sharp and witty retort when occasion arose, he was once considerably nonplussed by the remark of a medical student.

"What would you do," the doctor asked the student at an examination, "if a man was placed in your hands with a broken leg?"

"Set it, sir," was the reply.

"Good, very good; you are a witty young man; and doubtless you can tell me what muscles of the body I would move if I were to kick you, as you deserve, for your impertinence?"

"You would put into motion," replied the student, not in the least abashed, "the flexors and extensors of my right arm, for I would forthwith knock you down."

When She Means Business.

"I have noticed," said the serious, offhand philosopher, "that a woman will get a golf dress when she has no intention of playing the game."

"That's so," admitted the man with the low forehead.

"And," continued the offhand philosopher, "she will get a ball gown when she cares nothing about dancing, and a tennis dress when she wouldn't play tennis for fear she would freckle, and a bathing suit when she has no idea of going into the water, and a riding habit when the very thought of mounting a horse gives her chills, and—"

"Yes," interrupted the man with the low forhead, "but when she gets a wedding dress she means business. Ever notice that?"

A Little Heaven.

A little white house on a little green hill,
With a little blue brook that babbles by,
And a little red earth to tend and till,
And a little gold glimpse of wheat or rye;
A little fond wife with eyes of brown,
And a little wee bairn with toes of pink;
A little kind kiss from lips that drown
Gloom in their dew—'twere to touch the brink
Of the azure ocean of love, and have
One's soul in the splendors that lift and save!

—Portland Oregonian.

TRY TO MISLEAD DOCTORS.

Too Many Patients Refuse to Speak the Truth as to Their Ailments.

It was late, the doctor's patients had either passed away or were mending, and he was sitting with a number of his acquaintances in a corner of the clubroom.

"It's a strenuous life we lead," droned the man of medicine, "with the grim side turned uppermost as a rule, but now and then we get a laugh out of it—a laugh with the lid on, of course; we can't afford to show we're amused. I often wonder," he went on, genially, "why some of you chaps ever send for a physician. You don't tell him the truth once in twenty times. You're in a bad way and you're sorry, and to hear you talk I'd think your mouths were cold storage boxes for butter. You suspect that lobster or a rich sauce you ate the day before yesterday is at the bottom of the trouble. You know what's curled up in you and you're frightened out of a year's growth for fear I'll learn.

"Accordingly, instead of taking me into your confidence you tell me an impossible story. And if I cross-examine you closely and hedge you in you'll reluctantly admit that you've been somewhat indiscreet. You smoked four cigars Thursday and took six drinks. Doesn't it ever occur to you that I know by your flutters that you smoked from breakfast to bed and took sixteen drinks and six more for good measure?

"If I were to believe you and dose you for your ailment as you describe it you'd never get well. Now and then I have to give you strychnine and nitro-glycerine to restore the action of the heart and to listen to you I might conclude that you'd had too much pink ice at a children's party.

"As I hinted, we doctors get some fun out of you, but what do you do it for? We were not always doctors, we haven't always taken the best care of ourselves and we're not fools."

The Grafter.

James B. Dill, whose recent speech on "Graft" at Oberlin college impressed the general country, told recently, apropos of graft, a story about a swindling tramp.

"This tramp," said Mr. Dill, "had the alert, unscrupulous, bold mind that makes grafting successful.

"He was walking down a city street one day when he saw a little boy stoop and pick up something.

"He crossed over to the boy quickly.

"'You have made a find, my lad?' he said.

"'Yes, sir,' said the innocent boy, 'I have found a silver ring.'

"'I thought so,' said the tramp. 'It's the one I just dropped. Now ain't it lucky I had my name cut in it?'

"'What is your name?' said the boy, suspiciously.

"'Sterling, lad.'

"'Take it, then. It's yours,' said the boy, handing over the ring with a disappointed air."——San Antonio Express.

Harvard's President Appreciated.

Some years ago a physician was summoned in haste to attend a patient at N———. On arriving at the island, and inquiring for a conveyance to the house he wished to visit, he was directed to a farmhouse. Here the doctor found a man, whom he requested to harness a horse, at the same time, in the interest of his patient, desiring him to be lively.

The man pleasantly and promptly complied, harnessed the horse, and was speedily driving over the road at a good rate. The doctor discussed farming, and was struck with the general information and conversational powers of the driver. On arriving at the house half a dollar was tendered the man, but it was politely declined.

"What is the name of your intelligent farmer?" asked the doctor, after he had finished his professional visit.

"What, the gentleman who brought you to the house? That was President Eliot of Harvard."

His Favorite One.

There was never no one in the family
disgraced either Sary or me,
An' we always lived happy an' cheerful
as ever a family could be,
An' now when we think about Nelly the
clouds all git over the sun,
An' the birds don't sing down in the
medders, for she was my favorite
one.

I watched her grow up from a baby, I've
seen the dreams git in her eyes
In the days when the fairies would whisper to Nelly from up in the skies;
I've told her the stories o' childhood, an'
told her that when we should part
The day that I seen she was missin' would
break her poor daddy's old heart.

An' jist as I told her it's breakin'—I watch
the old shadders pass by,
But the green o' the field an' the meadders blurs into the blue o' the sky;
An' sometimes at night I kin see her
a-drivin' the cows to the bars,
But the moonlight is dim in the pasture, an' lost is the light o' the
stars.

She's left us—there's Sary a-cryin'—jist
rainin' the tears through a prayer;
I've wrote to the boys in the city, an'
there's oceans o' sorrow up there,
An' the pen kind o' stopped on the paper
a-knowin' the damage it done,
Dishonor? Let God do the judgin', for
she was my favorite one.

Poet and Fool.

This story of Alexis Piron, the French poet and epigrammatist, is told by the writer of "French Men of Letters."

Piron was unfortunate enough to be arrested one night by a watchman in the streets of Paris, and was taken the following morning before the lieutenant of police, who haughtily interrogated him concerning his business or profession.

"I am a poet," was the reply.

"Oh, ho! a poet, are you?" said the official. "I have a brother who is a poet."

"Then we are quits," rejoined Piron, "for I have a brother who is a fool."

If water sold for ten cents a glass it would be more popular with some men.

Pranks Played by Neptun

An appearance of a new island in the Japanese seas calls to mind other rapid risings of land in the ocean. An island suddenly came to light off the coast of Sicily, remained two months and as quickly disappeared. Sabrina, near the Azores, retired from public life before it was fairly charted. The Gulf of Mexico has witnessed the advent and subsidence of small islands. These upheavals of the bed of the ocean suggest all sorts of mysteries connected with the unknown depths. An uncanny experience is related.

Our ship was out twenty-three days from Manila to the Sandwich Islands. It was a silent, dead-black night. The lead showed deep sea. Suddenly we felt as if we were grounded. The mate suggested a sunken wreck, but the skipper stuck to the theory of earthquake. Subsequent events showed he was right.

Daybreak revealed a low and misty sky. We lay as if becalmed in the midst of an oily sea, strangely discolored in patches. Suddenly the water trembled. I can use no other word. The ship rolled and in the distance rose a huge, balloon-shaped mass of vapor, steam or smoke. There was not the slightest sound, but a long line of chafing water stretched across the streaky calm. Then the vapor settled over all and we could hear, but not see, the seething and pouring waters all about us. The captain ordered a bucketful to be drawn up. It was hot and smelled like gas works.

"H'm!" remarked the old [illegible] as he sniffed it. "They're pointing to a new continent. I wish we were out of it."

The air grew more oppressive every moment. The vessel gave a great side roll and word was passed that we were aground. Over went the [illegible] and came up covered with blue, ooze mud. We were wallowing in slime, the darkness was pall-like and the atmosphere suffocatingly close. Then the air was rent with reports, awful to hear in that blackness. There were three of the deafening, roaring blasts and all was again still.

When the light came, red and unnatural, a strange sight met our eyes. It was as if the bottom of the Pacific was laid bare. We were helpless in a sea of thick mud. The sulphur fumes were choking and we had to take refuge below. Hour after hour we gasped, facing the probability of death by suffocation. Suddenly we felt that we were afloat. Whatever the bank of mud that held us it had disappeared, and after a time we made our way out of the grewsome spot.

When we reached Honolulu the crew deserted. "There's no luck in a ship that has seen the bottom of the sea," they said.—(Pall Mall Magazine.)

A South African Kingdom

King Lewanika of Barotseland, in South Africa, made a voyage to England a few years ago in the company of Col. Harding, the British government agent. He was much puzzled by the voyage. "How can we travel by night?" asked the king on one occasion. "There are no lights to steer by, and no land to keep in sight of." Again he asked: "What are those things above my head?" pointing to the life-belts in his cabin. When it was explained that the pople put these things on when shipwrecked and they wished to swim to land, he replied: "Where is the land to swim to?" The king got seasick. Col. Harding says: "Once when there was more tossing than usual I, too, felt queer and told the chief. He was delighted and said: 'Well, if you are ill on your own river, you can't laugh at me. On my river (meaning the Zambesi) you never feel headache, and your stomach does not move up and down, so I used you better than you use me.'"

In Barotesland Col. Harding one day delivered to a native chief a message which King Lewanika had talked into a phonograph. The chief gazed blankly, wildly, from side to side, looking this way and that, and finally, in spite of rheumatic difficulties, rose to his feet, and stumbling to the table, gazed long and hard down the mouth of the trumpet, with the evident lively hope of seeing there his master's head. Not finding it, he turned away dazed, and said: "How can iron speak? How can it know my language?" Then he added, with the air of one who has solved all difficulties: 'This is witchcraft.'"

Royal blood in Barotesland has to be accompanied by merit if it amounts to anything. Says Col. Harding: "To be a prince in Barotse in no way assures a high social standing until the same is won by some good work for the state, or by a high character for sobriety, or marked talent of some kind."

Colonel's Change of Heart

The following story is told of Col. Asa Barron, whom old-time patrons of the Crawford house will remember as the proprietor of this famous resort in the White mountains.

Henry Ward Beecher, while on one of his pleasure trips, found himself at the Crawford house one Sunday morning in July. The colonel, meeting his guest on the veranda, proposed a walk, to which Mr. Beecher agreed.

Col. Barron inquired if Mr. Beecher would not like to see his hogs, of which he was very proud. Mr. Beecher, who was very fond of livestock, said he would be delighted, and they turned aside toward the pens. As these were much higher than ordinary, Col. Barron called one of his men to drive out the hogs for his guest to see.

The driving commenced, and with many impatient grunts at this unwonted disturbance the drove was at last brought to view, except one old boar. Hearing his frantic rushes and protesting grunts, Col. Asa, who thought the world of his hogs, straddled the muddy entrance of the pen, and, stretching himself within as well as he could, cried, "Careful, Jim. Don't hurt him. Take your time with him. Don't hurt——"

But at this moment the boar, with a sudden turn, dashed for the entrance, and, rushing between the knees of the astonished colonel, upset him into the slimy entrance way, dressed, as was his custom in summer, in a suit of white flannel.

When at last he regained his feet, the colonel was a sight to behold. Jumping up and down in his wrath, he fairly yelled, his sentences punctuated with marks of emphasis of which he is said to have been a master. "Kill him!——' '——' '——' 'kill him!'"

When Mr. Beecher, finally regained control of himself, he remarked: "Well, colonel, it appears that the devils are still in the swine."—(Boston Herald.)

Deserted Streets in Cities

Deserted towns were common out west in the days of the land boomer, but deserted streets are seldom recorded in America, though they are fairly common abroad.

Many of these are the result of litigation, as in the case of a block of seven houses in Versailles, where a lawsuit over an estate has left the property without tenants for eleven years. So warm has been the dispute that the interested parties cannot even agree upon a caretaker, and the middle house, once occupied by the owner of the property, is filled with handsome furniture and effects which are slowly rotting because of lack of care.

Moscow has a row of seventeen handsome houses left without tenants because of two murders and a suicide within a few months. The notoriety given the case drove out the tenants and no others have been found willing to take chances on the ghostly perambulations of the [illegible]

Bromberg, in Posen, contains two streets of about thirty houses owned by a German who refuses to rent except to his own countrymen. His inability to secure other tenants than Poles has left the houses upon his hands for several years.

In Charlottenburg, Berlin, eight houses are untenanted because their owner objected to the noise made by the tenants, while twenty houses in Odessa have never had a tenant, their owner having run them up in such a hurry that the building [illegible] ordered and he was forced to flee to Constantinople.

Budapest's dead street is a row of twenty-three cottages, which no one will occupy. For some unexplained reason the death rate was four times the normal figure and no tenants can be found.

Eskimo Shows Much Skill

It is in Greenland that the hunting ability of the Eskimo reaches its highest development. He has a fine mechanical skill. Bones, ivory, stones, a little driftwood, skins and the sinew of the reindeer are the materials from which he must make his boat and weapons. There is nothing else. Says a Greenland traveler: "Of these the Eskimo builds a canoe, its frame of bones and driftwood, its covering of translucent sealskin sewn together with sinew. This kayak is decked over, except for a hole in the middle framed with a wooden ring. The Eskimo wriggles into this hole, his legs extended into the fore part of the boat.

"Round his waist there is a cylinder of sealskin, the lower edge of which draws over the wooden ring and is pulled tight with a thong, making all water-tight to the armpits. For heavy weather the cylinder is part of a skin shirt with a hood. Strings tighten this hood to the face and the cuffs to the wrists, while a pair of long-sleeved mitts protect the hands and arms.

"So rigged, a good man can turn his canoe bottom upwards and right himself again with sitting strokes of his paddle, for he is as waterproof as a duck. Moreover, his vessel is so flexible that it is almost safe from being crushed in the ice-drift, and, being limber, is extremely swift when propelled by the double-ended paddle.

"On the other hand, the vessel is so cranky that only about two-thirds of the native men have nerve and balance enough to hunt. Only three or four Danes in all Greenland have dared use a kayak."

DEATH SEEMED NEAR.

Chinese Woman Found Help When Hope Was Fast Fading Away.

S. T. Gould, 914 W. Lake St., Ill., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills did all that saved me from death of Bright's disease. I am sure. I had eye trouble, backache, catches when lying abed or when bending over, was languid and often dizzy and had sick headaches and bearing-down pains. The kidney secretions [illegible] too copious and frequent, and [illegible] in appearance. It was in [illegible] that Doan's Kidney Pills helped me so quickly and cured me of these troubles, and I've been well ever [illegible]."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.

More Diamonds Have Been Found.

[illegible] States [illegible] localities that have yielded diamonds are: Shelby [illegible] Alabama; Amador, El Dorado, [illegible] Nevada, Trinity, Del Norte and Tulare counties, California; Brown and Morgan counties, Indiana; Russell county, Kentucky; Cass Co., Michigan; Clermont county, Ohio; Monroe, Roane and Union counties, Tennessee; Pierce, Washington, Ozaukee, Waukesha and Racine counties, Wisconsin. A diamond of Cass county, Michigan, weighed 10 7-8 karats, and one of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, 15 12-32 karats.

FOR THE LIVER AND BOWELS
MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR
PROMPTLY CURES CONSTIPATION, BILLOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than [illegible]. WRITE TODAY.

MACALA, BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

Hens Find Money.

While some hens were scratching under the Caldwell & Brid Company's elevator at Baraboo, Wis., they unearthed a bill-book containing notes, drafts and certificates to the value of $1,000. The papers are the property of the Prairie Du Sac Bank, which was robbed about two years ago. The papers were evidently placed there by the robbers.

First Chinese Patent.

China has just granted its first patent. This is for an electric lamp, the inventor of which is an inhabitant of Nankin, the old capital of the Chinese empire, who calls his lamp the "bright moonlight," and asserts that it is far superior to foreign glow-lights that hitherto have been sold in Shanghai and other Chinese cities.

Veteran Bicyclist.

T. W. Davis is the champion bicyclist of his age in the world. He is 70 years old and has ridden 107,781 miles on his bicycle. He began riding at the age of 61.

British Match Users.

More matches are used in Britain than in any other country in the world. It has been estimated that every Briton uses an average of eight matches a day.

The automobile has taken a step [illegible] in Peru. Lima is to have a service of automobile omnibuses, each designed to carry thirty passengers.

HONEST PHYSICIAN.
Works With Himself First.

It is a mistake to assume that physicians are always skeptical as to the curative properties of anything else than drugs.

Indeed, the best doctors are those who seek to heal with as little use of drugs as possible, and by the use of correct food and drink. A physician writes from Calif. to tell how he made a well man of himself with nature's remedy:

"Before I came from Europe, where I was born," he says, "it was my custom to take coffee with milk (cafe au lait) with my morning meal, a small cup (cafe noir) after my dinner and two or three additional small cups during the evening.

"In time nervous symptoms developed, with pains in the cardiac region, accompanied by great depression of spirits, despondency—in brief, dyspepsia. I at first tried medicines, but got no relief, and at last realized that my troubles were caused by coffee. Thereupon quit its use forthwith, and began using English Breakfast Tea.

"The tea seemed to help me at first, but in time the old distressing symptoms returned, and I quit it also, and began to use milk for my table beverage.

"This I was compelled, however, to abandon speedily, for while it relieved the nervousness somewhat, it brought on constipation. Then by happy inspiration I was led to try Postum Food Coffee. This was several months ago, and I still use it. I am no longer nervous, nor do I suffer from pains about the heart, while the coffee have left me and life is to me once more. I know that leaving coffee and using Postum healed me, and I make it a rule to advise my friends to use it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

...ved by Neptun...

...l in ... pouring waters all about us. ... captain ordered a bucketful to ... drawn up. It was hot and ... like gas works.

..."H'm!" remarked the old ... as he sniffed it. "They're poking ... new continent. I wish we were ... it."

The air grew more oppressive ... moment. The vessel gave a ... side roll and word was passed that ... were aground. Over went the ... and came up covered with blue, ... mud. We were wallowing in slu... the darkness was pall-like and ... atmosphere suffocatingly close. ... the air was rent with reports, sw... to hear in that blackness. There w... three of the deafening, roaring bla... and all was again still.

When the light came, red and ... natural, a strange sight met our ey... It was as if the bottom of the Pac... was laid bare. We were helpless ... a sea of thick mud. The sulph... fumes were choking and we had ... take refuge below. Hour after ho... we gasped, facing the probability ... death by suffocation. Suddenly ... felt that we were afloat. Whatev... the bank of mud that held us, it ha... disappeared, and after a time we ma... our way out of the grewsome spot.

When we reached Honolulu ... crew deserted. "There's no luck in ... ship that has seen the bottom of t... sea," they said.—(Pall Mall Mag... ...zine.)

...rican Kingdom...

In Baretesland Col. Harding one d... delivered to a native chief a messa... which King Lewanika had talked in... a-phonograph. The chief "gazed blan... ly, wildly, from side to side, looki... this way and that, and finally, in spi... of rheumatic difficulties, rose to h... feet, and stumbling to the table, ga... long and hard down the mouth of t... trumpet, with the evident lively ho... of seeing there his master's head. N... finding it, he turned away dazed, a... said: 'How can iron speak? Ho... can it know my language?' Then ... added, with the air of one who h... solved all difficulties: 'This is witc... craft.'"

Royal blood in Baretesland has ... be accompanied by merit if it amount... to anything. Says Col. Harding: "... be a prince in Barotse in no way a... sures a high social standing until th... same is won by some good work fo... the state, or by a high character fo... sobriety, or marked talent of som... kind."

...Change of Heart...

...l Col... protesting grunts, Col. Asa, wh... ...ons of thought the world of his hogs, strad... ...ort as died the muddy entrance of the pe... ...resort and, stretching himself within as we... as he could, cried, "Careful, Jim... Don't hurt him. Take your time wit... him. Don't hurt——"

But at this moment the boar, wit... a sudden turn, dashed for the e... trance, and, rushing between th... knees of the astonished colonel, upse... him into the slimy entrance wa... dressed, as was his custom in summe... in a suit of white flannel.

When at last he regained his fee... the colonel was a sight to behol... Jumping up and down in his wrath, h... fairly yelled, his sentences punctuate... with marks of emphasis of which h... is said to have been a master. "Ki... him'——'——'——! kill him!"

When Mr Beecher finally regaine... control of himself, he remarked... "Well, colonel, it appears that th... devils are still in the swine."—(Bo... ton Herald.)

...treets in Cities...

...take chances on the ghostl... ...machinations of the trio.

...Bromberg, in Posen, contains tw... ...of about thirty houses owne... ...a German who refuses to rent e... ...own countrymen. His i... ...to secure other tenants tha... ...has left the houses upon h... ...hands for several years.

In Charlottenburg, Berlin, eigh... ...houses are untenanted because thei... ...proximity to the noise made b... ...cars, while twenty houses i... ...Odessa have never had a tenant, thei... ...owners having run them up in such ... ...way that the building authorities i... ...consent and he was forced to flee t... ...astonishment.

Budapest's dead street is a row o... ...handsome cottages, which no on... ...will occupy. For some unexplaine... ...reason the death rate was four time... ...the normal figure and no tenants ca... ...be found.

...hows Much Skill...

...ering ... waterstight to the armpits. For heav... ...his hach- ... weather the cylinder is part of a skir... ...ine mo- ... shirt with a hood. Strings tighte... ...ponies, a ... this hood to the face and the cuffs t... ...view of ... the wrists, while a pair of long-sleeve... ...from ... mitts protect the hands and arms.

...and ... "So rigged, a good man can tur... ...his canoe bottom upwards and righ... ...himself again with sliding strokes o... ...his paddle, for he is as waterproo... ...as a duck. Moreover, his vessel is a ... ...flexible that it is almost safe from be... ...ing crushed in the ice-drift, and, being ... ...timber, is extremely swift when pro... ...pelled by the double-ended paddle.

..."On the other hand, the vessel ... ...so cranky that only about two-third... ...of the native men have nerve and ba... ...ance enough to hunt. Only three o... ...four Danes in all Greenland ha... ...earned use a kayak."

DEATH SEEMED NEAR.

Chicago Woman Found Help ... Hope Was Fast Fading Away.

...E. T. Gould, 914 W. Lake St., ... Ill., says: "Doan's Kidney ... all that saved me from death ... of Bright's dis... ease, I am sure. ... I had eye trouble, ... backache, catches ... when lying abed ... or when bending ... over, was languid ... and often dizzy ... and had sick ... headaches and ... bearing-down ... pains. The kid... ney secretions ... 100 copious and frequent, and ... had its appearance. It was in ... that Doan's Kidney Pills helped ... quickly and cured me of these ... and I've been well ever ...

...-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. ... all druggists. Price, 50 ... per box.

...s Diamonds Have Been Found.

...localities that have ... are: Shelby county, ... Amador, El Dorado, Butte, ... Del Norte and Tulare ... California; Brown and Mor... Indiana; Russell county, ... Cass Co., Michigan; Cler... Ohio; Monroe, Roane ... counties, Tennessee; Pierce ... Washington, Ozankee, Waukesha ... Racine counties, Wisconsin. A ... of Cass county, Michigan, ... 10 7-8 karats, and one of Wau... county, Wisconsin, 15 12-32 ...

LIVER AND BOWELS
MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR
PROMPTLY CURES CONSTIPATION, BILLOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain
...better advertise the South's Leading ... College, four scholarships are of... ...persons of this county at less than ... WRITE TODAY.
...A. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

Hens Find Money.

...While some hens were scratching ... the Caldwell & Brill Company's ... at Baraboo, Wis., they un... ...ed a bill-book containing notes, ... and certificates to the value of ... The papers are the property of ... Prairie Du Sac Bank, which was ... about two years ago. The ... were evidently placed there by ... robbers.

First Chinese Patent.

...China has just granted its first pat... This is for an electric lamp, the ...entor of which is an inhabitant of ...hin, the old capital of the Chinese ...pire, who calls his lamp the "bright ...ylight," and asserts that it is far ...erior to foreign glow-lights that ...ready have been sold at Shanghai ...d other Chinese cities.

Veteran Bicyclist.

...W. Davis is the champion bic... ...of his age in the world. He is 77 ... old and has ridden 107,781 miles ... bicycle. He began riding at the ... of 61.

British Match Users.

...More matches are used in Britain ... in any other country in the world. ... is estimated that every Bri... ...uses an average of eight matches ... day.

...

...The ... people has taken a strong ... in P... Lima is to have a ser... of automobile omnibuses, each de... ...ed to carry thirty passengers.

HONEST PHYSICIAN.

Works With Himself First.

...It is a mistake to assume that phy... ...ans are always skeptical as to the ... properties of anything else ... drugs.

...Indeed, the best doctors are those ... seek to heal with as little use of ... as possible, and by the use of ... food and drink. A physician ... from Calif. to tell how he made ... man of himself with nature's ...

...When I came from Europe, where ... he says, "it was my cus... ...coffee with milk (cafe au ... with my morning meal, a small ... cafe noir) after my dinner and ... three additional small cups at ... during the evening.

...time, nervous symptoms devel... with pains in the cardiac region, ... accompanied by great depression ... despondency—in brief, 'the ...' I at first tried medicines, but ... relief, and at last realized that ... troubles were caused by coffee. ... upon quit its use forthwith, sub... ...ing English Breakfast Tea.

...Tea seemed to help me at first, ... time the old distressing symp... returned, and I quit it also, and ... to use milk for my table bever... This I was compelled, however, ... doubly speedily, for while it re... the nervousness somewhat it ... on constipation. Then by a ... inspiration I was led to try the ... Food Coffee. This was some ... ago, and I still use it. I am no ... nervous, nor do I suffer from ... pains about the heart, while my ... have left me and life is bright ... once more. I know that leaving ... and using Postum healed me, ... make it a rule to advise my pa... to use it." Name given by Pos... Battle Creek, Mich.

...s a reason.

FISHING OR AGRICULTURE?

Professor Wisdom was a learn-ed man,
A very learn-ed man was he;
Why, he'd read Arabic or Hindostan
As easy as our A, B, C.

One summer time he thought he'd take a rest;
From school books he would get away;
He'd take his collar off, also his vest,
And watch the farmers making hay.

And thus he chanced to meet a farmer boy,
One who was bright, yet had a way
Of asking some deep questions to annoy
The greatest thinkers of the day.

The Professor talked on the growth of yams,
And explained about the vulture,
But balked when that boy asked, "If digging clams
Was fishing or agriculture?"
—Judson Bisco in New England Grocer.

JUST FOR FUN

"Wasn't that woman's club a success?" "No; it had all the discomforts of home."—Brooklyn Life.

Old Rocksey—"The young man who marries my daughter must be rich." Impecune—"Well, sir, I don't know of any better way to get rich than to marry her."—Puck.

Inert Ike—"Wot does 'procrastinate' mean?" Homeless Homer—"To put off." Inert Ike—"Gee, but wuzn't we procrastinated from dat fast freight!"—Cleveland Leader.

"What landed you here?" asked the prison visitor. "Dis is a case o' mistaken identity," replied the convict. "I mean de feller I took fur me pal was a fly cop."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Lady—"Ah, my poor man, I am glad to hear you say you never miss a bath." Gritty George—"No'm! I haven't taken one in ten years and I don't miss it a bit."—Chicago Daily News.

Cholly—"I s-say, guide; I think we are following these bear-tracks in the wrong direction." Guide—"Oh, no. We will soon catch up with him." Cholly—"T-that's what I m-meant."—Judge.

Paw Figgjam—"What makes you think your teacher is crazy?" Tommy Figgjam—"Because when she whipped me yesterday she told me she stood 'in loco paresis' to me!"—Baltimore American.

"Was anybody punished for Grafton's misdeeds?" "Yes." "I understood he was acquitted." "He was. But the business men on the jury lost money and missed their meals."—Washington Star.

"Do you think there is any difference in a man's weight before he eats his meal, and afterwards?" asked the boarding-house lady. "Well, not if he gets the meal here," replied the thin boarder.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Here's a clergyman who urges that women should go to church plainly dressed." "Indeed? He must want to add to the problem, 'Why do not men go to church?' the problem, 'Why do not women go to church?'"—Puck.

"Isn't it queer," said Singleton, "that a woman takes a man's name when she marries?" "Oh, I don't know," replied Wedderly. "It would be queerer still if she didn't take everything else the poor jay has."—Chicago Daily News.

"Did the father give the little bride away?" "I should say he did! He got rattled, and what do you think he said as he handed her over to the groom?" "What?" "'It is more blessed to give than to receive!'"—Cleveland Leader.

"It is hard to tell whom you can trust," said one grafter. "Yes," answered the other. "Sometimes I think there is no such thing as honesty. You never know who is going to turn State's evidence next."—Washington Star.

"How did you find things in America?" asked the interviewer of the European who had come over here to look around. "Well," was the answer, "credit is dilated, stocks diluted, and the President is delighted."—Washington Star.

"No, indeed," she said, "I can never be your wife. Why, I have half a dozen offers before yours." "Huh!" rejoined the young man in the case. "That's nothing. I proposed to at least a dozen girls before I met you."—Chicago Daily News.

"How do you explain these mutinies in the Russian navy?" "Very easily," answered the English fisherman. "People who can't tell a trawler from a warship must be too nearsighted to recognize their own commanders."—Washington Star.

"A Government official is but a servant of the people," said the man with old-fashioned ideas. "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "The trouble is that in so many cases the tips amount to more than the regular wages."—Washington Star.

"What is the foot and mouth disease?" "It is an ailment much prevalent among a certain class of public men, who have a bad mouth, and every time they open it they put their foot in it. Next time you can ask a harder one."—Boston Transcript.

Sharpleigh—"There's Dusenberry; he's slept only two hours a day for the past five years." Snodgrass—"How remarkable." Sharpleigh—"Yes, he's had a Government job that long, and takes the remainder of his rest at night."—Washington Life.

Collector—"I've motioned to that old man three times, and he pretends not to see me. Now, I'm going to present this bill in the presence of his friends." Office Boy—"Aw, you chump! he can't see you—don't you know he's blind?" Collector—"Blind? Then, by George, he's got me—this is payment at sight!"—Cleveland Leader.

Books in British Museums.

In the reading room of the British museum the desks are crowded with students all day long, and in addition to the books of reference some 20,000 in number, which fill the open shelves of the room from 3,000 to 4,000 volumes are given out every day. Theology in a wide sense, including the Bible, biblical literature, church history and works on the religious rites and ceremonies of all races and creeds, is easily at the head of the list, with about 300 volumes. Topography comes next, with about twenty fewer, and of these books on London amount to a quarter, books on English topography to another quarter, the other half being for the rest of the world. History and biography come next, English history being mostly in demand, and books on France and the French provinces second.

Essays, criticisms and miscellaneous literature take the fourth place, and are followed by fiction—not less than five years old—moral philosophy, poetry and the fine arts, the drama, law and philology, political economy and so on down to politics, mathematics and chemistry, which have about forty volumes apiece, and lastly works on naval and military subjects, which seldom have more than three or four volumes each. It is a curious list and throws a useful light on the sort of studies taken up by the readers in the museum.

Mule Finds Rich Lead Ore.

Half the lead that has been mined in the United States has come from the famous Coeur d'Alenes, the most productive lead mines in the world. Like many of the richest mines, they were discovered by pure luck. A man lent his mule to two prospectors. In the course of their wanderings the mule was tied to a tree, and he, becoming impatient, pawed the ground and uncovered a lead vein which is now the site of the famous Bunker Hill Sullivan mine.

The owner of the mule sued for a third interest in the claim and the courts granted it to him, stating that as the mule had made the discovery, and that, as he was its owner, he was entitled to the mule's share. The three owners sold their discovery for $500,000, and nothing was too good for that mule for the rest of his days. He was exhibited in a private car and lived on the fat of the land, and now a marble tombstone marks his grave. His harness hangs in a noted saloon, where it is gazed upon with deepest reverence for the old-time prospectors.

The mine is the richest silver lead mine in the world, yielding a net revenue of $1,500,000. Since their discovery in 1884 the Coeur d'Alene mines have produced nearly $200,000,000 in gold, silver and lead.

West Point's Oldest Graduate.

Gen. Herman Haupt, of Washington is the oldest living graduate of West Point Military Academy, and a man distinguished in civil war military history and in railway and engineering circles. General Haupt graduated from West Point in 1835, in the same class with General Meade. President Jackson appointed him a cadet when he was only 13 years old. He graduated when he was 18, and so probably can claim the additional distinction of having graduated younger than any other cadet.

Great Italian Actress.

Signora Duse, the great Italian actress, who has been appearing in London, has a wonderful power of facial expression. One moment she is apparently a girl of 16; at the next without any make-up she resembles an old woman of 60. She is an actress who feels her part intensely. She is reported to have said on one occasion: "If I played 'Camille' two night in succession, especially the death scene, I should die. I am sure I should die; the part is so real to me."

Ancient Counterpane.

Mrs. Lutie Whitlock, of Martin, Tenn., has in her possession an ancient and highly prized counterpane that her gradmother, Mrs. Lucy Freeman, made 116 years ago, when she was a young girl in Virginia. She carded the cotton, spun and wove the cloth, also carded and spun all the thread it is made of. It is an exceedingly handsome piece of work, containing some forty or fifty designs of the finest embroidery stitching, etc. It has been handed down and kept in perfect condition ever since it was made in 1789.

It will be interesting and an innovation if Major Higginson brings over the French composer, Vincent d'Indy, to conduct some of the Boston symphony concerts this season. The Boston orchestra has always been very conservative in the matter of star conductors, as for example in the Richard Strauss episode. D'Indy is a remarkable man, and his poetic ideas and original harmonies have stirred the musical world, though his music has no such world-wide vogue as that of Richard Strauss.

Deaths From Drink.

The rate of mortality from drink is 128.000 per annum in the United Kingdom, or, in other words, one death in seven is partly or wholly caused by it

Counterfeit Relics.

An article in a recent number of the Birmingham (England) Mail states that a factory in that town is turning out weekly about 1,200 flint-lock muskets, and that a large number of this antiquated firearm is also made at Liege, Belgium. It is known in the trade that many of these newly made weapons fall into the hands of travelers, who regard them in the light of a "find," and a story is told of a Birmingham manufacturer having received a letter from a dealer asking him to procure some old flint-locks, for which the dealer had several customers, when the manufacturers wrote that he could not supply old muskets, but was prepared to make him any number of new ones required. These were, of course, given the appearance of age. The demand for old weapons is so great, especially in the American season, that the genuine articles would go but a little way to satisfy it.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The deepest gold mine in the world is at Bendigo, in Australia.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Japan is pushing the construction of railways in Korea rapidly.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

London and Liverpool are both at the level of the sea.

For Mosquito Bites
And the poisonous sting of all insects Sloan's Liniment is the great antiseptic.

The Japanese Postal Savings Banks pay interest at the rate of 5-4 per cent.

DISFIGURED BY ECZEMA

Wonderful Change in a Night—In a Month Face Was Clear as Ever—Another Cure by Cuticura.

"I had eczema on the face for five months, during which time I was in the care of physicians. My face was so disfigured I could not go out, and it was going from bad to worse. A friend recommended Cuticura. The first night after I washed my face with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment and Resolvent I changed wonderfully. From that day I was able to go out, and in a month the treatment had removed all scales and scabs, and my face was as clear as ever. (Signed) T. J. Soth, 317 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Ancient Salt Mines.

The famous salt deposits of Petite Anse, La., are known to have been mined by the aboriginal Americans, as is testified by the stone hammers and other tools found when the deposits were rediscovered in 1814 by John Marsh.

Pollock-Stephens Institute.
Birmingham, Ala.
Select Day and Boarding School for Girls.
Opens Sept. 27th.
Catalogue on application. Address
Madame Catherine Deschamps Elford, Principal.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.
NEW ORLEANS.
Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue. Address,
THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC
FOR WOMEN
troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.
Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all
TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES
For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier—Interesting Statements by a Young Lady in Boston and One in Nashville, Tenn.

All women work; some in their homes, some in church, and some in the whirl of society. And in stores, mills and shops tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbance, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, ovarian troubles, ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, leucorrhœa, or perhaps irregularity or suppression of "monthly periods," causing backache, nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

Women who stand on their feet all day are more susceptible to these troubles than others.

They especially require an invigorating, sustaining medicine which will strengthen the female organism and enable them to bear easily the fatigues of the day, to sleep well at night, and to rise refreshed and cheerful.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching, she is so tired she can hardly drag about or stand up, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is due to some derangement of the female organism.

Miss F. Orser of 14 Warrenton Street, Boston, tells women how to avoid such suffering; she writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I suffered misery for several years with irregular menstruation. My back ached; I had bearing down pains, and frequent headaches; I could not sleep and could hardly drag around. I consulted two physicians without relief, and as a last resort, I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to my surprise, every ache and pain left me. I gained ten pounds and am in perfect health."

Miss Pearl Ackers of 327 North Summer Street, Nashville, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I suffered with painful periods, severe backache, bearing-down pains, pains across the abdomen; was very nervous and irritable, and my trouble grew worse every month.

"My physician failed to help me and I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon found it was doing me good. All my pains and aches disappeared, and I no longer fear my monthly periods."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing down pains, disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and it will make you strong and well.

You can tell the story of your sufferings to a woman, and receive helpful advice free of cost. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

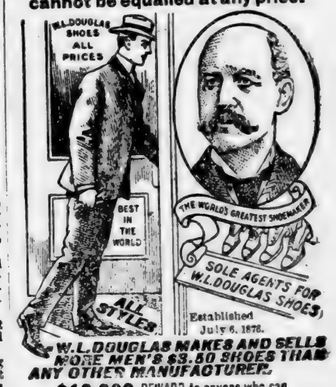
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Last year alone, more than two million people were cured of CHILLS and FEVER by using
OXIDINE
This should convince you that it is the BEST CHILL AND FEVER TONIC. If you have any Malarial Trouble give it a trial. If you are not cured your druggist will refund your money. Made in regular and Tasteless Forms.
For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents. Manufactured by
PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO., Dallas, Texas, and Memphis, Tenn.

COLEMAN'S
Duplicate Repair Parts
For "Maid of the South" Corn Mills, Coleman's, Simmon's, Reynold's and other Cotton Presses.
H. DUDLEY COLEMAN,
714 Perdido St., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

25,000 FREE SAMPLES
GILBERT'S
GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.
The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.
Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.
Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.
THE T. H. GILBERT DRUG CO., Huntsville, Ala.
Regular sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN
W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.
$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.
If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.
W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50
CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.
WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.
Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.
Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Am. 38, 1905.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCH MFG. CO., 813 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

EXAMINE EVERY INCH OF THE SHOE YOU ARE GOING TO BUY. TAKE NOTHING LESS THAN YOUR MONEY'S WORTH
WHEN YOU BUY A PAIR OF CLOVER BRAND SHOES
WRITE THE DATE IN THE LINING, in ink.
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THE DEALER WHO WON'T SELL 'EM TO YOU IS SIMPLY REFUSING TO GIVE YOU YOUR MONEY'S WORTH
Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.
LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed
To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

BALLAD OF THE SEEKERS.

We would be free from every way,
From strain, from summit, and from test;
From seas [illegible] days,
From [illegible] that wastes the great unrest.
Then with a newly wakened zest
We'd seek by forest, hill, and vale,
With one desire in our breast—
Show us the yet untrodden trail!

When, as a bard, one ready plays
For a new theme, he from [illegible]
New rhymes, new rhythms and new lays
Be yet old highways at best [illegible]
Yon lurking flower, that now is neat,
The spring flush on the creek grown pale,
Are but old stories, [illegible]
Show us the yet untrodden trail!

Teach us the way to [illegible] days,
With clean, fresh [illegible] on us blest—
Won, not by dint of [illegible]
Or the world's tares [illegible]
But, when the young light [illegible] the West
And grim despair waits on the tale,
Then, when our hearts grow sore depressed,
Show us the [illegible] trail!

Prince, though [illegible] quest,
Though [illegible] is mast tall,
Yet shall [illegible]
Show us [illegible] trail!
—James Oppenheim, in the New York Times.

FIGHTING A PRAIRIE FIRE

By Ernest McGaffey.

THE grass had grown in the Tarkio bottom until it reached John's waist as he rode through it on the buckskin pony. On the slopes it was thick and tall, and in the hollows between the hills it was crisp and high. As far as the eye could reach from the home farm it stretched away, a brown sea, and over it the broad-winged hawks circled.

Uncle Tom looked at it apprehensively.

"We'd better run a few furrows round the fences to-morrow," he said. "Fact, I ought to have it done before."

The fences were five ones, without barbs, and stretched on a line of posts set firmly in the soil. The nearest farm was Hardaway's, and the road in front of the farm, together with a field where Wes Hardaway had put in a crop of [illegible]sod-corn," or corn put in on the first "breaking" of the prairie, effectually protected everything to the east. To the south the grass was high, but the only thing a fire could do in that direction would be to burn the fence-posts.

To the west and north the Tarkio bottoms lay, and from the north, particularly, there was the greatest danger. For there the farm machinery had been placed under a straw-shed near the north fence, made of the straw from the August threshing, piled up and over a rude scaffolding of unbarked logs.

A little way from the straw-shed was the stable, a homemade structure thatched with a heavy coat of "slue grass," and with a number of poles lying on the grass to keep the roof from blowing away. In the stable were the mules and the ponies, and next to the stable was a large corn-crib and a modest little granary, where the oats, wheat and farm tools were kept.

If the straw-shed caught fire, with a north wind blowing, there was danger that everything except the house would go. This being several hundred yards to the south, and protected by a thick grove of young walnut-trees, was comparatively safe. But Uncle Tom had a premonition.

"Believe I'll just get some furrows along the north fence anyway," he said. To think with him was to act. He and John got the teams hitched and the plows out of the straw-shed, and together they sailed forth to the prairie. They ran along the line of the fences on the ingoing and to the north and then turned the plow a foot or so out [illegible] along beyond [illegible] other, at [illegible] a swath [illegible] the straw-shed [illegible] the [illegible]. To a boy Tom lifted the plow from [illegible] and he, the team, take a sliding [illegible] back to the shed.

The wind, which all day had been blowing steadily, shifted in an hour to the north, and after supper John, who had wandered down to the stable, saw, looking toward the river, a red splotch hanging low on the horizon. He did not pause an instant, but raced to the house, and throwing the door open quickly, shouted to his uncle, "Prairie's afire, Uncle Tom!"

His uncle, dashing down the county paper followed him swiftly toward the stable, and the first thing they did was to get the stock out and run it to the south side of the walnut grove.

They next got out all the lighter pieces of the farm machinery and put them in an open space round the pump at the house. The fire at this time was apparently coming leisurely along, but Uncle Tom knew well enough that there is nothing of the laggard about a prairie fire. He silently congratulated himself on having put the furrows down where the danger was most imminent, but looked anxiously to the west, where there was an opening through which the flames might come perilously near the straw-shed. He wondered to himself at having overlooked that corner.

Now the wind was freshening to a gale, and the fire, with a mighty roar, was coming with leaps and bounds. It was a wonderful sight. Ahead of it the white-hot ashes were projected in sheets, soft gray wraiths that fell on the dry grass as the agile flame sprang over, caught up the dead stalks in a wild uplifting of scarlet, and then bounded on again, whirling up the blazing grass in its flight.

When the grass was highest and thickest there were hollow reports, as of muffled artillery, and in front a steady and swift advance of gleaming and fantastic fire furies.

It fascinated John as he watched it. Uncle Tom had fought many a fire, and with a broad paddle in his hands, he waited until the cohorts of flame had reached the edge of the farm at the west before he decided on action.

"Wind's veering away to the west, John!" he cried. "The fire'll come up slow to these furrows in front of the shed. We've got our fight at this little corner to the west here." There was some grass along the fence, and if the fire came up with a rush along the strip pointed out by Uncle Tom, there was danger that a tongue of flame might lick in far enough to carry fire to the straw. Once that caught, there was no hope for the machinery, and probably none for the stable and the rest of the outbuildings.

Together the man and boy ran along the fence, intending to meet the blaze as it came up from the west and beat it down as much as possible, so that the advance of the fire toward the fence-line and the connecting line of grass toward the straw-shed would be broken.

"We're going to get singed a little, son," said his uncle, grimly.

John said, "All right Uncle Tom," but he shivered a trifle as he saw the hungry fire come roaring down the slope. The furrows stretched out far enough to the west so that the fight was in a space hardly fifteen feet wide.

It seemed as if the fury of the fire had weakened for lack of material as it swept up this lane, and John, with his mouth shut, as his uncle had cautioned, found that fighting a priarie fire was not so terrible a thing, after all. At least it seemed so at the first few strokes of the paddle. But the sparks flowed ahead of him and left him with scorched boots, while the flame crept up the line of fence like a live thing, and the two sprang after it and beat it down as you would a crawling serpent.

It was all over in fifteen or twenty minutes. The fire to the north, unaided by the wind, had run to the furrows, had mumbled and gnawed at the grass covered by the dirt of the furrows, lighted a candle of some tall blade, flickered, and then gone out. The sparks from the west gleamed menacingly here and there, and great care was needed to watch the straw-shed, but the real peril was past.

"You did well, John," was his uncle's comment, and the boy felt a glow of pride at the praise. Together they watched the steady roll and sweep of the fire as it galloped in from the Tarkio bottom.

"West fences all gone," said Uncle Tom. "My fault, though. I ought to have plowed in there a week ago. Maybe the furrows wouldn't have kept her back, though," he added, "and I was afraid to set it going myself."

Toward the Tarkio the skies were crimson. From the west, charging up the slopes against the line of wire fences, were sheets of fire that flung before them white ashen banners and roared their defiance as they came.

Together they waited until the last vestige of danger was gone. Then they went slowly back to the house.

As John took off his boots the soles fell on the floor. He felt a sudden sting.

"Gee, Uncle Tom," he said, "my feet are blistered!"—Youth's Companion.

Sleep in the Antarctic.

We complain of the difficulty of obtaining refreshing sleep during the heat waves in London. But the men with the Discovery found that in the low temperatures sleep was practically impossible. Describing the men's experience on the sledge journeys, Dr. Edward Wilson says: "One's very flannel shirt, with nothing but a vest between it and the skin, is full of hoar frost, the result of frozen perspiration, and all one's clothes outside of it are the same. All the accumulated wetness that begins to thaw wherever one's body comes in contact with the sleeping bag interior. After it has set in properly one begins to dream, and but for dreams, the most absurd under the sun, one would not believe that one had slept at all. Every hour or so one wakes to shiver, and then again the dreams begin, and this goes on until at last there is light enough in the tent to cook by, and one knows that purgatory is over."—St. James' Gazette.

Dumb Children's Cheers.

The gayety of deaf and dumb children finds expression, not in hand clapping alone, but in noisy cheers. The young inmates of the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institute at Derby held a carnival, the occasion being the formal opening of a new recreation ground. They had races and other sports, and the cheering at the success of a favorite was almost as noisy as that of children favored with full vocal powers. The new system of education of the dumb enables them to make intelligible sounds.—Westminster Budget.

Singular Death of a Sailor.

John Lucas, a sailor on L. H. Tillinghast's steam yacht Aida, which is lying off the Rhode Island Yacht Club house at Pawtucket, picked up a small brass cannon to-day and carried it along the deck. The lanyard caught on the casing, the cannon went off and Lucas was shot overboard. A boat was lowered and he was picked up, but it was found that the charge had torn a hole in his right side, the gaddling perforating his lungs. He lived only a few minutes.—Providence Telegram.

BURNED ALIVE IN FLAMES

Retreat of Victims at Avon, Conn., Cut Off by Fire.

BLAZE FOLLOWED EXPLOSION

Automatic Sprinklers Prevented From Working by Burning of Belting—Vain Efforts to Rescue Bodies—One of the Walls Falls Crushing a Number of Helpless Victims

Avon, Conn.—The explosion of a fuse, followed by a fire in a building of the Climax Fuse Company here, caused a panic among twenty employes in the building and resulted in the death of seven and injuries to twelve others. There was no way of coping with the flames, which spread with such rapidity that the escape of the victims was cut off. In all four buildings were destroyed, the loss being estimated at $100,000. There were sixty employes in the plant.

The dead are: William Burke, forty years old, married; James Joyce, about thirty-five, married; Robert McCarthy, aged eighteen; James Wallace, whose wife lives in Springfield, Mass.; Molly McCarthy, Miss J. Sullivan and Mrs. M. B. Tucker.

The exact cause of the accident is not known, but the accepted theory here is that in an effort to burn out a stoppage in one of the machines James Joyce caused an explosion of a fuse with the hot iron he held in his hand. Those who were in the room and who came out of the place in a condition to tell about it say that the explosion was not a severe one, and ordinarily would not have caused a panic. Inflammable material near, however, was set on fire, and in a few moments the room was a mass of flames. There was a mad rush for the doors and windows, and during the scramble many were pushed back into the buildings, while others were severely burned.

As one of the walls of the second largest building fell several bodies could be seen entangled in the mass of machinery in the basement, and in a short time they were reduced to ashes. The body of a woman was seen near the edge of the fire, but the great heat frustrated all attempts to rescue it.

A few rods from the group of burned buildings are two small sheds in which fuses and powder are stored, but they escaped the flames.

It was supposed that the burned buildings were either fireproof or equipped with automatic fire sprinklers, but on account of the burning of the belting which works the pumps, the sprinklers were rendered useless. There is no fire department in the town.

Superintendent Hagsell expressed the opinion that the great mass of flame which was seen immediately after the explosion was caused by the burning of the reels on which the fuses are wound.

"There was no powder in the room when the fire broke out," he said, "and I attribute the loss of life principally to suffocation caused by the smoke and flames which filled the room almost instantly."

MAYOR OF BOSTON DIES.

Patrick A. Collins Passes Away at Hot Springs, Va.

Boston, Mass.—The death of Mayor Patrick A. Collins, at Hot Springs, Va., from acute gastritis, was announced here.

The Mayor left here about a week ago for Hot Springs for a rest, accompanied by his eldest son, Paul Collins, and then was apparently in good health.

Mayor Collins was born in Fermoy, Ireland, March 12, 1844, and was brought to the United States at the age of four. When he was twelve he went to work, devoting his evenings to the study of law. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1871. He was in the State Legislature from 1876 to 1871. He was in Congress from 1883 to 1889. In 1893 he was appointed Consul-General at London, England, where he served four years. He was elected Mayor in 1902. He was Chairman of the National Democratic Convention of 1888.

For many years Mayor Collins devoted much time to the cause of home rule for Ireland. He was the first National President of the Irish Land League in this country.

HONORED BY EMPRESS.

With Wives of Other Americans President's Daughter is Presented.

Pekin, China.—Miss Alice Roosevelt and the wives of Minister Rockhill and Senator Newlands and other ladies of Miss Roosevelt's party went to the summer palace and spent the night. The next day they were received in formal audience by the Dowager Empress.

Mrs. Rockhill was first presented to the Empress, and she then introduced Miss Roosevelt and the other ladies of the party. The Empress moved among the visitors, chatting informally and presenting them with handsome gifts of bracelets and rings. This was followed by an inspection of the grounds of the summer palace. The whole visit was marked by absence of formality.

Hungarians Seek Liberties.

Workmen in Budapest besieged the lower house of the Hungarian Diet, making demonstrations in favor of universal suffrage.

Shanghai.—The British vice consul who left here last Friday for Quinsan to insist upon the release of a British subject who was held prisoner there by the Chinese authorities, returned today with the man.

St. Petersburg—The Russian losses in ships at Port Arthur and the sea of Japan, according to official statistics published this morning, amount to $112,000,000.

STATE AUDITOR PRISONER

Indiana Governor Finds Deficit of 1$45,000 in His Accounts.

David E. Sherrick Arrested After Long Controversy—Removal First Demanded.

Indianapolis, Ind.—David E. Sherrick, twice elected Auditor of the State, was arrested after being summarily superseded in office on the Governor's order for "betrayal of public trust," and Warren Bigler, of Wabash, accepted an appointment as his successor. The removal followed a long correspondence, in which Sherrick admitted that he was unable to settle his account with the Treasurer of State, and virtually confessed that he had been continuously violating the law by loaning money belonging to the State for his personal profit.

In a formal statement the Governor says he has been investigating the conditions in the Auditor's office since the last of August, having received information that Sherrick had not made the July settlement for the State's funds, which had accumulated from January 1 to July 1, 1905. He immediately asked for a settlement, which was made.

This amount was about $235,000. In addition to this the Auditor in his statement to the Governor admitted that he was at that time chargeable wih State funds paid in since the July settlement, amounting to $145,197.80, for which he filed a schedule enumerating the assets he had with which to meet the amount. These items included notes, stocks and securities amounting to $152,883.33, of which, according to the Governor's letter, only $87,355.01 could be realized on.

At the time that his analysis of the assets submitted by Sherrick was made the Governor formally requested Sherrick to resign. The resignation was not forthcoming. The Governor requested that Sherrick turn over to John F. Reed, the settlement clerk in the Auditor's office, the securities enumerated, and this was done. The Governor also demanded that settlement to the extent of $145,197.80 be made with the State, and again requested Sherrick to resign. At noon the request had not been complied with, and it was repeated. The Governor entered an executive order finding the existence of a vacancy and appointing Bigler.

Later Sherrick sent his resignation to Governor Hanly, who accepted it and entered an order appointing Warren Bigler, of Wabash, to the office of State Auditor. Bigler accepted.

The estimate of the deficit in Sherrick's accounts was made by the Governor on the assumption that $51,000 loaned to J. H. Murry & Co., and indorsed by W. S. Wickard, had been secured on forged and worthless paper. Mr. Wickard declares they are genuine and perfectly good. W. S. Wickard is a son-in-law of Murry, and, as the financial agent of the lumber firm, signs all its commercial paper. He declares that he went to the State House with a certified check to take up the notes, but found that Sherrick had been removed from office. He asserts that he will file suit against the Governor for libel.

Sherrick's bond on file in the Secretary of State's office is for $100,000, and was furnished by the American Surety Company. The bond for his second term was made December 6, 1904, and filed January 12, 1905. It is signed by Sherrick, the American Surety Company, by Roscoe C. Hawkins, resident vice-president, and Ernst V. Clark, resident assistant secretary. The bond for his first term was for $100,000, also, and was furnished by the American Surety Company.

TUG HIT BY CANADIAN CRUISER.

Her Captain Says He Was Fishing in United States Waters.

Erie, Pa.—The fish tug W. J. McCarter, of the Keystone Fish Company's fleet, limped into port with a big hole stove in her side by a shot from the Canadian cruiser Vigilant. Captain Frank Handy, of the McCarter, stated that as he was going after his nets about noon the Vigilant swooped down upon him before he was aware of her presence and fired upon him.

The shot struck the tug near the water line, wrecking the machinery used for pulling the nets. The McCarter hastily put for shore. Although in a leaking condition the tug managed to reach port in safety.

Captain Handy, of the tug boat, said they were in American waters when fired upon, and to make their position more secure they started to get further away, as there would be no doubt of their being in American waters.

SPANISH ASSASSINS AT WORK.

Republican Members of the Cortes Fired On at Valencia.

Madrid, Spain.—While Senores Ibanez and Pallares, Republican members of the Cortes, and a party of friends were leaving a meeting of the Republican Club at Valencia they were fired on from a cafe. Eight men were wounded and taken to the hospital, including Senor Pallares.

Several arrests were made. The city was disquieted and trouble was feared.

The Gold Stock.

Including bullion in the Treasury the actual stock of gold money in the United States on September 1, 1905, was $1,379,804,314.

Purchase 1,000 Tons Bessemer.

Youngstown, O.—The United States Steel Corporation has purchased from the Bessemer Pig Iron Association 10,000 tons of Bessemer pig at $15 valley forge, September delivery. It is unofficially said that the negotiations are on for the purchase of from 30,000 to 40,000 tons for February delivery.

Oa, in Argyle, is possessed of the shortest name in Great Britain.

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Business Directory.

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Assessor's and Collector's First Round.
We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905, and assessing the taxes for the year 1906:
Kincheon, Beat 6, October 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8, October 3.
Dixie, Beat 8, October 4.
Shoults, Beat 7, October 5.
Maplesville, Beat 7, October 6.
Benson, Beat 3, October 7.
Macedonia, Beat 3, October 9.
Providence, Beat 2, October 10.
Jemison, Beat 2, October 11.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1, October 12.
Flint Hill, Beat 11, October 13.
Cane Creek, Beat 4, until 12 m., October 14.
Thorsby, Beat 9, October 16.
Clanton, Beat 4, October 17.
Cooper, Beat 10, October 18.
Verbena, Beat 5, October 19.
L. E. POLNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.
tf

NOTICE:
All overseers in Beat 2 are requested to work as much as four days on their roads between now and Circuit Court.
G. W. SCOTT,
J. H. MARTIN,
Apportioners.
tf

TAX NOTICE!
NOTICE TO OVERSEERS.
Please do your duty on the roads in Beat 9. Give them 5 days' work between now and next circuit court.
R. D. CHILDRESS,
J. R. COLLINS,
Apportioners.
tf

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Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address
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VOL. III.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Current Events Gathered as They Happen.

Turn Out Repaired Cars.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Gadsden Car Works, the property of the Alabama Great Southern road, which has been in operation for nine months, turned out seventy-five cars repaired and ready for the road. Over [illegible] skilled mechanics are now employment at the shops and many more are needed. New switches are being put in and room made for others. The laundry department will be placed in operation on the first [illegible] and will give employment to [illegible] more.

Violent Deaths in Gurley.

Huntsville, Ala.—A special from Gurley states that three fatalities have occurred there in the last two or three days. The 4-year-old son of Horace Kennedy fell into a pot of boiling water and was so badly scalded that he died within a few minutes. Mr. Harris, a well-known citizen of that neighborhood, took an overdose of chill tonic by mistake and died from the effect of the drug in a few hours. A 14-year-old boy named Hill was thrown from a wagon on the Madison and Jackson road and one of the wheels of the heavily loaded wagon passed over his neck, killing him instantly.

Killed by Switch Engine.

Selma, Ala.—A telegram was received Friday by Mrs. B. B. Sadler announcing the death of her son, Lonnie, in Artesia, Miss., from being run over by a switch engine. The young man was at work as switchman for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Artesia about a month ago he had his foot crushed by a car and came to his former home to remain until he recovered. He went back to work last Monday, and while switching in the yards at Artesia he met his death beneath the iron wheels. He was only 21 years of age, and his death came as a great shock to his parents and loved ones. The remains have reached here, when the funeral will take place.

To Get Two New Railroads.

Birmingham, Ala.—From an authentic source it is learned that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the Illinois Central have perfected an agreement relative to the joint use of certain tracks which will bring both roads into Birmingham. The Illinois Central will come into Birmingham from Jasper over the Frisco tracks. Jasper will be reached over the tracks of the Northern Alabama from Haylesville, and the road will build from Corinth, Miss., to Haylesville. The deal will result in the Illinois Central using the tracks of the Mobile and Ohio from Jackson, Tenn., to Corinth. In return for the privilege the Mobile and Ohio will use the Illinois Central's line from Corinth to Haylesville. It will use the Northern Alabama to Jasper and probably the Ensley Southern into Birmingham.

Killed in Gin Accident.

Athens, Ala.—Frank Campbell, one of the leading citizens of this county residing at Ventoor, on the State line, where he was a large land owner, depot agent, postmaster and merchant, was killed Saturday at his place of business, being caught in his ginnery which had for the first time this season been started up. The machinery had just started when, in some manner, he became caught and his right arm dragged into the gin head and cut so badly that it had to be amputated at the shoulder and immediately after the operation he died.

Head-End Collision.

Opelika, Ala.—A head-on collision occurred on the Western Railway of Alabama at East Alabama Junction about two and one-half miles north of Opelika, between east-bound passenger train No. 40, which left Montgomery at 9:15 o'clock, and engine No. 32. Engine No. 40 was en route to Atlanta and engine No. 32 was en route to Opelika when the collision occurred. The train was in charge of Conductor Dillard and Engineer Wells. The light engine was in charge of Engineer Estes. The engineer and fireman of train No. 40 escaped and were not injured. Fireman Estes, on No. 32, jumped and was badly bruised. He was brought to the infirmary in Opelika. Both engines were badly wrecked. None of the passengers were injured, but the train considerably jarred.

Rolling Mill to Run Double Shifts.

Bessemer, Ala.—Two shifts of workmen will be put to work in the Tennessee Rolling Mill on October 1. Superintendent J. F. Kent has made the announcement, along with the statement that it is impossible to meet the demand with the present force on one shift.

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VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., SEPTEMBER 28 1905 NO. 27

ALABAMA NEWS.

Current Events Gathered as They Happen.

Turn Out Repaired Cars.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Gadsden Car ... the property of the Alabama ... Southern road, which has now ... in operation for one month, has ... out seventy-five cars repaired ... ready for the road. Over 100 ... mechanics are now given em... at the shops, and many more ... needed. New switches are being ... and room made for others. The ... department will be placed in ... on the first of January, and ... employment to 100 more ...

Violent Deaths in Gurley.

Huntsville, Ala.—A special from Gur... states that three fatalities have oc... there in the last two or three ... The 4-year-old son of Horace ... fell into a pot of boiling water ... so badly scalded that he died ... a few minutes. Mr. Harris, a ... citizen of that neighbor... took an overdose of chill tonic ... and died from the effects ... drug in a few hours. A 14-year... named Hill was thrown from ... on the Madison and Jackson ... and one of the wheels of the heav... wagon passed over his neck, ... him instantly.

Killed by Switch Engine.

Selma, Ala.—A telegram was re... Friday by Mrs. B. B. Sadler an... the death of her son, Lonnie, ... Miss., from being run over ... switch engine. The young man ... at work as switchman for the Mo... and Ohio Railroad at Artesia. ... a month ago he had his foot ... by a car and came to his ... home to remain until he recov... He went back to work last Mon... and while switching in the yard ... he met his death beneath ... wheels. He was only 21 years ..., and his death came as a great ... to his parents and loved ones. ... remains have reached here, where ... funeral will take place.

To Get Two New Railroads.

Birmingham, Ala.—From an authen... source it is learned that the Mobile ... Ohio Railroad and the Illinois ... have perfected an agreement ... to the joint use of certain ... which will bring both roads into ... The Illinois Central will ... Birmingham from Jasper ... Frisco tracks. Jasper will be ... over the tracks of the North... from Haylesville, and the ... from Corinth, Miss., to ... The deal will result in ... Central using the tracks ... and Ohio from Jackson, ... Corinth. In return for that ... Mobile and Ohio will use ... Central's line from Corinth ... It will use the North... to Jasper and probably ... Southern into Birmingham.

Killed in Gin Accident.

... Frank Campbell, one ... citizens of this county, ... Hutson, on the State line, ... a large land owner and ... postmaster and merchant, ... Saturday at his place by ... in his ginnery, which he ... first time this season start... machinery had just got ... in some manner, he was ... right arm dragged into ... and cut so badly that it ... amputated at the shoulder ... ately after the operation ...

Head-End Collision.

... Ala.—A head-on collision ... on the Western Railway of ... at East Alabama Junction, ... two and one-half miles north of ..., between east-bound passenger ... No 40, which left Montgomery at ... o'clock, and engine No. 32. Train ... 40 was en route to Atlanta and No. ... was en route to Opelika when the ... occurred. The train was in ... of Conductor Dillard and En... Wells. The light engine was in ... of Engineer Estes. The engi... and fireman of train No. 40 jump... and were not injured. Engineer ... on No. 32, jumped and was ... bruised. He was brought to an ... in Opelika. Both engines ... badly wrecked. None of the pas... were injured, but they were ... siderably jarred.

Rolling Mill to Run Double Shift.

Bessemer, Ala.—Two shifts of opera... will be put to work in the Besse... Rolling Mill on October 1. Super... dent J. F. Kent has made this ... nouncement, along with the state... that it is impossible to supply ... demand with the present working ... one shift.

Fire at Abbeville.

Abbeville, Ala.—The stables occupied by J. C. Espy & Bro. burned Friday night. It was with the greatest difficulty that the live stock was gotten out of the burning building. Two buggies and some harness, together with a carload of hay and grain, were consumed by the flames. The Farmers' Warehouse adjoins the stables, and several hundred bales of cotton were lying in the streets. Twenty-six bales were burned, and it was with difficulty that the remainder was saved. The barn of W. W. Espy, across the street from the stables, was also burned. By heroic efforts the Farmers' Warehouse and the residence of Carl Espy were saved from the flames.

Four Residences Burn in Anniston.

Anniston, Ala.—Four residences were destroyed by fire Friday in the southern part of the city, almost beyond the reach of plugs. Firemen were aided in saving several other residences that were in line with the flames. The flames originated from a defective flue in the house of L. T. R. Lester, occupied by J. B. Duke. The household effects of Dr. Duke, worth $250, were almost wholly destroyed. The house, valued at $600, was burned. Mr. Lester had $400 insurance. The household effects were uninsured. The total loss is $2,500.

Suicide Is the Theory.

Birmingham, Ala.—Suicide is the only theory Coroner Paris can advance for the death of James Cook, a young man, whose body was found in a secluded spot of the woods near Walker's chapel, a little church about six miles north of Birmingham. His aged mother and brothers hold the same view, and the evidence given at the inquest had a tendency to show that Cook was despondent. No one seemed to know the cause of his trouble, but it was brought out that he was addicted to drink. This is thought to have been the immediate cause of the rash deed.

Had a Narrow Escape.

Demopolis, Ala.—Thursday Balam Nixon, who lives about seven miles southeast of this city, had about as narrow an escape with his life as has ever been known. He was driving his buggy across the railroad crossing between the passenger and freight depots when his buggy was caught between two freight cars that were being switched. He managed to get out of the vehicle with only bruises on his legs. The buggy was a complete wreck. Nixon was carried to a doctor's office, where his injured limbs were dressed.

Rural Routes Established.

Washington, D. C.—Rural free delivery route No. 1 has been ordered established November 15 at Haleburg, Henry county, serving 345 people and 86 houses; Columbia, Houston county, route 4, population 416, houses 99; Shortersville, Henry county, route 2, population 440, houses 110.

George B. Rutledge appointed regular, George W. Martin substitute, rural carrier route 1, at Summerfield.

Percy C. Ramsay appointed regular, Eli Laney substitute, rural carrier route 1, at Daviston.

Subscribe for $125,000 of Stock.

Huntsville, Ala.—Huntsville and Madison county citizens have set to work to meet the proposition of the Nashville and Huntsville Railroad by subscribing to $125,000 of the stock. The railroad, which will be financed by the Knickerbocker Trust Company, of New York, will be built from Nashville to Birmingham. All counties in Tennessee have complied with the requirements of the company.

Secured Improvements.

Florence, Ala.—Dr. James T. Pitt, the Florence postmaster, will return from Washington, where he has been for the past few days looking after the interests of his office. A telegram from him announced that he had secured an additional clerk and arranged for the mail formerly carried on the 9 a. m. Southern train to be brought from Tuscumbia on the electric cars.

New Sheffield Incorporation.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—The certificate of incorporation of the King Stove and Range Company, of Sheffield, has been filed for record in the probate office in this city. The company is organized with a capital of $100,000, of which $25,000 is paid in, and will manufacture stoves, ranges, hollow ware, metal castings, agricultural implements, etc.

Young Man Killed.

Brewton, Ala.—News has reached here that on Sunday night near Ridgeway postoffice, a few miles north of Canoe Station, in this county, Burrell Glover, a young white man about 25 years of age, was murdered and robbed. The crime was committed about 10:30 o'clock, and the body was found several hours later with a bullet wound in the left side, ranging toward the heart, which is supposed to have produced instant death.

THE MODERATES WIN

Registration Board of Cuba Named—No Important Disturbance Reported.

PALMA'S PARTY THE WINNER.

Congressman and Police Chief Killed During Political Disturbance at Cienfuegos.

Havana, Cuba.—Returns from the entire island confirm the complete victory of the government in the elections for members of the boards of registration. There were no important disorders.

The election in Havana passed off quietly, and telegrams from the interior say there were no disorders except at Placetas, in the province of Santa Clara, where many shots were fired, but no one was killed.

The liberals admit the complete victory in Havana of the moderates, the party of President Palma. They claim that they did not vote because moderate policemen stationed at the polls prevented them from doing so. A representative of the Associated Press visited a majority of the polls here, but at none of them noted any indication of restraint on voters. Good order was maintained throughout the city, and with the exception of a man being shot and probably fatally injured and another being seriously hurt by a rock there has been no trouble.

Crowds which gathered in the Liberal Club rooms were dismissed by orators, who informed them that the moderates were victorious and requested the liberals to retire to their homes The Liberal Club was closed and barricaded. A number of liberals say that this was done because they had received word that the government intended to search the place for arms.

Dead Officials Buried.

Official dispatches received from Cienfuegos announce that the bodies of Congressman Villuendas and Chief of Police Illance, who were killed during a disturbance at the Hotel La Suiza, were buried. Liberals who formerly were soldiers carried the body of Villuendas to the grave on their shoulders, and the same honor was shown to Illance by moderates.

The government claims to have discovered a liberal plot to dynamite the city hall, court house and other public buildings of Cienfuegos.

Liberals, it is asserted, tried to corrupt the secretary of the chief of police, offering a large bribe. The secretary accepted the money and then told the chief. This led to a search of the Hotel La Suiza and the discovery of dynamite bombs and other explosives in Villuendas' room.

No American Intervention.

Acting Secretary Adee, at Washington, has received a cablegram from Jacob Sleeper, the American charge at Havana in Minister Squeirs' absence, relative to the riot in Cienfuegos, which was nothing more than a confirmation of the report received from his government by Minister Quesada. It is stated at the state department that nothing has yet developed warranting any thought of intervention by this government in Cuban affairs.

Slain and Burned.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The charred remains of Lulu Wise and her four children were found in the smoking ruins of her home, near this place, which was burned before daylight. The skulls of the woman and all of her children were crushed, indicating that they had been murdered and the house burned to conceal the crime. The woman had not lived with her husband for two years. At that time it was stated that he beat her and threatened to kill her. She had him arrested, and he was sentenced to jail for a short term. After the expiration of his sentence he disappeared, and it could not be ascertained that any one had heard from him. The woman supposed he was dead. A coroner's jury was summoned, but the hearing was adjourned until next Thursday.

Two Hundred Jews Arrested.

Warsaw, Poland.—The police have surrounded parks in which thousands of Jews were promenading. All of them were searched and 200 placed under arrest.

Ginners to Issue Report.

Dallas, Tex.—Announcement is made by the National Ginners' Association that it will issue its first report of bales ginned up to the night of September 25 in time to reach its members on Saturday morning, September 30, or Monday morning, October 2. It is stated that this report will not be as complete as the next one, which is to be issued on October 18, as by that time the association will have its force better organized.

Girl Is in Trouble.

Mexico, Mo.—A deputy United States marshal from St. Louis Friday arrested Miss Dixie Tuttle, aged 23, daughter of Thomas Tuttle, reputed to be one of the wealthiest farmers in Audrain county, on the charge of having sent improper letters and postal cards through the mails. The letters and postals concerned were signed "Charlie," and violently attacked Miss Eighty One Turley, a school teacher. After an investigation covering six months the postal authorities arrested Miss Tuttle, charging her with sending them. She prptests her innocence. The arrest has caused a sensation here.

Rear End Collision.

Epes, Ala.—A rear end collision of a fast and local freight occurred two miles south of here. Engineer Addison, Fireman Coleman and a brakeman of the through train jumped, and each sustained slight injuries. The train crew on the caboose of the local freight saw the approach of the other train in time to get off and escaped without injury. Eight cars of the local were demolished, the caboose of which was literally torn to pieces. The engine of the through freight was badly damaged and placed across the track, and a number of cars attached were derailed. After seven hours' delay traffic was resumed. W. D. Addison, the injured engineer, lives at Birmingham. He was placed on the north-bound and sent home.

Woman Arrested.

Chicago, Ill.—Much secrecy is being used by the police regarding a woman prisoner who was arrested Saturday night by Detective Kane, of Chicago, and Detective Prim, of Cincinnati, O. The woman is being held in connection with a $3,500 diamond robbery, which is said to have taken place in the Ohio city several weeks ago. The prisoner gave her name to the police as Annie Brady. Chief of Police Collins issued an order to the policemen at the station where she is being held to allow no persons to see her. The alleged robbery for which the woman is being held is said to have occurred when she was employed as a servant. She is said to have taken money and jewelry worth $3,500 from her mistress.

Loads of Buckshot.

Beaumont, Tex.—A double murder occurred at Lockport, La., near Lake Charles, Saturday night, R. B. Holloway, of that place, and Tom Bowman, of Orange, Tex., being the victims. The identity of the assassin has not yet been determined. Bowman and another man from Orange were in Holloway's saloon, when Bowman stepped out of the front door, going home. A minute elapsed, when a shot rang out, and Holloway, who was standing behind the bar, received a load of buckshot in his left side, below the heart, and fell to the floor. He expired in a few minutes. Fifteen minutes later another shot was heard, and upon investigation the dead body of Bowman was found a short distance from the saloon, the top of his head being blown off.

Infant's Body Found.

Birmingham, Ala.—The body of an infant, with part of its head off, was found by Dan Weaver, a negro, and a young white boy near North Birmingham Park and the fact reported to the coroner, who is making a thorough investigation. Due to the fine silks and linen in which the body was clad, Coroner Paris is of the opinion that people of means know something of the affair, and he thinks there was murder. The body was found under a rock, which covered a hole which had been made by nature.

Alleged Distillers Bound Over.

Troy, Ala.—Deputy Marshal C. M. Cox brought to Troy Seaborn Taylor, Henry Taylor and Sam Taylor, charged with jointly operating an illicit distillery near Newville, in Henry county. They were arraigned before Commissioner Tutwiler and bound over to await the action of the next federal grand jury. An illicit distillery reported to belong to the Taylors was raided by the officers several weeks ago, but no arrests were made until the 20th inst.

Two Deaths From Cholera.

St. Petersburg.—Two deaths from cholera have occurred at Blockawek, on the Vistula river. The victims were members of the same family in which a death from cholera was reported last Wednesday.

To Raise Cantaloupes.

Athens, Ala.—The farmers of this section have become quite interested in the growth of berries and cantaloupes, and to this end the Athens Strawberry and Cantaloupe Growers' Association has been organized, with many of the leading farmers of this section as members, and already more than 100 acres have been pledged to the association to be planted by the owners in the two fruits for the next season.

AGREEMENT REACHED

Norway and Sweden Make a Tranquil Adjustment and are Friends.

DISSOLUTION AND NOT WAR.

After Protracted Session of Conference Delegates Get Together on All Points.

Karlstad.—After protracted sessions extending over some week the Norwegian and Swedish delegates who met here to settle the terms of separation of the two countries have arrived at an agreement on all points. The terms were not made public.

In anticipation of the agreement large crowds assembled around the buildings in which the meetings had been held to witness the departures of the delegates. The Norwegians emerged upon the conclusion of the session and were on their way to Christiana a few minutes after an announcement was made of the outcome of the negotiations. The Swedish delegates remained inside for some time, but when they did show themselves they received an ovation and were escorted to their hotel by crowds which sang the Swedish anthem. They left at midnight for stockholm.

The delegates refused to discuss the terms of the agreement, simply saying that they would be given out early next week. An agreement had been anticipated for some days, as both sides had been adopting conciliatory attitudes. The negotiations which are now concluded are peculiar in nature. On one side the delegates were former Swedish ministers who at the time of the Riksdag decision were leading members of the committee which framed the Swedish conditions to assent to dissolution. On the other side the delegates were men who led Norway in its revolution of June 7, but who were not guided by any decision of the storthing. On the contrary, their every act was looked upon with suspicion by men more radical.

When Sweden's conditions were made known many voices in Norway were raised against acceding to them. Premier Michelsen, of Norway, was more conservative and, seeing the consequences to Norway of a breach, was willing to enter into an agreement so long as it was honored by Norway and preserved as much as possible her national pride.

To Preserve Friendship.

The purpose of the Swedish delegates was to make a provision preserving the good feeling of the two peoples. From this viewpoint, of course, Sweden was compelled to insist on the demolition of the frontier fortifications which Norway, notwithstanding the close connections of the two countries, had erected against Sweden's entirely unfortified frontier.

The first purpose of the Swedish delegates was to hurt as little as possible the feelings of Norway, and the Swedish delegates throughout the proceedings have tried to find a way in which the fortress located farthest from the frontier could be made less threatening, while the others, they contended, should be demolished. It is believed this point was successfully carried.

The Swedish delegates were also anxious to preserve free and untrammeled the intercourse between the two countries, and they therefore proposed that certain agreements be made regarding transit and waterways which were equal in benefit to both and which would prevent one country from interfering with the other. It is believed that these matters were also settled to the satisfaction of both sides.

Finally Sweden did not consider that she could leave unprotected the interests of the poor Normandie Lanplanders, who, for their very existence, depended upon the use of pastures in both countries at different seasons for their reindeer. The Norwegians held out against the granting of this right, which had been established for centuries, but it is thought they at last gave in.

That Sweden never objected to an arbitration is shown by the Riksdag decision, in which arbitration was first mentioned and which agreed perfectly with Sweden's expressed desire for peace.

Rich Man Killed by Railroad.

Charleston, W. Va.—In an accident on the Cabin Creek branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Jack Pennell, engineer, of Point Pleasant, a son-in-law of Hon. Rankin Wiley, of that place, and Fireman Frank Sawyer were killed. Pannell was wealthy, but was too fond of railroading to quit the business.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

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Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
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Office Over Horn's Drug Store
Thorsby, Alabama

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
CLANTON

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
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In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE!

Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in General Merchandise from
A. A. JACKSON,
tf. Lomax, Ala.

NOTICE!

There are 200 shares of stock of the Farmers Warehouse & Fertilizer Company of Thorsby, Ala., for sale. The board of directors have authorized the undersigned to sell these shares to all who desire to invest.
J. Bice, President
T. M. Driver
J. W. Hays.

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T. J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala. Route 3. tf.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

"BABY TOWERS" OF CHINA.

How Unwelcome Female Children Are Disposed of.

In some sections of China, it is said, from 20 to 25 per cent of all the female babies born are either drowned or thrown into what is known as the baby towers." The baby towers are situated outside the walled cities. Infants consigned to them are placed on the window sill, near the top of the tower, there to be pushed inside by the next comer. Poverty is the assigned cause. The parents claim that if, in their destitute circumstances, they allowed their female children to grow up to womanhood it would be but to sell them into slavery. The missionaries in that country rescue many of these infants from the window of the tower and care for them. In order to do this watch must be kept on these towers day and night. Many such infants, under the right training, have become native missionaries. There is a maxim in China, however, that the

parents who preserve the lives of their female children will be rewarded by the kindness and love of their daughters, and, while the custom does prevail among some of the poor, there are many who take excellent care of their little ones.—New York Herald.

SNAKE WAS TOO FRIENDLY.

Reptile Crawled Over Young Farmer Without Hurting Him.

One day last week Aaron Hoffman had an experience with a rattler which he will not soon forget. While sprouting potatoes in the bin near the house he was conscious of something rubbing against his back, and glancing over his shoulder found that an immense rattlesnake had raised its head and was in the act of crawling up on his back.

The sight froze the blood in his veins, and he was too paralyzed with fear to move, and while he sat there the snake crawled over his shoulder and across his knee and into his hiding place. When young Hoffman did recover his powers of locomotion he ran into the house, but the reaction from the terrible fright completely prostrated him and he was unable for some little time to tell his mother the cause of the fright.

It is a well known fact that the rattlesnake, unless disturbed, will not strike, but even this fact does not make him a neighbor to be enjoyed. —Madras Pioneer.

Petrified Horns.

A peculiar pair of horns was found by Harley Henderson of Hoxie, Kan., and Frank Lee of Hill City, Kan., one and a half miles southeast of Hoxie, thirty-five feet below the surface of the ground.

The specimen is petrified and in a perfect state of preservation, notwithstanding the ages it is supposed to have remained beneath the ground.

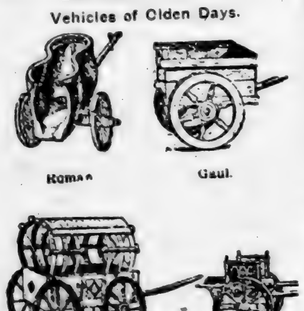
Many conjectures have been made as to what sort of bovine this magnificent pair of horns must one time have adorned.

Following the curves of the horns from tip to tip the distance is 8 feet 9 inches, but straight across it is 7 feet. The circumference of the horns next to the skull is 20 inches. The distance between the horns across the skull is 15 inches.—Topeka Capital.

Bog Hoe on Its Travels.

Under the headline "Bog Hoe" the following advertisement appeared in the Lebanon, N. H., papers: "I, Charles Nurse, had a lot of hay cocks up in a field. I hung a bog hoe on a tree near. In the night the bog hoe carried a lot of hay and strewed it around in the woods and the bog hoe forgot to come back. If any one meets bog hoe with a bundle of hay, tell hoe it better be attending to the plumming business."

Vehicles of Olden Days.



Roman. Gaul.

Middle Ages. 12th century.

Man Has Real Monopoly.

It is said that a peculiar state of affairs exists on one of the islands on the Pacific coast that is famous for its fishing. One man has the sole right to catch fish in a net off the coast of the island, and then to offer them for sale as bait. Fishing is all that there is to do on the island, so everyone is dependent on this man. But he has a trick of getting drunk once a week or so, and then does not catch any bait, so no one can go fishing until he sobers off again.

INSURANCE FOR THE CRIMINAL.

Professional Thieves Pay Big Money for Protection.

"Criminal insurance," said a detective, "is the insurance that thieves and blacklegs take out in case of arrest. For instance: You are a second-story man. You make about $2,500 a year, the average second-story man's income, and you carry an insurance of $1,000, for which you pay the big premium of $125 a year. Now, if you are arrested the insurance company steps forward and hands you $1,000. Thus you are able to get the best of the lawyers for your defense. Receivers of stolen goods are usually rich, and it is these men as a rule who carry on the criminal insurance business. I know of a criminal insurance company in Philadelphia, another in New York and a third in St. Louis. The policies run from $100 up to $5,000 and the premiums are always enormous. This is because the danger of arrest is so great. Besides the criminal insurance concerns, I know of a curious beneficial organization that is conducted among the criminals of Illinois. Each member of the organization pays in $1 a week and in case of imprisonment his family receives $5 weekly as long as his sentence lasts."

COONS CAUSE MUCH TROUBLE.

Uncle Sam Raises Game Fowls and the Animals Eat Them Up.

The Feredal government and the State of Louisiana will probably have to abandon their plan to use Breton island, on the coast, as a preserve for the propogation of prairie hens and other fowls, owing to the immense numbers of raccoons that have preempted the claim.

Although the island is a small one, it is said by the game wardens that within its few square miles there must be 5,000 to 10,000 coons.

About 15,000 prairie hens were hatched this year, and as soon as they became of an eatable size they were devoured by the 'coons. The same has happened to other varieties of game fowl which the government endeavored to propagate on the island.

The Breton islands are some distance from the mainland and difficult of access. It was for this reason that they were selected as a preserve. But the 'coons have spoiled all the plans.

A force of trappers and hunters is to be sent to the island after the 'coons, but so great is their number that it is feared they cannot be exterminated.—New York Herald.

English Funeral 300 Years Ago.

The funerals were grand spectacles. The pallbearers were dressed in Franciscan habit, a relic of old Catholic times.

Snake in Old Swimming Hole.

A big snake has taken up its abode in White Creek, a branch of the Clyde river, seven miles east of this village.

Mrs. Heber Munson was driving in that vicinity recently and saw this snake lying across the road, its head hidden in the grass and weeds on one side, and its tail on the other. Mrs Munson stopped her horse, and set up a scream that caused the snake to crawl away and drop into the creek.

This snake has been seen at intervals for more than a year, and truthful eye witnesses declare that it is anywhere from ten to fifteen feet long and big in other respects.

The snake has appropriated a deep part of the creek which was a favorite swimming hole of the boys living in that region. But they do not swim there now.—Clyde correspondence Rochester Post-Express.

Lightning Brought Double Death.

A man and his little daughter were struck by lightning on Parliament Hill Fields, London, recently, and were killed instantaneously. The father had an artificial leg, and it was seen that the lightning struck the steel work of this and passed up into the body, the clothing on the left side being torn and burnt. The electric current seems to have passed from him through the body of his little girl, who was holding his hand. She bore no marks upon her, but her left shoe was torn to pieces.

Cat Has Vegetarian Tastes.

East Norwalk, Conn., has a cat which seems to be a vegetarian by preference. Although she at times eats meat sparingly, she prefers to make a glutton of herself on raw string beans. Many pods have been found in gardens near her home which have been completely devoured. She also partakes freely of green peas and asparagus.

Linking of Coincidences.

Fire broke out on the roof of F. E. Young's blacksmith shop at Enosburgh Falls, Vt., on July 25. Exactly three years previous to a day a fire broke out on the same roof in the same spot and, stranger yet, the same customer, Edward Brady, was having his horse shod at the time.

BABY GIRAFFE AT BERLIN.

Attendant Makes Careful Nurse for Beautiful Little Stranger.

A giraffe was born in captivity in the Berlin zoological gardens a fortnight ago. At its birth the giraffe, a male, weighed 111 pounds, but it has since gained another 100 pounds, although the mother does not nourish it.

In an attendant at the "zoo" the beautiful creature has found a careful and tender nurse. He helps the young animal to get on its weak, straggling legs in the morning, and puts it snugly to bed at night.

The little giraffe drinks about four quarts of milk daily fresh from the cow, and the strangely assorted pair walk about the gardens together, the man watching over the uncertain

steps of his companion with solicitude.

The tall-limbed youngster appears to reciprocate this tenderness, for it may often be seen rubbing his head against the man's shoulder. It sleeps apart from its parents. The father treats it with quiet unconcern, but the mother often peers over the tall partition at her offspring.

The attendant, saluting in military fashion, announced to Director Hick that the newcomer was already practising the mastication of grass and cakes. The man looked as happy as though he had just discovered the first tooth in the mouth of his own child.

FOUND A PIRATE SHIP.

California Man Has Visions of Gold in the Buried Hulk.

While excavating for a cellar an eighth of a mile from the shore line at Larkin cove, Los Angeles, Welcome Riggs came upon the hulk of an ancient vessel, supposed to be a Spanish galleon. The anchor, which is badly rust-eaten, is of a pattern used a century or more ago.

The sea must have extended much farther inland at that point at one time, and the vessel was probably driven ashore in a storm and wrecked. It is believed that it is the relict of one of the pirate ships which preyed upon this coast about 100 years ago.

It is known that some of these vessels were wrecked upon the shore in this vicinity, and three of the survivors of one of the wrecked pirate ships made their way to San Gabriel mission and professed repentance.

Mr. Riggs will excavate the entire wreck and search for any hidden treasure it may contain. The iron portions of the ship are nearly rusted out, but the wood is in a fair state of preservation.—New York World.

Thunder's Warnings.

The "Prognostication Everlasting of One Leonard Digges," published in 1556, tells us that thunder in the morning denotes wind; at noon, rain, and in the evening a great tempest. He goes further still, and declares that "Sunday's thunder should bring the death of learned men, judges and others; Monday's, the death of women; Tuesday's, plenty of grain; Wednesday's, bloodshed; Thursday,'s, plenty of sheep and corn; Friday's, the slaughter of a great man and other horrible murders; Saturday,'s, a general pestilent plague and great dearth."

A Black Lily.

In the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines, a lily or tulip with a black flower, eight or nine inches across, has been discovered by an American. It flowers before the leaves appear, and has an odor of tainted flesh, which attracts insects to it for the purpose of cross fertilization. It stands under a foot high, and grows in the shade of dense vegetation. Altogether it upsets our notions of the pure lily, and reminds us of the vulture among birds.

Boat Towed by Balloon.

A boat towed by a captive balloon has been a curious feature at Atlantic City recently.

Little Girls as Stowaways.

Three little girls have the town of Millinocket, Me., a good scare last week. They disappeared mysteriously and search failed to reveal their whereabouts until some hours later when they were found in the town of Sherman, twelve miles away. They had played stowaway on a train in order to get there.

SOUP FROM RARE MEAT.

Meal of Brussels Sailor Not Likely to Be Duplicated.

Jacques Lebrun, a sailor of Brussels, enjoyed not long ago a dish that should make epicures envious. He had a soup the like of which may have been tasted thousands upon thousands of years ago, but which no man will probably taste again.

It reminds one of the case of the rude laborers who were disinterring Pompeii, who found the skins of wine and drank every drop as an accompaniment of the crusts that made the rest of their luncheon.

Never a connoisseur got a taste of that rare wine—rare and so mellow with age.

Now, Lebrun is a sailor, and he is temporarily working as a day laborer on the canal works at Ternenzen.

The other day he found in the ground a large bone, which he took home to his wife to have it boiled down for soup.

The bone, which was unearthed at a depth of twenty-two feet, it has now been found, was part of the skeleton of a mammoth.

The "Horn Dance."

Among the quaint old customs and ceremonies still alive in country districts in England, there is only one "horn dance," and that is to be found at Abbots Bromley, in Staffordshire. Every year, at the village wake, the dance is still carried out. The origin of the horn dance is lost in the midst of history, but it has been traced back as far as the eleventh century. Until the seventeenth century it was practised at Christmas, on New Year's day and on Twelfth day. In the time of Henry VIII. the dance was performed in front of the church every Sunday, and a collection for the poor taken up from the spectators.

Died as He Had Predicted.

About a year ago a Mr. Legare of St. Eustache, near Quebec, startled his wife by saying: "I am going to die to-night, but you must not trouble yourself about it. I am going to arrange everything in such a manner as to give you as little worry as possible." Mme. Legaré naturally thought that her husband, who appeared to be in perfect health, was joking; but, true to his word, he began to arrange his affairs, made all the necessary preparations for his funeral, and, when the last detail had been concluded, suddenly expired.

Down Sixty-Five Steps.

A sensational incident occurred recently at St. Heliers, Jersey, when a horse harnessed to a cart bolted down sixty-five steps, which are shown above. Little or no damage happened to either animal or vehicle.

Presidential Ticket of 1861.

In tearing down the old courthouse at Lake Village, Ark., an election ticket used November 6, 1861, was found. The ticket reads: "For President, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; for vice-president, Alex H. Stephens, of Georgia; for electors, Edward Cross, of Hempstead; David Walker, of Washington; John R. Hampton, of Bradley; W. C. Bevins, of Independence; W. W. Mansfield, of Franklin; for congress, 3d district, A. H. Garland, of Pulaski." Judge Mansfield, of Franklin is said to be the only survivor of those named with him on this ticket.

Ask Reciprocal Policy.

A Sunapee, N. H., correspondent expounds the doctrine of recoupment as understood by the people of that village in the following terms: "Bartlett & Rowell of the hame shop kindly consented to omit the 5:30 whistle in the morning at the request of the city comers, and we do not think it would be asking too much of the city boys to omit singing, or rather trying to sing, through our streets at 12 and 1 o'clock at night, for there are working people in our midst who would be glad to sleep during sleeping hours."

Power Conveyed Far.

In the anthracite coal regions the transmission of steam power to distant machinery has been carried to extraordinary lengths because of the cheapness of coal relatively to the labor required for running engines. In one case the pipe is said to be a mile long and pipes from 2,000 to 4,000 feet in length are not uncommon near Scranton. Of course the metal is well wrapped in nonconducting material, usually asbestos or magnesia, to lessen the waste of heat by radiation.

Petition Six Miles Long.

Six miles is the length of a petition promoted by the British national canine defense league in support of the bill for the prohibition of the vivisection of dogs.

Translation in Order.

"Dump no yubish her" is the notice in a vacant lot between Washington and Water streets in the city of Bath, Me.

BRIDE'S CAKE IS ROMAN.

It Used to Be Broken Over Her Head After the Ceremony.

The custom of having a special cake at weddings came from the Romans. This cake, or rather biscuit, signified fruitfulness, hospitality and prosperity. The rice that was showered on a bride had a similar meaning.

For many centuries after the Romans left England, the custom was to break the biscuit over the bride's head, and then the fragments were picked up and piled before her for distribution to her friends.

At the restoration Charles II returned with a small army of French cooks, who speedily converted the ancient biscuit into a delicious piece of confectionery, iced it with sugar and gradually adorned it with emblematical devices, till it towered into the amazing structure which the luxury of later times has developed.—Stray Stories.

Horse Shoe Trick.

Prop a horse shoe magnet up between two upright posts, which should be tacked to the bottom of a box, then put a pasteboard cover on the box and scatter steel shavings over it. They will form in circles while whirling from one magnet to the other.

Copperhead Around His Neck.

Monday evening James A. Allen, who lives in Annandale, went into his haymow to get a bundle of hay for his horse. When he picked the hay up he pressed it against the mow to get a better grip on it, and as he did so noticed what he thought was a strap fall against his neck with a very cold feeling.

Just then he reached the light, and to his horror found that it was not a strap, but a live copperhead snake that had been caressing his juglar. A copper is a very quick reptile, but in this instance Allen landed before his snakeship could strike.

Just what happened Mr. Allen can't relate, but the snake is dead, and died so suddenly that Allen's recollections of the windup are very hazy and confused. Mr. Allen says he has had enough copper about his neck to satisfy him for the rest of his life.—Moundsville Herald.

Sneeze Won His Heart.

The expression, "falling in love" is good. No man ever got in love unless he fell in. A. fell in love with Miss B.'s neck; C. fell in love with Miss D.'s ribbons; E. fell in love with Miss F.'s teeth; G. fell in love with Miss H.'s hair; I. fell in love with Miss J.'s walk; K. fell in love with Miss L.'s throat; M. fell in love with Miss N.'s hands; O. fell in love with Miss P's ears, etc. But the strangest falling in ever heard of was by Colonel ——, who was a celibate of 48, then suddenly married. "How did she catch me?" he says. "By sneezing. I had never seen her in my life. I heard her sneeze. I loved her instantly. Ah, such a sneeze! It was so ladylike, so refined, so elegant! Something said in my heart, 'Colonel, a woman who can sneeze in that way is a queen, a pearl beyond price, an angel!'"—New York Press.

Egyptian Lantern.

Lanterns, such as these, were used by ancient Egyptians to hang across streets during wedding festivities.

Malingering Animals.

It is said that certain animals often pretend to be ill so they will not have to do things that are distasteful to them. This is particularly true of cavalry horses. Often they will pretend to be lame so as to get out of attending drill.

Oldest Maine Pensioner.

The oldest person on the state pension rolls in Maine is Eli Cook of Belfast. Mr. Cook, who is a veteran of the Aroostook war, has passed the century mark and has two sons, veterans of the civil war, who also draw pensions.

IDEA CAME FROM SHEFFIELD.

First Commercial Traveler Sent From That City.

It has generally been supposed that the commercial traveler is a product of our own busy day, but as early as 1757 a Sheffield cutlery manufacturer conceived the idea of sending to the continent glib talkers to convince merchants that the English cutlery was superior to that of local manufacturers, and so marked was the success that it was not long before the same idea was put into practice in other lines.

As early as 1765 the term "bagman" had become common, the word being defined in Murray's Dictionary of that year, the example being quoted from Goldsmith.

The title "commercial traveler" is the only modern part of the idea the ancient bagman lasting until the improvements in travel caused the term to become obsolete.

In earlier years the salesman traveled with his samples in a bag strapped to his horse's back and moved from place to place and it was not until the passing of the stage coach days that the sample trunk became the feature of the traveler's outfit.

HAD GOOD BAG OF SNAKES.

Colorado Schoolma'am Is Sure Death to Reptiles.

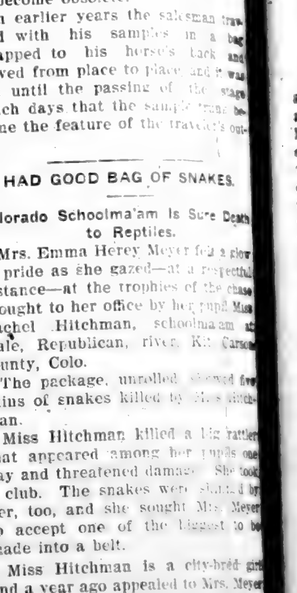
Mrs. Emma Herey Meyer felt a glow of pride as she gazed—at a respectful distance—at the trophies of the chase brought to her office by her pupil Miss Rachel Hitchman, schoolma'am at Hale, Republican, river, Kit Carson county, Colo.

The package, unrolled, showed five skins of snakes killed by the schoolma'am.

Miss Hitchman killed a big rattler that appeared among her pupils one day and threatened damage. She took a club. The snakes were stunned by her, too, and she sought Mrs. Meyer to accept one of the biggest to be made into a belt.

Miss Hitchman is a city-bred girl and a year ago appealed to Mrs. Meyer to get her a position as teacher away out on the prairie. This was done. After nine months' experience she returns to Denver delighted with her adventures. Her education included snake killing and snake skinning, lariat throwing and riding a la cowboy. —Denver Republican.

Sprinkling Streets.



The picture shows the strange result of the influence of western ideas of progress on the stationary orientals.

Stumbled Into Rich Mine.

Nannie Brown, eighteen years old, a negro servant, while searching for a stray cow near the Homestake mine, half a mile east of Butte, stumbled into a gopher hole out of which had been thrown several small particles of quartz in which gold glittered. The girl carried the sparkling rock home and assays in Butte show that the rock carries more than $1,000 in gold to the ton. The girl led her employers to the gopher hole and the whole country was staked off, the locaters being "Con" Conklin, S. W. Brown, "Al" Stevens and Miss Brown, each taking an equal share. Two shafts have been sunk thirty feet, revealing two large gold leads in which the free gold can be easily seen. About $600 worth of rock is in sight and excitement runs high over the discovery.

True Warning of Death.

A remarkable case of a dream warning was that of Mr. Henry Gay, of Abertillery, Monmouthshire, Eng., who on Feb. 19, 1901, had a vivid dream, in which he declared he was standing with a "radiant presence" in a shining cornfield. His companion gathered four ripe ears of corn and handed them to him with the words, "These are all for thee." Mr. Gay immediately told Rev. D. Collier, of Abertillery, of his strange dream, and said he was convinced that he had four more years to live, a conviction which no argument could shake. Exactly four, later, on Feb. 19, 1905, Mr. Gay died.

Prize for Antiquarians.

An important antiquarian discovery is reported from Inch Abbey, County Down, where an oblong stone, with a crucifix and two attendant figures carved in low relief, has been unearthed. Judged from the position of the feet, which are crossed, the workmanship is of the twelfth or thirteenth century, as most eleventh century crucifixes have the feet nailed apart. It is intended to convey the stone to Downpatrick for inspection during the forthcoming visit of the Royal Society of Irish Antiquarties.

Maine Products With Peary

The Peary expedition was fitted out largely in Maine. The ship was built in Bucksport; the canoes came from Oldtown; the sledges and snowshoes were made in Norway, and 150 pairs of moccasins required came from Mo... mouth

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He Knows, of Course

"No, love," she said, "I do not say
That I will give you all the space
In closet, bureau, trunk—I may
Ask for myself a little space.
But you shall have your very own,
The thing that you have languished for:
Yes, you, because I love you, love,
Shall have the lowest bureau drawer."

He thanked her. What else could he do?
For well he knew her fond intent
To prove her love was wondrous true,
Of sacrifice and yearning blent.
"Oh, love," he said, "full well I know
The wondrous love, affection sweet,
That prompts you now to promise me
A bureau drawer as mine, complete."

'Twas almost ten sweet years ago,
And ever since when he has gone
Unto that drawer he's found, you know,
Satins and laces, silks and lawn,
And women's gloves, and bric-a-brac
And things no man would e'er disclose;
But still he minds it not at all,
For he is married and—he knows.
—Sunset Magazine.

A MINE ROMANCE

BY FRANK H. SWEET

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"That is all, I believe," said Battlesea as he rose and buttoned his coat across his breast. "I saw the Englishman in New York, and he will be on here next week. Have the report very specific, this and that vein outcropping at the surface, so much ore to the ton, and so many tons excavated with but a minimum of expense. He has unlimited money to squander, and is wild to throw it into mine holes; but he likes details. Give it to him in the way of veins and promising indications and computations. And, oh, yes, while about it you might take a peep in Faxon's mine adjoining. Make a few golden notes about that also. After purchasing from me, the Englishman may as well buy out Faxon. The two mines could be operated as one. We will impress that on him—after we have sold. Old Faxon can't afford to hire a mine expert himself and I shall be glad to help him a little. Make the reports all right. The Englishman has heard of you and will accept the report without question. You understand?"

Yes, Clint Bayland understood, and he understood the significance of a small roll which Battlesea's hand dropped carelessly upon his desk as he turned and went out. It was a first installment for his reputation. And Clara Faxon, the most beautiful girl in twenty miles round, was the daughter of the old man whom Battlesea would be glad to help.

He walked irritably to the window of the office and looked out, not daring to trust his eyes with a second glance at the small roll on his desk. He did need the money, sorely, more than he would care to have any one know. And it was only an indication of what would come. With Battlesea, who owned more mine and town property than any ten men in the country, as his friend, his prosperity would be assured.

But somehow, the thought of the prosperity did not give him the pleasure that it ought. Oddly enough his mind went over the snow-clad peaks to the mother he had left in the East, and from her to—Clara Faxon. What would they think?

A smart runabout swung up to the office door, and a handsome young fellow of about his own age raised a beckoning finger. The other occupant of the runabout was Clara Faxon. Clint left the window and went to the door.

"Hello, Bayland," the man called affably, "be busy to-morrow?"

"In the morning, yes. But I can spare you part of the afternoon, Mr. Deele, or that will do."

"Nicely. I want you to take a run through my mine and make a report of its general characteristics. I haven't looked it much yet, but the indications I think point to a good thing. However, there's a rumor of a big syndicate's buyer approaching and if so we will sell if we can get our price. Say two sharp, and I will be ready to go through with you."

"Very well. You may look for me."

As the runabout whirled away, Clara Faxon's eyes flashed him a smiling glance over her shoulder. Of

It was a first installment for his reputation.

late he had thought her manner a shade more friendly. Perhaps even Battlesea and Mr. Deele— But, pshaw! and he turned abruptly and went back into the office. At the desk he stood for fully a minute, gazing down at the roll, the fine wrinkles again coming between his brows. Then with an impatient movement he swept the roll into his desk and turned the key. Some chance visitor might come in and notice it lying there.

The next day his examination of Battlesea's mine turned out as he feared—the property was absolutely worthless as an investment. And Faxon's was no better. The only difference was that old Faxon believed implicitly in his mine, while Battlesea did not. So in selling, at whatever price, one would be honest and the other a self-conscious swindler.

From Faxon's mine, Clint went straight to Deele's, a quarter of a mile away, expecting the same result. But when he left it, late in the afternoon, there was a strange look on his face. He had examined many mines, some of them very rich, but none had been like Deele's. If he made a conscientious report this would be the

"You did nobly, and I—"

mine sold, at a fabulous price, and Deele, from being merely a prosperous man, would become an immensely rich one. Moreover, it would make Battlesea his bitter enemy, and practically would mean his ruin at this place. And ruin, of course, meant losing whatever chance he had of winning Clara Faxon.

The wrinkles were deep in his forehead when he entered the office and dropped down at his desk, his head upon his arms. He wanted to think, to reason the thing out in a sensible, practical manner, but could not. His mother kept slipping in between him and his thoughts, and with her came Clara Faxon. He knew what his mother's searching eyes meant, and he fancied there was something in the girl's straight gaze that looked out upon life in much the same way. But she was on the other side of the black gulf, and he must step across to reach her. Once there, by her side, with those eyes as inspiration, he felt there could be no heights too great, no plains too broad, for them to compass together.

It was a long, bitter fight, lasting through the night and into the gray dawn of the next day; but in the end his mother won, and with haggard face he made the small roll into a secure package and returned it to Battlesea by his office boy, stating it was something that had been left in his office by mistake. Then from his notes he made out the reports for the three mines.

One afternoon, a week later, while writing to the management of a mining company in another state in regard to a position, he heard someone enter, but, thinking it the office boy, did not turn. Then:

"I—I beg your pardon, Mr. Bayland. Can I speak with you a moment?"

He whirled in his chair, to find Clara Faxon standing before him, her face a little pale, but her eyes glowing.

"Oh, Mr. Bayland," she cried impetuously, before he could speak: "Papa, and Mr. Battlesea are so angry with you. I thought you must have done something dreadful from the way they have been talking; but this morning I learned just how it was, and hurried here thinking you might feel bad at their being angry. You did nobly, and I—everybody ought to be proud of you. I—I——" She stopped suddenly, confusedly, for he had caught both her hands and was gazing into her eyes in a way that could not be misunderstood. Her breath quickened a little, then the eyes met his squarely, and the hands were not withdrawn.

The Pace That Kills.

"I wrote him a neat letter asking for the position."

"Did he answer?"

"Yes. Said that a man who takes time to dot his i's is too slow for him."

FAT RAFFERTY AND THE TELLER

Doubt as to His Identity Worried This Irishman.

There is a rule in one at least of the savings banks in Massachusetts that when a passbook is presented with an order for payment from the depositor the identification of the payee is required for amounts exceeding $100.

One day an Irishman, evidently not long in this country, appeared at the paying teller's window for a draft of $123, presenting a passbook and an order from the owner of the book to pay Patrick Rafferty the amount.

The order was in proper form, but the payee was not known to the teller.

"Do you know any of the officers here?" he asked of Pat.

"No, sor," replied Pat.

"Well, then, you will have to be identified to us in some way."

"What's that?" asked the now confused Irishman.

"Why," explained the teller, "you will have to get some one whom we know and who knows you to come in here and identify you. You might be anybody, and we want to be sure that we are paying Patrick Rafferty."

Pat looked dazed and went over to a seat and for ten or fifteen minutes looked stupidly at the passbook and order.

Finally he approached the window again, with the most dubious look imaginable on his face, and said, "Say, young feller, if I'm not Pat Rafferty, who the divil am I?"

Dead or Not, He Was Buried.

Over twenty years ago S. P. Ives, a well-known legal light of Essex county, and Charles P. Thompson of the superior court were pitted against each other in an important life insurance case at Salem, Mr. Ives for the company and Mr. Thompson for the plaintiff. Mr. Thompson was very anxious to put into the case certain affidavits, and Mr. Ives was equally strenuous in opposition.

After lengthy arguments the judge decided in Mr. Thompson's favor, and he proceeded to read, with much emphasis, depositions relating to surgical treatment, death, funeral and last the interment of the insured.

As Mr. Thompson finished reading this, which was from a sexton of the cemetery, giving name, date, number of burial lot, etc., he threw the papers upon the table and, addressing the judge, said, with a bit of impediment in speech which sometimes bothered him: "There, your honor. P-perhaps Bro. Ives don't be-believe this man is dead! B-but we've b-buried him, anyway."—Boston Herald.

Why He Hadn't Kissed Her.

On Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon a handsomely dressed woman with a profusion of blonde hair was walking by the side of her husband. As the couple passed a department store the woman's attention was attracted by a tailor-made gown, and she left her husband to examine it more closely. When she returned she seemed annoyed. "You never look at anything that interests me any more," she complained. "You don't care how I dress. You don't care for me any more. Why, you haven't even kissed me for a month."

"Indeed, I am sorry, but it is not my fault," said the man to whom she had just been speaking.

Turning the woman looked at him, gasped and mumbled out an apology. She had taken the arm of a stranger. —New York Press.

A Modern Convenience.

When Albert Bigelow Paine, the experinced author of "The Van Dwellers," was looking about him for a home in suburban New York before he found his nest on Long Island, he was interviewed by a farmer who had a house to sell somewhere up the country. He described the place in sunset and sunrise and green field and yellow grain colors, and Mr. Paine listened.

"Has the house any of the modern conveniences?" he asked.

"You bet it has," replied the farmer with enthusiasm.

"Is that so?"

"Yes, siree; it's got the very latest—there's a trolley car runs within a half mile of the front door."

Good Night!

"Good night!" so low and sweet
The homely phrase resounds
With far re-echoed beat
Beyond the garden bounds,
"Good night!" the jasmine sighs,
"Good night!" the rose replies.

"Good night!" as sad and clear
As song of nightingale
The two brief words I hear,
While west the moon doth sail.
"Good night! Alas we part!"
"Good night! O dearest heart!"

"Good night!" The moon does wane;
More purple grows the sky,
And duskier the plain
Where sleeping farmsteads lie.
"Good night! and dreams of peace
Till darkness have surcease!"

Ah, long have gone their way
Fair Venus and red Mars;
Yet for us shine for aye
Love's everlasting stars!
So, whilst time taketh flight,
"Good night!"—and then "Good night!"
—William Struthers in Boston Transcript.

Ministered to His Enjoyment.

"Tommy, for the land's sake, where have you been for the last two hours?"

"Been havin' a good time with an automobile."

"You don't mean to say you've been taking a ride in one?"

"Naw! Standin' off an' hollerin' 'get a horse!' at a feller that was tryin' to make a busted machine go." —Chicago Tribune.

They Knew the Answer.

"You never can tell how children are going to apply things," said a public school teacher.

"The other day I asked the class what a fort was. One boy answered, 'A place to put men in.'

"'Then what's a fortress?' said I.

"'A place to put women in!' exclaimed the class in unison."

LITTLE EDITOR IN DILEMMA.

Identity of His Visitor Was a Real Puzzle.

A well-known New York publisher has the entrance to his private office guarded by one of his editors, a small man, who, as the day wears on, sinks down in a little heap in his high-backed chair under the weight of the manuscripts he has to read. The publisher was exceedingly proud of his friendship with the late Thomas B. Reed, who usually called when he was in New York.

One day the huge form of the speaker of the House of Representatives loomed up before the little editor, with the evident intent of bearing down upon the private office.

"Back!" shouted the little editor, waving a slender arm with much vigor. "Back! Go back to the offith and thend in your card."

Mr. Reed paused, inclined his head to view the obstacle that opposed his progress and smiled. Then he ponderously turned on his heel and did as he was directed.

Of course, the published bustled out personally to conduct the great man into the private office. When his visitor had departed the publisher came forth in a rage. The little editor shriveled before him as he began:

"You confounded idiot, what do you mean by holding up Tom Reed in this fashion? Don't you know he is one of my oldest friends? Don't you know he's at perfect liberty to walk into my office at any time without as much as knocking?"

"Yeth," admitted the little editor feebly.

"You do? Then what do you mean by holding him up and subjecting him to such discourtesy?"

"I thought he wath Dr. John Hall."

"Dr. John Hall!" exclaimed the exasperated publisher. "Dr. John Hall! Don't you know that Dr. John Hall is dead?"

"Yeth," returned the little editor with earnest sincerity. "That'th what bothered me."

Carries His Own Glass.

"Give me a glass of orange phosphate," said the red-faced man.

Then he took a tall, thin glass from his coat pocket and passed it over to the clerk.

"What's that for?" asked the clerk.

"To put the phosphate in," said the man. "I can't drink out of your glasses. I sat in a place once where I could see you fellows dabble your spoons and glasses in that little pool under the counter. That was enough for me. Since then, when I go out for a soda or phosphate, I take my own glass along. You needn't be afraid of it. It is regulation size. It won't hold a drop more than your own glasses. The only difference is it is clean. Hurry up, please."

The clerk seemed in doubt, but he mixed the phosphate. The fastidious man sipped it with appreciative smacks and glared contemptuously the while upon the common herd who took their refreshments from drug store glasses.

Of Course He Did.

Jimmy (the Chicago kid, visiting his cousin Erasmus of Boston)—Say, Rassy, did you ever play hookey from school to go in swimmin' an' git licked when you got home? Gee! ain't it fun?

Erasmus—If you mean occasionally willfully absenting myself from the institute of learning without the cognizance of my preceptor or my paternal guardians, and seeking the shady pool to indulge in natatorial evolutions, with the resultant chastisement on my return to the parental roof, I am ready to admit that I have indulged myself therein, James, much to my enjoyment, notwithstanding that the act was a reprehensible lapse from duty.—Browning's Magazine.

Surprise for "Si" Shurtleff.

To Josiah Shurtleff, who, among his friends, is known as "Si," came the following interesting but embarrassing experience:

It was during the first term of Mr. Shurtleff's service on the Revere school board, and the occasion was his visit to a first grade in a primary school. The teacher was hearing a reading class. The first sentence of the lesson was as follows: "Oh, fie, what a sly boy you are!"

Turning to one small boy, who seemed eager, she said: "Daniel, you may read."

Whereupon the lad, in a piping voice, read this somewhat startling statement: "Oh, Si, what a fly boy you are!"—Boston Herald.

Ruth.

She stood breast high amid the corn
Clasped by the golden light of morn
Like the sweetheart of the sun,
Who many a glowing kiss had won.

On her cheek an autumn flush,
Deeply ripen'd—such a blush
In the midst of brown was born,
Like red poppies grown with corn.

Round her eyes her tresses fell,
Which were blackest none could tell,
But long lashes veil'd a light,
That had else been all too bright.

And her hat with shady brim,
Made her tressy forehead dim—
Thus she stood among the stooks,
Praising God with sweetest looks.

Sure I said, Heaven did not mean,
Where I reap, thou should'st but glean,
Lay thy sheaf adown and come,
Share my harvest and my home.
—Tom Hood.

Dressed for the Burglars.

The late Cephas Brigham, the Boston lawyer, was very moderate in speech and movement. The following story used to be told of him as an illustration:

"Mrs. Brigham awoke him one night, saying she thought there were burglars in the house. He got up, dressed himself, even to collar and necktie, and, turning to his wife, said: "Mrs. Brigham — in—which—direction—do—you—suppose—the— robbers—are?"

Various Kinds of Ivory

Enormous Amount Is Exported from Africa Yearly for Use in Europe—Large Deposits of Mammoth Tusks.

Ivory is, strictly speaking, obtained only from the tusks of the elephant, the finest of which comes from the coast of Africa. This hard, heavy, fine-grained green or guinea ivory is esteemed for its transparency, and because its light yellow or pale blood tint, unlike the whiteness of other kinds which becomes yellow, bleaches with age. The different species of African elephant supply almost all the ivory used in Europe. Its quantity is enormous. The British importation 1900 was 1,175,000 pounds, which represent 60,000 tusks. One London firm sells 10,000 tusks yearly in billiard balls. Under so heavy a drain the supply must fail, but to fall back upon are remarkable deposits of mammoth tusks which have accumulated on the rivers discharging into the Arctic ocean.

Since man began to express himself in art he has made use of ivory. Here, however, the term has a wider application. It covers the teeth of the hippopotamus, the long tusks of the walrus, and even the single tooth or the narwhale. Under the description of ivories come carving in polished stag's-horn and in bone. The most remarkable of prehistoric ivories is the representation of a head and shoulder of an ibex carved in reindeer horn, which is done with so much science and observation, though the work of a cave-dweller of Dordogne, that naturalists are able to assign it to the ibex of the Alps rather than that of the Pyrenees.

Billiard balls are turned from the most perfect elephant tusks; not necessarily the largest, for the best and most costly are made from teeth scarcely larger than the balls themselves in diameter, and known as ball teeth. Some of the balls turned from even these are better than others. They are of higher grade the nearer they are to the termination of the nerve which runs through the tusk, and the smaller this is, as may be observed in the black speck to be seen on a ball, the better the quality.

Fossil or blue ivory is sometimes found in commerce, and is used occasionally in the manufacture of jewelry. It is evidently from the tusks of antediluvian mammoths buried in the earth for thousands of years, during which time they have become slowly penetrated with metallic salts, which have given them a peculiar blue color, allowing them to be used as turquoises.

Silly Old English Custom

Example of the Follies That Prevailed During the Reign of Charles II—Sir Charles Sedley's Grim Joke.

Amongst other follies of the days of Charles II., it was the custom when a gentleman drank a lady's health as a toast, by way of doing her greater honor, to throw some part of his dress into the fire, an example which his friends were bound to follow by consuming the same article of their apparel, whatever it might be.

One of his friends, perceiving at a tavern dinner that Sir Charles Sedley had on a very rich lace cravat when he named his toast, committed his cravat to the flames as a burnt offering to the temporary divinity, and Sir Charles and the rest of the party were obliged to do the same. The poet bore his loss with great composure, observing it was a good joke, but that he would have as good a one some other time.

He watched, therefore, his opportunity when the same party was assembled on a subsequent occasion, and drinking off a bumper to the health of Nell Gwynne, or some other beauty of the day, he called the waiter, and ordering a tooth-drawer into the room, whom he had previously brought to the tavern for the purpose, made him draw a decayed tooth, which long had plagued him. The rules of good-fellowship, as then in force, clearly required that every one of the company should have a tooth drawn also, but they very naturally expressed a hope that Sedley would not be so unmerciful as to enforce the law. Deaf, however, to all their remonstrances, persuasions and entreaties, he saw them, one after another, put themselves into the hands of the operator, and whilst writhing with pain, added to their torments by exclaiming:

"Patience, gentlemen, patience; you know you promised that I should have my frolic, too."

Prime Causes of Suicide

Avoidance of Physical Labor, It Is Declared, Is a Large Factor in Shaping Conduct of Those Who Are Tired of Life.

Throughout the literature of suicide one will find that the attitude toward wage-earning and work is a larger factor in shaping motives. The dread of being forced to work after a period of leisure, the mad desire to get money by trickery and gambling devices, the scorn with which manual labor is regarded by the "successful," is emphasized by the stories of the newly rich become suddenly poor, and who then deftly escape into the unknown and live on pensions and polite beggary.

But nothing is surer than that work is the primal condition of health and the love of life. It is the do-nothing, the fashionable, the "retired," the woman freed from necessities and duties, that are the disease-breeders and the miserables. The attitude of the fashionable doctors who minister to this unspeakable class is not infrequently blameworthy. They are often encouraged by our rest cures, our flatteries and attentions.

The effort to escape from drudgery is as old as civilization and as ancient as savagery. The investigator sent to study the problem of putting the native African negroes to useful work finds that they simply will not work. Those among the Canadian Doukhobors who would work found that the maligners and lazies were about half, and they preferred to live out of the common treasury supplied by the workers—until the latter determined to abolish the common treasury and to receive and spend their own wages as other individuals do.

Our civilization, economically, is largely a device of the cunning and the lazy to establish a common treasury. The "failure of democracy" is largely the failure to outwit the tricksters.—American Medicine.

Young Doctor's Bad Break

Imitation of the Manners and Methods of His More Experienced Friend Got Youth Into Most Serious Trouble.

Mary A. Livermore was fond of telling the following story:

Years ago, when the members of the medical profession were not so numerous as now, there lived in one of the suburbs near Boston a physician who had a large practice. Dr. X. finally hired a younger and less experienced man to help him and look out for the less serious cases. The younger man was still a student, and was the companion of Dr. X.

One day the elder of the two turned to his subordinate and said: "Henry, you had better come with me to-morrow. I've got to visit old Mrs. Marshall, and if you get a call from her later in the week you'll know what to do."

So together they visited the patient, a sufferer from intestinal trouble.

"Very sick lady, I should say," said Dr. X., catching her wrist. What have you been eating lately—lobster, eh!"

"But how in the world could you know?" asked the lady in surprise.

"Why, by the shells at the bedside. Stop all food of that description, and change the diet. Take this medicine three times daily."

Both doctors then left, and the younger man was the next day alone when a call came for Dr. X. The young man responded. He went into the sick room and took the pulse of the patient, a man.

"Very sick, indeed," said Dr. Henry, with a professional air. "What have you been eating? Ah! too much horse!"

"Horse! Horse!" cried the patient; "what do you mean?"

"I saw the harness on the floor! You'd better change your diet."

"Get out of my house!" cried the old man in a rage. "I sent for a doctor, not a fool!"

Allegory of the Washtub

"I Saw a Woman Washing the Graveclothes of the Dead"—She Washed Them With Her Tears.

The woman of the washtub,
She works till fall of night;
With soap and suds and soda
Her hands are wrinkled white.
Her diamonds are the sparkles
The copper fire supplies;
Her opals are the bubbles
That from the suds arise.

The woman of the washtub
Has lost the charm of youth;
Her hair is rough and homely,
Her figure is uncouth;
Her temper is like thunder,
With no one she agrees—
The children of the alley
They cling around her knees.

The woman of the washtub,
She, too, had her romance;
There was a time when lightly
Her feet flew in the dance.
Her feet were silver swallows,
Her lips were flowers of fire;
Then she was bright and early,
The blossom of desire.

O woman at the washtub,
And do you ever dream
Of all your days gone by in
Your aureole of steam?
From birth till we are dying
You wash your sordid duds,
O woman of the washtub!
O sister of the suds!

One night I saw a vision
That filled my soul with dread—
I saw a woman washing
The grave clothes of the dead.
The dead were all the living,
And dry were lakes and meres;
The woman at the washtub,
She washed them with her tears.

I saw a line with banners
Hung forth in proud array—
The banners of all battles
From Cain to judgment day;
And they were stiff with slaughter
And blood from hem to hem,
And they were red with glory,
And she was washing them.
—Brisbane Bulletin.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Sept. 28, 1905.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
The Union Saturday News	1.25
The Union And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
The Union And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
The Union And Twice-a-Week Globe Democrat	1.50
The Union And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
The Union And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

THE F. E. & C. U. OF A.

"We are delighted to note the space The Union is devoting to the union. We feel that this paper should be well supported by the farmers of Chilton county." The above is from the Union Educator, published at Guin, Ala., and we thank the brother for his kind appreciation of our efforts for the farmers of Chilton. We have in the past, and will in the future, do all in our power to forward the best interests of our farmers, who are the mainstay of our country. Chilton is not as rich or so thickly populated as many other counties in our State, but she has earned the name of being at the front in all movements that have for their object the bettering of the condition of the farmers and humanity in general. Fall in line, boys, and help us all you can in this good work.

J. W. Sorrell, representing Chilton county on the Executive Committee of the Farmers' Union, attended the meeting at Birmingham on the 20th inst. and reports as follows: Elected T. F. Parker, of Bodine, as State business agent and fixed his bond. Accepted State Secretary Cook's bond. Passed a resolution recommending "that the members of the union throughout this State buy their flour in Cotton sacks," as they get the flour cheaper in that form, and our good mothers and wives can use the sacks after they are emptied. The State Union is to be held the first Wednesday in March, 1906, at the town offering the best accommodations, etc.

THE BIRMINGHAM TIMES.

Since the death of H. A. Wilson, The Times has passed into the hands of J. D. Bingham, who has changed its appearance very decidedly for the better and who says that he intends giving the Republicans of Alabama an up-to-date weekly paper that will "do them proud." So mote it be. We wish Bro. Bingham and The Times all the success which they will merit by their "works."

COTTON PICKERS.

Some people talk about machines to pick cotton, but so far have failed to produce a successful article. However, the loss will not be badly felt as long as we have among us such fast pickers as live in Collins chapel community. On September 21, on J. W. Collins' place, T. K. Littleton picked 418 pounds, his wife 332, S. P. Collins 354, his wife 350, T. J. Collins, Jr., 354, and the Misses Lucy, Mary and Lizzie Collins 250, 250 and 196 pounds, respectively, making in all 2,504 pounds of cotton picked in 11 hours.

J. D. Collins writes us that he picked 1,329 pounds in four days, the largest single day being 405 pounds. If any community can beat the above record, let them trot out their figures

BEAT 9 GLEANINGS.

Cotton picking is all the go. D. H. Gentry made a trip to Calera last week. I. H. Gentry spent several days last week in Tuscaloosa Co., looking for timber. He is one of our hustling saw mill men. Miss Ada Collins of Calera, was buried at New Salem cemetery Thursday, a large number of relatives and friends being in attendance. Every one that knew her mourns her loss, and sympathize with the bereaved family. R. W. Scott was in Clanton Saturday. Wm. Pierce, one of our enterprising farmers, was in Clanton Sunday. The brethren of Liberty Hill church baptized 11 converts at the New Salem baptizing grounds Sunday at 3 p. m. Rev. Joe Gibson filled his regular appointment at Cedar Grove Sunday. Mrs. Wash Foshee and Mrs. Enoch Foshee were visitors at Mr. A. F. Mims' Sunday. A. J. Allen and sisters, Misses Renie and Barbara, visited C. F. Wilson's Sunday. Cotton is 10.37 in Thorsby and I've got two bales or more to pick, so will ring off.

NIM ROD.

MARBURY.

Louis Heath was killed near his home Friday evening. Walter Slayton shot him twice with a double-barreled shotgun, and he lived only a few minutes. He leaves a widow and five children. The cause of the trouble is unknown. No arrests have been made.

VISITOR.

ENERGY.

Mr. Editor:

Here I come again, though not much is doing in this neck of the woods. Wasn't that a rousing meeting that the Republicans held at Thorsby? By the way, they've got some of the best men in our county on that committee, and it's not a bit too soon, as "politics" is warming up just a little, and it's causing the democrats to fear and tremble. I'll tell you, Mr. Editor, they think they've found the sound democrat the banner man spoke of some time since. Behold, he is coming like a cloud in summer. Great cream-colored thunder heads are lifting above the sharp, clear line of the western horizon; the light breeze dies away and the air becomes stifling. The white-capped clouds roll up nearer and nearer to the sun and the creamy masses below grow dark in their seams; the muttering that came faintly before now spreads into wide volume of rolling sound that echoes again and again from the eastern heights. "He is a sound, sound democrat?" Long chains of lightning flash and the growling thunder seems like the rumble of a campaign; the air freshens and I see this man, and I'll go sixteen to one that if a "sound democrat?" could get elected to the legislature from this county, that he would make laws as straight as the political career of the banner man. Now, my friendly readers, I'm like "Just a Voter," I must have an office the next time you have one to give out. I'm not particular what kind of an office it is, but I'm coming in somewhere; don't you forget it.

"RED-HEADED BOY."

THORSBY LETTER.

Public school opened on Wednesday last with an attendance of about 60. The teachers are Miss Denman, of Jacksonville, and Miss Fay and Miss Gallagher, of Montgomery. As soon as the cotton picking seasen is over many more children will enter the school. Mr. Moore, our county superintendent, was in town last week. He addressed the children at the opening of the school.

Mrs. Wishart has returned to Birmingham with her stock of millinery. We regret that she has left Thorsby. Miss Ida Collins, of Calera, who died of consumption on Thursday last, was buried at Salem church on Friday morning. Mr. Edward O'Grady, who has been visiting in Chicago, Michigan and Colorado, has returned to Thorsby. Mrs. Michelson is visiting friends and relatives in Chicago. Mr. Michelson has gone to Chicago on business. Our boys were badly beaten in the ball game with the Clanton boys on last Saturday. Our boys need to practice more. The Sunshine Society met with Miss Lida Neal on Wednesday. The meeting was held in Engh's pine grove. Mrs. Gerald entertained the Norwegian Ladies' Aid Society last week. Miss Maud Gerald, who has been visiting in the north for several months, is on her way to Portland, Oregon, where she will attend the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Our new gin at Thorsby is doing good work.

CHATTERBOX.

RANDOLPH.

Cotton is pouring in, the old crop as well as the new. J. Calhoun Woolley, of Lawley, was in town Monday. Mr. Frank Martin lost his dwelling house and outbuildings by fire Thursday night. The fire started in the lot buildings. He saved his household goods. The cause of the fire is unknown. J. D. Glasscock, one of the true reformers of beat 3, was a visitor Saturday. B. V. Washburne was in town Monday. We were pleased to notice in The Union of recent date that our friend, L. P. Martin, of Thorsby, had secured a marriage license. We extend to him our best wishes in his new sphere of life. Yes, Leonard, we sometimes smile to think of our pleasant associations during last December. The fourth Sunday in September is past. Ah, we know many of the older people in Chilton will look upon that day as a sweet reminder of the annual meeting time of Mulberry Baptist Association in the sweet long ago, when such vast crowds of people would assemble once each year at New Salem, Providence, Center Hill, Macedonia and other places, where such men as Hobson, Langston, Honeycutt, Hill, Allen and others were leaders, where the kind mothers in Israel provided rich and bountiful dinners, where doubtless many who were then young spent happy hours laying plans for the future who have grown old, and others have been separated by the changes in life who could adopt the language of Moore and say, "Those joyous hours are passed away, and many a heart that then was gay, within the tomb now darkly dwells and hears no more the evening bells." These anniversaries carry our thoughts back to the sweet scenes of yore. Health and happiness to The Union and its readers.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

CENTER HILL.

Editor Union:

As it looks now, our cotton will soon be gathered. Some farmers are selling as fast as they get it out, while others are hauling it home and waiting for 11 cents or better. Cotton is always worth 10 cents, and when our farmers get that for their crop and also have their smokehouses and corn cribs full of their own raising they can live at home and board at the same place in solid comfort. J. N. Scott went to his brother's O. P. Scott, who resides near Parkwood, to attend meeting. Our singing choir went on the third Sunday to Shady Grove and had an all day singing, except for a fine sermon preached by Rev. J. E. Champion. All enjoyed the day, and especially the nice dinner. Our F. E. & C. U. of A. is progressing nicely, but we hope the people will get more fully interested in it. I like James Franklin's ideas on school taxation, and long for the time when we'll have our schools for eight or ten months and no supplement. And if any man will not send his children to school the law should compel him to do so. I'll venture to say that there isn't a man in Chilton that can't give his children a common school education, and there are many that can do better. But, some say, my children have a better chance than I had. Well, they should have, and any man should see to it that they did have a better chance than the majority of us fathers did. Our school opens the second Monday in October. Prof. J. H. Anderson will teach for us. We've had him before, and hope he'll have a grand success this time. Watch out, Judge, some one is going over the big hill every Sunday, and he'll soon want a license.

DAD'S PLOW BOY.

UNION GROVE.

Cotton picking is all the go in this part of the country, and if the weather holds favorable all will be gathered and stored away for 11 and 12 cents at least. Hold your cotton, farmers, and we'll sure get our price. We're glad to see the people of our community so interested in a school building, and we hope to see a two-story building go up in the near future. Hurrah for the Farmers' Union! Isn't it grand? We are organized at Union and are proud of it. It is certainly a grand thing for the farmer and each and every one of us ought to be a member. Well, cotton picking don't seem to affect baseball much. Union and Collins Chapel crossed bats on our grounds Saturday. Score, 40 to 5 in favor of Union. Hurrah for Union, The Union and Farmers' Union.

FOX HUNTER.

NOTICE.

The Chilton county branch of the Southern Cotton Association will meet at the court house in Clanton on Saturday, October 7, 1905. We earnestly solicit the attendance of all persons interested in cotton, whether they are members of the association or not.

tf J. N. DENNIS, Sec'y.

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is hit hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names.

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

ONE ON THE HOLD-UP MAN.

Said this person: 'No wonder I bubble
With mirth and with merriment double.
Why he robbed me as well as a first-class hotel,
But I gave no tip for his trouble!"
—Life.

THEN HE RAN.

Huskey—My weight is exactly 231 pounds.

Littleton—With all your clothes on, of course.

Huskey—No, sir! That's my net weight.

Littleton—Net? Hum. Most people would call that gross.—Philadelphia Press.

BUT HE MUST BE MUZZLED.

"Will a lonely dog follow you?" asked a college professor testing his students. A lonely dog will follow anybody; the real test is, will a dog that is not lonely make friends with you? If he will, there is hope for you.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

WHAT SHE REALLY WANTED.

Applicant—I called to see you with regard to your advertisement in today's paper under the head of "Help Wanted."

Mrs Homer—That was a typographical error. I want a girl to do all the work, not to help.—Columbus Dispatch.

WHY HE KNEW IT.

"Do you know," said the Sunday-school teacher, addressing a new pupil in the infant class, "that you have a soul. "Course I do," replied the little fellow, placing his hand over his heart, "I can feel it tick.— Moberly (Mo.) Monitor.

A PURIST.

Mr. Bosting—I passed a disagreeable half hour just now with two footpads.

Mrs. Bosting—Mercy me! were you alone at the time?

Mr. Bosting—My dear, had I been alone there would have been no footpads.

BUT THE SENSATION WAS AGREEABLE.

The Rev. Mr. Snow—You married that couple at the Toplofty apartment house the other evening, did you not? The papers spoke of it as one of the most sensational weddings of the season.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly—In one respect it was the most sensational wedding I ever knew. The bridegroom gave me a $100 fee.—Chicago Tribune.

LONG AND SHORT OF IT..

Stranger—Is the cashier of the local bank a tall man?

Native—Physically speaking, yes.

Stranger—Physically speaking!

Native—Yes; otherwise he is short—something like $50,000. That's why he has taken a trip abroad.—Chicago News.

OMISSIONS OF HISTORY.

Lord Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown.

"I decided it was the best thing to do," he explained to the reporters. It's a great cheaper, all around, than it would be for the two countries to hold a peace conference. Think of the cable tolls!"

Besides, as he reflected afterwards, it didn't bind King George to the payment of an indemnity. — Chicago News.

ONE THING NEEDFUL.

The postman had just handed in a robust envelope.

"I wish," said the poet's wife, "that we could borrow a savage dog somewhere."

"What for?' queried the verse carpenter.

"To keep the wolf from the door," answered his better half, with a sigh long drawn out.—Detroit Tribune.

HE WAS A WAITER.

Myer (entering cafe) Hello, Gyer! I hear you quit your job in the bank. What are you doing now?

Gyer (seated at table)—I'm a waiter in this restaurant.

Myer—Is it possible.

Gyer—Yes; I'm waiting for my dinner.—Detroit Tribune.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Anxious Mother—Do you mean to say that you permitted Mr. Huggins to put his arm about your waist of your own free will?

Pretty Daughter—No, indeed, mamma. Considerable pressure was brought to bear upon me, I assure you.—Columbus Dispatch.

A SLAP AT HER.

"Our children," said Mrs. Cassidy, whose husband had come in for some money, "will spend the summer in the country, away from the hate av the city."

"Yis" replied the jealous Mrs. Casey. "Faith, the Country Wake Association is a great charity, so it is."
—Philadelphia Public Press.

The Australians are the greatest tea drinkers in the world.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

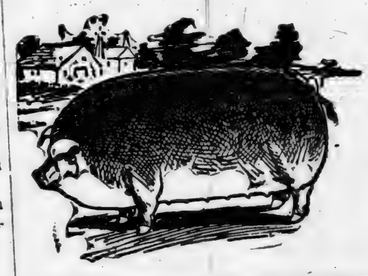
Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



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Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alabama

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat
WITH
The Union
FOR
$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.5

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is Republican in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth you must have the Globe-Democrat during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 To-Day and get your best home paper the Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City, for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association
OF ALABAMA.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' dwellings, outbuildings and contents and live stock against loss by fire, wind and lightning. The cheapest, safest and most sensible method of insurance known to man

Average Yearly Cost for Five and a half Years 43-100 of 1 per Cent

Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

County Officers.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordfally requested to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, pastor. 2nd and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Dean, pastor. 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smither, pastor. 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor. 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smither, pastor. 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. 1st Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. 5th Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church, South. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday and night service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 90—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M. No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—Second and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting brothers cordially invited. E. B. Lee, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby, second and fourth Saturdays.

G STORE, Cor. ... Ave ... 7th St.
... of The Procession. —
thing, Hats, Shoes,
NITURE,
URIAL NECESSITIES.
MULLINS,
Alabama

Restaurant,
Reasonable Prices
th 20th Street,
AM, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN
FARM.
Barred Plymouth Rocks
PURE BRED
Setting of 15 fresh eggs ... 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.
PURE BRED
Duroc Jersey Hogs.
Write us for prices before you buy. Address,
W. Y. NIX,
Maplesville, Alabama

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rnish the Twice-a-Week
issue of the
Globe-Democrat
WITH
he Union
FOR
ers One Year Only $1.
be-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, every Tuesday and Friday.
ics and has no equal or rival
odern Newspaper.
ews of the World's Fair, all the news
gn, and all the news of all the earth
be-Democrat during the coming year
IS THE TIME.
ay and get your best home paper
aper of the World's Fair City.
ess
n, Clanton, Ala.

Jacobs & Bros.
iture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Elastic Book Cases
iling Cabinets.
e asking.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ual Insurance Association
OF ALABAMA.
SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
e People and for the People.
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ON. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.
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Amarde Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 180—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 422—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 647—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 611—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 673—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

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L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thoraby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Sept. 27, '05, 1,998.
Price same date, 10 3-8c.
Total receipts same period, '04, 1,669
Price same date, 10c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. B. Robinson and sons, Zed and Lonzo, were pleasant visitors Thursday.

R. C. Riggins was in Clanton Thursday. He says his wife is still in poor health.

R. A. Miller has the poor farm again for the coming year, the county commissioners paying him the compliment of having conducted it economically and at the same time pleased the poor inmates.

G. A. Zimmerman was a welcome caller Thursday.

W. L. McDowell was a pleasant visitor Friday, subscribing for THE UNION and Yellow Jacket, so that he can get sound doctrine from the fountain head.

'Squire Alf Childress was in Clanton Friday. He says he tied the matrimonial knot uniting Newman Hayes and Miss Mary Maddox Thursday. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father, W. F. Maddox, and was witnessed by a large crowd, who were afterwards served with a fine supper. We wish the young people the best of luck.

J. M. Curlee and son, Tom, were welcome callers Friday.

J. W. Sorrell was in Clanton Friday.

G. W. Melton was in town Friday, and says his brother, G. T., recovered the cow and calf which he advertised in THE UNION. A. Baker, of route 1, saw the notice and wrote Mr. Melton, telling him his cattle were up there. So you see, if you want anything advertise in THE UNION.

R. E. L. Ward was in Clanton Friday.

G. H. Gerald and Scott Caverno, of Thorsby, were in town Friday.

'Squire John S. Dennis was in Clanton Saturday.

Joseph Burnett and W. T. Thacker were pleasant visitors Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Collins and T. J. Collins, Jr., were in Clanton Saturday.

T. C. Jones, of Maplesville, was a welcome caller Saturday.

Wm. Ray and son, S. A., were pleasant visitors Saturday.

C. R. Childress was a welcome caller Saturday.

P. G. and W. J. Hudman were pleasant visitors Saturday.

It's a long ways to Texas, but J. M. Terry, of Tyler, in that state sends in his dollar for THE UNION and Yellow Jacket. He knows a good thing when he sees it. This is his second year, thank you, Bro. Terry.

W. J. Varden was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

W. J. Dennis was in Clanton Saturday.

A. H. Collins was in town Saturday.

Old Bro. A. D. Massey was in Clanton Saturday looking pretty well.

Lewis Littleton was in town early Monday morning after a doctor for Mrs. George Pate, who was taken suddenly ill Sunday night. We've not heard, but hope she is better.

R. W. Foshee was in Clanton Monday after Dr. N. S. Johnson, his sister, Mrs. W. B. Giles, being ill, is reported better now, we are glad to say.

Ralph Calloway was a pleasant visitor Monday. He came to town Sunday to bring the sheriff news that Branch, the man who shot him some time ago, had been caught in Waco, Tex. The sheriff went to Montgomery and got a requisition for Branch and started for Texas Tuesday to bring him back here.

Liberty church got 21 new members at their protracted meeting, 19 by baptism and 2 by letter.

W. O. Rich was a welcome caller Monday.

Uncle Nattie Dobbs was in town Monday.

D. C. Smith, sometimes called "Doc," was in Montgomery jail, in default of $200 bond, on a charge of illicit distilling.

J. P. Nix and T. P. Crowson, of Center Hill district, were in Clanton Tuesday, and got copies of the school laws to carry back with them to No. 55, so that they could post themselves and other patrons on their rights and privileges under the school laws.

Protracted meeting will commence at Center Hill church Saturday, Sept. 30, so as not to conflict with Rocky Mount meeting.

The Gregory-Coe Lumber Co., at Stanton has sold out "lock, stock and barrel" to the E. E. Jackson Lumber Co., of Ridersville. The property was turned over Monday and the consideration is over a hundred thousand dollars.

Rev. Shores preached in the Methodist church Sunday instead of Rev. J. T. Eckford, the pastor, who is still sick. We wish Bro. Eckford a speedy return of good health.

J. M. Poole was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

J. J. and J. E. McDowell were in Clanton Tuesday.

G. F. Harris was a welcome caller Tuesday.

B. F. Massey was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

C. L. Langston was in Clanton on Wednesday.

A. A. Jackson, postmaster and merchant at Lomax, was in Clanton on Wednesday.

Judge Reynolds went to Jemison on Wednesday on a business trip.

Attorney W. M. Adams went to Birmingham Wednesday. Mr. Adams is county solicitor now, having succeeded to the position left vacant by Hon. J. O. Middleton. Solicitor Bowling is to be congratulated on having made the best possible selection.

Write Stanley's Business College, Macon, Ga., at once for catalog. This school can not supply the demand for its graduates. tf

The county commissioners met on the 21st and rejected all the bids for the work on the addition to the court house and raising the jail on account of the price being too high, and are going to advertise again. By the way, how about the examination of the county officials' books as relating to the county? Many other counties in our state have had these examinations made with the result of adding to the county funds.

Lyon, the photographer, is at his Gallery every day prepared to do the best work in the land. tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. T. Fisher and Miss Lillie Carter.
Rufus F. Langston and Barbara Edwards. Newman Hayes and Miss Mary Maddox.

COLORED.

Deman Chapel and Jennie Callens
Nathan McKenzie and Laura Smith.

NOTICE.

The Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' Union of Chilton county will meet with Pleasant Grove Alliance and Union on October 18-19, 1905, five miles west of Jemison. Success to The Union and its readers.

J. W. SORRELL,
Sec.-Treas. Alliance and Union.
tf.

POPLAR SPRINGS.

Editor Union:

Our community is at peace and our Sunday school is doing well. We invite everybody to visit us, especially Sunday school workers and singers. We have Sunday school and singing every Sunday evening except on the fourth Sunday, when we hold it in the morning. We are glad to say that Mrs. Stonecypher is almost well again. We had a good baptizing last Sunday morning. Best wishes to all.

LOVER OF SUNDAY SCHOOL.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Latest Reports From the Infected District.

New Orleans, La.—The yellow fever report for this city for the last twenty-four hours is as follows: New cases, 31; total cases, 2,899; deaths, 5; total deaths, 375; cases under treatment, 286; cases discharged, 2,238.

Country Patients.

The country news was meager and indicated no new points of infection. The reports were:

Kenner, three new cases, one death.
Patterson, six new cases.
Bunkie, one death.
Lutcher, one new case.
Grand Isle, two new cases.
Tallulah, five new cases.
Lafayette, one new case.
St. Bernard, one new case.
Bon Ami, one case, which died.

The summary of the situation in LaFourche parish, below Lockport, including all the Leeville section, shows 608 cases and 65 deaths, with 40 cases under treatment.

One Death in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss.—The Mississippi yellow fever report shows only one death in the state, this at Natchez. Two positive cases are announced at Port Gibson and this is the only new point of infection. The summary of new cases is as follows: Gulfport, 1; Mississippi City, 4; Vicksburg, 4; Natchez, 8; Hamburg, 3. Hamburg has 5 suspicious cases.

Young Man Dies of Fever.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Since the daily report was made Luke B. White, one of the best known young business men of the city, died at midnight after several days' illness of yellow fever. He was 38 years of age. Miss Maggie Orran, 21 years old, died at 12 o'clock of yellow fever. Her sister, Anna, 18 years, is not expected to live through the night.

Improvement in Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla.—The yellow fever situation shows improvement. During the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. two deaths and eight new cases were reported. Two of the new cases are from the German ship Kaiser, from which four persons having the fever were removed. Following is the official summary to 6 p. m.: New cases today, 8; total to date, 109; deaths to date, 2; total to date, 14; cases under treatment, 51; cases discharged, 44.

Cases in North Carolina.

Richmond, Va.—A Greensboro, N. C., special says a physician there received a letter from a trained nurse sent to Millboro, a cotton mill settlement near Greensboro, Randolph county, saying there were several cases of yellow fever there, and it was the last letter she would be allowed to mail. It was believed in Greensboro that the disease is hemorrhagic fever.

American Ideas For Chinese Schools.

The Chinese Minister, who visited President Roosevelt, told of a plan to reorganize the educational system of China on American and European lines.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The German Emperor wrote 7000 letters last year.

Thomas A. Edison is said to contemplate an extended tour of Europe.

Major Robert H. Montgomery, U. S. A. (retired), died a few days ago at his home in Washington from Bright's disease.

Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is said to be the most cultured Romanoff now living. He has translated Shakespeare into his native tongue.

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday on September 16 at a banquet given by Minneapolis business men.

Harry K. Devereux, of Cleveland, is the only living model of the three who posed for the famous painting, "Yankee Doodle," portrayed by Willard.

Justin McCarthy says that his three objects in life have been attained. They were: To write books, to be a member of Parliament and to live in London.

Frederick Theodore Camp, the architect who designed the Ocean Grove Auditorium, died recently at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., of cirrhosis of the liver. He was fifty-six years old.

John Grant Lawson, Chairman of committees and Deputy Speaker of the British House of Commons, on his mother's side is the grandson of the original of one of Dickens' "Cheeryble Brothers."

If Lord Templemore, who lately celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday, is not the oldest peer he is without doubt "father" of the House of Lords, of which he has been a member for sixty-three years.

Professor Theodore A. Schurr, who has just died in Baltimore, was a pioneer in the crusade against killing birds for hat adornment. He had a collection of birds and butterflies representing 50,000 specimens, valued at about $100,000.

PAUPERS IN KNIFE DUEL.

Bloody Fight to Death Stopped by Keeper.

Somerville, N. J.—The Bridgewater Township poorhouse was the scene of a bloody duel with knives between George Potter and Edward Riley, two inmates of the institution. The men started to fight, but were separated by the keeper. Later they agreed to settle their difference in a duel with knives, in which they were to fight to the death in the presence of a number of their fellow inmates. They started the fight in a secluded spot, where they were not observed by the keeper, and began literally to cut each other to pieces.

The sight horrified the spectators, who hurriedly summoned the keeper, David Dunn. Both men were terribly slashed about the face and body. Potter, one of the combatants, is eighty years old.

Japan Lost in All 72,450.

Japan's war losses to date are as follows: Killed, 46,180; died of wounds, 10,970; died from sickness, 15,300. The percentage of deaths from sickness was less than one-fourth of the total deaths, which is not paralleled in the annals of war.

Postoffice Appointments.

Washington, D. C.—William C. Norman, appointed postmaster at Fletcher, Montgomery county, vice Thomas Duncan resigned.

Rural route No. 4 ordered established December 1 at Oneonta, Blount county, serving 300 people and 75 houses.

Robert W. Capps, appointed regular, William Steverson, substitute rural carrier, route 5, at Opelika.

PROGRAM

Chilton Co. Singing Convention To Be Held With Concord Church, Two Miles East of Clanton, Oct. 14-15, '05.

SATURDAY.

10 a. m. Devotional exercises, J. J. Grant.

10:30. Welcome address—E. H. Mims; response, R. D. Durham.

11. Song service led by R. D. Durham.

12. Noon.

1:30 p. m. Methods of Teaching Vocal Music—J. L. Gore, James Franklin and J. B. Northcutt.

2:30 p. m. How Many Pastors Help the Singing Teacher?—G. W. Gothard and W. A. Mims.

3:30. Business of convention.

SUNDAY.

9:30 a. m. Devotional exercise—W. A. Mims.

The remainder of the day spent in singing. Lovers of music are earnestly requested to attend.

tf. COMMITTEE.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.

In the Matter of the Estate of S. J. Manning, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of S. J. Manning, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of September, 1905, by the Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Judge of Probate of said county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

W. T. MANNING,
Administrator.
9-21-05-3t

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.
Men's and boys' Clothing.
Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.
Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,
Clanton, Alabama.

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.
Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

It Pays, An Ad In This Paper

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Store Your Cotton
WITH
MULLINS & DOWNS
Planters Warehouse
Clanton, - Alabama.
Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

By Charles Edward Jerningham, the Distinguished English Journalist and Wit.

THE mechanical peril is a difficulty which has not escaped the attention of the present parliament. The special commission which was recently appointed to inquire into the matter has issued an interim report, and the following evidence of one of the witnesses examined is of especial interest:

Q. Can you write? A. No; I use a typewriter.

Q. Can you sing? No; I use a phonograph.

Q. Can you form an independent political, literary artistic, or ordinary opinion? A. No; I belong to an "organized" political party and take my opinions in this direction from the wirepullers. As regards literature and art, I receive my impressions of those matters from the reviews in the newspapers, and in ordinary circumstances I follow general public opinion.

Q. Can you breathe? A. No; I use artificial respiration.

From these answers it would appear that the man of the immediate future will be entirely dependent upon mechanical contrivances, organizations and medical resources; that he will only have emerged from one form of slavery after generations of struggling, to enter into another which is more abominable. Take away from the man of 2005 his typewriter, phonograph, pianola, bath, bicycle, motor-car, train, sewing-machine, spectacles, digestives, narcotics and newspapers and he will be an utterly helpless creature.—London Truth.

THE STIRRUP-CUP.

My short and happy day is done,
The long and dreary night comes on;
And at my door the pale horse stands
To carry me to unknown lands.

His whinny shrill, his pawing hoof,
Sound dreadful as a gathering storm;
And I must leave this sheltering roof
And joys of life so soft and warm.

Tender and warm the joys of life—
Good friends, the faithful and the true—
My rosy children and my wife,
So sweet to kiss, so fair to view.

So sweet to kiss, so fair to view;
The night comes down, the lights burn blue;
And at my door the pale horse stands
To bear me forth to unknown lands.

—John Hay's Verses Written Many Years Ago in View of Death.

Major Couryn's Victory.

By Amanda M. Douglas.

Now that Major Couryn was recovering, he had time to look about and take some interest in his sister's household. It consisted of a widow, two little girls and a governess, besides the servants. He was not extravagantly fond of children, and Mrs. Anthon was one of those domestic, motherly women who seem especially designed by Providence for the care of children.

After people reached maturity they were as much beyond her comprehension as a Greek tragedy in the original. Not that she was cold or blindly obtuse, but it was a subject quite above her comprehension, so she never worried herself. For all that, she and the major had been the best of friends, unlike as they were. And he had felt that if he could once come home to Emmie's kind care, he should get well. So here he was when the doctors had agreed, one and all, that he hadn't three month's lease of life.

"You will not go back to the army?" Emily said, pleadingly, one day. "You've tramped around forts and frontiers, and done you duty by your country, I'm sure. Then you're old enough to——"

There Mrs. Anthon made a long pause.

"Be president, commander, or what?" and Couryn laughed. His natural gayety was coming back to him.

"Oh, I never think of those things. You ought to be married, Horace."

He gave a prolonged whistle.

"You want me steadied down—burdened with the cares of life!"

"You certainly can afford to marry and you're old enough—thirty five; and you've been in the army fifteen years."

"I learned both to obey and command. Well, whom shall I marry?"

Mrs. Anthon colored a little.

"The first day you feel equal to the exertion I want to take you for a call on the Weirs. There are two young ladies, pretty, well educated, sensible and ladylike; not poor by any means, and I like them both. I'm not much in favor of made marriages, but you can see them at least."

"I suppose they're not cannibals enough to eat me," and Couryn gave another little laugh.

"I'd like to have you married and settled here. There's the homestead rented out year after year, and you forever away. Why not begin to enjoy life?"

Major Couryn thought it over, lying there on the lounge by the open window, that cool, fragrant, June afternoon. The breath of roses and honeysuckle was everywhere, and the smooth-shaven lawn, with its clusters of evergreens, formed a pleasant picture. Hadn't he rambled around long enough, toiled and borne hardships, and nearly wrecked his health? What more could his country ask of him in time of comparative peace. Home and indolence were rather enjoyable, after all. And most men married some time. He had flirted desperately several times, and been a general admirer of the sex. If a girl was pretty, refined, accomplished and all that, would it be so very hard to love her? Emily was a very straightforward, prosaic body, but her judgment was excellent, and her taste unusually good.

A shadow crossed the lawn and his vision at the same time. This was Mrs. Vaughan, his sister's governess—a rather haughty, reticent woman, who filled her position admirably, and took no liberties with any one. Up to this time he could have told but two facts concerning her—that she was tall, and wore black. The mourning was for her husband doubtless. He looked at her figure, a certain elasticity even in those sauntering steps. She turned her face to check Isabel in some rather noisy romp, and then lost herself in thought. Rich, dark, abundant hair, deep, shadowy eyes and a clear, colorless complexion. At that moment he thought her a very handsome woman, but, as he said to himself, proud as Lucifer. And, somehow, the very pride appeared tempting to him. He had been in such a miserable, weakly way for so long that he was quite anxious to try his strength and face an enemy once more.

"It's too bad to be compelled to leave you this evening," Mrs. Anthon said, just at dusk; "but I really must go to the rectory tonight. I've declined several invitations lately, and now you're so much better; but, then, you'll feel the more lonesome."

"Never mind about me."

"Horace, if you would like Mrs. Vaughan to come in and read to you—" Mrs. Anthon went on, rather doubtfully, to be sure, but anxious for his comfort. "She used to read to me nearly every evening last winter. I think you'd enjoy it."

"Well, if Mrs. Vaughan doesn't object," was his slow reply, but his brain was not as tranquil as his voice.

Mrs. Vaughan assented immediately to Mrs. Anthon's requests, because that lady was never unreasonable.

She was ushered into Major Couryn's sitting room in the most dignified manner, and replied to his remark with a haughty graciousness that would not have shamed a queen.

Major Couryn smiled under his mustache, stretched himself into a position of comfortable laziness, and listened.

She was an effective reader, and had her voice under perfect control—her face, too, for that matter. Though she gave sentiment and pathos their due, her features wore their grave composure.

"I wish you'd get that volume of Tennyson," he said, presently, "and read some of the songs out of the 'Princess.' I haven't outgrown my boyish love for his mellow sweetness, though I'm old enough to leave it far behind."

She turned her eyes sharply upon him at this.

"You question the soundness and maturity of my taste," he said, with a curious smile.

"I didn't question anything, Major Couryn."

Her voice was as cool as the sound of dropping rain.

"It isn't always necessary to express what one thinks in words. Faces speak as well."

"I was not aware that mine did," she returned, haughtily.

Then she opened the book and read in her coldest, calmest manner.

He wanted to talk, so he cast about for some pretext. He could be quite irresistible when he chose, and the languor left by a long illness was very much in his favor.

In spite of herself Mrs. Vaughan was drawn into conversation. At first it was very wary skirmishing on both sides, but his effort was not made for nothing.

"What do you know about Mrs. Vaughan?" he asked of his sister the next morning.

"Very little. She taught two years in a school before she was married After she lost her husband she was thrown upon her own exertions again. I have a fancy that he wasn't very successful in business, for she gave music lessons while he was alive."

Major Couryn decided that there was a good deal to her, and some way he meant to make her display the richness of her soul for his repast. He was improving very rapidly, and that afternoon sat on the lawn with the children, taking an active share in their amusements. Mrs. Vaughan watched him curiously. By a subtle intuition she knew that she was the cause of his being there. She was not a vain woman, yet, in spite of her outward placidity, her pulse started up in tumult now and then.

"Suppose we drive over to the Weirs?" Mrs. Anthon said, rejoining them. "You have not had you usual exercise today."

"Very well;" and Major Couryn rose.

"I shall append a 'to be continued' to that conversation," he said, in passing her; then their eyes met for an instant.

During the next half hour Grace and Isabel indulged in some unwarranted freaks, unchecked by the governess. Then she suddenly came back to herself. What a fool she had been! Major Couryn was used to such pastime, doubtless.

Major Couryn, in the meanwhile, was taken to a rather imposing mansion and introduced to the daughters of the house. They certainly merited his sister's praise, but their calm, fair faces stirred no feeling of emotion or interest within his brain.

"Ellen is the handsomer, but Carrie has such a lovely sweet voice. Didn't you think so?" his sister asked, for they had been singing.

"Yes, it is very fine," he said, absently.

"I think Ellen is my favorite. She's just past twenty, which is a very interesting age."

He assented again.

"Horace," Mrs. Anthon said, presently, "you're not a bit interested.

"Am I not? I was thinking of marrying."

"Do you really mean it?"

"If I can find any one to have me."

"We will invite Ellen over here," she said, pleased to find what she had considered indifference was grave earnest.

But his thoughts were upon another woman. He found many opportunities to see Mrs. Vaughan, and, the ice once broken, it was a hard matter for her to intrench herself again. From courtesy they went to skirmishing, from commonplaces they proceeded to odd, piquant talks. And, though Major Couryn never seemed on the watch, yet he always appeared when she was alone.

What did it mean? she asked herself. When she decided that it was mere trifling, and held herself haughtily aloof, he always found the royal path to her heart, and subdued her to his will. For a few moments she dared to be happy, but was it at all likely he intended to marry her? And why not? Was she not as estimable as more fortunate women on whom fate had smiled?

She was not long in understanding Mrs. Anthon's plans. Miss Weir was in constant demand, and Major Couryn was fully as polite as society required. She was very fond of riding, and, as soon as he could take to his saddle, the two rode nearly every day. She used to watch them, generally in the morning. He certainly was growing handsome with returning health. A faint color was stealing into his cheeks, and the deathly paleness was giving place to a more becoming hue, and in place of the languor of a kind of jaunty energy that said there was much strength in reserve.

Maud Vaughan looked over her barren past life. One brief love dream rudely dispelled, hardship, toil, secret dissatisfaction, and a dreary future stretching out before her. More than once she had been tempted to try the stage. The life always appeared distasteful to her until one gained an advanced position, and then—she had no friend to give her a helping hand or intercede for her. In spite of pride and energy, she was not one of those women who could push on in the face of obstacles.

One cool summer evening she sat in the library, rehearsing some scenes from Shakespeare. Mrs. Anthon and the children had been out all day, and she was not aware that she had an auditor until a sort of half-suppressed breath startled her and made her turn her eyes toward the door. There stood Major Couryn!

"Excellently well done, Mrs. Vaughan," he said, glancing at her, while the scarlet blood mounted to cheek and brow.

"I was simply reading for my own amusement," she said, angry at his intrusion.

"You offer yourself a very high order of entertainment. Will you go on while I listen?"

"Excuse me," she returned, haughtily, closing her book.

"I believe I shall complain of your treatment. You are not as indulgent as you used to be."

"And you are able to choose your own pleasures."

"Not always, it seems," he said, pointedly. "Are you practicing for the stage?"

A spirit of recklessness came over her, and, rising to her full height, she said:

"I have thought of it occasionally."

How handsome she looked standing proudly there, flushed and sparkling. All the fervor of his soul seemed to concentrate then and become love. To have others gaze upon and applaud this beauty when he might possess it! No, it should never be!

"I wish you would think of something more appropriate for women—love and marriage.

"That would be folly for me."

She was quiet enough now, though her breath came in gasps.

"And why folly? It may be daring to say this, but I love you!"

"How long since, Major Couryn? Yesterday you were Ellen Weir's adorer."

An exultant smile crossed his lips. She was not as insensible then as he had feared. Jealousy was the best ally for love.

"Was I? Are you so versed in the minute shades of regard that you can tell accurately?"

"Major Couryn," she said, "you are a man of the world, used to the many caprices of society that mean nothing. Women in my position are often considered fair amusement, but I am not to be trifled with. Miss Weir is your equal and the admired friend of your sister—"

"And you would advise me to marry her?"

Mrs. Vaughan was exasperated by his coolness.

"As you like," she returned, haughtily. "It is quite useless to repeat these meaningless words to me."

He took two or three rapid turns across the room. He had not expected to find her quite so thorny, and for a moment he paused, uncertain how to proceed.

"Quite useless?" he repeated slowly, looking at her.

There was an almost imperceptible lowering of the eyes and a faint quiver of the lips. How much was at stake? Should she make any concession?

It was not Maud Vaughan's nature to do that. Once she had been miserably deceived, and she would not be willfully blind now.

"Major Couryn, this is child's play," she said, sweeping slowly, but loftily, from the room.

He made no motion to detain her. When alone she buried her proud face in her hands and wept a few bitter tears. Could she have had this man's love? Why, it would have been a new life to her! What did all that lay between matter? If fortune had been hers, she would gladly have shared it with him. If power had been hers, she would give her very life to make him happy. And yet she had considered his words trifling and meaningless.

She was pale the next morning, and a dark tint under her eyes showed that her slumbers had not been very profound. He watched her narrowly, quite satisfied that her thoughts had been of him.

Left to herself, Mrs. Vaughan set about making new resolves. Major Couryn had determined to repair the old homestead and take possession, and Mrs. Anthon was all interest. Of course he would marry. And then Maud Vaughan knew that she could not endure to remain. It would be no place for her, to look upon their happiness. Did Ellen Weir plume herself upon her anticipated good fortune?

"Mrs. Vaughan is going away," Mrs. Anthon announced in great distress. "She wanted to leave immediately, but I persuaded her to stay until the first of September. I don't know what I shall do. I shall never like anyone so well again."

Major Couryn knew what he must do, regardless of his sister. Mrs. Vaughan had fallen into the habit of taking solitary rambles just after sun set, and one evening he waylaid her There were some tense lines about her mouth, and a cold, strained look in her eyes. She was suffering from some hidden cause.

But she thrust her secret far out of sight. She was proud and reserved to the last degree.

"Maud," he said at length, "for a month you have clung resolutely to your own belief, and it has failed to make you happy. I am not blind, so I say again that I love you. What is my answer? You alone can make me happy. When you leave this place, I shall return to army life. I would rather stay and marry you."

Her face was crimson. There was a manly ring in the voice that she could not doubt.

"I am poor and proud. Most people would think you had demeaned yourself by marrying a governess, and—"

"Don't give me advice. Is it yes or no?"

A strange, sweet smile crossed her face. He bent over to kiss her and caught the answer in an underbreath.

"My darling," he said, "you have hidden nothing from me; I knew your secret weeks ago."

She hid her blushing face, and was at peace.

Mrs. Anthon was surprised and rather disappointed at first, but she soon recovered. And Major Couryn considers himself a happy and a fortunate man.—New York Weekly.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A colony of codlin moth parasites imported from Europe and set free recently in the apple orchards of the Parjaro valley, California, is clearing them of the orchardists' enemy in great style.

News paragraphs from London Mail: "Consideration of a report dealing with the establishment of an ambulance service for London was postponed at yesterday's meeting of the County Council."

Extraordinary memories, such as seem to have been comon in the old times, are still to be encountered in India, where there are Hindu priests who can repeat the 300,000 lines of Mahabharata accurately.

Paris possesses a curious social organization with an odd purpose. It is a band of prosperous tradesmen, who agree to trade with one another to the utmost extent possible, and when necessary, to help one another with loans without interest. The clique calls itself "The Tranquil Fathers."

The pygmies generally marry at the age of eight or nine, and the men buy the wives with three or four spears and ten or fifteen arrows, according to the market value of the lady. They pay in installments, and not until the last arrow is handed over is the lover allowed to take his bride. A man may have as many wives as he can afford to buy.

Postal conditions in the interior of Turkey are still in a patriarchal stage of evolution. When a postman arrives in a village, on muleback, he distributes the letters in a public place, giving each his own, and then putting the undelivered ones into the hands of relatives or acquaintances of those to whom they are addressed. Yet it is said that ninety-nine percent reach their destination.

A recent writer in the National Geographical Magazine tells of a tree growing in the Malay Archipelago, the Andaman Islands and Ceylon, which produces a fruit used in fishing, with results of a remarkable character. The fruit is pounded up into paste and left in bags over night, aftre which it is sunk at low tide in deep holes along the reefs. The fish soon begin to appear at the surface; some of them lifeless, others attempting to swim or faintly struggling, with their ventral side uppermost. In this conditon the natives have no difficulty in picking them out of the water with their hands.

The Shetland the Perfect Pet.

The cry of the children is for a perfect pet. What the rattle and the doll are to the earliest years of us, that the Shetland pony is fated to become for older childhood. This animal is the only pet that won't at some time or other make reprisal on the hand that nags. The dog—every dog—will bite when the child becomes too familiar. There are elements in the cat's nature that puzzle and repulse the child, a something that makes it walk "by its wild lone." The goat is inadequate. We could analyze a Noah's ark of animals in this way only to find that the one satisfying, safe living pet is the Shetland pony. If more than eight children ride on his back he will shake himself like a wet Newfoundland and then stand motionless, while they pick themselves up and out from his four hoofs. A large and more highly nerved grade of horse would trample the children that were tripping him.—Country Life in America.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. W. H. RAMSAY.

Subject: The Religion of Jesus.

Louisville, Ky.—The Rev. W. H. Ramsay on Sunday preached a powerful sermon entitled "The Religion of Jesus." He took for his texts: Her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much.—Luke vii., 47.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, passed in music out of sight.
—Tennyson.

In the midst of so much confusion and perplexity about questions relating to religion, nothing is more helpful than to turn to the words of Jesus and find what He taught and believed. We shall find little difficulty in doing this if we confine ourselves to the first three Gospels. If we include the Fourth Gospel, we shall introduce an element of difficulty and confusion. The Fourth Gospel sets a wonderful philosophy about Jesus and His mission, and it relates incidentally some of the events in the life of Jesus. But for a simple statement of the words of Jesus Himself, apart from any theological theory about Jesus, we must turn to the other Gospels. There is unquestionably much in these narratives besides the words of Jesus, much that betokens misapprehension and misconstruction on the part of those that heard Him, and an attempt to interpret His words and deeds as a confirmation of the materialistic hopes and expectations of His followers. But the utterances of Jesus Himself on the great and vital questions of spiritual religion are so exalted and so self-evident that we shall find no difficulty in discovering them.

What does Jesus teach about God, about Man, about Sin and Righteousness, about Redemption, about the kingdom of God upon earth? We might include other questions, such as the nature of Divine Revelation, the Church and its Sacraments and Rites, etc. But these are minor and subordinate matters.

What does Jesus teach about God? Strange to say, Jesus has nothing to state about God, after the manner of the theologians and creeds. He entered upon no metaphysical discussion about the nature of God. He never mentions the doctrine of a Trinity. "He had unquestioned faith in God as a living, conscious, intelligent agent. This faith came to Him by inheritance, and was received by Him as the indispensable and indisputable presupposition of all religion." Jesus took the highest thought about God in the Hebrew religion, the conception of God as the Eternal Father of men, and expanded and purified it. He interpreted this idea by His own sublime and spotless moral consciousness. He saw the truth of the Divine Fatherhood through the medium of His own loving and righteous soul. The thought of God as the ever-present Spirit of righteousness and love was a constantly besetting thought with Jesus. He lived and moved and had His being in this consciousness of the Father's presence. He saw the ceaseless operation of the Father's love and goodness and care for all things. The whole universe was encompassed by the Father's love. He loves and pities and provides for all. Even His wicked and unthankful and prodigal children are provided for. His rain descends and His sun shines for the evil and the good alike.

Jesus did not think of the Father as a far-off and inaccessible Deity, but as a near and indwelling Presence. He did not offer any explanation of the mystery of this wonderful truth; He simply believed it, and lived and wrought and taught with this thought perpetually in His mind, with its inspiration in His soul. God was a living reality to Jesus.

What did Jesus teach about man? The thought of Jesus about man and human nature might be summarized in the words, "Man is the child of God." This truth had been expressed by others before Jesus, but it had never been taught in the way that Jesus taught it. No prophet or teacher before Jesus had ever drawn such inferences from the belief, or made it the basis of such an appeal to man's faith in his own spiritual and moral possibilities. Jesus shows everywhere that He had a deep and unshaken faith in the essential divineness and worth of all men, whatever man's character might be, whatever the outward and accidental deformity of the life. No matter how far the prodigal might have wandered from his father's home, he was still his father's child. He might deny his birthright and eat with the swine, but the father's love never ceases and never wanes.

Jesus, faith in the essential divineness of man is shown in His treatment of all men, especially of the outcast and the sinner. He loved the outcast, the fallen. "the lost sheep of the house of Israel." He had compassion upon them, because He knew how they had been tempted, how they had been taught and brought up, how they had been neglected and left to wander "like sheep without a shepherd," losing themselves in the wilderness and missing the true goal of life. Oh, the divine compassion of Jesus for man, the deep-veined humanity, the eternal love of the Father breathing through Him and looking out through His pure eyes! It is this last that has made His name forever blessed, and turned the hearts of the lost and fallen sons of men to Him as the dearest pledge and symbol of the eternal love and compassion that is at the heart and is the great heart of the world.

What does Jesus say about sin? Strange to say, very little. Jesus never speaks about sin in a formal or theological way. He saw it; He felt its presence and witnessed its degradation of the lives of men. He saw it as the negation of goodness, as the absence of the abundant life, the blindness of the lost child, the impotence of the ignorant and foolish, wounding themselves against the terrible rocks of the world. But of "original sin," of "total depravity," of a "fall of the race in Adam," of "imputed guilt," of those doctrines of sin that form the basis of the entire theological "scheme of salvation," there is not a syllable from the lips of Jesus.

Jesus everywhere and always assumes the essential divineness of the human soul. The lost sheep belongs to the fold of the Good Shepherd, the lost coin, though battered and bruised, is of precious metal, and bears the image and superscription of the king. The lost boy—the prodigal—is his father's child, no matter how far he has wandered or how deep his degradation.

What did Jesus teach about "salvation?" How is the lost restored? How is the prodigal brought back to his father's home?

What does Jesus say about this? Is there any elaborate creed, or even creed, to be accepted? Does He tell us of any scheme of salvation or of any atoning sacrifice? Not a single word. The whole thing is simple and natural, and true to the fundamental facts and laws of the moral and spiritual constitution of man. Take the parable of the "lost sheep" and the "prodigal son." How does the Good Shepherd seek His lost sheep? How does the Father restore the lost child?

The Divine mercy and love seeks and influences the children of men in countless ways. God seeks man in the very fact that sin itself is foreign to man's higher nature. The life of sin, of alienation from goodness, is a disappointment. Its pleasures are staples of Sodom. The evil course in the end exhausts itself. The prodigal gets to the end of his resources, then he recalls that he is his father's child. It is so with all kinds of sin. In the awakening of man's moral and spiritual being it is ordained that there shall be a reaction of the divine, the good in man against the evil within and around him. I do not know how far men may go toward destroying the possibilities of good in themselves. No finite mind can dogmatize on such a question. I only know that Jesus never despaired, and that He teaches us to despair of no man.

In seeking and restoring sinful men to their true lives, the ministry of a loving and sympathetic humanity has the largest place of any other instrumentality. It is a continuation of the ministry of Jesus. His ministry was not in His words alone; it was chiefly in His wonderful personality. His gentleness, His faith in man, inspired faith and hope and courage in them. He ministered to. Men are sought and found through goodness and love and pity in their fellow-men. Jesus said, "Do good, despairing of no man;" "Be merciful, even as your Father in heaven is merciful;" "If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will forgive you." Make the heavenly Father real to men by being incarnations of His love and goodness.

The love of God is seen chiefly in love and pity in the heart of man.

In the ancient liturgy of the Church there is a phrase that says, "God hath given power and commandment to His ministers to declare and pronounce to His people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins." There is a wonderful truth in those ancient words. God hath given such power, not to ordained clergymen alone, but to every sympathetic and ministering soul. The law of divine forgiveness and spiritual renewal is the central law of the evangel of Jesus.

I stand by the side of a man in the spiritual agony of remorse. He has drunk the horrible cup of iniquity. He is sin-sick. He feels the crushing burden of his own wrong-doing. He longs for deliverance, for ease of conscience, for a sense of divine forgiveness. He is sorry for his sin. The inward "darkness of his soul has projected itself upon the heavens. He thinks that God is angry with him. He is afraid of his Father.

Love re-creates the soul, and the man becomes "a new creation." He begins to live a new life and to find a winning battle with sin and temptation. He knows and feels that a power is in him that is all sufficient for every need and every emergency of his life. All this is of the free grace and love of the Father. "Not by works of righteousness that we have done, but according to His mercy He saves us."

The relation of a child to a father does not stand upon any legal formality. It is not conditioned upon any service that may be done by the child. That is pre-eminently true of the relation between the Heavenly Father and His human children.

The love and grace of God come through no contract. St. Paul's words of those who live as servants in the Father's house. Their spirit is one of bondage, not of joyous trust and spiritual freedom. The effort to obtain the sense of forgiveness and spiritual peace and joy by a diligent discharge of duty leaves the tender conscience in doubt and fear, because "the commandment is so exceeding broad" that no man's endeavors must be imperfect. Or else it leads to Pharisaic self-complacency. It turns the heart into a legal routine of duty. It leaves the kind of legal service which we must render under hope of winning God's favor, and the free service to which we are constrained by the sense of divine sonship and love, the distance immeasurable. It is to Jesus that the world is indebted for showing us the and enabling us to pass from the spirit of servile obedience to a God whom we fear, to the joyous service of a Father whom we love. We accept this view of the relation between our souls and God upon the authority of Jesus as the great Master and Leader in the things of the spirit, as from one who stands supremely above us in spiritual insight. Love creates a loving and obedient life. It destroys selfishness from the heart. It makes character; and character is salvation, in this and in all worlds.

The kingdom of heaven on earth is the kingdom of love, a society of men and women who live the loving, Christ-like life; who believe that this is God's world, and who live upon the principle every day; who believe that all men are brothers and sons of God, and act toward all men as if they really believed this.

These principles of the religion of Jesus are gaining more and more in the world, in spite of all that appears to the contrary. The kingdom of God is surely coming on earth.

The Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, the moral and spiritual Leadership of Jesus, Salvation by Character, inspired by love, the progress of Mankind onward and upward forever—this is the faith of modern and spiritual Christianity; and some day it will be accepted as the true interpretation of the religion of Jesus.

DEATH SEEMED NEAR.

Chicago Woman Found Help When Hope Was Fast Fading Away.

Mrs. T. Gogld, 914 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills did all that saved me from death of Bright's disease, I am sure. I had eye trouble, backache, catches when lying abed or when bending over, was languid and often dizzy and had sick headaches and bearing-down pains. The kidney secretions were too copious and frequent, and had in appearance. It was in that Doan's Kidney Pills helped me so quickly and cured me of these ills, and I've been well ever since."

For sale by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.

Where Diamonds Have Been Found.

The United States localities that have produced diamonds are: Shelby county, Indiana; Amador, El Dorado, Fresno, Placer, Trinity, Del Norte and Tulare counties, California; Brown and Meade counties, Kansas; Russell county, Kentucky; Cass Co., Michigan; Clermont county, Ohio; Monroe, Roane and Union counties, Tennessee; Pierce, Washington, Ozaukee, Waukesha and Racine counties, Wisconsin. A diamond of Cass county, Michigan, weighed 10 7-8 karats, and one of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, 15 12-32 karats.

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PROMPTLY CURES CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

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to better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than half. WRITE TODAY.

MACALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

Hens Find Money.

While some hens were scratching for the Caldwell & Brid Company's elevator at Baraboo, Wis., they unearthed a bill-book containing notes, drafts and certificates to the value of $900. The papers are the property of the Prairie Du Sac Bank, which was robbed about two years ago. The papers were evidently placed there by the robbers.

First Chinese Patent.

China has just granted its first patent. This is for an electric lamp, the inventor of which is an inhabitant of Pekin, the old capital of the Chinese empire, who calls his lamp the "bright moonlight," and asserts that it is far superior to foreign glow-lights that heretofore have been sold at Shanghai and other Chinese cities.

Veteran Bicyclist.

H. W. Davis is the champion bicyclist of his age in the world. He is 65 years old and has ridden 107,781 miles on his bicycle. He began riding at the age of 61.

British Match Users.

More matches are used in Britain than in any other country in the world. It has been estimated that every Briton uses an average of eight matches a day.

The automobile has taken a firm hold in Peru. Lima is to have a service of automobile omnibuses, each designed to carry thirty passengers.

HONEST PHYSICIAN.
Works With Himself First.

It is a mistake to assume that physicians are always skeptical as to the curative properties of anything except drugs.

Indeed, the best doctors are the ones who seek to heal with as little medicine as possible, and by the use of correct food and drink. A physician writes from Calif. to tell how he made a well man of himself with natural foods:

"Before I came from Europe, where I was born," he says, "it was my custom to take coffee with milk (cafe au lait) with my morning meal, a small cup (cafe noir) after my dinner and two or three additional small cups during the evening.

"In time nervous symptoms developed, with pains in the cardiac region, accompanied by great depression of spirits, despondency—in brief, dyspepsia. I at first tried medicines, but got no relief, and at last realized that my troubles were caused by coffee. Thereupon quit its use forthwith, and began using English Breakfast Tea.

"The tea seemed to help me at first, but in time the old distressing symptoms returned, and I quit it also. I then tried to use milk for my table beverage. This I was compelled, however, to abandon speedily, for while it relieved the nervousness, somewhat, it set me right on constipation. Then by the inspiration I was led to try Postum Food Coffee. This was a few years ago, and I still use it. I am not nervous, nor do I suffer pains about the heart, while I have left me and life is bright once more. I know that leaving coffee and using Postum healed me. I make it a rule to advise my friends to use it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Jesus everywhere and always assumes the essential divineness of human soul. The lost sheep belongs to the fold of the Good Shepherd; the lost coin, though battered and broken, is of precious metal, and bears the image and superscription of the king. The lost boy—the prodigal—is his father's child, no matter how far he has wandered or how deep his degradation.

What did Jesus teach about "salvation?" How is the lost restored? How is the prodigal brought back to his father's home?

What does Jesus say about this? Is there any elaborate creed, or any creed, to be accepted? Does He tell us of any scheme of salvation or of any atoning sacrifice? Not a single word. The whole thing is simple and natural, and true to the fundamental facts and laws of the moral and spiritual constitution of man. Take the parable of the "lost sheep" and the "prodigal son." How does the Good Shepherd seek His lost sheep? How does the Father restore the lost child?

The Divine mercy and love seeks and influences the children of men in countless ways. God seeks man in the very fact that sin itself is foreign to man's higher nature. The life of sin is of alienation from goodness, is a disappointment. Its pleasures are apples of Sodom. The evil course, in the end, exhausts itself. The prodigal gets to the end of his resources; then he "arises and calls that he is his father's child. So is it with all kinds of sin. In the law of man's moral and spiritual being, which is ordained that there shall be a reaction of the divine, the good in man against the evil within and around him. I do not know how far men may go toward destroying the possibilities of good in themselves. No finite mind can dogmatize on such a question. We only know that Jesus never despaired, and that He teaches us to despair of no man.

In seeking and restoring sinful men to their true lives, the ministry of loving and sympathetic humanity is the largest place of any other instrumentality. It is a continuation of the ministry of Jesus. His ministry was not in His words alone; it was chiefly in His wonderful personality. His gentleness, His faith in man, inspiring faith and hope and courage in those He ministered to. Men are sought and found through goodness and love and pity in their fellow-men. Jesus said, "Do good, despairing of no man;" "be merciful, even as your Father in heaven is merciful;" "If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will forgive you." Make the heavenly Father real to men by being incarnations of His love and goodness.

The love of God is seen chiefly in love and pity in the heart of man.

In the ancient liturgy of the Church there is a phrase that says, "God hath given power and commandment to His ministers to declare and pronounce to His people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins." There is a wonderful truth in the ancient words. God hath given such power, not to ordained clergymen alone, but to every sympathetic and ministering soul. The law of divine forgiveness and spiritual renewal is the central law of the evangel of Jesus.

I stand by the side of a man in the spiritual agony of remorse. He has drunk the horrible cup of iniquity. He is sin-sick. He feels the crushing burden of his own wrong-doing. He longs for deliverance, for ease of conscience, for a sense of divine forgiveness. He is sorry for his sin. The inward darkness of his soul has projected itself upon the heavens. He thinks that God is angry with him. He is afraid of his Father.

Love re-creates the soul, and the man becomes "a new creation." He begins to live a new life and to fight a winning battle with sin and temptation. He knows and feels that a power is in him that is all sufficient for every need and every emergency of his life. All this is of the free grace and love of the Father. "Not by works of righteousness that we have done, but according to His mercy He saves us." The relation of a child to a father does not stand upon any legal formality. It is not conditioned upon any service that may be done by the child. This is pre-eminently true of the relation between the Heavenly Father and His human children.

The love and grace of God come through no contract. St. Paul tells us of those who live as servants in the Father's house. Their spirit is one not of bondage, not of joyous trust and spiritual freedom. The effort to obtain the sense of forgiveness and spiritual peace and joy by a diligent discharge of duty leaves the tender conscience in doubt and fear, because "the commandment is so exceeding broad" that all man's endeavors must be imperfect. Otherwise it leads to Pharisaic self-complacency. It turns the moral life into a legal routine of duty. Between the two kind of legal service which we may render under hope of winning God's favor, and the free service to which we are constrained by the sense of divine sonship and love, the distance is immeasurable. It is to Jesus that the world is indebted for showing us the way and enabling us to pass from the spirit of servile obedience to a God whom we fear, to the joyous service of a Father whom we love. We accept this view of the relation between our souls and God upon the authority of Jesus as the great Master and Leader in the things of the spirit, as from one who stands supremely above us in spiritual insight. Love creates a loving and obedient spirit. It destroys selfishness from the heart. It makes character; and character is salvation, in this and in all worlds.

The kingdom of heaven on earth is the kingdom of love, a society of men and women who live the loving, Christ-like life; who believe that the world is God's world, and who live upon the principle every day; who believe that all men are brothers and sons of God, and act toward all men as if they really believed this.

These principles of the religion of Jesus are gaining more and more in the world, in spite of all that appears to the contrary. The kingdom of God is surely coming on earth.

The Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, the moral and spiritual Leadership of Jesus, Salvation by Character, inspired by love, the Progress of Mankind onward and upward forever—this is the faith of essential and spiritual Christianity; and the day it will be accepted as the true interpretation of the religion of Jesus.

DEATH SEEMED NEAR.

Chicago Woman Found Help When Hope Was Fast Fading Away.

Mrs. T. Gould, 914 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills saved me from death after all that saved me from death of Bright's disease, I am sure. I had eye trouble, backache, catches when lying abed or when bending over, was languid and often dizzy and had sick headaches and bearing-down pains. The kidney secretions were too copious and frequent, and unnatural in appearance. It was in this condition that Doan's Kidney Pills helped me so quickly and cured me of these troubles, and I've been well ever since."

For sale by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.

Diamonds Have Been Found.

Several States localities that have yielded diamonds are: Shelby county, Alabama; Amador, El Dorado, Butte, Placer, Trinity, Del Norte and Tulare counties, California; Brown and Morgan counties, Indiana; Russell county, Kentucky; Cass Co., Michigan; Clermont county, Ohio; Monroe, Roane and Marion counties, Tennessee; Pierce and Washington, Ozankee, Waukesha and Racine counties, Wisconsin. A diamond of Cass county, Michigan, valued 10 7-8 karats, and one of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, 15 12-32 karats.

LIVER AND BOWELS
NOTHING CAN EQUAL
MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR
PROMPTLY CURES CONSTIPATION, BIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

Tutt's Quick FOR A Big Bargain

Letter-advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered pupils of this county at less than half price. WRITE TODAY.

MACON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

Hens Find Money.

While some hens were scratching near the Caldwell & Brill Company's factory at Baraboo, Wis., they unearthed a bill-book containing notes, bills and certificates to the value of $1,000. The papers are the property of the Prairie Du Sac Bank, which was robbed about two years ago. The papers were evidently placed there by the robbers.

First Chinese Patent.

China has just granted its first patent. This is for an electric lamp, the inventor of which is an inhabitant of Nanking, the old capital of the Chinese empire, who calls his lamp the "bright moonlight," and asserts that it is far superior to foreign glow-lights that have been sold at Shanghai and other Chinese cities.

Veteran Bicyclist.

W. Davis is the champion bicyclist of his age in the world. He is 77 years old and has ridden 107,781 miles on a bicycle. He began riding at the age of 61.

British Match Users.

Two billion matches are used in Britain than in any other country in the world. It has been estimated that every Britisher uses an average of eight matches a day.

An automobile has taken a strong hold in Peru. Lima is to have a service of automobile omnibuses, each designed to carry thirty passengers.

HONEST PHYSICIAN.

Works With Himself First.

It is a mistake to assume that physicians are always skeptical as to the curative properties of anything else [illegible]. Indeed, the best doctors are those who seek to deal with as little use of drugs as possible, and by the use of proper food and drink. A physician from Calif. to tell how he made a man of himself with nature's

"Before I came from Europe, where I was born," he says, "it was my custom to take coffee with milk (cafe au lait) with my morning meal, a small cafe noir after my dinner and two or three additional small cups at different times during the evening.

"The nervous symptoms developed with pains in the cardiac region, accompanied by great depression and despondency—in brief, 'the nerves.' I at first tried medicines, but found no relief, and at last realized that my troubles were caused by coffee. I then quit its use forthwith, substituting English Breakfast Tea.

"This seemed to help me at first. Then the old distressing symptoms returned, and I quit it also, and began to use milk for my table beverage. This I was compelled, however, to abandon speedily, for while it relieved the nervousness somewhat it caused constipation. Then by a fortunate inspiration I was led to try the new Food Coffee. This was some months ago, and I still use it. I am no more nervous, nor do I suffer from pains about the heart, while my bowels have left me and life is bright and pleasant once more. I know that leaving off coffee and using Postum healed me, and make it a rule to advise my patients to use it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 1.

Subject: Daniel and Belshazzar, Dan. v., 17-30—Golden Text, Psa. xxxiv., 16—Memory Verses, 29, 30—Compentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The handwriting on the wall. Belshazzar, only sixteen or seventeen years old, was the ruling king in the city of Babylon. Secure within his defenses, he felt confident of safety, and therefore engaged in revelry at a feast which he made to a thousand of his lords. In his drunken folly and wickedness he called for the golden and silver vessels which had been taken from the temple at Jerusalem, that he might drink from them as a token that his gods had given victory over the God of the Jews. During this profane revelry a hand appeared and wrote upon the wall. This filled the king with fears, and he declared that the wise man who should interpret the meaning should be clothed with scarlet and have a chain of gold, and be third ruler in the kingdom. When all had failed, the queen, mother of Belshazzar, came in and persuaded her son to send for Daniel, to whom, when he came, the king repeated his promise made to the wise men.

II. Daniel reproving the king (vs. 17-24). 17. "Let thy gifts by to thyself." Daniel as a prophet of God cares nothing for any reward this king can give, nor does he fear him.

18. "The most high God." Whom Daniel proclaimed as the only God, and whose power Nebuchadnezzar had recognized in the deliverance of the Hebrews out of the furnace. "Thy father." Grandfather. "Majesty." In the eyes of his subjects. "Glory." From his victories. "Honor." From the enlargement and decoration of the city.

19. "Whom he would he slew." In dispensing punishments he condemned or acquitted at pleasure, and in dispensing rewards he granted or denied preferments. 20. "Heart was lifted up." In pride and arrogance, wilful and obstinate. "Deposed." This occurred not by the rebellion of his people, but by the direct visitation of God. He became insane.

21. "He was driven." The madness that fell upon him induced him to forsake society and to run to the woods and deserts, where he lived like a wild beast. 22. "Thou—hast not humbled." Thou hast sinned, not through ignorance, but through deliberate contempt of God, regardless of all warning. 23. "Against the Lord." As if thou hadst been equal or even superior to Him in wisdom and power. "Vessels of his house." From the temple of Je, where they have been treasured up since the conqueror had carried them from Jerusalem. The thirty chargers and thirty vases of gold which had been made for the temple of Solomon, and had continued there till the captivity of Jehoiachin, and the thousand chargers and the four hundred basins of silver by which Zedekiah had supplied their place, and which were carried away in the final deportation. They profaned these vessels to show their contempt for Jehovah. It was an open insult to the Almighty. 24. "Hand sent from Him." From God.

III. Daniel interpreting the writing (vs. 25-28). 25. "The writing." The words were Aramaic, with letters like the Hebrew. Why could not the wise men read them? Perhaps they could read the words, but were not able, or did not dare, to explain their meaning. 26. "Mene." This word is repeated to give emphasis. It comes from a word meaning to number, to count. The days of the empire were counted out in full. The soldiers of the conqueror were awaiting outside and would destroy it before morning. 27. "Tekel." Which means weighed (hence a shekel, which was originally a certain weight). It resembles a word which signifies "light," light of weight, like a counterfeit coin. The application is that Belshazzar had been weighed as to his moral character and actions, and had been found wanting, of light weight. He had not come up to the standard required. God had tested him and he had failed.

28. "Peres." This is the singular, while upharsin is the plural of the same word with "u," which means "and," prefixed. It is given in verse 25 in the plural, for emphasis, just as "mene" is doubled. It means divided, but has the same consonants as Persians, and suggests them. "Is divided." Not divided into two parts, but broken into pieces, destroyed. "Medes." Media was a large country lying east of the Caspian Sea.

IV. "Daniel rewarded (v. 29). 29. "With scarlet," etc. These carried with them rank and power. "Third ruler." Next to Belshazzar, who was second. Nabonidus, the king, was first.

V. The king slain (v. 30). 30. "In that night." It must be understood that the River Euphrates flowed through the midst of Babylon. Cyrus for some time had been planning to draw away the water of the river and enter the city through the bed of the river. When all was prepared he waited for the great feast. When it came all the leaders were reveling in the palace. Elsewhere the population was occupied with feasting and dancing (Jer. 51: 39). Drunken riot and mad excitement held possession of the town; the siege was forgotten; ordinary precautions, as the closing of the river gates (Isa. 45: 1), were neglected. The undefended gateways were seized; a war shout was raised; the alarm was spread. The drunken revelers could make no resistance. The king, paralyzed with fear at the handwriting which had warned him of his peril, could do nothing to check the progress of the assailants, who carried all before them everywhere. Bursting into the palace a band of Persians made their way into the presence of the king and slew him.

Burglary at Furnace Hill.

Sheffield, Ala.—Two sneak thieves burglarized the stores of W. M. McAlister and Louis Gusmus, of Furnace Hill, but carried off only $50 and a few pocket knives. The police have obtained several clues, but have made no arrests.

Lodz, Poland.—Two men and a girl have died of Asiatic cholera in this city. The sanitary committee has requisitioned $9,000 to fight the disease.

Books in British Museums.

In the reading room of the British museum the desks are crowded with students all day long, and in addition to the books of reference some 20,000 in number, which fill the open shelves of the room from 3,000 to 4,000 volumes are given out every day. Theology in a wide sense, including the Bible, biblical literature, church history and works on the religious rites and ceremonies of all races and creeds, is easily at the head of the list, with about 300 volumes. Topography comes next, with about twenty fewer, and of these books on London amount to a quarter, books on English topography to another quarter, the other half being for the rest of the world. History and biography come next, English history being mostly in demand, and books on France and the French provinces second.

Essays, criticisms and miscellaneous literature take the fourth place, and are followed by fiction—not less than five years old—moral philosophy, poetry and the fine arts, the drama, law and philology, political economy and so on down to politics, mathematics and chemistry, which have about forty volumes apiece, and lastly works on naval and military subjects, which seldom have more than three or four volumes each. It is a curious list and throws a useful light on the sort of studies taken up by the readers in the museum.

Mule Finds Rich Lead Ore.

Half the lead that has been mined in the United States has come from the famous Coeur d'Alenes, the most productive lead mines in the world. Like many of the richest mines, they were discovered by pure luck. A man lent his mule to two prospectors. In the course of their wanderings the mule was tied to a tree, and he, becoming impatient, pawed the ground and uncovered a lead vein which is now the site of the famous Bunker Hill Sullivan mine.

The owner of the mule sued for a third interest in the claim and the courts granted it to him, stating that as the mule had made the discovery, and that, as he was its owner, he was entitled to the mule's share. The three owners sold their discovery for $500,000, and nothing was too good for that mule for the rest of his days. He was exhibited in a private car and lived on the fat of the land, and now a marble tombstone marks his grave. His harness hangs in a noted saloon, where it is gazed upon with deepest reverence for the old-time prospectors.

The mine is the richest silver lead mine in the world, yielding a net revenue of $1,500,000. Since their discovery in 1884 the Coeur d'Alene mines have produced nearly $200,000,000 in gold, silver and lead.

West Point's Oldest Graduate.

Gen. Herman Haupt, of Washington is the oldest living graduate of West Point Military Academy, and a man distinguished in civil war military history and in railway and engineering circles. General Haupt graduated from West Point in 1835, in the same class with General Meade. President Jackson appointed him a cadet when he was only 13 years old. He graduated when he was 18, and so probably can claim the additional distinction of having graduated younger than any other cadet.

Great Italian Actress.

Signora Duse, the great Italian actress, who has been appearing in London, has a wonderful power of facial expression. One moment she is apparently a girl of 16; at the next without any make-up she resembles an old woman of 60. She is an actress who feels her part intensely. She is reported to have said on one occasion: "If I played 'Camille' two night in succession, especially the death scene, I should die. I am sure I should die: the part is so real to me."

Ancient Counterpane.

Mrs. Lutie Whitlock, of Martin, Tenn., has in her possesion an ancient and highly prized counterpane that her gradmother, Mrs. Lucy Freeman, made 116 years ago, when she was a young girl in Virginia. She carded the cotton, spun and wove the cloth, also carded and spun all the thread it is made of. It is an exceedingly handsome piece of work, containing some forty or fifty designs of the finest embroidery stitching, etc. It has been handed down and kept in perfect condition ever since it was made in 1789.

It will be interesting and an innovation if Major Higginson brings over the French composer, Vincent d'Indy, to conduct some of the Boston symphony concerts this season. The Boston orchestra has always been very conservative in the matter of star conductors, as for example in the Richard Strauss episode. D'Indy is a remarkable man, and his poetic ideas and original harmonies have stirred the musical world, though his music has no such world-wide vogue as that of Richard Strauss.

Deaths From Drink.

The rate of mortality from drink is 128,000 per annum in the United Kingdom, or, in other words, one death in seven is partly or wholly caused by it

Counterfeit Relics.

An article in a recent number of the Birmingham (England) Mail states that a factory in that town is turning out weekly about 1,200 flint-lock muskets, and that a large number of this antiquated firearm is also made at Liege, Belgium. It is known in the trade that many of these newly made weapons fall into the hands of travelers, who regard them in the light of a "find," and a story is told of a Birmingham manufacturer having received a letter from a dealer asking him to procure some old flint-locks, for which the dealer had several customers, when the manufacturers wrote that he could not supply old muskets, but was prepared to make him any number of new ones required. These were, of course, given the appearance of age. The demand for old weapons is so great, especially in the American season, that the genuine articles would go but a little way to satisfy it.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The deepest gold mine in the world is at Bendigo, in Australia.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Japan is pushing the construction of railways in Korea rapidly.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

London and Liverpool are both at the level of the sea.

For Mosquito Bites

And the poisonous sting of all insects Sloan's Liniment is the great antiseptic.

The Japanese Postal Savings Banks pay interest at the rate of 5-4 per cent.

DISFIGURED BY ECZEMA

Wonderful Change in a Night—In a Month Face Was Clear as Ever—Another Cure by Cuticura.

"I had eczema on the face for five months, during which time I was in the care of physicians. My face was so disfigured I could not go out, and it was going from bad to worse. A friend recommended Cuticura. The first night after I washed my face with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment and Resolvent I changed wonderfully. From that day I was able to go out, and in a month the treatment had removed all scales and scabs, and my face was as clear as ever. (Signed) T. J. Soth, 317 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Ancient Salt Mines.

The famous salt deposits of Petite Anse, La., are known to have been mined by the aboriginal Americans, as is testified by the stone hammers and other tools found when the deposits were rediscovered in 1814 by John Marsh.

Pollock-Stephens Institute.
Birmingham, Ala.
Select Day and Boarding School for Girls.
Opens Sept. 27th.
Catalogue on application. Address
Madame Catherine Desohamps Elford, Principal.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.
NEW ORLEANS.
Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue. Address,
THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC
FOR WOMEN
troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.
Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all
TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES
For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

EXAMINE EVERY INCH OF THE SHOE YOU ARE GOING TO BUY. TAKE NOTHING LESS THAN YOUR MONEY'S WORTH
WHEN YOU BUY A PAIR OF CLOVER BRAND SHOES
WRITE THE DATE IN THE LINING, in ink.
CLOVER BRAND SHOES
Are LEATHER--THE BEST of it, too. ALL THROUGH they are EVERYTHING that you demand. Good Shoes
THE DEALER WHO WON'T SELL 'EM TO YOU IS SIMPLY REFUSING TO GIVE YOU YOUR MONEY'S WORTH
Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.
LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier—Interesting Statements by a Young Lady in Boston and One in Nashville, Tenn.

All women work; some in their homes, some in church, and some in the whirl of society. And in stores, mills and shops tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbance, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, ovarian troubles, ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, leucorrhœa, or perhaps irregularity or suppression of "monthly periods," causing backache, nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

Women who stand on their feet all day are more susceptible to these troubles than others.

They especially require an invigorating, sustaining medicine which will strengthen the female organism and enable them to bear easily the fatigues of the day, to sleep well at night, and to rise refreshed and cheerful.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching, she is so tired she can hardly drag about or stand up, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is due to some derangement of the female organism.

Miss F. Orser of 14 Warrenton Street, Boston, tells women how to avoid such suffering; she writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I suffered misery for several years with irregular menstruation. My back ached; I had bearing down pains, and frequent headaches; I could not sleep and could hardly drag around. I consulted two physicians without relief, and as a last resort, I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to my surprise, every ache and pain left me. I gained ten pounds and am in perfect health."

Miss Pearl Ackers of 327 North Summer Street, Nashville, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I suffered with painful periods, severe backache, bearing-down pains, pains across the abdomen; was very nervous and irritable, and my trouble grew worse every month. "My physician failed to help me and I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon found it was doing me good. All my pains and aches disappeared, and I no longer fear my monthly periods."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing down pains, disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and it will make you strong and well.

You can tell the story of your sufferings to a woman, and receive helpful advice free of cost. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

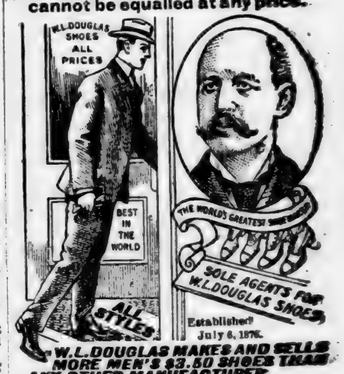
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Last year alone, more than two million people were cured of CHILLS and FEVER by using
OXIDINE
This should convince you that it is the BEST CHILL AND FEVER TONIC. If you have any Malarial Trouble give it a trial. If you are not cured your druggist will refund your money. Made in regular and Tasteless Forms.
For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents. Manufactured by
PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO., Dallas, Texas, and Memphis, Tenn.

COLEMAN'S
Duplicate Repair Parts
For "Maid of the South" Corn Mills, Coleman's, Simmon's, Reynold's and other Cotton Presses.
H. DUDLEY COLEMAN,
714 Perdido St., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

25,000 FREE SAMPLES
GILBERT'S
GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.
The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.
Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.
Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.
THE T. H. GILBERT DRUG CO., Huntsville, Ala.
Regular-sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 & $3.00 SHOES
W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.
$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.
If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.
W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50
CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.
WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.
Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.
Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
Am. 38, 1905.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue of Dealers. BELLDOCK MFG. CO. 915 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed
To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

AMERICAN PIRATE CAUGHT

Arrested in Victoria by the Canadian Authorities.

CAREER OF CAPT. ALEX. McLEAN

Uncle Sam Has Been After Him For Many Months For Pelagic Sealing, But He Evades Arrest by Changing the Name of His Vessel and Flying a Foreign Flag.

Washington, D. C.—Captain Alexander McLean, the only known living American buccaneer, who sailed the Pacific with a crew made up of men said to be as "choice a band of robbers and cutthroats as have manned a pirate craft since the days of Captain Kidd," has been arrested in Victoria, B. C., by the Canadian authorities. This news was very gratifying to the officers of the Department of Commerce.

McLean has been indicted in San Francisco on a charge of conspiracy in fitting out the schooner Carmencita in violation of the sealing laws. The American Federal authorities have been after him for many months, and it took the combined efforts of four executive departments to land him.

Complaint against McLean of pelagic sealing was made to the Department of Commerce several months ago. The case was submitted to the Department of Justice. Later McLean was indicted. Efforts were made for a long time to catch him, but they were futile. Then Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, was asked to help out.

Information reached here a week or so ago that McLean and his crew were anchored near Victoria. A revenue cutter was sent after him. The Attorney-General handed down an opinion that McLean's offense was not extraditable, and then the officials decided to resort to diplomacy. Negotiations were opened up with the Canadian authorities, with the result that McLean was arrested, and he will be handed over to representatives of the United States at once. He will be taken to San Francisco and there tried on the indictment returned against him more than a year ago.

Captain McLean has had an exciting career. He was master of a ship known as the Carmencita, sometimes of San Francisco and sometimes of other ports. The Carmencita had no regular abiding place except the high seas. According to information in the hands of the Department of Commerce McLean has been engaged for at least a year in unlawful sealing in the Bering Sea and adjacent waters. But he was not to be caught easily. He was aware that the law provided that the United States may take into custody any American vessel detected in unlawful sealing or suspected of operating in violation of the law.

After the authorities began looking for the pirate crew under the command of McLean that worthy changed the name of his vessel. She was registered under the Mexican laws, flew the Mexican flag, and was called the Acapulco. The United States authorities could not lay hands on a vessel of a foreign nation and McLean, well satisfied with his cleverness, sailed to the prohibitive zone and slaughtered seals in season and out of season. On his last trip he brought back 250 skins, which were offered for sale in Victoria. The Mexican registry of the Acapulco was a complication that seriously bothered the officials here for a while, but the matter was finally adjusted through diplomatic channels, and McLean will soon be back in San Francisco.

The search for McLean was begun in May, 1904. His movements were known a greater part of the time, but his course in his pelagic sealing cruises was conducted so cleverly and with such sharp observance of the letter of the law that it is said he made these very technicalities cover his alleged evasions.

From Seattle there sailed a few days ago a revenue cutter, whose commander was instructed to capture the pirate craft and to make her strike the "Jolly Roger" if the Acapulco displayed it. The officers and men of the revenue cutter spent hours cleaning their pistols and polishing their swords, and had visions of a hand-to-hand encounter with the pirate chief and his crew. But they were disappointed, as Captain McLean and his gang were placed under arrest in Victoria. The men and the ship will be turned over to the United States for whatever action this Government deems proper.

According to reports received here, Captain McLean has been guilty of piratical acts other than killing seals in violation of law. At one time he is said to have fought a brief engagement with a Russian war vessel, in which he was wounded. McLean had another encounter with the natives at Copper Island, near Unalaska. The authorities here attach great importance to the capture of McLean, and every effort will be made to punish him to the full extent of the law.

GIPSIES DEPOSIT $20,000.

Leave Their Thumb Prints at the Bank For Identification.

Chicago, Ill.—Carrying the money in gunny sacks, nine gipsies visited the First National Bank and deposited $20,000, most of which was in currency.

Each depositor pressed his thumb and fingers on an inked card and then left an impression with the cashier for identification. All the gipsies were poorly clad. They had ended a horse trading season.

Killed in a Personal Difficulty.

Mandeville, La.—William Hart shot and killed August Celestin near the New Camelia landing here. The two men had quarreled about some trifling matter. Hart escaped.

Drowned in Calcasieu River.

Lake Charles, La.—Ed Sullivan, aged 13 years, was drowned in Calcasieu river while bathing. His body was recovered two hours later.

THE INSURANCE TANGLE

Astonishing Admissions Made by President McCall.

Says Money Hasn't Been Improperly Used, But Admits That Hamilton Got $235,000.

New York City.—John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was on the rack of the legislative investigation for nearly two hours and a half.

He denied that the New York Life ever had made political campaign contributions during the period of his presidency, except in the three instances which Mr. Perkins had already detailed, and he could not explain to what account these donations had been charged to.

He volunteered the additional statement that Alton B. Parker, when Democratic Chairman in this State, had never missed a chance to collect corporation money for campaign purposes, and that even during the National campaign of last year the Parker managers—among them some of the very men recently quoted as his critics—had been a source of continual annoyance to him, dogging him with their solicitations for money.

Mr. McCall denied with vehemence that a dollar of the New York Life's money had ever been used, with his knowledge, in the effort to influence legislation in this or any other State, but admitted that hundreds of thousands of dollars of the company's money had been advanced solely on his order to Andrew Hamilton, of the New York Life's law department, and that Mr. Hamilton represents the company in "legislative and taxation" matters in the various States of this country as well as in Canada.

Mr. Hughes brought out admissions that $235,000 thus advanced remains unaccounted for, and that it is customary for Mr. Hamilton to report his expenditures exclusively to Mr. McCall, who takes Mr. Hamilton's receipts as vouchers. The witness admitted that the company has on record no vouchers for any of these expenditures made by him and has not had since the beginning of "Judge" Hamilton's connection with it.

Sums aggregating this amount, $235,000, were charged to the home office annex account with the exception of $60,000 which was carried in the "suspense account." The payments to Andrew Hamilton, aggregating $235,000, were made between December, 1903, and March, 1904.

Just as Mr. McCall was about to be excused for the day he asked the privilege of correcting the popular impression as to his large wealth. He said that he is not in the millionaire class; that the greater part of his estate, if he were to die to-day, would consist of his life insurance, and that he had never personally participated in one of the many underwriting syndicates in which the New York Life had realized large profits.

During the entire portion of the session District Attorney Jerome was an interested listener.

President McCall in his testimony took the question of political contributions boldly by the horns. He defended his three contributions of $50,000 each to the Republican national campaigns of 1896, 1900 and 1904 on the ground that he was working for the success of the gold standard. Mr. McCall admitted he did not consult the policyholders about contributing to the Roosevelt campaign fund, adding, "I didn't care what they thought."

In answer to Mr. McCall's charges that he had been "worn out" with the frantic appeals of the campaign managers of ex-Judge Alton B. Parker to contribute New York Life Insurance money to the Democratic campaign fund, former Judge Parker says: "It is evident Mr. McCall was laboring under great excitement in making his reply, for it is very incoherent. But if his answer is intended to convey the impression that in the campaign of 1904 I, either directly or indirectly, solicited from him or his corporation, or any other corporation, any money or valuable thing, his statement is absolutely false."

President Roosevelt called to a consultation in Oyster Bay Secretaries Root and Cortelyou, Senator Lodge and Joseph H. Choate. They discussed the use of corporation money in campaigns, and it is declared that President Roosevelt believes that to avoid a far reaching scandal the $48,000 collected from the New York Life in the last campaign should be restored.

WITBOIS TAKE A CONVOY.

German Escort Wiped Out and Thousands of Cattle Captured.

Cape Town.—It is officially announced that the Witbois, evading the sweeping columns of General von Trotha, commander in chief in German Southwest Africa, surprised a German convoy near Keetmannshoop, Namaqualand, practically annihilated its escort and captured thousands of cattle, 122 wagons, many rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Death of a Famous Philanthropist.

Dr. Thomas John Barnardo, the well known founder and director of philanthropic institutions, died in England. He rescued 60,000 waifs from the slums.

May Be Treaty of Washington.

It is likely that the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan will take place in the White House at Washington.

Factory Closed Down.

Jonesville, La.—The large factory of the Van de Venter Manufacturing Co. has closed down on account of the quarantine, which deprived the factory of shipping facilities.

Lake Charles, La.—Sidney Johnson, aged 14 years, was arrested here charged with stealing a diamond ring from a house where he was sent to deliver a package. The ring was recovered.

HONEYMOONS

Dreadful Picture Painted by a Man of Physic.

If it is in the province of hygiene to cure the many superstitions of the laity, in too many instances shared by the profession, as, for instance, that an egg is equivalent in nutritive value to a pound of meat; that the various mysteries sold in the drug stores as "beef extracts" are sufficient by the teaspoonful to sustain a famished invalid or convalescent for twenty-four hours, more or less, and that milk is the one grand, important, absolute and universal food for every breathing thing; if hygiene could only restrict itself to such things, it would occupy us to the very full while the world shall last, but there are many other errors almost as widespread and more fatal in their consequences. It is almost incomprehensible to the thoughtful physician why the atrocious vice of wedding tours has not been utterly stamped out. No matter how robust, how tenacious of life, how full of energy, how many times the four hundred years, which the good Dr. Holmes insists should be the time of preparation for the new-born infant; no matter what adjuncts to ease, of wealth, of education, of refinement, not one of them can stand safely the dreadful physical and mental exactions of the prolonged and, too often, deleterious excitement of the engaged.

The constant strain to keep up that somewhat unnatural "front" which has attracted and which continues to attract the betrothed together with the six months' siege, more or less, of the most laborious exertion in the preparation of trousseau, the exactions, impositions and fatigues of the dressmaker, the same to a lesser degree of the milliner, and to crown all the dreadful hurry and vigils which attend the few weeks immediately preceding the ceremony.

With the bridegroom it is scarcely less exacting. Whether in business or whether of leisure, and, like all the strictly leisure class, driven by the lash of necessity for amusement, his attention divided, his entire habit of life, so far as it is then formed, completely subverted, his hurried and frequently frenzied attempts to regulate his business affairs in order that he may have nothing on his hands to interfere; these combined produce a condition of the system, both mental and physical, of both the high contracting parties, which peculiarly and positively unfit them for the dreadful exactions of a honeymoon trip.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the ceremony the youthful couple proceed with the utmost dispatch to the train, and then begins the most tiresome episode which human beings with all the varied ills of life are subjected to. To the sensitive, modest young woman, the mental disquiet of appearing to the world in the not-to-be-concealed role of bride is in itself sufficient, but this must be supplemented by the discomforts of that Procrustean travesty, the modern, much-over-decorated sleeping car. The over-studied indifference of the bridegroom needs no mention here, as this is not intended as a humorous sketch. Arriving, not at their destination, for their proper destination will probably be a sanitarium, but at the city which they have chosen to honor with their incognito, they begin a life burdensome from the very strangeness of the room, of the furniture, of the surroundings and the unfamiliar and too often indigestible, if not absolutely hurtful, menu.

This, however, does not suffice with the great majority of them. Hardly have they swallowed an early breakfast before they are off sightseeing and visiting every celebrity within twenty miles of the city, too often in inclement weather, and too often in the reaction brought about by the months of strenuous endeavor which have preceded the trip. It does suffice that they should thus drag themselves from post to pillar ostensibly enjoying these various sights and landscapes in each other's society, which, as Lord Allcash says in "Fra Diavolo," "each longs for his or her sleep all the day," well-meaning, misguided friends, who have been apprised of their arrival, visit the newly-married couple at their hotel in the afternoon and evening.

Thus in the very critical time of a woman's life, when above all she needs the quiet seclusion and comfort of the home which she has been accustomed to since her girlhood, she is exposed to a series of laborious mental and physical efforts which might well break down the strongest and most robust man. Is it any wonder that the wedding trip is the first and most powerful factor in the wretched health for many years for young American matrons?

No mention is made here of the absurd vulgarities of the would-be witty soi dasant friends of the couple, who signalize themselves by throwing old shoes and rice, or in a spirit of gummy pleasantry paste or tie various labels and ribbons to their luggage. These things are better left to the strong arm of the law, which, it is gratifying to note, has been thrice exercised within the last month in one of our largest Eastern cities. Let us pray that we may follow in its footsteps.—James M. Gassaway, M. D., Professor Hygiene Marion Sims-Beaumont Medical College, St. Louis, in Medical Brief.

Under the auspices of the University of Frieburg, Switzerland, a business academy for women only has been opened in that city.

HARD TO ANSWER.

Questions of Every Day Life That Will Probably Never Be Solved.

Can you understand—

Why a man who has to pay his wife's dress making and cleaning bills will sit in a street car with one foot across his knee, so that every woman who passes him must brush her frock against the dirty sole of his shoe?

Why any woman who has ever watched a newsboy or an Italian peanut vender make change will slip a dime or a nickel into her mouth while she is using both hands to investigate her purse or bag?

Why a man who in bearing and dress is to all intents a gentleman can sit in a crowded street car with a half-cold or smouldering cigar in his hand until the odor from that stub will sicken all the women and most of the men in his vicinity?

Why a pretty girl who talks in a loud voice in public places imagines that all the men are watching her furtively or openly are lost in admiration?

Why a man in a crowded street car would rather open and shut the front door for twenty women than move down two feet and hang on a strap?

Why a woman will walk seven blocks to save two cents a yard on a piece of silk and then fail to observe that the butcher is holding out the bones and trimmings of her Sunday roast, and the ice man is occasionally adding an extra five cents to his bill?

Why a man will dodge trolleys, drays and policemen in a mad rush to reach his office and then line up with messenger boys, tourists and other men presumably as busy as himself to watch a fire company turn a stream of water on a two-penny blaze?

Why a woman will rush recklessly in front of a moving trolley car to greet a friend and then threaten to sue the motor company because its man almost ran her down?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

To Raise Ostriches in Texas.

The people of Texas are interesting themselves in the cultivation of the ostrich for commercial purposes. An enthusiast on this subject says: "Ostrich farming, already firmly established in California and Arizona, will become an equally popular industry in New Mexico and Texas, and that $2,000,000 paid annually by the United States for feathers grown in South Africa will go into the pockets of home producers, who are rapidly increasing their output, improving their birds and extending their farms into new States and Territories. I hope," this over-confident party says, "to see ostrich feathers quoted in a few years along with cotton, wool, beef and petroleum, as a profitable Texas product, and the business will begin all the sooner if the railways of Texas will encourage the industry."

This reads very well, but practically with an embargo of $500 on each bird exported from South Africa and the great expense and loss in raising "chicks," it will be many years before Texas will raise enough plumage to supply the trimming room of one of the millinery companies of a city in its own State. What the ostrich farmers of this country want most is more birds from Africa to mix with those now here, especially for breeding purposes, and a practical ostrich farmer from South Africa to show the American farmer how to do it. We have the land and the feed, but not the knowledge.

New Appendicitis Fad.

Dr. Pond, of Liverpool, airs a new appendicitis theory in the London Lancet.

He says that appendicitis and other such ailments can often be attributed to antimonial poisoning, and the source of the antimony taken up by man is said to be the rubber rings which are frequently used to close bottles.

Dr. Pond has proved that such rings consist of almost one-third their weight of antimony. The antimony is not only dissolved by mineral waters containing alkalis and organic acids, but these rubber rings soon become brittle and some of the compound falls into the vessels.

Dr. Pond claims to have found that antimony can become the source of disturbances of the nutritive and digestive system, especially through continued weakening of the muscles of the stomach and intestines.

To Honor a Brave Sheriff.

A movement is under way in Mississippi to raise a monument to John M. Poag, Sheriff of Tate County, who was murdered in the county jail on April 12 by a mob from which he was defending a prisoner. The project is under the direction of the John M. Poag Monument Association, with headquarters at Senatobia, which point out that "while other sheriffs have lost their lives in the discharge of their duties, this is the only instance where a sheriff voluntarily fought a mob to his death in the protection of a prisoner where to do so meant his certain death." "No man," says Giv. Vardaman, "ever died at a better time or for a better cause."—New York World.

X-Ray on Mummies.

At the second Roentgen Congress, recently in session in Berlin, Dr. Albers-Schoenberg said that in experimenting with the Egyptian mummies 2500 years old he had been able to obtain as satisfactory views of their bones as in the living body.—New York Press.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,

Watchmaker And Jeweler

Horn's Drug Store

Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

TAX NOTICE!

Assessor's and Collector's First Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905, and assessing the taxes for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6, October 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8, October 3.
Dixie, Beat 8, October 4.
Shoults, Beat 7, October 5.
Maplesville, Beat 7, October 6.
Benson, Beat 3, October 7.
Macedonia, Beat 3, October 9.
Providence, Beat 2, October 10.
Jemison, Beat 2, October 11.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1, October 12.
Flint Hill, Beat 11, October 13.
Cane Creek, Beat 4, until 12 m., October 14.
Thorsby, Beat 9, October 16.
Clanton, Beat 4, October 17.
Cooper, Beat 10, October 18.
Verbena, Beat 5, October 19.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.

tf

NOTICE!

All overseers in Beat 2 are requested to work as much as four days on their roads between now and Circuit Court.

G. W. SCOTT,
J. H. MARTIN,
Apportioners.

tf

NOTICE TO OVERSEERS.

Please do your duty on the roads in Beat 9. Give them 5 days' work between now and next circuit court.

R. D. CHILDRESS,
J. R. COLLINS,
Apportioners.

tf

ANGELICA WINE!

Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address

A. P. R. DAHL,
Calera, Ala

tf.

NOTICE!

To all Whom it May Concern:

I have bought the W. E. Thomas gin and grist mill, and will grind every Friday and will do my best to give perfect satisfaction. I will have two gins with 110 saws and two presses. I will soon move and will take my jack over there, so as to give my patrons a chance to raise good mules. Thanking all for past favors, I will do my best to merit your business in the future.

Respectfully,
T. A. DRIVER.
Jemison Route 2.

tf.

We Club With

The New York World

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken

For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week world, because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.

This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news, fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better fiction than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequaled newspaper and THE UNION together one year for $1.50.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.

tf.

Commercial Club OF THORSBY

DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South

A. M. Johnson

Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY

General Merchandise.

Won Wager, But Lost His Life.

Betting with another cook that he could drink a quart of lemon extract in one gulp, Warren Allen, of Arlington Vital, Wis., made good his boast, but forfeited his life. Soon after drinking the extract he was taken violently ill and died after several attacks of convulsions.

Thorsby Winery —Co.—

Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

A. HORN

Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.

LICENSED PHARMACIST

E. H. Adams

General Merchandise

W. N HORNSBY

General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL

General Merchandise.

"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.

J. K. ORR SHOE

J. L. FOSS

Meat Market.

Mrs. M. E. Wisha

Millinery and Notions

The Thorsby In

G. C. Michelson, Prop

Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & S

BLACKSMITHS and HORSESHOERS

Dealers in

WAGONS and BUGGI

C. L. Forsman

Brick Yard.

J. BICE

Charcoal Ovens.

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VOL III.

ALABAMA STA

Items of Interest Gather Over the En

Coal Company Incorporated.

Russellville, Ala.—The Alabama-Louisiana Coal Company was recently incorporated here with a capital stock of $200,000. They have purchased 3,000 acres of coal land in Franklin county, about twelve miles south of Russellville. This will be be fully developed, and the initial output will be at least 400 tons daily. W. S. Douglas, of this place, will be superintendent and in charge of the construction.

Putting Mines in Order.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Sumter and Johns mines are being placed in order. Some time ago the former mine caught fire and the blaze raged for months. It is now out, but the mine is filled with water, as is the Johns mine. Pumps are being used for the purpose of getting out the water, and the work will be completed in a few days or so, when the mines will again be operated.

Tragedy Near Brewton.

Brewton, Ala.—A tragedy occurred about four miles west of Brewton Friday, in which J. F. Steele lost his life and J. W. Jernigan sustained serious cuts in his left arm and hand. Jernigan was Steele's stepson, and from the best information obtainable it seems that bad blood had existed between them for some time. It appears that Steele went to Jernigan's field where he was at work, and waited for him to reach the end of a row, when he (Steele) rushed at him with an open knife, striking at him. Jernigan received the blow on his left arm. When Steele struck at him the second time he caught the blade of the knife in his hand, receiving a bad cut severing an artery. Jernigan then knocked Steele down and at the same time drew his knife, cutting Steele in the neck one or more times, the wounds producing death in a short time. Jernigan came to town for medical attention and reported the tragedy, saying that he did not know at that time how badly Steele was hurt, as he left him lying in the field.

Can Enter Church.

Huntsville, Ala.—Another interesting case in connection with the Christian church matter has been settled by the issuing of a decree by Chancellor William H. Simpson, of the chancery court, an injunction restraining Elders Daniel Sommer, W. Fulghum and E. I. Cambron and Messrs. J. R. Jones and Robins Jones from entering the Christian church in this city. The injunction had been in effect nearly two years, and was granted by Judge Paul Speake, of the circuit court, after trouble in the church had broken out afresh.

Destroyed by Fire.

Selma, Ala.—The salughter house of Ed R. Jones, on the Burnsville, road about one mile east of the city, was destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from the tallow furnace, which was being operated when the fire was discovered. The building and its contents, consisting of meats, hides and tallow, were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at about $1,200, which is covered by insurance. There were stored in the house many hides, which were estimated to be worth at least $600. Many of these hides, it is thought, will be found good when they are taken out.

Thomas E. Berry Kills Himself.

Florence, Ala.—Thomas E. Berry killed himself here by shooting himself through the head with a 32-calibre pistol while in a state of mental aberration, caused by ill health. He sent his little son for the weapon under the pretext of cleaning it to sell it. His daughter hid it in a dresser drawer in an adjoining room. While there he was at breakfast he found the pistol lying on the bed fired the fatal shot. He was 50 years old and leaves a widow and six children. He was a prominent Mason, a Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World.

Stole a Bible.

Mobile, Ala.—Much indignation was expressed by parishioners of St. Joseph's church just now. Only a few days ago vandals visited the church on two successive nights and carried away valuable altar cloths, a Bible and statues. No clue has been discovered as to the guilty parties, but the school of the church is just one door away from the entered and valuable stolen articles found in the building. There is not a single clue as to the guilty persons, but the parishioners say they will prosecute to the bitter end when the right one or ones land in jail.

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Charcoal Ovens

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., OCTOBER 5 1905 NO. 28

ALABAMA STATE EVENTS.

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Birmingham, Ala.—The Sumter and Jones mines are being placed in or- der. Some time ago the former mine caught fire and the blaze raged for months. It is now out, but the mine is filled with water, as is the Johns mine. Pumps are being used for the purpose of getting out the water, and the work will be completed in a few days or so, when the mines will again be operated.

Tragedy Near Brewton.

Brewton, Ala.—A tragedy occurred about four miles west of Brewton Fri- day, in which J. F. Steele lost his life and J. W. Jernigan sustained serious cuts in his left arm and hand. Jerni- gan was Steele's stepson, and from the best information obtainable it seems that bad blood had existed be- tween them for some time. It appears that Steele went to Jernigan's field, where he was at work, and waited for him to reach the end of a row, when he (Steele) rushed at him with an open knife, striking at him. Jernigan received the blow on his left arm. When Steele struck at him the second time he caught the blade of the knife in his hand, receiving a bad cut and severing an artery. Jernigan then knocked Steele down and at the same time drew his knife, cutting Steele in the neck one or more times, the wounds producing death in a short time. Jernigan came to town for medical attention and reported the tragedy, saying that he did not know at that time how badly Steele was hurt, as he left him lying in the field.

Can Enter Church.

Huntsville, Ala.—Another interest- ing case in connection with the Chris- tian church matter has been settled by the issuing of a decree by Chan- cellor William H. Simpson, of the chancery court, an injunction re- straining Elders Daniel Sommer, W. F. Bingham and E. I. Cambron and Messrs. J. R. Jones and Robins Jones from entering the Christian church of this city. The injunction had been in effect nearly two years, and was granted by Judge Paul Speake, of the circuit court, after trouble in the church had broken out afresh.

Destroyed by Fire.

Selma, Ala.—The salughter house of J. R. Jones, on the Burnsville, road, about one mile east of the city, was destroyed by fire. The fire is sup- posed to have originated from sparks from the tallow furnace, which was being operated when the fire was dis- covered. The building and its con- tents, consisting of meats, hides and tallow, were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at about $1,200, which is covered by insurance. There were stored in the house many hides, which are estimated to be worth at least $600. Many of these hides, it is thought, will be found good when they are taken out.

Thomas E. Berry Kills Himself.

Florence, Ala.—Thomas E. Berry killed himself here by shooting him- self through the head with a 38-cali- bre pistol while in a state of mental aberration, caused by ill health. He gave his little son for the weapon on the pretext of cleaning it to sell, but the daughter hid it in a dresser drawer in an adjoining room. While the fam- ily was at breakfast he found it, and going on the bed fired the fatal shot. He was 50 years old and leaves a widow and six children. He was a prominent Mason, a Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World.

Stole a Bible.

Mobile, Ala.—Much indignation is expressed by parishioners of St. Pat- rick's church just now. Only a few days ago vandals visited the church on two successive nights and stole therefrom valuable altar cloth, pic- tures, a Bible and statues. Now it is discovered that the school of the par- ish, but just one door away, has been entered and valuable stolen from the building. There is not as yet a single clue as to the guilty person or persons, but the parishioners declare they will prosecute to the bitter end the right one or ones land in jeop- ardy.

Failed to Sign Indictments.

Selma, Ala.—Saturday it was discov- ered that practically the last week's work of the grand jury was for naught. After the final report had been made and the jury discharged it was discov- ered that fifty-six true bills, the entire work of last week, were illegal, the foreman having, through an oversight, failed to sign them before the grand jury was discharged. A number of the cases were brought up in court, and some, by agreement between coun- sel, were allowed to stand, as if the indictments had been signed. Wher- ever there was a contest the solicitor moved to quash the indictment and asked for a bond to require the parties to appear at the next session of the grand jury, which will be in January. Of course it will be an easy matter at the next session of the grand jury to find the bills over again, but the over- sight has caused no little worry and chagrin to the hard-worked solicitor and foreman of the grand jury, both of whom have been exceedingly faithful in endeavoring to ferret out crime.

Sheffield Uses Whip on Labor Agents.

Sheffield, Ala.—Some of the so-called "labor agents" were caught here last week, arrested, jailed and then chas- tised with raw-hide whips, and they instantly took their departure. They came to this city from Bessemer for the alleged purpose of enticing labor- ers from their work here. The mayor has offered a reward for the arrest of any "labor agent" caught here. Any agent caught here again will very likely be more severely dealt with. The officers of the law are on the alert.

Fired Into Officers.

Selma, Ala.—Watchman William Vaughan, of the Southern Railway's North Selma yard, was made the tar- get for would-be car robbers. In com- pany with Mr. Holt, an employe of the road, he was walking up the track, when suddenly from about ten car lengths ahead of him shots blazed forth. About a dozen shots were fired, but only one took effect, that one striking him in the leg and inflicting a painful, though not serious, wound. Not a form could be seen that was pouring the deadly fire into the two men. It is thought, however, that the shots were not intended to kill, but to prevent their further approach until after the robbers had successfully got- ten away. Three cars were found broken open. Two of the cars con- tained rope and hardware, evidently not what the robbers were looking for, but the third car was filled with dry goods and miscellaneous freight. They had not had time to get anything out of the latter car when the watchman came along. The robbery was report- ed to police headquarters, and Captain Miller and Officer Blaton went out to the scene, but could get no clue to the robbers.

A Revenue Raid.

Huntsville, Ala.—Deputy Collectors Root and Anderson and Deputy Mar- shal H. C. Arnold made a raid near Grenada, in Lawrence county, and cap- tured a fine illicit distilling outfit and a large amount of supplies. The still had a capacity of sixty-five gallons. A run had just been made. Ellis Da- vis and John Arnold, alleged owners of the still, were captured and taken to Sheffield.

Deputy Marshal Henry Arnold has captured Victor Peek, an alleged moonshiner, who has been sought by revenue men since three years ago. Peek was a passenger on the train from Bear Creek when the deputy marshal chanced to recognize him and placed him under arrest. Peek was part owner of a distillery in Jackson county, and when it was raided he fired on the officers and was shot through the arm. He escaped to Geor- gia and remained there nearly three years.

Quarantine Against the State.

Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama estab- lished a quarantine against the entire state of Mississippi Saturday. The an- nouncement was made by Dr. W. H. Sanders, state health officer, who spent a portion of the day in Birming- ham.

Bold Robbery in Selma.

Selma, Ala.—One of the boldest bur- glaries in the history of Selma was committed at Tepper Bros.' clothing store on Broad street. The store was closed during Saturday owing to the Jewish holiday. When opened at 6 o'clock it was found that the lock had been broken off the rear door and bur- glars had helped themselves to hats, clothes, shoes and other articles as suited them. Several pairs of shoes were tried on. The curtains on the door were up, and that the burglars were not seen is a wonder.

Give Themselves Up.

Prattville, Ala.—Walter Slaton and Jack Nelson, who have been wanted for the murder of Lewis Heath, are safely lodged in the county jail. Wal- ter Slaton was brought in by his brother and friends, and Jack Nelson was brought from Alexander City by Deputy Sheriff McCann. Slaton de- cided to give himself up a few days ago and sent word to the sheriff that he would be in. The circumstances of the killing seem to be that Lewis Heath was due Jack Nelson $15, and Jack with Slaton went to the home of the Heaths to collect the debt. They found Lewis Heath, and it appears all started to hunting squirrels. They had gone only a short distance from the home when it was decided to be too late to go hunting, and Lewis Heath called to a little girl and started her home with his double-barreled shot- gun. Slaton, it seems, intercepted the gun, and on returning with it emptied the contents of both barrels in the body of Lewis Heath. The first shot took effect in the lower part of the back, and it appears that on Lewis turning to face his assailant the con- tents of the other barrel of the gun was fired into his right shoulder.

Roller Cattle Guard Factory.

Florence, Ala.—Luther W. Carden, of Iron City, Tenn., and other promi- nent business men of Tennessee and Alabama, have organized the Florence Machine and Railroad Supply Com- pany and purchased the Hoxie-Kells machine shops in East Florence for the purpose of manufacturing the Car- den smooth surface roller cattle guard. Maj. A. J. McGarry, of Florence, is president of the company; L. W. Car- den, the patentee, secretary, and James Garrett, of Lawrenceburg; For- sythe Bros., of Iron City, and George L. Hoxie, of Florence, are large stock- holders. New machinery and equip- ment for the manufacture of the cattle guard will be installed.

Charges Against Postmaster.

Florence, Ala.—The citizens of Flor- ence are interested in sensational charges brought by John T. Sego, a special mail carrier, against the Flor- ence postmaster, Dr. James T. Pitt. The origin of the trouble was a claim made by Sego for back pay, which he alleges is due him for work done in the postoffice last summer during the absence of Dr. Pitt. Sego laid his claim before the department at Wash- ington and his letter was referred back to Dr. Pitt for his explanation. Dr. Pitt, on receiving the letter, pre- pared a statement for Sego to sign, which embraced a general denial of the charges made to the department. Sego swore out a warrant against Dr. Pitt, charging that he called him into his house and at the point of a pistol compelled him to sign the paper. Dr. Pitt denies using any violence and claims that he did not touch the pis- tol.

Charged With Dynamiting.

Birmingham, Ala.—Charles Patter- son, Marcus Dockery and H. H. Mor- gan were arrested at Bessemer charged with dynamiting the house of a negro woman in that city. The woman escaped death because she had suspected that an attempt would be made on her life and had removed her bed to another part of the house. The rooms in which she usually slept was blown to atoms by the explosion. It is said the woman had been repeatedly warned to move from the locality in which she was living.

Alabama R. F. D.

Washington, D. C.—Postmasters ap- pointed: Jefferson, Marengo county, William H. Gregor; Taylor, Houston county, Annie D. Taylor.

Rural free delivery route No. 1 or- dered established December 1 at Gwin, Marion county, serving 460 people and 115 houses.

Rural carriers appointed: Baker Hill, route 1, Cornelius West carrier, Andrew West substitute; Fort Payne, route 4, Byron Sloane carrier, Bob Tiner substitute; Waterloo, route 2, Albert V. Humphrey carrier, William H. Nichols substitute.

New Speed Orders.

Birmingham, Ala.—Superintendent Griggs, of the Alabama Great Southern Railway, has issued orders that the speed of freight trains must not ex- ceed twenty-five miles per hour be- tween Whitney and St. Clair and that passenger trains must not run at a higher rate of speed than sixty miles. The road bed between the points men- tioned is in excellent shape, and pas- senger trains have been known to run at a rate of eighty and ninety miles an hour. The order, it is thought, is only temporary.

Kills His Wife and Tries to Suicide.

Anniston, Ala.—Sheriff Woodruff has received a telephone message from Dukes saying that Boss Greene, alias Boss Wood, murdered his wife and at- tempted to kill himself at Beato. Greene's wounds are not considered fatal. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

MASSACRES COMMON

Even More Than Before the Interference, So Hope is Small.

THE TURKS ARE RESPONSIBLE.

London Tourist Returns and Tells of the Awful Scenes He Witnessed on Every Hand.

London.—W. A. Moore, secretary of the Balkan committee, who has re- turned from a two months' tour of Macedonia, said:

"The wanton slaughter of Christians in Macedonia continues under the eyes of Europe's representatives. Crossing the Bulgarian frontier the first news to greet me was an unpar- donable massacre in the little village of Konopnitza which occurred three days before my arrival. On visiting the village I found the bodies of a man, two women, a girl and three children still unburied and laid out in the Christian church. The woman had been shot, but I saw one child whose head had been crushed proba- bly with the butt of a gun. The wounded had been taken to Egri Pa- lanka, an hour's ride distant, where resides the Austrian representative in charge of the district.

Deal Revenge on Christians.

"The story of the affair is a repeti- tion of the oft-told tales. An insur- gent band visited the village and de- manded food on departing. The Turk- ish authorities learned of the visit, dispatched a body of troops which, discovering no insurgents in the place, dealt out their revenge on the Chris- tians. The observation of the Euro- pean officers seldom deters the Mo- hammedans from slaying Christians. The Austrian officer in the Kouma- nova district has charge of 110 vil- lages, where most brutal murders are of daily occurrence, and are not no- ticed by the authorities. In the Mon- astir district, the Italian officers sleep with the Turkish army in order to observe its methods of 'suppressing insurgents.' This, however, only pre- vents special detachments from perpe- trating crime.

"The village of Mogla in which an Albanian brigand was assassinated, was punished by the Turkish troops. Nine unarmed peasants were killed and arms were placed beside them in a corn field, in order to deceive the Italian officers who were invited to inspect the 'insurgents,' but the rifles were of the pattern used by the troops in the Monastir district.

No Hope for Macedonians.

"Brigandage continues flagrantly and life and property are less safe be- fore Russia and Austria were given the mandatory power to re- form the country two years ago. The gendarmerie officers admit their in- ability to protect the population and several of them told me that they had so reported to their governments. The Macedonians have no hope left."

Mr. Moore says the country is still swarming with Asiatic troops which have not been removed since the mo- bilization against Bulgaria in 1903.

James Bryce, M. P., president of the Balkan committee, is now touring Macedonia and observing conditions there preparatory to laying the result of his tour before the British parlia- ment.

In Violent Eruption.

Mazatlan, Mex.—The Santiago vol- cano, in Nicaragua, is in violent erup- tion and is throwing water and hot rocks over a considerable area. Pas- sengers arriving here on the Kosmos liner from the south report that the hot water fell on the vessel at several locations off the coast of Nicaragua. At Corinto it was stated that millions of coffee trees on plantations adjacent to the volcano had been destroyed by boiling water falling upon them. The Santiago volcano has not been vio- lently active for several years.

Wreck on Rock Island.

Des Moines, Ia.—Rock Island pas- senger train No. 13 collided near a high bridge at Iowa City with a freight train which was running at full speed. Four were severely hurt. Of the in- jured Frank Rogers, the fireman, may die. The hundred passengers had a remarkable escape. The trains met upon the embankment just after the freight had crossed the bridge over the Iowa river. Both engines and many cars were derailed.

Wreck of the Chatham.

Port Said.—The fore part of the wreck of the British steamer Chat- ham, which was blown up here, has entirely disappeared, but the stern must be further demolished by dyna- mite. There is a hole 110 feet deep at the spot where the wreck rested.

$100,000 South Carolina Fire.

Charleston, S. C.—A special from Bennettsville says the business block west of the public square was con- sumed by fire, with the exception of the Planters' Bank building. The fire was started by the explosion of a gas brazier in a bicycle shop, and the loss will aggregate about $100,000. The buildings burned included the postof- fice, which was of wood; a large brick building occupied by W. P. Breeden as a harness and buggy store; Stalls & Excelsior, hardware; Weatherly's dry good store. The man working the brazier was injured and narrowly es- caped with his life. Insurance covers about half the loss.

Present for the Mikado.

Ottawa, Ont.—A present from Presi- dent Roosevelt to the emperor of Ja- pan was on the special train passing here bearing Baron Komura home- ward. It was a large parcel, sealed and handled carefully. Nobody knows what it contains, and nobody will know until it reaches the imperial pal- ace at Tokio. The president requested of the plenipotentiary, it is under- stood, that no notification that a pres- ent was being forwarded be given, and it was asked that until personally presented to the emperor nothing be said about it.

New Ministers Expected.

Washington, D. C.—In view of the fact that Norway and Sweden have become separate nations and will in the future be represented by different ministers, Washington will probably lose the nestor of the foreign repre- sentatives in this city. Mr. A. Grip, the minister of Sweden and Norway to this country since 1889, is a Norwe- gian, and it is believed that he will follow the example of many of his con- temporaries and swear allegiance to the new flag of Norway, resigning his present position and placing himself at the disposal of the Norwegian gov- ernment.

Cannot Be Tried Again.

Newton, Ga.—The commitment trial of Mrs. Cornelia Milner, under the warrant sworn out against her by her son, Quentin Miller, charging her with the murder of her husband, Rai- eigh Milner (Quentin's father), did not materialize. Mrs. Milner's attorney succeeded in obtaining a ruling of the court that Mrs. Milner had already had one commitment trial and had been discharged. This was when the case was first investigated and Quen- tin Milner was bound over.

Alleged Lynchers Under Bond.

Abbeville, S. C.—The preliminary examination of John M. Ashley, J. R. Moore, John Moore, William Moore, Hugh Bowen and Sam Bigby, charged with lynching Allen Pendleton, a ne- gro, near Honeapath, on September 17, was held here. The state's case was based on statements of witnesses who testified as to threats made by the defendants and the fact that they were in the crowd who took the negro away. The contra-evidence was to es- tablish the presence of the defendants at another place when the lynching occurred. After hearing the evidence the judge admitted the men to bail, placing bonds at $7,000 each, which was furnished. Pendleton killed Tom Moore in a fight.

Crazy Woman Kills Seven Children.

Rock Island, Ill.—Mrs. Clarence Markham, of Cambridge, near here, in a fit of temporary insanity, killed her seven children with an axe, after which she placed their bodies on a bed, saturated it with coal oil and set fire to it. She then hacked her throat with a knife and threw herself on the burning bed. Neighbors rescued her, but she was so badly burned that she died soon after she made a confession. The eldest child was 9 years old, the youngest a baby in arms.

Dowie Has Paralysis.

Chicago, Ill.—John Alexander Dowie, who claims to be the reincarnation of the Prophet Elijah, and to have divine power to cure all diseases, has been stricken with paralysis. Dowie was on his way to Mexico and the disease attached him while on the train. A letter to his followers at Zion City an- nounces that Dowie has chosen his successor, but that the name will not be revealed until after his death.

Turkey Apologizes.

Belgrade.—The Turkish minister has delivered to the Servian government the reply of Turkey to Servia's com- plaint on the subject of the arrest of Servian subjects in Turkey. The Turk- ish government expressed regret and promised to punish the officials re- sponsible and adopt strict measures for the prevention of similar incidents in the future. No reply was given to Servia's claim for pecuniary damages.

Town in Ruins.

Capetown, Cape Colony.—A tornado struck Malmesbury, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, situated thirty-five miles from here, and reduced it to ruins. A number of persons were killed.

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Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in Gen- eral Merchandise from
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NOTICE!

There are 200 shares of stock of the Farmers Ware- house & Fertilizer Company of Thorsby, Ala., for sale. The board of directors have authorized the undersigned to sell these shares to all who desire to invest.
J. Bice, President
T. M. Driver
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NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Vir- gin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T. J. Bil- lingsley, Clanton, Ala. Route 3. tf.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. W. H. BURGWIN.

Subject: Sowing and Reaping.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—For the last sermon in his series on "The Substance of Christian Doctrine" the Rev. W. H. Burgwin, pastor of the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, preached Sunday morning on "Sowing and Reaping." His text was chosen from Galatians xi:7-8: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting." Mr. Burgwin said:

Our statement of the substance of Christian doctrine in the four preceding discourses has presented the Creator of all things as a merciful and bountiful Provider for His creatures. Man, because of unique relationships to God, is the object of His particular and peculiar favor. Insisting that "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God," the divine love finds a way to satisfy infinite justice and to redeem for eternity every sinner who will be saved. The nature of the sinner, as created, precludes the idea or the possibility of compulsion.

There is, however, a too general tendency to discount Scriptural teachings—to feel that God, having done so much for man, will do more, that, in some way, a comfortable and blissful future is assured us, even though unbelief and disobedience mark our conduct here. The apostle combats such a conception. Jesus Himself contradicts it: "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." The Scriptures uniformly oppose it by precept and example.

It is my task this morning to enforce this thought: All men are redeemed by Christ; but we are not saved from our guilt and its fixed penalty until we are in accord with Christ and the divine plan. What the sowing is the harvest will be. This is the truth as taught us.

Our text is a warning—an unmistakable danger signal. This warning is given in view of real dangers apparent to all observers of human nature. It assures us that God does not make spiritual or moral paupers of men. Men cannot be redeemed without God; but, in the divine economy, God does not save the man without the man himself. The man, in addition to God's work, must work out his own salvation. For man there is a sowing and there is a reaping. There is good seed for sowing in moral and spiritual soil; there is other seed which develops degraded human character. Man selects his own seed and sows it. The seed proceeds to follow the law of nature. It brings forth after its kind—noisome weeds or golden grain. It is an eternal harvest of "corruption" or of "everlasting life." Even if man be deceived, God is not mocked.

This Scripture warns us that every mortal has freedom to direct his own career within well known fields, for good or evil. Above the human actor is the Divine Governor, who will not compel human loyalty, but who, ruling in more extensive fields than the merely finite and human, invariably directs the mortal to the future his own freedom has chosen, to the reaping of the harvest his own life has sown. Thus it is clear that man's destiny is in his own control.

It becomes apparent that this universal governor in administering his government is not anarchic. He is the supreme exponent of order and law; He, the arch-opponent of confusion. All disorder tends to confusion, in particular as in universal dominion. The human sinner is a begettor of confusion in that he interferes with law and order. He thus challenges the divine wisdom, power and will. He is a rebel against the Creator and Ruler of all things. Were all nature to follow him, the original chaos and anarchy would prevail in all realms. Perfect order in human life would bring man to the perfect destination for which he was originally designed. That perfect order becomes a real fact for man through Jesus Christ, who is the exemplar of that order, "Who His own self bare our sins in His own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sin, should live unto righteousness; by whose stripes ye were healed." If we encourage sin in our lives, if we do not persistently resist the devil, we are sowing accursed seed; we are not dead to sins, we do not live unto righteousness; consequently, that perfect order is not an actuality for us, though it remains a possibility, because of the divine mercy and our ability to sow the seed of repentance, by God's help, if we will.

Evidently, then, the glorious destination of man as described in Scripture, bringing the creature back to his lost estate, where he is conformed to the image of Him who is the express image of God's substance, is not an arbitrary goal to which every creature move whether or no. The attainment of that destination is a matter of choice and decision on the part of the creature—that decision and choice indicating his accord with the will and plan of the Creator. Man has a goal, a great purpose for living, set before him, the "life everlasting" of our text, toward which it is his personal responsibility and duty intelligently to direct his way. He is not like the cricket. If you have ever noticed this insect in an open space, bound for somewhere, you will remember that he spring a foot or so into the air, turns a somersault or two at each jump, his course being zigzag and uncertain, as likely to terminate in one place as another, so far as you can determine. Many mortals do resemble the insect, with this exception, that the unintelligent, zigzag course cannot possibly bring them to the right destination.

That this zigzag course exists indicates that the truth has been perverted. Men have been deceived. In their confident intellectual self-conceit they have proclaimed various modifications of the Christian plan as we possess it. In their reasonings and speculations they have argued that a loving God would not do this, that He would not do that; that a just God would act thus and so, and would not act in certain other ways. So they have announced their conclusions that all will eventually be saved, whatever their lives' sowing may have been; or that immortality is conditional, that the incorrigible will not suffer eternal punishment, but that finally they will be annihilated, utterly destroyed; that there will be a future probation, an opportunity beyond the grave to accept the divine mercy. All of this is attractive as speculation. The truth is, there is no adequate warrant in the Holy Scriptures for any such hopes. God says, "Be not deceived." God insists that the eternal life is a harvest following a seed sowing.

In practice, too, there are dangerous theories, for "as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." If he makes himself believe that everything is coming out all right, irrespective of his conduct, his belief will affect his conduct. If a man argues himself to feeling that if God cannot receive him into heavenly realms, He will put him out of his misery, annihilate him, the tendency will be for him to throw himself into the flood of activity, whatever its character, which promises him the fullest and most satisfactory return to his present selfish ambition. Such attitudes of mind, with their baneful results, are all too common. The thought of the judgment of God in absolute equity in the eternal existence of the soul is a most admirable and effective check upon all such human presumption. Well may we pray with the Psalmist, "Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me."

The baneful results referred to have illustrations in every field of endeavor. In no other way can I account for the astonishing attitude of people whom I am meeting often—not bad, vicious people, either—but folks who are utterly careless and indifferent in relation to this duty or that; the moral and religious instruction of their children, Sabbath observance, the payment of bills due, the speaking of the unblemished truth, the holding of malice against fellow Christians; in perfect calmness men will argue in extenuation of any sin in the catalogue. Then, there is a popular feeling that a man to get along must have a "pull." Character, ability, the whole moral and practical capacity of the individual, are discounted. This feeling is so current that you may hear it expressed anywhere. It has come to me recently from different sources, in one case expressed by a man, in the other by a woman. In both instances, children are being reared, reared and trained by professed Christians in that atmosphere. Most emphatically, I resent and condemn such an attitude on the part of any, especially Christians. It is specious, vicious, disastrous. "Pull" may secure place among men, but character and ability only bring honor. Some men may be tardy in recognizing worth. God is not. His judgments are based on character. Again, in business it has come to pass that too often any legal means is considered justifiable. "According as you put something in, the greater will be your dividends of salvation," one man of enormous wealth and extensive business interests is reported to have said. That "something" which you put in is not money, or words, or deeds. These, one or all, may be a symbol of that "something." The thing put in must be a self-surrender to God, an acceptance of the Divine will as our standard of conduct. If Mr. Rockefeller is destitute of this disposition of moral self-surrender, all his great gifts are not sufficient to win Divine approval. None can buy the gift of God. God is too rich to sell, and man is too poor to buy. Any man's gifts may indeed become an obstacle to favor with God in that they may promote a conceit of self-righteousness such as certain ancient Pharisees had. It is worse than useless for a man to make the church his hobby if he gouges his fellow-men in business every chance he gets. "Be not deceived." Remember the harvest and be heedful of the sowing.

There are men active in political life, professed Christians, who, according to rumor—in some instances the rumor has been proved fact in court—are the recipients of peculiar favors popularly known as "graft." It's custom. Others do it, they say. Yes, and it's illegal, dishonest; it's perjury, too. Secretary Bonaparte does well to insist that this species of dishonesty is a grave menace to the nation. The book says, "Be not deceived." I speak to young men. Some of you may hold political position, as you now hold business places of responsibility. I speak forcefully, for I know your possible temptations. Abhor any moral compromise in politics, in business or in social life. The man who leads a double life is a doomed man. He may not be condemned to prison by a jury of his peers; his integrity may escape question because of prevailing laxity or personal shrewdness. But, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked." "Be sure your sin will find you out." All souls reap, gathering as they have sown. Thank God, there are men, many of them here and everywhere, who are above reproach. May their tribe increase.

So we deceive ourselves. In our self-deceived state, we may find a sort of comfort; we are with the crowd; our chances are as good as another's; we'll turn over a new leaf, now or hereafter. "God is not mocked." We cannot treat God contemptuously, as we may our fellows. As truly as seed brings a like harvest, so truly our derision of God resolves itself into despair. The insult to Deity always reverts to the insulter. Men must not find comfort in the thought that such willful disorder on their part can produce order hereafter. If the sowing be sin, disorder, the reaping must be confusion.

Christianity offers humanity its greatest conceivable opportunity, but humanity must embrace the opportunity.

Victory.

The joy of resisting temptation is the highest joy men can feel. It is a moment when our little life here grows larger, and we feel ourselves lifted into a wide sphere; we have a sense of fellowship with higher beings, and are somehow conscious of their sympathy. All God's creation smiles upon us and appears made for our joy.—A. B. Davidson.

A Prayer.

O God, who art the truth, make me one with Thee in everlasting love! I am often weary of reading, and weary of hearing; in Thee alone is the sum of my desire. Let all teachers be silent, let the whole creation be dumb before Thee, and do Thou only speak unto my soul!—Thomas a Kempis.

THE LITTLE BROWN LEAF.

A little brown leaf, as it fell to the ground,
Sighed, "Now what good can I be?
My service is over, for summer has fled,
There's nothing to do but to cover my head
Under snow. Ah, poor little me!"

But it fell on a flower and kept it from frost
The whole long winter through;
So that down on the ground, as way up on the tree,
The little leaf spent its life cheerfully,
Doing the best it could do.
—Lilla Thomas Elder, in Youth's Companion.

WHY THE HORSE WHINNIED.

Adelaide was tired of shopping. Stores are so large, and there are so few places where a girl can sit down to rest. If mother had been shopping in the toy department, it would have been different; but sheets and pillow cases are stupid, though necessary. So mother left Adelaide at father's office, while she went back to the shops and sheets and pillow cases.

Father is an editor, and he sits at his desk writing, writing, always writing. When Adelaide was younger, she supposed he was doing his writing lesson as she did twice a week; but now she knows that he writes down all that happens the world over, so that the printers may know what to print in the columns of the evening paper.

When one calls on father, one must sit very quietly by the window looking at pictures in papers and magazines or cutting them out for paper dolls. One must not interrupt father unless it is absolutely necessary—like a cut finger or a pin that hurts—and one must never, never fret, not even if it is a quarter of an hour past luncheon time.

This morning Adelaide seated herself with the mucilage bottle and the big desk shears and some lovely tissue paper rescued from the waste-basket, to make a dress for a lady doll cut out of a magazine. As she sat there working, she heard a horse whinny in the street below. Some whinnies mean, "Please, master, I'm tired of waiting here." Others are "How-dedo's" to passing horse acquaintances. Adelaide wondered what this one meant.

She colored the lady doll's eyes blue and her cheeks red with father's colored pencils. Then she heard the horse talking again. The window was so high and the sill so broad that she could not see down to the street below. She wished she knew what the horse wanted. All the time Adelaide was making the lady doll's gown—blue with a white yoke—that horse whinnied.

The dress was just finished—it was lovely!—when father laid down his work, got up from his chair, and asked:

"How about luncheon?"

The nicest part of visiting father is going out to luncheon with him. One goes to a funny little restaurant where instead of pictures on the wall are framed signs reading, "Oysters," "Chicken Salad," "Coffee Rolls," and names of other delicious dishes. One sits at a little round table with father, and orders either from these sign-pictures or from the bill of fare, which is fine print and harder to read.

So when father laid down his work, got up from his chair and said, "What about luncheon?" Adelaide quickly laid down her work, slipped out of her chair and replied, "Oh, yes."

They went down in the elevator and through the large hall. As they reached the sidewalk, that same horse whinnied again; and this time Adelaide knew what he was talking about, for she could see him. Just out from under his nose a fruit vender had set up a stand of pears, large and yellow and fragrant.

"O father," cried Adelaide, "he has been teasing for a pear for the longest time, and I heard him; but I didn't know what he wanted, because I couldn't see him or the pears, either. You poor horsey, how dreadful to have all that smell and not a single taste!"

"What would we better do about it?" asked father, smiling.

Adelaide considered.

"You know, father," she said, "that while you drink your little cup of coffee that is just like my doll's cups, I have a glass of milk and a banana or an orange or a peach."

Father remembered.

"Now, I think I will have a pear today, and, if you would just as lief, I will have it now and give it to horsey because he wants it so badly."

Father said he was feeling rather rich to-day and perhaps he might afford to treat both the horse and Adelaide to dessert. He bought two pears of the fruit seller—they were two for five cents—and Adelaide took one of them by the stem and held it up to the horse. He pushed out his lips as horses do and seized the fruit in them. While he ate it, he blinked at Adelaide in a contented fashion. After he had eaten the second pear and Adelaide and her father were walking on, he whinnied again, but this time the whinny said, "Thank you."

"Didn't he enjoy them!" said Adelaide. "I guess, if you really feel rich enough to afford it, I will have a pear myself while you drink your doll's cup of coffee, instead of a banana or an orange or a peach."—Mary Alden Hopkins, in Congregationalist.

A GAME FOR CLEVER CHILDREN.

Bob and Jennie had gone into the country to grandpa's farm for a visit, and now it was the early evening at the close of the first day.

It had been a day brimming over with pleasure. The work seemed like play, and there were so many interesting animals to get acquainted with. From the least wee chicken, first hatched, to the great plow horses, they were all fascinating.

But after supper and milking time the children were ready to sit quietly and rest. "I suppose mamma's thinking about us now," Rob said, in a low tone.

"Yes," responded Jennie; "I guess she is. I wish——"

But she did not say what she wished, which was that she could snuggle down close to mamma while the twilight deepened and have a good-night kiss before she went to bed, for she guessed that Rob was a little homesick; and she, being two years older than he, must be brave and bright for his sake. So she broke her wish short off and said instead, "Let's change words. You choose the words."

"Pig to hen," said Rob.

There was a moment of silence; then Jennie said: "I've got it; pig, pin, pen, hen."

She had made a different word each time by changing one letter, and so at last made the word she wanted. It was a game they often played in the twilight at home; and they had learnt a good many words by it.

"Cat to dog," said Jennie.

"Pah! that easy," said Rob, almost at once. "Cat, cot, dot, dog. Let's have harder ones. I guess it would be pretty hard to change oats to anything—or calf. They don't look like other words. We could try, though; oats to calf."

In a few minutes grandma came. "Here you are!" she said. "Aren't you getting sleepy?"

"I'm not much," said Jennie. "We're playing a game."

"It must be a funny game," said grandma. "He's fast asleep."

But the next day they got it. Rob had calf, half, halt, hart, cart, cars, cats, oats; and Jennie had calf, call, pall, pale, pate, path, oath, oats.—Scottish American.

YOUNG ALFONSO A SCHOLAR.

Speaking of King Alfonso, it is said that his may rightfully be called the best educated head that lolls under the weight of a crown. He knows French, he knows Italian, German and English, and speaks his own language with commendable precision. He never travels without a pocketful of Goethe, Schiller and the unfamiliar Grillparzer. Horace is his favorite classic, whose odes, many of them, he has set to pretty Spanish.

But this is not all. King Alfonso is fond of mathematics. He revels in logarithms. It is a matter of grave concern to him whether the line A B equals the line C D. History he is on the most intimate terms with, and it is said he can take up a pencil any day and draw.—Philadelphia Record.

PICTURE PUZZLE.

He that riseth late must trot all day and shall scarce overtake his business at night.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

FIND AN EARLY RISER.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

All the push that some men display in this life is behind a baby carriage, avers the Staunton (Va.) Leader.

Give a man all he wants to eat and drink and he will find it easy enough to preach to others upon the duty of abstinence, avows the Boston Transcript.

Why put women on the board charged with beautifying Washington? The houses already have straight fronts and the face of the town clock has been painted, observes the Washington Times.

The New York Tribune says that the fate of four girls who were drowned the other day at Lebanon, Mo., makes it suitable again to advise girls who cannot remain seated during a boat ride to stay on shore, where they can exchange seats as often as caprice may suggest.

A saw eight feet in diameter has been made in Indiana. It is going to Brazil, where it will be used to cut stone with. It has 200 teeth and each tooth is crowned with a diamond. What a shirt stud it would make for a hotel clerk? suggests the Vista (W. Va.) Democrat.

When Uncle Sam is done killing the yellow fever mosquito in the South he might direct his efforts toward the destruction of the ordinary mosquito in other parts of the country. There appears no reason why it should be spared, thinks the Pittsburg Dispatch.

It used to be said that life on the farm was a drudgery, but that day has passed, asserts the New York Witness. With the modern agricultural machinery and methods that we have nowadays the farmer can accomplish his work in much shorter time and in a great deal more satisfactory manner than in the past.

A reader begs us to warn the public against the danger of boarding moving trains, and sends us a clipping from a Canadian paper, protesting against the habit of prolonging farewells in a railroad station, until after it has started, says the Newark (N. J.) Sunday Call. There is much recklessness in Newark, and not a little of it is due to the fact that many do not know that trains stop and get under way much more quickly than formerly.

The Philadelphia North American says the country is filled with stock companies whose capital bears no fair relation to the assets, but which have been launched by rich men for the purpose of filching the substance of poor men. The land is strewed with the wrecks of enterprises devised by millionaires for no other end but the robbery of their unwary fellows. Invariably it is the already rich who bribe legislators and buy public officers and corrupt public journals and carry the stream of pollution into all the channels of politics.

The census of 1890 showed that there were in the United States 596 seed farms, containing 168,850 acres, of which 96,567 were actually producing seed crops, states the Epitomist. The production of seed is still increasing, and it is stated on good authority that 100,000 acres are now annually devoted to peas alone, and half as many to beans. In 1878 we imported half our wrinkled varieties; now we supply shortage abroad and import only in case of failure of the crop.

When I look about me and see strong young men in the very blush of manhood squandering their time when they might be working for good wages, says W. F. Menner, in the Agricultural Epitomist, I can't help but recall the by-gone years of my own life when I was about the age of these young fellows. I only regret that my opportunities at that time were not as favorable as are those of many young men of my acquaintance today.

Magnet Helped a Cheat.

In spite of all the care that is taken by the authorities to insure the use of correct weights and measures, dishonest traders often manage to cheat their customers of a considerable part of what they have purchased.

A common dodge is to stick a lump of butter on the under side of the scale containing the produce, but a certain dishonest dealer hit upon a better idea. His plan was to lay a large "horse shoe" magnet under that side of the scales, says the Home Notes.

The attraction of the magnet to the iron of the scales caused the short weight of sugar, or whatever it may have been, to really balance the weights and accordingly it was some time before the fraud was detected.

Referring to betting by workmen, Mr. Crooks, the London labor member of Parliament, said in a speech that they thought that when they were backing horses they were improving the breed. He undertook to say that many of them did not know whether they were putting their money on three legs and a swinger or on a donkey.

The Department of Agriculture during the last two years has taken great interest in promoting gardening work.

The oldest university in the world is at Pekin.

CLEANING LEATHER.

The following directions are said to be very good for cleaning and polishing leather. Dip a [illegible] woolen cloth in boiling hot milk and wipe the leather with this rubbing gently until all the dirt is removed. Then wipe dry with a soft flannel. A piece of flannel on which is spread a tiny piece of prepared wax. The wax should be spread over the cloth as thinly as possible. After the waxing, go over the leather with a clean soft flannel, rubbing briskly, but not too hard.

A receipe for this wax is as follows: Put two ounces of beeswax, cut in small bits, into a bowl. Place the bowl in a pan of hot water on the back of the range. When the wax is quite soft, beat and [illegible] taking it off the stove a quarter of a cupful of turpentine [illegible] spoonful or half a teaspoonful of paraffine oil. It is ready for immediate use. If before you are ready to use it the wax should get cool, set it in a pan of hot water for a few moments. This is suitable for leather that is used as a furniture covering.

PAPERING THE CEILING.

Papering the ceiling is hard work, and the amateur is not always successful with it; it is best to call a professional do that part of the job. However, one can learn; but much paper may be spoiled if one is not very patient and cleanly about it. The paper is to be prepared as for the walls with the exception of the [illegible]. Do not try to handle long lengths. It is best to paper across the width of the room. Arrange a strong easily mounted platform across the room on which to walk as you hang—or lay—the paper, having your head about six inches below the ceiling. Drive a nail sixteen inches from the side wall at each end of the ceiling; chalk a stout string, tie it to the nails and draw it tightly; pull it down in the middle and let go with a "snap" so it will strike the ceiling, leaving a straight mark. Make a "block" similar to a plasterer's hook, about eighteen inches square; on [illegible] lay you prepared paper, folding it back and forth, with the end you begin with on top so that the untrimmed edge can be placed on the one made by the chalked string, which will insure the strip being hung straight. The hook will enable you to hold up your paper without tearing or stretching it, and with your free hand you must smooth the paper on the ceiling, as you will find it anything but an easy job, and the attitude that must be maintained by the body is extremely tiresome. Let the job out to the professional, if possible. This is harder than either scouring or scrubbing. The walls are play, beside it.—The Commoner.

RECIPES.

Roasted Ducklings. — Clean the birds thoroughly, put into each one an onion and apple cut in halves, dredge with flour, salt and pepper, and roast about twenty minutes according to size. Baste from time to time with melted butter. Take out the birds when done. Into the pan in which they were roasted pour a little stock, thicken this with browned flour, add a dozen olives chopped and serve as a sauce for the ducklings. By the way, remove from the ducks the onions and apples, which are to be used for the purpose only of imparting a little flavor to the birds, and of absorbing, if need be, any strong flavor of the ducks.

Beef Bouillon—Put good fresh lean beef with bones into cold water; heat slowly, and then simmer three hours; add a little onion, parsley, and other vegetable, and cook two hours more, putting in a little boiling water as the stock boils away. Season and then strain; let this get cold and remove all the fat; then heat, and put through a flannel cloth. Stand on ice and use as you need it. It should jelly, but if not, add a little dissolved gelatine should you wish it. To vary this soup, add sometimes a little cooked tomato and strain again; or add whipped cream; or cook some pearl tapioca in it till nearly dissolved; or serve jellied in a cup, ice cold, with strips of brown buttered bread. Celery salt, or lemon juice, or sherry is useful in changing the flavor.—Harper's Bazar.

La Favorite Pudding—One cup of sugar, one cup of milk, two eggs, two cups of flour, two scant teaspoonfuls of orange juice. Put a layer of sliced pineapple in the bottom of a pudding dish and cover with a layer of the mixture. Next add a layer of sliced apples and another layer of the mixture, and so on, using any desired fruit, having the last layer of the mixture. Serve with a rich cream sauce.

Chocolate Mousse—Boil one and one-fourth cups of granulated sugar until it threads, then pour it slowly over the well-beaten whites of two eggs, beating constantly. When perfectly smooth and white put into a double boiler, scald, then remove from the fire. When it becomes cold stir into it two bars of melted chocolate and a pint of whipped cream. Turn into the freezer, pack and let stand for four hours.

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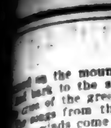
A SONG OF LABOR.



On the mount of commerce,
Hark to the sounds of toil,
Come of the greedy cities,
Songs from the sunburnt soil;
The winds come up in order,
North, South, West, and East,
Bear their tale of axe and flail,
And end of feast.

The North wind stormeth,
And seas that strain
Beneath laden ships;
Sheaves of grain;
When I pass by.
Man's call
To foe and friend!"
Stone and all."

Roaring winds sighs, "I bring the songs
Of peace I temple made,
Of cities when righted half their wrongs,
In cotton field and glade;

Stroke follows stroke in fev'rish haste
From hands that seek to shape
The fragments to a state anew
From mountain ridge to cape."

"Of prairies broad mine is the tale,"
The West wind blithely calls.
"Of mountain and enchanted vale,
And silv'ry waterfalls;
Vast solitudes I've tracked, and paused
Far-scattered city gates,
From which the call, 'We've won for all
A galaxy of states!'"

I stand on the mount of commerce,
And the four winds pass me by,
To bear their tale of axe and flail,
Before they droop and die;
For South is North, and North is South,
And East and West are one,
When labor's stroke the bar hath broke
That parted son from son.

—William Wallace Whitelock, in the New York Times.

How Capt. Curtis Got a Tow.

By E. H. GOSSE.

A few of the older members of the maritime fraternity could cite, with [illegible] at the envious, some two or three [illegible] wherein Capt. Eben Curtis [illegible] his calculations, but these [illegible] were only the exceptions that proved the rule. The rule was that Capt. Curtis undertook to do was done. His general success was more surprising inasmuch as, [illegible] nor a moral nor a practical [illegible] was he by any means con-[illegible] in regard to what he was undertake.

In the halcyon days of his career [illegible] improvements in New [illegible] created a demand for asphalt. [illegible] a schooner of ordinary sailing [illegible] it was not the height of prudence to agree, on the first of May to deliver in New York by the middle of June a cargo of asphalt from the Caribbean sea, under a forfeit of seven thousand dollars, but for Capt. Curtis this was comparatively a wise and [illegible] enterprise.

He signed the contract and sailed. He had no occasion to delay in raising a crew by reason of the fact that he kept one crew pretty constantly with him finding it profitable to have men whom he knew and on whom he could rely, for there were occasions in his way of doing business when he had need to call for services which, in the language of the law, "cannot properly be constructed as the ordinary duties of seamen."

Fortune smiled on the beginning of his venture. He made the run south in more than ordinary good time, and took on upward of half his cargo with equal despatch, but then friction with the native laborers and one of the periodical upheavals of government combined to retard the loading and the work dragged slowly while the precious days flew by with leaps and bounds. When he was finally ready to sail he had time enough for a quick passage but very little margin for inclement weather. He had a good wind and clear sky, however, until almost the end of the trip, then, without warning, it fell calm, most unusually so considering the latitude, and, on the last stretch of his race against time he began to drift idly, helplessly, within a hundred miles of port.

There was no prospect of immediate change in this state of affairs and the situation was rapidly growing desperate. At the outset Capt. Curtis had hoped that a breeze would spring up and refused to send for a towboat. As time wore on and no breeze came he changed his mind, and, to avoid the forfeit, would gladly have seen the greater part of his earnings of the trip spent for the long and costly tow, but no tugs were so far out nor was he able to speak any inward bound steamer and thus send word to their owners ashore.

Now, like the police on land, revenue cutters, the police of the three-mile zone, are, as a rule, conspicuously in evidence when their presence is least desired and never on hand when they are wanted. Consequently Capt. Curtis was surprised and pleased when he descried the United States steam cutter "Sneaky Dick" on the horizon bearing a course that would eventually bring her within signaling distance of his small craft. It is not at once clear why this fact should have awakened any particularly joyous emotions in Capt. Curtis's breast, for the rendering of gratuitous assistance to vessels not in actual distress forms no part of the duties of the revenue marine; nor was Capt. Curtis such a friend and admirer of the service as to welcome an opportunity of cultivating its acquaintance.

Nevertheless, after watching her for a moment, he executed a few steps of the hornpipe, button-holed the mate in a moment of earnest and private conversation, and called all hands on deck. He spoke to them on the relative duties of master and crew, and dwelt on the duties of good and loyal seamen, pointing out that they ought to cheerfully execute any orders that were given them, however extraordinary those orders might appear to be. He concluded by commanding his crew to mutiny and to raise the greatest hullaballoo possible short of actually shedding blood or getting the ship on fire.

After the first shock of astonishment his men entered into the spirit of this sham rebellion heartily, indeed their enthusiasm was not far from [illegible] the real thing. By the time the "Sneaky Dick" came near enough to make out the schooner more distinctly the officer on her bridge noticed suspicious activity aboard the smaller vessel and he pushed up his marine glasses in order to see some one fight his way aft through a knot of excited sailors. A moment later an ensign, union down, struggled half way up the schooner's mizzen-peak and then was lowered so rapidly as to indicate that whoever had hoisted it had been overpowered.

There was a hurried chorus of bells, pipes and bugles aboard the cutter, her engines stopped, and in a trice a gig went over her side, a stream of men slid down the falls, and long before the cutter lost her headway their quick and steady regulation stroke had pulled them half way to the schooner. As they neared the distressed vessel it was evident that a desperate state of affairs existed on board. The skipper, wielding a belaying pin, held a crowd of mutineers at bay on the quarter-deck, while one of the mates, cut off by two desperadoes, was defending himself with a capstan bar on the forecastle head, the other mate, not being in sight, was presumably killed. As the gig swung on broadside for boarding one cutthroat rushed out of the galley brandishing a flatiron and a kettle and launched both projectiles with great precision and velocity into the midst of the oncoming champions of law and order.

A moment later they were alongside and a dozen bluejackets swarmed over the schooner's bulwarks en masse. Their lieutenant drew his sword and charged across the deck with great gallantry to the rescue of the skipper, while a detachment of his forces delivered the second mate from his perilous position forward.

Discipline carried the day against lawless force, and, three minutes after he came over the rail, the revenue lieutenant had cleared the schooner's deck. But just as he was congratulating himself on having so quickly stamped out the whole riot, the first mate and a picked band began the climax of the day's festivities in the after lazaret or storeroom. A burst of yells and blows arose from this quarter, and Capt. Curtis sprang toward the hatch crying, "Come on, sir, they're murdering my first mate." The lieutenant, anxious for more worlds to conquer, tore off the small hatch of the lazaret, and, swinging down over the coamings, dropped into the semi-darkness below, followed by half his men. There was a brief and confused melee of cutlasses, belaying pins, and flying vegetables, and then the mate was extricated from beneath a half-dozen struggling revenue men and mutineers, and this last flash of resistance was quenched.

The lieutenant waited below until the rescued mate and his assailants had been passed up on deck, and, as he himself turned towards the ladder, something certainly not intended to be seen, but partially unearthed in the late struggle caught his eye. Sticking out from under a pile of boxes and cordage was the corner of a rough bale made up in the peculiar style characteristic of certain islands of the West Indies. Throwing aside the innocent impediments with which they were concealed, the zealous officer discovered three more similar bales, and under one of them a bundle of water-tight bags, serviceable, but not neatly made from discarded rubber coats and oil-skins.

The lieutenant whistled softly to himself, and went on deck even more rapidly than he had come down.

"Captain," said he, "I want to see your manifest." Capt. Curtis with evident hesitation asked him why. "No matter," answered the lieutenant, sharply, "trot it out."

Capt. Curtis's face showed some alarm, but this was a command that must be obeyed, and leading the officer of the cutter aft, he opened the desk of his cabin, and handed him his papers from the South American port, together with the ship's log.

The lieutenant glanced through them rapidly. "This only speaks about asphalt," said he, holding up the ship's manifest, "how about four bales of tobacco?"

"There is no tobacco aboard, sir," said Curtis.

"You're a liar," snapped the lieutenant, "I saw it myself in your lazaret after your pirate crew had turned the place inside out."

"Very well sir," said Curtis, evidently resigned to fate.

"There is nothing about it in your manifest, which is bad enough, and no entry in your log to show where you got it, which is a great deal worse," continued the lieutenant; "you may consider yourself and your ship under arrest."

With this the lieutenant walked forward, climbed into the foremost shrouds, and, drawing out a white handkerchief, engaged in a rapid wig-wag conversation with his commander on the cutter. The vessel was seen to get under way, and presently bore down on the schooner coming close enough alongside to permit a heaving-line to be thrown on board. Twenty minutes later the Sneaky Dick was steaming for New York at the rate of eight or ten knots an hour with Capt. Curtis, his schooner, and his merry men bringing up the rear at the end of a stout hawser.

When they came into port Capt. Curtis lost no time in communicating with the consignees of his cargo, and the latter being great and influential men, persuaded the revenue authorities to examine the skipper and his vessel with the omission of several fathoms of preliminary red tape which would ordinarily have been deemed essential to the majesty of the law.

The examination revealed the fact that while the balance of the crew had become engaged in various displays of insubordination on deck, the first mate and a select party of seamen had busied themselves with making and hiding in the after lazaret several gunny bales of junk and rubbish and an assortment of smuggler's bags of the sort known as "divers."

There was no tobacco on board and no reason for holding the vessel; indeed, Capt. Curtis was in a position to sue the commander of the cutter for false arrest, but he generously overlooked this in view of the free tow which brought him into port three days ahead of his contract.—New York Evening Post.

POLITE LETTER TO A RAT.

Found in the Ruins of a House—Reminder of a Boyhood Superstition.

Over on the West Side of the city a long row of old-fashioned dwellings has been torn down this spring to make way for some modern business buildings. While they were being demolished the contractor in charge was approached one day by a workman, who handed him a soiled and worn envelope which had been found among the brick and plaster.

The faded inscription, "Mr. Gray Rat," prompted the contractor to read the letter. It ran:

"Dear Mr. Rat—Although we realize that our house is greatly honored by your presence and that of your exceeding numerous and sprightly family, we feel that it is selfish of us to expect to have a monopoly of your society, and we would humbly suggest that you vacate our premises and select as your abode the residence of our neighbor, number 127, which we are sure you will find a pleasant and profitable place. With most sincere asurances of our deep esteem, believe us, most respectfully yours,

"THE SMITH FAMILY."

The laborer was puzzled, but the contractor, after struggling with some dim boyhood recollections, was able to explain it. There is, or rather there used to be, a sort of tradition that if the tenant of a rat infested house were to write a note to the rats, couched in terms of extreme politeness, requesting them to go elsewhere, and post it on a rat hole, the rats might oblige.

The contractor remembered way back in his childhood days in a country town writing just such a note, politely asking a rat family to transfer their attention to a neighbor who had been vindictive, and firmly believing, on their temporarily disappearing, that it was the note that did it.

The contractor took the letter home to show his small boy that letters to Santa Claus were not the only old epistles, and that there were other places besides chimneys which could serve as mail boxes.—New York Sun.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The biggest leaves in the world are those of the Inaj palm, which grow on the banks of the Amazon. They reach a length of thirty to fifty feet, and are from ten to twelve feet in breadth.

Paderewski, the famous pianist, says that his fingers are as precious to him as life, for he could never play if he lost any of them. He takes insurance from time to time to cover special risks, as when he is going on a long journey by land or sea.

An interesting collection of spectacles is that possessed by Mrs. Wesley Williams of Bowdoinham, Me. More than one hundred years old, these curios were the one-time property of the women of Bath, who were forced by destitute circumstances to seek refuge in the almshouse.

The small house lizards, which are numerous in the tropics, shed their tails when caught or badly frightened. Frequently, when the new caudle appendage grows out again it comes in a bifurcated shape and the small animal is then considered a "mascot" by the superstitious natives.

A bald eagle weighing sixty-five pounds and measuring eight feet from tip to tip was turned loose in the steets of Hutchinson, Kan., recently by the Hutchinson lodge of Eagles. A metal band was placed around the bird's leg bearing the inscription, "I am a member of Hutchinson's aerie of Eagles."

Argentina possesses, doubtless, an excessive number of horses, and although the value of the horsehair exported is $1,000,000, and that of horsehides as much more, these animal greatly injure the camps, and the cattle raisers are beginning to get rid of them and to replace them with cattle and sheep.

At a wedding in Barstow, Cal., the other day, each of the guests was presented with a gold nugget from a mine which the bridegroom had bestowed on the bride.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 8.

Subject: Daniel in the Lion's Den, Dan. vi., 10-23—Golden Text, Psa. xxxiv., 7—Memory Verses, 21-23—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Daniel praying (v. 10).

10. "When Daniel knew," etc. Daniel knew that the king's edicts were irreversible. "Open—toward Jerusalem." This was not an act of superstition, but a recognition of God's promise to Solomon (1 Kings 8:35-44), who had in his prayer at the dedication of the temple entreated God to hear the prayers of those who might be in strange lands or in captivity when they should turn their faces toward their own land and city and the temple. It was an aid to the spirit of devotion. "Kneeled." Compare 1 Kings 8:54; Ezra 9:5; Eph. 3:14. Kneeling is a fitting attitude for humble prayer. "Three times a day." See Psa. 55:17. The three hours of prayer were the same as the hours of sacrifice in the temple. "As he did aforetime." He did not swerve a hair's breadth. He could have prayed in secret and been heard, but that course would have been a public confession of want of faith in God and of yielding to the enemy. Daniel simply went on his daily path of life, as if no such order had been given. There was no time when he needed to pray more than at this time.

II. Wicked men plotting (vs. 11-15).

11. "These men." The princes who had been plotting against Daniel. "Assembled." Ran hastily, so as to come upon Daniel suddenly and detect him in the act. They had heard his voice and now rushed in upon him.

12. "Law—which altereth not." It was quite common in ancient times to worship the king. To alter the law would be a confession of fallibility, and an abrogation of godhead.

13. "That Daniel," etc. The accusers do not mention the high official station of Daniel and his intimate official relations with the king, but merely refer to his foreign birth in order that they may thereby bring his conduct under the suspicion of being a political act of rebellion against the royal authority. 14. "Sore displeased." Vexed at thus being overreached; for he saw that it was enmity toward Daniel and not anxiety for the maintenance of his authority which had led to the plot. "Labored." Endeavoring to find some way to evade the execution of the sentence. 15. "Know, O king." Their tone was masterful now, for they felt able to compel the king to work their will. Kings are the slaves of their flatterers. These wicked men were determined to get rid of the holy Daniel. They hated him.

III. Daniel among the lions (vs. 16-18). 16. "They brought Daniel." According to Oriental custom the sentence was carried out on the evening of the same day in which the accusation was made. "Thy God—will deliver." The heathen believed in the interposition of the gods in times of calamity. While Darius did not recognize Daniel's God as the true God, yet he was "a god," and Daniel's character was such that the king believed his God would deliver him. 17. "Sealed it." In the days when very few could read or write signets were used instead of writing the name. 18. "Passed the night fasting." The soul of the pleasure-loving king was so stirred that he had no care for food or sleep. His grief was greatly increased by his consciousness that this evil came from his own weakness and sin.

IV. Daniel's deliverance (vs. 19-23). 19. "Went in haste." A strange spectacle for a monarch of the world thus to be attending upon a condemned servant of God. Yet the king had never appeared to such a good advantage.

20. "Lamentable voice." Deeply distressed and in an agony of anxiety. He cried out between hope and fear: "Servant of the living God." Darius borrowed this phrase from Daniel. God extorted from an idolater a confession of the truth. "Is thy God—able." Full of concern, he trembles to ask the question, fearing to be answered with the roaring of the lions after more prey. 21. "O king, live forever." The common salutation in addressing a king. Daniel might have indulged in anger at the king, but did not. His sole thought was that God's glory had been set forth in his deliverance. 22. "Sent His angel." Daniel had company in the den of lions. There was no music nor gladness in the palace, but celestial joy in the intercourse between Daniel and the angel in the den. Daniel takes care to ascribe his deliverance to the living God, that He may not be confounded with the false gods of the heathen. He speaks of the angel as God's instrument, not the author of his deliverance. "Shut the lions' mouths." Angels had held the lions' jaws and paws and made them peaceable companions and harmless as doves. This was a new and wonderful experience for Daniel. He delighted to relate it to the king, whose voice betrayed his agony. "Innocency was found." By this wonderful deliverance Daniel learned how God estimated faithfulness and how He is pleased to reward it. God had shown Daniel that his disobedience to a heathen king was not sin. He had been faithful in what he believed to be right, and in the test God declared him innocent by his wonderful deliverance. "No hurt." Daniel had been misrepresented before the king as having evil designs against his authority, but to the king himself Daniel declares he could not be guilty of such designs when he was faithful to his God.

23. "Exceeding glad." That the evil consequences of his folly had been warded off; that his best counselor was left to stand at the head of his government.

RELIEF FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

General Booth Charters Three Steamers to Carry Emigrants to Canada.

London.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, in a long article dealing with the situation arising from the great number of persons at present out of employment in England, announces that he has chartered three steamers, which in the spring will sail for Canadian ports with emigrants, to all of whom employment will be guaranteed.

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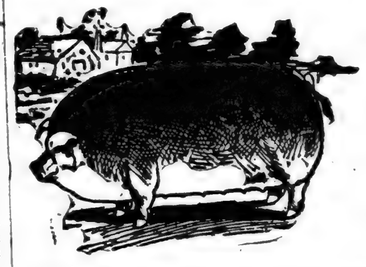

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After School is Past

By Dorothy Dix

MY DEAR girl, if you have the necessity of earning your living, go forth as bravely and earnestly as you may, and God help you; but if you have a good home, and a father willing and able to support you, for goodness' sake stay in it, and behave yourself. Every woman who has a "career" pays for it with youth and health and strength and tears and loneliness, and it isn't worth the price. Don't worry about knowing too much, or think that your fine education will be wasted. You are liable to need all that you know, and a little more, just in common every day life.

The country is full of mothers who are slaving over cooking stoves and toiling over sewing machines that Sallie may not only be educated in some fine college, but that she may have the college colors and the college ring and the class pin, and do as other girls do.

It is always the same story. Everything is to be all right when Sallie comes home to diffuse light and knowledge and be a comfort and stay and pleasure. But, alas! how often is Sallie a disappointment! Her poor, foolish head has been turned. Nothing suits her. She corrects the family manners, and revises the family pronunciation, and sets the house by the ears. She doesn't consider it worth while to take any trouble to please her parents. Her father may have spent thousands of dollars on her musical education, but she won't even play him a ballad in the twilight. She may have had the best masters in elocution, but she won't read him a column in the daily papers. Many a man must have looked at his daughter as she came from school, and thought he got precious little for his investment. My dear girl, just as a matter of common honesty and gratitude, spend a little of your time and attention and enthusiasm on your parents.—Ainslee's.

The Helpful Work of the Plant Bureau

By Rene Bache.

THE Plant Bureau is, to a great extent, an outdoor branch of the Department of Agriculture. It employs quite an army of experts in various lines of research, who are engaged in trying to introduce and improve new plants, to modify advantageously already known vegetables, fruits and field crops, and to cure and prevent the diseases which cause so much loss to the farmer. If a new variety of fruit or vegetable, possessing a certain specified merits, happens to be wanted, and cannot be found in nature, the wizards of the bureau will create it out of hand, only two or three season being required to accomplish the task.

In the art of the scientific gardener, the production of a new plant by what is called the "synthetic" method consist, as the term implies, of taking one desirable quality from one variety, another from another, and so on, putting them together in such a way as to compose an ideal result. The bureau does a great deal of this kind of work, which is accomplished by the process known as cross-fertilization—that is to say, by transferring pollen from one blossom to another. In this way, by an artificial mating of the flowers of two plants, a "hybrid" is obtained, and, the performance being repeated as often as desired, the "synthesis" may be made to include as many varieties as the gardener chooses.

Meanwhile every effort is made to procure from other parts of the world fruits and vegetables which, as yet unknown here, seem likely to be available for introduction into this country. For this purpose skilled men, known as "agricultural explorers," are sent to the most remote regions—the less known the better—with instructions to keep their eyes open for new and useful plants, and to obtain means of propagating them in shape of seeds or cuttings. They forward all such material to the Department of Agriculture, which hands over the seeds and cuttings to the experimenting stations. If the plant thrives and appears to be valuable, it is distribued among a few selected farmers, and soon it finds it way into general cultivation.—Outing Magazine.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Oct. 5, 1905.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
The Union Saturday News	1.25
The Union And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
The Union And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
The Union And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
The Union And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
The Union And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

Not the least impressive of the many figures in regard to railroad mileage, passengers carried, etc., are those which show that 10,046 persons lost their lives on American railroads last year, says the New York Tribune. In other words, the railroads annually kill as many people as perish in a great battle.

During 1904, according to a parliamentary report just submitted, 1073 persons were killed by accidents connected with running of trains and movements of railway vehicles, or eighty-six less than in the year before. Casualties from train accidents show a very marked decrease, comments the Indianapolis News.

At a recent official brake test in Toulon, France, the results showed that at eleven miles an hour a horse required twenty-six yards to come to a full stop, while an automobile traveling at the same rate of speed came to a standstill in two and three-quarters. Tests of other distances showed similar results, says the Indianapolis News.

In New York State alone during the year 1904 there were committed to asylums the appalling number of 26,861 people, a city larger than Cohoes or Amsterdam five years ago. And the cost of keeping them was the formidable sum of $4,320,000. Might not many of these people have been left where they were instead of being taken away from their homes and remunerative labor? asks the Commoner.

Sixty thousand wives carrying their woes every year to the police court is a greater number than the annual crop of brides, states the New York Evening World. It is the police courts more than the divorce courts which tell the stories of marital failures. Divorce is against the religious beliefs of many women and it is opposed to the feminine instincts of many more. Especially where there are children a mother shrinks from divorce because of the stigma it may place upon them. Then, divorce is expensive and the tens of thousands of wives who go to the police courts have no money to spare. If they had, they would be taking other proceedings than to apply to a magistrate for the few dollars a week which is all that court allows. Many women go more than once. A husband may meet his payments for a few months or until his bond expires, and then either hide in New York or go without the jurisdiction of the court. Desertion has recently been made an extraditable offense, which may in part account for the recent increase in the number of applications from deserted wives. Infidelity is not the reason which the women most frequently give for their domestic differences. Quarreling over the cooking, or drinking, or a general distaste and aversion are the most frequent causes. The husband has come to the conclusion that his life would be more peaceful and things would go more easily with him if he had only himself to look after, and he simply goes away. It is rarely that a husband goes to a police court to complain of his wife. If he is dissatisfied he departs. If she is dissatisfied she seems to prefer to keep him near her, subject to the constant punishment of her tongue.

RANDOLPH.

We welcomed beautiful October with its bright sunshine, crisp evenings and golden harvest. As we pass from one season to another we find new beauties, and those who are watching the dial of the great clock of the ages can see some of the wonderful present and future work of Him who is earth's rightful king. So we can say in the language of B. E. Warren, "Onward moves the great eternal in the order of His plan. Louder, nearer, rolls the thunder of His awful word to man." So let the readers of The Union be wide awake, thinking and reading, and let our motto daily be the words of Mr. Oatman, "Plant my feet on higher ground." Yes, get on a higher plane by sinking deeper into humility, which is the only safe course for men and women.

There was a wreck down the road near Riderville Sunday, which caused quite a delay with the trains, causing the fast train from Mobile to Birmingham to reach here several hours late.

Prof. N. A. Logan, of Montevallo, was in town Monday on his return from Chilton.

J. G. and M. J. Payne were in town Monday.

Tom and Lawson Waldrup, who have been working at Adger, have returned home, a few miles northeast of town.

W. T. Waldrup, out on the east side, has recently been on a trip to Lawrence county. He seems to be well pleased with that part.

John Ware, general overseer on the Duff farm, south of Centreville, was in town Sunday.

Let The Union, the great "searchlight" of Chilton, with its news letters and editorials, shine in all our homes, carrying union, happiness and progress among our people.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

PLEASANT GROVE.

That death visits those in the bloom of youth, as well as the old, was forcibly exemplified in the person of Miss Bettie, the beloved and obedient daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gibson, who departed this life on the 27th ult. in the youth of her life. She was about 18 years of age, and was beloved by all her school mates and companions. It was touching to see them pay her their last tribute of respect by placing beautiful wreaths of flowers and evergreen upon her casket and grave. We should bow submissively, and not question the will of God, who doeth all things well. After an illness of about four weeks her sweet life she laid aside, and took up her abode with the angelic hosts in the paradise of God by the beautiful tree of life, where death never comes and pain and partings are unknown. A father, mother, brother and three sisters survive her. Our tenderest sympathy goes with them who mourn her loss. All that loving hearts and willing hands and skilled physicians could do availed not to keep her here. The entire community extends deepest sympathy to the bereaved ones. About the beginning of her illness she professed a hope in Christ and united with the church at this place, and was baptized, which banishes all doubts as to her peace and happiness in eternity. We observe that: "Poor man is unfortunate, born full of trouble; and is as the grass of the field. His life, like a vapor, will soon go forever; his spirit he'll soon have to yield." Then we imagine we hear our loved ones singing the beautiful chorus: "I'll be waiting, waiting up there; I'll be waiting, waiting up there; with harps of pure gold, we'll sing of his love, while waiting for you in heaven above." Then comes to mind the beautiful words: "Oh! what a shout when we all get there, safe in the glory land."

"JAMES F."

THORSBY LETTER.

The Ladies' Auxiliary met in the Commercial Club rooms on Wednesday last.

The Norwegian Ladies' Aid Society met with Mrs. Paulson last Thursday. In spite of the inclemency of the weather over thirty ladies attended the meeting.

Several of our ball players assisted the Chapel boys on Saturday in a game against Union Grove. The score was 7 to 7.

Mr. Magnuson took a business trip to Birmingham on Monday.

Mr. Edw. O'Grady spent Sunday in Thorsby.

Mr. Sam Billingsley left for the north on Tuesday. We regret his leaving Thorsby, but wish him the best of success wherever he may go.

The two mules that strayed away from the Denison Lumber and Manufacturing Co. were found at Keystone.

The Thorsby company's gins are running full up and making a big turn out.

CHATTERBOX.

UNION.

Editor Union:

Health of our community is good. Prof. Elland's school here closed last Friday, with quite a number present, and many of the patrons. We all had a nice time. The professor distributed a lot of presents, after which he gave his farewell address, which was very impressive. We wish him success wherever he goes. Any community will do well to get him for a teacher. We would have liked to have kept him here, but it may be all for the best as it is. A number of our young people attended singing at Mineral Springs Sunday, and report a nice time. H. H. Sorrell left Tuesday for Birmingham, where he will attend medical lectures, this being his second term.

KENO.

Calera, Ala., Oct. 2, 1905.

Special to The Union:

By request I begin with this week to furnish The Union with the news of this thriving town.

Some two weeks ago Calera had a fire in one of the dwelling houses owned by the Calera Land Company and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Gist, an aged couple. The house was a total loss, but most of the old folks' household goods were saved.

Mr. Wade, an enterprising citizen here, is building another business house in what is known here as "the Y." The store rooms will be 20x40, with basements to each, and will be one of the best business stands in the city. Holcomb & Bowden have an addition to their already large business house nearly completed, where they will store their large stock of wagons, buggies and plantation supplies.

A crew of United States civil engineers are making Calera their headquarters, and are busy making altitude, geological and mineral investigations in the central part of our State.

The fall term of Circuit Court convened in Columbiana Monday. I understand the docket is very heavy and likely to consume the entire three weeks.

Mr. "Jim" Collins is the proudest man in Calera. Cause: His wife on Saturday morning presented him with a fine son and a fair daughter. "Jim" had his arms crossed shaking hands with his many friends.

Tuesday Mrs. Cargile presented her husband, "Bob," with a daughter.

The camp (1481) U. C. V. will meet at their hall in Calera, Saturday, October 14, at 10 a. m. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

Calera is buying her share of cotton this season, and paying 10 and 10 1-2 cents for it.

The 1905-6 session of Calera High School is under good way, in charge of Professor Skinner and Miss O'Hara.

Sunday evening two eloping couples from Collins' Chapel, in Chilton, came to Calera and got Squire Whatley to tie the knot good and hard. The happy people were John Burnett and Miss Evie Burnett, Green Gore and Miss Mamie Marcus. We all wish them much happiness and prosperity.

VETERAN.

AN OBITUARY.

On September 27 death visited the home of W. M. Gibson and called away from the walks of sorrow and trouble his eldest child, Bettie. One month before her death the dreadful typhoid fever began to prey upon her system, and her hosts of friends and relatives hoped to see her speedy recovery, but she grew gradually worse until her case passed the point of human assistance and death claimed her. Bettie became a member of the Baptist church here just a few days before she became ill, she being baptized on Saturday, and was confined to her bed on Sunday. Bettie was a girl of lovely, sweet and amiable disposition, loved by every one who knew her. She leaves an invalid father, a mother, a brother and three sisters to mourn her loss, together with countless friends and relatives, who share the grief of the bereaved family. "To know Bettie was to love her." Her remains were laid to rest in Pleasant Grove Cemetery on Friday last, the Rev. J. H. Thomas preaching the funeral sermon from Mark 14:6, 7, 8; and John 5:29. The casket and grave were fairly laden with wreaths of flowers, tokens of love from her schoolmates and friends. To say that Bettie was a good girl is to put it very mildly. Her character was one to be imitated by every girl wishing to live a noble life. We offer the following poem to comfort the grief-stricken parents:

"God sent an angel down to us,
Who knocked upon the door,
And took away our daughter dear
To bring her back no more.
She's only gone before
To live forever more.
They say we've lost our dear girl;
We do not feel it so.
'Tis true she's gone to live with God,
As some time we shall go.
We miss her lovely voice,
Her footsteps to and fro.
'Tis not that we feel she's lost,
But that we miss her so.
We know that she is now at rest;
She's free from every pain.
We do not grieve for her as lost,
For we shall meet again.
'Tis but the casket 'neath the sod.
We know her spirit lives.
'Tis but a part of God's great plan
To take back what he gives.
We give thee up, Oh; Bettie, dear;
'Tis for the best we know,
Or God would not have called thee hence
And grieved our poor hearts so.
His ways are past our earthly ken.
He's wisely willed it so,
But if we'll trust His guiding hand.
Some time we all shall know—
And since it be Thy will, oh God,
To set her spirit free,
O, may her life be as a tie
To bind our hearts to Thee."

Her friend and teacher,

J. A. C.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

TUNNEL MURDER MYSTERY

Young Woman Victim of a Strange Tragedy in England.

Marks on Mary Money's Body Indicate That She Was Thrown From Train —Recalls Lefroy's Crime.

London.—Another mysterious railway murder has come to light and there are many features of the case that recall the brutal slaying of Frederick Gold by Percy Lefroy, the notorious burglar and bank robber, on June 27, 1881. This time the victim is a woman, Mary Money, twenty-two years old, whose body was terribly mutilated when it was found lying near the railroad tracks.

The bulldogs of Scotland Yard who are working on the case call it a Lefroy murder from the character of the crime, though Percy Lefroy was properly hanged for his brutal killing. A theory is advanced that it may be the work of one of the Lefroy family, for every member of this notorious family has been a criminal for the past three generations.

Mary Money was murdered in the Merstham Tunnel of the London and Southwestern Railway. Lefroy committed his crime in the same tunnel, though under different conditions, if much in the same manner.

Mary Money was assaulted and slain, it is clear, in a compartment in which she and her murderer were the only passengers and her body was thrown out the windows.

A long veil was tightly wedged in the young woman's mouth, showing that when the murderer attacked her he made it impossible for her to cry out and alarm the guard. Then he consummated his crime while the train was passing through one of the pitch dark reaches of the tunnel.

The young woman left her home on Sunday evening, saying she would not be gone long. She was in good health and spirits.

The Lefroy family have kept the police in the neighborhood of Bradford, Yorkshire, busy for the past hundred years. Percy Lefroy and his brother Arthur, known as "Shoddy" Lefroy, were regarded by the police of Scotland Yard as the two most dangerous criminals in Great Britain. Before Arthur was fifteen years old he committed a burglary and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

When he got out he and his brother became partners of Charles Peace, the cleverest burglar the world has ever known. Peace became a wealthy man, owned his carriage and country home and moved in excellent society. All this time, assisted by the two Lefroys; he robbed right and left, and at least three policemen who interrupted the trio fell victims to their unerring revolvers.

When Peace was finally captured Lefroy turned State's evidence against him. He told how Peace would gain the confidence of servant girls, learn the run of the houses he wished to rob, and then after succeeding, calmly murder the girls. He was convicted and hanged.

Not long after this "Shoddy" Lefroy was arrested and sent back to prison. While he was serving his term his brother murdered Frederick Gold, an elderly merchant, after robbing him. He was caught and hanged.

SANG HER OWN REQUIEM.

Church Soprano Dies With "Abide With Me" on Her Lips.

Chicago, Ill.—Singing the words of "Abide With Me" as long as breath lasted Miss Clara Butler, daughter of a prominent Morgan Park family and leading soprano in the First Baptist Church there, passed away on an operating table in the hospital at Blue Island.

She was a victim of an accident at the railroad station. Attempting to alight after the train started, her dress caught in the ironwork of the platform and she was thrown under the wheels. She was hurried to the hospital in the faint hope of saving her life.

Although she knew death was fast coming Miss Butler was cheerful. "Tell them I am not afraid to die," she whispered to her pastor as a message to mourning relatives in an adjoining room. Then her voice carried its own message in her favorite hymn. Over and over again, until the song died away in a whisper, she repeated the words, while surgeons and nurses turned to the windows and waited for the end.

GOLDFIELD SALOON HELD UP.

Two Men Get $1200 After Cowing Eight Patrons of Place by Gunplay.

Goldfield, Nev. — In Goodfriend & Briggs' saloon at 1 o'clock a. m. two men robbed the saloon of $1200. Eight men were drinking and gambling in the place when a masked man stepped up, leveled a gun at the crowd and ordered all hands up. Then he said:

"Step up, boys, and have a drink. You can take your hands down to liquor up, but don't make a move for a weapon or you will be dead men. I don't want to kill anybody."

His partner then opened the roulette cash box and the cash register and got $1200 in gold. A posse was soon formed, but no trace of the robbers was found.

Shaw Announces Retirement.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has announced at the Polk County (Iowa) Republican Club that he will leave the Cabinet February 1, 1906.

Option on Railroad.

Talladega, Ala.—The A., B. & A. Railroad has purchased an option on the Eastern Railway of Alabama, running from this city to Pyriton, Clay county. Should this road be acquired it will save much time in completing the new line into Birmingham. The A., B. & A. is now preparing to move the houses off the property purchased in this city for terminal facilities.

A GREAT COMBINATION OFFER

We Will Furnish the "TWICE-A-WEEK" Issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

With

THE UNION

For

$1.50 Both Papers, one year, only $1.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat should not be classed with the many cheap weekly papers. It is a high-grade Semi-Weekly, eight or more pages, issued Tuesday and Friday. It is beyond all comparison the biggest, best and cheapest National News and Home Journal published in the United States. It is strictly Republican in Politics but is above all

A Great Modern Newspaper.

It is not made up indiscriminately from the Daily issue. It is carefully edited with special reference to the needs of the Farmer, the Merchant and the professional man who desires to keep thoroughly posted without sparing the time to read a large Daily Paper. It also contains a great variety of well selected reading matter, making it invaluable to every member of the family.

This Liberal Clubbing Offer

is open to all old or new subscribers, but may be withdrawn at any time, and must receive the cash with order. Address

THE UNION,
Clanton, Ala.

The Bank Saloon

CALERA, ALABAMA.

Has the finest stock of Whiskies, Wines and Cigars in Central Alabama. Rye Whiskey, by the gallon, from $2.25 to $3.75. All good, but some better than others. Corn Whiskey $2.25 to $3.50 per gallon. Express charges prepaid on all orders of one gallon and upward, where cash accompanies the order, as these prices are absolutely "rock bottom."

XX Rye, pure,.....$2.25 per gallon
AAAA Rye, good,..... 3.75 per gallon
Frisco Rye, fine,..... 3.75 per gallon
Jack Daniel No. 6 finest, 3.55 per gallon

A. Stein, Proprietor.

Downs & Littlejohn,

Clanton, Alabama.

General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.

SHOES

The most for the money in town. Come and see us and we will do you good.

ROB ROY RYE

5 Year Old

Straight Kentucky Rye.
Copper Distilled.
Aged in Wood.
Purity Guaranteed.

Quart 75c
Gallon $2.50

Packed in Plain Boxes.
MAIL ORDERS EXPEDITED.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,

PRICE WRECKERS.

209-211 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.

ADVERTISE IN

Your Home Paper

FOR GOOD RESULTS.

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

COMBINATION OFFER

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Globe-Democrat

With

E UNION

For

apers, one year, only $1.

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Modern Newspaper.

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ALERA, ALABAMA.

st stock of Whiskies, Wines in Central Alabama. Rye y the gallon, from $2.25 to good, but some better than n Whiskey $2.25 to $3.50 per press charges prepaid on all gallon and upward, where nies the order, as these prices ly "rock bottom."

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No. 6 finest. 3.55 per gallon

Stein, Proprietor

& Littlejohn

nton, Alabama.

rchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.

SHOES

money in town. Come and see u
od. :-: :-: :-: :-: :-:

ROY RYE

ear Old

ht Kentucky Rye.
r Distilled.
in Wood.
Guaranteed.

. . . 75c
. . $2.50

ed in Plain Boxes.
ERS EXPEDITED.

' Pharmacy,

CE WRECKERS.

Birmingham, Ala

ADVERTISE IN

Home Paper

GOOD RESULTS.

Practical Watchmak
and Optician
Eyes Correctly
Fitted

E,
Ala. Mail orders promptly

TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

ding Term—Third Monday in May.
ll Term—Fourth Monday in No.

...—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...ttor—W. B. Bowling, Talladega.
...—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

...rm—Second Monday in
...Second Monday in De...

Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Mon... April, first Monday June, second ...day July, second Monday August, ...t Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—W. M. Adams.
Tax Assessor—L. B. Pounds.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 1st Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 3rd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 5th Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. ... Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—3rd Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., ... 134—Saturday on or before full ..., Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Saturday on or before full moon, ...son.

Thanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Tuesday on or before full moon, ...nton.

I. O. O. F.

...nson Lodge—First and third ...days.

...nton Lodge, No. 304—Second and ...th Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

...k Jack Camp, No. 190—First and ...d Mondays.

I. C. K. M.

...rmol Tribe, No. 90—First and ... Mondays in sleep. Visiting chiefs ...ally invited. E. B. Langston, C. ...; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

...ha Lodge, of Thorsby—Second ...fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Oct. 4, '05, 2,582.
Price same date, 9 3-4c.
Total receipts same period, '04, 2,213
Price same date, 9 1-2c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. J. Gallman paid us an interesting call Thursday. He is farming with his head as well as his hands.

J. H. Burkhalter was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

The Chilton Warehouse Co. has a new contractor for the concrete building, who says that he'll have the building up before Dec. 1st.

J. Wiley Foshee was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

G. O. Foshee has returned from Dothan and will live at the Gilchrist place, northeast of town, which he has bought. Welcome back.

A. M. Rollins was a pleasant visitor Friday.

W. M. Geter was in Clanton Saturday.

C. N. Headley was a welcome caller Saturday.

W. O. Rich was in town Saturday.

Hons. L. H. Reynolds and John Wash Foshee went to the Coosa river Tuesday morning on a fishing trip, huckleberries being out of season.

L. D. Riggins and A. H. Collins were in Clanton Saturday.

A. D. Massey was in town Saturday looking well.

J. W. Driver was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

C. C. Bowles, of Billingsley, was a welcome caller Saturday.

Tax Assessor L. B. Pounds was in Clanton Saturday. He started on his tax trip Monday at Kincheon.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wilson were in Clanton Friday.

M. C. Williams, of Energy, was in town Monday.

J. J. Grant, J. M. Grant and S. S. Scott, all of Verbena, were in town Monday.

R. H. Bean, wife and daughter, Miss Ivy; J. A. Bean, wife and daughter, Miss Ola; W. J. Bean, J. M. Bean, W. G. Thacker, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Gore, Wiley Gore and P. F. Mims, all of Collins Chapel, were in Clanton Monday.

G. W. Pate, H. M. Mahan and R. F. Bates were in town Monday.

W. H. Wilson, wife and baby daughter were in Clanton Monday.

J. P. Crumpton left for Atlanta Monday evening, where he will attend the dental college. "Pink" has the good wishes of every one for his success in his profession, and we predict he will be a grand success.

Organizer Abbott, of the F. E. & C. U. of A., is in our county and is doing some good work in getting up new lodges in the order.

'Squire J. N. Dennis has got his new house painted and insured in the "Farmers' Mutual." He also has the boss sweet potato patch, just has the ground full of potatoes. You just ought to see them.

Rev. A. C. Swindall filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church in Clanton Sunday.

W. A. Riggins and F. A. Efland were in town Tuesday.

P. D. Wilson went to Birmingham on a busines strip Monday evening.

Clanton High school has 117 pupils on the roll and still growing.

Write Stanley's Business College, Macon, Ga., at once for catalog. This school can not supply the demand for its graduates. tf

Claude Branch had his preliminary trial before Justice Garner in Maplesville Tuesday on the charge of shooting Ralph Calloway, and was released on bond to await the action of the grand jury. This is the man that was brought back from Waco, Tex., where he had run to escape the law.

Lyon, the photographer, is at his Gallery every day prepared to do the best work in the land. tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

James Marion Martin and Miss Mary Lee Wilbanks. J. L. Thomas and Miss Della Foshee. S. S. Stanfield and Miss Emma Townsend. Dock Ellison and Miss Bessie Martin.

COUNTY COURT.

County court was in session Monday, Judge L. H. Reynolds presiding. The following docket was passed on: Maggie Benjamin, grand larceny, discharged; John Jones, alias Wm. Barrett, assault and battery, waived to grand jury; Alex Gregory, assault and battery, not guilty; Claude Branch, abusive language, continued by consent, owing to the absence of material witnesses; Wiley Gore, abusive language, waived to grand jury; Wiley Gore, trespass, not guilty; Jas. Norman, assault to ravish, not guilty; John Riley, trading without license, plea of guilty, fined $60. Court was held in the circuit court room in order to accommodate the large number in attendance, many of whom were drawn there to witness the trial of James Norman charged with an "assault to ravish" on Miss Ida Shelkofsky, a girl under 16 years old who lives near Mt. Creek. While the evidence adduced did not warrant holding Norman on that charge, it showed that he has evidently made a specialty of taking very young girls out buggy riding and making improper proposals to them; also that Canaan church has been a resort of his when services are not in progress there. Norman is now an inmate of Clanton jail, having so far not made the bond of $2,500 which 'Squire A. G. Dake placed him under on the charge of "assault with attempt to rape" Miss Belle Manning. Will Peters, who was under bond to appear for trial on the charge of "abusive language," did not appear and his bond was declared forfeited. The amount was $100 and the bondsmen D. S. Peters and J. C. Jones. Attorney W. M. Adams made his debut as county solicitor in good style.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6—November 1.
Enterprise, Beat 6—November 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8—November 3.
Clanton Ford, Beat 8—Until 12 m., November 4.
Stanton, Beat 8—November 6.
Valley Creek, Beat 8—November 7.
Dixie, Beat 8—November 8.
Shoults, Beat 7—November 9.
Maplesville, Beat 7—November 10.
Benson, Beat 3—November 11.
Macedonia, Beat 3—November 13.
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, Beat 2—November 14.
Hayes' Mill, Beat 2—November 15.
Providence, Beat 2—November 16.
John Killingsworth's, Beat 2—Until 12 m., November 17.
Mrs. Cofer's gin, Beat 1—2 to 4 p. m., November 17.
Jemison, Beat 2—November 18.
Smith's School House, Beat 1—November 20.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1—November 21.
Flint Hill, Beat 11—November 22.
Providence, Beat 10—November 23.
Burwell, Beat 10—November 24.
Thorsby, Beat 9—November 27.
Clanton, Beat 4—November 28.
Cooper, Beat 10—November 29.
Verbena, Beat 5—November 30.
Mountain Creek, Beat 5—December 1.
James Maddox's Mill, Beat 4—December 4.
Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
tf Tax Collector.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

The annual convention of District No. 5, composed of the Sunday schools in beats 5 and 10, will be held on the 4th Sunday, October 22, 1905. The place and the program will be published next week. The officers of this district are: President, Dr. H. W. Coffey, Verbena; vice president, D. S. Robinson, Verbena, R. F. D. No. 2; secretary, Miss Lila Meriwether, Verbena.

LILA MERIWETHER,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Chilton county branch of the Southern Cotton Association will meet at the court house in Clanton on Saturday, October 7, 1905. We earnestly solicit the attendance of all persons interested in cotton, whether they are members of the association or not.

tf J. N. DENNIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' Union of Chilton county will meet with Pleasant Grove Alliance and Union on October 18-19, 1905, five miles west of Jemison. Success to The Union and its readers.

J. W. SORRELL,
Sec.-Treas. Alliance and Union.
tf.

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is hit hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

Polite Ready Wit.

Hampton L. Carson, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, sat on the plaza of a Delaware Water Gap hotel talking about a very resourceful and alert lawyer.

"His ready wit never fails him," Mr. Carson said. "He is like the fakir who was selling Hercules cement. This faker stood on a village street corner with a half dozen women about him. He was recounting eloquently his cement's virtues, and at the same time he was demonstrating these virtues with actual experiment. He took up a plate, broke it in half, cemented the two pieces with the Hercules, and then suspended from the mended plate a ten-pound weight.

"'Look-a-here,' he said. 'There is no cement like the Hercules. It is always ready, it needs no heating, and it is strong as steel. To this plate, for instance, I have just hung a ten pound weight. I will now remove that weight and substitute a twenty-five pound one. The cement, you see holds firm. I now increase the weight to thirty pounds, and'—

"Crash! The plate broke. The little audience smiled.

"But the fakir, not at all perturbed, went on:

"And you will observe, ladies, that the plate now breaks with ease, thus giving us an opportunity to cement the edges more firmly together whenever it is desirable to do so."—Buffalo Enquirer.

Block Island.

Block Island is grassy green and there are no snakes there. The Celtic residents of Worcester, Boston and Providence have found this out and furnish most of the summer visitors. The natives are the purest of New Englanders. There are about 1200 of them.

Mackerel are now running. The fishermen get three cents a pound for them. Swordfish, the next great catch, fetch four cents at the dock and about $1 per pound at the hotels.

There is a grave marked 1687 in the ancient cemetery. The birth-date—that of a woman—is of the year before Shakespeare died. The First Citizen of Block Island was born the year of Shakespeare's death and lived to be 102 years old.

The men live and die on the sea. "Lost in sight of home and loved ones" is a line on a recent tomb.

Modern wrecks are of steel vessels and they refuse to break up. There is little in a wreck nowadays for the populace except excitement.

For transportation the island is up to New York. It still sticks to horse cars—has two of them.—New York Press.

'Twasn't His Name.

An officious individual, who probably had in mind the ordinance of Councils requiring all vending carts and wagons to bear the owner's name and license number, seemed to be greatly concerned recently on beholding a vehicle on South Penn Square which bore only a few undecipherable hieroglyphics where the name should have been. Approaching the driver, he pointed to the faded lettering and remarked: "My good fellow, do you know that your name is obliterated" "Whoa! What's that?" queried the teamster, pulling up. "I said your name is obliterated." "You're away off," retorted the driver; "my name is O'Brien. Git ep!"—Philadelphia Record.

PROGRAM

Chilton Co. Singing Convention To Be Held With Concord Church, Two Miles East of Clanton, Oct. 14-15, '05.

SATURDAY.

10 a. m. Devotional exercises, J. J. Grant.

10:30. Welcome address—E. H. Mims; response, R. D. Durham.

11. Song service led by R. D. Durham.

12. Noon.

1:30 p. m. Methods of Teaching Vocal Music—J. L. Gore, James Franklin and J. B. Northcutt.

2:30 p. m. How Many Pastors Help the Singing Teacher?—G. W. Gothard and W. A. Mims.

3:30. Business of convention.

SUNDAY.

9:30 a. m. Devotional exercise—W. A. Mims.

The remainder of the day spent in singing. Lovers of music are earnestly requested to attend.

tf COMMITTEE.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.

In the Matter of the Estate of S. J. Manning, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of S. J. Manning, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of September, 1905, by the Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Judge of Probate of said county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

9-21-05-3t W. T. MANNING, Administrator.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.

Men's and boys' Clothing.

Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,
Clanton, Alabama.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association
OF ALABAMA.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' dwellings, outbuildings and contents and live stock against loss by fire, wind and lightning. The cheapest, safest and most sensible method of insurance known to man

Average Yearly Cost for Five and a half Years 43-100 of 1 per cent.

Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Store Your Cotton
WITH
MULLINS & DOWNS
Planters Warehouse
Clanton, - Alabama.
Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. THE BIG STORE, Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

It Pays, An Ad In This Paper.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address
L. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

The Western Wife

She walked behind the lagging mules
That drew the breaker through the soil;
Hers were the early rising rules
Hers were the eyes of wifely toil.

The smitten prairie blossoms fair,
The sod-home faded from the scene;
Firm gables met the whisp'ring air,
Deep porches lent repose serene.

But with'ring brow and snowy tress
Bespeak the early days of strife;
And there's the deeper wrought impress—
The untold pathos of the wife.

O western mother! in thy praise
No artist paints, nor poet sings,
But from the rosary of days
God's angels shape immortal wings!
—Will Chamberlain in National Weekly.

THE INVULNERABILITY OF PRESTON

BY NELLIE CRAVEY GILLMORE

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When Jack Preston once said to his wife that nothing in the world could possibly shake his faith in her, he believed, conscientiously, that it was the truth. That not the slightest thing had ever happened, either before their marriage or after it, to interfere with this conviction, may have had a great deal to do with its firmness. But Preston's opinion seemed, to himself, to be based upon his own fine fidelity in his wife's integrity; upon a conception that was too liberal to descend to pettiness.

On this same subject, Mrs. Preston entertained her own separate views—not unmixed with considerable doubt. And the doubt rankled. Finally, it assumed such proportions, that she set about evolving a means of experiment whereby she could ascertain a solution that would be entirely satisfactory. In doing this, there were a great many things she failed to consider at all—as offset by the one passion to discover whether her husband was really so invulnerable as he imagined himself.

One morning, she went into her study with a determined plan in view. She tore up half a dozen sheets of paper before she finally managed a letter to her satisfaction. It ran as follows:

Mr. J. H. Preston, New York City.

"Dear Sir:—Heed a friend's disinterested and well-meant advice and keep a sharp eye on your wife. A great many more things than this might be said but a word to the wise, etc."

"Observer."

She made a careful type copy of the above, sealed and clicked off the address to her husband's postoffice box. Then she locked her desk, pinned on her hat and went hurriedly out into the street, walking with a sort of guilty, nervous haste till she reached a mail box. Dropping it in quickly, she reversed her steps with more of leisure and returned at once to her sittingroom and study.

When Preston came in, half an hour later, his wife was industriously engaged upon her correspondence.

"Care about going out to the races this afternoon?" he asked after a little, idly fingering the pages of a magazine.

Mrs. Preston hesitated a moment. It took a good deal of will power to resist, but she made up her mind and must play the part she had set herself.

"I am very sorry," she replied, studiedly, "but some friends have invited me to go automobiling, and—" she paused.

"Some friends?"

"Yes; the Kelbys, you know."

"I know, of course. But—"

"Well?"

"Well, it seems that you always have something else on hand when I ask you to go anywhere."

"Purely a coincidence. Experience should teach you that I'd far rather go with you."

"Then break this engagement and come with me," he pleaded.

"Impossible. It would spoil the party, and I couldn't take such a responsibility on my shoulders."

Preston colored, crossing his knees

With a sort of nervous, guilty haste.

with a sudden gesture of petulance.

His wife watched him closely for several seconds, through contracted lashes. "Looking at you now," she remarked laughingly, "one would actually suppose you to be jealous."

"That is utter nonsense."

"Being jealous?" she hazarded.

"Certainly."

After an instant's reflection, Mrs. Preston rose, and coming over to where her husband sat, bent over the back of his chair and touched his cheeks with the tips of her fingers. "Jack," she began in a queer little tone, "isn't there anything that could make you jealous about me. Don't you love me enough?" she added wistfully.

"I love you too much, that is it," he responded swiftly.

"Of course we've argued all this before—and always with the self-same result. But I had commenced to hope—"

"Yes?"

"That possibly you had grown more—human."

"I hope I have not grown more narrow."

"Suppose," she ventured, tentative-

"Jack!"

ly, after a pause, "that you—that some one were to tell you—that you were just to find out—"

"Ridiculous!" he brusquely interposed. "Do you suppose that I am capable of allowing any one to talk to me?"

"Oh, no. Only—these things sometimes happen without our being exactly able to prevent them."

Preston reached up suddenly and drew her down to his knee. "My dear little woman," he deprecated gravely, "my ears were made to hear only your praises. My eyes, for your virtues alone."

"Jack! How gallant you are. And what a silly you must think I am."

Dinner was announced at this juncture, and at the conclusion of the meal, Preston returned to his office.

When he had disappeared down the wide avenue, Mrs. Preston ran upstairs as fast as she could and threw herself, face-down, on a sofa in her bedroom and burst into a storm of sobs. What a little fool she had been, to be sure, to tamper with her husband's faith in so ignominious a manner. But it was too late to draw back now. Confession would only serve to brand her as a simpleton, and somehow, the idea of turning the whole thing into a joke, appeared almost ghastly in its farcical aspect. There was but one thing left to do, and that was to stick it out. So, stick it out she did.

The next morning at breakfast Preston greeted her as usual. There were no constrained silences; no forced gayety to hide any inward emotion. At dinner it was just the same. At the opera that night, and again in the morning.

Mrs. Preston had begun to hope and thank heaven in the hope that her husband had never received that letter. She did as she pleased, went where she pleased and remained away as long as she felt disposed to, and all without question or explanation. Her husband was always the same.

But the strain had commenced to tell upon her. On more than one occasion she was on the point of blurting out the whole thing, but prudence held her back. And so the days passed.

One morning Preston announced his intention of going duck hunting. Mrs. Preston watched him feverishly, as he made a few hasty preparations, exchanging his coat for a shooting jacket, and the soft gray Alpine for a riding cap.

When the last echo of the horse's hoofs had died away, she went back to her husband's dressing room with a beating heart. It was the work of a minute to empty the pockets of his coat. There were several letters, some memoranda and a box of matches.

Mrs. Preston examined letter after letter with eager eyes, her fingers trembling beyond resistance as she went through them.

Yes, the anonymous letter was there; it had been opened and read, then—and ignored!

All at once the door opened and closed and Preston himself came quickly into the room.

"I forgot my ammunition—the most important thing—" he began, then stopped short in the middle of the floor.

"Jack!"

He answered her with a surprised look, taking in the situation at a glance.

"I found this letter," she said, coldly. "What do you think of it?"

"What do I think of it?" he asked, coming closer. "Why—I haven't really thought much about it." He smiled. "Then you care so little—"

"Things of that sort have a way of not worrying me much, Kitty." He took the letter from her hand as he spoke, and held it up so that the light could shine through. "Did you examine the water mark on this?" he asked, giving her cheek a playful pinch of deprecation.

Mrs. Preston felt her heart lurch and tears of vexation crowd, smarting, to her eyes. "We haven't a corner on stationery, have we, Jack?" she asked, with a lame attempt at indignation. But Preston shook his head and smiled again.

And Mrs. Preston is still at sea.

QUESTION HE OBJECTED TO.

Victim of Cyclone Would Answer All but One.

"Yes," replied the man from Arkansas when asked if he had ever experienced any cyclones in his locality, "I've been through a cyclone or two, and I don't hanker after any more."

"Can you give us any particulars about them?" was asked.

"Why, yes, a few. When the last cyclone came along I was out in the field plowing with a four-mewl team. I started to run for cover, but I had not gone more'n four rods when the wind picked me up, and the next thing I knew I was astride of the back of one of them mewls, and we were both in a tree top, 50 feet above the ground. The handles had been twisted out of the plow and driven right through the trunk of the tree and one of the other mewls was hanging to them by his tail."

"That was a queer thing. And so you were left in the tree top?"

"I was."

"And—and—"

"That's all."

"But I want to ask you—"

"I don't care to say anything more."

"But look here," said the questioner. "You were blown into a tree top along with a mule and—"

"Please don't press me sir."

"But can't I ask you how you got down?"

"Oh, yes, you can ask that and welcome, and I'll answer you that some fellers came along and chopped the tree down. I thought you was going to ask me if the wind blew my hat-band off and if I ever recovered it again, and that's a question I hain't going to answer for anybody."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Rags.

Dey call me Rags; I s'pose de're right;
I ain't dressed up. Ye see
Dat guy dere wid his fine togs on, he
wouldn't play wid me.
His dad runs a policy shop; and my dad
played his game.
An' wot he done t' my old man I tell
ye wuz a shame.
Me mudder said afore dad died he earn't
two bucks a day,
An' dat guy's dad, me mudder sez, got
most of my dad's pay.

When my pop died, me mudder sez, she
went to dat guy's dad,
An' wot he said to help her troo just med
me mudder sad.
Dad's funeral cost fifty bucks; now mudder scrubs all day
T' git de stuff to pay his Nobs, wot tuk
me dad away.
When I git big enuff to shine, I'll get a
shiner's box;
I'll work from daylight down t' dark, an'
I'll give mam de rocks.

I'd go an' slug him in de jaw, but it
wouldn't be just square.
He'd make a beef, an' call a cop, if I
jist mussed his hair.
He ain't bred right; he wouldn't fight;
he's only jist a slob.
Me mudder sez when he gits big jist
like his dad he'll rob.
When I git big I'll pay de rent, I won't
let mudder scrub;
I'll dress her up an' she'll look fine—
she shan't go near a tub.
De doc told mam me head is shaped to
make a mark some day.
I heared him tell her on de quite I'd
never be a jay.
—James Conner Roach in New York Sun.

When Hadley's Reign Began.

A few years ago, when Timothy Dwight was succeeded as president of Yale university by Arthur T. Hadley, the exercises attendant upon the transfer of authority were marred by a heavy fall of rain, which drenched the column of people moving across the campus in honor of the event.

President Dwight and Prof. Hadley, the former old and bent and gray, and the latter comparatively young, erect and strong, were at the head of the column, walking arm in arm. Some one handed the couple an umbrella, and Prof. Hadley was about to open it, when the older man, who is noted for his kindly heart and witty remarks, as well as for his profound learning, took it from his hands and said, as he unfolded it and placed it over their heads:

"Let me carry it, professor. Your reign will begin to-morrow."

Whom Dr. Reed Was Addressing.

The late Thomas B. Reed told the writer the following story:

Dr. Reed of Indianapolis, who was in Congress at one time, was opening the Sunday morning service at his church with the usual prayer. While he was in the midst of the prayer a stranger entered the church and took a seat far back.

Dr. Reed was praying in a low voice, and the man in the rear, after straining his ears for a while, called out: "Pray louder, Dr. Reed; I can't hear you."

Dr. Reed paused, opened his eyes, and turned them around till they rested on the man in the rear; then he said: "I was not addressing you; I was speaking to God."

LEARN TO WALK WELL.

Even English Admit American Women Excel in This Respect.

A contemporary has been waxing eloquent over the woman who walks well, and lamenting the rarity of grace and dignity in the average woman's gait. And it must be confessed, if the woman whom one sees in the streets of the metropolis be taken as an example, a waddling walk or little mincing tripping steps seem to be all-prevalent.

An English woman walks worse than any other woman. The French woman steps out with lightness and ease; the American with a fine strength and an air as if the pavement belonged to her, and should be honored by the tread of her little feet; and as for the Spanish woman, even lighter and slimmer of foot that the daughters of Jonathan, why hers is the very prettiest of motion.

An Englishwoman, if I may so express myself, is handicapped by her feet. Hers are far, very far, from the neatest known, and her mauvaise honte in showing them to a watchful world, how natural.

Poor thing, she is too often in a hurry. She does more in her day than any other woman, and it is not possible to be graceful while hustling.

Walk slowly, (says a master of deportment), with a quiet swing, but with a swing, head back and your weight on each foot in turn. Take care not to rob yourself of inches by giving at the knees. Practise with a book on your head at home, and say to yourself meanwhile as a suggestion: "The poetry of motion. The poetry of motion."—Gentlewoman, London.

Not a Matter of Speed.

Dr. W. W. Keen, the noted surgeon of Philadelphia, was praising speed in surgical operations. The best surgeons, he declared, were always the swiftest. Speed was one of the great essentials of fine operating, since, the briefer the period passed by the patient under the knife, the greater the chance for his complete recovery.

"On this head," Dr. Keen continued, smiling, "there is a story of a distinguished English surgeon.

"He performed successfully a difficult and delicate operation on a millionaire banker's wife, and naturally, the bill that he rendered for this operation was a large one. It was not exorbitant, but it was enough—a reasonable and just bill.

"The banker, though, thought otherwise. With an imprecation he declared the bill to be an outrage.

"'Why,' he cried, 'the operation only took you ten minutes.'

"The surgeon laughed.

"'Oh,' he said, 'if that is your only objection, the next time any of your family needs an operation, I'll keep them two or three hours under the knife.'"

Not Guilty.

"In Paris," said a lady who had had the bitter experience of being knocked down by a cab and then brought to book for being in the way, "they run over you and make you pay for the privilege." Perhaps the old colored man was sufficiently traveled to fear a similar outcome.

There had been a railway collision near a country town and a shrewd lawyer had hurried to the scene of disaster. He noticed this old man with a badly fractured head and hurried up to him where he lay moaning on the ground.

"How about damages?" he began.

But the sufferer waved him off.

"G'way, boss, g'way," he said. "Ah neber hit de train. Ah nebber done such a t'ing in all mah life! Yo' cyain't get no damages out ob me!"—Valentine Democrat.

Would Do Just as Well.

A white-haired old French-Canadian entered a store adjoining the postoffice in a New Hampshire village and requested the aid of the clerk in addressing a letter.

"Ah want him to go to mah nephew, Mis' Olive Bedeau, Franklin," said he, producing what had once been a square of white enevelope.

"Sure. How do you spell 'Bedeau'?" asked the clerk, whose scholastic attainments did not embrace a very extensive acquaintance with French surnames.

"Do' 'no' how to spell 'Bedeau'?"

"No."

"Wal, den," and the old man scratched his head reflectively for some seconds, 'you jes' mak' 'Mis' Olive Bradley.' Dat her name ever sence she bin got marrie."—Lippincott.

Justified.

The professor was delivering an eloquent address on cruelty to animals, and to illustrate how a little judicious forethought would eliminate to a great extent the sufferings that even small insects are subject to, said: "As I was coming through the hall to-night I saw a bald-headed gentleman very harshly treat a little innocent housefly which had alighted on his head. Now, if there was any justification for such bad temper I would be quite justified in indulging in it at the present moment, for a fly has just alighted on the back of my head. Now it is coming down my brow; now it is coming on to my—— G-r-r-eat Pyramids of Egypt, it's a—wasp!"—London Tit-Bits.

Irresponsibility.

Robin singin' in de tree,
"Cherries ripe," he says to me,
Dey is tas'in' mighty fine
Jes de same like dey was mine.

"Some one owns 'em, 'tain' no doubt.
Dat ain' much to fret about.
Man det raises 'em he say,
'Don' like cherries, anyway."

Ownin' sumpin' in yoh name
An' injoyin' of de same,
Dem is mighty diff'unt things—
Dat's whut Mistuh Robin sings.
—Washington Star.

Seeking "Elixir of Life"

Terrible Story That Comes From Russia Reads Like a Tale of the Middle Ages — Lives of Young Children Sacrificed.

Throughout the middle ages there were current tales of men who caught and sacrificed babies in their unholy pursuit of knowledge. Recently stories of a somewhat similar kind have been revived in China as part of the crusade against Americans. Here is a yarn of the same character from Russia: "Two women of gigantic stature took a furnished house in the principal street of the village of Dubovo. They seldom went out in the daytime, but were often seen in town and out on the country roads at night. On last Christmas day the 4-year-old daughter of a blacksmith mysteriously disappeared while carrying his midday meal to her father's forge. The whole place and the sourrounding country were scoured in vain, but no trace of the little one was found. Five days later the baby daughter of an inn-keeper vanished. On Feb. 4 the twin children of a widow went to slide on a pond, but failed to return. Search resulted in the discoverey of a large hole in the ice, but the bodies of the children could not be found. During the month of March five more children unaccountably vanished.

"On April 21 the solution of the terrible mystery came. Screams were heard in the home of the two w... Suddenly the door flew open and t... appeared locked in each other's ... bleeding and disheveled. ... fighting desperately, but eight ... laborers carried them, ... screaming like furies, to the ... station. A caretaker was sent to ... house, but a few minutes later ... was seen leaving the house in a p... oxysm of fear. The place was ... thronged with a crowd of curious p... ple. They discovered in the cellar ... long table furnished with clamps ... straps. A cabinet on the wall ... tained surgical knives, while one ... of the room was covered with shelv... filled with bottles. Further search ... vealed the body of a baby girl w... had disappeared eight days before.

"Upon examination the two prisoners stated that they had come to t... place to prosecute scientific researc... They belonged to a secret society ... which had for its main ... covery of the elixir of life. They co... sidered child-life cheap in compari... with the importance of their disc... eries. The women were then faste... by strong chains to an iron bar in t... wall of their cell. The next morning it was discovered that they had e... caped during the night in the clothi... of their jailers, both of whom we... found dead with their heads batter... in and their throats cut. The wom... are still at large."

Services Poorly Paid For

Disraeli's Forty-Nine Years of Strenuous Work for the British Empire Very Inadequately Recompensed by the Nation.

The Earl of Beaconsfield first sought to enter parliament in 1832, and it was not till 1837 that he was returned for Maidenstone, says Chambers' Journal. From his first appearance as a candidate for Wyncombe in the former year till his death in 1881 he sat either in the house of commons or the house of lords, and for something like fifteen years he was the leader of his party.

What, from the financial standpoint, was his reward? Altogether, he held office as chancellor of the exchequer or first lord of the treasury for periods which amounted in all to ten or eleven years, at the rate of $25,000 a year. In that time he could have received very little more than $250,000. Yet in order to obtain a seat in parliament, and to keep it, he had in the course of his career to fight seven contested elections and to present himself on nine other occasions for reelection.

In those days election expenses were not limited as they are now and almost anything might be spent. The probability is that in one way and another Mr. Disraeli could not have spent much less than $100,000 in elections alone. It is reasonable also to assume that during the forty years that he sat in the house of commons many calls were made upon his private purse by constituents and others—and only members of parliament know how much can be absorbed by donations, contributions and subscriptions.

If Mr. Disraeli gave only $1,200 a year, he must, during his career, have spent $50,000 in this way, making with election expenses, $150,000, and leaving out of his aggregate emolument of $250,000 only $100,000 for forty-nine years' strenuous work. In round figures, the whole sum represents only an average income for the time he was in public life of something like $2,000 a year.

Steam's Work for Humanity

Conditions Prove That Inventor of New Power Was the Greatest Benefactor the World Has Ever Known.

We doubt whether our labors to accomplish either of these objects to this publication, if ever so successful, could produce such complete mitigation (rather abolition) of animal suffering as the substitution of locomotive machinery for the inhuman, merciless treatment of horses in our stage-coaches. The man who started the first steam carriage was the greatest benefactor to the cause of humanity the world ever had.

But in a political view the subject is very important. We have a superabundant population with a very limited territory, while each horse requires a greater quantity of land than would be sufficient to support a man. How extensive then would be the beneficial effect of withdrawing two-thirds of the horse and appropriating the land required for them to the rearing of cattle and to agricultural produce.

The Liverpool and Manchester steam coaches have driven fourteen horse coaches off the road. Each of the horse coaches employed two sets of horses—there being three stages, and a change of four horses each stage. The total horses employed by these coaches was therefore 168.

Now each horse consumes, on an average, in pasture, hay and corn annually the produce of 1½ acres. The whole would thus consume the produce of 252 acres.

Suppose, therefore, "every man his acre," upon which to rear his food, which some politicians have deemed sufficient, the maintenance of 252 families is gained to the country by these steam coaches.

The average number in families is six, that is, four children, besides father and mother. The subsistence of 1,512 individuals is thus attained.—Voice of Humanity, 1882.

Early Rising Passing Away

Changed Conditions of Life Have Caused a Departure from the Precepts Laid Down by the Time-Honored Adage.

One of the bugaboos of mundane existence is the "early to bed and early to rise" adage, which has troubled the conscience of so many millions of people. That tantalizing old jingle about early rising making a man healthy, wealthy and wise is responsible for more misery in the world than all the other good-behavior maxims and rules for success put together; but it is gratifying to observe that the present generation is not so complaisant in obeying the rule as the good but misguided men and women of yesterday. The early rising fad is not much in vogue now in the cities, and it will not be many years before the beneficent reform will take root in the country. The cause of this change, of course, is in the change from early to late hours in thickly settled localities. The urban population occupies its evenings in pleasurable pursuits and retires at an hour that is not in harmony with the advice that was inculcated daily in the minds of our grandmothers and grandfathers. Another great change is the number of occupations that require night work for in every large city there are thousands of men and women who work by night and sleep during the day. The theater is also an important factor in keeping people awake until late at night. In olden times there were so many amusements and distractions in the daily life, and after our fathers and parents finished their days' work there was nothing better to do than to go to bed. In these days of rushing business and varied pleasures, however, humanity just begins to live itself when "darkness falls from the wings of night," when the pale rays of the electrics drive holes in the ebon atmosphere, and the noise in the downtown thoroughfares rings in the ear.—Rochester Post-Express.

Through Love Lighted Ways

To Higher Realms of Thought, and All the Blessings of Mankind, Are Through Love's Power Taught.

Through love lit ways the soul is led
To higher realms of thought,
And all the blessings of mankind
Are through love's power taught.
'Tis love that brings life's happiness
And fills us with content.
So we shall know the highest joys
That for our lives were meant.

Love drives the petty evil thoughts
All out of human hearts,
And to the souls that love will rule
It sweetest peace imparts.
They know the lessons Jesus taught,
His precepts will obey.
And happiness they'll surely find
Along life's love lit way.

They'll scatter sunshine all around
And make mankind rejoice
That there are those who hear and heed
The blessed Savior's voice.
Who teach the world that God is love
And through its power we
Can find a paradise on earth
If we'll God's wisdom see.

And ever keep the thought in mind
To live the golden rule,
And see that it is daily taught
At home, in church and school.
Then, soon will come to bless the earth
The grand millennium,
When happiness and sweet content
Into each heart will come.
—Martha Shepard Lee.

...ERNICS UNTOLD.

...y Woman's Terrible Experi... With Kidney Sickness.

... Cogin, 20th St. and Cleve... Kansas City, Mo., says:

"For years I was run down, weak, lame and sore. The kidney secretions were too frequent. Then dropsy puffed up my ankles until they were a sight to behold. Doctors gave me up, but I began using Doan's ... Pills, and the remedy cured ... that I have been well ever since. ... had a fine baby, the first ... was not prematurely born." ... by all dealers. 50 cents a box. ...Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Electricity and Plant Life.

... electricity influences plant ... has been easy to explain. It is ... out that the heat can have ... effect, as this cannot replace or ... greatly reinforce the heat of sun... The electricity acts rather as ... to all the vital processes... ...y attraction of water is pro... ...by a positive current flowing up... and as electric influence is bene... ...only with an abundance of water... ...ce of fluid is assumed to play ... In some exceptions a positive ... downward gives the best result... ...is thought to mean that more ... supplied by the leaves than ... ...ously supposed.

DON'T MISS THIS.

...For Stomach Trouble—A Ne... ...ethod, by Absorption—No Drugs.

...You Belch?

...mans a diseased Stomach. Are y... ...ed with Short Breath, Gas, S... ...tions, Heart Pains, Indigestion, D... ...Burning Pains and Lead Wei... ...of Stomach, Acid Stomach, ...Abdomen, Dizziness, Colic? ...Breath or Any Other Stomach T...

...send you a box of Mull's A... ...Wafers free to convince you that ...thing else like it known. It's ... ...very pleasant. Cures by absorp... ...ease. No drugs. Stomach ... ...be cured otherwise—so says M... ...ase. Drugs won't do—they eat up ...arch and make you worse. ...know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers ...we want you to know it, hence ...

...CIAL OFFER.—The regular pri... ...Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a ... ...to introduce it to thousands of ... ...will send two (2) boxes upon ... ...of 75c. and this advertisement, ...send you a sample free for this co...

A FREE BOX.

...Send this coupon with your na... ...address and druggist's name ... ...not sell it for a free box of Mu... ...Belch Wafers to ... ...ELL'S GRAPE TONIC Co., 328 Th... ...Ave., Rock Island, Ill. ...Full Address and Write Plain...

...ld at all druggists, 50c. per box.

Newfoundland's Governor.

Sir William Macgregor, governor of Newfoundland, is one of the most notable men of the British colonies, both physically and intellectually; and, indeed, his health has contributed in no small degree to impress the savages, over whom he has been called upon to rule in the past, with a sense of the power of the British empire. He is the first colonial governor to wear the Victoria cross, which is the civilian equivalent of the Victoria cross. He received it for the heroic rescue of the crew and passengers of the steamship Clan Macgillivray, when it was wrecked at the foot of a lofty precipice near Suva, the capital of the Fiji Islands.

Girl Started Cheers for Peace.

It was Miss Zelma Pilson, of Ottawa, a Kentucky girl by birth, who started the cheering when peace was announced at Hotel Wentworth, Portsmouth, N. H. "Let us cheer," she said, "and set the example with an American hurrah.

Poisoning the Milk.

Almost every little stream in Cheshire has wash houses on its banks, where the women of the neighborhood wash their clothes. They use large quantities of soap and chemicals. These contaminate the water that the cows sometimes is poisoned.

In Cheshire, England, and the surrounding counties more than 250,000 tons of Cheshire cheese are made annually.

NOTICED IT

...ung Lady From New Jersey ... Wits to Work.

...Coffee gave me terrible sp... ...tion which, coming on ... ...so, made my life wretc... ...one told me that the ... ...ink was to blame. Tha... ...sense, but I noticed ther... ...d to come on shortly af... ...were accompanied by s... ...ding pains in the pit of th... ...I could only find relief ... my clothing and lying do... ...circumstances made it ... ...me to lie down I spen... ...t misery.

...I refused to really belie... ...coffee until finally I thou... ...ld at least do no harm ... ...se in 1901 and began ... ...troubles left entirely and ... ...of the cause ... ...Postum brought no disc... ...indigestion. Follow its ... ...no return of the trou... ...n to drink Postum. ... ...ks, restored my health ... ...new interest in life. ...joy to be well again." ... Postum Co., Battle Cr... ...d the little book, "T... ...ells," in each pkg.

Elixir of Life

From Tale of ves of ced.

heard in the home of the two wo... Suddenly the door flew open and ... appeared locked in each other's ... bleeding and disheveled. ... fighting desperately, but eight st... laborers carried them, clawing ... screaming like furies, to the po... station. A caretaker was sent to ... house, but a few minutes later ... was seen leaving the house in a ... oxysm of fear. The place was ... thronged with a crowd of curious ... ple. They discovered in the cell... long table furnished with clamps ... straps. A cabinet on the wall ... tained surgical knives, while one ... of the room was covered with shel... filled with bottles. Further search ... vealed the body of a baby girl ... had disappeared eight days before.

"Upon examination the two pri... ers stated that they had come to ... place to prosecute scientific resea... They belonged to a secret soc... which had for its main object the ... covery of the elixir of life. They ... sidered child-life cheap in compari... with the importance of their dis... eries. The women were then faste... by strong chains to an iron bar in ... wall of their cell. The next morn... it was discovered that they had ... caped during the night in the clo... of their jailers, both of whom ... found dead with their heads batte... in and their throats cut. The wo... are still at large."

Poorly Paid Fo...

ears of he Brit- equately Nation.

nine other occasions for re-election... In those days election expe... were not limited as they are now, ... almost anything might be spent. ... probability is that in one way and ... other Mr. Disraeli could not ... spent much less than $100,000 in ... tions alone. It is reasonable als... assume that during the forty ... that he sat in the house of comm... many calls were made upon his ... der purse by constituents and ot... —and only members of parlia... know how much can be absorbe... donations, contributions and subs... tions.

If Mr. Disraeli gave only $1,20... year, he must, during his career, ... spent $50,000 in this way, ma... with election expenses, $150,000, ... leaving out of his aggregate en... ment of $250,000 only $100,000 ... forty nine years' strenuous work. ... round figures, the whole sum r... sents only an average income for ... time he was in public life of a ... thing like $2,000 a year.

...ork for Humani...

Inventor he Great- orld Has

land required for them to the re... of cattle and to agricultural prod...

The Liverpool and Manche... steam coaches have driven fou... horse coaches off the road. Eac... the horse coaches employed t... horses—there being three stages, ... a change of four horses each ... The total horses employed by ... coaches was therefore 168.

Now each horse consumes, o... average, in pasture, hay and cor... nually the produce of 1½ acres. ... whole would thus consume the ... use of 252 acres.

Suppose, therefore, "every ma... his acre," upon which to rear hi... it, which some politicians ... deemed sufficient, the maintenan... 252 families is gained to the co... by these steam coaches.

The average number in famil... six, that is, four children, besid... father and mother. The subsis... of 1,512 individuals is thus attai... Voice of Humanity, 1832.

sing Passing Aw...

Life Have e from the wn by the age.

exercises its evenings in pleas... pursuits and retires at an hour t... are in harmony with the advic... was inculcated daily in the mi... our grandmothers and grandfa... Another great change is the in... of occupations that require nigh... ter in every large city there are ... hands of men and women who w... night and sleep during the day. ... theater is also an important ... in keeping people awake until ... night. In olden times there we... so many amusements and distra... in the daily life, and after our ... parents finished their day's ... there was nothing better to d... to go to bed. In these days o... ing business and varied ple... however, humanity just begins to ... itself when "darkness falls fro... wings of night," when the pal... rays of the electrics drill holes ... thon atmosphere, and the no... the downtown thoroughfares ... the ear.—Rochester Post-Expr...

Love Lighted W...

of Thought, ings of Man- ough Love's

And happiness they'll surely fin... Along life's love lit way.

They'll scatter sunshine all arou... And make mankind rejoice ... That there are those who hear ... Who teach the world that God ... And through its power we ... Can find a paradise on earth ... If we'll God's wisdom see.

And ever keep the thought in m... To live the golden rule, ... And see that it is always taught ... At home, in church and school ... Then soon will come to bless ... The grand millenium, ... When happiness and sweet con... Into each heart will come.

—Martha Shepard L...

...ERINGS UNTOLD.

...y Woman's Terrible Exper... with Kidney Sickness.

... Cogin, 20th St. and Cleve... Kansas City, Mo., says:

"For years I was run down, weak, lame and sore. The kidney secretions were too frequent. Then dropsy puffed up my ankles until they were a sight to behold. Doctors gave me up, but I begnn using Doan's Pills, and the remedy cured ... I have been well ever since, ... has a fine baby, the first in ... was not prematurely born."

... 50 cents a box. ... Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

...tricity and Plant Life.

...electricity influences plant ... is easy to explain. It is ... that the heat can have ... as this cannot replace or ... force the heat of sun... electricity acts rather as a ... to aid the vital processes. ... attraction of water is pro... a positive current flowing up... as electric influence is bene... with an abundance of water, ... fluid is assumed to play a ... some exceptions a positive ... current gives the best results, ... thought to mean that more ... supplied by the leaves than is ... suggested.

DON'T MISS THIS.

...For Stomach Trouble—A New ...ed, by Absorption—No Drugs.

... Relief ... a diseased Stomach. Are you ... with Sour Breath, Gas, Sour ... Heart Pains, Indigestion, Dys... Burning Pains and Lead Weight ... Acid Stomach, Dis... Abdomen, Dizziness, Colic? ... Breath or Any Other Stomach Tor...

... send you a box of Mull's Anti-... Wafers free to convince you that it ... Let it known. It's sure ... Cures by absorption. ... Stomach Trouble ... —so says Medical ... don't do—they eat up the ... make you worse. ... Mull's Anti-Relch Wafers cure ... want you to know it, hence this ...

... The regular price of ... Wafers is 50c. a box, ... to thousands of suffer... two (2) boxes upon re... this advertisement, or we ... you a sample free for this coupon.

A FREE BOX. 114
Cut this coupon with your name ... address and druggist's name who ... you to for a free box of Mull's ... Wafers to ... TONIC CO., 328 Third ... Ave., Rock Island, Ill.
Fill Address and Write Plainly

... at all druggists, 50c. per box.

Newfoundland's Governor.

William Macgregor, governor of ...undland, is one of the most re... men of the British colonial ... both physically and intellect... and, indeed, his herculean ... has contributed in no small ... to impress the savages, over ... he has been called upon to rule ... past, with a sense of the power ... British empire. He is the only ... governor to wear the Albert ... which is the civilian counter... of the Victoria cross. He re... for the heroic rescue of the ... and passengers of the steamship ... when it was wrecked at the foot ... cliffs near Suva, the capital of ... Islands.

...rl Started Cheers for Peace.

... was Miss Zelma Pilson, of Wash... a Kentucky girl by birth, who ... the cheering when peace was ... at Hotel Wentworth, Ports... N. H. "Let us cheer," she said, ... the example with a good ... hurrah.

Poisoning the Milk.

... every little stream in rural ... has wash houses on its banks. ... the women of the neighborhood ... their clothes. They use a great ... of soap and chemicals. These so ... the water that the milk of ... sometimes is poisoned.

... Cheshire, England, and the ad... counties more than 25,000 tons ... cheese are made annually.

NOTICED IT

...g Lady From New Jersey Put Her Wife to Work.

...ffee gave me terrible spells of in... which, coming on every week ... made my life wretched until ... me told me that the coffee I ... was to blame. That seemed ... but I noticed these attacks ... to come on shortly after eating ... were accompanied by such excru... pains in the pit of the stomach ... could only find relief by loosen... clothing and lying down. ... circumstances made it impossible ... to lie down I spent hours in ... misery. ... refused to really believe it was ... coffee until finally I thought a trial ... at least do no harm, so I quit ... in 1901 and began on Postum. ... troubles left entirely and convinced ... the cause. ... Postum brought no discomfort, nor ... indigestion follow its use. I have ... returned to the trouble since I ... to drink Postum. It has built ... restored my health and given ... new interest in life. It certainly ... me to be well again." Name given ... Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. ... the little book, "The Road to ...ville," in each pkg.

THE RETORT OF THE RUSSIAN.

Said the Russian: "No one ever saw me
In a town with such a name as Be-o-wa-wee,
Dil-ler-i-ca, or Chac-a-hou-la,
Ko-ke-bo-na, or Wal-lu-la,
Which are in that wild America. And look!
Here's Oo-heye-dan, Chine-o-teague and Schazh-ti-coke.
Isn't it a mighty lucky thing for us
We have no names like Ag-a-men-ti-cus,
Or Guad-a-lu-pe, Cala.,
Or Choc-co-loc-co, Ala.,
Cheek-to-wa-ga, Auch-in-closs, or Al-ex-an-ken,
Cod-de-back-ville, Me-hoop-an-y or Wee-haw-ken?
If we held An-as-a-gun-ti-cook in Me.,
With the Japs at Met-a-bet-chou-an in Que.,
I rather think 'twould threaten us
With geographic tetanus!
Or if they were down at Wax-a-hach-ie, Tex.,
And we fell back to Ixc-a-quixt-la, Mex.!
Wouldn't correspondents jeer us with a will.
If we had a town called Ap-to-kis-ic, Ill.?
A Kish-a-co-quil-las, Pa.,
Or a Kinch-e-foo-nee, Ga.,
A Quin-ni-pi-ack, or plain She-tuck-et, Ct.,
A Mich-i-gam-me, Mich., or Queech-ie, Vt.?
D'ye think I'd dive in Wa-pa-pel-lo, Mo., Wap-wal-lo-pen, Pa., or Wa-pa-ko-ne-ta, O.?
Or Nit-ta-Yu-ma, Wis.,
Or Kron-on-weth-ers, Wis.,
Tough-ken-a-mon, On-on-dog-a,
Squan-na-cook, or Cuy-a-hoga?
Da-gus-ca-hon-da, Pa., and Quam-bah, Minn.,
Rather make a simple-languaged Russian grin.
Yet no doubt they think us dippy
At Bogue-Chit-to, Mississippi.
And conceive our brains as buggy
In Alabama, down in Chun-ne-nug-gee."
—Edmund Vance Cook, in the Book of the Royal Blue.

JUST FOR FUN

Lawyer—I have my opinion of you. Client—Well, you can keep it; the last opinion I got from you cost me £100.—Pick-Me-Up.

Bings—What do you think of this Meredith idea of marriage for ten years? Bangs—Does a man get any commutation for good conduct?—Life.

Burglar—Let's go to de shore an' rob de guests at some summer hotel. His Pal—Aw, what's de use? Let's wait till September an' rob de proprietor.—Puck.

Freddie—What's the difference between being sick and an invalid? Cobwigger—An invalid, my boy, is one who makes those around him sick.—Harper's Bazaar.

Mrs. Housekeep—You don't mean to tell me that you were ever a poet? Weary Willie—Yes, kind lady, when I was younger. That was how my feet first went astray.—Philadelphia Press.

"It is possible to be lucky at cards and also lucky at love," remarked the Wise Guy. "Yes," agreed the Simple Mug; "I suppose it's simply a case of holding hands."—Philadelphia Record.

Lady—Why don't you work at your trade? Dusty Tracks—I can't git no job, ma'am. I wanter run a sele-wheeling wheelbarrow, but there ain't none invented as yet.—Chicago Daily News.

Mother—Been fighting with that Murphy boy again, have you? Why didn't you say, 'Get thee behind me, Satan?' Benny—Behind me! Gee! I was wishin' he'd get between us!—Puck.

Visitor—You don't know who I am, do you, Jimmy? Jimmy—Naw, Visitor—Aha! I know who you are, though. Jimmy—Aw, that ain't nothin'—I know that myself!—Cleveland Leader.

"Your friend Little tells me he's got his wife pretty thoroughly trained now." "Yes, he's got her trained so that he can make her do pretty nearly anything she wants to do."—Philadelphia Press.

"Are your papa and mamma at home?" asked the caller. "No," replied little Marguerite; "one of them may be here, but they never are both at home at the same time."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Yes, there were eighteen women in the car when the fuse blew out. Seventeen of them jumped off the wrong way." "What about the eighteenth woman?" "She stayed on the car."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"He writes very uninteresting love letters," said the sentimental girl. "You mustn't blame him for that," answered Miss Cayenne. "He once served on the jury in a breach-of-promise case."—Washington Star.

"Yes," said the old man, "John spoke a piece in Latin, 'nuther one in Greek, an' still one more in German. He didn't seem like the same boy to me an' he won't till he gits back home an' goes to ploughin' in dialect!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Whale Flesh or Beef?

Whale meat at from three to six cents a pound is to be the solution of the meat trust question, according to some Newfoundland speculators who are seeking to make a market for whale meat.

It is declared that the flesh is finer flavored than beef, more nearly suggesting venison, and is capable of being prepared in a variety of ways.

Whales are not to be found in this part of the globe in sufficient numbers to make a serious inroad into the sale of beef, but it is declared by the promoters that they have already built up a successful trade in whale meat with the West Indies, and that they shortly intend placing it upon the London market.

It is to be shipped in special steamers, and even at a price of six cents a pound will return a handsome profit, while the cheaper cuts may be retailed for half that sum.

The largest flour mill in the British empire is in Montreal. It turns out 5,000 barrels of flour a day.

The Color of Gold.

The idea that gold varies somewhat in color, according to the locality in which it is found, is widely prevalent even among miners and money-changers and handlers in the gold-producing districts, but such notion is, on the authority of experts at the Philadephia mint, wholly erroneous.

Pure gold—that is, gold without any alloy or other impurity—is of one unvarying color. Few people, however, see such gold. All the gold of commerce used either as money or for jewelry has alloy in it after it is manufactured into the desired article. Even the nugget of gold, which is sometimes quite pure, is covered with dirt and stains on the outside that conceal its true color, and all gold dust which is melted at the place of mining contains impurities which go into the bar.

This is the reason why Mexican gold, for instance, has a redder tinge than that of California, and the same is true whether it be a piece of money or of jewelry. The red tinge is caused by the presence of copper and the paler tinge by silver, and in the mints of the different countries the amount and kinds of alloy used differ sufficiently to give different tints to the money.

"His Excellency."

It was recently announced in the Moniteur Official that hereafter the president of France and the minister of state would be styled "excellencies." In his congratulations to President Roosevelt over the peace of Portsmouth President Loubet addressed the American chief executive as "His Excellency"—a title that always stirs Mr. Roosevelt's bile. The governor of Massachusetts is by constitutional degree "his excellency," but the president of the United States is not. He is simply "Mr. President," although Senator Hoar denied even the "Mr." and used to insist on addressing the chief executive as "President." President Loubet may prefer to be known as "his excellency," but nobody will achieve popularity at the White House or Sagamore Hill by addressing Mr. Roosevelt by that title.

Hereditary Fear in Animals.

People who drive to the Bronx zoo, New York, often wonder what causes the nervousness of their horses after they have looked at the animals and come out to drive home. It is the wild animal scent in their clothes. The same manifestations appear in the frightened horses of the country town when the cages of circus tigers, lions and panthers are near enough for them to get the smell. All dangerous wild animals have a strong odor. In times of excitement this odor is emitted so excessively as to be almost sickening. Even in the best zoological gardens and menageries the smell of the animals cannot be avoided.

Simplon Tunnel.

Although the Simplon tunnel is so much longer than either the St. Gothard or the Mount Cenis, it was completed in six and a half years, while it took eight years to construct the St. Gothard and twelve years for the Mont Cenis. The difference in favor of the Simplon was due almost entirely to the improved rotating drills now used in tunnel construction.

An Epidemic of Hammers.

With reference to the recent closing of Stonehenge to the public, Sir Edmund Antrobus, the owner, entered a shop in Salisbury, where dozens of small hammers were on sale. Asking an explanation, he was assured by the shopkeeper that people bought the hammers in order to chip off souvenirs from the ancient Druidical stones.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd. 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

More than 2000 people earn a living in Paris by fortune-telling.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Sir Isaac Holden used to get recreation out of compulsory walking.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The native of India has an average life of twenty-four years.

Yellow Fever and Malaria Germs
Are instantly killed by the use of six drops of Sloan's Liniment on a teaspoonful of sugar. It is also an excellent antiseptic.

A penny is estimated to change hands about 125,000 times in its life.

Relics of "Othello."

Documents have been discovered in Venice which are said to identify Othello, of Shakespeare's tragedy, with a certain Nicholas Querini, son of Francesco, while Desdemona was the daughter of Palma Querini. Both belonged to noble Venetian families and they were related.

Photography's Latest.

Since the process of photographing on silk and linen has been brought to such perfection in France, many persons have their portraits upon their linen, instead of their names or initials. The portraits are not injured by washing.

England's population at the time of the conquest did not exceed 2,000,000.

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier—Interesting Statements by a Young Lady in Boston and One in Nashville, Tenn.

All women work; some in their homes, some in church, and some in the whirl of society. And in stores, mills and shops tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbance, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, ovarian troubles, ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, leucorrhœa, or perhaps irregularity or suppression of "monthly periods," causing backache, nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

Women who stand on their feet all day are more susceptible to these troubles than others.

They especially require an invigorating, sustaining medicine which will strengthen the female organism and enable them to bear easily the fatigues of the day, to sleep well at night, and to rise refreshed and cheerful.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching, she is so tired she can hardly drag about or stand up, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is due to some derangement of the female organism.

Miss F. Orser of 14 Warrenton Street, Boston, tells women how to avoid such suffering; she writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I suffered misery for several years with irregular menstruation. My back ached; I had bearing down pains, and frequent headaches; I could not sleep and could hardly drag around. I consulted two physicians without relief, and as a last resort, I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to my surprise, every ache and pain left me. I gained ten pounds and am in perfect health."

Miss Pearl Ackers of 327 North Summer Street, Nashville, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I suffered with painful periods, severe backache, bearing-down pains, pains across the abdomen; was very nervous and irritable, and my trouble grew worse every month.
"My physician failed to help me and I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon found it was doing me good. All my pains and aches disappeared, and I no longer fear my monthly periods."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing down pains, disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and it will make you strong and well.

You can tell the story of your sufferings to a woman, and receive helpful advice free of cost. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Positions $5,000 GUARANTEED BY A BANK DEPOSIT
R. R. Fare Paid. Notes Taken. 500 FREE COURSES. Board at Cost. Write Quick.
GEORGIA-ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

The Atlantic depth has an average depth of 16,000 feet.

RESTORED HIS HAIR

Scalp Humor Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment After All Else Failed.

"I was troubled with a severe scalp humor and loss of hair that gave me a great deal of annoyance. After unsuccessful efforts with many remedies and so-called hair tonics, a friend induced me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The humor was cured in a short time, my hair was restored as healthy as ever, and I can gladly say I have since been entirely free from any further annoyance. I shall always use Cuticura Soap, and I keep the Ointment on hand to use as a dressing for the hair and scalp. (Signed) Fred'k Busche, 213 East 57th St., N. Y. City."

Invents New Life Raft.

Mr. Matson, chief steward of a steamer of the New York and New Haven line, has invented a life boat which gives promise of being useful. This boat is 12x9x8 feet, is water tight, with compartments for food and fresh water. It rests upon the decks on a platform, the latter being supported by uprights kept in proper position by pins. By pulling the lever chain the lever turns, the platform is tilted and the raft glides into the water. At its first trial twenty-five men were lowered into the raft by an automatic pulley, and in five minutes after reaching the water the raft left the side of the steamer.

Friends of the Abused Bachelor.

Lord Iveagh has been entertaining a number of visitors at the newly finished home for single men which he has built and equipped at Bride Road, Dublin. Iveagh house will afford the struggling single men a healthful home and separate sleeping accommodations at a rent of about 75 cents per week, and will be conducted on the principles which obtain at the Rowden houses in London. The house has a frontage of 196 feet and a depth of ten feet, and is five stories in height. It contains 516 cubicles and is provided with dining, smoking and reading rooms, free library and shoemaker, grocer and tailor shops.

Postage Stamp Dress.

Over 30,000 postage stamps were used in the making of a dress for an American lady which she wore at a ball at Berlin a short time ago.

COLEMAN'S
Duplicate Repair Parts
For "Maid of the South" Corn Mills, Coleman's, Simmon's, Reynold's and other Cotton Presses.
H. DUDLEY COLEMAN,
714 Perdido St., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

In one year this country turns out 1,500 books of fiction alone.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR
—A SURE CURE FOR—
CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS and all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. 50c. a bottle at drug stores.

Am. 40, 1905.

MONEY $$$ Write to E. E. Behr, La Crosse, Wis.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC
FOR WOMEN
troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.
Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all
TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES.
For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES
W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.
$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.
If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.
W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50
CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.
WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.
Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.
Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

25,000 FREE SAMPLES
GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.
The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.
Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.
Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.
THE T. H. GILBERT DRUG CO., Huntsville, Ala.
Regular sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

YOUR SHOE MONEY
Will go farther and last longer if you *Insist* upon having the *Right* kind of *Shoes.* Your dealer will sell you the
"ALWAYS JUST CORRECT"
CLOVER BRAND SHOES
If you ask him for them; if he hasn't got them, they're worth waiting for until he gets them.
The RIGHT SHOES *for* ALL SORTS *of* WEAR
You can pay as little or as much as you want to. For the most for your money, buy *"Rigeur."*
Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.
LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

IF IT'S CHILLS YOU HAVE, IT'S OXIDINE YOU NEED
It is sold under ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE, and if you are not cured your druggist will refund your money. Made also in Tasteless Form. Sold by all druggists for 50 cents per Bottle.
PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO.
DALLAS, TEX. AND MEMPHIS, TENN.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Ill.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed
To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

Home Health Club

By David H. Reeder, Ph. D., M. D.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

The subject of infantile paralysis will interest a much larger class of readers than one might at first expect. To walk along the streets of a city and see the poor deformed creatures who go through life with a shriveled limb, or perhaps an arm as well as a leg, always causes an involuntary feeling of pity to come over even the most careless and thoughtless. When one realizes at the same time that much of the trouble might have been overcome under proper treatment while the sufferer was still young, the sympathy for the unfortunate is mingled with resentment against those who had the care of the case or even against the parents for not making more strenuous efforts to correct the weakness.

Ignorance, yes, plain language I admit, but a fact nevertheless, and I trust that it may be no longer the plea. Many cases of infantile paralysis, yes, the majority of them, arise from over-feeding, indigestion and constipation. Of the three causes or combination of causes, that of constipation is the greatest factor. As I stated in previous articles, constipation as it should be considered is not alone a torpid condition of the bowels, but consists of inactivity in all of the organs of elimination, liver, kidneys and sweat glands of the skin. All of the waste or refuse matter of the system must be eliminated or a poisoning of the blood follows—auto intoxication. Perhaps I need not say much more about that part of it. Health Culture for August has an excellent article upon that subject.

To prevent infantile paralysis be certain that your children have good, wholesome food, and that they masticate it well. Allow them no liquids of any kind while partaking of food that should be thoroughly chewed. See that they drink plenty of pure water between meals and have fresh fruits as often as possible and plenty of it. Then constipation is not at all likely to trouble them.

If the condition already exists, see that these matters are attended to at once and in addition to the proper diet and other rules to observe, see that the child has proper treatment from the most skilful osteopath or Swedish movement manipulator that you can secure, yourself applying the hot and cold water treatments that have been described in the lectures on Hydrotherapy.

I shall not soon forget Bessie, a little girl that was brought to me several years ago. The right arm and leg were almost useless. I treated her according to the Home Health Club methods for only about four weeks. But the mother, who was an unusually bright and intelligent woman, carefully watched every movement and noted everything that was done. I took pains to show her not only the reason for each step in the treatment, but just how and when it should be given. There was rapid improvement from the start, and after the return home the treatments were continued for about a year, when all trace of lameness had disappeared and Bessie was the strongest and heartiest girl of her age in the neighborhood.

Plain common-sense and persistence in the proper treatment has made Bessie a strong, healthy woman, while the let alone policy would have found her to-day a disfigured cripple with no hope for relief.

Watch the babies and keep their stomachs and bowels clean as well as their bodies and clothing and infantile paralysis will not trouble your children.

CLUB NOTES.

Mt. Morris.

Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I have become very much interested in reading your health notes in this paper, and wish to write you regarding a stomach trouble.

I suffer a great deal with gas and bloating. The gas is terrible at night, and some days I am so bloated that I get dizzy. When the stomach is empty I have a burning pain in it and pain high up under my shoulders. Bowels are nearly always constipated. Urine is acid and causes a burning sensation when passed. It is also very scanty. I cannot eat any kind of fruit or berries or anything acid. Have headache on awakening in morning over eyes and top of head and every nerve seems to throb. I am quite fleshy. Will be thankful for any advice which you may give. Respectfully,

MRS. N. S.

If you will adopt the Home Health Club method of reducing the fat, which is a disease of digestion, you will cure all of the difficulties or disorders which you have enumerated. I would also suggest that you practice thorough flushing of the colon until the effect of the treatment for obesity or excessive fat is noticeable. Then you should take cold sitz baths at least every other night until the constipation is cured.

How to reduce the flesh and at the same time grow stronger was fully described not long ago by one of the Home Health Club members who reduced from 200 pounds to 160 pounds in three months and from being almost helpless and a burden to herself and family was able to do all of her own housework and all this without starvation or a drop of medicine. Turn back to the files of your paper and read her letter, also the lecture.

Phillipsburg.

Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.:

Dear Doctor—I am a subscriber to this paper and would not part with it for anything. I would like to ask you a few questions pertaining to the health of my mother. She suffers terribly with pain in the back and left side to the hips. If she walks a good deal her legs will stiffen, especially the left. Her age is fifty-five years. Yours respectfully, W. L.

Lumbago, or more properly speaking, uric acid, the origin of nearly all rheumatic pains, is probably the cause of your mother's suffering.

The following home treatment will give relief. First rub the back where the seat of the pain is located quite thoroughly with warm olive oil. Then saturate a double thickness of flannel in good strong vinegar that has been well heated. A little salt added to the vinegar will aid. Lay the hot cloth upon the back and over that place an oil cloth or oiled silk so that the moisture will not evaporate, and on top of the oiled silk or oil cloth place a good sized hot water bag. Keep it hot for an hour. Remove all the applications and again rub with the warm olive oil, using care to leave no oil on the surface. Finish the rubbing with witch hazel extract and cover with dry flannel. A repetition of this treatment for two or three evenings will usually cure the most obstinate cases of lumbago or pain in the back.

Dauphin.

Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I am an interested reader of your Home Health Club lectures and I wish to ask you how enlarged tonsils can be removed. I was told by our doctor to have them cut out, but do not like the thought of it. Kindly let me know what to do as soon as possible, and I will be more than thankful. Respectfully, H. K.

It is unnecessary to have the tonsils cut out. You can cure them yourself by the home treatment of which I have written you privately. You should also practice the exercises for the cure of catarrh and bronchial troubles.

Fulton.

Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.:

Dear Doctor—I am a reader of this publication, and I see the offer of your free advice to its readers.

I have a son eight years old who is, I believe, troubled with catarrh and also enlarged tonsils. He does not seem to have any trouble with his breathing while awake, but at night his nostrils seems to stop up, and while asleep throws his head far back. His general health is good, and always has been, with the exception of three years ago he had a stroke of infantile paralysis, which left him partially paralyzed in his left foot. Any advice would be very much appreciated. Respectfully yours, A. A.

While most people would consider this case almost identical with that of H. K., of Dauphin, yet the fact that the greatest difficulty is experienced while lying down would indicate a growth in the nostrils or polypus, a sort of sack or bag of the mucous membrane caused by weakened tissues, originating perhaps in the catarrh. If, as you suggest, the cause is wholly one of catarrh, it could be cured by the use of the method described in the Home Health Club Book of Lectures. But I suspect that it is not wholly due to catarrh, but, as I stated before, to polypus. In order to cure this, it is necessary to supply an element to the system which is lacking, and which causes the weakness of the mucous membranes. This can be done by the use of the tissue elements or cell salts, although the usual method of treatment is to cauterize or snare and pull them out, a practice which I consider brutal and unwarranted. Supply the lacking tissue elements, either through the food or direct, and a cure will follow.

In regard to the lameness of his left foot you should carefully read to-day's lecture and follow the directions therein given, and I believe the lameness will disappear.

All readers of this publication are at liberty to write for any information pertaining to the subject of health. Address all communications to the Home Health Club, or to Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind., with name and address in full and with at least four cents in postage.

On the List.

On one of the old turnpikes yet remaining in the South a big touring car had twice rushed through the gate without paying toll. The third time they made the attempt the tollman shut his gate, and brought them to a stand. With indignation the half dozen occupants of the car declared they were entitled to ride free.

"Look at your own board," said the spokesman. "It says, 'Every carriage, cart or wagon drawn by one beast, 2 cents; every additional beast, 2 cents.' We're not drawn by any beast at all."

"No; but here's where ye come in, sah," replied the guard of the highway, pointing to another clause, as follows: "Every half dozen hogs, 4 cents. An' three times four is twelve," he added.

The twelve cents was paid.—Harper's Weekly.

Voluntary Imposition.

General Sherman once had occasion to stop at a country home where a tin basin and a roller towel on the back porch sufficed for the family's ablutions. For two mornings the small boy of the household watched in silence the visitor's efforts at making a toilet under the unfavorable auspices, but when on the third day the toothbrush, nail file, whisk broom, etc., had been duly used and returned to their places in the traveler's grip he could suppress his curiosity no longer, so boldly put the question: "Say, mister, air you always that much trouble to yo'se'f?"—Lippincott's.

SERIES OF SENSATIONS

Three Deaths in One Town in Illinois are Shrowded in Mystery.

ONE VICTIM WAS A WOMAN.

Attorney Refuses to Prosecute Cases Because the Men Charged With Murder Are His Friends.

Chicago, Ill.—Details of a series of sensations which are alleged to have smoldered for months in Cambridge, Ill., and which may explain the mysterious death of John V. Steed, a prominent attorney and politician, who was found lifeless at his office door in Cambridge a week ago with a bullet through his head, have been revealed here.

Dr. Byrd C. Powell, a veterinary surgeon living in Sandwich, Ill., came to Chicago and told a story back of the recent suicide of his brother, William D. Powell, of Cambridge. The story discloses a chain of facts connecting the Powell and Streed case with the virtual murderer of a Swedish domestic in the home of a wealthy man in Cambridge more than five years ago. She was buried secretly without a death certificate or inquest.

Because They Knew the Truth.

In the opinion of Dr. Powell, Attorney Streed was murdered because Streed knew the truth behind the woman's death. Streed got the facts from William D. Powell, who committed suicide August 26 last, after William Powell's home had been broken up and the guilty persons shielded, it is alleged, by an influential political friend. Dr. Powell declares that his brother was driven to his death by a clique in Cambridge.

It is said Powell went to Cambridge to live about the time of the death of the domestic, the facts of which he learned accidentally. His own domestic life was unhappy. He suspected several men of prominence of being too friendly with his wife, and encountered as a result persecution, which it is said drove him to suicide.

First stories detrimental to Powell's business were circulated. Then the crowd made it their business to offend him on the streets. Men came to him at unexpected hours day and night to his home and to his office and told him he had better leave town. He refused to be intimidated.

Then Comes the Climax.

Finally came a climax. Powell awoke one morning to find "tar and feathers" written on his door, with a note ordering him to leave town within four days or suffer violence at the hands of a mob. Then Powell summoned his brother. They talked all night long, William detailing the story of his sufferings, of his love for his wife, the persecutions and the threat of death.

"What shall I do?" he asked in despair.

"Go after them," replied his adviser. "You know something of the death of this Swedish girl. The men persecuting you are involved in that case. Go after them."

Refused to Prosecute Friends.

Two detectives arrived in Cambridge as a result to work up evidence in reference to the death of the domestic. W. D. Powell took the evidence to Attorney Streed and asked him to prosecute the men. Streed refused to do it, because it involved some of his best friends. William D. Powell's suicide followed. W. D. Powell believes that Streed and some of the suspected men quarreled and in the heat of dispute Streed betrayed knowledge of the domestic's tragedy.

"My brother," said Dr. Powell, "was hounded to death by a clique of men who control everything in the administration of law in Cambridge. His knowledge of the girl's death, passing to Streed, shifted to the latter the fatal mark of that 'gang's' enmity. If Streed was murdered it is a simple matter for the Cambridge authorities to figure out who are the persons interested in bringing about his death. But they have purposely suppressed the truth, which if revealed may lead and bring to light another murder."

Rolling Mill Plant Destroyed.

Anniston, Ala.—The Weller Rolling Mills plant was completely destroyed by fire here. The loss to the building and machinery is $76,000; insurance, $15,000. The fire originated from a heating furnace stack. About 175 men are out of employment as a result.

Money Is Safe.

Colon.—The iron safes in the government offices here destroyed by the recent fire, have been opened. The specie in the local treasurer's safe was found to have sustained no damage.

Option on Railroad.

Talladega, Ala.—The A., B. & A. Railroad has purchased an option on the Eastern Railway of Alabama, running from this city to Pyriton, Clay county. Should this road be acquired it will save much time in completing the new line into Birmingham. The A., B. & A. is now preparing to move the houses off the property purchased in this city for terminal facilities.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Latest Reports From the Infected District.

New Orleans, La.—For the last 24 hours in this city the yellow fever report is as follows: New cases, 19; total cases, 3,042; deaths, 3; total deaths, 394; new foci, 6; cases under treatment, 204; cases discharged, 2,444.

Country Cases.

Country news was not at all disquieting. The marine hospital service found eleven cases on Fillswood plantation in Jefferson parish, over which they have recently assumed charge.

Abita Springs 1 new case.

Fillswood plantation, 11 new cases.

Patterson, 20 new cases in two days, 1 death.

Kenner, 2 new cases.

LaFourche Crossing, 2 new cases.

Pointe-a-la-Hache, 1 case.

Woodlawn plantation, 1 case.

Amelia, Bayou L'Ourz and Boeuf, 13 new cases, and no deaths in seven days.

Lake Providence, 7 new cases.

Tallulah 1 new case on plantation and several suspicious cases on other places.

Mississippi Summary.

Jackson, Miss.—The Mississippi yellow fever summary is as follows:

Moss Point and Scranton—No new cases, no deaths.

Vicksburg—New cases, 8; deaths, 1; new cases in county, 8.

Gulfport—New cases, 3; deaths, none.

No new cases at Mississippi City or Handsboro.

Port Gibson—New cases, 3; deaths, 1; new cases in county, 2.

Hamburg—No new cases, one death.

No reports from Roxie, Harriston or Rosetta.

Rapid Spread in Natchez.

Natchez, Miss.—The record shows a rapid spread of yelow fever in the last twenty-four hours, as six new foci are listed on the local map.

One case is in "factory row," which is in the first ward, thus infecting every one of the four wards in the city. As the houses in factory row are close together, it is feared the sickness will spread rapidly in that neighborhood.

The record: New cases, 11; new foci, 6; total cases to date, 108; total foci, 33; deaths, 2, both colored; total deaths, 7. Under treatment, 30; discharged, 8.

Situation in Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla.—Eight new cases of fever have been reported up to 6 o'clock, with one death. The death was that of a nine days' old infant, whose mother was taken down with fever two days before the child was born. Great difficulty is being experienced by the health authorities in getting prompt reports of fever cases and the officials are nearly worked down in an effort to cover the ground themselves.

The fever summary is as follows: New cases, 8; total to date, 166; deaths, 1; total, 27. Cases discharged 61; under treatment, 78. One of the new cases is that of Miss Ruth Glenn, daughter of Rev. B. C. Glenn, pastor of the Palafox Street Methodist church.

Stole Preacher's Apparel.

Glasgow, Ky.—While Rev. T. V. Harwood was absent at the camp meeting a few days since some one entered his residence and stole all his wearing apparel. The theft was discovered when Rev. Harwood went to dress to attend the annual conference at Leitchfield. He was compelled to buy a suit of clothes, shoes and underwear before he could make the trip.

Memphis Theatre Burned.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Theatre, probably the most notorious resort in Memphis, was burned here. The employes left the building after the vaudeville, and no one was injured. Loss, $10,000, and it is understood is fully covered by insurance.

Alleged Woman Murderer.

Carnesville, Ga.—A bench warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mrs. Amanda Cobb, charged with murder. She is held in an office at the court house, but has not been in the court room. It is not known when she will be tried, but the case cannot be reached this week. There will probably be a called term of the court for the purpose of trying her.

Government Hospital.

Springfield, Ill.—Dr. Louis DeClermont secured an option on 840 acres of land at $250 an acre at Illipolis, this county. On the land the government contemplates a $400,000 hospital for the army and navy. The hospital will be for the treatment of bowel and stomach disorders. The capacity will be 400 patients.

Progress at Winchester.

Winchester, Tenn.—The M. E. church has purchased a $3,000 pipe organ. Dr. Knox has begun building the new postoffice, and two other handsome store buildings are to be commenced soon. Several beautiful homes are in process of construction.

Stockholm has the largest death rate from the use of alcohol of any city in the world. The number of deaths from this cause is 30 in 1,000.

Thorsby, Alabam

Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

TAX NOTICE!

Assessor's and Collector's First Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905, and assessing the taxes for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6, October 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8, October 3.
Dixie, Beat 8, October 4.
Shoults, Beat 7, October 5.
Maplesville, Beat 7, October 6.
Benson, Beat 3, October 7.
Macedonia, Beat 3, October 9.
Providence, Beat 2, October 10.
Jemison, Beat 2, October 11.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1, October 12.
Flint Hill, Beat 11, October 13.
Cane Creek, Beat 4, until 12 m., October 14.
Thorsby, Beat 9, October 16.
Clanton, Beat 4, October 17.
Cooper, Beat 10, October 18.
Verbena, Beat 5, October 19.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.

tf

NOTICE!

All overseers in Beat 2 are requested to work as much as four days on their roads between now and Circuit Court.

G. W. SCOTT,
J. H. MARTIN,
Apportioners.

tf

NOTICE TO OVERSEERS.

Please do your duty on the roads in Beat 9. Give them 5 days' work between now and next circuit court.

R. D. CHILDRESS,
J. R. COLLINS,
Apportioners.

tf

ANGELICA WINE!
Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address
A. P. R. DAHL,
tf. Calera, Ala

NOTICE!

To all Whom it May Concern:

I have brught the W. R. Thomas gin and grist mill, and will grind every Friday and will do my best to give perfect satisfaction. I will have two gins with 110 saws and two presses. I will soon move and will take my jack over there, so as to give my patrons a chance to raise good mules. Thanking all for past favors, I will do my best to merit your business in the future.

Respectfully,
tf. T. A. DRIVER.
Jemison Route 2.

We Club With
The New York World
THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken

For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week world, because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.

This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news, fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better fiction than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequaled newspaper and THE UNION together one year for $1.50.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00. tf.

Commercial Cl
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DEFINITE and RELIA
information furnished to
who desire to locate in the

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J. J. STANL
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MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBE
General Merchandise

Thorsby Wine
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Pr

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and T
Articles.
LICENSED PHARMAC

E. H. Adams
General Merchandi

W. N HORNSB
General Merchandise

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise
"MOLINE" Farming Im
ments and "FLORENC
Wagons in stock at a
times.
J. K. ORR SHO

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

The Thorsby I
G. C. Michelson, Pro
Good Beds and Meals

A Langville & S
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGI

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

VOL. III.

STATE HAPPENINGS

Of General and Local I
terest as They Occur.

Convict Prison Burned.

Montgomery, Ala.—News of
tal destruction of the convict
of the Horse Shoe Company
Fall Friday came to Judge
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of convict inspectors, in a
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While no details of the
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Four Young Men in T

Scottsboro, Ala.—Four y
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BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGG

C. L. Forsma
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

The Federal Council, at Switzerland, has established in Russia and Japan, replacing Swiss consul-generalates in countries.

Leaders of the Hungarian have called a confe[illegible] to consider their a[illegible] peror-King, whom [illegible] sure for not listen[illegible] gates.

It was expected in Tokio the Russian cruiser Novik, Japanese near Krosakewski, Sakhalien, in August, 1904, raised about the middle of

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., OCTOBER 12 1905 NO. 29

STATE HAPPENINGS

Of General and Local Interest as They Occur.

Convict Prison Burned.

Montgomery, Ala.—News of the total destruction of the convict prison of the Horse Shoe Company at River Falls Friday came to Judge J. M. Carmichael, president of the state board of convict inspectors, in a brief telegram from Maj. M A. Sparks, the warden at that point. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

The contract which the state has with the Horse Shoe Company guarantees the state against loss by fire and it will be sustained by the contractors. None of the convicts were killed or hurt in the fire. Seventy-five of them are being worked in the saw mill plant at that point.

These convicts for some time to come will be forced to camp out. Judge Carmichael and Hon. M. W. Camper, a member of the board, whose business it is to inspect these prisons, closed a contract soon after getting the information of the fire for forty mattresses and a sufficient number of ranges, which will be shipped to River Falls as quickly as possible.

While no details of the disaster are yet known to the convict board, it is the general belief that the prisoners were all at work when the fire started. Judge Carmichael expects complete information from the warden at River Falls in a written report.

The prison was built to accommodate twice as many convicts as are under hire to the saw mill concern at River Falls. It had every modern convenience that most of the prisons in Alabama have, and regret is expressed in all quarters that the jail was destroyed. There was a hospital ward, which went to ashes, too.

Four Young Men In Trouble.

Scottsboro, Ala.—Four young white men, giving their names as Dug Dillard, Pat Hall, Case Baster and Harry Jallion, were brought here by Sheriff Austin and placed in jail charged with larceny. A box car of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway was broken into at Bridgeport and several pairs of fine shoes taken from a case on Tuesday. These four men, being strangers in the town and claiming to hail from Chattanooga, were arrested on suspicion. The three were taken before Justices Henson and Finnimore charged with the offense and Jallion confessed, implicating the other three men. Their bonds were placed at $500 each, which they failed to execute, and were remanded to jail.

Engineers in Field.

Anniston, Ala.—Special Engineers French and A. W. Haskell, of Birmingham, were at Jacksonville recently looking into the inducements offered by that city toward getting the Seaboard Air Line Railway extended to Anniston via the Jacksonville route. The result of their findings is that the Seaboard proposes to have its road built and in operation between Jacksonville and this city within eighteen months of the date on which they are granted the right of way. J. D. Crow C. D. Martin and D. J. Privett, of Jacksonville, are at work securing the rights of way. They report that splendid success is attending their efforts, and believe the road will be in operation in less than two years without a doubt.

Stole Diamond Ring.

Birmingham, Ala.—The theft of a diamond ring from a prominent young society woman of Montgomery, a hasty trip of one of her admirers to Birmingham and back to the state capital in one day, and the discovery of the ring in a local pawnship, are some of the details say the police, of a case they have just unearthed. The description given by the pawnbroker tallied with the description of the young man who called at the girl's home on the eve of his departure from Montgomery, but to avoid disgracing the man's family, the police say, the father of the girl will not prosecute the case.

Suit Against Garry.

Birmingham, Ala.—E. R. McDavid, insurance commissioner of Alabama, has instructed Solicitor John McQueen to bring suit for $8,500 on behalf of the state against Robert Garry, a wholesale merchant of this city, whose store was recently destroyed by fire. It is alleged that Garry carried insurance with seventeen companies not qualified to do business in Alabama. The code of Alabama provides that any one placing insurance with companies not qualified must report the same to the insurance commissioner and pay 1 per cent of the gross premiums to the state. In case of loss one-half of 1 per cent of all amounts paid must be given to the state.

Wreck in Escambia.

Brewton, Ala.—A wreck occurred on the Cedar Creek Mill Company's log road, about twelve miles east of town. The wreck was caused by the track spreading, the engine and tender turning over. No one was dangerously injured, but the engineer, W. C. Darley, sustained painful bruises about the head, side and leg. The fireman escaped with very slight bruises. William Reiner, a drummer from Chicago, was also on the engine, and his left ankle was caught under the engine when it turned over, and it was two hours before he could be liberated.

Opera House Changes Hands.

Eufaula, Ala.—A recent deal in real estate here has caused the Morris Opera House to go into the hands of Messrs. Foy Bros. and John B. Whitlock, and it is highly probable that it will not be a great while before it will be restored to its former prestige. The new owners will open the opera house at an early date, and a current rumor is to the effect that this will be done some time about January 1. The building and the opera house will undergo some needed repairs later on, but nothing will be done in this line until next year. If the opera house is opened to theatricals at any time during this year it will be in its present condition.

Another Gas Well Comes In

Huntsville, Ala.—The sixth gas well of the New York and Alabama Company came in at Hazel Green a day or two ago with a pressure estimated at 150 pounds. The company now has six natural gas wells within two miles of each other in the locality of Hazel Green, their average pressure being about 135 pounds, and the supply is estimated to be enough to furnish every industry in Huntsville with cheap fuel. An Indiana corporation that now operates a pipe line in Indian will move its line to this field, it is stated, and the work will commence during this season.

Attempted Hold-Up.

Anniston, Ala.—While going home after attending the performance of the minstrels W. M. Hames, Jr., shipping clerk of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was held up at the corner of Fourteenth and Noble streets by an unknown negro. The negro was hidden behind a tree in a dark spot near Mr. Hames' boarding house, and as Mr. Hames was passing the tree behind which the negro was standing, the would-be robber stepped in front of Mr. Hames and, covering him with a revolver, demanded his money. Mr. Hames was unarmed, and, believing the negro would not shoot for fear of detection and arrest, turned and ran toward town. He met a friend, and together they made a thorough search for the would-be highwayman, but the latter was not to be found, and as the hold-up had been committed in the dark, Mr. Hames was unable to furnish the police a description of the would-be highwayman.

Negro Hanged,

Birmingham, Ala.—After confessing that he was implicated in the murder of E. G. Almon, flagman on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and after furnishing the police with information that lead to the arrest and conviction of two others, Wesley Hale, a negro, went to the gallows Friday morning protesting his innocence. The condemned negro refused to make a talk from the big steel frame which sent him into eternity, but his spiritual adviser, F. G. Ragland, a negro Baptist preacher, said that Hale wanted his farewell message to be that he was innocent. After the preacher finished a noose was adjusted around the negro's neck, the black cap placed over his head, and the trigger sprung at 10:43. Sixteen minutes later later the physicians pronounced him dead. The hanging took place in the yard of the Jefferson county jail and was witnessed by an unusually small crowd.

A Wreck.

Birmingham, Ala.—One man killed and six were more or less seriously injured in the wreck at the East Birmingham crossing Thursday, when a Louisville and Nashville engine struck a Southern Railway freight train. The wreck occurred shortly after 3 o'clock. H. E. Abercrombie, a Southern fireman who was learning the road, was killed. This was his second trip on an engine. He only recently quit working in the shops.

The injured are: M. F. Fulghum, aged 27 years, Southern engineer, blow on the head and injury to arm, condition serious, but not fatal; A. B. Davis, Southern brakeman, badly bruised and legs sprained badly; Charley Glass, negro fireman Southern, badly burned from waist to knees and bad wound on the head, condition serious, but not fatal; H. L. Stewart, Louisville and Nashville conductor, badly bruised about body; D. M. Jones, Louisville and Nashville engineer, bruises and burns; Silver Harris, negro fireman for the Louisville and Nashville, bruised.

$100,000 IS GONE.

Clerk of Adams Express in Pittsburg is Also Missing —Warrant Issued.

MAN BIDS HIS FAMILY GOODBYE.

Pittsburg Bank Had Sent Package Containing $100,000 in Currency to Express Office.

Pittsburg, Pa.—All the machinery built expressly for the detection of criminals will be set in motion here for the purpose of capturing Edward George Cuncliffe, suspected of robbing the Adams Express Company of $101,000.

Cuncliffe, who was acting money clerk Saturday, receipted for a package containing $100,000 consigned by a Pittsburg bank to a bank in Cincinnati. Tuesday when the office was opened for business, Cuncliffe was not at his desk. No reason for his absence being known, his department was investigated. It was quickly learned that $1,000 of the company's funds entrusted to Cuncliffe was missing. Detectives were called in at once, and the fact developed that the $100,000 package had disappeared also. Cuncliffe was sought at his home, but he had not been there since Monday evening. Mrs. Cuncliffe, when told that her husband was missing and was suspected of taking a large sum of money, became hysterical and is in a serious condition. Her four little children are being cared for by relatives.

Up to midnight not the slightest trace of the fugitive has been discovered.

Statement Is Issued.

The following official statement of the affair is given for publication:

"At 4:15 p. m. Monday, October 9, a bank of Pittsburg, Pa., delivered to the Adams Express Company, at their office at 610 Wood street, a package of currency containing $100,000. Of this amount $80,000 was in $100 bills, $10,000 in $50 bills, and the remainder, $10,000, in $5, $10 and $20 bills. The $100 and the $50 bills issue of the Farmers' Deposit National bank of Pittsburg, Pa., and the Bank of Pittsburg, N. A., were in the main entirely new; some had been slightly used. The $5, $10 and $20 bills were old currency. The package containing this large sum of money was consigned to a bank in Cincinnati, O.

"This package was received and receipted for by Edward George Cuncliffe, who was then acting in the place of the regular money clerk, who was ill.

Money Is Found Missing.

"Cuncliffe left the office at the usual time Monday evening and Tuesday morning when he failed to report for duty a hurried examination was made of his department, and it was learned that about $1,000 of funds entrusted to his care were missing. General Agent Hyner, of the Adams Express Company, immediately called in detectives and placed the matter in their hands. Later developments brought to light the fact that in addition to $1,000 missing the bank package containing the $100,000 had not been received at the money forwarding office at Union station, this city.

Bade His Family Goodbye.

"Inquiries made at his residence, 214 Lucerne street, West End, Pittsburg, showed that Cuncliffe arrived home at the customary time, and after changing his clothes, bade his family goodbye, saying to his wife that he was going out for the evening, and nothing further has been heard of him.

"Cuncliffe has been employed by the Adams Express Company since March 1, 1904. Previous to that time he was employed in the Pittsburg service of the American Express Company and the United States Express Company, of Hartford, Conn., and bore a good reputation. He was methodical, accurate and an excellent clerk.

"Edward George Cuncliffe is described as 35 years of age, looks to be 40; 5 feet 7 inches tall; weighs 175 pounds; medium build; dark-brown hair, heavily mixed with gray; wears a heavy, short-cropped moustache, dark and partly mixed with gray; could raise a very heavy beard; has blue eyes. When last seen he wore dark-blue, double-breasted sack suit, a black derby hat, turned collar and a black bow tie. He wears a silver ring with an acorn. He is an inveterate cigarette smoker and the second finger of his right hand is badly discolored with nicotine. Cuncliffe is afflicted with what is known as the 'cigarette cough.'

"A warrant has been issued charging Cuncliffe with larceny."

Deputy Sheriff Ward Drowned.

Shreveport, La.—News reached the city Saturday of the drowning of Deputy Sheriff T. W. Ward, of the fifth ward of Rossier parish, in Bodcau Bayou Saturday. No one witnessed the accident, and it is not known just how it occurred. It is believed he was fording the bayou and was thrown from his horse. The animal was seen coming out of the bayou riderless and a search resulted in the finding of the body of the missing man. Ward leaves a wife and eight children.

Crushed to Death Beneath a Train.

Raceland, La.—Alidor Robichaux, an old and respected citizen of this place, was crushed to death by one of the switch trains of the Southern Pacific Company on the Raceland plantation of the Messes. Godchaux, where he was employed as a cane car crater. During a shower he took shelter under an empty car on a switch, when the engine backed in upon him. Mr. Robichaux was once well-to-do, and leaves a large family of grown children.

Killed By Physician's Son.

Opelousas, La.—Dr. Zachary Y. Young, a prominent citizen of this parish and one of the best known men in Ville Platt, was killed by Dougall Thompson, the 22-year-old son of Dr. E. Thompson, another prominent physician of that vicinity, near the home of the deceased.

North Alabama Wants New Judge.

Birmingham, Ala.—At a meeting of the bar association Saturday a committee of fifteen was named to go to Washington when congress meets and use efforts to get a new federal judge for North Alabama. Congressmen Bowie and Underwood attended the meeting and will aid the movement.

Assets Are Far Short.

St. Louis, Mo.—The report of Fred Lasen, of the People's United States Bank, filed in the circuit court at Clayton, shows an excess of liabilities over assets amounting to $196,051, according to book values, while the estimated values make it $187,337.

Ask Adjudication as Bankrupt.

Anniston, Ala.—C. P. Johnston has filed a petition with Judge H. D. McCarty for the adjudication as bankrupt of the T. M. Nolen Lumber Company, situated near Talladega. Mrs. T. M. Nolen, a member of the lumber company, resists the adjudication, and will ask for an injunction preventing bankruptcy proceedings.

Dr. Calderon Will Not Return.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Calderon, who has been for many years Peruvian minister at Washington, and is now on a special mission to Chile, will remain there as minister. He will be succeeded at Washington by Senor Pardo.

Amount Is $4,530,000.

Washington, D. C.—The amount of 3 and 4 per cent government bonds received at the treasury department for refund into 2 per cent consols under Secretary Shaw's offer, which went into effect three days ago, is $4,530,000, of which $4,310,600 were 4s and $219,400 3s.

Arrested on Information.

Zachary, La.—On information from the authorities of Tangipahoa parish, Deputy Sheriff Netterville arrested Oscar Oneal for a shooting. Oneal had been around here a short time and on arrival of an officer from that parish he readily confessed as being the right man, and was taken back to Amite to answer the charge.

A Boy Killed and One Wounded.

Memphis, Tenn.—Wild with rage because of the ridicule of several small boys, in front of the Bijou theater on Main street, Monday night, an unknown negro emptied his revolver into a mass of people. One boy is dying, another is dangerously wounded, and a negro girl received slight injuries.

Foot and Leg Broken.

Birmingham, Ala.—While stooping to fix a water pipe the wheel of a wagon run over Stationary Engineer Burns' foot and leg, breaking both. The accident occurred Monday morning at the Cahaba Coal and Coke Company's mine, a few miles from Birmingham, on the Southern railway.

Hot Springs Doctor Is Shot.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Dr. G. H. Alexander was shot and killed near his home by Merch Jamison. Dr. Alexander and his daughter, Nora, were going home when they met Jamison who began shooting.

Banker Goes to Poor House.

New Tork, N. Y.—Jefferson P. Raplee, once a wealthy banker and business associate of Jay Gould, Commodore Vanderbilt and John P. Blair, went to the poor house here Monday.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Latest Reports From the Infected District.

New Orleans, La.—The yellow fever report for this city for the last twenty-four hours is as follows: New cases, 19; total cases, 3,195; deaths, none; total deaths, 410; new foci, 4; cases under treatment, 200; cases discharged, 2,585.

The gratifying feature about the Sunday report is the fact that no deaths occurred. This is the second time during the present visitation that a day has passed without a death from yellow fever, the previous day being September 11. A foot note to the official report says that Mrs. John Duffy died Friday, and the doctor's certificate, given Saturday, showed the cause of death to be congestion of the brain. This case had been diagnosed as yellow fever on October 5 by a marine hospital surgeon, and it is the basis for the second charge of failing to report a case which has been made against Dr. Szabary.

Among the new cases is a reporter on an afternoon paper, whose brother was stricken two days ago. Only six of the cases are above Canal street, which is the larger portion than has been noted in a month.

The several people from Rosetta, Miss., who voluntarily went into detention at the Emergency hospital, are still in good health, and Mr. Tellery, head of the family which first entered the hospital, said he wished to say to the people outside that he was being most satisfactorily treated; that he was comfortable, and that all members of his family were enjoying the best of health.

Few Country Reports.

Very few reports were received from the country by the state board of health.

Dr. Brady, the medical inspector, submitted a very interesting report on the situation in St. Tammany parish, where he made a thorough investigation of the infection. He traces the infection in Covington and Abita Springs to New Orleans, but says that in one place secondary infection is in evidence, and in the other, tertiary infection is due.

Following are the country reports:

Alexandria, 1 death.

Gretna, 1 new case, brought from Grand Island.

Union plantation, in Jefferson parish, several cases.

Mississippi:

Port Gibson, 1 new case, 1 death.

No new cases on Gulf coast, or at Rosetta.

The fever reported from Homeo Chitto, near Rosetta, as yellow, has been pronounced malaria.

At Natchez.

Natchez, Miss.—Five new cases of yellow fever were reported, of which four are white. A new focus developed at a country home just beyond the southeastern corner of the city limits. President Charles W. Miller, of the Promotive League, turned the relief work over to a relief association organized today.

The relief funds amount to $2,500.

Summary of official yellow fever report:

New cases 5; new foci, 1; cases under treatment, 33; total foci, 480; total cases to date, 136; cases discharged, 1; total deaths, 7.

At Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, Miss.—The fever report took a turn for the worse, eleven new cases having been reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. Of this number nine are in the city proper. All except one are white.

Prominent Man Indicted.

Muskogee, I. T.—Lake Moore, a banker and politician of Weleetka, one of the most prominent men in the Creek nation, has been indicted by the federal grand jury on the charge of larceny. It is alleged that Moore secured checks belonging to two Indians. He asserts that the Indians owed him money.

Governor Wright Is Coming.

Washingtno, D. C.—It was announced at the war department that Governor Wright will come to the United States from the Philippines and will arrive in Washington by December 15 to be present at the opening of the bids for the construction of railroads in the Philippines.

Vessel Goes Ashore.

Eureka, Cal.—The steamer St. Paul, bound from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, went ashore at Punta Gorda, a short distance south of the entrance to this harbor during a dense fog. She had seventy-five passengers on board, all of whom were safely landed on the beach. The vessel which was laden with a cargo of general merchandise will probably be a total loss.

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Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in General Merchandise from
A. A. JACKSON,
tf. Lomax, Ala.

NOTICE!
There are 200 shares of stock of the Farmers Warehouse & Fertilizer Company of Thorsby, Ala., for sale. The board of directors have authorized the undersigned to sell these shares to all who desire to invest.
J. Bice, President
T. M. Driver
J. W. Hays.

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Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

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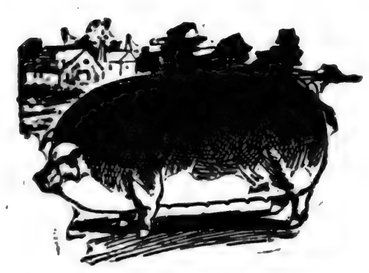

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Public Speaking.

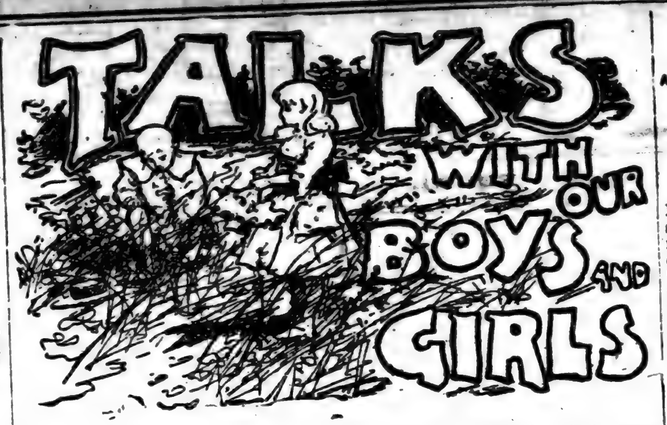
By Lady Henry Somerset.

PUBLIC speaking is not a thing that can be done haphazard, without any thought. It means work; you cannot do it unless you take pains.

Keep in mind what you are pledged to accomplish.
Never speak unless you expect a definite result.
Never apologize for being present or for speaking.
Arrange your ideas so that your audience can follow your argument.
Keep your best point until last.
A good plan is to speak your speeches to yourself.
Let your first sentence arrest attention.
Do not hurry your words. Learn how to finish your sentences. Remember the end is just as important as the beginning.
Be careful with your conversation.
Be certain of your facts.
Be careful about anecdotes.
Beware of tricks. Don't be like automatic figures.
Hold yourself upright—hold yourself as if you were going to sing, and you will be heard anywhere.
Be natural, gentle, and restful.
If you feel things, your audience will feel them too.
Have something to say, and say it from the heart.

"Yankee Doodle" an Irish Jig.

Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood writes: Will you allow me to point out to you that the tune of "Yankee Doodle" is an old Irish jig of the early eighteenth century, well known in Ireland still as "All the Way to Galway?" Your statement that it was composed by Dr. Schuckburgh is a slip. You probably meant that he wrote the doggerel words, which is generally admitted, but he merely adapted his verses to the Irish jig, which was printed as "Yankee Doodle" in 1782, and was subsequently introduced by Arnold into his "Two to One."—London Truth.



A "BUMBLE."

Bumble, Bumble—fuss and grumble,
Bang your head against the vine!
Why should you begin to grumble
When on jumbles you shall dine?
Bumble! Bumble! see him stumble!
As he buzzes near the sweet,
Half expecting that he'll tumble
'Fore he gets enough to eat.
Bumble, Bumble, he's not humble,
For he's boasting of his pow'r.
Hear him mumble, rumble, drumble,
As he fumbles round each flower.
Bumble, Bumble, honey crumble,
Oh, you dumble, drumble-drone!
Would you, like the painter, scrumble
Every color but your own?
—Elizabeth Hunt in Indianapolis News.

JUGGLING FOR EXERCISE.

That the easiest and pleasantest way to keep in "fit" condition is to practice juggling—the art of balancing and catching objects—is the argument ingeniously maintained in Pearson's Weekly, of London, by one of the world's most famous jugglers. Physical exercises, he says, are apt to become monotonous; in juggling, however, there is always something novel to be done. "If you should live to be as old as Methuselah you would never exhaust the possibilities of a ball and a stick."

When exercising at home, unwatched by a teacher, one is liable to perform his exercises in an incorrect or slovenly fashion, thus doing himself more harm than good, but the simplest feat of juggling can be done in only one way—the right way. Again, where a physical exercise develops only a certain part, or parts, of the body, five minutes' juggling calls into play every important muscle. Finally, few physical exercises train the eye or the hand. Juggling trains both.

The mistake most boys make is that after seeing a professional, they go home and try to do offhand a feat that it requires years of practice to accomplish. Begin with the simplest feats, such as balancing a walking-stick on your forehead, or tossing a ball from behind your back over your shoulder and catching it as it falls. If you are really fond of juggling you will invent your own problems.

Here are a few axioms: It is easier to balance a thing on your head than on your hand.

Up to the point where great physical strength is required, the larger the object the easier it is to balance; thus it is easier to balance a walking-stick on your forehead than it is a pencil.

Always look at the top of whatever you are balancing; beginners make the mistake of looking at the bottom or middle of the stick, or whatever it is. Again, when catching things do not watch your hands. Keep your eye on the object, just as you would to catch a batted ball.

In the balancing feats remember that the shape of the article is immaterial. What you have to do is to balance an imaginary line passing vertically through the centre of gravity of the object, or, briefly, to keep its axis perpendicular to whatever it is balanced upon.

Finally, juggling is the best and healthiest of indoor exercise because it never wearies; it develops every part of the body; it trains the hand and eye; it makes for grace and freedom of movement, and a liking for it is a more effectual safeguard against the temptations of drink or excess of any kind than almost any other thing that can be named.

THE BOY AND THE RUSKS.

Young Ted was most fastidious about his eating. He was the only one his mother had to cook for, and the good woman was driven nearly to the point of distraction trying to suit the child.

One day he sat all morning in his room reading and nibbling peanuts. When he came to the lunch table he found that his mother had baked a large pan of rusk, hoping to please him. But he felt peevish and declared they were dry and that he couldn't swallow them.

In the afternoon the washerwoman's boy came to bring a few belated clothes. The lady wrapped up the rusks and sent them to the washerwoman, knowing that she had many hungry mouths to feed.

At the front gate the washerwoman's boy met the boy of the house. "The fellers are goin' to play football this afternoon," said the washerwoman's boy. The elder boy inquired where, and was off to join the game. He ran and tumbled around all the rest of the day.

On his way home the washerwoman's boy joined him, and when they got to the latter's gate the washerwoman's boy said: "Come in, and see if ma has anything to eat." They went in and ma stopped ironing to give them each a couple of rusks. When the boy reached his own home he declared: "Mother, I had some dandy rusk today, at the washerwoman's house. I wish you'd get her to teach you how to make them." Do you wonder that his mother laughed? —Philadelphia Record.

CASTAWAY.

In Lewis, Delaware, they tell of a dog which used its eyes to good advantage. A large schooner, bound from Maine to Philadelphia, lay on her side, fast sinking in the bay. The cargo had listed suddenly, while a heavy sea was on, and the life-saving crew feared that the vessel would go down before help could be rendered.

All hands set to work and soon the breeches buoy shot out over the angry gray waters and landed on the schooner's deck. One by one the people on board the schooner were brought ashore—first the captain's wife, then the crew and lastly the captain himself. Judge how the people must have felt then, when looking out over the breakers to the ship they saw a fine large collie dog standing on the deck of the sinking craft, and lifting up his voice in a pitiful cry, which now and then the gale carried to their ears.

The captain's wife begged the life savers to send the breeches out again for the dog. They look incredulous, but she declared she knew he would get into them. A trial was made, and sure enough, the sagacious beast lifted his stiff hind legs into the breeches, and holding fast with his teeth, came safely to land. As the captain's wife threw her arms about the dog's neck and wept for joy, the vessel gave a lurch and was seen no more.

BEE CHARIOTS.

There is a tiny insect which knows enough to enjoy a more delightful ride than we could have on the best horse or in the most perfect automobile which ever spun along in the park. This little insect is a mere dot, yet with no one to teach it, it waits by a stone or a plant until a bee comes along. Then it leaps on the bee's back and off it goes through the sunlit air for its morning ride.

It goes on till it gets tired, then, watching its chance, tumbles off to some convenient flower. When rested it takes another ride. It finally is taken by the helpless bee to the hive. Here the little parasite is attracted by the comfortable quarters and abundant store of food. It jumps off the bee's back and takes a nap among the bee eggs.

When it wakes from its nap it is very hungry, and devours not only the bee bread prepared for the bee's baby, but makes a meal of the baby itself! However, it is repaid for its idleness and gluttony, for when it at last gets out of the bee house it is no longer a sprightly, agile mite, but a fat, floundering beetle, hardly able to get out of anybody's way. If on the garden path you find a blue bug which drops oil from its joints when you pick it up, you may be sure it was once a saucy thing which stole rides and ate up bee breakfasts and bee babies.

Causes and Cure of Nervousness.

There are five causes of nervousness:

(a) Low vitality of the nervous system.

(b) The faculties of self-mastery being weak.

(c) Loss of sleep.

(d) The use of improper foods and drinks.

(e) Association with erratic, excitable, nervous, idiotic, insane, cynical and pessimistic people.

When the life force is constantly leaving the body at the finger tips, at the feet, through the eyes, at the knees, at the hands and at the elbows, a person becomes nervous. In order to overcome these losses a person should learn to control every movement. A restless foot, an uneasy eye, a swinging leg, involuntary motions, a trembling voice, an uneasy step, jerky actions, anger, irritability, pessimism, sudden starts, etc., are signs of nervousness. Unless a person develops his faculties of self-mastery, unless he increase vitality of the nervous system, unless he gets the sleep which is necessary each and every day, unless he eats the right kind of foods and drinks the right kind of drinks, and unless he associates with the right kind of people, he will become more nervous; lastly, he will become a physical and mental wreck; he will become old looking and haggard; he will die before his time.—Human Culture.

Real destitution is rarely seen in Japan. Though some of its inhabitants are very poor, yet all seem to be fairly well fed.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS.

Subject: The Compassion of Christ.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dr. Louis Albert Banks, at one time pastor of the Hanson Place M. E. Church, where he was most successful, preached there Sunday morning on "The Christ Who is Touched With the Feeling of Our Infirmities." The text was from Hebrews iv:15. "We have not a high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities, but was in all points tempted as we are, yet without sin." Dr. Banks said:

"The last part of this text explains the first. Christ is in sensitive touch with us in the temptations and trials of life because He has personally experienced them. He is not a stranger standing off on the ramparts of heaven, looking down, though it be ever so benevolently, upon sorrows and difficulties which He has never personally known. Such compassion could not mean much to us. But Jesus Christ perfected Himself as the captain of our salvation through suffering. For three and thirty years He wore our flesh, and tasted our grief, and He is touched with the feeling of our infirmities. How much that ought to mean to us. When we are in any trial or trouble, and we need comfort, it is not to the most joyous and happy, who have never known what sorrow was, to whom we go for sympathy.

"Some years ago I was surprised to receive from a very rich man in a city where I was then pastor a check for a large sum of money which he said he wished me to use among the poor in my part of the city, and especially among children who were having a hard time of it. I followed his directions and gave him an account of how portions of it were used. Still other sums followed until I was very much interested in the matter, and wondered not a little at the cause of it. After it had gone on for nearly a year I received a letter from him inviting me to take lunch with him at a hotel. When we met he said: 'I suppose you have wondered at my sending this money to you, an entire stranger to me, and at my being so much interested in the children of the poor in your section of the city. But this is how it comes. My father died when I was a very little boy. My mother was left a widow with a large family of children, all of whom were too small to be of much help. She had to work very hard, but work as hard as she could, she was unable to procure enough food and clothing to give us comfort all the time. For two or three years I knew what it was to be hungry. Many a night I have cried myself to sleep in silence lest my mother should hear and it should make her feel bad, because I was so hungry. I could not keep back the tears, and I knew she had no bread to give me. You would scarcely believe it,' continued the millionaire, 'looking at me now and knowing what you do of me that on more than one occasion I have run and snatched a crust of bread thrown away from a wagon where some teamster had eaten his lunch, and rescued it from a dog, and sat down and ate it gratefully, and washed it down with a drink from the town pump.' Then the tears came into the big man's eye and one rolled out on his cheek as he said: 'Now you know why I have so much sympathy for the poor children. It makes me shiver on a cold night when I think of the boys and girls who have not clothing enough to keep them warm. For I have been in their place, and I know how it feels. I know how a boy feels when he is hungry and cold, and, God helping me, I shall never lose a chance to help a boy or a girl that is in a hard place.'

"As I listened to this big-hearted man there came into my mind the Scripture we are studying. He was able to sympathize with and comfort others, because he had a fellow feeling with their infirmities and their sorrows.

"So, no one could be a Savior for us who had not suffered. No one could have compassion on us in our weaknesses who had not himself been tempted and tried as by fire. Only a man who has been hungry, and has not known where to lay his head at times, knows how to sympathize with others who are in similar experience. Only he who has been in the wilderness with the devil, tempted on every side, struggling for his life, knows how to sympathize and have true compassion with tempted men and women to-day. Only He who has been crowned with thorns, who has been spit upon and whipped with the scourge, who has fainted under His cross, knows real compassion, knows how to be touched with the feeling of people who are lashed by cruel misfortune and who are fainting under burdens too heavy for their shoulders. But Jesus Christ meets all these requirements. He knows all about it.

"The incarnation of Jesus was no sham. He wore our humanity completely, and there never was a more perfectly sensitive human nature, one more tender and exquisite in human feelings than that of Jesus Christ. As has been well said, Christ affected none of that hard indifference in which some ancient philosophers vainly gloried. He felt as a man, and He sympathized with the feelings of others. On different occasions we are informed that He was troubled in spirit, that He groaned, and that He wept. The story of His agony in the Garden of Gethsemane exhibits a striking picture of the sensations of innocent nature oppressed with anguish. It discovers all the conflict between the dread of suffering on the one hand, and the sense of duty on the other; the man struggling for a while with human weakness, and in the end rising superior and winning victory. We hear the Savior say, 'Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from Me.' There is the dread of suffering natural on all our lips, but the next moment we hear Christ saying, 'Nevertheless, not as I will, but as Thou wilt. Thy will be done.' So our Savior was touched with the feeling of our infirmities. He was a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief. His whole life was an experience of the ordinary trials and provocations that lead to evil, and these were sometimes aggravated into the most intense temptations. He was the target of all the arrows of [illegible] though He was tempted in all [illegible] like as we are. He came off [illegible] and without sin.

"These reflections bring [illegible] preciate the fact that [illegible] is [illegible] perfect as a friend [illegible] in the weaknesses and infirmities which our lives in this world are [illegible] miliar. We may comfort ourselves with the assurance of several inspiring reflections.

"First—Christ, being touched with the feeling of our infirmities, [illegible] make a distinction between what is weak and what is willfully wrong in us. Jesus gives us a very beautiful illustration of this in His treatment of the disciples, those three close friends, Peter and James and John, whom He took with Him into the Garden of Gethsemane on the night of His betrayal. He said to them as the burden of sorrow pressed upon Him, 'My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death; tarry ye here and watch with Me.' And then He went away a little by Himself and fell on His knees in prayer, and after a while He came back, wishing the comfort of the presence of His friends. And behold, they were all asleep. They slumbered at His step, and Jesus said to Peter, 'What, could ye not watch with Me one hour? Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.' Then Jesus, in the tenderness of His great heart, [illegible] sympathy and compassion for them, begins to apologize for them, to explain to them that the weakness of the spirit indeed is willing. He says, 'But the flesh is weak.' Was there ever greater tenderness than that? We can easily imagine the sarcasm of Napoleon or Frederick the Great on an occasion like that. But [illegible] thing more clearly illustrates the tenderness of Christ in distinguishing between our weakness and willful wrong doing? We may be sure that God will never misjudge us if we are doing the best we can. He knows and appreciates it to its full [illegible] He sees every battle we make, and when we are defeated, and knows the motive behind every blow that is struck in His name. He will not reject or look with indifference on the tempt on any effort we make to [illegible] Him because of our infirmities will make us to blush. What we speak words are not the only prayers God hears, but every secret aspiration, longing for goodness or for [illegible] service is a prayer which He [illegible] and answers. There is no eloquence in human lips that can compare with the penitential tears shed in secret, springing from sincere meditation upon duty to God, and heartfelt longing that we may render Him truer service.

"Second—Jesus, knowing our infirmities, will not allow us to be burdened heavier than we are able to bear. He will not allow us to be tempted in such a way that there is no escape for us. He will not permit us to be tempted, unless we bring it on ourselves by our own sin, with unnecessary troubles. His measure about burdens is infinitely tender: 'Come unto Me, all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take My yoke upon you, and learn of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For My yoke is easy, and My burden is light.'

"And in regard to temptation, we have the direct promise that God's grace shall be sufficient for us, and that in every temptation He will provide a way for our escape, so that we may in our sorrows and in our temptations, Christ, touched with the feeling of our infirmities, stands ready to help, comfort and defend us. We shall never walk a path so lonely or uncertain but that we may find marks to show us, if we will really seek for them, that Christ has been over the way first. Alexander Maclaren recalls the customs of pioneers in trackless lands, how when one friend passes through pathless forests he breaks a branch every hundred yards as he goes, that those who follow after may see the traces of his footsteps, showing been there, and may know that they have not lost the trail. So we are journeying through the wilderness of night, and the dark woods of affliction and sorrow, it is a precious thing to find here and there a broken bough, or a leafy stem bent down with the tread of Christ's foot and the light and thoughtfulness of His hand as He passed, and to remember that the path He trod He has hallowed, and that there are lingering fragrances and hidden strengths in the remembrance that He was tempted in all points as we are, bearing grief for us, bearing grief with us, bearing grief [illegible]

"Third—As angels comforted Him in His sorrows, so He will succor us in our trials and weaknesses. The tenderly Jesus prayed for us when He offered Himself upon the cross an atonement for our sins! In the tender prayer in which He expressly states that it was not only for His disciples, but for all who should believe on Him through their words to the end of the world, and therefore includes us, the Savior prays: 'Now I am no more in the world: but these are in the world. Holy Father! Those Thou gavest them Me. were, and Thou them through Thine own name. Sanctify them through Thy truth. Keep them from the evil one, that they may be where I am, and may behold the glory which Thou hast given Me.' How tender Christ was to people in hard places during His earthly ministry! Recall His journey to [illegible] Martha and Mary when their brother Lazarus was dead. Remember His kindness to the poor woman who touched His garments as the crowd pressed about Him. Remember the woman who brought her box of precious ointment as He sat at the feast in the house of Simon, who washed His feet with her tears and wiped them with the hairs of her head. In all these, and in multitudes of other cases how conspicuous the tenderness and sensitive compassion of Christ in comforting those who were tried and troubled. Surely there could be nothing more attractive to us. Nothing which could more powerfully appeal to our confidence and to our faith than the character and the life of Jesus our Savior as set forth in the Word of God."

Narrow Way Easiest.

It is easier to take the narrow way than the broad way. If you go to destination you must leap over the Church of Christ, over the prayers of parents and friends, you must leap over the love of the [illegible] Himself.—Evan Roberts.

BUTTERFLIES' BEAUTY.

Cold Results By Extremes of Heat and Cold.

Seifert, of New York, is [illegible] remarkable results by [illegible] to heat and cold. [illegible] has artificially produced tropical forms of those and, yet more surprising, he [illegible] in the same fashion, another, which may have lived [illegible] thousands of years ago, and [illegible] of the future, so to say, may exist thousands of years [illegible] Though it sounds like a fairy [illegible] is all quite true. Of course, [illegible] writer in the Saturday Evening [illegible] it is in the chrysalis stage that [illegible] are subjected to this treatment. They are put into an ice-box [illegible] a hot-box, and then, being taken out, are permitted to undergo [illegible] final transformation, whereupon [illegible] they appear as full-fledged [illegible] flies. By comparing them with [illegible] butterflies of the same species [illegible] it is easy to see what the effect [illegible] cold or the heat has been. Invariably, as Dr. Seifert has found, [illegible] colors are made much more vivid by the cold and much more vivid [illegible] brilliant by the heat. By exposing [illegible] New York butterflies to the heat of [illegible] Dr. Seifert has produced varieties such as would be appropriate to the [illegible] or Mexico, as indicated [illegible] subdued or by their brilliant colors [illegible] varieties, that is to say which [illegible] no actual existence in Nature.

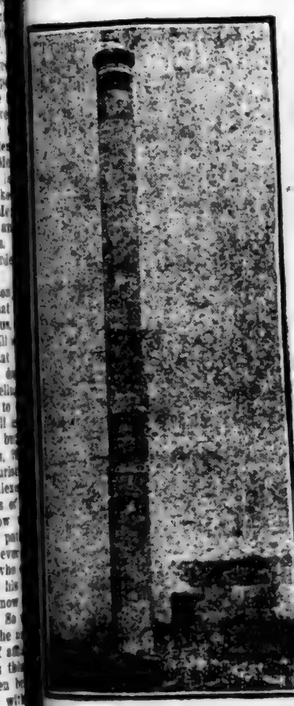
THE RECORD IN CHIMNEYS.

Highest in World Just Completed at Tacoma, Wash.

The tallest chimney in the world has just been completed at Tacoma, Wash. The stack is constructed entirely of concrete, strengthened by steel rods placed horizontally and longitudinally. The height of the chimney is 308 feet; inside diameter, 21 feet; largest outside diameter, 24 feet.

To the height of ninety feet it is built double, the outer shell being 24 inches thick and the inner four inches thick, with a five inch air space between the two shells. The single shell is seven inches thick and 218 feet high.

The chimney was constructed in twenty sections, and is reinforced throughout by a network of steel rods. The work was done from the inside, a scaffold being raised as the work progressed. All material was hoisted by means of a steel cable attached to the drum of the engine operating the concrete mixer.



His Heart In His Business.

On Broadway, not far from its [illegible] ming district, there dwells a tonsorial artist who brings to his trade all the ardor of an artist. He has been in business thirty years or more, and during all that time he has collected everything pertaining to smoking one [illegible] engine. The discerning visitor will recognize cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos from almost every place on the globe. Long forgotten brands are found within reach. Strange blends of mixtures occupy his shelves. Types of bewildering shape and [illegible] confusing history are displayed. Quaint contrivances, from the old flint and tinder box to modern electrical inventions, form part of the proprietor's possessions. But one of the most curious collections is a variety of receptacles containing [illegible] accumulated during the years he has been in business.—New York Sun.

Costly Accident for State.

The State of Massachusetts lost $3,000 because a man living near it left his window open over night. He was a silk grower and in the act of producing a new brand of worm experimented with some gipsy moths that had been sent to him from France. He left the moths under a screen by an open window one night, and the next morning they had disappeared. The shade had been overturned and the draft blew them into the street.

Eighteen months later Massachusetts was swarming with gipsy moths, and they ate the leaves off every tree and bush for miles around. The damage done in two years by the pests totaled $3,000,000, and the State authorities spent another $750,000 to exterminate the pests.

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PLUMBER STRIKES IT RICH.

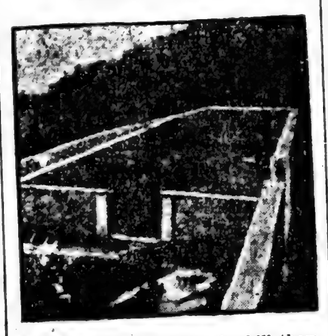
Excavating for Windmill Unearths a Potful of Gold Coins.

R. McKenney Price, the well known plumber and contractor of this city, has struck it rich in Virginia, says a dispatch from Salisbury, Md. A few weeks ago Mr. Price, while excavating for the foundation of a windmill, struck something hard about three feet below the surface.

Investigation disclosed an old iron pot. He hauled the pot out and found it filled with gold coins of various denominations and of various nationalities.

The money was found on the old home place of the very well known Drummond family of the eastern shore of Virginia. The family was immensely wealthy, and when war broke out the male members who were old enough went into the Confederate army. Before leaving for the war, it is supposed, the head of the family buried the gold for safe keeping.

Suicides' Graveyard.



The ruined gamblers who kill themselves at Monte Carlo are buried together in this cemetery within half a mile of the casino.

Where Uncles Rule.

Uncles rule amongst the native tribes bordering Torres Straits, where the relationship between maternal uncle and nephew is regarded as being closer than that between father and son. There a man is bound to stop fighting when ordered to do so by his mother's brother, and the uncle is entitled to bid his sister's husband cease any hostilities in which he may be engaged. Moreover, the quelled combatant is required to make a present to the uncle, or brother-in-law—as the case may be—who stops him.

When a man marries in these parts his father provides the wherewithal to purchase the bride, but it is the maternal uncle who makes the actual payment, and who requires the credit attached thereto.

A man in those parts may not utter the names of his wife's relations, and when he speaks to his father or mother-in-law he must lower his voice, and speak humbly; the underlying idea being probably a pretence that he has carried his spouse away forcibly from her home, and must sue for peace.

Stock That Turned Out Well.

United States Senator George L. Turner of Washington lost his fortune and poverty stared him in the face. Turner was a lawyer, and one day a party of miners, well known to him, who had struck a lode up in British America, near Victoria, came into his office and asked him to make out some papers for them.

"We can't pay you cash for your services, Mr. Turner," said one of the party, after their business had been transacted, "but we will give you some stock and call it square."

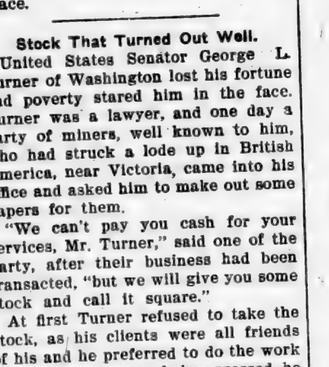
At first Turner refused to take the stock, as his clients were all friends of his and he preferred to do the work for nothing, but on being pressed he took the certificates and tucked them away in his safe.

Two years later Senator Turner was a millionaire through these mining shares, and the mine that brought him the money and made the fortune of his friends is the famous Le Roi, one of the richest in the West.

Letter Writing.

The English receive the greatest number of letters—namely, 61,342 annually for every thousand inhabitants. The average in every thousand in Switzerland is 27,298, Germany 27,457, France, 21,064, Holland 15,046, Belgium 14,811, Sweden and Norway 12,947, Austria-Hungary 12,307, and Italy 5,887. The country best supplied with postoffices is Switzerland, with one for every 916 inhabitants.

New Sundial.



Recently invented by Prof. C. Crehore.

Fearful Prisons of Old Paris.

It is not surprising that the prisons of old Paris were places of detention horrible beyond the powers of the most fertile imagination to conceive of. The Conciergerie was a representative type of one of these penitential cloacas, abodes of torture for thousands of humble and illustrious prisoners.

CHILD'S WHIM WAS COSTLY.

Turkish Sultan Gratified Prince, but at Great Expense.

"The Sultan presents his compliments to the engineer in charge and wishes him to open the bridge in course of erection in Constantinople in order to let a ship from the dockyard pass through at once."

When the message was delivered into the hands of the contractor responsible for the construction of the bridge he was thunderstruck, says London Answers. He had been working on the bridge day and night, and when the orders for its opening came from the Sultan it was not half finished.

He approached the Ministers of Marine and Finance and said it was impossible to obey his Majesty's command, as he would have to pull everything down, and it would take months to replace the scaffolding and pile driving machines.

"It cannot be helped," replied the Ministers. "If the Sultan says the bridge must be opened it must be done, or we shall lose our places, if not our heads."

So the bridge was opened, and the ship came out of the dockyard at a cost of over $500,000. It afterward transpired that the Sultan had found his infant son crying bitterly in the harem because he could not see the flag hoisted on his particular ship from the nursery windows.

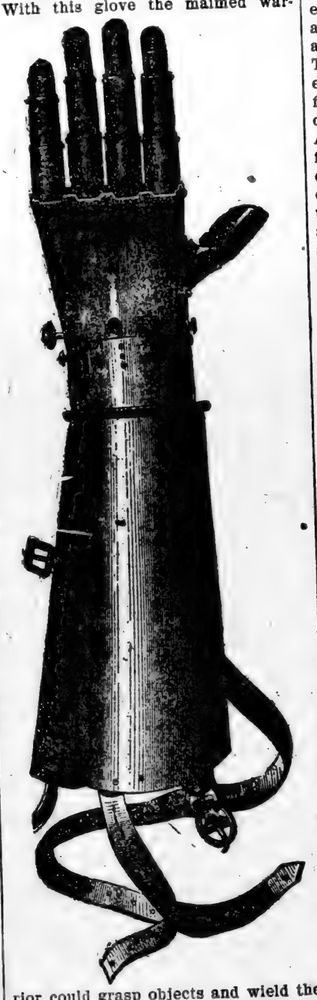
To humor the child's caprice the Sultan ordered the bridge to be opened at once and a large ironclad to be brought out of the dockyard and moored in front of Dolmabagtcheh This no doubt pleased the boy, but it caused enormous inconvenience to the people of Constantinople, to say nothing of the waste of money which had indirectly come out of their pockets.

FIGHTER HAD IRON HAND.

Replaced Natural One, Which He Had Lost in Battle.

In the old chateau near Nuremberg is preserved the iron hand of Goetz von Berlichingen, whose exploits Goethe celebrated in a drama bearing the warrior's name. This famous German knight of the late fifteenth century, having lost his hand in war, supplied its place by a glove of iron, so constructed that its members moved by an internal mechanism.

With this glove the maimed warrior could grasp objects and wield the sword or battle ax as before he received his wound.



Dived Into Gold Mine.

Two tourists camped on the ridge of a mountain lake near Como, a mining town in Colorado. While in want of something to pass the time, one suggested that the other should dive into the lake and try to discover the bottom. His friend stripped and dived in. He came up half a minute later, saying that he had found the bottom with his head.

After he put on his clothes he began to rub his head with his handkerchief.

"Look at the sand," he said, laughing, but his friend, who had been a gold miner, sprang up with a cry of surprise.

"George," he shouted, "it's gold."

And gold it was. The man who had dived into the lake had struck a placer gold mine of the richest kind. To-day the little lake near Como is the finest placer mine in the whole West, and perhaps the most remarkably discoverd one on record.

Died Listening to Hymn.

Richard William Jones was pinned to the ground by a large boulder at the Llanberis Quarry, Wales, on June 17. When his comrades lifted the rock from his mangled body he said: "Lads, sing 'O God, Give Me Thy Peace.'" They sang it as they carried him to the hospital, where he died.

BACK TO OLD STYLES.

If the Crinoline, Why Not the "Coal-Scuttle" Bonnet.

The poke bonnet was the hallmark of respectability in early Victorian days.

Another favorite early Victorian head-dress was an ostrich feather trailing over each ear.

JOURNEY OF SILVER QUEEN

Great Courage and Endurance Shown by Carrier Pigeon.

A very remarkable journey, which illustrates the endurance and courage of a pigeon, was made some time ago by a bird called Silver Queen, belonging to a member of the Homing Club of South Pittsburg. On Aug. 7, 1900, this bird, with several others, was liberated from the roof of the Brown Palace hotel, Denver, in the presence of a large gathering of people interested. The pigeons, when released, made several circles in the air, then all of them flew eastward. They were first heard of four days later, when a letter dated Aug. 11 reached the Pittsburg club from Henry Homeyer, of Zieback county, South Dakota, saying that a carrier pigeon arrived at his place that afternoon just after the last of several terrific hailstorms had cleared away. Mr. Homeyer fed and watered the bird, which, afterward identified as Silver Queen, resumed its flight as though quite refreshed.

Three weeks passed and as no further news of any one of the five birds was received they were given up for lost. But on Sept. 6 Albert Greb, of Pittsburg, the owner of Silver Queen, while in his loft early in the morning was astonished by seeing his bird perch upon the windowsill. She had thus accomplished a flight of 1,700 miles within a period of thirty days, during which she passed through many most severe storms of hail, rain and wind, in a magnificently successful effort to reach her home and mate.

Wigs Are Very Ancient.

The wig is older than civilization, for the savage used one to make him more formidable on the field of battle, just as the judge does to-day to increase the terrors of the law, according to the London Chronicle.

It was the French revolution that killed the wig. What the article cost the Egyptian mummy and the Assyrian notable is not known, but before the guillotine fell in France the wig which adorned the heads of its victims cost 30 to 40 guineas. The costly decoration lingered a long time on official heads in England; so recently as 1858 Archbishop Sumner found it necessary to wear one at the marriage of the Princess Royal. Nowadays clerymen of all ranks are free of the incumbrance, which is the dignified burden of the Speaker of the House of Commons and the gentlemen of the law. Even the most glorious and subservient of footmen need but powder the hair of his own upraising.

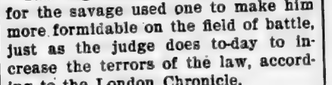
Plants That Mimic Stones.

In South Africa a plant of the genus Mesembryanthemum, growing on stony ground, so closely resembles a pebble that it has been picked up in mistake for a stone. Another species of the same plant growing on the hills around the Karru produces two leaves about as large as ducks' eggs, having a surface resembling weathered stone of a brownish gray color, tinged with green. These plants look like stones, but for a short time they put forth bright yellow flowers. Still another species of the same plant resembles the quartz pebbles among which it grows.

Chelsea Characters.

These characters are used in Chelsea for china painting.

The marks are the "brands" by



which the grade of goods is revealed to those who know—and they are valuable to buyers of fine china.

Good for the Lungs.

Singing or repeating passages from prose or poetry with a full voice is one of the finest exercises for the lungs and chest.

HAWKS CAPTURED AT SEA

Fine Specimens Taken Prisoners Far From Any Land.

A very peculiar incident occurred recently while the new Japanese steamer America Maru was en route from the port of Yokohama to San Francisco. When the steamer was 2,000 miles from land she was visited by a large hawk. The hawk was clutching in its talons a half-devoured bird. When first discovered the hawk was alighting on the foremast, as though very weary from its long seaward flight. The second mate of the Maru climbed up into the rigging and was finally fortunate enough to secure the handsome hawk.

Three times he approached the bird, only to see it leave its perch and soar away, still fiercely clutching the half-eaten prey. Each time, however, the hawk returned to its perch. Before being captured the hawk gave battle to the plucky Japanese, using its sharp beak and talons to good advantage in warding off the hands of the mate, but the latter clung to the rigging until the bird was captured.

The hawk now occupies a place in the crew's quarters on the America Maru. On account of its brilliant plumage and general dignified bearing the bird is highly valued.

On the same voyage a smaller hawk of different breed took refuge in the rigging during a heavy gale as the steamer was crossing the China sea. That was fully 500 miles off shore. This hawk was also captured and became a pet among the Japanese sailors.

What these birds were doing so far from land and how they managed to sustain so long flights are mysteries of the deep.

Regarding wild game animals, a great many queer things might be related. One particular instance the writer recalls:

An old hunter and trapper once said he shot a buck, probably three years old, away up in the wild Bitter Root mountains. As he was very fond of boiled heart, he cooked that organ. Judge of his surprise on cutting the heart open preparatory to eating it to find a good-sized buckshot lodged down near the point. He had shot and killed the deer with a 32-caliber rifle and had shot only once.

Grewsome Punishment.

A grewsome form of punishment is still practiced in Afghanistan. A recent English expedition discovered at the top of the Latabund Pass an iron cage suspended from a pole containing a shriveled human body. The mummy was that of a thief who had been imprisoned and allowed to die of thirst and hunger in this iron cage.

Chinese Talent for Inaccuracy.

The Chinese rejoice in a wonderful talent for inaccuracy in every detail. Thus, a pound or a pina varies as it suits the merchant's fancy. In some parts you get half or a quarter as much as you do in others for the same price and measure.

Then, again, their way of calculating distance does not at all tally with Euclid. For instance, you are told that from A to B is four miles, but from B to A is eight miles. If you ask how this is possible, you are told it depends from which end you start. If you start from A it is down hill, so much easier to walk; whereas, starting from B you have to walk up hill, which is much more fatiguing—in fact it is the same as walking a longer distance on even ground.

In no land except one of topsy-turvydom like China would such a system be adopted.

How Railroad Tracks "Creep."

The rails on a track that appears to be well laid often begin to move lengthwise, so slowly that their motion is imperceptible until its results have accumulated, but with such great force that nothing will stop it. The onward movement of the rail tears up spikes and shears off steel bolts. A recent exhaustive study by an American engineer throws little light on the subject. The motion is always in the direction of traffic and is due to the moving trains, but it appears to be greatest in loosely and improperly laid track, especially that formed of short bits of rail.

FINE COLLECTION OF PLATE.

Dining Room of Maine Woman Is a Thing of Beauty.

Few collectors have a more carefully prepared dining room of plate than Mrs. H. L. Mower of Green, Me.

On the wall is the English chase, a very pretty pattern of the few dishes illustrating English sport, and nearby hangs a large platter of chrysanthemums. There is one of the R. H. Hall plates of long ago.

A large old platter is very beautiful because of its rare pattern. The scene

upon it is marine. Boats have just arrived with a load of fish and lobsters. A dog sits on his haunches looking at the lobsters. In the foreground is the fisherman's cabin, with his children playing around the door. In the distance can be seen the spire of the village church. The border is of flowers.

A lakes of Killarney plate is the only one of that design east of Boston, so it is said. There is the old castle and cattle and the shepherd boy. The whole is set off and blended wonderfully with a series of waterfalls.

The old English plate of Fulham church is surely historically correct, for an Englishman who recently called to see the collection recognized it at once.

A Minnesota Fish Story.

John Munter and John Frankson returned recently from a week's outing at Swan lake. Mr. Munter tells this fish story:

"Monday night we were crossing the lake in a small boat, when I saw something floating on the surface of the water. Frankson said it was a fish, and I stuck to it that it was a piece of wood that had been driven by the wind into the middle of the lake.

"Frankson insisted that it was a fish, and was so sure of it that he fired a shot at it from a shotgun. Imagine my surprise when I saw a monster pickerel flopping about in the water. We secured the fish and it weighed close up to twenty pounds.

"I have been on Minnesota lakes a great deal, at all times of the day and night, but this is the first instance of this kind I ever heard of."—Minneapolis Special.

Slavers Caused a Famine.

One of the worst famines ever known in lower Egypt was caused by a couple of John Bull's gunboats. The vessels went up into the marshes beyond Khartum, to capture slave traders.

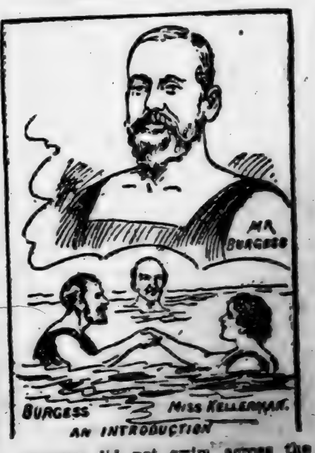
The slavers, who had made up their minds not to be caught easily, made a bold bid for freedom by cutting channels through the mass of vegetation which lined the main stream of the Nile.

The majority of them escaped in this way, but the channels they cut in their anxiety to get away brought ruin and famine to lower Egypt. The current carried the masses of lose vegetation down the river, and so completely blocked it that the Nile flood failed.

Women Run Good Newspaper.

Cambridge, Mass., is noted for many things, but of late its principal attraction is a newspaper run exclusively by women. The paper has women editors, a woman business manager, women compositors and "newsgirls" selling it upon the street. It is called the Cambridge Press and is an 8-page weekly. At first Cambridge people looked upon it as a joke, but soon the sentiment turned. Women as news gatherers did not prove as dismal a failure as many predicted, and with each issue the Press entertained and sparkled more and more.

The Channel Swim.



Burgess did not swim across the channel. In the water Burgess was introduced to a lady swimmer of note—Miss Annette Kellerman, a 19-year-old Australian girl, who may attempt to swim the channel. Heaton failed also, but will try again.—London Telegraph.

THE UNION

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Entered April 25, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Oct. 12, 1905.

UNION CLUBBING LIST.

The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
The Union Saturday News	1.25
The Union And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
The Union And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
The Union And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
The Union And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
The Union And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL CONTRACT.

List of bidders and amounts of bids received by the commissioners' court Oct. 5, 1905:

Poole & Tammaner, court house alone	$7,815 00
Lee Beyers	8,380 00
Capital Constructing Co.	7,862 00
T. B. Teel	7,815 90
Alex G. Dake	6,980 00
S. S. Leonard	9,000 00
Waggoner & Dobson	6,917 00

The bid or proposition of Waggoner & Dobson, being the lowest, was accepted by the Court, but there was a slight change made in the work to be done on the jail, whereby the county gets better results than by raising it as first proposed. The jail floor is to be raised and the ceiling and roof raised five feet, and have a sufficient number of windows placed above the ceiling, also a general remodeling and overhauling of the inside and building it five feet higher on outside.

The sanitary and drainage is to be made perfect, and first-class ventilation secured, which it is thought by some could not be done under the former plan.

The contract in full was signed by the commissioners and the contractors Oct. 10. There having been some talk among the unsuccessful bidders about their not having understood what was to be done to the jail, the successful one offered to turn the contract over to any one the court would designate, saying, he had made the price so low that there was nothing in it. The commissioners sent for Mr. T. B. Teel and asked him to take the job, but he refused, telling the court that it had a good contract and at a lower price than he could do the work.

THE COTTON ASSOCIATION.

The Chilton Co. branch of the S. C. A. met in the court house at Clanton Saturday, October 7. The meeting was called to order by Pres. W. H. Conway, who, after a few remarks, introduced the Rev. N. B. Williams, of Montgomery, the organizer of that county. Mr. Williams reviewed the work done by the association and showed the immense benefit of the organization to the farmer in the past year, and appealed to all present to stand by the association in the future, to pay their dues, and to HAVE CONFIDENCE in each other. On reassembling after dinner strong talks were made by Judge Reynolds, Rev. J. H. Thomas and others. Judge Reynolds said: "If the association is a failure, the farmer is the cause of it." Pres. Conway offered cards to be posted at all public gins in the county asking for the 3 cents per bale contribution from all cotton raisers in the county. The following resolutions were passed: Resolved, That we endorse the action of the S. C. A. at Ashville, N. C., in fixing the minimum price of cotton at 11 cents, and urge our members, when practicable, to hold their cotton for this figure and that under NO CIRCUMSTANCES will we accept less than 10 cents, and insist on all farmers cooperating with us in this movement. Resolved: That we pay our brother from Montgomery Co, (Rev. N. B. Williams) $5.00 and his expenses, and heartily thank him for efforts in our behalf today, and earnestly commend him to other counties.

A motion was put and carried that the three first officers (Pres., V. Pres. and Sec.), appoint organizers for each Beat, and thoroughly work up the whole county. The committee named the following gentlemen, viz.: Beat 1, J. W. Sorrell; Beat 2, R. G. Cofer; Beat 3, J. H. Thomas; Beat 5, J. A. Mitchell; Beat 6, I. M. Deason; Beat 8, T. U. Crumpton; Beat 9, J. D. Collins; Beat 10, S. S. Scott and E. L. Mannity; Beat 11, J. W. Cox. Dues at 3 cents per bale, amounting to $7.30, were paid to the secretary during the meeting.

J. N. DENNIS,
Secretary.

SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Chilton Co. Sub-Division.

To Farmers, Landlords and Tenants:

At the meeting of the executive committee of the S. C. A. at Asheville, N. C., the assessment on every bale of cotton grown by members was placed at 3 cents.

At a meeting of the Chilton Co. association the county ex. committee was empowered to enforce this assessment.

The amount is small, and it is hoped that those even not members will co-operate in raising it.

The association has already added millions to the wealth of our country and the price of cotton would likely now rule at 8 cents but for it. The public ginneries are authorized to collect this 3 cents per bale.

W. H. CONWAY, President.
J. N. DENNIS, Secretary.
tf

THE FARMERS' UNION.

We will send the Union Educator of Guin, Ala., the state organ of the F. E. and C. U. of A., with our paper, THE UNION, one year for one dollar. Now is the time to get your best county paper and the paper of the best farmers' organization. tf

SCHOOL TAX ELECTION.

The county commissioners and the county board of education had a joint conference Tuesday and mutually agreed to fix Feb. 6, 1906, as the date to hold the election for the special school tax for this county.

RANDOLPH.

We welcome the new Pleasant Grove and Calera correspondents in the last Union.

Henry Busby, section foreman here, has secured a position with the L. and N. Railroad and will move his family to Jemison.

S. P. Franklin, of Pleasant Grove, was a welcome caller last week.

"Squire" J. A. Caddell, of beat 3, was in town Friday. He is one of the leading young reformers of Chilton. He originally came from Bibb. He is a man of deep thought and fine ability. Such men as Mr. Caddell should be appreciated. They are the material with which the people's cause must build for the future.

Joseph T. Waldrup was in town Monday. He will soon move to Maplesville.

J. M. Price and family, of Pleasant Grove, visited relatives here Saturday.

Everybody seems cheerful. The high prices for which Republicanism is proverbial makes people feel good. Cotton is a good price. Potatoes are abundant. Fair Luna floods the landscape with her mellow light, and while we are thus conditioned we think of the days of yore, while under the administration of Hayes the people were contented and happy. Also under the Garfield and Arthur administrations people were happy, so it does seem that true Republicanism is the party for the progressive American people. We heard a minister well known in Chilton say he could think of no time in which he had rather live than the present. We find reasons abundant for such an expression. Why, we are living as some one has said, "In a grand and awful time, in the time described by the prophet in holy writ as the evening time, yes, the beautiful 'evening light'" of the present dispensation is shining brightly and those who are in this increasing light are indeed a happy people.

Let us all speak a good word for the Union. May it grow better and better as the advocate of the people. Now for a strong pull all along the line.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

MARS HILL.

Our S. S. is progressing nicely. Our lodge of F. E. and C. U. of A. met Saturday and we're glad to see our brother farmers so deeply interested in this organization and hope all will come in. We'd be glad to have our County Lecturer give us a call at any time. Let him notify us. J. N. Scott has been using his new mowing machine and hay rake and has saved a fine lot of hay for A. J. Scott. I think they've got the right idea on the feed question. J. M. Foshee, E. G. Cofer and J. N. Scott attended the S. C. A. meeting in Clanton Saturday and report a good time. J. F. Clark has bought a piece of land lying just north of the church. Swapping horses has been all the go here for some days, some gypsies being camped near Jemison. Everybody is busy gathering corn, cotton or peas. O. P. Scott is getting tired of living out "in the sticks" I guess, as he is trying to buy a place nearer to Jemison. Buck Smith is very ill with paralysis of left side. J. N. Scott has a fine yoke of six-year-old oxen, good wagon and a 7-year-old mare for sale. I'm still watching the travel up the big hill so as to tell the judge in time.

DAD'S PLOW BOY.

PLEASANT HILL, NO. 2.

October 9, 1905.

Brothers and Sisters:

I feel thankful today to meet such an intelligent audience as I have here. Though small in number, I feel we have a claim to the promise of our Savior, who said "when as many as two or three are gathered together." We feel thankful to our Great Preserver that we have lived to see this day in which we have the honor of joining this great and noble order. This is not child's play. Let us be up and doing "while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work." Brethren and sisters, we should ever stick to the principles of Truth and Justice and "when the roll is called" be ready to respond. It is true, sisters, that you haven't much to say, but your appearance gives us pleasure. Brothers, the close observance of little things is the secret of success in business. It is for the good of our beloved order that we implicitly study to lay aside selfishness, to avoid any act that would deter or discourage a fellow member as long as life lasts. Be brotherly, be loving and be true to your obligation that you have taken in the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America. Now, brothers and sisters, you are too good a people to be lost. Take THE UNION, read and ponder and be converted. "While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return." Let's join hands all around and do all we can for co-operation and may God ever be with us. Success to THE UNION and its many readers, and special thanks to the editor. Yours as ever,

D. P. MARTIN,
Secretary.

CALERA NOTES.

Your correspondent has a sore finger, consequently can't write much this time. Mrs. F. Stein, widow of the late S. Stein, who is temporarily residing in Birmingham, educating her children, Leo and Etta, visited home folks here Saturday, returning Monday. Members of U. C. V. Camp 1481 are reminded again that Saturday, October 14, is the regular meeting, and 10 a. m. is the hour. Be prompt, brethren. Charles Johnson, tenant on Judge L. H. Reynolds' plantation, has gathered 10 bales of cotton this year—sold 6 bales, ranging in price from 11 cents down. Rev. E. A. Finley, of Texas, a Christian (Campbellite) minister, is holding a series of meetings near the Moss place, 2 miles from Calera, and is said to be doing a good work. Several conversions and one baptism up to last Saturday. The Holcomb and Bowden building is completed, and the Wade building is moving along rapidly. Telephone nearly ready to talk. Circuit court grinding away slowly. No serious sickness in town and weather cool and cloudy.

VETERAN.

JEMISON.

All full of glee and prosperity here. Our high school opened on the 3d inst. with bright prospects. Prof. Harwell, principal; Miss Williams, assistant. We now have a free telephone line from here to Hubbard and soon to be extended to Randolph. Then the line will embrace Centreville, Blocton, Six Mile and other towns in Bibb. Let the good work go on. Mrs. D. C. Hubbard has returned from a visit to Plantersville. Mrs. Lillie Honeycutt, who has been spending the summer with her parents here, has returned to her home at Centreville. We hear that Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will remove from here to Birmingham soon. B. M. Gentry, former tax collector, is here looking after his business. Property is rapidly advancing in Jemison. Let everybody attend the State Fair in Birmingham, especially on the 23d, and see the greatest man that has ever filled the presidential chair, to-wit, Roosevelt. Success to THE UNION and the Republican Party.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

COLLINS-COOLEY.

Married on October 8th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Clanton, Hon. Sam W. Collins and Miss Rosa Cooley, Probate Judge L. H. Reynolds performing the ceremony. The groom is our popular circuit clerk and a son of that grand old citizen, T. J. Collins, of Collins' Chapel. The bride is the third daughter of our esteemed fellow citizen, former Sheriff J. T. Cooley, a very attractive young lady very popular with her intimates. Both have many friends who all join in wishing the happy pair all kinds of good luck and prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Sam W. Collins will reside in Thorsby, he being general manager of the Farmers' Warehouse and Fertilizer Company at that city. Mr. Collins has a handsome house there which he has been quietly furnishing for some time. THE UNION extends its sincere and hearty congratulations to the newly wedded pair, and hopes that their only troubles will be little ones.

NEW HOPE.

Editor Union:

This part of Shelby county is busy picking cotton. Everybody in the valley is trying to get through gathering before Jack Frost nips their fingers. The Union Lodge had a big picnic Saturday with Judge Longshore and others for speakers. Everybody had a good time. Frank Sorrel spent Sunday with J. M. Maddox's family. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Collins visited P. F. Sorrell Sunday. Bill Bush is the proudest man in our valley, his wife having presented him with a fine baby girl Sunday. Mrs. Will Grimsby and daughter Muriel have returned from Hadley, where they have been visiting her brother, Lewis Sorrell. Success to THE UNION and its readers.

ONE OF THE GIRLS.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the farmers are getting bad behind with their cotton picking.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Gentry made a business trip to Selma Saturday.

Prof. Abbott, organizer for the Farmers' Educational Union, delivered a very instructive address at the Cross-Road School House Wednesday night. After the address he called for members and several came forth and enrolled.

Mr. J. L. Baker and daughter, Miss Mary, visited relatives and friends here last week.

Mr. J. W. Hays and wife are visiting at Blocton.

NIM ROD.

THORSBY LETTER.

Mr. T. T. Thorson arrived with four gentlemen from Pennsylvania on last Wednesday's excursion. The gentlemen returned to the north on Sunday and Mr. Thorson left for the north the following day. Miss Tarina Paulson entertained a number of her lady friends in honor of her birthday on last Thursday. Rev. Eggan and his wife arrived here from Minnesota on Thursday last. They will spend the winter in Thorsby. Rev. Hellend left for a visit to Tennessee last week. Miss Ericson and Miss Howard spent Friday afternoon in Clanton. Miss Esther Berlin entertained the young girls of Thorsby at her home on last Saturday, it being her fifth birthday. Mr. George Freeman has been compelled to go to his home on account of sickness. His brother is filling his position at Stanley's. Mr. Berlin is moving into his beautiful new residence. The Carlson residence is nearing completion. Mr Elaine Burnett and Mr. Jim Honeycutt spent several days in Birmingham last week. Mr. W. C. Edler, the editor of the UNION, was a visitor in town last Friday. Mrs. I. E. Sarber returned to Thorsby last week after spending two pleasant months in the north visiting friends and relatives. Mr. Robinson, who is working in Tennessee, spent several days with his family in Thorsby last week. Mr. Thornton, who has been in Thorsby for some time, has returned home. Mr. G. H. Gerald spent Sunday and Monday in the capital city. Rev. Clark spoke at the Union Protestant church both Sunday, morning and evening. Mr. S. E. Norton, who has been in the north for several months, has returned home. Mr. Heaton and his son spent Sunday with home folks. Mrs. Kile is visiting friends and relatives in Birmingham. Miss Gallagher and Miss Fay spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks in Montgomery. Mr. Edward O'Grady spent Sunday and Monday in Thorsby. Miss Kirkaby, who has been visiting in the north for the past two months, has returned to Thorsby. The Sunshine Society met with Miss Clemantine Hawthorne on Tuesday. Owing to the miserable weather the attendance was rather small. The meetings of the society will hereafter be held on Tuesdays in place of Wednesdays. We are glad to welcome Mr. S. A. Collins and his bride to Thorsby. May happiness accompany them all through life. Owing to the bad weather the young folks did not surprise the newly married couple as they had intended to. They have not, however, given up their idea of doing so.

NEMO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Millie White, Deceased.

This day came Alex White, administrator of the estate of said deceased, and files his account, vouchers, evidence, statement for final settlement of his said administration. It is ordered that the 13th day of November, 1905, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

Witness my hand, this 6th day of October, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
10-12-05-3t Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint the 4th Saturday in each month as my regular day for hearing civil causes at my residence in beat 3. Chilton Co. Deeds, mortgages and papers of all kinds carefully and legibly made out.

J. A. CADDELL,
Notary Public & Ex-off. J. P.
tf

NOTICE.

The Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' Union of Chilton county will meet with Pleasant Grove Alliance and Union on October 18-19, 1905, five miles west of Jemison. Success to The Union and its readers.

J. W. SORRELL,
Sec.-Treas. Alliance and Union.
tf.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

Jacobs' Pure Rye

6 Years Old

Straight Rye Whiskey.
Copper Distilled.
Aged in Wood.
Purity Guaranteed.

4 Full Quarts . . $3.50

Packed in Plain Boxes, Express Prepaid.

MAIL ORDERS EXPEDITED.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,

PRICE WRECKERS.

209-211 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

Downs & Littlejohn,

Clanton, Alabama.

General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.

SHOES

The most for the money in town. Come and see us and we will do you good.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

IT IS A FACT

That nothing but the mint can make money without Advertising.

The Bank Saloon

Calera, Alabama.

Has the finest stock of Whiskies, Wines and Cigars in Central Alabama. Rye Whiskey, by the gallon, from $2.25 to $3.75. All good, but some better than others. Corn Whiskey $2.25 to $3.50 per gallon. Express charges prepaid on all orders of one gallon and upward, where cash accompanies the order, as these prices are absolutely "rock bottom."

XX Rye, pure,	$2.25 per gallon
AAAA Rye, good,	3.75 por gallon
Frisco Rye, fine,	3.75 per gallon
Jack Daniel No. 6 finest.	3.75 per gallon

A. Stein, Proprietor.

Subscribe for this Paper.

Pure Rye

ars Old

Rye Whiskey.
Distilled.
Wood.
uaranteed.

S . . $3.50

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repaid.
RS EXPEDITED.

Pharmacy,
WRECKERS.
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

Littlejohn,
n, Alabama.
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HOES
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G STORE, Cor. 1st Ave and 7th St.
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d..... 3.75 per gallon
..... 3.75 per gallon
6 finest. 3.75 per gallon

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for this Paper.

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.
—Third Monday in May, —Fourth Monday in Nov.
Brewer, Tuskegee.
W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
m W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
Term—Second Monday in
—Second Monday in Sep
—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan.

County Court.
day in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
Monday February, first Mon. first Monday June, second July, second Monday August, day November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
of Probate—L. H. Reynolds
—W. T. Callen.
—J. M. Morgan.
—W. M. Adams.
sessor—L. B. Pounds.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
District—W. H. Conway.
District—Alex Glasscock.
District—R. P. Kendrick.
District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyer.
R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

rs and clerks are cordially asked the editor any news regarding churches which they would ublished. Also if there are any in these notices please send cor-

SSIONARY BAPTISTS.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley. D. No. 1.

—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

ut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, day. H. A. Harris, clerk.

y Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, day. W. M. Wood, clerk.

tonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, day. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

r Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, day. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, Sr. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

s Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas day. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

n Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, day. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

ant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, day. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st G. W. Gothard, clerk.

y Mount M. E. Church—Rev. arroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song every 2nd and 4th Sunday at. Prayer meeting every Wed- night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

ton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Saturday, Clanton.

nde Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

ton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. First Saturday, Clanton.

ry Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. First Saturday, Billingsley.

man Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 34—Saturday on or before full Marbury.

son Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. Saturday on or before full moon, .

ton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. Tuesday on or before full moon, .

I. O. O. F.

ton Lodge—First and third Sat-

ton Lodge, No. 304—Second and Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

t Jack Camp, No. 190—First and Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

rmo Tribe, No. 90—First and Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs y invited. E. B. Langston, C. J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. F. A.

Lodge, of Thorsby—Second Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Oct. 11, '05, 2,766.
Price same date, 9 3-8c.
Total receipts same period, '04, 2,503.
Price same date, 9 5-8c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

All good people like to hear of a friend's success, so our readers will be pleased to hear that James M. Moore, THE PAINTER, who formerly lived here, but is now in Selma, is doing a fine business at his new home. His pay roll for help is about $150 per week, and jobs are just crowding in on him. Well, Bro. and Sister Moore deserve prosperity and we are glad its coming to them.

Rev. B. H. Vickers and family passed through Clanton Thursday on their way to attend the Weogufka Association at Poplar Springs.

S. R. Letcher is now postmaster at Stanton. Success to him.

J. A. Langston and Mrs. M. J. Johnson were in Clanton Saturday.

N. G. Ward was in town Saturday.

W. T. Manning was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

W. H. Keel and C. B. Stroud were in Clanton Saturday. Both gentlemen are good members of the Farmers' Insurance Co.

J. L. Collins, Jr., and W. L. Collins were in Clanton Saturday.

A. A. Ayers (Dock) was a welcome caller Saturday.

J. M. Maddox was in town Saturday.

W. J. Patterson was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Milum Barnes, of Stanton, who was elected by the county commissioners as a candidate for medical honors, is now at the medical college in Mobile. We have every confidence that he will reflect credit on our county.

M. A. Crosby, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, was in Clanton Tuesday, a visitor of 'Squire J. N. Dennis, of Beat 10. Mr. Crosby is going through the state in the interest of experiment farms to be worked under the direction of the general government. We hope to have one established in Chilton county.

P. J. Massey, agent of the L. and N. at Andalusia, paid a visit to home folks last week, returning to his post Tuesday.

Rev. John Dykes will preach at Lomax on Saturday and Sunday.

'Squire J. J. McDowell married J. L. Thomas and Miss Della Foshee on Oct. 1st at the residence of the bride's father, J. W. Foshee.

Carey Hubbard was in Clanton on Wednesday.

Uncle George Shaw, of Jemison, was a visitor in town Wednesday, looking hale and hearty.

R. F. Murphy, of Lomax, was in Clanton Wednesday. He is nursing a bad finger.

Talking about successful men, we saw Hon. J. O. Middleton in Birmingham last week and he says the firm (Middleton & Logan) are doing well. These young men work hard and deserve their success.

Lyon, the photographer, is at his Gallery every day prepared to do the best work in the land. tf

Judge Reynolds went to Prattville Wednesday to attend the preliminary trial of Prof. Slaton for the killing of Lewis Heath a couple of weeks ago.

Write Stanley's Business College, Macon, Ga., at once for catalog. This school can not supply the demand for its graduates. tf

W. I. MULLINS' SPECIALS.

Just received, another car of the celebrated Studebaker wagons and buggies, this being the second car this fall.

All those in need of furniture will save money by looking at my stock before buying.

For fall plowing get a Chattanooga plow at W. I. Mullins'.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Sam W. Collins and Miss Rosa Estelle Cooley. J. E. Mullins and Mrs. Susan McQuary. Elijah Mims and Miss Hattie Belle Powell. J. H. Moore and Miss Essie Durbin.

COLORED.

John Alexander and Missouri Phillips.

ATTENTION!

FOR SALE—Two Boar Pigs, littered May 31, '05; Berkshire crossed with Poland China.

WANTED—Some one to get out stumps. Will let the contract by the stump or job. Come and figure on it, if you have a stump puller nine-tenths of them could be pulled with ease.

WANTED—A farm hand for the year 1906.

WALTED—Fresh milch cows, the same not to give less than 3 gallons of milk per day. M. J. Barrett, tf. Thorsby, Ala.

New York, N. Y.—Jefferson P. Rapelee, once a wealthy banker and business associate of Jay Gould, Commodore Vanderbilt and John P. Blair, went to the poor house here Monday.

HALF DEER, HALF COW.

Freak Animal Seen in Minnesota Said by Some to Have Horns.

A deer with a cow's tail is northern Minnesota's latest sensation. The animal is not so terrible to look at as was Cass Lake's great hoag, but it is more real. That it has a cow's tail there is no doubt, for forty-five men in an extra gang working on the new extension of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern road saw the mysterious appendage, and more than once.

Some of the more suspicious of the crew stoutly maintain that the deer is a close relation of the devil, and that it also has cow's horns and cloven hoofs. This latter charge cannot be well denied, for the cloven hoof habit is one that all members of the venison tribe are guilty of. There is some doubt about the cow's horns, however.

If the deer is a doe it wouldn't have any horns at all, and if it were a buck it wouldn't have cow's horns, for a cinch. This line of argument was offered to bring the men in question to a reasonable frame of mind, but they gently reminded us that the male members of the cow family sport horns not unlike those of their gentle better halves. Be that as it may, the unholy deer is there, the horns or no horns, it has a cow's tail, or to follow the reasoning of the superstitious ones above quoted, the tail may be the vertebral extension of a buck. The concensus of opinion among those who saw the strange animal, is that it has no horns, and, in this event cow's tail will probably come as near hitting it as anything else.

Several range people within the last few days have had something to say of the freak. They say it has been seen so many times, and by so many men, that there is no doubting the tail part of the story. The animal seems to have inherited certain domestic proclivities along with its badge of civilization, for it has a strong hankering for the society of human beings, or else for the eatables furnished by human beings. Any way, it is never very far from the camp of the Missabe construction gang, and is seen almost daily, both morning and evening. The tail is easily observed, for whenever its owner is frightened the appendage is thrown straight up into the air, standing up four feet or more, like a flagpole, while the deer bounds away. The men are careful to see that no one shoots the animal, for they take a certain pride in it. Attempts are being made to photograph it, and it is even hoped that it may be captured alive.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Measuring Eye Jumps.

We know that an eye, at ordinary reading distance, takes in about one inch of a line at a time, and that in reading a line of an ordinary book the eye makes five or six distinct jumps. But as the movements are so very minute and rapid, how have they been studied?

A beam of light is thrown upon the cornea of the eye, and this beam is reflected by the cornea on a photographic plate. As the eye moves in reading the reflected beam also moves and upon developing the plate, which is also kept moving, a zigzag line is found. A study of such photographic tracings shows that the eyes in turning back to pick up the next line have some difficulty in so doing. The longer the line of print the greater the effort, and for this reason we may conclude that a narrow line is better for an eye than a long one, and if the line be much wider than the ordinary newspaper column there is greater effort involved.—Jeweler's Weekly.

London's Painful Problem.

The announcement of Mr. Wilson, junior surgeon on the Discovery during the Antarctic expedition, that ice destroys the desire for alcohol has set London's drinkers a painful problem. They are on the horns of a dilemma. In this weather they would much prefer to ice their clay moistening, but they do not want to run any risks.—London Globe.

Woman Seeks Pardon.

A woman and six children have come to the capital to try to have a husband and father released from the toils of the laws of Alabama, which is demanding and collecting from him twenty years of penal servitude for murder in the second degree. Oscar Earle is the man, convicted in Tallapoosa in 1902, and now at hard labor. So far as can be ascertained his chances for release are poor, though not altogether helpless.

PROGRAM

Chilton Co. Singing Convention To Be Held With Concord Church, Two Miles East of Clanton, Oct. 14-15, '05.

SATURDAY.

10 a. m. Devotional exercises, J. J. Grant.

10:30. Welcome address—E. H. Mims; response, R. D. Durham.

11. Song service led by R. D. Durham.

12. Noon.

1:30 p. m. Methods of Teaching Vocal Music—J. L. Gore, James Franklin and J. B. Northcutt.

2:30 p. m. How Many Pastors Help the Singing Teacher?—G. W. Gothard and W. A. Mims.

3:30. Business of convention.

SUNDAY.

9:30 a. m. Devotional exercise—W. A. Mims.

The remainder of the day spent in singing. Lovers of music are earnestly requested to attend.

tf COMMITTEE.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6—November 1.
Enterprise, Beat 6—November 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8—November 3.
Clanton Ford, Beat 8—Until 12 m., November 4.
Stanton, Beat 8—November 6.
Valley Creek, Beat 8—November 7.
Dixie, Beat 8—November 8.
Shoults, Beat 7—November 9.
Maplesville, Beat 7—November 10.
Benson, Beat 3—November 11.
Macedonia, Beat 3—November 13.
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, Beat 2—November 14.
Hayes' Mill, Beat 2—November 15.
Providence, Beat 2—November 16.
John Killingsworth's, Beat 2—Until 12 m., November 17.
Mrs. Cofer's gin, Beat 1—2 to 4 p. m., November 17.
Jemison, Beat 2—November 18.
Smith's School House, Beat 1—November 20.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1—November 21.
Flint Hill, Beat 11—November 22.
Providence, Beat 10—November 23.
Burwell, Beat 10—November 24.
Thorsby, Beat 9—November 27.
Clanton, Beat 4—November 28.
Cooper, Beat 10—November 29.
Verbena, Beat 5—November 30.
Mountain Creek, Beat 5—December 1.
James Maddox's Mill, Beat 4—December 4.
Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
tf Tax Collector.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

The annual convention of District No. 5, composed of the Sunday schools in beats 5 and 10, will be held on the 4th Sunday, October 22, 1905. The place and the program will be published next week. The officers of this district are: President, Dr. H. W. Coffey, Verbena; vice president, D. S. Robinson, Verbena, R. F. D. No. 2: secretary, Miss Lila Meriwether, Verbena.

LILA MERIWETHER,
Secretary.

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is hit hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names.

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

FOR SALE!

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, Etc., all to be sold at auction on Saturday, Oct. 21 '05, at Jim Mims' place, 5 miles Southwest of Clanton.

tf. W. J. PETERS.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

Mr. Staylate—"My! it's 10 o'clock. However, my train doesn't go till 11.10, and it's very pleasant here on the porch." Miss Subbubs—"I'm glad you like it." Mr. Staylate—"Yes, but—er—perhaps I'm keeping you up." Miss Subbubs—"Not at all; I'm going to lock up and go to bed now."—Philadelphia Press.

DO YOU WANT

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Envelopes,

OR ANYTHING ELSE PRINTED?

Then Call at

THE UNION OFFICE

and See Fine Work at Low Prices.

500 Noteheads
500 Envelopes
All For $2.00

Good Work on Good Material, done on Good Machines.
Don't forget! THE UNION, Clanton, Alabama.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.
Men's and boys' Clothing.
Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.
Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,
Clanton, Alabama.

Store Your Cotton
WITH
MULLINS & DOWNS
Planters Warehouse
Clanton, - Alabama.
Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association
OF ALABAMA.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' dwellings, outbuildings and contents and live stock against loss by fire, wind and lightning. The cheapest, safest and most sensible method of insurance known to man

Average Yearly Cost for Five and a half Years **43-100 of 1 per cent.**

Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address
L. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Little Things

Only a little shriveled seed—
It might be a flower or grass or weed;
Only a bed of earth on the edge
Of a narrow, dusty window-ledge;
Only a few scant summer showers;
Only a few clear, shining hours;
That was all. Yet God could make
Out of these, for a sick child's sake,
A Blossom-wonder as fair and sweet
As ever broke at an angel's feet.

Only a life of barren pain,
Wet with sorrowful tears for rain;
Warmed sometimes by a wandering gleam
Of joy that seemed but a happy dream.
A life as common and brown and bare
As the box of earth in the window there;
Of a perfect soul in a narrow room—
Pure as the snowy leaves that fold
Over the flower's heart of gold.

—Henry Van Dyke.

MISS PETERS' POPULARITY

BY DELIA CAMPBELL MACLEOD

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Little Miss Peters toiled up the three flights of steps to her tiny hall bedroom. She threw her bag on the bed and walked deliberately to the mirror, only stopping to throw open the blind for more light. She sat down deliberately before the hideous little glass and began to take another inventory of her good looks.

Not even one who loved her—she smiled bitterly at that thought—could call her pretty. She was homely. Not with that piquant sort of plainness that is almost as attractive as beauty, but with a sort of ugliness. The forehead bulged, the eyes were dull and sunken, the cheeks presented no contours to speak of, and the whole expression was owlishly pathetic.

She examined each feature as callously as if it were a statue she were appraising. The face was the same. As hateful to her as ever. She closed her eyes wearily. She was plain, unattractive—ugly. And if one ever wants good looks it is when she is twenty. Miss Peters was barely that, but she looked almost any age, up to forty.

She slipped the pins out of the tight little knot at the back of her neck and shook her hair down over her shoulders. It was not pretty hair. It was thin and scraggly and mouse colored. In the hand mirror she raised to get a glimpse of her profile she could see her bent little shoulders reflected. A bookkeeper who bends over her work from eight in the morning until six at night rarely has pretty shoulders.

And seventy-five dollars is not much to pay a girl who does the work of two men. Miss Peters sent fifty dollars of this amount home every month. After her board was paid, little was left to waste on feminine finery.

"I wouldn't care," (she had fallen into the habit of talking to herself), "I wouldn't care if I were ugly and poor if any of them liked me." She buried her face in the pillows and began to cry. "I never have any fun." She lay staring at the ceiling, thinking hard. And her thoughts were even more pathetic than her face. One by one she took the girls in the boarding house, and studied their faces from memory—and their friends. There was only one of them who had ever manifested the slightest friendliness for her and that was Miss Mathis. She did not wonder that people loved Miss Mathis and thought her beautiful—she was. She reminded Miss Peters always of a queen who had strayed somehow into a cheap boarding-house incognito, that she might learn to know and love the least of her subjects. Miss Mathis, with her gorgeous hair and eyes was so beautiful and magnetic no one could keep from loving her. But it was the others she wondered about—the dozens of stenographers, book keepers and school teachers. Very few of them were really pretty, yet they had friends. The landlady's daughter was no beauty, but all the men liked her.

"I know," exclaimed Miss Peters, with sudden energy, "it's only the gay girls that are popular. I will make

Not even one who loved her could call her pretty.

'em like me, too!" Her face had emerged from the pillow. A new light was in her eyes, the light of one who determined to conquer. "A girl who goes along, tending to her own business and living up to her ideas of what a lady should be. What's coming to her?" Unconsciously she fell into the slang of the other girls.

She rose with fresh determination and began to dress for dinner. She pulled out her best frock, the one kept religiously for Sundays, and her good slippers. She would dress up like the other girls. She would even "make up" like Daisy, the landlady's daughter. To do this she had to improvise cosmetics. A rose petal from her best hat put color into her cheeks and lips. She darkened her brows and lashes. She almost fancied that she saw in the face reflected a likeness to Mrs. Lively, the wife of a drummer further down the hall. Then she began to comb her hair. Not in the usual knot, but in an elaborate and much tangled pompadour.

By the time she had her dress buttoned, the dinner bell rang and, without taking time to consider her dar-

"It is," she admitted.

ing, she ran lightly down to the dining room. She did not see, fortunately, the elevated brows behind her back, or hear any of the whispered comments on her appearance. It was a pity she did not know that one man, Mr. Hughes, the kindly-faced new boarder, was disappointed in her. Before this he had felt a certain shy friendliness for the modest little bookkeeper, who reminded him somehow of a fragrant clover blossom in a bunch of artificial flowers. And so, he was thinking, as he watched her flippant and painted, that she was like the others, after all. He felt a mild sort of pity that he could not have explained to himself, but all the time he knew that the others were making fun of Miss Peters behind her back.

But the little bookkeeper, with an almost fierce gaiety, was chattering away to a commercial student who sat next to her. After dinner she followed the others in the parlor, still determined to be one of them. Her companion at dinner was at her heels, encouraging her. Later she went to sit on the steps to the side gallery with him while he smoked a cigarette.

"Have one?" he invited, companionably. "Daisy smoked one with me last night." For an instant Miss Peters' face went white under the paint—with anger. Then she remembered she must be like the others if she wanted to be popular. No one could be popular and be a prig.

She reached out for the cigarette, and the young man offered her a light from the one he was smoking—and moved up nearer. Two whiffs of the cigarette turned her deathly faint.

"I think I'll go up to my room," she faltered, throwing it aside with a little forced laugh.

"Don't go," he begged. "Ain't you game enough to finish it? Must be your first one."

"It is," she admitted, fighting back her disgust for her companion. "Good night."

"Aren't you going to kiss me good night?" he whispered, rising. "Daisy always—"

"How dare——" But Miss Peters did not finish. She stumbled blindly through the dining room and on up the three flights of stairs to her own room. She slammed the door and dropped on her knees beside the tiny white bed.

"O God," she sobbed, "what have I done? Why did you let me do it? What did it matter if I were ugly! That I had no friends. Nothing matters any more! I have lost everything now. My self re-spect is go-one for-ev-er—"

And she was on her knees, still sobbing and praying in the dark when the last boarder came in for the night and passed whistling to his room at 1 o'clock.

Some men's idea of the pursuit of happiness is to sprinkle salt on its tail.

CALLED ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Men of Eminence Testify to the Worth of Buttermilk.

Assuming that you have forsworn alcohol, and have found nothing to replace the glass of beer, try buttermilk. In good condition, at its sourest, it is a genuinely refreshing, sharp drink—acid, but not thin like lemonade—nourishing, but not insipid like milk. It is a harmless substitute for intoxicants, a remedy for tuberculosis, and all pulmonary complaints, and beneficial to the digestion.

Russian Koumiss, nearly the same thing, is sour mare's milk, and it is well known that the tribes who drink it are immune from consumption. Koumiss has consequently been largely used as a cure for that disease. The famous Russian Count Tolstoy, who was at one time afflicted with tuberculosis, attributes his cure largely to the drinking of Koumiss in abundance, while living in a tent on the Russian steppes.

A famous English physician, Sir Lauder Brunton, says of buttermilk, that it "quenches the thirst, supplies food, and also contains a ferment which, if absorbed, may be useful in aiding the conversion of sugar into lactic acid within the body. I am inclined to attribute the benefits occasionally derived from the use of skimmed milk to its possessing similar properties to buttermilk. But I consider the latter superior. When it is allowed to become very sour, and all its milk sugar has been converted into lactic acid, it would probably be still better."

According to Professor Metchnikoff, sour milk or buttermilk is a sort of elixir of life, in that it is a remedy for "the slow intoxications that weaken the resistance of the higher elements af the body."

Buttermilk is very easy of digestion and assimilation. In diabetes, where milk is more or less objectionable, buttermilk can be safely given with advantage. It is also given as a refrigerant.

For Outdoor Living.

Open-air meals for the family are most desirable. The fresh air sharpens the appetite, and anything tastes better out of doors. A wire-screened porch makes a most desirable summer dining room. A similarly protected enclosure likewise makes a most desirable "camping-out" place for sleeping in hot nights. Indeed, one is most fortunate who can command such an insect-proof, fresh-air sleeping apartment for the entire season.

There are many who have neither porch nor shade trees to protect from the rays of the sun, but there are many substitutes. One woman stitched together breadths of unbleached muslin, sewed rings to the four corners, and attached these to her clothes line posts, thus making a canopy under which the household enjoyed out-of-doors living. Another family of whom we have read, had constructed a light, houselike frame, roofed with canvas, inclosed with netting, and mounted on rollers so that it might follow the sun or shade, as desired. If one has the purpose to get the benefit of outdoor living, there are many ways to accomplish it, with wonderfully good results.

Not What Bishop Expected.

The late Bishop Spaulding, of Colorado, was a pioneer who traveled great distances and visited remote camps and outlying hamlets. One of the stories he used to tell was as follows:

"I was addressing a Sunday school in a mountain town where an Episcopal service had never been held before. I was wearing my gown, in which I had conducted the service not long before. I had given the children a practical talk and after it was over I told them that they might ask any question about anything they did not understand.

"A bright looking little fellow raised his hand immediately.

"'Well, my boy?' said I.

"'Please, sir,' said he, pointing an eager finger at my gown, 'is that all you have got on or do you wear pants under it?'"

A Tantalizing Maiden.

Do I love her?
Dimpling red lips at me pouting,
Dimpling shoulders at me flouting;
No, I don't!

Do I love her?
Prisoned in those crystal eyes
Purity forever lies;
Yes, I do!

Do I love her?
Little wild and willful fiction,
Teasing, torturing contradiction;
No, I don't!

Do I love her?
With kind acts and sweet words she
Aids and comforts poverty;
Yes, I do!

Do I love her?
Quick she puts her cuirass on,
Stabs with laughter, stings with scorn;
No, I don't!

Do I love her?
No! Then to my arms she flies,
Filling me with glad surprise;
Ah, yes I do!

—Detroit Free Press.

Where He Got Them.

Jones sat working at his desk when a Hebrew flower peddler stuck his head in at the door and asked if he was going to the big Yale-Harvard football game on the morrow at New Haven, if so, he would guarantee for $1 a bunch of twice as many violets as any one else.

The offer was taken, the violets delivered and worn to the game by a young lady who not only used them that day but the following Sunday.

A few days later the Hebrew again called, and Jones said those violets gave excellent satisfaction, but if you have no objections I would like to know how you were able to sell so many violets for so little money on a day when they command a high price.

His reply was, "I get 'em off corpses."

AMBITION AS A TONIC.

It Is Well, Occasionally, to Depart from the Beaten Track.

The world is full of "beaten-track" people who exist exactly after the fashion of millions of men and women who have preceded them. New ideas, new methods, new undertakings are alien to them, and to move them out of the beaten track would require little less than a moral or material cyclone. Their gait is plodding, and their motto, "Let well enough alone." These people have their uses, no doubt in the general scheme of things mundane. They are important factors in making life a severe discipline. They hold in check the enthusiastic, progressive and original people who would otherwise run this poor old world too swiftly.

Granted their usefulness, it might be possible, and would surely be advantageous, for a smaller number of beaten-track people to serve the purposes for which they exist; and some power evoked to transform the majority of them into progressive and enthusiastic citizens of the world. Their numbers have far outgrown the needs, while the ranks of the advance guard of humanity have grown thin.

Our attitude toward the sluggish and satisfied people ought to be one of pity rather than scorn, perhaps, for they are generally the product of untoward circumstances. Physical or mental or moral incapacity is responsible for their apathy, and has left them only energy or will sufficient for the beaten track. They at least are far above the degenerate and criminal classes in humanity's scale, for these are too feeble in intellect and will to keep even in the beaten track, not to mention the power to blaze a higher and finer way through the world.

Johnny's Welcome.

"My boy! my boy! Oh, has anybody seen my little Johnny!" cried a poor mother, distractedly looking in every direction and inquiring of every person whom she met if anything had been seen of her eight-year old boy on the long strip of sand which lies between Seaside Park and the ocean at Coney Island, where at a very modest estimate fully 15,000 persons had congregated.

Just at this moment a kindly-looking man in a bathing suit hove into view, leading by the hand a small boy, convulsively sobbing, but tightly clutching a half-eaten frankfurter with a small, grimy hand, liberally sprinkled with sand.

"Oh, there you are, you little villian, you!" the woman shrieked, as she caught sight of the weeping little chap. eph Eiseman that he was so bad that to death?" and she grabbed her long lost son and gave him an unmerciful belaboring.

"How glad she is to get him again!" sarcastically remarked the finder of the boy to a bystander.—New York World.

She Knew His Temper.

At the close of the late Spanish-American war, and when the troops were returning home, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York, was stricken with fever and sent to St. Catherine's hospital, in Brooklyn, and upon his wife calling at the hospital to inquire after her husband's condition she was informed by Mr. Joseph Eliseman that he was so bad that she would not be allowed to see him. She was rather insistent, when Mr. Eiseman said: "Madam, I am very sorry I cannot grant your request, his temperature is very high this morning and an interview might endanger his life."

Pausing a moment, Mrs. Gorman, the wife, said: "Indeed, Mr. Eiseman, you cannot tell me anything about his temper. I am not married to him these twelve years without knowing full well of his high temper." And with that she departed.

In the Catechism.

The late Rev. Walpole Warren was hearing the Sunday school repeat the catechism one Sunday preceding confirmation, when a boy from the class of small children ventured to ask a question of the minister.

"Mr. Warren," he inquired in an anxious tone. "Why does the multiplication table make people wicked?"

"Why do you ask that question, John? I never knew it to do so," he said.

John turned to his catechism and read from it the question:

"'Did man grow worse as he began to multiply?' And the accompanying answer, 'He did.'"—New York World.

Not Wholly Crazy.

A supervisor of an insane asylum directed one of the half-witted inmates to whitewash the walls. The lunatic did as directed and really performed a very creditable job, but for some unforeseen reason he had neglected to whitewash a space over the clock.

"That is very well done," said the supervisor as he returned to inspect, but catching himself up short he demanded:

"But why did you leave that space over the clock?"

"Oh, I don't believe in working over-time," was the response.

Johnny Knew.

A class of boys were given a lesson in geography, each having a book containing a description of the earth before him.

Suddenly the teacher called on one of the youngsters (who, evidently, had been paying little attention to what was being said) to answer the following question:

"Johnny, where is Europe?" "Page 69." was the boy's reply.

What Situation Was Worth

Propriety of Keeping Up Appearances Impressed on Officer Holding Important Corporation Position.

Some months ago an officer holding an important executive post in one of the greater corporations received a kindly, almost neighborly, call from one of his fellow directors. This officer had returned from a brief vacation trip. The fellow director said to him that in view of their long friendship and their respect and admiration each for the ability and achievements of the other, he was going to speak somewhat plainly to that officer. Then he put this question bluntly to him:

"What will you be willing to pay to keep your place?"

It seemed a strange question. The executive officer did not know at first what to make of it. He saw, of course, that there was some kindly, although hidden, purpose in the question and so he answered in the spirit in which the inquiry was put. He said that, of course, if it were necessary and was the proper thing to do, he would rather pay a large sum of money than to lose that office, for it represented his ambition and was in line with his achievements. "But I do not see what you are driving at," the officer continued.

Then the officer was told that while, of course, it was impossible to take seriously the question, "What money are you willing to take to hold the office," nevertheless there was a price which he would have to pay and that price was this: He must give up ostentatious living, he must be especially careful to observe local ordinances, not driving recklessly with his automobile, he must be careful to keep all the appearances of propriety, he must do all things that a sober-minded, self-respecting citizen should do, and if his disposition led him to genteel dissipation, riotous living or to ostentation then the giving up of those things was the price he would have to pay if he desired to keep his office. And the reason why that price was exacted was that as officer of a corporation in which the public has invested heavily he must necessarily heed public opinion even in the conduct of his private life.—New York Letter in Philadelphia Press.

The Importance of Proper Breathing

Disease Germs Find Lodgement in Unused Portions of the Lungs — Frequent Cause of Dread Tuberculosis.

Air is made to enter the chest by enlarging the chest cavity, or thorax. This is accomplished by a downward movement of the diaphragm and an outward movement in all directions of the lateral chest walls. This is largely accomplished by the muscles which lift the ribs and pull them outward from the center of the body. The lungs are emptied by the natural return of the parts to a passive state, when the muscles cease their pulling upon the chest walls. In ordinary deep respiration, when the breathing movements are not interfered with, the movement consists chiefly of an enlargement of the trunk in the region of the waist. There is at the same time a marked bulging forward of the abdominal wall. This style of breathing is sometimes, though incorrectly, termed abdominal respiration. In abdominal respiration proper there is a forward movement of the abdomen, but without marked enlarging of the waist. Abdominal respiration is most frequently seen in sedentary men and infants. The opposite style of breathing, known as costal breathing, is seen in women who habitually wear waist-constricting garments. The principal movement is at the top of the chest.

Neither costal nor abdominal respiration is capable of bringing the lungs fully into action. Only such portions of the lungs act as lie in contact with a portion of the chest wall which moves during the respiratory effort, and in those parts which lie in contact with portions of the chest wall which remain idle the air stagnates. Carbonic acid gas and other poisonous matters accumulate. The living cells are thereby poisoned and paralyzed. Pneumonia germs and other disease-producing microbes and especially the germs of tuberculosis are likely to find lodgment in these idle parts. The paralyzed cells are easily overcome by the invading germs and so an acute inflammation may be set up, or, still worse, that dreadful disease, pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption, obtains a foothold.

Stamped Particular Date on Forehead

Novelist, Knowing His Weakness, Has Great Scheme to Keep Himself at Work—Puts Iodine to Good Use.

"One of my clients," says a lawyer, "is a well known novelist whose name, of course, I can't give you. He is a curious character—not exactly lazy, but always being diverted from his work on the slightest excuse. His trouble is that he is such a capital fellow he will take up with any suggestion made to him to go anywhere or to do anything. He loves companionship, and is restless if he stays for any length of time in the house.

"Well, one day some of his business needed his immediate attention, and I called him up on the telephone.

"'I can't come down,' he answered.

"'Sick?' I asked.

"'No, not sick,' replied he, 'but I can't go out—that's all. Better drop in here with the papers you want me to sign as you go up town.'

"I could not imagine why a man who was not ill should not be able or willing to attend to such important business. But when I met him at the door of his apartment I could see quickly enough why he had no wish to appear in public. Across his forehead, written in a brownish yellow, was a date—Jan. 30.

"I couldn't help laughing, and he looked at me in a puzzled way for a second, and then he said, 'O, I see. You are wondering what this date on my face is for.'

"'Yes,' said I. 'Who wrote it there?'

"'I did.'

"'You did!' I cried, wondering if he was insane.

"'Yes,' he replied. 'You know what a great hand I am for flying here and there and neglecting my work? Well, I have hit on a scheme to fool myself. When I have a lot of work to do I take some iodine and write the date up here. It won't wash off, and a man can hardly go about much with it on. It wears off after several days. Meanwhile, here I stay and write like fury!'"—Youth's Companion.

London Punch Drifts Into Sarcasm

Humorous Description of Modern Woman Who Explores House and Makes Some Interesting Discoveries Therein.

Met such a dear child in the park. So delighted with her that I could not keep myself from rushing up and kissing her.

On asking nurse whose child it was, found—most curious thing—it was my own. Asked the woman if I had any more like it and was informed there were two others equally charming.

Really delighted to think one has such nice children. Shall certainly call in at the nursery—I suppose we have a nursery—and see the others. I might take them some toys—I believe children like toys—only I don't know what these particular ones have already. Perhaps it would be safer to take chocolates.

By the way, the disagreeable person I met in the hall a few mornings ago turns out to be my husband. I had quite forgotten about him. He was pointed out to me at the play last night.

Visited children this afternoon. Quite an adventure. Wandered about a lot at first. No idea had such a big house, and at last found myself in kitchen. Discovered most obliging person, who offered to show me where nursery was situated.

Children rather shy at first, but soon came up to me to make friends. Wanted to know where I lived and what was my name. One of them seemed to remember meeting me in the house a long time ago—must have been when children were the smart thing.

Couldn't stay long, as they don't seem used to cigarettes in the nursery, and I was due at the club for bridge. Shall certainly call again when I am less busy. Quite decent children.—London Punch

The Pathway to Life Everlasting

"For To-Day Too Soon Is Dead—So Youth with the Heart of Fire Heed Nothing That Eld Has Said."

Why does it hurt so much
To see young people in love?
His little endearing ways,
Her fond triumphant gaze,
Her furtive affectionate touch,
His care of her trumpery glove?
Why does it hurt so much
To see young people in love?

Because we were once the same,
And now we are growing old.
Because what began with a thrill,
And ought to be thrilling still,
Has sunk to the friendly and tame;
The once rich heats are cold.
Because we were once the same,
And now we are growing old.

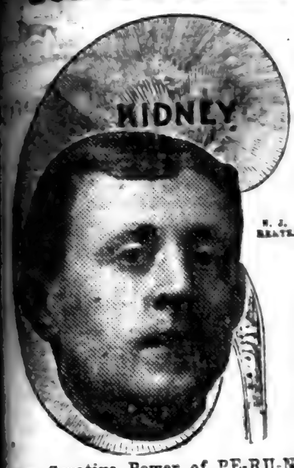
O God, if ever we meet,
O God, I shall ask you this:
Why amid joys that live
Is passion so fugitive?
Why, when there's naught so sweet,
Is there never a second first kiss?
O God, if ever we meet,
O God, I shall ask you this:

So youth with the heart of fire,
Heed nothing that eld has said.
Think less than the buds of spring,
Be glad as the birds that sing,
For to-morrow grows ever higher,
For to-day too soon is dead.
So youth with the heart of fire,
Heed nothing that eld has said.

The earth and the fullness thereof,
Is yours, O youth, is yours!
For us the wherefore and why,
The knowledge we have to die,
For you, irresponsible love,
And life that forever endures.
The earth and the fullness thereof,
Is yours, O youth, is yours!

—London Outlook.

KIDNEY TROUBLE DUE TO CATARRH.



The Curative Power of PE-RU-NA in Kidney Disease the Talk of the Continent.

Nicholas J. Hertz, Member of Ancient Order of Workmen, Capitol Lodge, No. Pearl Street Hotel, Albany, N. Y., writes:

"A few months ago I contracted a heavy cold which settled in my kidneys, and at the time I was exposed to inclement weather. The trouble was aggravated until finally I was unable to work.

"After trying many of the advertised remedies for kidney trouble, I finally took Peruna.

"In a week the intense pains in my back were much relieved and in four weeks I was able to take up my work again.

"I still continued to use Peruna for another month and at the end of that time I was perfectly well.

"I now take a dose or two when I have been exposed and find that it is splendid to keep me well."

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The Poorest Prime Minister

Marquis Ito is of comparatively humble birth. His father, Junsuke, was a rustic gardener. It is said that the marquis is the poorest prime minister, actual or retired, in the world. He first went to Europe by working his passage, having stowed himself away on board a ship bound for Shanghai, and concealed in a bale of silk, in which he was concealed for thirty-six hours, in order to escape the vengeance of the conservative party, which resented his advanced views and attempts to westernize Japan. He is now, perhaps, the most western in his ideas of all the Japanese, and it is his custom to spend five hours a day reading the European newspapers and magazines.

Great Admirer of Byron

An Englishman, Sir J. G. T. [illegible] is so enthusiastic an admirer of Byron that he has built in London—[illegible] street—a Byron house in the honor. There is a medallion of Byron over the door, surrounded by a wreath of laurels in statuary marble, and another inside, while several lines of his poetry are engraved on marble tablets on the walls of the entrance lobby and staircase.

The largest raindrops are about one fifth of an inch in diameter.

"GOLD GOLD"

"Good," He Says, "But Comfort Food"

"Food that fits is better than medicine," says a grateful man.

"Before I commenced to use Grape-Nuts food no man on earth ever had a worse infliction from catarrh of the stomach than I had for years.

"I could eat nothing but the lightest food and even that caused great distress.

"I went through the catalogue of prepared foods but found them all (except Grape-Nuts) more or less indigestible, generating gas in the stomach which in turn produced headache and [illegible] other pains and aches), and therefore unavailable for my use.

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The earth and the fullness thereof,
Is yours, O youth, is yours!
For us the wherefore and why,
The knowledge we have to die,
For you, irresponsible love,
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Old Volcanoes in Maryland.

Prof. Philip R. Uhler returns to Baltimore with the report of a discovery which he made in the Western Maryland mountains. Three peaks, the principal one named Buzzard's Knob, crown a plateau about six miles from the city. It was for Professor Uhler to discover that the three prominences are in fact volcanoes, and that they are the very oldest type of volcanic rock that is found in the United States. These peaks are of a different form from volcanoes like Vesuvius. In the latter form of volcano molten lava and stones are forced up by the superheated steam, leaving a deep hole, but in these craters in Western Maryland the whole mountain was originally in a molten condition and the top crust was forced upward in a dome-shaped form, and such lava as did escape was forced out in vents at various places. The volcanic rock of the regions is metal-bearing and specimens of gray, green and gold copper were found by Dr. Uhler. The domes of the craters were somewhat eliptical in shape.

Portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The fact that too frequently it transpires in American history that no accurate and authentic portrait of her great men is faithfully preserved has caused a number of the devoted admirers of Gen. Robert E. Lee to interest themselves to cause a perfect picture of the great general to be made and to be preserved for all future history. This work, after a lapse of forty years, is now under way by the John A. Lowell Bank Note Company, of Boston, who are using for this purpose the exact photograph made at General Lee's residence in Richmond a few days after the surrender, which picture has always been considered by the Lee family and friends as the most perfect likeness ever taken of the general at this period. The work, when finished, will be of the highest art of steel engraving, so that it will thus be preserved for all future time.

Praise for "Freak Dinners."

Attacks having been made in the newspapers on the "freak" dinners of millionaires, the secretary of the Savay Hotel, London, replies that they are good for trade. The celebrated "gondola dinner," given by an American recently, gave employment to 100 carpenters, thirty painters and twenty decorators, all at "fancy" wages, and put money into the pockets of numerous electricians, florists, artists and other workers.

Bishop Opposes Bicycles.

Dr. Adolph Fritzen, bishop of Strasburg, has again issued an edict forbidding priests within his diocese to use bicycles. He is sharply criticised therefor by the newspapers, which call attention to the fact that bicycling ceased long ago to be a mere secular sport and that priests often find the wheel most useful, especially those who have to visit members of their congregation in remote country places.

GRATIFYING PRAISE.

Letter From Marcus Mayer, the Great Patron of Music and Drama.

Marcus R. Mayer, who brought to America Mme. Patti, Duse, Salvini, Coquelin and other famous singers and actors, writes:

Gentlemen: I wish as many suffering men and women as I can reach to know the excellence of Doan's Kidney Pills. I was greatly benefited by this remedy and know it cured several who had kidney trouble so badly they were agonized with pain in the back, head and loins, rheumatic attacks and urinary disorders. I am glad to recommend such a deserving remedy.

(Signed) MARCUS R. MAYER.

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bacon a Business Man.

Robert Bacon's appointment as assistant secretary of state is of more than usual interest in one respect. His training has not been of the kind that has usually been looked for in the incumbent of the office which he will hold. Among his predecessors were Frederick W. Seward and John Hay, and more recently Messrs. Rives Wharton, Uhl, Day and Hill. All of these were men more or less skilled in either diplomacy, literature or law, whereas Mr. Bacon's training has been in business, and especially in finance.

Wedded Long.

In the village of Verjux, near Chalonsur-Saone, France, a couple, aged 100 and 90, respectively, have just celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of their wedding, which they called their platinum wedding.

Jack of All Trades.

A signboard in Chartres, France, bears the following inscription: "E. Pichot, dealer in firewood, polisher of floors, undertaker and emblamer, festival and wedding dinners and suppers provided. Debtors evicted."

College Salaries.

The combined salaries of the presidents of the fourteen leading universities in the United States do not equal the amount paid the head of one life insurance company.

The famous marble staircase of the Glasgow municipal buildings cose 30,000 pounds sterling.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A Londoner suggests that church bells be abolished.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

The population of France increased only 3,701,000 in forty years.

Avoid Yellow Fever.

Use the great antiseptic preventative, Sloan's Liniment. Six drops of Sloan's Liniment on a teaspoonful of sugar will kill yellow fever and malaria germs.

The income of Oxford University is slightly under $350,000 a year.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1901

About 90,000 tons of butter are made yearly in Great Britain.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Schwab's Dinner Service.

Charles M. Schwab has placed an order for a carved gilt dinner service at a cost of $150,000. This splendid collection of silver, it is said, will be the finest ever made for a private dining room. It is being manufactured by a firm at Providence, R. I., which makes a specialty of elaborate silverware. With the gold effect, the set will make a most striking appearance. Antique lines will be followed in the manufacture and elaborate hand-work will be a notable factor in the cost.

BABY ONE SOLID SORE

Could Not Shut Her Eyes to Sleep—Forty Boils on Head—Spent $100 on Doctors —Baby Grew Worse—Cured by Cuticura For $5.

"A scab formed on my baby's face, spreading until it completely covered her from head to foot, followed by boils, having forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. Then her skin started to dry up and it became so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep. One month's treatment with Cuticura Soap and Ointment made a complete cure. Doctors and medicines had cost over $100, with baby growing worse. Then we spent less than $5 for Cuticura and cured her. (Signed) Mrs. G. H. Tucker, Jr., 335 Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis."

An inventor has patented a process for improving the flavor of raw coffee.

Vegetation Defies Cold.

"People in the far north latitudes would have a bad time of it if vegetation was wholly dependent upon the heat of the sun," says a scientist. "As a matter of fact, wheat will grow in soil that, even in midsummer, is not thawed more than a foot below the surface. In Norway oats ripen under 69 degrees of north latitude, rye a half degree and barley a whole degree further north. In Mammerfest, in latitude 70 degrees, the grass grows underneath the snow. It has been found by experiment that in latitude 65 degrees north barley will grow two and a half inches and peas three inches in the twenty-four hours for several consecutive days. Barley is harvested in the week after being sown."

He Stopped a Battle.

While regiments of London volunteers were engaged in a sham battle in the suburbs the other day a man on a coach, passing along a neighboring road, sounded "Cease firing" on his bugle. The call was passed along the lines and the battle was suspended till the joke was discovered.

The Kaiser's Gift.

A gold metal, a pipe and five pounds of tobacco constituted the kaiser's gift to Franz Grunwald, an inveterate smoker, who celebrated his 104th birthday at Burg, Prussia, recently.

Prosperity's Lesson.

Electric light is being used in the Congressional district in Kansas are vacant, going to show that as the people grow wealthy they become more careful.

Advancing the Farmers' Interests.

Traveling agents and salesmen are now sent from the home offices of the Chicago packers into all South American and Asiatic countries. They are going into every land, no matter what language may be spoken or what money he used. They will exchange their goods for cowries or elephant tusks—anything to sell the product and get something in return convertible into money. It may seem odd to some folks, but traveling men, carrying cases with samples of American meat products, can be seen in the desert of Sahara, the sands of Zanzibar or in Brazil, "where the nuts come from." Great is the enterprise of the Yankee merchant. The greater the market, the greater the price and stability of the price of the product and all that goes to make it in its various stages.

Still Uses Goose Quills.

George Meredith is one of the group of authors who remain faithful to the old-fashioned quill pen. There be those who believe that no work of genius can be produced with anything else in the way of pens and the authorities of the British museum seem to agree with them, for they still offer to visitors the good old goose quill.

A HEALTHY OLD AGE

OFTEN THE BEST PART OF LIFE

Help for Women Passing Through Change of Life

Providence has allotted us each at least seventy years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.

Nervous exhaustion invites disease. This statement is the positive truth.

When everything becomes a burden and you cannot walk a few blocks without excessive fatigue, and you break out into perspiration easily, and your face flushes, and you grow excited and shaky at the least provocation, and you cannot bear to be crossed in anything, you are in danger; your nerves have given out; you need building up at once! To build up woman's nervous system and during the period of change of life we know of no better medicine than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here is an illustration. Mrs. Mary L. Koehne, 371 Garfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for years in my family and it never disappoints; so when I felt that I was nearing the change of life I commenced treatment with it. I took in all about six bottles and it did me a great deal of good. It stopped my dizzy spells, pains in my back and the headaches with which I had suffered for months before taking the Compound. I feel that if it had not been for this great medicine for women that I should not have been alive to-day. It is splendid for women, old or young, and will surely cure all female disorders."

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick and ailing women to write her for advice. Her great experience is at their service, free of cost.

Dropsy

CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Am. 41, 1905.

CONCENTRATED Crab Orchard Water...

TRADE MARK.

A SPECIFIC FOR

3 DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION. 3

The three "Ills" that make life a burden. Nature's great remedy. In use for almost a century. Sold by all druggists.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

25,000 FREE SAMPLES

GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.

The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.

THE T. H. GILBERT DRUG CO., Huntsville, Ala.

Regular sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

At Last--Don't Miss It.

A CURE FOR

Stomach Trouble

Science declares it the only way.

A New Method. By Absorption. No Drugs.

FREE!

DO YOU BELCH?

It means a diseased Stomach. Are you afflicted with Short Breath, Gas, Sour Eructations, Heart Pains, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Burning Pains and Lead Weight in Pit of Stomach, Acid Stomach, Distended Abdomen, Dizziness, Colic, Sick Headache, Pimples, Bad plexion, BAD BREATH or Any Other Stomach Torture?

LET US SEND YOU A SAMPLE BOX OF

Mull's Anti Belch Wafers

FREE TO CONVINCE YOU THAT IT CURES.

Nothing else like it known. It's sure and pleasant. Cures by absorption. Harmless. No drugs. Stomach Trouble can't be cured otherwise—so says Medical Science. Drugs won't do—they eat up the Stomach and make you worse.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers cure and we want you to know it, hence this offer.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. for a full sized box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

10145. COUPON 127.

THIS IS GOOD FOR A FREE BOX.

Send this ad, with your name and address, and the name of a druggist who does NOT sell it for a FREE sample box of Mull's Anti Belch Wafers to MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill. Give full address and write plainly. Write to-day as this offer may not appear again. SOLD AT DRUG STORES, 50 cents per box.

THE BEST Antiseptic Remedy For Family and Farm

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

KILLS PAIN.

Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 Albany Street, Boston, Mass.

IF IT'S CHILLS YOU HAVE, IT'S OXIDINE YOU NEED

It is sold under ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE, and if you are not cured your druggist will refund your money. Made also in Tasteless Form. :::: Sold by all druggists for 50 cents per Bottle.

PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO.
MFRS, DALLAS, TEX. AND MEMPHIS, TENN.

WINCHESTER

REPEATING SHOTGUNS

No matter how big the bird, no matter how heavy its plumage or swift its flight, you can bring it to bag with a long, strong, straight shooting Winchester Repeating Shotgun. Results are what count. They always give the best results in field, fowl or trap shooting, and are sold within reach of everybody's pocketbook.

FREE: Send name and address on a postal card for our large illustrated catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

UNSEEN IN A SAW

There are unseen things about this saw. You cannot see the fine texture of the Steel; takes a sharp, cutting edge and holds it longer than any other saw. You cannot see the toughness of fibre; bends without a break or a kink. SILVER STEEL, the finest crucible steel in the world, is made on the Atkins formula, tempered and hardened by the Atkins secret process, and used only in Atkins Saws. You cannot see the perfectly graduated taper of the blade; runs easily, without wrinkling.

But you can see the Atkins trade-mark and it is your protection when you buy a Saw. We are saw-makers and our trade-mark on a Saw means that it is our own make and that we are justly proud of it. We make all types and sizes of Saws for all purposes.

Atkins Saws, Corn Knives, Perfection Floor Scrapers, etc., are sold by all good hardware dealers. Catalogue on request.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.
Largest Saw Manufacturers in the World.

Factory and Executive Offices, Indianapolis, Indiana.

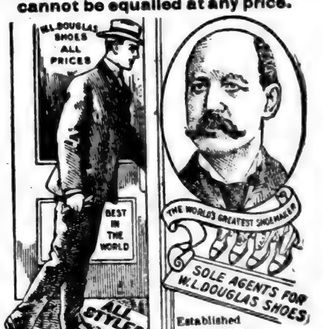
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, (Oregon), Seattle, San Francisco, Memphis, Atlanta and Toronto, (Canada).

Accept no Substitute—Insist on the Atkins Brand

SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY
Reliable Frick Engines. Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

WANTED-- Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who were drafted in Kentucky, (3) of mothers of soldiers who have been denied pension on account of their remarriage, (4) of men who served in the Federal army, or (5) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased.
NATHAN BICKFORD, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

MONEY $ $ $ Write to E. E. Behr, La Crosse, Wis.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLEILOCH MFG. CO., 913 Lucas St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHEAP INSURANCE LOANS

President McCall, of New York Life, Makes Startling Statements.

MONEY SPENT FOR LOBBYING

Investigator and Attorney Hughes of the State Insurance Inquiry Committee Makes Some Remarkable Discoveries Regarding Modern "High Finance"—How the McCalls Benefited.

New York City.—Something approaching a definite explanation of the mysterious legislative activities of "Judge" Andrew Hamilton, legislative agent of the Mutual, Equitable and New York Life companies, and of the hitherto inexplicable "yellow dog" funds came, when John A. McCall, President of the New York Life, testified that three-quarters of the measures proposed in Legislatures of the United States were "strike" or blackmailing bills, designed to "bleed" insurance companies.

Following this frank arraignment of Legislatures Mr. McCall outlined in detail the vast sums that have been handled by "Judge" Hamilton in fighting hostile legislation at various State capitals in the last five years. From the New York Life alone "Judge" Hamilton received $711,000 in this period, in addition to a single fee of $134,000 for counsel services. It will be recalled that testimony of Equitable officials revealed the fact that "Judge" Hamilton's expenses were divided between the three great companies, and if he received equal sums from the other two his expenditures for "legislative work" against insurance legislation in the last five years would aggregate over $2,000,000.

Mr. Hughes pressed home the probe into this form of insurance activity in a merciless fashion. He not only turned a flood of light upon the proceedings which permitted an official of the New York Life to swear that the company had made no campaign contributions in a year when it had actually contributed $50,000, but he gave Mr. McCall a bad half hour explaining the circumlocutions by which Governor Culberson and the Texas State officials were hoodwinked about this performance.

Most striking, however, was the admission he wrung from the witness regarding the uses to which the vast legislative funds were put. In form, Mr. McCall continued his former declaration that so far as he knew not a cent had been used corruptly to "influence legislation." In fact, he admitted that the money was turned over to "Judge" Hamilton to use in legislative halls in such a way as "to produce results." "Producing results" from the insurance point of view meant nothing more or less than the stifling of inimical legislation, whether the ordinary "strike" form of blackmail, or the recommendations of State insurance departments. Following this line Mr. Hughes led the witness to the admission that while the New York Life officially dealt only with attorneys "Judge" Hamilton was free to employ any one who could do the work, whether an attorney or not "Entire freedom" were the words with which he described "Judge" Hamilton's power.

Then Mr. Hughes took a forward step in the tracing of the methods of the great insurance lobby that has been so frequently described as existing at Albany and at other State capitals. By close cross questioning he obtained from Mr. McCall the admission that there were in many States men in a position to deal with legislative measures in such fashion as to exercise pressure to the extent of preventing the re-election of men acting counter to their wishes. Mr. McCall was not sure that those men could drive recalcitrant legislators out of politics, but he admitted their position would be "seriously strained." That the system reached to the national Congress Mr. McCall admitted in testifying to the employment of an agent to fight a Federal bill solely "because he was a man of very large acquaintance in Washington."

Apart from the legislative phases of his testimony, the most amazing single feature of Mr. McCall's examination was his admission regarding the hitherto unexplained loan of $50,000 to John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at a nominal rate of interest. Mr. McCall, apparently nettled by Mr. Hughes' questions regarding the reason for the loan of this sum at a nominal rate of interest, declared that he regarded the interest rate as all right, and said with some feeling that he had obtained a similar loan from Mr. Hegeman at a similar rate. This apparent "break" was seized on by Mr. Hughes at once, and the fact shown that Mr. McCall, a director in the Metropolitan, had obtained a personal loan from this company of $75,000, $50,000 of it nearly three years ago, and that the rate had not been raised until after the insurance agitation had become pronounced. When Mr. Hughes attempted to emphasize an impropriety in this proceeding Mr. McCall declared with evident sincerity that he would have taken the money at a lower rate of interest if he could have obtained it.

The yearly salary roll of the McCall family drawn from the New York Life was shown to be $137,500.

Collections Improve.

Mercantile collections improve as the season advances.

STARVING IN CAUCASUS.

Armenians, Fired Upon by Tartars, Cannot Till Land.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Private dispatches received here from Tiflis say that conditions in the Caucasus are deplorable. The Armenians are starving and are abandoning their property because it is impossible for them to cultivate their land on account of the manner in which they are fired upon by the Tartars, despite the efforts of the troops who have been sent there to protect them.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 15.

Subject: Returning From Captivity, Ezra i., 1-11—Golden Text, Psa. cxxv., 3—Memory Verses, 5, 6—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The proclamation of King Cyrus to return (vs. 1-4). 1. "First year of Cyrus." That is his first year as sole king at Babylon. He was king, twenty years before this, of Elam and gradually extended his empire over the Persians and Medes, Babylonians and Chaldeans. For two years after the capture of Babylon Darius was king of Babylon, under Cyrus. Now Cyrus reigned at Babylon. "Word of the Lord." See Jer. 25:12; 29:10. The promise was that after seventy years the Lord would bring His people again to Palestine. "Stirred up—Cyrus." There is good reason to accept the Jewish tradition according to Josephus, that Daniel, occupying a high position in the court of Cyrus, brought to his attention the prophecies of Isaiah, which name Cyrus as God's servant (Isa. 44:26-28; 45:1-4), and perhaps, also, the prophecies of Jeremiah, showing that God had for this purpose given Babylon into the hands of Cyrus. "Made a proclamation." See chapter 6. "In writing." To prevent any mistake or reversal.

2. "God of heaven." Hence the Controller of all men and affairs. "God of heaven" seems to have been a usual title of the Supreme Being among the Persians. At this time the Medo-Persian empire was very extensive, extending on the east to the Red Sea, on the north to the Black Sea, on the west to the Island of Cyprus and Egypt and on the south to Ethopia. "Hath charged me," etc. Cyrus probably accepted the prophecy of Isaiah as a charge to build the temple. "The existence of predictions in which, 200 years before he was born, his victorious career and the important services he should render to the Jews were foretold, led him to acknowledge that all his kingdoms were gifts bestowed on him by 'the Lord God of heaven,' and prompted him to fulfill the duty which had been laid upon him long before his birth. This was the source and origin of the great favor he showed to the Jews." 3. "Who is there among you." The return was to be a volunteer movement. "His God be with him." A pious wish, indicating the deep religious feeling and goodness of heart which characterized Cyrus alone of Persian monarchs. He ruled his subjects like a father. No nobler character appears in ancient history. "Let him go." As the carrying away of the Hebrews had taken place at intervals of from seventy to fifty years before, there were but few of the original exiles remaining, and it is somewhat remarkable that so many of their descendants, nearly 50,000 in all, should be willing to go to a country they had never seen. "Build the house." This was their great errand, not to build their own houses, but the house of God. "He is the God." We can understand this great truth far more clearly than could Cyrus. Let us see to it that we live out the knowledge which we possess.

4. "Whosoever remaineth." Some persons of true and eminent piety so situated that they did not deem it their duty to go, as Daniel in the court of Cyrus; others were hindered by old age. Many more returned than we read of being carried away captive. "Let the men—help him." Let the heathen population help him. "Free will offering." Probably that made by Cyrus himself.

II. The captives make preparations for the return (vs. 5-11). 5. "Chief of the fathers." Venerable men, heads of families, some of whom had seen the first temple. "Judah and Benjamin." These tribes, last exiled, were the first to return. But that there were many from the other tribes also who returned appears from many other passages. 6. "Strengthened their hands." Their neighbors helped them and contributed liberally. 7. "Cyrus—brought forth," etc. Nebuchadnezzar little thought that he was unconsciously preserving the sacred vessels of Israel in a safe and inviolable stronghold, till the day when Jehovah would bring about their restoration to His people.

8. "Sheshbazzar." The Chaldee or Persian name of Zerubbabel, given him at court as other names were given to Daniel and his friends. Born in Babylon and named by his friends Zerubbabel (exile in Babylon). He was recognized as hereditary prince of Judah; was leader of the first company of exiles and director of the rebuilding of the temple.

11. "All the vessels," etc. This number, 5400, is more than double the sum of verses 9 and 10, which was 2499. It is probable that only the larger or more costly vessels were numbered in detail, and the 5400 includes a great number of smaller and less costly ones. So they are reckoned by Josephus. In the history of the restoration of the Jews to their country, the names of three Jewish leaders and of three Persians are prominent. The first Jewish leader was Zerubbabel, who left Babylon under this proclamation of Cyrus, B. C. 536, seventy years after the first captivity. After an interval of about twenty years he was enabled to complete the rebuilding of the temple, in the reign of Darius Hystaspes, seventy years after the destruction of the temple. The second Jewish leader was Ezra, who went up from Babylon about eighty years after Zerubbabel, in the seventh year of Artaxerxes Longimanus. He labored chiefly to restore the institutions of Moses. The third Jewish leader was Nehemiah, who went up from Susa, or Shushan, in the twentieth year of the same Artaxerxes. He rebuilt the wall and set up the gates of Jerusalem and promoted many reforms.

Record for Stock Exchange Seat.

New York, N. Y.—A seat on the New York stock exchange was sold for $85,000, a new high record.

Injured Unloading Logs.

Brewton, Ala.—A young white man by the name of Ellis, while unloading logs from the cars at the Cedar Creek mill, was painfully hurt by the end of a log striking him under the chin large pieces of flesh being knocked off

MILLIONS FOR McCURDYS

Family Got $4,500,000 From Mutual in Twenty Years.

REVELATIONS ASTOUND HEARERS

Young Robert Tells How He Advanced From $1500 a Year Salary in 1881 to $137,000 a Year Income—Louis A. Thebaud, President McCurdy's Son-in-Law, Had Rich Pickings.

New York City.—In an examination replete in details so surprising as to astound even the hitherto imperturbable Mr. Hughes, it was shown before the legislative insurance commission that the stupendous sum of $2,692,931.30 had been received by two members of the McCurdy family, Robert H., a son of the President, and Louis A. Thebaud, a son-in-law, from the Mutual Life in less than twenty years, and information in the hands of the committee shows that the President himself, Richard H. McCurdy, received in salaries alone approximately $1,500,000 in the same period. The vast sums received by the younger members of the family were mainly through commissions for foreign and domestic insurance, as well as for salary, and the net income of the three members of the family from the Mutual Life in 1904 approximated $420,000.

The progress of Robert H. McCurdy from a minor clerkship to a position with an income far in excess of that of the President of the United States made a story the main feature of which was the almost fabulous dimensions of the sums received. Entering the firm of C. H. Raymond, a general agent of the Mutual, at twenty-two years old, fresh from college, at a salary of $1000, Mr. McCurdy testified that in the first ten years of his connection with the Mutual his income from it amounted to more than $200,000, that ten years after his entrance he received in a single year commissions on foreign and domestic business aggregating $110,000 and that in that year he was receiving one-half the profits of the firm, which he entered one year after he began life insurance work. In 1886 he went abroad to organize the foreign agency of the Mutual, and from that time until recently he received vast commissions on all renewal business, commissions so stupendous, in fact, that he had voluntarily asked that they be reduced. How stupendous they really were may be gathered from the fact that his receipts from this source alone in 1903, when he had just been made general manager at a salary of $30,000, amounted to $90,000, and he was still drawing income from insurance written while he was a member of C. H. Raymond & Co., although in this year the amount had become insignificant.

Amazing as was this revelation, dwarfing the remarkable exploits of even George W. Perkins in the realm of insurance revenues, the developments that followed regarding Louis A. Thebaud, Mr. McCurdy's brother-in-law, were even more startling. In 1892 Mr. McCurdy left the firm of C. H. Raymond & Co., still drawing therefrom commissions on renewals, and the next year Mr. Thebaud entered the firm. His progress in the firm established new records in insurance rapid transit. Up to 1896 he had a quarter interest, to 1902 one-half, to 1903 two-thirds, and at the present time three-quarters. In 1902 this netted $12,000, and last year it was upward of $148,000, his total receipts in eleven years being $932,000. The figures for this income of Thebaud were supplied by C. H. Raymond himself. Moreover, to this firm of C. H. Raymond & Co. the Mutual allowed ninety-six per cent. on first year premiums of insurance in the New York district, and guaranteed this on a business of $17,000,000 written annually, agreeing to pay on this basis without regard to the possibility of the actual amount written falling below this.

Mr. Hughes finally obtained from the company's counsel a transcript of the cashier's payroll, which showed that since 1901 Richard A. McCurdy, as president of the Mutual, had been receiving $150,000 a year, a sum three times greater than that paid to the President of the United States.

The final figures show that Richard A. McCurdy, his son, Robert H. McCurdy, and his son-in-law, Louis A. Thebaud, since their official connection with the Mutual Life Insurance Company have jointly drawn from the treasury of that organization in the form of salary and commissions an aggregate of $4,534,120.49 as their personal emoluments.

A $250,000 DAMAGE SUIT.

Huge Damages For Libel Asked Against the Ladies' Home Journal.

Chicago.—Another maker of proprietary medicines has sued the Ladies' Home Journal for libel. Dr. Hartman, of Columbus, O., who owns the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, demands $250,000 damages on account of the publication by that paper of a statement relative to a testimonial purporting to be signed by a Representative in Congress from North Carolina.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, has a suit pending against the Ladies' Home Journal because it said that his Golden Medical Discovery contains alcohol. The paper published a retraction and explained that the analysis on which its statement was based was made many years ago.

Mayor McClellan Renominated.

The Democratic city convention met in New York City and renominated Mayor McClellan, with Herman A. Metz for Controller and Patrick F. McGowan for President of the Board of Aldermen.

Jerome to Get After Insurance Grafter

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, told Justice Davy that he will lay the "shocking revelations" of the insurance investigation before an Extraordinary Grand Jury.

TO KIDNAP ROCKEFELLER

Pat Crowe Planned to Hold Oil King For $2,000,000 Ransom.

Startling Confession of the Man Under Arrest in Montana For Stealing the Son of a Millionaire Packer.

Butte, Mont.—That plans had been laid to kidnap John D. Rockefeller and hold him for a ransom of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, and that the scheme was not executed because of the timidness of one of the plotters at the last moment, was asserted by Pat Crowe, the notorious outlaw, under arrest here for his connection with the kidnaping of the Cudahy boy.

So startling in its boldness was the plan to steal the Standard Oil man that those who heard of it were inclined to laugh at first. But as the boldest bandit of this section of the country told the details and circumstances of his visit to Cleveland and the preparations that had been made for the greatest kidnaping in the history of the country, all doubt as to the truth of the story Crowe told vanished.

He dazed the public by uttering this amazing story through the bars of his cell:

"I planned to kidnap John D. Rockefeller and get his son to give me $2,000,000 as a ransom!

"It was immediately after the Cudahy kidnaping that my partner and I—never mind his name—were lying low in Chicago, laughing at the excitement over the affair. It had been so easy that I suggested that we go after bigger game, with the result that within a week we took the train to Cleveland to kidnap Rockefeller.

"We got down there, went out to his place at Forest Hill, and sized up the place. The old man was there.

"We planned to hold up the watchman, gag him and get into the house at night—we had a plan of the entire place—and arranged to hustle the old man into a rig and spirit him away.

"We scheduled the job for Wednesday night. About 6 o'clock my partner said he wasn't feeling well and asked me to put it off until the next night. Well, I put it off and at noon the next day, Thursday, he broke down and said he thought we were being watched. That settled it. I began to fear he was going to betray the Cudahy affair, so I hurried to New York, and from there went to South Africa.

"Rockefeller is holding up the world and getting his ransom, too," added Crowe. "Why shouldn't I make him pay if I have the chance?

"I'm not the originator of the ransom business. Caesar was the boss kidnaper. When he was running the world he used to send Brutus and some of his generals over to Carthage, grab one of the big men of that country, and make them put up several millions before they gave him back. They call it kidnaping nowadays. In those days it was statecraft.

"Rockefeller is the oldest child I ever had designs on.

"Maybe," continued Crowe with a sickly smile, "I'll get the old man yet."

Curious crowds filled the jail, anxious to see Crowe. Many women carried fruit and bouquets to the prisoner.

ARRESTED FOR SCHOOL GRAFT.

Professor Dougherty, Peoria's Superintendent, Accused of Forgery.

Peoria, Ill.—The arrest on a forgery charge of Professor Newton C. Dougherty, Peoria's foremost citizen, former President of the National Educational Association, banker, School Superintendent, and friend of Nicholas Murray Butler, of the Columbia University, of New York, has furnished this city with the most amazing sensation in its history.

A second indictment, charging him with the embezzlement of $3000, was returned against Mr. Dougherty, and it is now said the stealings will reach the $250,000 mark, and perhaps more.

The authorities declare they have evidence to show that Dougherty's life has been a living lie; that while posing as the apostle of civic righteousness, preaching education and good morals, he has appropriated money entrusted to him in a business capacity.

Professor Dougherty has resigned as President of the Peoria National Bank, thereby staying a "run." He also sent in his resignation as superintendent of schools and as director in the various commercial institutions in which he is interested.

Dougherty was one of the pillars of the First Congregational Church and a member of every club of importance in the city, as well as the Union Club, of Chicago.

EIGHT KILLED BY CAVE-IN.

President of the Vermont Slate Company One of the Dead.

Fairhaven, Vt. — Eight men were killed and several were injured in a cave-in of the Vermont Slate Company's quarry in the town of Pawlet, four miles from Granville. Hundreds of tons of waste, together with great sections of slate, slid with a rumbling noise down upon the gang of men at work in the pit.

John G. Williams, the president of the company owning the quarry, was standing near the edge of the pit, and was carried down with the mass of rock, being one of those killed. The others were Hungarian laborers.

Wabash's President Removed.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., was removed from the Presidency of the Wabash by George Gould.

President Pushes Rate Legislation.

President Roosevelt held another conference with Representative Townsend on railroad rate legislation and Mr. Townsend announced that a bill embodying the President's views would be ready for introduction when Congress meets.

Built First Pullman Car.

Leonard Seibert, who built the first Pullman sleeping car ever constructed, died a few days ago at Bloomington, Ill., aged seventy-five years.

Thorsby, Alaban

Business Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE,

Watchmaker And Jeweler

Horn's Drug Store

Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

TAX NOTICE!

Assessor's and Collector's First Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905, and assessing the taxes for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6, October 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8, October 3.
Dixie, Beat 8, October 4.
Shoults, Beat 7, October 5.
Maplesville, Beat 7, October 6.
Benson, Beat 3, October 7.
Macedonia, Beat 3, October 9.
Providence, Beat 2, October 10.
Jemison, Beat 2, October 11.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1, October 12.
Flint Hill, Beat 11, October 13.
Cane Creek, Beat 4, until 12 m., October 14.
Thorsby, Beat 9, October 16.
Clanton, Beat 4, October 17.
Cooper, Beat 10, October 18.
Verbena, Beat 5, October 19.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
tf Tax Collector.

NOTICE!

All overseers in Beat 2 are requested to work as much as four days on their roads between now and Circuit Court.

G. W. SCOTT,
J. H. MARTIN.
tf Apportioners.

NOTICE TO OVERSEERS.

Please do your duty on the roads in Beat 9. Give them 5 days' work between now and next circuit court.

R. D. CHILDRESS,
J. R. COLLINS,
tf Apportioners.

ANGELICA WINE!

Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address

A. P. R. DAHL,
tf. Calera, Ala

NOTICE!

To all Whom it May Concern:

I have bought the W. E. Thomas gin and grist mill, and will grind every Friday and will do my best to give perfect satisfaction. I will have two gins with 110 saws and two presses. I will soon move and will take my jack over there, so as to give my patrons a chance to raise good mules. Thanking all for past favors, I will do my best to merit your business in the future.

Respectfully,
tf. T. A. DRIVER.
Jemison Route 2.

We Club With

The New York World

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken

For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week world, because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.

This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news, fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better fiction than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequaled newspaper and THE UNION together one year for $1.50.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00. tf.

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J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens

Newsy Gleanings.

Kansas will have a $75,000,000 crop this year.

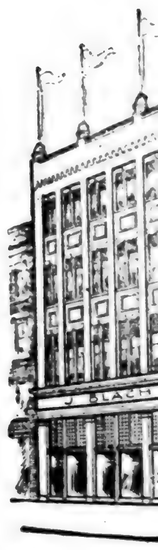
A money order convention was held in Newfoundland has been signed.

An association of hay fever victims was formed at Jamaica, L. I.

"Aunt Nell" Ryan, 105 years old, of West Hoboken, N. J., says she is just as young as she used to be, but thirty.

A man named May, from Oklahoma, traveling in Western Texas, walked five miles following a wagon trying to get water for

VOL III.



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By Samuel Sm

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By Professor

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WAGONS and BUG

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Brick Yard.

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Charcoal Ove

Newsy Gleanings.

Kansas will have a $73,00
crop this year.

A money order convention
foundland has been signed.

An association of hay fev
was formed at Jamaica, L. I.

"Aunt Nell" Ryan, 103 ye
West Hoboken, N. J., says
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but thirty.

A man named May, from
Oklahoma, traveling in West
walked five miles following
trying to get water for

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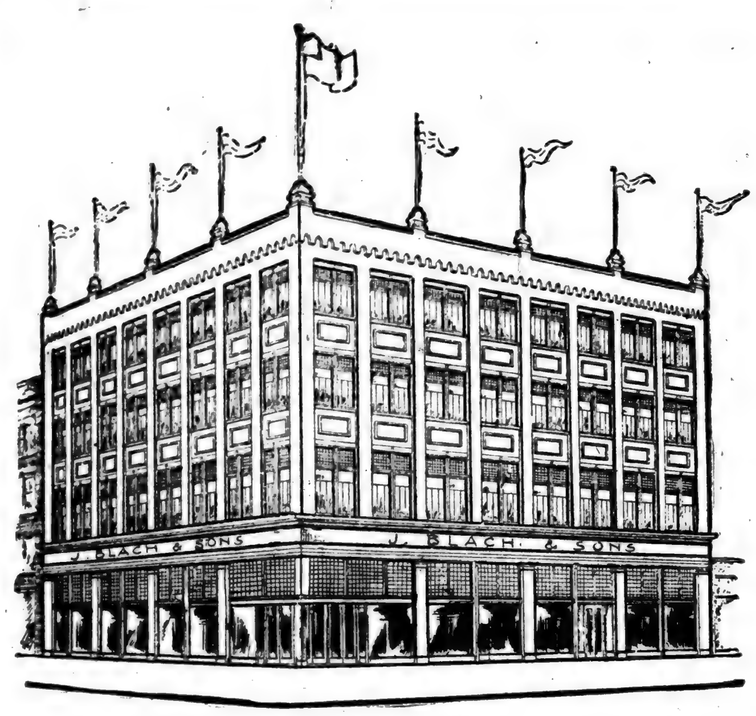
VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., OCTOBER 19 1905 NO. 30



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GREAT ATTRACTIONS IN BIRMINGHAM

Is the New

Store of J. BLACH & SONS.

Third Avenue and Nineteenth St.

42,000 sq. ft. devoted to the wants of Men and boys. The most spacious establishment of its kind in the world. -:- -:- -:- -:-

You are cordially invited to attend their Grand Formal Opening and Golden Jubilee Oct 30th and 31st---splendid music, unique souvenirs, excellent window displays and fine interior decorations the main features.

"The Bright Weather of the Heart"

By Samuel Smiles.

CHEERFULNESS is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart. It gives harmony of soul, and is a perpetual song without words. It is tantamount to repose. It enables nature to recruit its strength; whereas worry and discontent debilitate it, involving constant wear and tear.

How is it that we see such men as Lord Palmerston, growing old in harness, working on vigorously to the end? Mainly through equanimity of temper and habitual cheerfulness. They have educated themselves in the habit of endurance of not being easily provoked, of bearing and forbearing, of hearing harsh and even unjust things said of them without inflaming in undue resentment, and avoid worrying petty and self-tormenting cases.

So far as can be learned from biography, men of the greatest genius have been for the most part cheerful, contented men—not eager for reputation, money or power—but relishing life, and keenly susceptible of enjoyment. Such seem to have been Homer, Horace, Virgil, Montaigne, Shakespeare, Cervantes. Healthy, serene cheerfulness is apparent in their great creations. Among the same class of cheerful-minded men may also be mentioned Luther, Penn, Bacon, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael and Michael Angelo. Perhaps they were happy because constantly occupied, and in the pleasantest of all work—that of creating out of the fulness and richness of their great minds.

Sir Walter Scott was a man full of the milk of human kindness. Everybody loved him. He was never five minutes in a room ere the little pets of the family, whether dumb or lisping, had found out his kindness for all their recreations. Scott related to Captain Basil Hall an incident of his boyhood which showed the tenderness of his nature. One day a dog coming towards him he took up a big stone, threw it, and hit the dog. The poor ceature had strength enough left to crawl up to him and lick his feet, although its leg was broken. The incident, he said, had given him the bitterest remorse in his after-life; but, he added, "An early circumstance of that kind, properly reflected on, is calculated to have the best effect on one's character throughout life."

The Real Peril in Language

By Professor Lounsbury, of Harvard.

IT is no infrequent remark that in these latter days there exists a distinct tendency toward lawlessness in usage, a distinct indisposition to defer to authority. We are told that the language of the man in the street is held up as the all-sufficient standard. If this statement were ever true, it was never less true than now. There might have been apparent justification for an assertion of this sort in the great creative Elizabethan period. Then restraints upon expression seem to have been recognized outside of the taste or knowledge of the writer. As a consequence, the loosest language of conversation was reproduced with fidelity in the speech of the drama, then the principal national literature. But nothing of this freedom is found now. The constant supervision ever speech is exercised by the amateur champions of propriety who are ensconced at every fireside. In colleges and academies and high schools an army of instructors, assumed to be experts, are regularly engaged in holding in check any attempt to indulge in real or supposed verbal solecisms.

It is therefore, from the quarter of license, that any real danger to our English comes. If peril exists at all, it comes from the ignorant formalism and misplaced precision which wage perpetual war with the high-honored idioms of the tongue, or array themselves in hostility to its natural development.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A training school for carpenters has been started by the Reading Carpenters' Union.

These are the days when no really skilled laborer in New York is seeking a job. In fact, there's more work in town for such men than they can do.

The Pattern Makers' League of North America, in session at Pittsburg, Pa., raised the assessment of the members from twenty-five to fifty cents a week.

Among the propositions defeated at the recent convention of the International Typographical Union was a resolution declaring against the National Guard.

A general strike in the electrical works at Berlin was ordered; many employes of the power companies joined the movement, and the street car service was hampered.

Sympathetic strikes in Chicago probably will be more prevalent in the near future through an alliance between the teamsters and the railway freight handlers. The name of the new federation is the Shipping Trades Alliance.

Six thousand union carpenters in Boston and its vicinity have had their wages advanced twenty-eight cents a day. The change becomes operative under a decision of Judge George L. Wentworth, of the Municipal Court, as arbitrator, given about a month ago. The Master Carpenters' Association has agreed to accept the Judge's decision.

The Putiloff Iron Works, which have continued as the principal source of industrial disorders in St. Petersburg since the beginning of the movement started by Father Gapon, were finally closed, after a two weeks' warning to that effect. A small crowd of workmen and agitators attempted to make a demonstration, and a bomb was thrown, which failed to explode. The manifestants were dispersed by Cossacks.

Body Was in Trunk.

The body of Ramon Carmona, a merchant, was found in Havana, Cuba, in a locked trunk beneath a stairway in the store. Jose, a youth employed there, is missing, and so is $2000 belonging to Carmona, which was in the safe.

Norway Adopts Dissolution Agreement

The Norwegian Storthing, by a vote of 101 to sixteen, adopted the Carlstad agreement for the separation from Sweden.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Current Events Gathered as They Happen.

Rural Carriers Appointed.

Washington. D. C.—Rural free delivery route No. 2 ordered established December 15 at Fyffe, DeKalb county, serving 530 people and 106 houses.

Rural carriers appointed: Arab, route 1, Andrew H. Riddle carrier, T. W. Riddle substitute; Auston, route 1, Robert A. Tate carrier, W. M. Ryan substitute; Centreville, route 4, Howard L. Cleveland carrier, James W. Cleveland substitute; Coldville, route 2, John W. Vickers carrier, William J. Vickers substitute; Greenville, route 4, James W. Calhoun carrier, Oscar Calhoun substitute; Logan, route 2, James W. Jaggars carrier, Charley O. Jaggars substitute; Milliport, route 4, Colbrach Pratter carrier, James B. Pratter substitute; Newell, route 1, Robert W. Traylor carrier, George M. Cofield substitute; Rockford, route 2, William H. Bentley carrier, Lewis A. Bentley substitute; Spott, route 1, James T. Pack carrier, John A. Pack substitute; route 2, George F. Bolling carrier, J. A. Osbourn substitute; route 3, Dee Hughey carrier, A. B. Huey substitute; Tallassee, route 3, Stephen B. Renau carrier, John A. Culver substitute; Union Springs, route 2, George W. Chappell, Jr., carrier, George W. Chappell, Sr., substitue; White Oak Springs, route 1, Luther B. Anderson carrier, H. G. Anderson substitute.

Garrett is Stabbed.

Gadsden, Ala.—A very serious and what may prove to be a serious cutting affray took place Thursday night about 7 o'clock at the home of P. M. Bomar, on South Fourth street. It seems from the best information obtainable that Bomar, who is a carpenter, went home in an intoxicated condition, and soon after his arrival there became involved in a row with a man named James Garrett, who boarded with Bomar, in which Bomar pulled his knife and stabbed Garrett in the left breast, producing a dangerous wound. As soon as he had stabbed the man Bomar left and is still at large. Garrett walked to town and had the wound dressed and went to the home of William Fleming, where he is in a serious condition.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

Birmingham, Ala.—J. J. Dickson, formerly a well-known insurance man of this city, accidentally shot and killed himself Tuesday night in New Orleans. He mysteriously disappeared from Birmingham July 10, and the first information as to his whereabouts was a telegram announcing that he had shot himself.

Fire in Brewton.

Brewton, Ala.—At 9 o'clock Friday fire dstroyed the roof of J. M. Davidson's residence, on Parker avenue. The fire originated from a chimney and started in the attic. The entire roof was in flames when the fire department arrived, but by hard work the fire was confined to the roof and prevented from spreading to adjoining buildings. Loss estimated at $1,000, with $700 insurance.

Accident With Convict.

Montgomery, Ala.—News has reached the convict department of the death by accident of one of the men in charge of the Henderson-Boyd Lumber Company, at Richburg. It seems that there had been built a fence pretty close to the logging road of the company, and the men were being hauled along the side of it. It proved to be too close, and in some way it was shown that there was to be an accident. At this several of the men jumped while the train was in motion, one, Masterson Sherman, being killed. He jumped and was killed by coming in contact with the ground.

Fined for Enticing Labor.

Gadsden, Ala.—L. H. Giddens, a white man who has been employed by the Alabama Steel and Wire Company here for a long time, and who quit some time ago to go with a Birmingham corporation, was tried in the mayor's court here Friday on the charge of attempting to entire negro labor from this district and was fined $100. It seems that when Mr. Giddens quit here he attempted to take his labor with him, but there is a law here which prevents a person from enticing labor, and under this law he was arrested and convicted.

Seventh Victim of Feud.

Mobile, Ala.—William Young was killed from ambush while returning to his home at Wheelerville, thirteen miles west of Mobile, as the result of a feud which has continued there for the past twenty-five years, and of which he is the seventh victim.

Will Blow in Furnace.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Eagle Iron Company, of Chattanooga, is assembling the ore, charcoal and other products for the starting up of their charcoal furnace in Attalla, which has been idle for some time. For the past month necessary repairs have been going on at the furnace, and now great quantities of charcoal are being received, while wood to burn in the coke ovens at the furnace is also being hauled in. It is the intention of the company to start the ovens at once and put the furnace in operation December 1. The Attalla furnace has a daily capacity of ninety tons of the very best charcoal iron, and is one of three similar furnaces in the Gadsden district. Over 150 men will be given employment when the furnace starts.

House Burglarized.

Birmingham, Ala.—The home of John B. Allen at Arcadia, Ala., was burglarized Friday. It was reported to the local police with a view of getting a possible clue from some of the local second-hand stores. Among the articles reported missing are the following: One brown coat, one pair of blue-black trousers, one pair of striped trousers, one blue flannel shirt, an undershirt, one black Stetson hat and a pair of shoes.

Another Cotton Mill.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Merrimack Manufacturing Company, it is reported, will soon begin the erection of a third mill in Huntsville. The original plans of the company provide for a series of eight mills and a bleachery, and the company bought enough land for that purpose, besides establishing a system of water works large enough for their mills and a town of 10,000 population.

Rural Carriers Appointed.

Washington, D. C.—Rural routes 2 and 3 ordered established December 15 at Hamilton, Marion county, serving 980 people and 245 houses.

Rural carriers appointed: Gadsden, route 3, Ernest C. Little carrier, James Little substitute; Hopewell, route 1, John W. Smith carrier, Melvin Smith substitute; Town Creek, route 1, William G. Norton carrier, John Vick substitute.

Sidewalk Ordinance.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—A sidewalk ordinance was presented and seconded at the last meeting of the city council, and after much discussion was laid over until the next meeting. The ordinance provides that all sidewalks in the city limits shall be paved with either concrete, stone or brick, and further, that the paving shall not be less than five nor more than ten feet. The mayor announced that at an early date a franchise would be applied for to lay gas pipes throughout the city. Another company will make the city a proposition to furnish the city with 125 water plugs to furnish artesian water at $40 each per year. Tuscaloosa is in a most prosperous condition, and the city fathers have their hands full.

Breaks Leg While Wrestling.

Gadsden, Ala.—S. N. Gaines, the street overseer, is laid up with his right leg broken just above the ankle. Mr. Gaines was showing a friend a new trick in wrestling, and had all his weight on his right leg, when he gave it an awkward twist, and the bone popped in two. He was given medical attention and is suffering considerably from the accident.

Franchise Is Granted.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—At a meeting of the city council the proposed electric railroad which will operate between this point and Birmingham was granted a franchise for thirty years by a unanimous vote. The company was represented by J. M. Dewberry, of Birmingham.

Found Dead In Bed.

Gadsden, Ala.—Mrs. J. W. Boone, a highly respected lady living below Gadsden, was found dead in her bed Tuesday morning. Mrs. Boone had retired the night before in her usual good health, but the next morning when her husband attempted to arouse her he was horrified to find her dead. She leaves a husband and four children.

Tuscumbia Court Notes.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—At the present term of the circuit court among the more important cases decided was that of the estate of Hirschel B. Key, who was run down and killed by a switch engine of the North Alabama Railway at Sheffield, for $3,000 damages. The jury awarded the plaintiff $2,000. In the case of Neely Pride, a Nashville drummer, against the Merchants' Bank, of this city, for $500 damages for personal injuries received by the plaintiff, who fell into the excavation made by the defendant for its new bank building on Main street, a verdict was returned for the defendant.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
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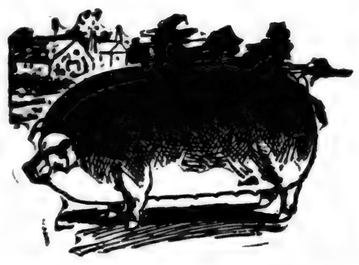

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FIERCE HORNED CATTLE.

THE PHILIPPINE TIMARAU HAS NEVER BEEN TAMED.

Natives Afraid to Hunt It, Although It Is the Smallest of the Ox Family—Prof. Worcester's Hard Task in Getting a Shot at One—Can't Be Dropped.

Unpatriotic though it may sound, the American bison was great only in appearance. His shaggy frontlet, his wild eye and his mighty coronet concealed as cowardly a ton of flesh as ever stirred, says the Washington Star.

But even if we have to admit that the big Bos Americanus of the United States is not worthy of honor except as a marvel of the animal world, the Spanish-American war saved our face, for when we acquired the Philippines we acquired with them a buffalo that is the wickedest thing that ever moved on four legs. The Philippine carabao or water buffalo is wicked enough when wild, and even in a tamed state is prone to attack human beings suddenly. But the timarau, although much smaller than the carabao, is so mean and savage that he will search out carabao and kill them for the mere love of killing.

Nobody ever has tamed a timarau Nobody in the Philippines wants to try; indeed, few natives of the Philippines ever want to see one. The fear of the tiger and lion in India and Africa is as nothing compared with the fear of the timarau in the Island of Mindoro.

So deeply rooted is the fear of the furtive, belligerent, relentless little ox that Profs. Worcester and Steere were unable even to find out what kind of beast it was when they visited the Philippines in 1888 on an exploring expedition.

Everybody warned them against the creature, but no two descriptions agreed. Prof. Worcester says that one man solemnly assured them that it had only one horn, which grew straight from the top of its head. Another declared that he had never seen any horns on it, but it certainly had only one eye, which was set right in the middle of its forehead.

These tales spurred them on, and they visited Mindoro, only to search in vain for several months until they found a tribe called the Mangyans, who knew it well. They said that it was like a small buffalo, with straight horns running upward and backward like those of a goat. They expressed great fear of it, and told him it attacked and killed the big water buffalo every time it got a chance, and how it would charge a man whenever it was approached.

Finding out about timarau and finding timarau were two different things. The creatures were so marvellously shy and cunning that, although the party followed trails day after day which showed where whole herds had congregated, they never even caught a glimpse of the animal itself.

At last, after more weeks of hunting, a native tracker led them to a hiding place of timarau; but he did so only after he had forced an agreement that he be permitted to run as soon as he had located the game for the hunters. He pointed into the bushes, whispered "Timarau, senor!" and raced madly away, his face gray with fear.

Prof. Worcester worked his way carefully through the bushes, but could not see the buffalo for a long time, so perfectly was the animal concealed. At last he saw his head and fired, but just as he did so the bull tossed his head and the shot missed him.

"As I fired a second time," says the professor, "there came crashes in the jungle on every side of me. I had walked into a whole herd of timarau without knowing it. One old bull stood his ground and I gave him a bullet in the shoulder. Furiously he whirled around on me. As I pushed the sliding block of my rifle to throw another cartridge into the magazine the mechanism jammed and left me to face a wounded timarau with a useless gun. Why that brute did not charge has always been a mystery to me. I never afterward knew one to fail to do it under similar circumstances. What he did do was to rush madly into the brush after the herd."

Prof. Worcester found his tracker up a tree and had so hard a time coaxing him to come down that they lost the trail.

Despite careful hunting and despite the fact that they were in timarau country, they got no other shot that trip; and it was not until the next trip that Prof. Worcester got one of these buffaloes, and then only by firing half on guess into the bushes where he could see one indistinctly. It is rarely that these little buffaloes are found in any except cover so dense that the hunter must cut his way through it with a knife, foot by foot. This and the fact that if he happens to get within scent of a lurking buffalo the animal will charge him as quick as lightning and gore and trample him to pieces combines to assure the little forest buffalo of Mindoro a long season of immunity.

The natives like the meat of the timarau, and as other food often fails them they are eager enough for it; but they are far too much afraid of these cattle to hunt them, even when they are starving.

Attempts have been made to catch them alive, but the timarau usually kills itself by its wild struggles as soon as trapped, and even if it does not struggle to the death it refuses to eat in captivity. The natives say that even the youngest calves if caught and put to suck with a tame carabao will not only refuse to eat, but will try desperately to kill the foster mother.

The timarau and its cousin, the pretty little anoa of Celebes, are the smallest of the ox family. The biggest, standing higher at the shoulders than even our bison, is the gaur or seladang.

HALF DEER, HALF COW.

Freak Animal Seen in Minnesota Said by Some to Have Horns.

A deer with a cow's tail is northern Minnesota's latest sensation. The animal is not so terrible to look at as was Cass Lake's great hogag, but it is more real. That it has a cow's tail there is no doubt, for forty-five men in an extra gang working on the new extension of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern road saw the mysterious appendage, and more than once.

Some of the more suspicious of the crew stoutly maintain that the deer is a close relation of the devil, and that it also has cow's horns and cloven hoofs. This latter charge cannot be well denied, for the cloven hoof habit is one that all members of the venison tribe are guilty of. There is some doubt about the cow's horns, however.

If the deer is a doe it wouldn't have any horns at all, and if it were a buck it wouldn't have cow's horns, for a cinch. This line of argument was offered to bring the men in question to a reasonable frame of mind, but they gently reminded us that the male members of the cow family sport horns not unlike those of their gentle better halves. Be that as it may, the unholy deer is there, the horns or no horns, it has a cow's tail, or to follow the reasoning of the superstitious ones above quoted, the tail may be the vertebral extension of a buck. The concensus of opinion among those who saw the strange animal, is that it has no horns, and, in this event cow's tail will probably come as near hitting it as anything else.

Several range people within the last few days have had something to say of the freak. They say it has been seen so many times, and by so many men, that there is no doubting the tail part of the story. The animal seems to have inherited certain domestic proclivities along with its badge of civilization, for it has a strong hankering for the society of human beings, or else for the eatables furnished by human beings. Any way, it is never very far from the camp of the Missabe construction gang, and is seen almost daily, both morning and evening. The tail is easily observed, for whenever its owner is frightened the appendage is thrown straight up into the air, standing up four feet or more, like a flagpole, while the deer bounds away. The men are careful to see that no one shoots the animal, for they take a certain pride in it. Attempts are being made to photograph it, and it is even hoped that it may be captured alive.—Minneapolis Tribune.

SIMPLE LIFE IN ICELAND.

No Liquor Manufactured, No Jails and Only One Policeman.

There are no manufactories in the country. Each home is a factory and every member of the family a hand.

Shoes are made from goat skins. The long stockings worn over these in wading through the snow are knitted by the women and children, and even the beautiful broadcloth comes smooth and perfect from the hand loom found in every house.

The sweet simplicity of their national costume does away with the necessity of fashion books. Young girls who are about to be married need take no thought as to "wherewithal shall they be clothed." When they array themselves in the wedding garments of their ancestor, two or even three generations remote, they are perfectly up-to-date in the matter of attire.

The simple life is conducive to a state of high morals, higher probably than in any other part of the world. There is not a drop of liquor manufactured on the island and for the 78,000 population there is but one policeman. There is neither a jail nor any place of incarceration for criminals; nor yet of keeping up a court. When a crim could be tried.

The percentage of crime is so small that it does not warrant the expense of keeping up account. When a criminal trial becomes necessary the offender is taken to Denmark to answer to the law for his misdeeds.

The women are among the most advanced in the world. Their Woman's Political league has a membership of 7000, and they enjoy more civil rights than the women of almost any other country, having a voice in all elections save that for members of their legislative body.—The Pilgrim.

Franklin's Bicentenary.

It is certainly discreditable that one of the three Americans who would by popular acclaim be pronounced to be the greatest the country has produced should have received so little formal recognition. The birthday of Washington is practically a national holiday; Lincoln's birthday is a red-letter day in many states; but Franklin, the third in this triumvirate of America's greatest, is denied the honor of a public testimonial to his superlative merits. An opportunity is at hand to make good this neglect. On Jan. 17 next will be the bicentenary of Franklin's birth. The day ought to be celebrated in an appropriate manner in the furthest ends of the country. It would be becoming for Philadelphia to take the lead in doing honor to her adopted son.—Philadelphia Record.

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SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Nuts on the Farm.

The nut industry is new. So completely so, it scarcely has a nomenclature. Occasionally in the past there appeared on the market an unusual hickory nut, a chestnut of good size, but of indifferent quality; a pecan, long, but thick shelled; and so on. But now this line of work is assuming the importance of an industry.

And just as soon as we realize that nut trees will afford not only pleasure in their care, but also considerable profit, their worth as a cultivated crop will be appreciated and careful attention will be given hem.

Nuts and raisins! What dish is more wholesome or delicious, or healthful? What food have we that combines flesh materials and energy-producing materials so cheaply, so completely?

And now nut trees can be well combined with farming. Think of the roadsides, often for miles, devoid of trees. I can think of nothing that would add more to the value of the farm than nut trees of various sorts along fence rows and the roadsides. Aside from the shade they would make, the improved appearances they would present, would come the commercial value of the crop. Of course this phase would not bring the financial reward that a cultivated, specially formed nut grove would. Still its importance should not be overlooked.

The old roadsides and permanent fence rows and old creeks and branches would be ideal so far as location for walnuts, pecans, chestnuts and hickory nuts.

If you do not care to get nursery stock, plant the nuts, but look after them a little. Keep the weeds down; dig around the young sprouts once or twice a year. A bit of fertilizer will tickle the roots, and a little breeding in this way will bring about a faster growth and a quicker full harvest. Then don't neglect an occasional watch over the young trees as they grow. The caterpillars are enemies; burn them out. Trimming will pay by making a better appearing tree.

By caring for trees in this manner you can expect rather quick returns. In more Northern climates, native walnuts, pecans and hickories will usually bear when they are twelve to fifteen years old.

Chestnuts come in at a still earlier age. In the Southern States most nut trees that have been given some care and attention will produce crops in five or ten years.

The commercial nut orchard should receive attention similarly given to the apple, the peach or the pear; that is, the orchards should be plowed and cultivated; the soil improved in a physical way through the use of legumes, cowpens and clover. Fertilizers should also be added to feed the tree; and what else is needed to make good, vigorous, healthy growth should be done.

What is said here is not a discussion about the commercial nut orchard; a different treatment is needed there. This is a plea for nuts on the farm; a side issue that will mean good results in many ways. It means a larger idea of the farm. We have looked too long on the farm as a corn or wheat or cotton producer. Let us look on it as the great American institution, and let us grow nuts to help make that institution complete.—C. W. Burkett, in the Progressive Farmer.

"How My Cow Pays."

The following is from the Southern Ruralist. The hint about keeping wet sacks over and about the milk is a good one, the evaporation would keep down the temperature several degrees.

"I have but one cow, but I will tell you how I manage the business on a small scale. My cow is not a full blood. She has some Jersey and some Holstein blood mixed in her. I feed her night and morning with about a peck of hulls, one quart of cottonseed meal and two quarts of bran. She has a good Bermuda pasture to graze on in the day. In winter I feed the same, with plenty of shucks or hay.

"I milk at 5 o'clock in the morning and at 6 at night, during the summer. In the winter at 6 in the morning and 5 in the evening. I always carry a two-gallon bucket of water and wet the hulls and meal good before she eats them. I think that eating dry hulls and meal causes many cows to die with what is called dry murrain.

"I have a good stall to keep her out of all bad weather, and I milk her thoroughly. Leaving milk in the udder causes a cow to soon go dry. I take my calf away from the mother when a few days old and teach it to drink milk. When it is two or three weeks old I teach it to drink buttermilk. The first calf I ever raised was raised entirely on buttermilk after it was one month old.

"I keep my cow in full flow until nearly time for her to come in again. Then I milk once a day and have to keep it up until she calves. She is never dry. We are never without milk more than twenty days. I salt her every time I feed, mixing it thoroughly in her feed.

"I have sold 360 gallons of sweet milk since the 21st of October at sixteen cents per gallon, making $57.12. I have had plenty of milk and butter for home use and sold $16.50 worth of buttermilk and butter, making a total of $73.62.

"Sold my butter and buttermilk at home; received twenty cents for butter and ten cents a gallon for buttermilk. I sent my sweet milk to the city.

"She gives about three and a half gallons per day. Now, if I could have gotten forty cents a gallon for my sweet milk I could have realized a nice sum from my cow.

"The main point is feeding and milking regularly, and milking clean, to keep your cow in full flow.

"My cow is now giving me three and a half gallons and her calf is eight months old. I feed her one sack of cottonseed meal and one of bran every month, and 300 pounds of hulls, making the cost of feeding through summer $3.35 per month. In winter hay and shucks will run the cost to about $5 a month. I have made clear on my cow since the 21st of October about $40, besides having all the milk and butter for home use.

"I have a home-made dairy under a big shade tree, covered with sacks, and keep water on top with woolen strings in it to feed the water down and keep the sacks wet, and I certainly do have good milk and butter. I gave the plan for making it in the Sunny South."

Sheep.

The Planter's Journal has the following to say of sheep:

Hogs are probably the best paying animals to grow on average farms, but in some respect sheep are preferable. This is especially true on upland farms that are too much worn or depleted of humus to produce staple crops in paying quantities. Such fields, if fenced for sheep and converted into a pasture for them, will yield a greater net return than if cultivated, and at the same time become more fertile, for it is a true saying that the foot of the sheep fertilizes the land. While improving the soil, they also improve the herbage of the pasture by exterminating the weeds.

It is claimed for sheep that they make larger relative gains for food consumed than any other kind of live stock. Another claim set up for them is that the annual clip of wool will pay for the expense of keep. Perhaps this is a little overdrawn, except under very auspicious circumstances, which can only be brought about by more judicious management than usually obtains on farms where mixed husbandry is the practice.

They require less attention during winter in the matter of housing and feeding, but they should be looked after pretty closely at lambing time, as some mothers ignore their young at first, and require to be penned with their lambs for a few days in order to get them to recognize the obligations of motherhood.

The objection to allowing sheep and neat cattle to run in the same pasture can only apply to restricted areas where the stock is unduly crowded. One of the most decided advantages in raising sheep is that it requires less manual labor, the most expensive feature of farming, than cultivated crops, but this is applicable to live stock generally, and to sheep in a more eminent degree.

An important, if not the most important, essential for profitable sheep husbandry is the proper selection of breed for the desired end and the use of pure bred rams.

Potato Vines, Effect on Secretion of Milk.

S. W. Everitt, Stella, N. C.—Please answer through your paper the following question: Do potato vines have a tendency to stop the flow or dry up the milk in a sow that is suckling a litter of pigs? Or will any bad results follow the pigs? I am told here that I cannot raise pigs if the sows are fed on sweet potato vines. I can't see any reason in it, as they will produce meat and butter in a cow.

Answer—I see no reason why the use of sweet potato vines as a feed for a nursing sow should dry up the milk; nor do I believe such would be the result. I suspect that such belief is one of those traditions that have been handed down from father to son with no more foundation in fact than the belief of the influence of the moon on germination of seeds and the productiveness of crops. I do not think a litter of young pigs would thrive if the sow and pigs get nothing but potato vines.—Knoxville Tribune and Journal.

In active service in the United States Navy there are 1577 officers, including 469 warrant officers, and a force of 28,644 enlisted men.

THE WA

BY L

"Ten o'clock," said Fa
glancing at her watch a
tiently walked up and dow
platform in front of the
station. "What pervers
here to this out of the way
how? This extension
miles, but then it would
better to have gone
trains are so irregular
ble to come at any momen
not come until night. In
shall miss the connection
late for the wedding." Sh
the track which wound do
bottom and up a hill slop
itself among the green o
and then at the straggli
houses, turning at length
of impatience and entere
little waiting room. The
passengers was a deaf o
and his partly blind wife.

The former sat upon one
benches which were tack
wall, his hands folded bef
picture of patience while
dozed in the corner. Eve
still and quiet, and at le
minister spread his hand
his bald head and was
lustily.

Emogene went outside
up and down. After a
down upon the edge of t
and had just given hers
flection when a firm ste
platform aroused her an
up. The tall handsome
just stepped up on the
in the act of opening a le
eyes met; he crumpled t
pushed it into his pocke

"Emogene!—Can it be
exclaimed, going up to h
her hand in his.

A flood of crimson sw
face and left it pale. "W
she exclaimed, a glad
into her eyes. For an
were both silent. It h
that people forget—that
cold—even learn to hat
kindred soul meets soul
how deep the gulf betw
sweet joy of the heart s
eye. "Your husband!"
found voice to ask, "whe

"Dead," drawing her l
and turning her eyes awa

He took her hand
through his arm as the
under the trees which
the road. The old mini
roused from his nap a
the door. "Humph!" he
meeting of old lovers—
way of youth," and humm
an old love song he we
side his wife, and draw
head over upon his sh
her.

"Your coming into
gene' was an inspiratio
joy, followed by deep
guish. We cannot guid
they spring from us wi
or consent. I knew fro
you were the promised
er, and yet my heart w
and I fancied at times
for me also. My uncle
no tenderness in their
cared for little but mal
had been left an orph

Walked up and
bounty, and my life wa
one. You went away
my aunt's summer boa
a time I heard of your
aunt's keen eyes read
she taunted me, tellin
had but amused your
My heart coul
taunts, for it was full
I left the farm and we
world. It was a tough
many times I was on
spair, but I thought o

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FARM NOTES.

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The Wind and the Valley

A wild wind roamed the world,
Rebellious, strong, and free;
It hewled its discords long and loud,
O'er mountain, plain, and sea.

Through spaces vast it swept,
Nor paused as on it flew,
And chaos dire e'er marked its track,
But still it onward blew.

A valley sweet it found,
With peaceful sunshine filled.
It swept between the circling slopes,
With joy its heart was thrilled.

The valley spurned it not,
But loving greeting gave.
No longer wild, rebellious, sweeps
That wind o'er land and wave.

The valley sweet art thou,
Who greeting gave to me.
The wild wind, now no longer wild—
Content to rest in thee.

—Ethel L. Preble, in Sunset Magazine.

THE WAYS OF FATE

BY LULU J. POWERS

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"Ten o'clock," said Emogene Gray, glancing at her watch as she impatiently walked up and down the little platform in front of the dingy country station. "What perverse fate sent me here to this out of the way place anyhow? This extension cuts off forty miles, but then it would have been better to have gone around, as the trains are so irregular that one is liable to come at any moment or it might not come until night. In that case I shall miss the connection and be too late for the wedding." She looked at the track which wound down a sandy bottom and up a hill slope and lost itself among the green of the pines, and then at the straggling village houses, turning at length with a sigh of impatience and entered the bare little waiting room. The only other passengers was a deaf old minister and his partly blind wife.

The former sat upon one of the long benches which were tacked to the wall, his hands folded before him, the picture of patience while his old wife dozed in the corner. Everything was still and quiet, and at length the old minister spread his handkerchief over his bald head and was soon snoring lustily.

Emogene went outside and walked up and down. After a time she sat down upon the edge of the platform, and had just given herself up to reflection when a firm step upon the platform aroused her and she looked up. The tall handsome man who had just stepped up on the platform was in the act of opening a letter, as their eyes met; he crumpled the letter and pushed it into his pocket.

"Emogene!—Can it be possible!" he exclaimed, going up to her and taking her hand in his.

A flood of crimson swept over her face and left it pale. "Why, Robert!" she exclaimed, a glad light leaping into her eyes. For an instance they were both silent. It has been said that people forget—that hearts grow cold—even learn to hate; but when kindred soul meets soul, no matter how deep the gulf between the wild sweet joy of the heart springs to the eye. "Your husband!" he at length found voice to ask, "where is he?"

"Dead," drawing her hand from his and turning her eyes away.

He took her hand and drew it through his arm as they strolled out under the trees which overshadowed the road. The old minister who had roused from his nap and looked out the door. "Humph!" he muttered, "a meeting of old lovers—but it is the way of youth," and humming the air of an old love song he went and sat beside his wife, and drawing her white head over upon his shoulder kissed her.

"Your coming into my life, Emogene, was an inspiration—a vista of joy, followed by deep misery and anguish. We cannot guide our hearts; they spring from us without our will or consent. I knew from the first that you were the promised wife of another, and yet my heart went out to you, and I fancied at times that you cared for me also. My uncle and aunt had no tenderness in their natures, and cared for little but making money. I had been left an orphan upon their

Walked up and down.

bounty, and my life was never a happy one. You went away with the rest of my aunt's summer boarders, and after a time I heard of your marriage. My aunt's keen eyes read my secret, and she taunted me, telling me that you had but amused yourself at my expense. My heart could not bear her taunts, for it was full to bursting, so I left the farm and went out into the world. It was a tough old battle, and many times I was on the verge of despair, but I thought of you and held on, even though I knew that you were dead to me. A year ago both my aunt and uncle died and as they could not take their money with them they willed it to me. Now, sweetheart, tell me of yourself."

"You know," she said sadly, "that I too was an orphan and owed everything to my husband—that man I married. He was years older than I, but he was a noble man. Two years after we married he had some financial reverses and the worry preyed upon him and in less than a year he left me, and since that time I have acted as governess in numerous families. Now I am on my way to attend the marriage of an old school friend."

"Quite a coincidence," he said, his face growing white. "I too am on my way to attend a marriage."

"Well, that is singular," she said.

"You must marry me at once."

"What worries me, though, is that if I am not in time I shall offend an old friend. Sarah wanted me to come last week, and if this train makes me lose my connection she will hardly forgive me. I must confess, however, that I am a little curious to know who the bridegroom will be, as she writes me such strange letters, and has never told me the name of the chosen one yet, although she has written a lot about him. But then Sarah Ashton is always somewhat frivolous, though always good-hearted."

"Sarah Ashton!" exclaimed Robert Halladay, trembling so that he caught the post of a fence to steady himself. "Good God, Emogene! I am the expected bridegroom!" he groaned. "I can never keep my vows now that I know you are free. Until this hour I thought you were dead to me—another man's wife. Now you shall be mine!" He caught her hand in his.

She pushed him away from her, her face as white as his own. "Your honor and duty demand that you keep your word, that you hasten to Sarah Ashton and make her your wife."

"Darling, can you send me from you when I love you so," holding out his arms to her, "when I long for you—dream of you and want you always."

"Good-bye!" though her face was trembling and her very heart bursting, she turned away from him and walked over to the hotel. She could not continue her journey, her soul would not bear it; she must have rest.

Half an hour passed. Along in the seclusion of the little dingy room she gave vent to her feelings and great bursting sobs shook her frame. After a time she grew calmer and sank upon her knees. "Great God!" she prayed, "give me strength to do my duty, and help me to forget this day."

Just then a rap sounded upon the door.

Emogene arose and bathed her face before she opened the door. As she opened it Robert Halladay stepped into the room and took her in his arms. "Good news, darling," he said, kissing her again and again. "Read this," holding a letter before her astonished eyes.

It was but a few lines in Sarah Ashton's irregular, well known scrawly hand as follows:

Dear Friend:—Doubtlessly you will be greatly surprised, but I hope not greatly grieved when you learn that I have eloped and am happily married this morning to Mr. Smith. We were engaged and loved each other years ago, but paternal authority separated us, etc, etc. Yours in friendship,

SARAH SMITH.

"Now, sweetheart, as I cannot be a jilted lover, you must marry me at once."

"Why! How—"

He stopped her mouth. Half an hour later the old minister performed the ceremony in the hotel parlor, and when the delayed train pulled out from the platform it bore two happy, satisfied hearts away upon their bridal tour.

HIS EDITORIAL QUICKLY READY.

New York Paper Tells Good Story on Southern Journalist.

A certain editorial writer on the staff of a Southern newspaper was inclined to dilatoriness during certain periods of conviviality, and caused thereby much concern in the breast of the foreman of the composing room just prior to the moment when the forms must go to press. But the writer was a part owner of the paper and could not well be discharged, since he occupied the position of managing editor. Many times the editorials were late and the paper delayed in going to press, but the delinquent writer always made good after a fashion. Finally he hit upon a scheme when he was called upon at the last moment for "copy" that may, in all justice to expediency, be called the art of genius.

The hour was very late and no leading editorial had gone to the composing room. In frantic haste the foreman sent for the editorial writer, and only after half an hour was he located—in a near-by saloon and much the worse for his dalliance there. He grasped the intelligence that he had forgotten his leading column, and made his way as fast as he could to his office. Snatching a piece of copy paper in one hand, he caught up a copy of the New York Times with the other, and from it clipped a leading editorial, which he pasted on the paper. Then he wrote:

"We cannot agree with the New York Times when it says:"

The editorial of the Times was copied, the paper went to press, and the editor back to the saloon.—New York Times.

Cheat the Elephants.

"Billiardists who have been afraid the scarcity of ivory would kill the game have another guess coming," said an old player, as he chalked his cue the other day. "I've been playing with billiard balls made of artificial ivory, which was so nearly like the kind the elephants furnish that you wold not notice the difference. Elephants are getting pretty scarce, you know, and elephant tusks are now almost as rare as genuine Navajo blankets. You know it is only the choicest of tusk ivory that can be used for billiard balls. One year ago regulation two and three-eighth inch ivory balls could be purchased for $8. Now they cost $16 apiece. The advance in the price of ivory was simultaneous with and strikingly similar to the constantly growing value of diamonds. Billiardists have maintained that only with ivory balls could the delights of the game be realized. This meant that within a few years only millionaires, kings, or princes could hope to indulge in the game which dates back to the time of the Pharaohs.

"Yes, sir, they are now making ivory balls that won't catch cold, and they are practically indestructible. They are celluloid and bone and hard rubber and are then sandpapered and polished."

Where Oil Was Needed.

He was dying, so the schoolbook says,
dying in Algiers;
There was lack of antiseptics and dearth
of woman's tears;
But a Red Cross man approached him
and he murmured soft and low
That up upon his cistern some oil would
have to go.
Now, this soldier of the legion knew English words a few,
And to him the sound of "cistern" was
not exactly new.
Still the word conveyed but little to his
unreceptive mind,
And he asked in simple language for a
plain reply in kind.
Then they spoke in accents soothing,
how this oil the germs would kill,
And the wicked stegomyia would become
the same as nil.
But still they had to tell him and make
it to him plain
That he had been mistaken and that no
one who was sane
Could ever think that "cistern" the same
as "system" meant—
That never oil—excepting cod—was on
the "system" spent.
And so he died a peaceful death and
never was dismayed
When ward clubs came in his back yard
and kerosene was sprayed.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Copper Exported to China.

More than 22,000 tons of copper have been exported to China from America this year. The unusual quantity has excited attention, and inquiries of the trade have elicited two explanations. One is that a new coinage is necessary in China, because the old has been gradually melted down for the manufacture of cartridges. The other is that the process of smelting the metal is so imperfect that the smelted copper contains small quantities of gold, and this the astute Chinese contrive to extract. Vast quantities of copper disappear constantly in China from one cause or another.

Distinguished College President.

Rev. David H. Buel, the new president of Georgetown University, is a son of Col. David H. Buel, U. S. A. He was graduated from Yale in 1883 and has been successively instructor in classics at Holy Cross college, classics and higher mathematics at St. Francis Xavier college, professor of physics at St. John's college and of physics and mechanics at Georgetown university.

Suspicious.

The following item appeared in the Bacon Ridge Banner:

"One night last June the editor heard someone prowling about in his chicken coop. Not having any shot handy he loaded the gun with quinine pills and blazed away. The intruder was peppered, but managed to crawl away. As there is only one man in the village who has not had the ague this season we have our suspicions."

CRAFTY MAN WINS OUT.

Neat Way in Which He Dupes the "Angel of His Life."

Mr. Smuthe reaches home for dinner and finds his wife in an unusually taciturn mood.

They go through the meal almost quietly; the only speech being from him.

The evening progresses in the same fashion.

At last he asks:

"Aren't you feeling well to-night?"

"Oh, yes," she tells him, coldly.

"Then what is wrong with you?"

"You ought to know."

"How should I know? Have I said or done anything to offend you?"

"No; you haven't said anything or done anything."

"Then what on earth makes you act this way?"

"I suppose you have forgotten what day this is?"

"No. This is the 25th day of August, 1905."

"And it is my birthday, and you forgot that it was, and you never forgot it before, and you——"

"One moment, my dear. I did not forget that it was your birthday."

She smiles through her tears, thinking of diamond sunbursts and things like that.

"Oh, you dear thing!" she exclaims. "You djd not forget it, then?"

"No. What birthday is it?"

"Why, my thirtieth, of course."

"Well, angel of my life, do you not think it is more gracious of me to seem to overlook your birthday than to remind you of how old you are growing?"

Next day she tells the neighbor that dear John is the thoughtfullest man that ever lived.

Young Fool and the Old.

There's no fool like a young fool
When fireworks are concerned—
Behold them all, the victims small,
With hands and faces burned,
Behold the lamed and killed and maimed,
Their needless sufferings;
There's no fool like the Old Fool
Who gives a child such things.

There's no fool like a young fool
In glorious July,
To fire a bomb and lose a thumb
And tear away an eye,
To touch a light to dynamite
And scatter death and noise:
There's no fool like the Old Fool
Who gives a child such toys.

There's no fool like a young fool
To make the Fourth a crime,
When every nurse and every hearse
Is working overtime,
When East and West and North and
South,
The lists appalling grow:
There's no fool like the Old Fool
Who thinks a child should know.

There's no fool like the young fool
Who smells the powder smoke;
But the awful play that mars the Day
Has ceased to be a joke,
Yet Satan tempts the Old Fool
To chuckle 'neath his breath
And put among the heedless young
The instruments of death.
—Life.

Forcing the Youthful Mind.

There is very general cry that children are becoming every day less childlike, that they are being pressed far beyond their strength. Of course, the fanatics tell us that it is not so, that all this outcry is the outcome of misplaced sentiment and of ignorance of the true inwardness of educational methods. But this we know, that forced minds are very like forced plants—curiosities, perhaps, but not such as the experienced cultivator keeps as "stock." Nature is very jealous for her nurslings. You may fool considerably with adult specimens, even to the degree of making them hideous; you may experiment almost indefinitely with this, and the other kind of pruning, grafting, but let a cold wave or a hot wave but once blow upon your tender nurslings and they are gone without hope of resurrection. —Philadelphia Ledger.

A Mere Matter of Size.

She was corpulent and on her way to Chicago from New York, and was traveling with her two children, aged respectively 3 and 4 years. As far as Buffalo she had not been asked to pay for the children, but at that point the train crew changed and the new conductor, a gruff, surly-looking individual, looked askance at the children and asked for their tickets.

"Why, I have none," said the mother.

"How old are they?" snapped the man in blue.

"The girl is 3 and the boy 4, sir."

"They look pretty big for that," was the gruff rejoinder.

"Well," said she of the avoirdupois, "if you're collecting fares according to size, you'd better get another ticket for me."

Needless to say, she did not pay for the children.

Plain Spoken.

"I hope, senator," ventured the upright citizen, "that you never allowed anyone to hint about a bribe in your presence."

"I should say not," replied Senator Boodle, with much emphasis.

"Ah, I am so glad to hear it."

"No, sir, I never allowed them to hint because it took up too much time. If they wanted anything crooked done they had to say it right out and then I'd listen."

Old Couple Take Marriage Vows.

George Applegate, an octogenarian of Bethlehem, Pa., the other day took out a license to wed Mrs. Augusta Wahl, also of Bethlehem, and 60 years old. Before doing so he placated his children by giving each of them $30,000. Mr. Applegate is a rich man, and as he says, "will have enough left" for himself and his elderly bride.

Japanese Costumes Popular.

At the fashionable watering places near New York Japanese costume dances are all the rage. This does not necessarily mean general pro-Japanese sympathy among the butterflies of society, who probably would have taken up the picturesque features of Russian costume had the fad struck them that way.

Sailors Have Sport Racing Turtles

Start Big Snappers Across Deck and Bet on Their Finish—Gambler Thinks Track Should Be Built for Them.

"I have heard of horse races, bicycle races, foot races, dog races, and a dozen different kinds of races, but never before in my long life have I heard of a turtle race," mused Lem Fugle, the sage, philosopher and guide of the battery, yesterday afternoon, as he hung his feet over the stern of the tugboat E. S. Booth, and puffed nonchalantly at the pipe of peace.

"Yes," he continued, "that is the story brought in by the steamship Queen Eleanor from Samarang and Aden. A friend o' mine, who is a stoker on the Queen, told me they had a reg'lar Saratoga during the trip over. The sailors bet their money and when that was lost staked their dunnage on races between a score of big snapping turtles, which were brought over by the men simply to have a little sport with.

"On the second day out the sailors dug out a half dozen of the monster snappers and pasted numbers on their backs. Strong ropes were tied around the necks of the turtles, the bets were placed, and the snappers sailed away from the 'post' in a manner much similar to the way the horses leave the scratch line at a race track.

"The after deck of the steamer was made a race track. There was a real bookmaker, and several dollars of real money changed hands. The heavy losers wailed and declared No. 3 or No. 6 was a dead one, and could not get around the track unless it was carried."

Lem Fugle refilled his pipe and looked wistfully at the entries in tomorrow's races, carefully picking out the winners, and assuring the reporter what a "cinch" Mad Mullah would be "for show."

"I have gambled on every kind of race that has ever been run, with the exception of the turtle race," spoke the sage in a sorrowful tone, "and I think it is up to the sports of New York to build a track for racing the crust covered creatures. You can put me down on the list as a charter member of the Metropolitan Turtle Racing association," said Mr. Fugle, and the tugboat E. S. Booth left her mooring at Pier No. 4, East river, and started down the bay for a tow.—New York American.

Charles Wesley's Seven Thousand Hymns

Founder of Church Indefatigable in His Sacred Writings—Commenced at the Age of Twenty-nine.

Wonder is always expressed and doubts arise when the statement is made that the Rev. Charles Wesley, a clergyman of the Church of England, actually wrote seven thousand hymns during his lifetime. This statement is verified by the publication over his own signature of thirty-nine books of poetry, sacred and secular. It is doubtful if there exists a hymn book adopted by any religious denomination which does not contain several of his sacred songs.

Thomas Moore wrote very few sacred songs, but of these few one stands out pre-eminent and will be sung till time be no more by the people of this whole earth. "This song, that always reaches the heart, is "Come, Ye Disconsolate," found in almost every hymn book and never accredited to the author.

The Rev. Charles Wesley must have been writing hymns all his life, and it is recorded of him that he wrote on horseback while traveling from place to place upon his duties in the church. In those days graphite pencils and flowing pens were unknown, and he wrote with a piece of soft lead he always carried with him on any old scrap of paper. He lived to be 80 years of age, and was born in 1708.

The hymns of Dr. Watts come next in number to those of Charles Wesley, namely, 697, but they mostly appealed to children, although never forgotten in later years.

The fact is that Wesley commenced writing his sacred hymns at the age of 29.

The Methodist hymn book in this country, as well as the Wesleyan hymn book in England, being so replete with the hymns of Charles Wesley is accounted for by the fact that both Charles and his brother John were clergymen of the Church of England, but John, taking exception to some part of the ritual of that church, went out to preach to the multitudes, and after he had organized what his followers called the Wesleyan church his brother Charles joined him and wrote the hymns, to which were added the favorite hymns of other sacred writers.

Was Down on Circumstantial Evidence

Man Arrested for Complicity in Bank Robbery Had Reasons for His Belief—Unfortunate in Love Affairs.

"As to circumstantial evidences, it's a queer thing," said the man in the brown suit. "Five or six years ago I was in a certain town for a night when a bank was robbed. Next morning I was arrested as an accomplice, it being contended that I was seen idling in front of the bank and evidently acting as sentinel to those within. Three different persons identified me as the man, and a fourth claimed to have seen me enter the hotel at a late hour by way of a shed and a window. I was locked up for examination, and with a chance of things going hard with me, when evidence began to come forward on my side.

"The landlord asserted and swore that I was sitting in the office at 10 o'clock p. m. Two servants swore they saw me going to my room half an hour later. A man having rooms opposite the hotel swore that he saw me smoking at my window at midnight. A guest of the hotel who had a room next to mine swore that my snores disturbed him from midnight till 2 o'clock and that he heard me turn over in bed at 3, and so I was honorably discharged from custody."

"But about it being queer?" was asked.

"Why, all the people on both sides were mistaken. I was not outside the bank at the times named and neither was I in the hotel."

"But you were somewhere?"

"Oh, of course. Fact is, I got mashed on the landlord's daughter and we sat up all night in a balcony and talked love and looked at the moonlight. Yes, sir, sat there all night like a couple of idiots, and though I declared I would die for her and she said she only wanted me and a humble cottage, she was married to a red-haired butcher within a year and I was being sued by a snub-nosed widow for breach of promise. I was simply observing, you know, that circumstantial evidence is a queer thing and I wish to add that a juryman shouldn't be influenced too much by it."—Tid-Bits.

Bereaved Husband Needed the Tiger

His Wife Had Recently Died and He Was Seeking Congenial Society—English Newspaper Responsible for Story.

At a sale of animals from a hippodrome a tiger was being offered. The highest bid was made by a man who was a stranger, and to him it was knocked down. The owner of the animal, who had been eyeing the stranger uneasily during the bidding, then went up to him and said:

"Pardon me for asking the question, but will you tell me where you are from?"

"From the country," responded the man.

"Are you connected with any show?"

"No."

"And are you buying this animal for yourself?"

"Yes."

The showman shifted about for a few moments, looking alternately at the man and the tiger, evidently trying his best to reconcile the two.

"Now, young man," he finally said, "you need not take this animal unless you want to, for there are those here who will take it off your hands."

"I don't want to sell," was the quiet reply.

"What on earth are you going to do with such an ugly beast if you have no show of your own and are not buying for someone who is a showman?"

"Well, I'll tell you," said the purchaser. "My wife died about three weeks ago. We had lived together for ten years, and—and I miss her."

He paused to wipe his eyes and steady his voice, and then added:

"So I've bought the tiger."

"I understand you," said the great showman in a husky voice, as he turned to hide his emotion.—London Tit-Bits.

Life's Sorrows That Quickly Pass

"You with Your Chains That Are Riveted Fast, Remember To-morrow This Day Will Be Part of the Past."

I.

By to-morrow this day will be part of the past,
By to-morrow the ache you are thinking must last
As long as winds blow and white rivulets run
As long as the world may be warmed by the sun—
By to-morrow the ache that is deep in your heart
May be gladly forgot, or recalled as the smart
Of a wound that was trifling, and, looking ahead,
You may gaze on fair prospects all fairly aglow
With the loveliest flowers that ever may blow,
Though to-day they gray future seems barren and dead.

II.

The past, lying there with its joys and its woes,
With its wine bottle drained and its poor, withered rose,
With its pledges all broken, its hopes that were vain,
Its moments of gladness, its seons of pain—
The past has not terrors, it cannot return,
'Tis only gray ashes that never may burn.
And you with your chains that are riveted fast
Where the staples of circumstance bulge from the wall,
Be glad—oh, be glad—for, though heaven should fall,
By to-morrow this day will be part of the past.
—S. E. Kiser.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Oct. 19, 1905.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.90
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
THE UNION And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
THE UNION And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.90

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT..

President Theodore Roosevelt's special train will pass through Clanton on Tuesday afternoon about 3 o'clock, and as the engine will stop to take water, the President will give about ten minutes' audience to the people of Chilton county from the platform of his private car. Arrangements are now under way to decorate the depot and railroad crossing and a big crowd is expected to be on hand to welcome OUR President. This county deserves to be recognized in some way, for it cast a bigger vote for ROOSEVELT and PROSPERITY than any other county in Alabama (in proportion to population). So now turn out and let's give the most prominent MAN among the celebrities of the world a hearty welcome, and speed him on his way to New Orleans, where his presence will give comfort and courage to that sorely afflicted people.

COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Will meet the 1st Saturday in November. Delegates should bring in reports of the crops in their districts in full. Hon. B. B. Comer will address the association, so let's have a good turn out.

W. H. CONWAY,
County President.

tf

ADDITIONAL U. S. JUDGE.

The lawyers of Clanton met last week and passed some resolutions asking for an additional U. S. district judge to help Judge Jones out. We understand an effort is to be made to induce this coming congress to pass a bill authorizing an additional judge.

S. S. CONVENTION BEAT 9.

Will Be Held at Thorsby Sunday, October 29, 1905.

PROGRAM.

9:00 a. m. Regular S. S. lesson.

10:15. Opening service, Bro. J. K. Snyder.

10:45. Welcome address by the President.

11:00. What the Teachers Expect of the Superintendent—Miss Anna Howard.

11:15. What the Superintendent Expects of the Teachers—J. J. Stanley.

11:30. The Essential Qualifications of a S. S. Superintendent—A. Horn.

11:45. What Would Jesus Do in a Sunday School?—R. A. Rasco.

Dinner.

1:15 p. m. What is the S. S. and What is it Expected to Accomplish?—J. W. Hays.

1:30. Is the S. S. What it Ought To Be? If Not, Why Not?—T. G. Williams.

1:45. How I Teach a Primary Class—Mrs. S. E. Norton.

2:15. What is the Best Way to Make the S. S. Grow?—J. R. Williams.

2:30. Punctuality, Order and Discipline. How Secured and Maintained—Miss Ida Denman.

The above program will be discussed by others interspersed with music. Basket dinner on the ground. Everybody invited to come, bring their baskets and let us have a grand day for the Master. Every S. S. in Beat 9 is expected to send delegates.

tf J. BICE, President.

ROAD NOTICE.

To the road overseers in beat 10: As the general condition of the public roads in this beat are bad and gradually getting worse, we think it not only necessary, but highly important for each overseer in said beat to put in their full 10 days before Dec. 31, 1905, and you are hereby requested to put in at least eight days by Nov. 15, 1905. Please comply with above.

Respectfully,
J. M. GRANT,
T. E. HOWARD,
W. KICKER,
tf Apportioners.

MAPLESVILLE ITEMS.

Zill Castle's little girl suffered a painful wound last week by the accidental discharge of a gun. Most of the cotton has been picked, but is coming in the market very slowly since the price dropped below 10 cents. Mrs. J. S. Martin's father, George Windows, of Texas, is here on a visit. Some building is going on in spite of the high price of lumber. The E. E. Jackson Lumber company, having bought out the Gregory-Coe Lumber Co., some are predicting that Stanton will lose much of its importance when the mill is cut out. Judging from Geo. Fox's speech from Damsky's store porch last Sunday, that concern is worth a million dollars and will NEVER close on Sundays. The Baptist Association at Pleasant Grove last week was quite a success, the attendance being very large, and the best of order prevailed during the entire meeting. Miss Florence Adair will take up the school here November 15th. She paid a flying visit here, but is now at her home in Uniontown for a couple of weeks' rest, she having just dismissed her school at Billingsley. R. C. Hanlin is seeing that Postmaster Glover forwards any mail for her. Col. Foshee and Wylie Mitchell are also frequent visitors at the P. O. Mrs. A. Foshee has been on a visit to her sister, Mrs. James, at Centreville. The Colored Association held a meeting here which lasted a week. The attendance was immense and fine order was preserved. T. U. Crumpton made them a talk on the Holy Land and Rev. Davis preached for them once.

"O."

RANDOLPH.

We welcome the correspondent from Jemison in last Union. Just keep coming. V. L. Hubbard is night operator for Randolph now. His family will occupy the house just south of the hotel. He is a Chilton boy—son of D. C. Hubbard, of Jemison. Saturday was horse trading day at this place. Several leaders of the profession were here—Bennett Edwards, Allen Mahan, Tump Reynolds, Tom Glass and Joe Smith, Sr. There was a good crowd present. Miss Fannie Cobb, one of Pleasant Grove's most charming young ladies, was in town last week. Mr. Frank Martin, who was burned out recently, is building a short distance from town. Esquire Martin held court here Monday. Conductor May, of the Southern Railroad, was before the court on a charge of keeping the crossing blockaded for an unnecessary length of time. He was acquitted. James Langston, of Jemison, was in town Saturday. Robert Waldrup, of beat 2, visited relatives here Sunday. Will Redding was in town Saturday. John S. Waldrup, one of the wide-awake and thinking young men of beat 3, was in town Saturday. C. L. Langston, one of the true and tried reformers of beat 2, passed through last week on his return from the Chilton County Association. G. W. Gothard, of Mars Hill, was in town last week on his return from Chilton County Association. We were pleased to meet him. Charlie Seale was a welcome visitor Monday. He is a son of the well-known silver-tongued minister, Thomas Seale, deceased. We welcome the correspondent in last Union from Pleasant Hill. Let all the young readers of The Union strive to grow in knowledge. Le them also seek wisdom. If our memory is correct, Dr. Talmage once said, "Wise people would laugh, and fools would giggle." Oh, how true. So let our young people avoid the wild guffaws of laughter by the immoral and the giggling of fools Let them seek higher things that will make them nobler men and women. Let them seek temperance and cultivate due respect for gravity, remembering the true church is taught to be grave and temperate by the word of inspiration. Remember also that gravity, one of the characteristics of the one true church, does not imply gloom and despondency. No, but happiness indeed. Why hear the sainted D. S. Warner as he describes the beautiful church of the New Testament and alludes to her happiness by saying:

"Far above this world's confusion,
Walking close by Jesus' side,
Leaning on His loving bosom,
Is the church, His chosen bride."

Yes, young people, seek the noble, the good, beautiful and true. Seek the truth and shun the error. Good wishes for The Union.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

CALERA.

(Special to The Union.)

The conference of the Shelby County Medical Society for the discussion of tuberculosis on the evening of the 11th was well attended and a very instructive program was rendered—essays, speeches and short talks. The music was excellent, such as few towns in the State outside of Calera can render. The order was good, and all who were in attendance went away feeling well repaid for time spent.

We have had two fine rains and three frosts since my last, and everybody is hoping to hear the good news that the yellow fever for this season is entirely abated.

Our town is still in a panic for residence houses. Numbers of families would locate here for the benefit of our school if there were houses to accommodate them. The school is progressing handsomely under the tutorship of Prof. Skinner and Miss O'Hara.

Our people are beginning in earnest to prepare their fuel for the winter. Coal is worth $4.25 delivered at the door.

Cotton being off the past week, is coming in slowly—farmers holding for better prices.

Calera hens are taking on the move which makes the price of eggs high and hard to get.

Every time we hear from Columbiana the "authorities" have increased the cost of the new court house. The latest is "a marble building," with all modern improvements, which means about a $100,000 court house for a $25,000 town. "Nothing like development" when the taxpayers foot the bills! This is the last and criminal week of the fall term of Circuit Court. Maybe by next term the "marble, with all modern improvements" court house will be above ground.

The U. C. V. camp postponed the meeting on the 14th to the 21st, when the subject of visiting Birmingham in a body to take part in the reception of the President will be discussed; also to take in the fair. All members and veterans are requested to be present and join in the procession.

VETERAN.

THORSBY LETTER.

The Rud family arrived here from Minnesota last week with the intention of spending the winter in the south. Mrs. Wright and Mrs. E Snider spent last Wednesday in Clanton. A number of the young people of Thorsby spent a most enjoyable evening with Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Collins on the 11th. Mr. O. Schive took a business trip to Birmingham last Thursday. Mrs. S. A. Thorson came from Calera last Thursday to attend the Swedish Ladies' Aid Society, which was largely attended at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. Reagen. Some of our boys are spending their nights in 'possum hunting. They never return home empty handed. Our baseball team was rather disappointed in not having the Jemison team come on Saturday as they had promised to. They expect to play them at some future date. Many Thorsby people attended the baptizing at Salem church on Friday. Mr. E. Tostenson arrived from Minnesota last week and stopped at the Erdahl home. He left Wednesday for Texas, where he intends to sell out some land he owns there and come back to Thorsby to live. J. J. Stanley sold his livery outfit to W. H. Goodgame. Mr. J. Williams delivered a sermon at Cedar Grove on Sunday. Owing to the illness of Rev. Clark there was no preaching at the Union Protestant church of Thorsby on Sunday. A prayer meeting led by Mr. S. E. Norton was well attended on Sunday night. Friends of Mr. George Freeman will regret to learn that he is very sick with the typhoid fever. Mrs. Hornsby and her children are visiting in Thorsby.

"NEMO."

POPLAR SPRINGS.

Editor Union:

Everything is working well in this community. The Sunday school is doing nicely. We had a good meeting of the Weogufka Association at our church on October 4-5. It was enjoyed by all. Everybody is about through gathering their crops. Success to The Union. JUST A FARMER.

MARS HILL.

Crops will soon be gathered. All are marketing their cotton slowly. D. W. Scott and family visited his brothers, Lafayette and Pink, Saturday. J. N. Scott and father attended at Pleasant Hill Saturday and Sunday. Henry Davenport bought a new buggy Saturday. As he is a single man of about 25 years, it does seem as if he ought to have got it while the meetings were going on. There will be a little moving in our settlement shortly, as ten or twelve families will change about.

DAD'S PLOWBOY.

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint the 4th Saturday in each month as my regular day for hearing civil causes at my residence in beat 3. Chilton Co. Deeds, mortgages and papers of all kinds carefully and legibly made out.

J. A. CADDELL,
Notary Public & Ex-off. J. P.
tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Millie White, Deceased.

This day came Alex White, administrator of the estate of said deceased, and files his account, vouchers, evidence, statement for final settlement of his said administration. It is ordered that the 13th day of November, 1905, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

Witness my hand, this 6th day of October, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
10-12-05-3t Judge of Probate.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

BIG EXPRESS ROBBERY

A $101,000 Cash Package Stolen From the Adams in Pittsburg,

IT WAS ALL IN SMALL BILLS

Edward G. Cunliffe, a Clerk, Missing—Leaves a Family Behind—Receipted For the Money in Pittsburg When Acting as a "Sub"—Supposed Thief Got Fourteen Hours' Start.

Pittsburg, Pa.—A package containing $101,000 in cash was stolen from the general offices of the Adams Express Company in this city. Edward George Cunliffe, money clerk of the company, and one of its trusted employes, is missing, and the police of every city in the country have been asked to arrest him on the charge of stealing the money.

The package containing the money was made up of $80,000 in $100 bills, $10,000 in $50 bills and the remainder of the money was in $5, $10 and $20 bills.

It was learned that a part of the money had been shipped by the Bank of Pittsburg, and the remainder by the Farmers' National Bank, of this city. From the same source it was learned that the money was consigned to a bank in Cincinnati.

Cunliffe, who received the money after banking hours in the afternoon, left his office at the usual time, about 6 o'clock in the evening. He stopped in the hallway of the building and chatted with several of the other employes before he started for his home. When he reached there he said nothing to his wife, but went direct to his room, where he changed his clothes, putting on a new winter suit. He ate his supper, and then said that he was going out for the evening. He kissed his four children an affectionate goodbye and left the house. That was the last seen of him.

When he did not report for duty next morning nothing was thought of the matter, but when his wife a few hours later called up the office of the company, and asked if he was there the suspicion of the company was aroused. A hurried examination was made of his books, and it was found that his accounts were $5 short. It was fully an hour afterward that a telegram was received from Cincinnati announcing the fact that the package containing the money had not been received there, and asking why it had not been sent. A further examination of Cunliffe's books was made, and it was found that the money which had been intrusted to his care had never been forwarded.

Detective agencies were at once notified, and a search was started for Cunliffe. Fourteen hours had elapsed from the time that he had left his home in the West End until the company was convinced that he was guilty of the theft. There are night trains on both the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Roads for Buffalo, and it was believed by the officers that he had boarded one of these trains, with the hope of reaching the Canadian border before his crime was discovered.

At the little home of the Cunliffe family, in the West End, the members of the family of the man are almost heartbroken. Cunliffe, according to the neighbors, was a most devoted husband and father. He was absolutely free from bad habits of any kind, and all of his time, when not at his office, was devoted to his wife and children.

Cunliffe came to this city in March, 1904, from Hartford, Conn., where all of his relatives live, and where he was held in the greatest esteem. Prior to his connection with the Adams Express Company, he was employed by the American Express Company in Hartford for a number of years, and came to Pittsburg with good recommendations from them. His salary was only $900 per annum.

The company issued the following description of the missing clerk:

"Edward George Cunliffe is thirty-five years of age, looks to be forty; five feet seven inches tall; weight 170 pounds; medium build; dark brown hair, heavily mixed with gray; wears a heavy, short-cropped mustache, dark, and partly mixed with gray; could raise a very heavy beard; has blue eyes. When last seen he wore dark blue, double-breasted sack suit, a black derby hat, turned collar, and a black bow tie. He wears a silver ring with an acorn design. He is an inveterate cigarette smoker, and the second finger of his right hand is badly discolored with nicotine. Cunliffe is afflicted with what is known as the 'cigarette cough.'"

FELT THE APPROACH OF DEATH.

Engineer Stops His Train to Get a Drink of Water and Expires.

Albany, N. Y.—Feeling the approach of death, Engineer Joseph Marks, on a Delaware and Hudson locomotive, stopped his passenger train filled with people as it was approaching Albany. Stepped from the engine to get a drink of water in a switchman's shanty alongside the track and dropped dead as he was raising the cup to his lips. His presence of mind averted a disaster.

Japanese Dead 72,450.

Advices from Japan say the official returns of the casualties of the Japanese Army throughout the war show that 46,180 were killed, 10,970 died from wounds, and 15,300 died from disease, a total of 72,450 dead.

Mutual Money For Republicans.

Officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company testified that $92,500 of the policy holders' money was contributed to Republican campaign funds in the last three Presidential elections.

Hearst For Mayor.

William R. Hearst for Mayor, John Ford for Controller and J. G. Phelps Stokes for President of the Board of Aldermen is the ticket named by the Municipal Ownership League, of New York City.

Statement of the condition of the Thorsby Savings Bank, located at Thorsby, Ala., at the close of business October 7, 1905.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts	$12,166.22	Capital stock paid in	$10
Overdrafts	40.70	Surplus fund	
Furniture and fixtures	668.50	Undivided profits less current expenses	
Other real estate	3,696.70	Individual deposits subject to check	
Due from banks and bankers in this state	1,872.67	Demand certificates	
Due from banks and bankers in other states	1,719.31	Time Certificates	
Currency	1,467.00	Cashier's checks	
Gold	57.50		
Silver, nickels and pennies	249.65		
Checks and cash items	44.10		
Total	$21,982.45	Total	$21

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Chilton, County.

Before me came I. S. Gerald, President of Thorsby Savings Bank, who, being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books on file in said bank.

I. S. GERALD, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of October, 1905.

G. H. GERALD, Notary Public.

Wouldn't You Like

BETTER WHISKIES FOR LESS MONEY?

than the kind youvl been getting? Then send your orders to us

THE BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSE

The house that sells nothing but the purest goods and guarantees every article it sells. If it's drugs or whiskies you want

WE CUT THE PRICE.

	Our Price.	Regular Price
Shehan's Canada Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Weller's Pure Malt Whiskey,	75	1 00
Mason's Old Kentucky Rye	50	75
Dan Patch Virginia Rye	60	1 00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	65	1 00
J. Martin's Five-year-old Virginia Rye	75	1 00
Asa Holt Rye Whiskey	75	1 00
Old Style Country Club Rye Whiskey	85	1 25
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	1 00	1 50
Stewart's Old Virginia Rye	1 25	2 00
Paul Jones Four Star Rye	84	1 50
Murray Hill Club	1 00	1 50
Hunter's Baltimore Rye	1 00	1 50
Golden Cream Rye	1 00	1 50
I. W. Harper Rye	85	1 50
Wilson Whiskey	1 00	1 50
J. M. Atherton bottled in bond	1 25	1 75
Mammoth Cave bottled in bond	1 50	2 00
Old Jordon bottled in bond	1 00	1 25
Green River, the whiskey without a headache	50	75
Old Shades Mountain Corn	75	1 00
Old Mountain Due Corn	65	1 00
Old Lincoln County	50	75
Old Holland Gin	75	1 00
Old Crown Gin	50	75
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	50	75
California Sherry or Port		

Mellow Old Liquors and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon		Per Gallon
Old Sand Mountain Corn	$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
Old Mountain Due	3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
Old Tennessee	2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
Old Holland Gin	2.00	Old Style Country Club	3.40
Old Crown Gin	3.00	Old Lincoln County	2.50
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
Old California Port or Sherry	1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

COLLIER DRUG COMPANY,

The Big Cut Rate Drug Store

2012 FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Downs & Littlejohn,

Clanton, Alabama.

General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.

SHOES

The most for the money in town. Come and see us and we will do you good.

DO YOU WANT

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Envelopes,

OR ANYTHING ELSE PRINTED?

Then Call at

THE UNION OFFICE

and See Fine Work at Low Prices.

500 Noteheads 500 Envelopes **All For $2.00**

Good Work on Good Material, done on Good Machines. Don't forget! THE UNION, Clanton, Alabama.

Store Your Cotton

WITH

MULLINS & DOWNS

Planters Warehouse

Clanton, - Alabama.

Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

ion of the Thorsby Savings Bank
rsby, Ala., at the close of
s October 7, 1905.

	LIABILITIES:	
12,166.32	Capital stock paid in	
1.70	Surplus fund	
568.50	Undivided profits less current expenses	
1,696.76	Individual deposits subject to check	
	Demand certificates	
1,852.67	Time Certificates	
	Cashier's checks	
1,19.31		
	Total	

of Thorsby Savings Bank, who, being duly sworn, says
correct condition of said bank, as shown by the books
J. S. GERALD, President.
October 7, 1905.
G. H. GERALD, Notary Public.

t You Like
KIES FOR LESS MONEY?
getting? Then send your orders
MAIL ORDER HOUSE
ing but the purest goods and guar-
ds. If it's drugs or whiskies you
UT THE PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
y	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	50	75
	60	1 00
	65	1 00
na Rye	75	1 00
	75	1 00
Whiskey	85	1 25
	1 00	1 50
	1 25	2 00
	84	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	85	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 25	1 75
	1 50	2 00
ut a headache	1 00	1 25
	50	75
	75	1 00
	65	1 00
	50	75
	75	1 00
	50	75
	50	75

nd Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

Gallon		Per Gallon
2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
3.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
3.40	Old Style Country Club	3.40
2.00	Old Lincoln County	2.50
2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
4.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

RUG COMPANY,
Cut Rate Drug Store
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

s Littlejohn,
on, Alabama.
andise, Corn, Hay, etc.
HOES
ney in town. Come and see us

U WANT
ds, Noteheads,
s, Envelopes,
G ELSE PRINTED?
hen Call at
ION OFFICE
Work at Low Prices.
All For $2.00
terial, done on Good Machines.
NION, Clanton, Alabama.

our Cotton
WITH
& DOWNS
s Warehouse
Alabama
les. Best in the World.

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.
Term—Third Monday in May.
Term—Fourth Monday in No
L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
Term—Second Monday in
Term—Second Monday in Sep
ellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
ter—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

County Court.
Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
Monday February, first Mon
il, first Monday June, second
July, second Monday August,
day November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
urer—W. T. Callen.
t—J. M. Morgan.
itor—W. M. Adams.
Assessor—L. B. Pounds.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
District—W. H. Conway.
nd District—Alex Glasscock.
d District—R. P. Kendrick.
th District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
R. Dabl, Calera.

State Senator.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.
ers and clerks are cordially ask-
end the editor any news regard-
eir churches which they would
published. Also if there are any
in these notices please send cor-

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd
. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings-
F. D. No. 1.

ton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

nut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason,
nday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

ty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman,
nday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

donia—Rev. G. W. Freeman,
nday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman,
nday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

lar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
nday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

on Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, Sr.
y. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

ns Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas
nday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

on Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

sant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
nday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

n Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st
y. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

ky Mount M. E. Church—Rev.
Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song
e every 2nd and 4th Sunday at
ns. Prayer meeting every Wed-
y night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.
Masonic.
nton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—
Saturday, Clanton.

nde Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

nton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
First Saturday, Clanton.

ry Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
First Saturday, Billingsley.

man Lodge, A. F. and A. M.,
—Saturday on or before full
Marbury.

son Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
Saturday on or before full moon,
n.

nton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
Tuesday on or before full moon,
n.

I. O. O. F.
son Lodge—First and third Sa-
n.

nton Lodge, No. 304—Second and
Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.
t Jack Camp, No. 198—First and
Sundays.

I. O. R. M.
o Tribe, No. 90—First and
Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs
ed. E. B. Langston, C.
H. ...ton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.
Lodge, of Thorsby—Second
rth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Oct. 14, '05, 3,062.
Price same date, 9 1-4c.
Total receipts same period, '04, 3,068.
Price same date, 9 3-8c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. A. Culp, Jr., the painter, has finished painting the Woodward house on Eighth street, south of the school house, and made a fine job of it. He is now at work on Judge Reynolds' house. Culp is the man you should get to do your painting.

Mrs. Lula Donovan, wife of T. M. Donovan, died Oct. 9th, aged 25 years, and was buried on the family grave yard Tuesday following. The deceased lady's maiden name was Headley.

G. W. Williams, of Tyus, was a pleasant visitor Friday. He was accompanied by his daughters, Eula and Mattie.

F. D. Cherry was a welcome caller Friday.

Attorney W. M. Adams lost his barn and contents Friday by fire. His residence was saved by hard work. Not a cent of insurance on the property destroyed, which amounted to several hundred dollars.

A. J. Williams, of Energy, was a pleasant visitor Friday.

J. M. Headley was a welcome caller Friday.

J. L. Hayes, W. I. Friday and J. A. Cleckler were pleasant visitors Friday.

Joseph Burnett was in Clanton Saturday. He says New Salem church had a great meeting; 18 accessions, 10 of which were by baptism. Rev. S. Smitherman, the pastor, was assisted by Rev. Olive.

J. J. Grant and daughters were visitors in Clanton Saturday.

J. L. Hurst, of Lightwood, was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

W. M. Geter was a welcome caller Saturday.

A. Norrell was in Clanton Saturday.

Prof. C. J. Eiland was in town Saturday. He opened his school at Bethel Monday.

J. L. Vines, of Thorsby, was a pleasant visitor Monday.

I. E. Sarber, the "pure water man," was in Clanton Monday. He says Thorsby is going to several hundred dollars' expense enlarging the water works so as to get increased force and flow.

I. N. Gentry, the saw mill man, was in town Tuesday.

Another car of Studebaker wagons at W. I. Mullins', being the second shipment of these celebrated wagons this fall.

T. E. Pinegar, state lecturer for the Farmers' Union of Alabama, was in Clanton Tuesday, accompanied by J. W. Sorrell, who is a member of the State Ex. Com. Both gentlemen will attend the county union at Pleasant Grove Wednesday and Thursday. How THE UNION'S do grow.

If you want to get good furniture at low prices go to W. I. Mullins' and look at his line.

For fall plowing, get a Chattanooga plow at W. I. Mullins'.

J. C. Jones is selling those Owensboro buggies mighty fast and cheap.

Will Goodgame has bought the Thorsby livery and will run it up to the handle. If you want good service go and see him.

W. O. Rich, J. W. Patterson and G. T. McElderry went to "THE UNION" Wednesday morning.

Lyon, the photographer, is at his Gallery every day prepared to do the best work in the land. tf

H. I. Honeycutt visited his father in beat 3 Wednesday.

Write Stanley's Business College, Macon, Ga., at once for catalog. This school can not supply the demand for its graduates. tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. H. Burkhalter and Miss Edith A. Clark. W. M. Calloway and Miss Effie Traywick. J. R. Blackburn and Miss Essie Headley.

COLORED.

John Davis and Bessie Walker

A CARD.

To My Neighbors:

Permit me to thank you who, seemingly directed by a Divine hand, on Friday last saved my residence from destruction by fire. The full realization of your neighborly loyalty to me in my hour of need more than compensates me for the total loss of my barn and its contents.

WM. M. ADAMS.

Clanton, Ala., Oct. 77, 1905.

The United States are the chief source of the world's supply for cotton. Our cotton mills have access to the raw material grown almost at their doors. Yet we are apparently unable to sell our cottons in successful competition with European makers in near-by South American markets.

Fifty Thousand Loss.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fire destroyed the Wiggins Ferry Company's steamer, the W. McClelland, in dock Friday morning, entailing a loss estimated at $50,000.

Rural Routes Established.

Washington, D. C.—Rural routes ordered established December 15: Charles, DeKalb county, route 1, population 483, houses 115; Truett, Tallapoosa county, route 1, population 571, houses 136.

PROGRAM SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of District No. 5, composed of beats 5 and 10, will be held at Salem Church, six miles north of Verbena, on the fourth Sunday, October 22, 1905.

9:30 a. m. Praise service, led by —Robinson.

10 a. m. President's address, Dr. W. H. Caffey; secretary's report, Miss Lila Meriwether.

10:30 a. m. "District Organization," State Secretary Judge Joseph Carthel.

11 a. m. "The Teacher Before the Class," W. B. Davidson. Enrollment of delegates. Appointment of committees.

1:30 p. m. Devotional exercises, W. J. Calloway. Reports of Superintendents W. L. Pyron, John Norris, W. H. Strock, Joseph Mims, Zeb Mims, D. L. Robinson, W. A. Huckabee, J. F. Williams, J. F. Patton.

2:30 p. m. "Present Status of Sunday School Work," A. J. Brooks.

3 p. m. "How to Interest the Parents," Judson Strock.

"The Sunday School as a Factor in Church Work," Rev. J. L. Long.

It is earnestly hoped that the superintendents and delegates from Sunday schools in beats 5 and 10 will be present, and an invitation is extended to all who are interested in Sunday school work.

H. W. CAFFEY,
D. L. ROBINSON,
LILA MERIWETHER.

NOTICE TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A district Sunday school convention, composed of the Sunday schools in beats 1 and 2, will be held at Oak Grove (two miles north of Jemison) on the fifth Sunday in October (29th), 1905. Each and every Sunday school in the district is earnestly requested to send at least one delegate to this convention. In addition to the program as suggested by the county convention, the following has been added:

"What Is the Greatest Hindrance to Sunday School Work in Our Country?" Discussion opened by County President T. U. Crumpton.

"What Is the Best Method of Getting Parents to Attend Sunday School With Their Children?" Opened by W. H. Conway.

"What Are the Advantages of the Sunday School?" Opened by Judge L. H. Reynolds.

All Sunday school workers invited. Bring your song books and well-filled dinner baskets.

W. H. SHAW, President,
Jemison, Ala.
J. F. LOWERY, Sec., Jemison, Ala.
tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor to restore the rights of citizenship to J. Wiley Foshee, who was convicted at the spring term, 1900, of the Circuit Court of Chilton county, Alabama, for the offense of manslaughter in the second degree. This October 14, 1905.
10-19-05-3t

NOTICE.

The Pension Warrants for ex-Confederate soldiers are now in my office ready for distribution. Please call or send written order for them.
This October 18, 1905.
L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate,
Chilton County, Ala.
tf

Parliament of Sweden.

Stockholm, Sweden.—Both houses of parliament unanimously adopted the government bill providing for the ratification of the Carlstadt treaty. There was no debate in the lower house, and the criticism in the senate was confined to one or two speakers, who alleged that too much consideration had been shown for Norway by the Swedish delegates.

ATTENTION!
FOR SALE—Two Boar Pigs, littered May 31, '05; Berkshire crossed with Poland China.

WANTED—Some one to get out stumps. Will let the contract by the stump or job. Come and figure on it, if you have a stump puller nine-tenths of them could be pulled with ease.

WANTED—A farm hand for the year 1906.

WALTED—Fresh milch cows, the same not to give less than 3 gallons of milk per day. M. J. Barrett,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

Cholera in Poland.

St. Petersburg.—Forty-seven cases of cholera, twenty-four of them resulting fatally, occurred in Poland between October 5 and October 11.

Asphyxiated While Committing Crime.

Chicago, Ill.—Anthony Gaughan, 35 years old, was asphyxiated while attempting to steal a gas slot machine from a basement in Twentieth street. He died alone, confronted by the evidence of his unfinished crime.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6—November 1.
Enterprise, Beat 6—November 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8—November 3.
Clanton Ford, Beat 8—Until 12 m., November 4.
Stanton, Beat 8—November 6.
Valley Creek, Beat 8—November 7.
Dixie, Beat 8—November 8.
Shoults, Beat 7—November 9.
Maplesville, Beat 7—November 10.
Benson, Beat 3—November 11.
Macedonia, Beat 3—November 13.
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, Beat 2—November 14.
Hayes' Mill, Beat 2—November 15.
Providence, Beat 2—November 16.
John Killingsworth's, Beat 2—Until 12 m., November 17.
Mrs. Cofer's gin, Beat 1—2 to 4 p. m., November 17.
Jemison, Beat 2—November 18.
Smith's School House, Beat 1—November 20.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1—November 21.
Flint Hill, Beat 11—November 22.
Providence, Beat 10—November 23.
Burwell, Beat 10—November 24.
Thorsby, Beat 9—November 27.
Clanton, Beat 4—November 28.
Cooper, Beat 10—November 29.
Verbena, Beat 5—November 30.
Mountain Creek, Beat 5—December 1.
James Maddox's Mill, Beat 4—December 4.
Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS.
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
tf Tax Collector.

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is hit hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names.

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Chilton Co. Sub-Division.

To Farmers, Landlords and Tenants:

At the meeting of the executive committee of the S. C. A. at Asheville, N. C., the assessment on every bale of cotton grown by members was placed at 3 cents.

At a meeting of the Chilton Co. association the county ex. committee was empowered to enforce this assessment.

The amount is small, and it is hoped that those even not members will co-operate in raising it.

The association has already added millions to the wealth of our country and the price of cotton would likely now rule at 8 cents but for it. The public ginneries are authorized to collect this 3 cents per bale.

W. H. CONWAY, President.
J. N. DENNIS, Secretary.
tf

FOR SALE!

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, Etc., all to be sold at auction on Saturday, Oct. 21 '05, at Jim Mims' place, 5 miles Southwest of Clanton.
tf. W. J. PETERS.

ROB ROY RYE
5 Year Old

Straight Kentucky Rye.
Copper Distilled.
Aged in Wood.
Purity Guaranteed.

Quart 75c
Gallon $2.50

Packed in Plain Boxes.
MAIL ORDERS EXPEDITED.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,
PRICE WRECKERS.
209-211 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.
Men's and boys' Clothing.
Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.
Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,
Clanton, Alabama.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2d Ave and 7th St.
—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

The Bank Saloon
Calera, Alabama.

Has the finest stock of Whiskies, Wines and Cigars in Central Alabama. Rye Whiskey, by the gallon, from $2.25 to $3.75. All good, but some better than others. Corn Whiskey $2.25 to $3.50 per gallon. Express charges prepaid on all orders of one gallon and upward, where cash accompanies the order, as these prices are absolutely "rock bottom."

XX Rye, pure,	$2.25 per gallon
AAAA Rye, good,	3.75 per gallon
Frisco Rye, fine,	3.75 per gallon
Jack Daniel No. 6 finest	3.75 per gallon

A. Stein, Proprietor.

It Pays, An Ad In This Paper

MOZLEY'S
LEMON ELIXIR
—A SURE CURE FOR—
CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS
and all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. 50c. a bottle at drug stores.

Positions GUARANTEED BY A
$5,000 BANK DEPOSIT
R. R. Fare Paid. Notes Taken
500 FREE COURSES
Board at Cost. Write Quick
GEORGIA-ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

25,000 FREE SAMPLES
GILBERT'S
GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.
The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.

THE T. H. GILBERT DRUG CO., Huntsville, Ala.

Regular sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

The drum was the first musical instrument of the human race.

NO TONGUE CAN TELL

How I Suffered With Itching and Bleeding Eczema Until Cured by Cuticura.

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with a terribly painful, itching and bleeding eczema, my body and face being covered with sores. Never in my life did I experience such awful suffering, and I longed for death, which I felt was near. I had tried doctors and medicines without success, but my mother insisted that I try Cuticura. I felt better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment, and was soon entirely well. (Signed) Mrs. A. Etson, Bellevue, Mich."

Mount Aconcagua, the giant peak of the Andes, is 23,080 feet high.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Distinguished Chinese Coming.

Sir Chentung Liang Change, the Chinese minister, has been advised by cable of the appointment at Pekin of special representatives of the various branches of the government who will visit the United States and Europe to make a close study of governmental systems. Most prominent of these officials is Tung Fang, the viceroy of Hunan, who during the Boxer outbreak in 1900 bore a prominent part in the protection of the missionaries.

Grafted on an Eyelid.

A physician at Bordeaux, France, was called on to graft an eyelid on a man whose face had been shockingly burned. As there was no healthy skin left near the eye, he partly severed a piece of skin from the man's left arm and kept the arm in contact with the eye for ten days. The operation was a complete success.

THE CHANGE OF LIFE

INTELLIGENTWOMEN PREPARE

Dangers and Pain of This Critical Period Avoided by the Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that the most critical period in a woman's existence is the change of life, and that the anxiety felt by women as this time draws near is not without reason?

If her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy or congestion of any organ, it is at this time likely to become active and, with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden.

At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to begin their destructive work. Such warning symptoms as a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, dizziness, headache, dread of impending evil, sounds in the ears, timidity, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period of life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the world's greatest remedy for women at this trying period, and may be relied upon to overcome all distressing symptoms and carry them safely through to a healthy and happy old age.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism, and builds up the weakened nervous system as no other medicine can.

Mrs. A. E. G. Hyland, of Chestertown, Md., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham, says:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I had been suffering with falling of the womb for years and was passing through the change of life. My womb was badly swollen. I had a good deal of soreness, dizzy spells, headaches, and was very nervous. I wrote you for advice and commenced treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as you directed, and I am happy to say that all those distressing symptoms left me, and I have passed safely through the change of life a well woman."

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. It is free and always helpful.

Why People Walk in Circles.

The well-known fact that people lost in a desert or a forest invariable walk in a circle is due to a slight inequality in the length of the legs. A series of careful measurements showed that only 10 per cent had lower limbs equal in length, 35 per cent had the right longer than the left, while in 55 per cent the left leg was the longer. The result of one limb being longer than the other will naturally be that a person will unconsciously take a longer step with the longer limb. Consequently he will trend to the right or to the left, according to whether the left or the right is the longer, unless the tendency to deviate is corrected by the eye. This inequality in the length of the limbs is not confined to any particular sex or race, but seems to be universal.

Picturesque Brigand.

Algeria is threatened with that most terrible scourge which can afflict a country-side—a brigand with prestige and a picturesque legend. His name is Gaya Chaba, and he is an Arab who deserted from a native infantry regiment to turn brigand. He is now terrorizing the Arad district, where his crimes and his impunity inspire the natives with the belief that he is invulnerable. He is already sure of food and shelter against pursuit throughout the region, and before long may be surrounded by a formidable band. The authorities are alive to the danger, and are straining every nerve to break down the legend.

Against Adorning Hats With Birds.

Prof. Theodore A. Schorr, who has just died in Baltimore, was a pioneer in the crusade against killing birds for hat adornment. He had a collection of birds and butterflies, representing 50,000 species, valued at about $100,000. He had in his possession more than 1,200 personal letters and testimonials from presidents of universities and colleges regarding his exhibit.

Girl a Grading Contractor.

Miss Elizabeth Thielman has just completed a two years' contract for grading and paving certain streets in Harlem, N. Y. When her father died his daughter decided to finish the contract which he had made. She hired Italian laborers and has personally superintended the work. She cleared up all the debts he owed to the amount of $50,000.

BOX OF WAFERS FREE—NO DRUGS —CURES BY ABSORPTION.

Cures Belching of Gas—Bad Breath and Bad Stomach — Short Breath— Bloating—Sour Eructations Irregular Heart, Etc.

Take a Mull's Wafer any time of the day or night, and note the immediate good effect on your stomach. It absorbs the gas, disinfects the stomach, kills the poison germs and cures the disease. Catarrh of the head and throat, unwholesome food and overeating make bad stomachs. Scarcely any stomach is entirely free from taint of some kind. Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers will make your stomach healthy by absorbing foul gases which arise from the undigested food and by re-enforcing the lining of the stomach, enabling it to thoroughly mix the food with the gastric juices. This cures stomach trouble, promotes digestion, sweetens the breath, stops belching and fermentation. Heart action becomes strong and regular through this process.

Discard drugs, as you know from experience they do not cure stomach trouble. Try a common-sense (Nature's) method that does cure. A soothing, healing sensation results instantly.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers will do this, and we want you to know it.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

10215 FREE COUPON 125

Send this coupon with your name and address and name of a druggist who does not sell it for a free sample box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

Sold by all druggists, 50c. per box, or sent by mail.

Champion Officeholder.

E. W. Sweeley, a justice of the peace in Loyalsock, Lycoming county, Pa., claims the record for officeholding in that state. Altogether he has held various township and county offices whose terms aggregate 109 years during his life of 68 years, and he is still adding to his record. Mr. Sweeley is a democrat, and that he is popular is shown by his record, as follows: Justice of the peace, thirty-five years; assessor, twenty-six years; supervisor, eight years; school director, fifteen years; overseer of the poor, six years; township auditor, twelve years; county auditor, four years; jury commissioner, three years.

Aged Scientist Going Blind.

Professor Hilgard, a cousin of the late Henry Hilgard, and for thirty-one years connected with the University of California, is threatened with total blindness and has been compelled to suspend work on his book on "Soils," which represents fifty years of study as an agricultural chemist.

River of Ink.

Algeria possesses a true phenomenon of nature, a river of genuine ink, caused by the joining of two streams, one of which comes from an iron region, while the second flows from a peat swamp. On meeting the acid of one stream blends with the iron solution of the other, and ink is the result.

Adam's tomb is pointed out in a chamber of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY DEAN H. MARTYN HART.

Subject: Tithing—The Social Problem.

Denver, Col.—Dean H. Martyn Hart, of the St. John's Cathedral, recently preached a sermon on "Tithing—the Divine Solution of the Social Problem." The text was from Matthew xxii:21: "Render, therefore, unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's and unto God the things which are God's." Dean Hart said:

"It surely was no just argument that because the head of Caesar was upon the coin it therefore belonged to him and ought to be returned to the imperial treasury, any more than because the effigy of the king is struck upon the English sovereign that therefore all sovereigns are his property.

"You will notice that the Lord had said, 'Show me the tribute money.' A bystander offered the coin, which lay in the extended palm of the Lord's hand. The Jews have ever been the most precocious of money dealers. Had the Romans permitted them to pay their taxes in all manner of coins, great would have been the loss to the exchequer; therefore a coin was struck, and there are still some of them to be seen, in which alone it was lawful to pay the tax. This coin had to be purchased from the publican of the district, who looked after his own interests. The 'tribute money' went to Rome, to the imperial treasury.

"The man who had produced the coin had already acknowledged his liability and had provided himself with the means of liquidating it. The coin was only of use for the one purpose; that one thing was the payment of the tribute. The questioner had answered himself. 'Fulfill your obligation,' said the Lord, 'and render unto Caesar the things that be Caesar's, and do not forget that the power of Caesar is only the representative of the higher power by whom kings reign, and if you admit the authority of the servant by so much more should you recognize the authority of the Master: render, therefore, unto God the things that are God's.' What, then, are 'the things of God' which we are required to render unto Him?

"If the context requires that the parallel shall be continued, and it is in a sum of money that the answer must be given, then the only reply can be that one-tenth of every man's income is 'a thing of God.' Now what evidence have we that this is so and what is the purpose of the law?

"The ultimate appeal as to what is truth must be the opinion of the race. If the opinion of all men could be taken as to the truth or falsity of any proposition, that would be a final determination. When anybody is in doubt of a legal or medical question, the only solution of the doubt is an appeal to men of the legal or medical professions. 'Counsel's opinion' is taken, or the sufferer goes to a doctor. If it were possible to extend this natural instinct to the limits of humanity and upon any question of grave import the opinion of all men could be ascertained, then that expression would be as nearly truth as it is possible for us men to arrive at.

"The Lincolnian canon is as sure a rule as the most firmly established axiom. 'You cannot fool all the people all the time.' There are, at least, double the number of Bibles in the world as there are all other books put together. If the list of the libraries in the world be taken out of an encyclopedia and the number of their volumes added, it will be found that in all the libraries which possess over 100,000 volumes there are 50,000,000 books, and if we allow that there are as many books in household libraries as in these great public collections, which is making a liberal estimate, we may safely conclude that there are not more than 100,000,000 secular books in the world. But during the last century the leading Bible societies of Europe and America put out more than 200,000,000 Bibles, in 360 different languages. The British and Foreign Bible Society turns out of its presses seven Bibles, or parts of the Bible, every minute, day and night. It is, therefore, the opinion of the race that this Book is 'the most valuable thing in the world,' as the Archbishop of Canterbury describes it, as he handed a copy to the new-crowned king.

"The opinion of the race is that the Bible is a book of truth; that it is what it professes to be—the revelation of the heavenly Father to the children of men. Now if this be the case, it would be strange indeed if this communication from outside our life did not instruct us as to the great desiderata of every individual. Let any one ask himself what would make him perfectly happy and content in this present state of existence.

"The reply would be: First, to have a conscience void of offense; next, to have no fear of death, but a looking forward to a glory to be revealed; and finally, to be removed from any anxiety as to the necessities of living. As we should expect, the answers to these essential requirements of life are given on the very first page of human history.

"In the dramatic story of Cain and Abel the three provisions for satisfying these three fundamental wants are plainly stated. These two brothers came together on the same day, at the same time, to the same place, for the same purpose: there were two altars and each brought material for sacrifice.

"The essential truth of sacrifice, despite the immense ingenuity which has been employed to explain it away, remains stamped upon it. Millions of intelligent men have brought an innocent victim to an altar erected to the unseen but recognized God. Putting their hands on the head of the victim, they confessed the sins which lay a burden on their conscience; they thus killed the sacrificial animal; they burnt part of it and ate the rest of it. It would be an insult to the intelligence of mankind to admit that all the generations of men should, one after another, perform sacrifice in practically the same way, and mean nothing by it. The meaning of its ritual is written large upon its surface. No sensible man could for a moment believe that the wrongs he had done, and which he regretted and would undo if he could, and was prepared to make what atonement for he was able, he could transfer to a dumb animal by putting his hands on its head and confessing his sins. That innocent animal represented some other Being, who 'could bear the sins of the world.' The only nation of theologians the world has ever produced kept dear the original revelation. They knew there was 'a Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.'

"That God requires of men a tenth of their income, as a tax for the general purposes of the commonweal, and issued this law as one of the fundamental rules for the guidance of human society, is evident from the fact of its wide observance by ancient nations. One instance must suffice. In Plutarch's life of the Dictator Camillus, it is recorded that after the taking of the Etruscan City of Veii, the augurs reported from their inspection of the sacrifices, that the gods were outraged. An inquiry was instituted and it was ascertained that the soldiers who had been concerned in the sacking of the city had neglected to dedicate the accustomed tenth to the gods. The senate decreed that the victorious legions should make restitution and that a cup of gold of eight talents weight should be sent as a trespass offering to the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.

"The Roman ladies brought, of their own free will, such liberal gifts of jewels and gold that the Senate, to honor them, decreed that funeral orations might be made at the obsequies of women, which hitherto had only been permitted over eminent public men. This extraordinary episode proves how rarely it happened that tithes were not paid and how grievous was the sin of omitting their payment. The further history of this incident also proves that the payment of tithes was a world wide institution and carried with it a sacredness which can only be accounted for by admitting that it was a primitive and universally recognized law of God.

"Three senators of high rank were appointed to carry the restored tithe, with the trespass offering, to Delphos. On its way the embassy was taken by the Liparians, who were then at war with Rome. But when the governor of the city understood that the rich booty was tithe on its way to Delphos, he not only liberated the Romans, but sent a squadron of his own fleet to convoy them safely on their way.

"This dedication at a tenth, for the common purposes of the community, could only have been devised by a mind which thoroughly understood the whole problem of the needs of human society. If it were honestly practiced it would be found just enough to alleviate all social pressure—and it is not a little to be wondered at, that the public eye should be blinded to such an exceedingly simple and easily executed law, which could readily be enacted and as readily executed. Suppose that every citizen comprehended the effectiveness of the law of tithe and voted that it should be constituted a national income tax, what would be the result?

"Consider the absolute impossibility of legislating against trusts or combinations of capital. Legislation against the natural processes of trade can never be a success. The money getting proclivity is an element in the character of men, which, like other characteristics, varies in different people. Those in whom it is largely developed will accumulate money naturally. If all the wealth of the community were evenly distributed among its individuals it would, in the course of a few years, go back again into the hands of those who possessed the aptitude of making money. The law of God would tax this capability for the benefit of those who do not possess it, and for those who by various disabilities gravitate below the line of comfortable living.

"The taxation of a tenth will be found to be that exact fraction which everybody can subscribe without distress, and exactly that sum which will maintain those who from various causes are unable to maintain themselves. All communities have about the same proportionate composition, and the example afforded by this city of Denver will be applicable to any other city mutatis mutandis.

"This city is composed of about thirty thousand houses. It will be readily conceded that for living purposes each house must represent a yearly income of $1000. So that the minimum income of this city is $30,000,000. The actual income is probably twice that amount. But see the effect of tithing this minimum $30,000,000. The tithe would be $3,000,000. Now, by actual reckoning, it is found that the income of the 125 churches, that is, all moneys gathered for all purposes from the people worshiping in them, amounts to less than $300,000. Last year the incomes of the five largest denominations were: The Presbyterians, $56,000; the Episcopalians, $48,000; the Congregationalists, $34,000; the Baptists, $31,000, and the Methodists, $21,600. So that $250,000 will represent the religious income of this community. The County Commissioners expended on relief $86,000. The four hospitals did not spend in charitable work $50,000. The other societies which exist for eleemosynary purposes, together with all the private charity of the city, will have their expenditures well covered by $114,000. So that $500,000 represents the religious and charitable cost to a city of 165,000 people, of maintaining its churches, hospitals and charitable societies. The public school system, which is remarkably efficient, cost $486,000. Thus, for all sorts of charitable relief, all sorts of religious effort and for public education the city of Denver spent $1,000,000.

If tithing were in force the tithe commissioners would have, at the least, $3,000,000 at their disposal—that means to say that the churches might all be free, the hospitals wide open and well equipped; public laundries might relieve the women of the working classes; their food might be cooked at the public kitchens; every man too old to work might be pensioned; the streets might be gardens, where all such pensioners might have easy labor, and every reasonable cause for discontent might be removed.

Let the people demand that an income tax of a tenth shall be a national levy. The English pay income tax, why should not Americans? The Mormons pay tithe, and they have no poor and no discontent, so far as the matter of living is concerned. It is the law of God, wonderful, simple and completely effective, whereby all social disabilities may be removed.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 22.

Subject: Rebuilding the Temple. Ezra iii., 10 to iv., 5—Golden Text, I. Cor. iii., 17—Memory Verses, 10, 11.—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The foundation of the temple laid (vs. 10-13). 10. "The builders." Joshua and Zerubbabel as managers, with the people as workmen. The people did all they could during the winter in making preparations for building the temple, for great labor must have been required in clearing the ground for the foundation as well as in providing materials. In a little more than a year after they left Babylon, Zerubbabel and Jeshua having appointed the priests and the Levites to attend to their courses, laid the foundation. The Jeshua of verse 9 is not the high priest of verse 2, but another—a Levite mentioned in chapter 2:40. "Priests in their apparel." The elegant and beautiful official robes used by the priests in their celebrations, especially the blue and scarlet and purple robes with gold and gems of the high priests and others, described in Exodus 39. Priesthood was an ordinance peculiar to Israel. "With trumpets." For summoning assemblies and joyful announcements. "The Levites." God chose the descendants of Levi for the service of His tabernacle and temple. In the wilderness they encamped around it as guardians, and in moving conveyed it from place to place.

11. "They sang together by course." Sang alternately, or responsively; one party saying, "The Lord is good," and the other responding, "For His mercy endureth forever." "All the people shouted." "Those who had known only the misery of having no temple at all praised the Lord with shouts of joy when they saw the foundation laid, for to them this was as life from the dead." 12. "Many—ancient men—wept." To them it was the day of small things (Zech. 4:10). The new house, in comparison with the old one, was "as nothing" (Hag. 2:3). The temple would not be overlaid with gold, as Solomon's, nor surrounded with such magnificent buildings. The ark, the tables, the mercy seat were lost. No visible glory would appear in the holy place. There were no answers by Urim and Thummim. There was no fire from heaven. 13. "Could not discern." This mixture of sorrow and joy is a representation of this world; some are bathing in rivers of joy, while others are drowned in floods of tears.

II. A tempting offer (vs. 1, 2). 1. "The adversaries." These were the Samaritans and different nations with which the kings of Assyria had peopled the land of Israel when they had carried the original inhabitants away into captivity. See verse 9. Doubtless they were envious of the favor shown them by Cyrus, the king of Persia. The worst enemies Judah and Benjamin had were those that said they were Jews and were not (Rev. 3:9).

2. "Let us build with you." This people no doubt were desirous of partaking of the privileges granted to the Jews by the king of Persia. Hearing that the temple was being built they were aware that it would be a fatal blow to their superstition, and therefore they set themselves to oppose it. But as they had not power to do it openly and by force they endeavored to do it secretly and by cunning. They offered their services, that by this they might pry into their counsels, find some matter of accusation against them, and thereby retard the work while they pretended to further it. "We seek your God." The religion of the Samaritans was a mixture of idolatry, superstition and ignorance; far worse at this time than it was when our Lord Himself declared that they knew not what they worshiped. The Samaritans were neither Israelites by birth, nor yet true proslytes. "Since the days of Esar-haddon." King of Assyria and Babylon. He is the only Assyrian king who reigned at Babylon. History tells us that he took a large number of people from Palestine to dwell in Babylon, and placed a large number of Babylonians in Palestine in their place. Those Assyrian settlers intermarried with the remnant of Israelite women, and their descendants, a mongrel race, went under the name of Samaritans.

III. A positive reply (v. 3). 3. "Ye have nothing to do with us." We cannot acknowledge you as worshipers of the true God, and cannot participate with you in anything that relates to His worship. No compromise measures could be considered. Zerubbabel and his associates saw that to enter into an alliance with these semi-heathen would mean the breaking down of the Jewish institutions and a relapse into idolatry. "We—will build." Thus was a great peril averted. They saved a nation, for the time, at any rate, from the danger of having their religion corrupted and adulterated by intermixture with a form of belief and practice which was altogether of an inferior type.

IV. The work delayed (vs. 4, 5). 4. "Weakened the hands." This opposition is supposed to have begun soon after the foundation was laid. During the remainder of the reign of Cyrus, about five years, they did not openly oppose a work he had commanded, but discouraged the people and perhaps intercepted their materials for building, and by bribing counselors to oppose their application to the ministers of Cyrus for supplies or protection they greatly obstructed the design. This would be more easily done, as it is probable that Daniel died about this time (Dan. 6:25-28).

5. "Until the reign of Darius." This king began to reign B. C. 522. Permission was given to complete the building in B. C. 520.

Malfeasance in Office Charged.

Peoria, Ill.—The grand jury returned a final report with a true bill against Oliver J. Bailey, chairman of the finance committee of the Peoria school board, and holding him on the charge of malfeasance in office in "suffering and permitting one Newton C. Dougherty to misappropriate and unlawfully convert to his own use school moneys to a large amount." Mr. Bailey is one of the wealthiest men in this city.

BUDGET of FUN

IN KINDNESS.

When Johnnie Jones began to cry
His mother made a tart reply;
Which is to say, the mother mild
Did give a tart until he smiled.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

PORTSMOUTH FAME.

"That girl over yonder?"

"What about her?"

"She seems to be quite a person-age."

"I should say she is. She has collected seventeen of Wales's caps as stumps."

CRUEL GIRL.

Grayce—Cholly appears to be very much cast down over my refusal of him.

Gladys—He is. He declares he can never be the same man.

Grayce—Indeed? Well, I certainly hope that I might be induced to reconsider.

HELPING HIM.

Stutterton—Miss Brightley, will you—buh-buh-be—a-mum-my wuh-wife—that is, I—I—I love—

Miss Brightley—You must give me time to consider, Mr. Stutterton. In the meantime, perhaps you will be able to say it.—Philadelphia Press.

WONDER IF HE DID?

"There are so many sufferings about this diplomatic game," began the home-grown philosopher—

"Well?"

"That I sometimes wonder if Washington didn't, after all, hand the Japs a billion dollars indemnity wrapped up in an old newspaper, or something."

WHEN THE TRAIN STARTS.

Sweltering stranger (at Cactus Crossing)—When on earth does the next train leave this sun-baked, heaven-forsaken region?

Alkali Ike—Waal, stranger, we kinder each got a right to his opinion on thet subjek, but them that knows declares it hikes out jest after the dinner.—New York Times.

NEEDED THEM IN HIS BUSINESS.

Miss Gotrox—Nearly all my admirers think I should be able to give tips from you on the market.

Gotrox—Encourage them in that belief, my dear. It won't be long before I'll be ready to unload the stock I'm carrying.—Puck.

DON'T BELIEVE IT.

"It's strange how the mere intonation of the voice can change the entire meaning of a sentence."

"Yes, but no matter what tone of voice you use there's one sentence that can never express anything but doubt."

"What's that?"

"When one man says to another, 'Of course you know your own business better than I do.'"—Philadelphia Press.

WHAT'S THE USE?

Miss Passay—I don't see why a woman should try to conceal her age. Now, I'm willing all the time to let people know I'm twenty-five.

Miss Peppery—But does it do any good? You know Lincoln said, "You can't fool all the people all the time."—Philadelphia Press.

ADDITION IS EASY.

Miss Gaussip—Of course, that is only a rumor, but you can put one and one together and make two.

Miss Sharpe (caustically)—Yes, in dealing with rumors some people put almost anything together and make anything they please.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE GALLANT GROCER.

Mrs. Binks—My husband did like that tea you sent us last.

Grocer (politely)—Did you indeed, madam?

Mrs. Binks—Yes, I liked it.

Grocer (to clerk)—James! Mrs. Binks another pound of the tea she had last. Anything else, madam?—New York Weekly.

THE MAIN THING.

Playwright—I have decided to call my new musical comedy "The Wriggling Girl of Goshen."

Manager—That would never do.

"Not catchy enough, eh?"

"Worse! It wouldn't fit the electric sign in front of the theatre!"

A SUGGESTION.

Mr. Sloman—Now, you're back again, aren't you?

Miss Waite—Judge for yourself. You should know me pretty well by this time.

Mr. Sloman—But you puzzle me sometimes. I don't know what to make of you.

Miss Waite—No? By the way, did you hear about Jack Brown and Miss Long? He made her his wife yesterday.—Philadelphia Ledger.

NOT TO BE REPEATED.

"Yes," the old Indian fighter was saying, "the whole secret of success again the red varmints was to profit by experience. The Sioux done somethin' to me once that they never do again."

"What was that?" inquired the interested youth.

"They scalped me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Immigrants' Names.

Immigrants change the [illegible] arriving in this country [illegible] of the difficulty they find [illegible] them spelled properly. Many [illegible] York adopt the names [illegible] as their surnames.

Utilizing Big Lake.

[illegible] Titicaca, the largest lake [illegible] and the highest navigable lake [illegible] the world, is to be tapped for electric power.

A GIANT LAID LOW.

Suffered and Made Ill by Awful Kidney Disorders.

John Fernnays, fruit raiser, Webster, N. Y., says: "I used to lift railroad ties easily, but wrenched my back and began to suffer with backache and kidney trouble. I neglected it till one day a twinge felled me like a knife and made me crawl on hands and knees. I was so crippled for a time that I couldn't walk without sticks, had headaches and dizzy spells and the kidney secretions were muddy and full of brickdust sediment. Doan's Kidney Pills made the pain disappear and corrected the urinary trouble. I have been better ever since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Death Warrant of Christ.

At Aquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1810, some Frenchmen, in the course of excavating that ancient city, discovered an antique vase containing a document written in the Hebrew language which is claimed to be the death warrant of Jesus.

One of the "fads and fancies" of 1770 was the wearing of two watches.

PILES permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The more active the mind the greater the need for physical recreation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Milan is one of the important industrial centres of Italy.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—W. H. EMBLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

"Every mind frets for relaxation," says a writer.

The Great Antiseptic.

Sloan's Liniment, for all mosquito bites. It kills yellow fever and malaria germs.

The cost of feeding the animals in the London Zoo a year is $17,000.

This Knocker Is Popular.

The brass knocker is again coming into fashion, and a decorator says of it: "The electric bell is all very well in its way, but it is not in it for artistic beauty with the imported knocker. Everybody raves over the spread eagle Russian knocker, which comes in beautiful hammered brass, and everybody likes the beautiful chain by which lie prone against the woodwork of the doorway, with the knocker part suspended between. Since the era of apartment living we have repeated orders for knockers. The doorway of a pretty, artistic apartment house is just about complete when a knocker is hung on the door. I never met the person, especially the woman, who didn't like the knocker."

Shells Not Jewelry.

Judge Dole, in the United States district court of Hawaii, has sustained a protest to a ruling of Collector Stackable as to the classification of string or Tasmanian shells, large quantities of which are imported into the Hawaiians. They are worn in strings of beads, the shells being beautifully iridescent. The collector of customs classified them as jewelry. The importers protested, and Judge Dole has held that they are not jewelry.

COFFEE NEURALGIA

Leaves When You Quit and Use Postum.

A lady who unconsciously drifted into nervous prostration brought on by coffee, says:

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life, and used it regularly, three times a day.

"A year or two ago I became subject to nervous neuralgia, attacks of nervous headache and general nervous prostration which not only incapacitated me for doing my housework, but frequently made it necessary for me to remain in a dark room for two or three days at a time.

"I employed several good doctors, one after the other, but none of them were able to give me permanent relief.

"Eight months ago a friend suggested that perhaps coffee was the cause of my troubles and that I try Postum Food Coffee and give up the old coffee. I am glad I took her advice, for my health has been entirely restored. I have no more neuralgia, nor have had one solitary headache in all these eight months. No more of my days are wasted in solitary, confinement in a dark room. I do all my own work with ease. The flesh that I lost during the years of my nervous prostration has come back to me during these months and I am once more a happy, healthy woman. I enclose a list of names of friends who can vouch for the truth of the statement." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Ten days' trial leaving off coffee and using Postum is sufficient. All grocers.

CHOOL

OMMENTS

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st, I. Cor.
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Alkali Ike—Waal, stranger, we
each got a right to his opinion
thet subjek, but them that know
clares it bikes out jest after the
jine.—New York Times.

NEEDED THEM IN HIS BUSINE

Miss Gotrox—Nearly all my
mirers think I should be able to
tips from you on the market.
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Titicaca, the largest lake in
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power.

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Felled and Made Ill by Awful Kidney Disorders.

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TALKS

DISPELLING TOBACCO ODOR.

The unpleasant smell of tobacco clinging to curtains and furniture may be dispelled by sprinkling ground coffee on a shovel, setting it alight, and carrying the latter about the room. Coffe fumes, are in all cases, admirable as disinfectants.

HOW TO CARE FOR A BRASS BED.

The bed should be dusted with a soft cloth every day, and if the brass looks soiled rub it with a cloth slightly moistened with sweet oil and then polish it with a piece of chamois leather.

SERVING SOME DISHES.

Curries, ragouts or fricassees are more ornamental if served in a border of rice or mashed potatoes. These are molded in pretty fluted forms and decorated by brushing the rims and raised points with the white of a raw egg, and then sprinkling with chopped parsely. Small baskets about the size of a teacup are made of mashed potatoes to hold creamed chicken, fish or oysters. The potato is forced in a rotary motion through a pastry bag, brushed over with egg white, and placed in a cool oven to dry. Handles are emulated by sprigs of parsley arched to meet above, and green rims are given with chopped parsley.

DRINKS FOR INVALIDS.

A delightful drink is made by pouring grapefruit juice and a little of the poup over pounded ice, and serving it in a glass cup. It takes the place of a frozen ice and is more quickly prepared. The beaten white of an egg may be added, and orange flavoring instead of the grapefruit. Grape juice, if home-made or of an assured purity, may be used in the same way, and is particularly pretty and attractive, as well as appetizing, because of the color as it blends with the crushed ice. The clear or somewhat diluted grape juice may be served as a beverage, and clear strained juice of grapefruit is always extremely refreshing and quite safe to give in cases of fever when the mouth and throat are parched and dry. All such drinks must be prepared at the moment when they are to be used, as the necessity for having them cold and the crushed ice crisp and dry is marked.—Harper's Bazaar.

RECIPES.

Corn Fritters—Select young, tender, fresh corn, take off every vestige of silk, then, with a sharp knife, cut down through each row of kernels. When this is done change for a blunt knife and press out the pulp, leaving the hull behind. To a pint of this pulp add the yolk of a well beaten egg, a cup of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder, a teaspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of pepper, three tablespoonfuls of milk and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Lastly, fold in the white of the egg beaten to a stiff froth. Drop this batter by the tablespoonful into a kettle of hot fat and turn as they brown from one side to the other, taking care not to pierce the fritters, and let out the steam. Serve very hot, on a hot platter. When fresh corn is not at hand the canned may be used in the same way.

Green Pepper Croquets—Select sweet peppers of uniform size, wash well and plunge in boiling water. Simmer five minutes, take from the water and rub off the skin with a wet cloth. If the peppers are round cut off the stem ends and remove the seeds. If long, cut in two lengthwise. When cold fill each half with a force meat made of a cup of fine bread crumbs, a half cup of minced boiled ham, tongue, or chicken, seasoned with a suspicion of onion juice, salt and pepper and moistened with melted butter. Lay the peppers in a baking pan, pour a cup of plain soup stock around them, cover and bake 15 minutes, then uncover and brown. Serve on a pretty platter with cream sauce poured over them.

Tomato and Lettuce Salad—This is one of the prettiest of all salads, as well as the most grateful. In the hotels, even the best, tomatoes are not peeled nowadays, but the careful housewife prefers to take a little extra time and relieve the stomach from the necessity of battling with the entirely unremunerative skin. To accomplish this task quickly wash the tomatoes with boiling water and let them stand a moment entirely immersed. Take out, put in a colander and let the cold water from the faucet run over them three or four minutes, when the skins can be slipped off without injuring the appearance or firmness of the fruit. Slice evenly with a sharp knife, lay on leaves of crispy lettuce and dress with mayonnaise or French dressing. Instead of slicing the tomatoes when small and round, can have enough of their pulp cut out to form a cup, which is filled with minced chives or celery and mayonnaise.

Rice a la Japanese—The Japs excel in cooking rice, and their method is exceedingly simply. Put one cupful of rice which has been thoroughly washed over the fire with five of fast boiling water. Add salt, and when it has boiled fast for fifteen minutes set the saucepan, uncovered, in a moderate oven. In fifteen minutes the water will have completely evaporated, and every grain be distinct and fluffy. Not a grain will stick to the saucepan.

To make Cheap Gas-light for Country Homes

TAKE a common Clay Pipe.

Put a simple "Acetylene" Gasburner on its stem.

Bind the two in position with a tight-fitting piece of Rubber Hose.

Then fill the bowl of the pipe with fine-ground Calcium Carbide.

Next tie a rag over head of the bowl to keep in the Carbide.

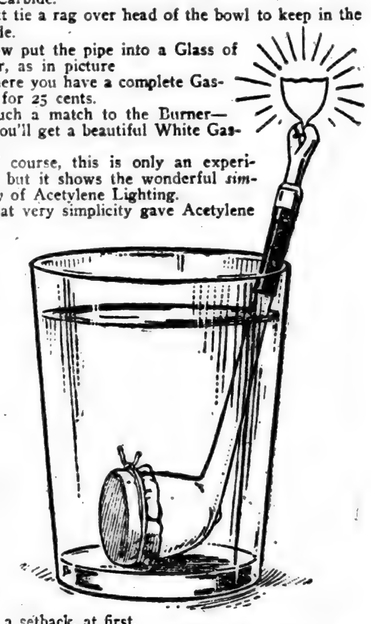
Now put the pipe into a Glass of Water, as in picture

There you have a complete Gas-plant for 25 cents.

Touch a match to the Burner—and you'll get a beautiful White Gas-light.

Of course, this is only an experiment, but it shows the wonderful *simplicity* of Acetylene Lighting.

That very simplicity gave Acetylene



Light a setback, at first.

It seemed so *simple* to turn Calcium Carbide into Gas-light that over 600 different kinds of "tanks" and "Acetylene Machines" were invented, patented, and marketed for the purpose, by about as many different people.

Well, the thing to be expected certainly happened!

About 530 of these "Acetylene Machines" had been invented and sold by people who knew more about *Tinware* than they did about *Gas-making*.

The "Calcium Carbide" was all right *all* the time, but 530 of the machines for turning it into Gas were all wrong *all* the time.

So Acetylene Gas "got a bad name," though it is clear enough *now* that it never *deserved* it at any time.

It was like selling *Wood Stoves* to burn Hard Coal in, and then blaming the *Coal* for not burning.

* * *

Lots of things happened to grieve the Owners of these 530 makes of alleged "Acetylene Machines."

But very few *accidents* occurred from them even in the days of rank experiment and dense ignorance, among, "Generator" Makers.

Of course, a gun will go off, unexpectedly, now and then, if the trigger be pulled by a person who "didn't know it was loaded."

But, that's no fault of the Ammunition—is it?

Well, finally the Insurance Companies got after these 530 odd makes of "Acetylene Machines" that wouldn't Acetylate, and the Insurance Board made an investigation of all Generators that were submitted to them.

Then, out of the 600 odd "Machines" patented, only about 70 were "permitted" by the Insurance Board to be used.

Oh, what a howl was there!

By "permitted" I mean that the Insurance Board was willing that any building should be Insured, without extra charge, which used any one of these 70 Acetylene Generators it had found safe, and effective, just as it permitted houses to be piped for City Gas, or wired for Electricity, under proper conditions.

Now, the Insurance Companies *ought* to know whether or not these 70 different makes of Acetylene Generators were absolutely Safe to use.

Because, *they* have to pay the bills, if Fire or Explosion occurs, from any one of the Acetylene Generators they authorize.

And, here's a proof of their good judgment.

Though there are now Two Million people using Acetylene Light in America, there have only been *four* Fires from it in one year, against *8865* Fires from Kerosene and Gasoline.

There have also been 4691 Fires from Electricity, 1707 Fires from City Gas, and 520 Fires from Candles.

Besides these there have been 26 Fires from the Sun's rays, But,—only *four* Fires from Acetylene.

That shows how *careful* the Insurance Board was in its examination of Acetylene Generators, and in "permitting" only the 70 makes that were *above suspicion*, out of the 600 experiments that were once on the market.

* * *

Well,—the boom in Acetylene Lighting made *lower prices* possible on the material it is derived from, viz., Calcium Carbide, a material that looks like Granite but acts like Magic.

Today, Acetylene Light is a full *third cheaper* than Kerosene Light, or Gasoline Light, per Candle Power.

It is not more than *half* the price of Electric Light, nor *three-fourths* that of City Gas.

If I can't *prove* these statements to your full satisfaction my name is not "Acetylene Jones."

But Acetylene is *more* than the *safest* and *cheapest* Light of the year 1905.

It is also the *Whitest* Light—the nearest to natural Sunlight in health-giving Blue and Violet rays, and because of this, with its freedom from flicker, it is the easiest of all Artificial Light on the *Eyes*.

It is so much like *real* Sunlight that it has made plants grow 24 hours per day in dark cellars where no ray of Sunlight could reach them. It made them grow *twice as fast* as similar plants that had only the Sunlight of day-time, viz., half the time.

That was proven by Cornell University in a three-months' experiment made this very year.

* * *

Now, I've saved up for the last a point more important to you than all the others about Acetylene Light.

It consumes only *one-fourth* as much of the vital *Oxygen* from the Air of Living rooms or bed-rooms, as either Kerosene or City Gas-Light consumes.

That's a *tremendous* difference in a lifetime, mark you—three-fourths of a difference.

Because,—*Oxygen* is *Life*.

And every bit of Oxygen stolen from the lungs of Women, Children and Men, through Lighting, is a loss that can never be made good again.

A 24 Candle-Power Acetylene Light costs you only *two-fifths* of a cent per hour.

That's about $5.85 per year, if burned every night in the year for four steady hours.

A Kerosene Lamp of equal capacity would cost you a third more, viz.: *three-fifths* of a cent per hour *for Kerosene alone*, or $8.75 per year.

That's exclusive of broken lamp chimneys, new wicks, and the everlasting drudgery and danger of cleaning, filling and trimming daily.

I want to *prove* these figures to you, Reader, if you are a house-owner or storekeeper.

Tell me how many rooms you've got and I'll tell you what it will cost to light them with brilliant, beautiful, Sanitary, eye-saving Acetylene.

Write me today for my Free Book about "Sunlight on Tap."

Just address me here as—

"Acetylene Jones,"
9 Adams St.,
Chicago, Ills.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $3.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

MONEY $ $ $ Write to E. E. Behr, La Crosse, Wis.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. SLOCUM MFG. CO. 513 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLEMAN'S

Duplicate Repair Parts

For "Maid of the South" Corn Mills, Coleman's, Simmon's, Reynold's and other Cotton Presses.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN,
714 Perdido St., NEW ORLEANS, La.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CENTS

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

CONEY ISLAND SOUVENIR POST CARDS. Six beautiful colored scenes for 25c. Coney Island Postal Card Co., Coney Island, N.Y.

Am. 42, 1905.

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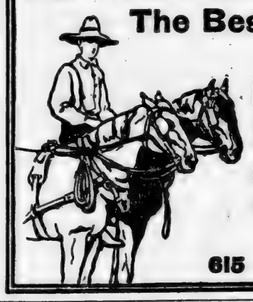
For Your Family and Your Horse

The Best Antiseptic Known.

TRY IT FOR

Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains, Swellings and Enlargements.



Price, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

Dr. EARL S. SLOAN,
615 Albany St., Boston, Mass.

Several centuries ago it was quite the thing to carry silver toothpicks suspended around the neck by a chain.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The English flag floats on 11,365 merchant vessels.

Coin Named After Him.

Sir John Swinburne, who is about to be married, obtained the honor of having the threepenny bit named after him throughout South Africa. When he went to Cape Town first there was no copper coinage, and he was provident enough to take out a sackful of the smallest "collection in silver," to be used for tipping. So throughout the colony this coin is still known as "Sir John" when it is not called a "tickle."

Deceived the Nihilists.

According to a Russian political refugee now dwelling in England the course of history in Russia during the last thirty years has been largely influenced by its female spies. The famous General Trepoff at the beginning of his career was greatly aided by a clever lady member of the secret service. One day the general was fired at in the streets of St. Petersburg by a woman. The shot missed its mark, and the would-be assassin was captured and tried for the crime; but to the amazement of the public she was acquitted. On her release the Nihilists sought her out as a friend of their movement, and she was admitted to their most secret counsels. After that several of them were arrested, their plans having been mysteriously revealed to the government. The explanation is simple. The supposed attempt on the general's life was a clever ruse carried out by the lady spy, who thus won the confidence of the Nihilists.

Lassa, the Forbidden City of Thibet, has a population of 10,000, two-thirds of whom are women, who conduct all the business of the city.

Budapest has put an electric washing machine on the market.

Richest Silver Mines.

Peru and Bolivia have the richest silver mines in the world, there having been taken over $650,000,000 from the Potosi mines in Bolivia alone.

IF IT'S **CHILLS** YOU HAVE, IT'S **OXIDINE** YOU NEED

It is sold under ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE, and if you are not cured your druggist will refund your money. Made also in Tasteless Form. :::: Sold by all druggists for 50 cents per Bottle.

PAYTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO.
MFRS., DALLAS, TEX. AND MEMPHIS, TENN.

PRICE, 25 Cts

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IS GUARANTEED TO CURE

GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee It. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.

F. W. Diemer, M.D., Manufacturer, *Springfield, Mo.*

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When you buy a pair of

CLOVER BRAND SHOES

Write the date of purchase in the lining. That will tell the story.

We are the originators of this idea. Other manufacturers don't invite you to do this.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR "AMIGO."

Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.

LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Latest Reports From the Infected District.

New Orleans, La.—The yellow fever report in this city for the last twenty-four hours is as follows: New cases, 9; total cases, 3,214; deaths, 3; total deaths, 431; new foci, 3; cases under treatment, 143; cases discharged, 2,740.

Country Cases.

The reports from the country were very light, most of them consisting in the statement that there were no new cases. Those reporting cases were:

Hanson City, four new cases.

New Iberia, one new case, one death.

Tallulah, two new cases.

Unfavorable Day in Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Six new cases and two deaths was the rather unfavorable yellow fever report for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. Four of the new cases are negroes. Both the deaths were white women, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Pierson.

Seven New Cases in Natchez.

Natchez, Miss.—Seven new cases of yellow fever were reported and six of these are white patients.

Miss Mary Chamberlain, daughter of one of the most prominent citizens of the city, and niece of Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, is among the number. To add to the seriousness of the report three new foci were added to the list, making sixty-five foci altogether. The Chamberlain residence is in the heart of the city and across the street from St. Mary's cathedral.

David Dunn, white, aged 50, died at the hospital, making the first death from yellow fever at this institution. Summary:

New cases 7, new foci 3, total cases 174, total foci, 65, deaths 1, total deaths 8, 5 white and 3 colored; discharged 3, under treatment 31.

Mississippi Summary.

Jackson, Miss.—The Mississippi official yellow fever summary outside of Vicksburg and Natchez is as follows:

Roxie, no new cases, no deaths.

No report from any other infected districts.

Pensacola Is Encouraged.

Pensacola, Fla.—The yellow fever report showed another improvement in the situation. While there was a small increase in the number of cases, and also in the deaths, it was noticeable that the new cases were confined to the original foci named on East Hill and the western bay front sections. The summary shows that during the day fifteen new cases were reported. Two deaths occurred, fifteen were discharged. Total deaths, 55; total cases, 409.

At present there are 159 cases under treatment. This is a great improvement over the same day last week, and it is believed that the new cases will continue to diminish in number until the fever is entirely eradicated.

Although it was Sunday, the work of fumigating houses and screening did not cease.

State Health Officer Porter is encouraged over the outlook at present, and believes that the authorities will be able to stamp out the disease within a short time.

Wreck on Mobile and Ohio.

Mobile, Ala.—The fast passenger train from St. Louis to Mobile on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad ran into a local freight close to Shubuta, and both engines were wrecked. Engineer Low, of the passenger train, was badly scalded. His fireman, John Mitchell, jumped and escaped with a broken ankle. The fireman and engineer of the freight escaped with slight bruises through jumping. E. D. Rambo, of Memphis, express messenger, and Mrs. Elizabeth Peters, of Mobile, were injured on the passenger train. The line was not cleared for several hours.

No River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, D. C.—Chief of engineers of the army will not make a recommendation for harbor improvements this year to be submitted to congress save to continuing the contracts which have been authorized by law. There will be no river and harbor bill at the coming session of congress and the apportionment of the funds appropriated by the river and harbor bill last winter has been so made as to make it unnecessary to make an additional appropriation for at least a year.

Moscow Printers to Meet.

St. Petersburg.—The printers will meet here Sunday to consider the Moscow strike and discuss the situation. There is a strong strike sentiment among the men.

Malfeasance in Office Charged.

Peoria, Ill.—The grand jury returned a final report with a true bill against Oliver J. Bailey, chairman of the finance committee of the Peoria school board, and holding him on the charge of malfeasance in office in "suffering and permitting one Newton C. Dougherty to misappropriate and unlawfully convert to his own use school moneys to a large amount." Mr. Bailey is one of the wealthiest men in this city.

Had a Tough Time With Bulldog.

Anniston, Ala.—Saturday night a chicken thief, who has presumably been operating for some time in the northeastern part of the city, visited a number of chicken coops along Leighton avenue. He practically wiped out Tax Assessor Cowden's flock of feathered bipeds and then investigated the barn of D. B. Lacey, where he secured a half dozen chickens and a set of harness. Sam, Mr. Lacey's negro driver, discovered the thief and put Mr. Lacey's dogs on the fellow, who dropped his bags and made off, but was soon brought to earth by a bulldog, who seized him by the foot. Freeing himself the thief started again for safety, but was again doomed by the bulldog, who this time got hold of the other foot. In the scuffle the man lost both shoes, and, freed from these incumbrances, he made such good time that the dogs were unable to overtake him again.

Flaw in Eelection Sets Town Back.

Birmingham, Ala.—After a very exciting election, in which John D. Martin was chosen mayor and the town had taken on city airs, it has been discovered that the petition calling for a vote on the question of incorporating the town of Jonesboro, near Bessemer, did not have the requisite number of names of legal voters. Hence the election was void and the town has no legal charter, but is again a village. Mr. Martin and his board are down and out and many contemplated city improvements have been abandoned.

Torpedo Boat Damaged.

Newport, R. I.—While engaged in a torpedo flotilla practice off the Brenton's reef lightship the Blakely was in collision with the DuPont. The Blakely's bow was bent, but the damage was not serious enough to render the vessel unmanageable. The DuPont was not injured.

Killed in Wreck in Illinois.

Springfield, Ill.—The New York flyer, west-bound, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, went off a derailing switch one mile west of the city limits shortly after leaving here. The passenger coaches were overturned and went into a ditch. One passenger, Mrs. John Musch, of Virginia, Ill., was killed and seventeen passengers injured.

Earl Spencer Better.

London.—The condition of Earl Spencer, the liberal leader in the house of lords, who was stricken with paralysis Thursday while at his shooting box at Foxenham, Norfolk, is slightly improved.

Thrown From Buggy and Killed.

Louisville, Ky.—While on her way to the funeral of Fred Schurch, who committed suicide Wednesday, two days after his marriage, Mrs. Charles Wittwer was thrown from a buggy in a runaway and her neck broken. She lived only a few minutes.

Rather Startling.

Chicago, Ill.—A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says: "Investigation into the recent Adams Express robbery, when G. E. Cunliffe, a money clerk, disappeared with $101,000 brought to light the fact that this clerk, though handling perhaps a million dollars yearly, was paid but $55 per month in salary, and was under only $2,000 bonds."

Badly Hurt in a Gin.

Florence, Ala.—C. A. Hays met with a horrible accident while cleaning a gin at Centre Star. He was working with the brushes when his sleeve was caught in the saws, drawing his hand and forearm into the machinery. Three fingers and the thumb were cut entirely off, and amputation of his hand may be necessary.

Hold Court in Montgomery.

Atlanta, Ga.—After disposing of two cases carried up from the Georgia courts the circuit court of appeals closed its sitting in Atlanta, and Judge Don A. Pardee, D. D. Shelby and Thomas S. Maxey left for Montgomery, where they will hold court this week. From Montgomery the judges go to Fort Worth, Tex.

All Trains Now Running.

Monterey, Mexico.—All trains over the Mexican Central are now running on schedule time, and no further trouble is looked for, the majority of the striking firemen having returned to work. The rurales, however, will accompany all trains for a few days until all excitement quiets down.

Tragedy Over Craps.

Sheffield, Ala.—A shooting scrape over a game of craps on Furnace Hill nearly cost Will White his life. John Elmore did the shooting. White threatened a "get even" with Elmore and the latter got a double-barreled shotgun, and the result was that White is considered fatally wounded and the other fellow has escaped.

First Cabbage Snake Found.

Huntsville, Ala. —M. J. Blair, a well-known planter, has reported the first cabbage snakes seen in this locality this season. Mr. Blair found two snakes in a fine head of cabbage Saturday. Both of them had brown bodies and green heads. Several deaths, said to have been caused by eating poisoned cabbages, were reported last season, but these reports were never verified.

BLACK MUTINEERS KILL

Three Negroes Captured in Control of the Harry A. Berwind.

BODIES THROWN INTO THE SEA

Capt. Rummill and Four of His Crew Murdered While the Schooner Was Bound From Mobile to Philadelphia —Unable to Navigate, Men Are Captured and Put in Irons.

Southport, N. C.—News of a tragic mutiny, costing the lives of four white men and a negro aboard the four-masted schooner Harry A. Berwind, was brought here by the schooner Blanche H. King, which made port with three colored sailors in irons, the only survivors of the crew of the Berwind. Capt. Rummilll, the mate, the cook and the engineer were killed and it is thought their bodies were thrown overboard. The body of a murdered negro sailor was found on the Berwind's deck, which was splashed with blood when the craft was boarded from the King.

The mutiny grew out of the coffee served for breakfast. The sailors refused to touch the coffee, and it is said that an altercation arose between them and the cook. Several of the men were asleep, and there are indications that the mate was slaughtered in his bunk, which was stained with blood. Drops of blood were found leading from the mate's berth up to the deck, and to the side of the ship. The case is mysterious, as the survivors are terrible in their hate toward each other. The mutineers were handcuffed as soon as the boarding party had reached the deck of the Berwind. The negroes were sullen and silent, but all the signs in the ship went to show that they had wrought an awful vengeance together. It was soon developed, however, that they were fixed in implacable hatred. One of the men complained that the handcuffs were cutting his wrists. The bracelet was loosened for a moment, and quick as a flash the man whipped out a revolver and shot one of the other prisoners. The bullet inflicted an ugly wound, but one that will not be mortal.

Captain Taylor, of the King, says that he sighted the Berwind thirty miles east of the Frying Pan Lightship. The Berwind was not holding a steady course, and at one time there was danger of the schooner ramming the King. Taylor was astounded at the sight of the vessel traveling erratically, and he became suspicious that the crew might be crippled with yellow fever. He flew a signal, and the King replied with a request for boarders. At once a boat was lowered, and half a dozen men climbed up the side of the Berwind to be astounded at the bloody sight of the deck.

It was clear that a desperate conflict had been waged from stem to stern of the ship. The body of the negro was hacked with knives, and there were several deep stabs in the abdomen. Apparently the man had fought until he fell from loss of blood, and then had been slain by a stab to the heart. It is thought the captain, the cook and the engineer all died fighting desperately. The rigging was cut in several places by bullets and there were signs that the cook had been attacked in the galley. The prisoners have absolutely refused to say what was done with the bodies of the white men, and the only possible conclusion is that they were thrown into the sea. All the negroes are slightly wounded. They became greatly excited when they had been put in irons, supposedly from the relaxation of the last few days. Their guarded statements indicate that from the end of the fight on Tuesday until the boarding party came on deck the four men had watched each other unceasingly, fearing treachery. The fifth negro is supposed to have been killed only a short time before the signal was flown to the King.

A prize crew was left aboard the Berwind by Captain Taylor, and two tugs have left here to tow in the schooner. There is a fear that the Berwind may be lost, as a heavy gale is blowing, and the short-handed crew may be unable to bring her through in safety. United States Commissioner S. P. Collier and Deputy Marshal C. O. Knox have taken charge of the captives, who still are aboard the King, in quarantine.

KILLS "PEEPING TOM."

Man Who Looked in Window is Fatally Shot by Young Husband.

Fresno, Cal. — A man who played "Peeping Tom" at the window of a room occupied by a newly married couple paid for his curiosity with his life. Soon after retiring W. E. Crane and his bride saw a face at their bedroom window.

Grabbing his revolver the bridegroom rushed to the front door in time to take a shot at the man as he leaped from the porch. The man ran. Crane followed in his night clothes for a block and emptied his revolver at the fugitive.

Crane then retired only to be aroused an hour later by a policeman, who took him to jail, where he was charged with murder. The peeper turned out to be a laborer named John Kuragae. A bullet in the leg had severed an artery, and he died from loss of blood soon after reaching the hospital.

GERMANY'S MEAT FAMINE

Horse Flesh Has Risen in Price and Dog is Unobtainable.

Municipal Authorities at Their Wits' End —Using Rabbits and Sea Fish as a Last Resort.

Berlin.—The meat famine in Germany has reached a crisis.

Horseflesh has risen in price, and dogflesh is no longer obtainable.

Many municipalities have begun buying carloads of sea fish at the coast towns and selling them at cost price to their citizens. This expedient was first adopted at Solingen, but has now spread to various Westphalian cities, to Posen and even to Bavarian towns.

Reports from all parts of the country describe measures that are being taken to abate the famine. At Eisenbach a conference of the municipal authorities in that region decided to establish regular rabbit markets, and in the Munich public markets also rabbit stalls have been opened.

At a conference between the Berlin Town Council and the Burgomasters of the important cities it was voted to appeal directly to Chancellor von Buelow, and through him, to the Emperor, to remove the restrictions that close the frontiers against Russian cattle and American canned meats.

The latest Government statistics prove that the prices of meats are still rising. The September report shows that some kinds rose during the month a cent and a half a pound. The price of meat has risen nearly fifty per cent. in the past year.

SPEAKER S. F. NIXON DEAD.

End Follows Reopening of Wound—Family at Bedside.

Westfield, N. Y. — S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly, died at his home here. He was taken ill a short time ago with what seemed to be appendicitis. Simple methods seemed to relieve the trouble, and it was thought at first that an operation would be unnecessary. Mr. Nixon seemed to be improving, when a sudden turn for the worse came. An operation was performed, and he seemed to rally from it. Since the operation his recovery has been retarded only by the unwillingness of the wound to heal. After a consultation, an anaesthetic was administered, and the wound was reopened. He did not rally from the second operation.

Gathered at the bedside were Mrs. Nixon and two of her children. One son was absent. He was at school at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

Samuel Frederick Nixon was born in Westfield forty-five years ago. His father, Samuel Nixon, owned a large farm outside the village and conducted a marble works.

MAYOR DUNNE BEATEN.

Aldermen Reject His Plan For Immediate Municipal Ownership.

Chicago.—Mayor Dunne's "contract plan" for immediate municipal ownership received a knock-out blow in the City Council. By a vote of 45 to 18 the Aldermen rejected the plan.

Fully thirty-four Aldermen were elected on the municipal ownership platform with the Mayor. The apparent betrayal of the people's trust is creating a whirlwind of indignation among the Mayor's followers. The Aldermen assert that they are still for municipal ownership, but not on the Dunne plan.

The "contract plan" was to lease to a company for twenty years all the city's rights in the streets, the company to be guaranteed by the city five per cent. on all moneys invested and the city to take the rest of the profits. At the end of the period the company was to turn over to the city its rolling stock and improvements for a fair compensation.

ACTOR KILLED ON STAGE.

Villain in "Michael Strogoff" Hit by Real Bullet.

Astoria, Ore.—Herbert H. Breed, an actor from Newark, N. J., was shot and killed at the Grand Opera House while taking the part of the villain in "Michael Strogoff."

The revolvers were examined as usual before the shooting act and all were found to be free of all slugs in the shells, but in this scene the villain was really shot. The audience did not at first realize that a man had been killed. When the curtain was pulled down Breed remained motionless until some one came to him and found him in the last throes of death. The man who fired the shot was Frank Laughlin, of Butte, Mont., who declared he had no suspicion that the revolver shells were loaded.

RICH MEN AS CATTLE THIEVES.

Sensation in North Dakota Over Several Recent Arrests.

Fargo, N. D.—The arrest of a banker and several supposedly honest stockmen as cattle thieves up near the Montana line has caused a great sensation. Not only are private citizens along the border of North Dakota and Montana involved, but county officials are said to have assisted the thieves through their official influence. One of the men whom it is said a full exposure will involve is a United States official, who is said to have acted as agent in selling the stock.

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We have examined the Southern Ruralist and consider it to be the best and most practical farm paper published in the South, and it just suits this locality. Drop by The Union Office when you are in town and see a copy of the Ruralist. It will mean dollars in your pocket to read this paper with The Union for a year. tf.

THE FARMERS' UNION.

We will send the Union Educator of Guin, Ala., the state organ of the F. E. and C. U. of A., with our paper, THE UNION, one year for one dollar. Now is the time to get your best county paper and the paper of the best farmers' organization. tf

FOR SALE!

Lands, both improved and unimproved (timbered); 4 head Beef Cattle; 16 stands Bees, 8 double story and 8 with supers on; 16 fine Wyandotte Chickens, 12 hens and 4 roosters. Small farms to rent.

Alfred Popwell,
tf. Clanton, Ala.

FOR SALE!

Full bred Holstein Milch Cow (6 years old), will come in fresh in November. Her milk record is 3 1-2 to 4 gallons per day. Address,
W. L. McDowell,
tf. Clanton, Route 2.

ANGELICA WINE!

Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address
A. P. R. DAHL,
tf. Calera, Ala

NOTICE!

To all Whom it May Concern:

I have brught the W. E. Thomas gin and grist mill, and will grind every Friday and will do my best to give perfect satisfaction. I will have two gins with 110 saws and two presses. I will soon move and will take my jack over there, so as to give my patrons a chance to raise good mules. Thanking all for past favors, I will do my best to merit your business in the future.

Respectfully,
tf. T. A. DRIVER.
Jemison Route 2.

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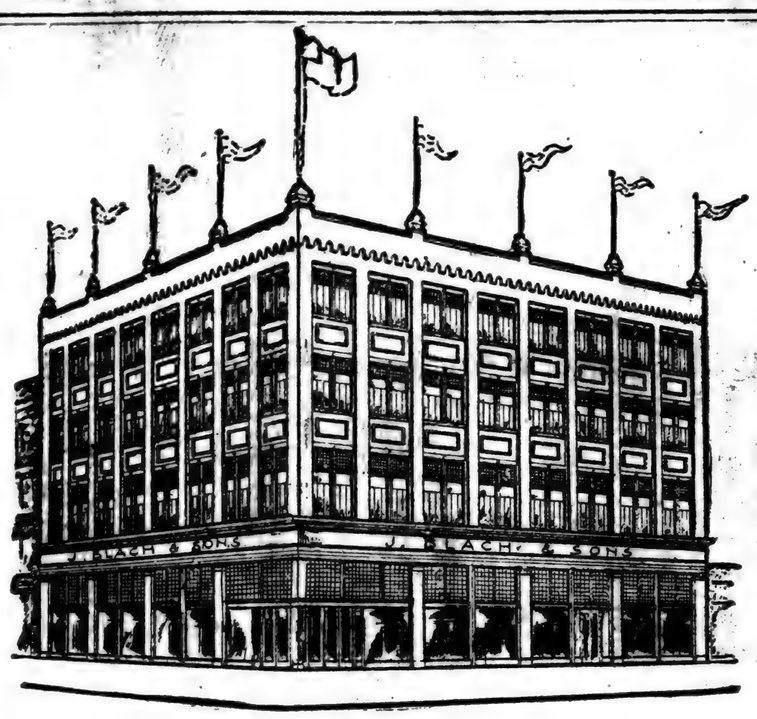

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Music and Disease

By Dr. Wilhelm Stekel.

MUSIC not only quiets those suffering from nervous diseases but also produces nervous disorders. And many people through intense application to musical studies become neurasthenic, so that we may in a sense speak of music-neurosis. Further, it is well known that many musicians show clearly marked pathological states. Music, which should be a gentle friend and true consoler, in many instances is an active nerve irritant. At an early age the systematic injury of the child begins. The child, besides speech, must at a tender age begin to learn music. The happiest hours of the day, which should be devoted to play and movement in the open air, are passed at the piano in order that the child may learn to perform for the delectation of friends. I have no objection to a child learning music when it has a natural talent and a musical ear and when it enjoys practicing, although here also the first instruction should be merely a play in tones and not a hardship. But to instil music into a child at all costs is a barbarity which later in life may revenge itself fearfully. Further, during the developing period of life, between the ages of ten and 20 years, young people are still more sinned against. At a time when the greater part of the strength is needed for ordinary bodily development children are made to play four or five hours a day on the piano. In many cases the hands are exhausted so that the piano or violin practicing has to be given up entirely, or the children injure their health to such an extent that they can never attain the place of a great artist, because they lack the necessary harmonious completion of mental and bodily strength.

In other ways, however, music is injurious. If the musician be an adult frequently an excess of sweet sounds may be injurious. Everyone has seen in the concert halls those artists, particularly pianists, who twist and writhe before the piano, now shrinking to nothing, now leaping up, as if the body were a bubble of feeling. Everyone knows these people and doubtless many have joked about them, but these individuals are the ones who are most injured by the passion for music. Such people are perfect types of neurasthenics, and modern music is particularly fitted to increase nervous disease.

"It is," says the Florence (Ga.) Times, "much more comfortable, both to yourself and the rest of the world, to be a pleasant ass than an unpleasant bear." But why be either an ass or a bear?

The greatest aggregation of population in the history of the world will soon be gathered about the waters of New York Bay and in the country directly tributary. Already it is a population more varied in its race elements than any ever brought together in history.

Peace! It is joyous! The belligerants' interests were brought close to us because onto our soil they came to confer. We felt the pride of country in seeing it end in success. The Japanese, gauging rightly the sentiment of the nations, magnimously gave way to it. Russia, recognizing in itself a beaten, but unconquered country, gave way all that it felt the honor of the defeated could relinquish, the New York Commercial points out. Japan gains what she could not acquire in years of peaceful pursuits, in diplomatic wrangling, or in aggressive absorption of neighboring teritory. Henceforth her position is assured among the nations, and she has the good will that goes to a victor not unmindful of the quality of mercy. Russia, all-powerful, great, half-savage and a still-slumbering giant, has been taught the lesson of the ages. She may turn now from territorial-agrandizement to internal development. She may forget the prediction of Napoleon, for Europe is not yet all Cossack. She may give the ballot to her sons instead of the gun, the open book and not the haunting fear of Siberia. Both nations have fought well. They have demonstrated again that "war is hell," and merges on bankruptcy. Now should follow for them an era of peace and unexampled development, and with the happy conclusion of the terms of peace we lift our hat to that remarkable and lovable man alike of war and of peace who did it.—Theodore Roosevelt!

How to Save Niagara

By Louis L. Thunstrom.

THERE has lately been much discussion on how to save Niagara Falls. I take here the liberty to describe a method for utilising the greater part of the energy in the falls without injuring in the least the beauty of the falls and without necesaitating any engineering structures in the vicinity of the falls.

Suppose a dam, constructed across Niagara River, a few miles above the falls or at the beginning of the river. Let the gates of the dam be closed half of the time and opened half of the time, making the river flow, say for instance, twelve hours in daytime. There would be no danger of overflow, when the gates are shut, with the large area of Lake Erie above the dam. It is evident that twice the regular flow of the river could be extracted from Lake Erie in the daytime. Let the regular flow pass over the falls and take a quantity equal to half the regular flow continually for power purposes. This would give about 3,500,000 horse-power without injuring in the least the beauty of the falls. The gates of the dam could be open, say nine hours in the day and three hours in the night. In order to make it possible to see the falls also at night. It seems to me that if these arrangements were possible, it would give a great amount of power and at the same time save the destruction of the falls.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

He was Awarded True Southern Hospitality Tuesday in Alabama.

HE IS GREETED EVERYWHERE.

Stirring Addresses and Unbound Enthusiasm on Every Hand—A Vast Throng Here to See Him.

Birmingham, Ala.—"I tell you, it's tremendous. It's a great sight! Isn't it magnificent?"

That's what President Roosevelt said Tuesday afternoon when he stepped into the grand stand at Capitol park and looked out over the great multitude of his Alabama countrymen who had assembled in Birmingham to meet him, and to greet him with a characteristic southern welcome.

The President was right.

It was a great sight—tremendous, magnificent.

The demonstration was great when the President arrived at the union station at 4:45 o'clock. It became greater when, escorted by military and civic organizations, the presidential carriage rolled out of the station shed and wheeled into Twentieth street. It increased in magnitude and magnificence every moment as the President was driven toward Capitol park, seven blocks away, and when he arrived there and stepped bareheaded into the grand stand, the scene was one never before known in Birmingham, and seldom if ever exceeded elsewhere.

100,000 Persons There.

The eyes of 100,000 persons mirrored the figure of the chief magistrate of this country, and 100,000 persons more were making a desperate effort to get a glimpse of him. As they looked up and at President Roosevelt the soul of each man, woman and child there shone in their eyes.

The great throng cheered the President to the echo when he arrived in the city; cheered him as he passed among them; cheered him again and again as he spoke to them at Capitol park, and followed his carriage with salvos of applause as it left the city for the fair grounds.

There another ovation awaited the President—a welcome spontaneous, hearty, royally democratic. From 25,000 throats went up joyous shouts of greeting that died down only to be renewed again with fresh and increased vigor. The hour was late, but the people took no heed of time. The President of this country was among them; they knew him. They would make known to him the feelings of admiration and affection they cherished for him. This they did in tones that reverberated for two hours throughout the city and the valley.

"God Be With You."

Although it was night when the presidential party returned to the city, yet wherever he appeared the President was instantly recognized, surrounded and followed by thousands afoot or awheel, and when the president's special rolled out of the union station on its way over the Frisco to Memphis, the cheers that shook the railway shed proved that from the people of North Alabama a literal goodby—"God be with you!"

The President Arrives.

At 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour appointed for the President's arrival, the union passenger station and shed presented an attractive and lively scene. Various committee on reception, military and social organizations were lined up under the shed to greet the President. Every available foot of space nearly was filled. At 4:45 the President's train rolled slowly into the station. From the rear end of the last car stepped three men, Secretary Loeb and two secret service agents. Behind them came President Roosevelt.

The moment the President stepped out on the platform the cry, "That's the President!" went up. Every one within eyeshot looked eagerly at the group of men standing on the rear platform of the car. The President's figure was unmistakable. Dressed in black and wearing a silk hat, the President gripped the rail of the car with his left hand and looked calmly out over the assembled throng.

President Averts Accident.

The crowd began to close in behind and around the President's car. As it did so the train began to back. Instantly the President waived his hand deprecatingly at the crowd, warning it to stand back and off the tracks. The crowd, heeding the President's gesture of command, broke and gave way. The tracks were cleared and the backing train stopped.

Major F. Y. Anderson, chairman of the general reception committee, stepped upon the rear platform and greeted the President. The President returned the salutation most graciously, heartily grasping Major Anderson by the hand and saying: "You don't know how good it makes me feel to be with you. You really don't."

Greets Rough Riders.

Mayor Ward, who was to make a brief speech of welcome at the station in behalf of the city, came up just as the President was greeting four members of the Rough Riders' regiment, namely, John Hunter, of Oklahoma, the president of the Rough Riders' Association; Tart Atkins, Peter Force and Hooper Adams. At sight of his old comrades, the President was as joyful as a school boy. "Boys, this is great," said he. "By jove, I'm glad to see you. Hunter, how are you? And here's Adams and Atkins and Force. Why, my dear fellows, how are you? Say, McIlhenny! Oh, McIlhenny! Get Greenway. You and Greenway come here. Here are four boys of the regiment." And the President called Mr. McIlhenny and Mr. Greenway, two Rough Riders who are with him on the trip, to him and the seven men—one of them the President—shook hands heartily with one another in memory of Rough Rider days.

Mayor Ward's Welcome.

Mayor Ward took in the situation at a glance.

"Mr. President," said the mayor when he was introduced, "I'm down on the programme to make a speech, but the people want to see you and hear you. Let me welcome you most heartily to Birmingham. Come, here's your carriage. Let's go straight to the park."

"Good!" said the President. "That suits me to a T," and smiling the President got into his carriage. With him rode Secretary Loeb, Mayor Ward and General Rufus N. Rhodes.

Triumphal Procession.

The ride to Capitol park was a triumphal procession. Twentieth street was jammed. Not only the sidewalks, but the thoroughfares were filled with people. At the head of the procession came the mounted police, led by Chief Weir and Captain Johnson, breaking up the crowd and making a way for the procession. Often they had to use force to make an opening in the crowd. Next in line marched Troop D, with the Ensley detachment, and following the troop came the Howard college military cadets and the Marion Military institute cadets. The President's special guard of honor consisted of Confederate and Union veterans.

Twentieth street was brilliantly illuminated and decorated. From the windows of all the buildings looked out joyous faces. The President was kept bowing and waving his hand to right and left by the rapturous applause and cheering of the people. So dense was the crowd that it took thirty minutes for the president's carriage to go from Morris avenue up Twentieth street to Capitol park, a distance of seven blocks.

A Daughter of the Confederacy.

"The lady on horseback" to whom the President was so gracious is Miss Samuel Perry Harris, of No. 705 South Twentieth street, the sponsor of Troop D in the parade. She is named for an uncle of hers, Samuel Perry, a confederate soldier, who lost his life battling under the Stars and Bars.

After the addresses at Capitol park the party

Leaves for Fair Grounds.

At 6:15 the presidential party left Capitol park for the fair grounds, arriving there at 6:35.

More than 25,000 people heard the President speak at the fair grounds. The grand stand was filled to overflowing, and every one that could be was packed in the space between the grand stand and the race track. The aisles of the stand, the general admission seats, the reserved seats and the boxes were filled. The crowd had become restless long before the chief executive arrived, and several false reports as to his arrival were circulated.

When he arrived it was unexpectedly to the large majority present. The President was in the stand bowing and speaking on all sides before many realized that it was Mr. Roosevelt.

The cheering was long and loud as soon as the crowd realized that the President had arrived, and it was almost impossible to stop the noise long enough for President T. H. Molton, of the Commercial Club, to introduce the President.

At Fair Grounds.

Just as the President stepped into the grand stand several young women who were standing on chairs just in front of the band stand cheered him. He stepped to the side of the stand and smiled to them and bowed. He then sat among the members of the reception committee and spoke in low tones to several persons near him. As soon as quiet could be obtained President Molton stepped to the front of the stand and introduced the President, and delivered his soul-stirring address.

The party left at 7:15 for Little Rock.

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Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in General Merchandise from A. A. JACKSON, Lomax, Ala.
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THE ROAD.

This common road, with hedges high
Confined on either hand,
Will surely enter by and by
Some large luxuriant land.

And in the end shall great repose
Descend upon my soul,
When, at the eager journey's close,
I reach the sudden goal.

Content, enlargement, fragrance, ease,
Joy in the evening's cool,
The subtle silence in the trees,
The gleam upon the pool—

Dreamer! In vain thou hastenest;
That glorious land resign
Take by the road thy joy, thy rest;
The road, the road is thine.
—Pilot.

A Cousin's Treachery.

"Tired of life?" said my cousin, Jasper Meadows, as we sat in my wretched garret in the heart of the metropolis. "Perhaps my lines may be cast in more pleasant places than yours; I may have been more lucky, or—or something; but you never know when you come to the end of your tether. Never court death like that. Never say that you are tired of life."

"But I am," I replied, bitterly, raising to my lips the glass of spirits which had been my insidious companion of late. "I have lost all that makes human existence dear to man: the love of woman, friends, money—that the root and cause of all. I have tried everything and failed. Heaven knows, it is difficult enough for skilled artisans to get work in these hard times. I am among them, yet not of them. They look askance at me; they do not understand me—the penniless, starving gentleman. I am an anomaly, an outcast—perhaps partly by my own fault, I grant you—but I have been ready to go down on my knees for the hardest, the most degrading labor, so long as it be honest, in order to keep a roof over my head and put into my mouth a crust of bread, just to keep body and soul together. Even now"—I know there was a ring of envy in my tones which I could not suppress—"even now I hear that our uncle, dying, has left you rich, but has not remembered me. So can you wonder when I tell you that this winter finds me without a hope—that I am tired of my life?"

"And would fain end it?"

"And would fain end it!"

"Ah, I would not say a thing like that, if I were you. One never knows how soon one may come to repent it," he replied, with a strange smile, although I do not think I noticed it at the time.

What with misery, want and strong drink upon my empty stomach, I fear that I was not in a condition to remark anything very distinctly.

It was my cousin who had brought whisky up for me. He was one of that curious form of modern Samaritan whose charity always takes the shape of alcoholic beverages, yet who turn a deaf ear to a modest appeal to their benevolent feelings.

Well, no, I did not specially believe in Jasper Meadows; but here, alone as I dwelt—the most miserable of all solitudes, that spent in the midst of a vast multitude—it was seldom I met anyone to whom I could unbosom my grief.

Here poverty was the common lot. No one believed me. Did I not pretend to be a gentleman? How could I be poor?

There was silence between us for a few moments; then Jasper suddenly started up and exclaimed:

"Well, Dick, old man! I must be going. I am very sorry that I cannot give you any pecuniary aid just now but I have some good news for you. I thought I would keep it as a surprise till the last. Uncle Joe has remembered you, after all. Look here! This is a sworn copy of his will. He leaves you most of his money—forty thousand dollars. It would only come to me in case of your death without issue—that death which you have been so earnestly wishing for!"

I staggered to my feet, and I made a grab at the paper which he held aloft. This was surely too good to be true. "Show it to me!" I cried, and my own voice sounded to me strange and hollow.

He took a few steps backward, and slipped out of the room, closing the door after him. I rushed to call him back, but my tongue clove to my palate, my feet seemed weighted down as by lead. That cursed drink! How quickly it had taken effect upon me! I reeled and fell heavily to the floor and knew no more.

* * * * * * *

At last I came to myself, and the first impression I experienced was of a fearful weight oppressing my chest.

What was there? Nothing. Oh, it must be that cursed whiskey!

But stay! I remembered falling. I remembered all that distinctly now—falling on the floor, and now I was in bed undressed. Who had put me there? Jasper? But he had gone before I fell!

Meantime I was choaking. Strange figures were dancing before my eyes. What was the matter?

Ah! the cause was not far to seek. No food, and then too much drink; supposedly to drown my sorrows, but really to multiply them ten thousandfold, for I will freely confess that this curse lay at the bottom of at least one-half my misfortunes.

Yet what was this strange smell, this red light which pervaded the room? Was the house on fire? If so, no one knew of it, for all was quiet.

I raised myself up painfully, and perceived only a foot or two from my bed a little stove which spread its warm glow around the room. Was this a piece of eccentric kindness on the part of my cousin, who knew I was short of fuel as well as of all other necessaries?

But my brain was going round and round in a wild whirl, my breath was becoming more labored, I was choaking—Great Heaven! it was a charcoal stove!

As this thought flashed upon my mind, my head sank back upon the pillow like a lump of lead, and my glance happening to light upon the mantel, which was close to my bed—for the room was so small that it had been necessary to close the fireplace—I perceived that a candle was lighted, as though to draw attention to a scrap of paper which was pinned on the wall, having the following words written in a fair imitation of my own handwriting:

"May heaven forgive me for what I have done this night! But I have lost all that makes human existence dear to man; the love of woman, friends, money—that the root and cause of all. I have tried everything and failed; so this winter finds me without a single hope, and I am tired of my life.

RICHARD WENTWORTH.

In that single instant I remembered Jasper Meadows' parting words, and the whole truth flashed upon me.

He told me that my uncle had left me forty thousand dollars, and I stood between him—Jasper—and the money. I understood it all. He must have resolved to murder me!

He had drugged the whiskey, and, using my own words with malignant and diabolical sarcasm, had, at the same time, averted all suspicion from himself.

How clearly did the meaning of the words come back to me, and how bitterly did I repent my own impious thoughts. I was not tired of life. I had money now, which was the god and slave of the world, the key to all happiness, for with its possession we can delude ourselves into the fond belief that we have true loves and honest friends. But I would have given up all that at this moment for a single breath of fresh air.

And this was the very death which I had thought of, dreamed of, wished for, coveted. I had fancied, in my desperate, impious folly, how sweet and restful it must feel for one like me, who was so cold, both in body and mind, who had known so little of the genial light of the world's sympathy, to lie here in this insidious warmth, and recalling one by one each scene of early days, gently to pass away and solve the mighty problem of eternity.

But I did not know then what it was to choke, to gasp for every breath, to die a slow, horrible and lingering death.

Die? No, no, I would not die! I could not die! Great Heaven! I was not tired of life! But I was not dead yet. It was easy enough to free myself from this horrible situation, after all.

Only to rise and then open the door or the window.

It was, however, easier said than done. I jumped up, but something held me back. I looked and saw to my utter dismay, that my left hand had been firmly fastened to the bedstead!

Oh, the fearful, vain efforts I made to get free! I called loudly for help, but no one heard me; and, in the meantime, the oppression was growing heavier upon my chest. My tongue seemed too large for my mouth. I could feel my eyes starting from their sockets. I was dying a horrible, lingering death, and all I prayed for now was a little air.

At last, one tremendous wrench, a supreme effort, which nearly broke my wrist and dragged the bed halfway across the room; but I had burst the cords which bound me, and was free!

I staggered to the door, but might as well not have wasted the precious moments used in going there. It had been locked on the outside; the key was gone, and the keyhole stopped up.

Now, quick to turn to the window—my only remaining chance of life—while I had strength left, and there was yet time.

I grasped at the casement, but it would not move. A nail had been driven through it, fastening the lower to the upper sash!

The horror of this discovery, the fiendish precision of the meditated crime, seemed utterly too crush me, and I sank helpless and hopeless to the floor.

The insidious fumes of the charcoal were gaining rapidly upon my senses, and my thoughts passed wildly from one subject to another, as though I had been in a horrible nightmare.

What was the use of gold after all? Had not the first possession of these few miserable thousands only made for me a mortal enemy? All that mattered was the breadth of life. At that moment I would have given all the world for a mouthful of heaven's pure air—the inalienable birthright of every created thing.

Oh, Heaven! how I repented my words, now. I was not tired of life. I would not die. My brain seemed to be seething, bursting; but, with one more despairing effort, I scrambled to my feet, striking out with both hands at the dust-begrimed panes, which fell with a crash into the street below.

Oh, that puff of wind! I shall never forget it. It was only the dense atmosphere of the overcrowded neighborhood, but to me then it seemed the sweetest air that had ever fanned my cheek, and on its wings was borne the distant sound of church bells, for it was Christmas morning. But the sudden reaction was too much for me, and once more I sank down insensible upon the ground.

The sound of the breaking window attracted some neighbors, and I was saved.

I was charged with attempting to take my own life. I let them think that the truth. Why not? I might have done so. But they heard of my suddenly acquired wealth, which was to put an end to all miseries, and so I was set free.

At first I almost dreaded to touch that money, the first possession of which had been so unlucky to me; but I have been happy enough, as this world goes, since then. Jasper Meadows disappeared, went far away, and I saw nor heard no more of him. I brought no accusation against him. He had designed a fiendish crime; surely it must bring its own punishment to his conscience. But, for my part, I felt that he had taught me a lesson of infinite wisdom when he had warned me not to say or think that I was tired of my life.—New York Weekly.

MEN FEAR ELEPHANTS.

Circus Employes Call Them the Most Treacherous of All Animals.

"Perhaps the most dangerous, constantly dangerous, business in the world is the one into which I have been tossed—the business of elephant man, with a circus," said a menagerie employe.

"There is a constant demand for 'bull men,' but few will accept the position, and most of us fell into the business by accident, and, showing talent or reckless disregard for consequences, made a success in handling the animals, and have since been classed as 'bull men,' and offered that job and no other.

"Despite the perils, the constant watchfulness, the half-conscious realization that death is near probably not an elephant man in the world today would leave his calling. It has a fascination of a strange kind, and the keeper becomes attached to the great brutes that tremble at his word one instant, and the next may turn upon him and trample him.

"Good elephant men command good pay.

"Most of them live in a state of constant watchfulness, realizing the treacherous nature of the brutes and those who do not realize this sooner or later are trampled or hurled to death.

"The elephant is the most treacherous, moody, changeable animal in a menagerie. They are twice as dangerous as tigers, lions or bears. The men who handle the big cats in their cages are forced to watch closely and carefully while they are in the cages with them, but that lasts only a short time.

"We 'bull men' live with our gigantic pets, sleep near them, ride them, order them around, enter with them into closed cars for long rides. We are not afraid of them. Before many years we became fatalists. We expect them to kill us some day, but hope it may not be soon, just as the ordinary citizen expects death some day.

"Trainers testify that the elephant brain works nearer like that of a human being than the brain of any other animal. The moods and tempers of the big brutes change suddenly. The weather, a hard night's ride on the cars, a bruised foot may turn the best natured elephant into a peevish brute, ready to strike and murder in an instant. But these moods pass quickly. The great danger is when an elephant is just turning into a rogue. Every elephant turns rogue sooner or later, and they never recover. They may be tractable for a time after quieting down, but the attack will return and then probably a keeper will be killed. The female elephants turn rogues earlier and are more violent than the males, and the females are more dangerous in ordinary times.

"Elephants form great attachments for certain men and bitter hatreds for others, a hatred that means murder when the opportunity arrives. But the love of an elephant for its keeper will not deter it from killing him when the outbreak comes.

"There was one notorious elephant who traveled with a score of circuses under different names, and was finally executed, who loved one man, a friend of mine, as never maiden loved him. She would do anything for him. He drank. She cared for him and drove away every one who tried to come near when he was drunk and asleep under her feet. He was discharged from several circuses, and each time took the elephant. No one else being able to handle her, the owners of the shows understood that to dischare him was to lose the beast, and tacitly she became his property. But she in one rampage trampled him until he is a cripple for life, and she killed one of the rescuers, defending fiercely the man she had crushed.

"Good elephant men, ones who can retain the animals, command big salaries. One whom I know receives $250 a week, but the ordinary 'bull man,' recruited from among the canvas hands or laborers who have no fear, receive small salaries and accept the positions because the work is easier, being willing to risk their lives to escape hard work. These men, of course, are under competent trainers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Future.

Bill—I hear Hardwacks is making plans for the future.

Jill—Well, if he wants to preserve 'em he'd better make 'em on asbestos.

RUSSIA'S CONVERTS IN JAPAN.

A Queer State of Things Disclosed by the Shipments of Vestments and Candles.

Candles, vestments and church supplies are not contraband of war these days, and steamers from San Francisco have been carrying these articles of worship and ritual on their way from Russia right into the heart of Japan, says the San Francisco Chronicle. All this because the Russian church still has hundreds of thousands of members among the Japanese, and even in the navy and army many of the highest officers were educated in the Russian church and still obey its religious commands.

This remarkable state of affairs has become known through constant shipments from San Francisco by Russian order to Yokohama, Tokio and Hakodate of the various articles used in the ceremonies of the Orthodox Greek Church. These shipments, among them one which will leave on the steamer Mongolia next week, are paid for by Russian coin from the state's coffers, and they will be used for the spiritual benefit of Russia's enemies.

A member of the consistory of the Greek Church, which for twenty years has had its American seat in San Francisco, explained this odd interchange between warring countries by the statement that for 400 years the Russian church has had its missionaries in Japan, and for 100 years has had a big university in Hakodate, where the flower of Japanese youth have been educated.

"Among the naval and army officers in the present conflict," this prelate explained, "there have been and are now many raised in our faith and trained by us to Western ideals. We have large congregations there, and naturally their religious head being still in Russia, it is from there that the supplies will come, paid for out of the Russian treasure chest. There are steady shipments from this port of candles, vestments and articles of every sort to various Japanese ports for the use of the clergy and converts there. The war has not interfered in any way with this. It is odd, of course, that two countries at war should be so related that a large number of Japanese acknowledge the supremacy of the patriarch and the Czar in religious matters, but so the fact is."

WISE WORDS.

The way of the world is to praise dead saints and persecute living ones.—N. Howe.

Our reverence for the past is just in proportion to our ignorance of it.—Theodore Parker.

Incense is a poison to which one becomes accustomed.—Madame Emile de Girardin.

Who aims at perfection will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will be far short of it.—A Burmese Saying.

Home is the seminary of all other institutions.—E. H. Chapin.

Marriage with a good woman is a harbor in the tempest of life; with a bad woman it is a tempest in the harbor.—J. P. Senn.

It is not true that love makes all things easy; it makes us choose what is difficult.—George Eliot.

Better blunder than do nothing, if only you know that you are blundering, and are really trying to do well, and are properly ashamed of yourself for not doing better. — Scottish Reformer.

Our Misnamed Quail.

America's typical game bird, the quail, is not named correctly at all, according to the Government ornithologist. He says that the real quail is the quail of the Bible and that this is a bird belonging exclusively to the Old World. The true quail dos not occur in America at all. In many parts of this country the American bird is known as partridge, but the American partridge is really the ruffled grouse, and the true partridge again is another Old World bird and not American. He thinks that the name given to it in many localities, 'bobwhite,' is as good as any. The name comes from the cry of the bird, which is something like "bobwhite, bobwhite, bobwhite."

Washington's Watch.

Washington White, a famous negro of Boston, was once observed sitting in a street car rocking to and fro. A friend inquired if he were ill, and, receiving a negative reply, said: "Then why are you waving back and forth like that?" Washington White made no pause in his regular oscillations, as he said: "Calhoun, you know Jerome McWade? Well, he sold me a silver watch for three dollars, and if I stop a-moving' like this the watch don't go no mo'."—Argonaut.

Faithfully Carried Out.

The managing editor wheeled his chair around and pushed a button in the wall. The person wanted entered.

"Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that they are carried out."

And the office boy, gathering them all into a large wastebasket, did so.—Stray Stories.

New Source of Starch.

In a bulletin of the Jamaica Department of Agriculture H. H. Cousins, the Government chemist, states that the high percentage of starch in the cassava makes the latter more valuable than the potato as a source of this substance.

WHEN I GROW UP.

Our grocer's clerk comes every day,
Though why he should I cannot say,
For mother mostly orders beans,
And soap and mustard, salt and greens,
And tea and starch, and lard and rice—
Not much of anything that's nice.

Such food for some folks may seem best,
But scarce excites my interest.
When I grow up, my grocer's clerk
Will very seldom need to work;
The butcher's boy I'll ask to call
Just once in spring and once in fall.

I'll have the candy boy call twice
Each day, and sometimes even thrice!
Mornings it will be best, I judge,
To order caramels and fudge;
At night, a box of chocolate creams,
To make me sure of pleasant dreams!

I mean to have the toy-shop man
Stop just as often as he can.
New toys grow tiresome soon, you know;
And then, one's friends do break them so!
Heigh-ho! what bliss will fill my cup
When I grow up! When I grow up!
—W. E. Knollys, in Youth's Companion.

IN AN APPLE.

In the core of an apple dwelt Cora, with her brother and her sister, Willie Worm and Winnie Worm. Their mamma was a Butterfly lady, who had flown away.

It was a very nice, juicy house, and the worms found it very convenient to eat their home and live in it at the same time. Cora stayed in the core because she knew that was best, but Willie Worm would eat all over the house—I should say apple—and Winnie Worm wanted to do just what Willie did.

Willie wouldn't stay in the core,
He was bound to get "out-of-door,"
He made tunnels by the score,
And every day ate more and more.

He made so many back stairs and caves and dark passages and cellars that poor little Winnie would sometimes get lost, and Cora would have to bring her back to the core.

One day Willie Worm ate right through the outside wall and saw the world.

"O Winnie," he cried,
"I'm going outside!"
"O Willie, don't go,
"You'll fall, you know!"

But Willie was wilful. He crawled out of the hole he had made, and stretched himself on the red, shining outside world. "It's fine out here," he said; "you ought to come. Just watch me. I'll show you what I can do!"

Little Winnie Worm put her head out of the hole just in time to see Willie fall on the slippery surface, slide, turn swiftly in the air, and—disappear! She was so frightened she could hardly crawl back to the core and tell Cora.

Cora was very sorry, and wept—real worm tears—but she said: "It's safer to stick to the core, and I told Willie so. If he had only waited for the thump! We must!" They did. It came!

The apple house was now on the ground, and Cora and Winnie left the core and visited the outside world. It seemed very chilly, so they made their winter beds, rolled themselves tight in many blankets, and went to sleep. They slept all winter, and never heard the cold winds blow or felt the snow. In the long sleep they even forgot little Willie Worm.

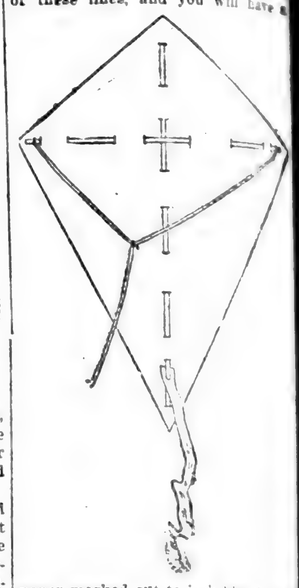
When the warm days came in spring, they opened their beds, and flew out! Such a wonderful sleep it had been! They did not feel like the same children. Even their names had been changed!

They were now Misses Coraline and Winsome Butterfly!—Joshua F. Crowell, in Youth's Companion.

A KITE THAT FLIES WELL.

Here is a small kite which may be easily made and flown from a window. The material is found in every house, and it doesn't take much effort to make one.

Get two long straws from the broom, a piece of thin, unwrinkled paper, and some thread—No. 50 or 60. The best paper is the white wrapping paper used in grocery stores. On the paper draw a line twelve inches long. Four inches from the end draw another line across it, which may be seven inches long. Connect the ends of these lines, and you will have a



paper marked out to look like that in the picture. Cut off all the paper not needed. On the two lines first drawn cut little holes about two inches apart, and through them stick the broom straws. The tail is made of the same kind of paper, torn as shown, and should be about five feet long. The ends of the cross straws should now be tied together, fastening them about two inches apart. Tie a thread to this string, and the kite is ready to fly.

There is generally a breeze blowing

PICTURE PUZZLE.

Find the farmer, who is accompanied by his daughter.—Mirror and Farmer.

King of the Penguins.

The "emperor" penguin, one of the discoveries of Capt. Scott's recent antarctic expedition, was the subject of an interesting illustrated lecture by Dr. Wilson, before the recent ornithological congress in London. The bird stands about four feet high, weighs about eighty pounds or more, and with its black coat and erect posture has, when seen at a distance, a truly startling resemblance to a dwarf man. These "emperors" of the penguin world live upon the great girdle of pack ice which surrounds the antarctic continent, and seem to depend daily for their food on crustaceans caught in the crevices of the ice. The female lays a solitary egg which is caught on the great web feet, so that it never touches the ice, and is held there covered with the mother's body [illegible] hatching occurs.

Ducks Afraid in the Dark.

The farmer was making his customary evening trip to the poultry yard with his lantern. "I can never understand why you do that," said the summer boarder. "Will you please tell me why you leave the lantern burning there all night? I should think it would disturb the slumbers of the hens?"

"Well, if I didn't leave it there you wouldn't get a mite of sleep all night," replied the farmer. "You see, the lantern is for the ducks. They are the most timid creatures on earth. The minute it gets dark they begin to get frightened and then they set up an infernal noise. All night long they'd keep it up if it wasn't for the lantern. That seems to give them comfort and courage, and even they're disturbed by an unusual noise. Talk about a watch dog—it isn't in it with a duck for arousing the family."—New York Press.

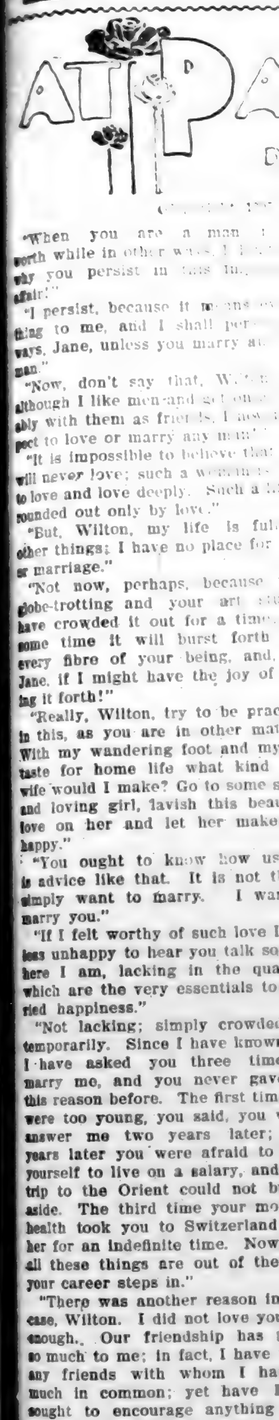
A Phrenological Point.

We have never yet seen a captain of a 'varsity crew who possessed a poor or retreating chin, a weak or turned-up nose, a small neck, or a diminutive brow or irresolute eyes.—Phrenological Journal.

Finest Orchids in the World.

The finest collection of orchids in the world, numbering 18,000 plants, is to be found at the Emperor of Austria's palace, at Schoonbrun.

Torpedoes were first used in warfare by the Americans in the Revolution.



"When you are a man
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affair."

"I persist, because it
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ways, Jane, unless you marry
man."

"Now, don't say that, W
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pect to love or marry any

"It is impossible to believe
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rounded out only by love."

"But, Wilton, my life
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or marriage."

"Not now, perhaps, because
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"Really, Wilton, try to be
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"If I felt worthy of such
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which are the very essentials
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"Not lacking; simply crowded
temporarily. Since I have
I have asked you three
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this reason before. The first
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years later you were afraid
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"There was another reason
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than friendship on your part?"

"You certainly have not; b
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aged into growth; it grows
of everything."

"You sail for Europe, when?"
Wilton.

"The 15th."

"And will remain how long?"

"One year."

"And then?"

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"Then what?"

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walked away. He stood and
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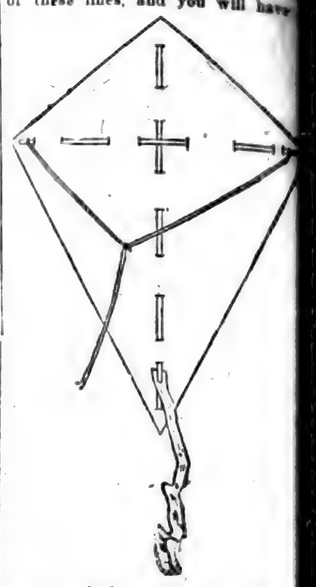

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There is generally a breeze blowing

RE PUZZLE.

panied by his daughter.—Mirror and Farmer

through a house, in one window and out another. Go to the window where the wind blows outward, and sail your kite. If it goes round and round in a circle, it needs more tail. If it appears to be too heavy, take off a little of the tail and then try it.

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The farmer was making his customary evening trip to the poultry yard with his lantern. "I can never understand why you do that," said the summer boarder. "Will you please tell me why you leave the lantern burning there all night? I should think it would disturb the slumbers of the hens?"

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The World of Trouble

Sich a world o' trouble—
Sighin' drowns the song;
Never yit felt happy,
But a cyclone comes along!

When the sky looks clearest,
Comes a lightnin' flash;
When I feel like dancin',
Fiddler calls for cash!

An' if I was in glory,
An' walked outside the town,
Satan sure would git me
An' levy on my crown!

—Atlanta Constitution.

AT PARTING

BY CATHARINE CRANMER

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"When you are a man really worth while in other ways, I don't see why you persist in this impossible folly!"

"I persist, because it means everything to me, and I shall persist always, Jane, unless you marry another man."

"Now, don't say that, Wilton, for though I like men and get on admirably with them as friends, I never expect to love or marry any man!"

"It is impossible to believe that you will never love; such a woman is sure to love and love deeply. Such a life is crowded out only by love."

"But, Wilton, my life is full of other things; I have no place for love or marriage."

"Not now, perhaps, because your globe-trotting and your art studies have crowded it out for a time; but some time it will burst forth into every fibre of your being, and, Oh, Jane, if I might have the joy of calling it forth!"

"Really, Wilton, try to be practical for this, as you are in other matters. With my wandering foot and my distaste for home life what kind of a wife would I make? Go to some sweet and loving girl, lavish this beautiful love on her and let her make you happy."

"You ought to know how useless such advice like that. It is not that I simply want to marry. I want to marry you."

"If I felt worthy of such love I'd be less unhappy to hear you talk so; but here I am, lacking in the qualities which are the very essentials to married happiness."

"Not lacking; simply crowded out temporarily. Since I have known you I have asked you three times to marry me, and you never gave me this reason before. The first time you were too young, you said, you would answer me two years later; two years later you were afraid to trust yourself to live on a salary, and your trip to the Orient could not be put aside. The third time your mother's health took you to Switzerland with her for an indefinite time. Now, that all these things are out of the way, your career steps in."

"There was another reason in each case, Wilton. I did not love you well enough. Our friendship has meant so much to me; in fact, I have few if any friends with whom I have so much in common; yet have I ever sought to encourage anything more than friendship on your part?"

"You certainly have not; but the master passion of a man's life does not have to be nurtured and encouraged into growth; it grows in spite of everything."

"You sail for Europe, when?" asked Wilton.

"The 15th."

"And will remain how long?"

"One year."

"And then?"

"Magazine illustrating."

"Then what?"

"Why, success, I hope, what more could I ask?"

"You may not ask more; but far more than professional success will

never expect to love or marry any man."

be necessary to make you content."

This attempt to undermine her professional air castle rather nettled Jane, and when the man had claimed his dance came, she gave him the sweetest of smiles, while to poor Wilton she gave only a cool nod as she walked away. He stood and watched her as one watches the fading of a beautiful sunset, when all its gorgeous colors die into a somber gray. When she passed from his sight it seemed to him that all the color of his hopes had turned to this same gray. He left without again entering the ball room.

The next morning as Jane was at breakfast, she received a box of exquisite sunrise roses, and a brief note, which said:

"Jane: You leave Chicago to-day. I cannot trust myself to say good-bye. May your life be as full of color as these roses, but if the color ever fades and you have need of a friend, remember that I shall be faithful always. WILTON."

Jane looked first at these lovely roses, and then at some American Beauties, sent by another man. She pushed the latter from her.

"Bah! You are like a common person, suddenly grown rich," and burying her face among the ones that Wilton sent, she added, "but you are genuine aristocracy."

"The widow Oagle."

Something like a dewdrop could be seen among these roses, and a match for it was in either of Jane's eyes. She had not thought that their parting on the veranda was to be their last for a year. She had been almost uncivil to Wilton, who was after all her best friend. Seized by an impulse she did not stop to define, she selected one of the most beautiful roses, and enclosed it in a box with her card, on the back of which she wrote:

"This rose brings my parting message. Thank you many times, dear friend——and good-bye. JANE."

By the time it reached Wilton Jane was aboard the Twentieth Century Limited, well on her way to New York.

Though Wilton had seldom written, he had kept her supplied with the latest American books, and the home newspapers. Of late, however, she had year was nearly over she met some received fewer of these. When her Chicago friends, who poured out all the home news and gossip.

"And, Oh, Jane," one of the girls said, "your old stand-by, Wilton Ellis, has joined the Widow Oagle's train, and they do say she means to rope him in."

Jane was conscious of being closely watched by all of the party when this was said, but no sign of such consciousness was visible as she asked, rather indifferently:

"Who is this Widow Oagle, I don't think she was there when I left?"

"Oh, no, she came in the winter. Half the men in town have been devoted to her. Her husband was an army officer, killed in the Philippines, which, Jack Gwinn says, is proof to him that there is luck in store for all men, even though it be late in coming."

When Jane sat down at her desk that evening, she did not seem to be interested in the illustration she had begun. She pushed it aside and drew a picture of a beautiful woman, surrounded by admirers, while Cupid dragged away a trunk, labeled "Widow's Weeds."

Two months later, when she arrived in Chicago, almost the first person she saw was Mrs. Dan Shelley, who said:

"Oh, you wandering Gypsy, how good to see you again! And I'm giving a dinner to-morrow evening. You can't say no; I won't listen. And wear your fetchiest Paris gown, for there is nothing new in this old town."

When Jane entered Mrs. Dan's drawing room there was a perceptible murmur of admiration. Around her bare white throat were beautiful strings of amber beads—her only ornaments. In harmony with all these autumn tints, Jane's changeful hazel eyes looked out from under their crown of copper colored hair.

Nearly all the guests were her old acquaintances, but among the strangers, the first she met was Mrs. Oagle, who had Wilton in tow.

It seemed of late that Mrs. Oagle's songs were a part of every function. When the guests were about to leave, some one said:

"You leave us to-morrow for the east, Mrs. Oagle; you won't refuse us one song?"

Gracefully rising, she went to the piano.

"Just a little parting message," she said, sweetly.

Somehow this recalled another parting message to Jane and Wilton. Their eyes met and were held together as the rich voice sang:

"The sweetest flower that blows,
I give thee, as we part;
To you it is a rose,
To me it is my heart."

Jane loked away, but looking up again, Wilton's eyes were still on her's as the voice ended in a burst of passion:

"You think it but a rose,
Ah, me! It is my heart."

Something in Jane's look brought Wilton to her side, instead of to Mrs. Oagle's, where he was evidently expected, and the petals of the deep red rose which had been meant for him, were gracefully scattered among the guests as the widow departed.

Next morning Jane received another box of exquisite Sunrise roses.

Co-operation of English Farmers.

The Agricultural Organization society was formed four years ago to promote reciprocal aid among British farmers, and statements at the annual meeting recently held show that its object is being successfully carried out. The number of branch societies has largely increased and is now 113, embracing 33 counties, while the membership has advanced from 4,500 in 1904 to 6,500 now. One of the important aims of the society is the cheapening of freight rates, which have been excessively burdensome in England to the small shipper. This is being done with success by combining farm products in wholesale quantities. General working expenses have been reduced and in some cases the prices of products have been increased through the harmonious working of the society. It also enables members to buy in wholesale quantities from one central point instead of dribbling out small orders to a large number of producers. Farmers can buy their supplies and implements at wholesale prices, and this is considered so important that prophets are found who see in it the redemption of British agriculture from the low estate to which it has declined.

Death's Lullaby.

Lullaby, lullaby, lullaby life
Hush thee to sleep, to sleep.
Why should you long for the struggle and strife,
Stay here and mourn and weep,
When you may sink in my arms and find rest,
Pillow your head on the earth's gentle breast
Lullaby, lullaby, lullaby life,

Lullaby, lullaby, lullaby life,
Close your weariful eyes.
Why should you linger in care and in strife
Under these sorrowful skies
Come to my arms and win quiet and peace,
Let all your troubles and fretfulness cease,
Lullaby, lullaby, lullaby life.

Lullaby, lullaby, lullaby life,
Briefly yon spangled sun gleams,
Why should you love all this fanciful strife
Chasing the phantom of dreams?
Flee from the quest of but vanishing mirth,
Come and lie down in the arms of the earth,
Lullaby, lullaby, lullaby life.
—Chicago Chronicle.

Is a British Princess.

The crown princess of Roumania, who is now staying with her children in the Isle of Wight, is a British princess, being the eldest daughter of the late duke of Saxe-Coburg—the duke of Edinburgh of olden days. The crown princess is a beautiful and accomplished woman, and one of the most attractive of King Edward's many nieces. She is very musical, and, like her late father, a finished violinist. She dresses perfectly, and has many artistic tastes. In girlhood she was known in her home by the pet name of "Missy," a name which even now is not forgotten.

BARROOMS IN THE BIG HOTELS

Are Being Driven From the Field by the Boudoir Buffet.

The magnificent hotel barrooms, which were a feature of Broadway life a decade ago, are being driven from the field by the boudoir buffet. Old-time hotels like the St. Nicholas, the New York, the Metropolitan, the Morton house, Union Square, Coleman and others that made New York barrooms something to talk about a few years ago almost have gone out of existence. Barkeepers and mixers of special drinks that made them famous either have gone to another sphere or into other business, and there are none to take their places. To cite the most conspicuous example the famous elliptical bar in the Hoffman house, which Edward S. Stokes made the talk of two continents, has been taken away. The collection of expensive paintings, so famous that a special view hour each morning was appointed for women, has been dispersed. What was once the most magnificent barroom in the world in now a very commonplace cafe in comparison with the more modern New York hotels. There is a small barroom in another part of the hotel which bears about the same relation to the sumptuous Stokes menage as a pushcart does to a pony carriage. This is true of all the big hotels. The waiter and small table have put the barkeeper out of business. In many of the new boudoir bars if a customer steps up to the small bar and orders a drink he is asked to take a seat at one of the tables and a waiter will carry the drink to him. This usually involves a tip to the waiter that approximates one-half the price of the drink. The old-time barkeeper complains bitterly at the innovation of the foreign waiter in the barroom or cafe.

Obedience a Help.

There is a woman down in Indiana who is hale and hearty at the age of 100, and when she was asked to what she attributed her age and health she replied, "Obedience." And this, too, at a time when the women are having the word "obey" taken out of the marriage service and in other ways manifesting the most supreme contempt for the old obligation. It is not to be believed that there are many women who will care to drag out an existence of 100 years in a state of obedience, even if a fair degree of health is assured. The holy scriptures do not tell us how long the women lived, although we know that Sarah survived until she was 127 and was so obedient that the Lord blessed her with Isaac when she was 90. And it is fair to suppose that other good Hebrew wives were equally long lived and successful. Thus we see that obedience is of the utmost importance to the human race and is the source of happiness and prosperity. Still the women of this age are extremely stiff-necked and unreasonable.

Insomnia.

Slumber, hasten down this way,
And, ere midnight dies,
Silence lay upon my lips,
Darkness on my eyes.

Send me a fantastic dream;
Fashion me a-fresh;
Into some celestial thing
Change this mortal flesh.

When I know one may not choose;
One is helpless still
In the purple realm of sleep;
Use me as you will.

Let me be a frozen pine
In the dead glacier lands;
Let me pant, a leopard stretched
On the Libyan sands.

Silver fin or scarlet wing,
Grant me either one;
Sink me deep in emerald glooms,
Lift me to the sun.

Or of me a gargoyle make,
Face of ape or gnome,
Such as frights the tavern boor,
Reeling drunken home.

Work on me your own caprice,
Give me any shape;
Only, Slumber, from myself
Let myself escape!
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Go Barehead to Church.

The custom of going bareheaded, which New York women have extensively adopted this summer, has spread even to the churches. At services which are held week evenings a large contingent of women attend without hats. "I hope the custom will extend to the theaters this winter," said a West Side man. "Then women will not have to hold their hats in their laps. I always feel sorry for women when they take off their hats in the theater. Their hair is usually disarranged, and taking care of a hat all evening is a nuisance. A woman never looks prettier than with a scarf of lace or chiffon thrown over her head, and it is no trouble to take care of that. Women wear them in London and why shouldn't they in New York?"

A Sound Indorsement.

The home team having been ingloriously beaten when it had victory practically in its grasp, the disgruntled resident of Mosquito Summit, N. J., remarked sadly:

"I'm just getting dead sore on baseball because it is so infernally uncertain."

"Yes," coincided his little nephew, who was on a visit from Boston, "baseball, looked at from any point of view, is certainly a fluctuating quantity."

Subterfuge Get Interviews.

Mme. Duse, who has a strong aversion to being interviewed, was recently beaten by the Copenhagen reporters. One acted as waiter at the hotel, another acted as shoemaker's assistant, a third drove her cab, and the fourth was assistant stage machinist, and all used bits of conversation for long interviews.

WHO IS KODAMA?

Power Behind the Throne Says Newspaper Correspondent.

If one asks who Kodama is there are two answers; one, that he is the chief of the general staff in the Japanese army, and the other that he is, besides, a poor unlettered man, who, at 52 years of age, rules Japan and guides her armies.

Richard Barry, the war correspondent, says, in "Port Arthur," that this man thinks while others sleep, and works while others eat. He is the power behind the throne, the adviser at the general's ear.

Many public men in Japan believe Kodama to be an unsafe person of second-rate capacity. He had been sent to Formosa, to "get rid of him." There he raised the place from savagery to a commercial prosperity. He could have been prime minister.

"No," he said. "I would rather pull strings than be one of the strings to be pulled. Russia is peeping up over the border. Let us prepare. Give me a desk in the war office."

So the critics were glad to get the upstart out of the way. But when the war came, one man had his finger on things, and knew when and where to strike. He knew the points in the Korean coast where an army could be landed. He knew how soon it could be transported there; where all the merchant steamers were, and how long it would take to turn them into transports; and he had the audacity of genius.

He was not a very presentable man. He had never traveled, and spoke nothing but Japanese. He would laugh like a boy at what he liked, and frown over what displeased him. And he scorned a frock coat and stuck to a kimono. But the emperor and the wisest heads about him knew what Kodama was, and although they could not, for pride's sake, give him the command of the army, they crowned him with power.

Bold Snake Captures a Pretty Milkmaid

Holds the Frightened Girl While He Drinks His Fill of Lacteal Fluid — Escapes but Injures Her Foot.

Miss Marie Czerney, daughter of prominent residents of Bon Homme county, had a thrilling adventure with a monster snake, as the result of which she narrowly escaped death by blood poison, by stepping on a rusty nail while trying to escape from the snake.

The young woman, with a pail in her hand, went to her favorite Jersey for the purpose of doing her evening milking. During the day the animal had been picketed in a tame grass plot, and at the time of milking still bore the picket line. The Jersey appeared to be greatly annoyed by flies and mosquitoes and changed her position a number of times.

As the cow changed position Miss Czerney would follow it up, and during this operation her ankle became entangled as she supposed in the picket rope. The cow seemed to grow quieter and after milking steadily for several minutes Miss Czerney became concerned at the small amount of milk in the pail.

Fearing that the pail had sprung a leak she looked full into it and attempted to raise it, when she was horrified by the discovery that a monster snake had its head in the pail, the weight of the reptile making it difficult to raise the pail from the ground. The snake had evidently been drinking the milk about as fast as it poured into the pail.

Greatly frightened by the discovery, Miss Czerney gave a scream, sprang to her feet and made a dash for her home. But she had taken only a few steps when she made the further discovery that instead of her ankle being entangled in the picket rope, it was the snake which was entwined around her ankle. The reptile was coiled so tightly and was of such weight that the young lady was thrown violently to the ground.

Finally gaining her freedom from the monster, which she was able to shake off only after superhuman efforts, she continued her flight toward home.

In her haste she stepped on a rusty nail, which penetrated the flesh to the depth of about two inches. Blood poison set in and only by the hardest kind of work was the life of the young woman saved.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Whisky Both Peculiar and Plentiful

Many Kinds of Fiery Liquid That Titillate Man's Interior Regions—The Old Sporting Drink That Killed Father.

The following is a partial list of the varieties of whisky now in stock in Tombstone:

Common whisky, the kind that killed father at the tender age of ninety-three.

Sporting whisky, the kind that makes the game rich and the player go the limit.

Business whisky, the kind that makes a fellow who never had any business in his life hold you up at every corner and submit a $1,000,000 scheme.

Mysterious whisky, the kind that causes your neighbor to lead you away around behind the Gragoon mountains with an air of profound secrecy, then confide something to you that was all over the town the day before.

Social whisky, the kind that causes a man who has known you for ten years and has never spoken to you to single you out and make a confidant of you.

Knowing whisky, the kind that swells the absorber thereof until the wise guy Solomon is on the bum.

Roaring whisky, the kind that suddenly sets the quietest fellow in town to vociferating and swinging his arms in unoffending space.

Fighting whisky, the kind that suddenly overcomes its victim with every conceivable species of pathos and makes of him a pitiful spectacle.

Bad whisky, exceedingly scarce, the kind that makes a man quiet, sullen and dangerous.

Loving whisky, the sort that causes him to draw near, put his arm around your neck and emit a breath in your face that would drive a turkey buzzard away from a dead coyote.

There are several other varieties in Tombstone, conspicuously honest whisky, which causes a man to pay his debts when under its influence, then kick himself about it when he gets sober; then the brand that causes him to do the agreeable to everybody he meets on the streets, then go home and lick his wife until the neighbors interfere.—Tombstone Prospector.

Cock Fighting Once Famed in England

Ancient History of Fighting Poultry Known as Dorking—Caesar Finds One Breed of Poultry—A Royal Sport.

That breed of fighting poultry known as Dorking has an ancient history. The Romans introduced it into England and taught the Britons to breed it for the table. But Caesar and his legions found one breed of poultry already domiciled in that country, imported by even earlier visitors, the Phoenicians. These fowls were kept for pleasure and diversion—that is, for cock fighting—and the breed was already many centuries old when the Romans came. The Phoenicians and the Greeks knew all about the game fowl; they drew their knowledge of the sport from the Persians, while in India, nearly 3,000 years ago, the fighting cock fought and flourished as it does to this day.

Cock fighting was a royal sport in England, though now and again edicts against it were promulgated. King Edward III. issued one, and so did Henry VIII., though the latter monarch had a cockpit built in Whitehall, so that he himself might indulge in the pastime. But no edicts could put an end to cock fighting, and it flourished under the Stuarts, though Cromwell prohibited it. There is an interesting record of the sport in the reign of Charles II. Cosmo, grand duke of Tuscany, while paying England a visit, went in state to the theater appropriated to cock fighting, a common amusement of the English, who even in the public streets, take a delight in seeing such battles, and considerable bets are made on them."

Cock fighting in England reached its zenith early in the last century. At that time distinguished visitors were treated by each corporation to cock fights instead of fireworks and music by the local band. Every sporting nobleman had his own strain of game fowl. The numbers that were killed in the ring were immense. In a single season in one town 1,000 cocks perished. In the Easter week of 1822 in one pit 188 cocks fought each other and $30,000 changed hands in wagers.

Men Beat Women at the Gossiping Game

Quilting Bee Gabfests Vindicated by Truth Regarding Predilection of Men to Talk About Their Fellows—An Instance.

"They accuse women of being the prize gossipers," said the man who observes many things, "but I have known men who for gossiping had any women I ever knew beat to death. The way in which they would pick up things and exaggerate them made me sick. Ordinarily they were real nice chaps, but when they got together they spent many hours picking other people's reputations to pieces. A story told by them without exaggeration didn't go in that society worth a cent. It would have to be wildly exaggerated, and, strange to say, the wilder the exaggeration the more they credited the story. I remember an instance where a young bank cashier when called upon to cash a check discovered that the name had been forged. He so reported to his management. The result was that the fellow who tried to cash the check was arrested. Though the thing was kept quiet, one of the members of this reputation destroying society got wind of it, and he told it to his crowd with a little embellishment. They in turn touched it up in repeating it and in a very short time it was noised about that the young cashier had been guilty of forgery and had been arrested. The young cashier heard of it and traced all the stories down. All of them he learned came from members of the gossiping club, and having had dealings with this crowd before, he proceeded to give every member the d—mdest licking he had ever had. It did them good. Whenever you want a conservative story of something that has happened go to one of those members and you'll get it."

Must Face Mother To-Day

Which Is to Drive Straight Home and Tell Mother and Surrender Me Dead or Alive—So I'm Waitin' Here.

I' got to face mother to-day, fer a fact!
I' got to face mother to-day!
And jist how I'll dare to, an' how she will act,
Is more than a mortal can say!
But I' got to face her—I' got to! and so
Here's a' old father clean at the end of his row!

And Pink and Wade's gone to the farm fer her new—
And I'm keepin' house fer 'em here—
Their purty, new house—and—all paid fer! But how
Am I goin' to meet her and clear
Up my actchully heppin' 'em both to e-lope?—
('Cause Mother wus set—and wus no other hope!)

I don't think it's Wade she's so blazed ag'in
But his business,—a railroadin' man
'At runs a switch-engine, day out and day in,
And's got to make hay while he can—
It's a dangersome job, I'll admit—but see what
A fine-furnished home 'at he's already got!

And Pink—w'y, the girl wus jist pinin' away,—
So what could her old father do
When he found her, hid-like, in a loose load of hay,
But jist to drive on clean into
The aidge of the city, where—singular thing!—
Wade switched us away to the Squire, I jing!

Now—a-leavin' me here—they've driv off, with a cheer,
On their weddin' trip—which is to drive
Straight home and tell Mother,—and tell her back here
And surrender me, dead or alive!
So I'm waitin' here—not so blame' overly gay
As I wus—'cause I' got to face Mother to-day!
—James Whitcomb Riley in The Reader.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Oct. 26, 1905.

UNION CLUBBING LIST. . . .

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
THE UNION And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
THE UNION And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

DELAYED.

Through various causes we are late a day and hope our patrons will excuse us this time, and we'll strive not to have it happen again. We realize that you are all anxious to see THE UNION, so as to read what goes on in the county. Our esteemed friend, "Just a Voter," tells us that he thinks he'll have something to say in next week's paper about Roosevelt and converted democrats and "sich."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

President Theodore Roosevelt passed through Clanton about 3:15 p. m. Tuesday, the train going very slowly, in fact slow enough to allow Hon. J. O. Thompson, of Birmingham, who was a member of the presidential party while in Alabama by special invitation of the president, to introduce Judge Reynolds to the president, who gave our judge a hearty hand shake and a "glad to meet you, Judge." There were close to 3,000 persons gathered to welcome the "biggest man" of the present day in the world. There were a number of decorations, but the prettiest sight of all was the school children under the care of Co. Supt. J. W. Moore and Principal R. L. Sessions. It was unfortunate that the President did not see the children until he had gone some distance, his attention having been attracted to the east side by the decorated arch, and a bouquet which was handed to him by an ardent admirer. Great credit is due Judge Reynolds for the recognition Chilton county received from the presidential party, for the Judge has been in correspondence several weeks with the President, trying to induce him to give Chilton county that recognition she merits as a republican county. Upon the tentative consent of the president to "stop about five minutes if the engine needed water." Judge Reynolds introduced the subject to a few citizens of Clanton at a meeting on Wednesday night of last week as to a special welcome and our democratic friends took it up so enthusiastically that they almost forgot that there were any Republicans in Chilton, the first committee of nine members only having one Republican on it (Judge Reynolds), but finding out that there were not enough democrats to make as big a showing as they would like to have a number of republicans were adorned with badges, which emblem would admit them into the charmed circle of rope. It is a positive pleasure to see the practical and conclusive contradiction thus given by many democrats to the statements made by them in the last two campaigns, both on the hustings and in the Banner, and as some members of their party, hailing from the country, said: "Well, Roosevelt's all right, and I sure did think that he wasn't as black as he was painted." From now on in our political campaigns "our friends, the enemy," will probably discuss the issues of the day in a sane manner and not just holler nigger, nigger, as in the past.

JUST SO.

A subscriber of THE UNION who also has an "ad." in our paper is so pleased with the results attained through us that he writes us a letter saying "THE UNION is all right" and closes with the following truth: "The man that whispers down a well about the goods he has to sell, never sees the golden dollars like the man that climbs a tree and hollers."

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

The following program was only sent to THE UNION on Saturday last by Secretary A. B. Deason. This delay gives our readers very little time for preparation, and it is to be hoped that notices of this kind be given to us in future in good time to have at least two editions:

Program

Of District Sunday School Convention of the 6th District of Chilton County, to be Held at Elmore Baptist Church, Stanton, Ala., Oct. 29, 1905.

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises, W. O. Perry.

9:30. Ends to be Accomplished by Sunday Schools, Teachers and Conventions—Rev. Robert Jones, T. G. Milling, Prof. W. B. Speer.

10:30. Development of Schools in the District—Superintendents.

11. Enrollment of delegates.

11:15. The Value of Interdenominational Sunday School Work—Miss Mary C. Gibson.

12. Recess.

1:30 p. m. The Value of the Bible to a Country—Hon. T. U. Crumpton, Rev. T. F. Davis.

2:30. A Banner District—Geo. W. Fox, N. L. Broadhead.

3. The home department, Rev. W. J. Reddick, R. P. Kendrick.

We cordially invite all Sunday school workers, superintendents and delegates from each school in the district to attend the convention. The Lord has blessed this work in every instance where the officers have held the conventions regularly and faithfully performed the duties intrusted to them. We ask you to co-operate with us in reaching the people of our district and in giving them more schools and better schools.

Yours in the work,
H. J. GROOM, D. Pres.
ANDREW B. DEASON, D. Sec'y.

A GOOD FIGHTER.

Editor E. C. Norton has had a long and hard fight against the court house robbers in Baldwin county, but he seems now to have got things coming his way, as Circuit Judge Anderson has ordered circuit court to be held at Daphne instead of Bay Minette. There are too many people in Alabama who seem to think that the laws are made for "the other fellow," not for them; and that they can disregard the law when it suits their interest to do so. Hurrah for Norton!

PLEASANT GROVE.

Editor Union:

There has been a great deal of sickness and some deaths in this community recently, but general health is better now, though we regret to say that there are some cases of sickness yet. Mrs. S. D. McCreary is suffering from chills, but we hope for her speedy recovery. Miss Irene Wright, accompanied by D. L. Ward, attended the camp meeting at Rocky Mount. The wedding bells are ringing again. On the 22d inst. at 9 a. m. Mr. J. A. Champion and Miss Mary Gibson were happily united in matrimony at the home of the bride's parents. The bridegroom is a very promising young man and makes friends wherever he goes, and the bride is one of our most charming young ladies and is loved by all who know her. We wish them a long and happy life together, and that their only troubles may be little ones.

A FRIEND.

MARS HILL.

Health of community is good. Crops are about gathered. People are having their cotton ginned and then haul it home for safe keeping until it gets over 10 cents. Brother farmers, unless you are absolutely compelled to sell hold your cotton till after Christmas; that's my advice, and many others agree with me that cotton will be at least 12 or 15 cents then. It would be well for us to begin and prepare as large a pile of compost and lot manure as we can and so save ourselves that large bill for commercial fertilizers this coming year. O. P. Scott killed a fine hog Friday, and has others in the pen, that's the way to prosperity. We are still inviting good honest farmers to join the F. E. and C. U. of A. and get in line with your neighbor. J. N. Scott and father (Bud) attended services Saturday and Sunday as I wrote in last week's paper, but the fact is J. N. returned alone, leaving his father visiting. What Bud's intentions are we don't know, but would like to. The Farmers' Union and Alliance was held at Pleasant Grove last Wednesday and Thursday. Ye correspondent was there on Thursday and had a grand time. State Lecturer Pinegar, of the Farmers' Union, gave a very able address to the people generally. Prof. J. H. Anderson opened school here on the 16th with a goodly number of pupils. He expects to have about a hundred shortly. It is very enjoyable to see the children flocking to school in the morning. O. P. Scott gave a candy pulling to the young people Saturday night, which was much enjoyed by all. Mr. Buck Smith died last week, leaving a widow and several children to mourn the loss of a husband and father. They have the sympathy of the entire community. We'd like to hear again from C. W. L., of Center Point.

DAD'S PLOW BOY.

ENTERPRISE.

Mr. Editor:

The latest topic in this neck of the woods is the "Grocery Man from Omaha, Neb." With the quality of his goods and the cheapness thereof, he has already done some good, and if he keeps on he'll do a lot more, and I'll bet 16 to 1 that he'll put some business men out of a job. M. C. Williams and S. E. Neeley attended the Farmers' Union (as delegates) at Pleasant Grove and report an enjoyable time. They say they found a prosperous, happy and progressive community, who are beautifying their homes, improving their farms and with the cause of the Farmers' Union at heart, and hoping for the day when they won't have to pay the business men so much for so little. Good luck to the people of Pleasant Grove. Now, old farmers, keep your eyes skinned and your poll tax paid up, for we are going to have a stock law election in the near future. It is claimed by some that the hog creates disease around these little towns. They do clean up the litter and that makes these little town councils sick, so they pass an ordinance prohibiting stock from running at large, and the old farmers who live near these places have to keep their stock up. It is unfortunate that we have these towns or the men that run them, one or the other. I don't know which, but maybe the good Lord does. I presume this stock law election will come when we have the school tax election. Let's all vote for the special school tax, and everybody (that can) join the Farmers' Union, and teach our farmers to be as proud of their profession as any lawyer that ever went down the pike. I favor a liberal taxation and when I go to the legislature I'm going to have laws passed so that our money will be expended to benefit the majority (not just a few) of the people. Well, "so long."

RED-HEADED BOY.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Sunday school convention of District No. 5, Beats 5 and 10, held at Salem Church October 22, was a most gratifying success in every way. All the Sunday schools in the district were represented, delegates being present from Canaan, Friendship, Soldiers' Home, Evergreen, Chestnut Creek, Verbena Baptist and Methodist, Salem, Corinth, Shady Grove and Maple Springs, proving conclusively that the Sunday schools are rapidly becoming vitally interested in the district and county association. The convention was held under the most favorable circumstances, as the Salem church is in a prosperous neighborhood and is a comfortable, convenient and well-appointed building. Its members received the visitors and delegates with such cordial welcome and entertained them with such kindly hospitality that this good day spent with them will long be cherished as a most pleasant memory. An abundant dinner was served the guests, and their convenience was further considered by ample provision of corn and oats for their teams. The church was crowded at both sessions, and especial mention must be made of the quiet, orderly behavior which prevailed and the excellent attention given which is always such a help and inspiration to a speaker. Judge Joseph Carthel, the State secretary, and Miss Minnie Kennedy, the State primary secretary, were present, giving valuable help, because of their long experience and thorough knowledge of Sunday school work. The singing, led by Mr. Tillman Robinson, with Miss Robinson as organist, added very much to the pleasure of the occasion. The program included the reports of the president, Dr. H. W. Caffey, and of the secretary, Miss Meriwether; talks by Messrs. Judson Strock, A. J. Brooks, J. L. Long and Milton Robinson. Reports from the schools were given by W. A. Miller, John Norris, W. H. Strock, J. W. Patton, N. J. Calloway, W. C. Clark, J. L. Williams, D. S. Robinson, A. J. Brooks and J. L. Long. Election of officers resulted in Mr. D. S. Robinson, president; Mr. N. J. Calloway, vice-president, and Miss Lila Meriwether, secretary. This very successful convention is encouraging evidence that the association in District No. 5 is in flourishing condition, and we earnestly hope that these Sunday schools, banded together in this organization, shall feel the fresh interest, the quickened zeal, the new enthusiasm which comes always from working together in that liberal fellowship which is the strength and power of co-operation.

SECRETARY.

THORSBY.

Mr. T. T. Thorson arrived on last Wednesday's excursion with four excursionists. Some of them have returned to the North, but shall be back in a short time to spend the winter in the South. The card party given by Dr. Junkerman and Charlie Howard was much enjoyed by all present. The Norwegian Ladies' Aid Society met with Mrs. Dyrhovd on last Thursday. The P. C. Smith family have moved into the Hedberg home. The family from Chicago that purchased the Josephson tract of land have moved into the Franzen house. Mr. and Mrs. Gore, who are occupying the Thorson home, are both sick with the typhoid fever. We wish them a speedy recovery. The baseball game which was played on the home grounds between the Jemison team and our boys on Saturday was a very interesting game. It seems that the Jemison boys came with the intention of having an easy walk over, but our boys were not to be beaten. The score proved to be 15 to 14 in favor of the Thorsby team. If more of our girls would come and root for our boys they would play better. Let all the girls appear on the grounds at the next game. The gentleman who walked off with Mr. Howard's glove by mistaken will kindly return same to the owner. Mr. Sam Collins is having an addition built to his home. Mr. and Mrs. Lon Reagen spent several days of last week with relatives in Calera. Mr. G. W. Phalin spent Saturday and Sunday in Thorsby. Mr. J. Parnell took his wife to the Park Hospital in Montgomery on Monday. We hope that she will soon return home well and strong. Miss Kirkaby has returned to Chicago, where she will make her home in future. A large class of pupils were awaiting her return. Her friends in Thorsby regret her leaving here. Messrs. Don and Jay Caverno spent Tuesday in our capital. Many of our Thorsby people went to Birmingham to see the President and to attend the fair. The names that we could gather of those that went were: Mr. Paulson, Miss Tarina Paulson, Miss Alma Lefsted, Messrs. Ives Amundson, Hans Prestholt and Carl Seberg. The children of the public school and many of the citizens of Thorsby came to the depot on Tuesday afternoon to see President Roosevelt pass through here. We wonder who recognized or saw him? The young ladies' Sunshine Society met at the home of Miss Irma Ericson on the afternoon of the 24th Mr. A. H. Warner, of Montgomery, and Miss Hattie Horn, formerly of Thorsby, were united in marriage October 18 by Rev. Rice, pastor of the M. E. Church of Montgomery. May their united life be one of happiness.

NEMO.

FOR SALE!

Full bred Holstein Milch Cow (6 years old), will come in fresh in November. Her milk record is 3 1-2 to 4 gallons per day. Address,
W. L. McDowell,
tf. Clanton, Route 2.

NOTICE!

To all Whom it May Concern:

I have brught the W. E. Thomas gin and grist mill, and will grind every Friday and will do my best to give perfect satisfaction. I will have two gins with 110 saws and two presses. I will soon move and will take my jack over there, so as to give my patrons a chance to raise good mules. Thanking all for past favors, I will do my best to merit your business in the future.

Respectfully,
tf. T. A. DRIVER.
Jemison Route 2.

WATCHES FREE!

Birmingham's Biggest, Busiest and Best Store makes an astounding offer to all visitors to the city during the Fair week whose purchases amount to Ten Dollars or more.

FREE

It is positively the most sensational offer yet made by any store in Birmingham,

It enables you to obtain absolutely free for the asking a beautiful stem wind and srem set watch that is fitted with a good, dependable movement which is guaranteed by the makers to give one year's service without any extra repairing.

You get the watch absolutely gratis. There are no annoying details. No delays. You simply make your purchases, ask the salesperson for a watch, and will it be handed over to you without further trouble.

The Saks Store is Excellently Ready to Outfit You From Head to Foot.

Everything for the Man.

Everything for the Woman. Everything for the Child.

When in the city by all means visit the men's Suit and Overcoat Sections, the Big Shoe Store, the Women's Suit and Cloak Section, the Children's and Infant's Store, the Boys' Store and the Trunk and Leather Goods Department.

Visitors are extended every courtesy at the Saks Store. Check your parcels at the Accommodation Desk and call for them at your convenience. Use our telephones. If you are tired come in and rest yourself and incidentally feast your eyes on the most authoritative displays of fashions ever gathered under one roof.

LOUIS SAKS

Clothier to the Whole Family.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Wouldn't You Like

BETTER WHISKIES FOR LESS MONEY?

than the kind youvl been getting? Then send your orders to us

THE BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSE

The house that sells nothing but the purest goods and guarantees every article it sells. If it's drugs or whiskies you want

WE CUT THE PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
Shehan's Canada Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Weller's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Mason's Old Kentucky Rye	50	75
Dan Patch Virginia Rye	60	1 00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	65	1 00
J. Martin's Five-year-old Virginia Rye	75	1 00
Asa Holt Rye Whiskey	75	1 00
Old Style Country Club Rye Whiskey	85	1 25
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	1 00	1 50
Stewart's Old Virginia Rye	1 25	2 00
Paul Jones Four Star Rye	84	1 50
Murray Hill Club	1 00	1 50
Hunter's Baltimore Rye	1 00	1 50
Golden Cream Rye	1 00	1 50
I. W. Harper Rye	85	1 50
Wilson Whiskey	1 00	1 50
J. M. Atherton bottled in bond	1 25	1 75
Mammoth Cave bottled in bond	1 50	2 00
Old Jordon bottled in bond	1 00	1 25
Green River, the whiskey without a headache	50	75
Old Shades Mountain Corn	75	1 00
Old Mountain Due Corn	65	1 00
Old Lincoln County	50	75
Old Holland Gin	75	1 00
Old Crown Gin	50	75
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	50	75
California Sherry or Port	50	75

Mellow Old Liquors and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon		Per Gallon
Old Sand Mountain Corn	$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
Old Mountain Due	3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
Old Tennessee	2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
Old Holland Gin	2.00	Old Style Country Club	3.40
Old Crown Gin	3.00	Old Lincoln County	2.50
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
Old California Port or Sherry	1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

COLLIER DRUG COMPANY,

The Big Cut Rate Drug Store

2012 FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Downs & Littlejohn,

Clanton, Alabama.

General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.

SHOES

The most for the money in town. Come and see us and we will do you good.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Third Term—Third Monday in May.
Fourth Term—Fourth Monday in Nov.

Hon. L. Bruce, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

First Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—W. M. Adams.
Tax Assessor—L. B. Pounds.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 1st Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 3rd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 4th Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 5th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. J. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—3rd Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 524—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. —Tuesday on or before full moon, Clanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

L. O. R. M.

Cheaserme Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. A.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. F. A.

Clanton Lodge, of Thorsby—Second Fourth Saturdays.

FREE!

nd Best Store makes
the city during the
Ten Dollars or more.

nsational offer yet made by any

solutely free for the asking a
m set watch that is fitted with a
t which is guaranteed by the
rvice without any extra repairing.

vigratis. There are no annoying
imply make your purchases, ask
and will it be handed over to you

ntly Ready to
d to Foot.

.

Everything for the Child.

Overcoat Sections, the Big Shoe
's and Infant's Store, the Boys'

e. Check your parcels at the
renience, Use our telephones.
feast your eyes on the most
roof.

Clothier to the Whole Family.

ALABAMA.

You Like
S FOR LESS MONEY?

etting? Then send your orders

IL ORDER HOUSE

but the purest goods and guar-
If it's drugs or whiskies you

THE PRICE.

	Our Price.	Regular Price
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	50	75
	60	1 00
	65	1 00
Rye	75	1 00
	75	1 00
key	85	1 25
	1 00	1 50
	1 25	2 00
	84	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	85	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 25	1 75
	1 50	2 00
a headache	1 00	1 25
	50	75
	75	1 00
	65	1 00
	50	75
	75	1 00
	50	75
	50	75

Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon
Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
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Old Style Country Club	3.40
Old Lincoln County	2.50
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RUG COMPANY,
Rate Drug Store
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Littlejohn,
, Alabama.
dise, Corn, Hay, etc.
OES
y in town. Come and see us

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...l Term—Fourth Monday in Dec.
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...day July, second Monday August,
...Monday November.

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L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Oct. 28, '05, 3,693.
Price same date, '05 3-4.
Total receipts same period, '04 3,611.
Price same date, '04 4-4c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The many friends of Atty J. Osmond Middleton will be glad to learn that he has returned to Clanton, after a brief sojourn in Birmingham, and that he will continue in the practice of law with Col. A. C. Smith. These two gentlemen make an ideal law firm, and it is gratifying indeed to know that the old firm is to be continued.

A. Eiland was a pleasant visitor Thursday, subscribing for a number of papers and magazines, so that he can keep pace with the world's doings.

F. E. Hannibal and daughter, Miss Hattie, of Lomax, were in Clanton Friday. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ekblad, of Thorsby, where Mr. Ekblad runs the bakery, which business he thoroughly understands.

Ellis Mims was a pleasant visitor Friday.

W. R. Maddox, of Prattville, who has been visiting friends and relatives here the past week, returned to his home Saturday.

W. I. Friday was a welcome caller Saturday.

Judge Reynolds went to Rocky Mount Sunday to attend the camp meeting.

G. G. Gray was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

Those "Studebaker Wagons" at W. I. Mullins' are going out fast. Our people know a good wagon.

J. C. Courtney was in Clanton Tuesday.

Rev. J. T. Eckford will preach at the Methodist church in Clanton Sunday night (fifth Sunday).

C. D. Higgins was in town Tuesday.

For a large line of good furniture at low prices you must go to W. I. Mullins'.

Rev. J. H. Thomas will preach at Mount Pleasant school house on the fifth Sunday.

Will Culp was in Clanton Tuesday.

Rev. I. Bice was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

Chas. Johnson, of beat 2, was a welcome caller Tuesday. He came to town to see the President, having been at Santiago, Cuba, during the Spanish war as a member of the 6th U. S. Immunes, a regiment composed of picked men. Charley is likewise a staunch republican.

If you want to do some GOOD PLOWING this fall go to W. I. Mullins' and get a Chattanooga plow. That's the kind.

G. W. Scott and wife, W. H. Shaw and wife, J. A. Lowery and wife, J. T. Childress and wife, G. W. Martin, C. W. and C. L. Langston, all of Jemison, were in Clanton Tuesday.

Frank Massey brought a sweet potato to THE UNION office weighing 6 1-2 pounds. Now, who can beat it?

F. J. Fitts and Dr. Stewart, of Stanton, were in Clanton Tuesday.

J. W. Littlejohn, Jr., and Miss Daly Childress (his sister-in-law) were in town Tuesday.

W. H. Gillespie was in Clanton Tuesday.

Many Chilton county folks are at Birmingham taking in the state fair. On Wednesday among the crowd on the train were Rev. W. S. Cox, John and Walter Cox, Thomas Weldon, Jim, Lige and Walter Weldon, L. P. and Jim Best, General and Minor Easterling, Robert Littlejohn, Frank Hayes and Frazer Fitts. On Thursday Judge L. H. Reynolds and family, Assessor L. B. Pounds, Commissioner W. H. Conway, Squires Collum and J. N. Dennis, Paul Skaggs, Jess Durham, "Buck" Arledge, G. C. Shaw, Ewell Shaw, Purley Turner, Clarence Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Anderson, Mrs. W. A. Reynolds, Misses Lizzie and Anna Lowery, Miss Maud Cost, Misses Dora and Forest Clements, Wiley Littlejohn and Misses Carrie and Cynthia Littlejohn, W. A. Riggins, A. F. Collins, L. R. Robinson, Tom Childress Major Hayes, Walter Collins, Cleve Mims, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cox, Mr. and Mrs. John Giles, Robert Popwell, Joseph M. Wilson, Tom Collins, Aaron Littleton and Munroe Hubbard.

Chas. L. Glassock went to Boaz Thursday on a business trip.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Oscar Jones and Miss Lulu Davis. J. A. Champion and Miss Mary Gibson. Henry Minor and Miss Rosa Cleckler. Bury Ellison and Miss Belle Busby. Walter Champion and Miss Mary Jane Gay. J. A. Cleckler and Miss Pearl Scott.

COLORED.

Foster Hubbard and Rosa Webb. L. V. Simons and Milgia Cooper. Archie Favors and Amanca Davis. Will Campbell and Esther Johnson.

CLECKLER-SCOTT.

Mr. J. A. Cleckler and Miss Pearl Scott were married at Clanton Thursday morning (Oct. 26th) by Judge L. H. Reynolds. The groom is a well-known and popular farmer living west of Jemison and the bride is the charming daughter of Mr. W. B. Scott. Every one wishes them good luck, and THE UNION extends its heartiest congratulations.

Lyon, the photographer, is at his Gallery every day prepared to do the best work in the land. tf

S. S. CONVENTION SEAT 8.

Will Be Held at Thorsby Sunday, October 29, 1905.

PROGRAM.

9:00 a. m. Regular S. S. lesson.
10:15. Opening service, Bro. J. R. Snyder.
10:45. Welcome address by the President.
11:00. What the Teachers Expect of the Superintendent—Miss Anna Howard.
11:15. What the Superintendent Expects of the Teachers—J. J. Stanley.
11:30. The Essential Qualifications of a S. S. Superintendent—A. Horn.
11:45. What Would Jesus Do in a Sunday School?—R. A. Rasco.
Dinner.
1:15 p. m. What is the S. S. and What Is it Expected to Accomplish?—J. W. Hays.
1:30. Is the S. S. What it Ought To Be? If Not, Why Not?—T. G. Williams.
1:45. How I Teach a Primary Class—Mrs. S. E. Norton.
2:15. What is the Best Way to Make the S. S. Grow?—J. R. Williams.
2:30. Punctuality, Order and Discipline. How Secured and Maintained—Miss Ida Denman.

The above program will be discussed by others interspersed with music. Basket dinner on the ground. Everybody invited to come, bring their baskets and let us have a grand day for the Master. Every S. S. in Beat 9 is expected to send delegates.

tf J. BICE, President.

NOTICE TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A district Sunday school convention, composed of the Sunday schools in beats 1 and 2, will be held at Oak Grove (two miles north of Jemison) on the fifth Sunday in October (29th), 1905. Each and every Sunday school in the district is earnestly requested to send at least one delegate to this convention. In addition to the program as suggested by the county convention, the following has been added:

"What Is the Greatest Hindrance to Sunday School Work in Our Country?" Discussion opened by County President T. U. Crumpton.

"What Is the Best Method of Getting Parents to Attend Sunday School With Their Children?" Opened by W. H. Conway.

"What Are the Advantages of the Sunday School?" Opened by Judge L. H. Reynolds.

All Sunday school workers invited. Bring your song books and well-filled dinner baskets.

W. H. SHAW, President,
Jemison, Ala.
J. F. LOWERY, Sec., Jemison, Ala.
tf

COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Will meet the 1st Saturday in November. Delegates should bring in reports of the crops in their districts in full. Hon. B. B. Comer will address the association, so let's have a good turn out.

W. H. CONWAY,
tf County President.

NOTICE.

The Pension Warrants for ex-Confederate soldiers are now in my office ready for distribution. Please call or send written order for them.

This October 13, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate,
tf Chilton County, Ala.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

Write Stanley's Business College, Macon, Ga., at once for catalog. This school can not supply the demand for its graduates. tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor to restore the rights of citizenship to J. Wiley Foshee, who was convicted at the spring term, 1900, of the Circuit Court of Chilton county, Alabama, for the offense of manslaughter in the second degree. This October 14, 1905.

10-19-05-3t

FOR SALE!

One Poland China Boar, littered July 15, 1904, weight about 350 lbs. Price $20.00.

WANTED—Some one to get out stumps. Will let the contract by the stump or job. Come and figure on it, if you have a stump puller nine-tenths of them could be pulled with ease.

WANTED—A farm hand for the year 1906.

WALTED—Fresh milch cows, the same not to give less than 3 gallons of milk per day. M. J. Barrett,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6—November 1.
Enterprise, Beat 6—November 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8—November 3.
Clanton Ford, Beat 8—Until 12 m., November 4.
Stanton, Beat 8—November 6.
Valley Creek, Beat 8—November 7.
Dixie, Beat 8—November 8.
Shoults, Beat 7—November 9.
Maplesville, Beat 7—November 10.
Benson, Beat 3—November 11.
Macedonia, Beat 3—November 13.
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, Beat 2—November 14.
Hayes' Mill, Beat 2—November 15.
Providence, Beat 2—November 16.
John Killingsworth's, Beat 2—Until 12 m., November 17.
Mrs. Cofer's gin, Beat 1—2 to 4 p. m., November 17.
Jemison, Beat 2—November 18.
Smith's School House, Beat 1—November 20.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1—November 21.
Flint Hill, Beat 11—November 22.
Providence, Beat 10—November 23.
Burwell, Beat 10—November 24.
Thorsby, Beat 9—November 27.
Clanton, Beat 4—November 28.
Cooper, Beat 10—November 29.
Verbena, Beat 5—November 30.
Mountain Creek, Beat 5—December 1.
James Maddox's Mill, Beat 4—December 4.
Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS.
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
tf Tax Collector.

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is hit hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

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THE CHILDREN.

Do you love me, little children?
O sweet blossoms, that are curled
(Life's tender morning glories)
Round the casement of the world!
Do your hearts climb up toward me,
As my own heart bends to you,
In the beauty of your dawning
And the brightness of your dew?

When the fragrance of your faces
And the rhythm of your voices
Transform the sullen street,
Do you see my soul move softly
Forever where you move,
With an eye of benediction
And a guarding hand of love?

O my darlings! I am with you
In your trouble, in your play,
In your sobbing and your singing,
In your dark and in your day,
In the chambers where you nestle,
In the hovels where you lie,
In the sunlight where you blossom,
And the blackness where you die.

Not a blessing broods above you,
But it lifts me from the ground;
Not a thistle-barb doth sting you,
But I suffer with the wound;
And a chord within me trembles
To your lightest touch or tone,
And I famish when you hunger,
And I shiver when you moan.

Can you tell me, little children,
Why it is I love you so?
Why I'm weary with the burthens
Of my sad and dreary woe?
Do the myrtle and the aloes
Spring blithely from one tree?
Yet I love you, oh, my darlings!
Have you any flowers for me?

I have trodden all the spaces
Of my solemn years alone,
And have never felt the cooing
Of a babe's breath near my own.
But with more than father passion,
And with more than mother pain
I have loved you, little children;
Do you love me back again?

The Missing Board.

By Carroll Watson Rankin.

The high school boys of Carp City looked forward with joyful thoughts to the coming of "fair week," for the managers always found it necessary to hire outside assistance. In the big, broad-shouldered, eager lads the managers found efficient helpers. They made use of two at each of the distant corner gates to sell and collect tickets, four more for the same work at the main entrance, and others to aid the superintendents, some of whom were women, in the different buildings.

"Can you give me anything to do at the fair grounds next week, sir?" asked Edward Hicks, waylaying President Ware as he was emerging from his office the Saturday afternoon before "fair week."

"Yes," replied Mr. Ware. "I was just starting out to find two more boys. we want a couple of lively lads for odd jobs—to drive nails for the pictures in the art department, to tack up evergreens in the flower house, and to hang up the crazy-quilts in the women's building; in short, to do anything that needs to be done. Come out Monday morning."

Edward was all eagerness the first day, and his industry left nothing to be desired. Never had the superintendent found a more willing or a more capable helper; never had the patchwork quilts gone up so speedily or the pictures hung at such satisfactory angles.

Before noon of the second day, however, the novelty had worn off, and Edward began to find his work irksome. Every one seemed to want him at once. He found himself envying the ticket-sellers, who had only one thing to do, instead of a miscellaneous assortment of odd jobs.

Besides, the boy was working with a divided mind, for he was very much interested at that time in Belgian hares. He had that morning entered his own for competition. He hoped to make enough, between his wages and premium money, to buy a long-coveted rifle.

In addition to the task of seeing that his pets were properly housed and fed, he found it necessary to pay frequent visits to the bench show, to see how many other Belgian hares had been entered. But unfortunately, the work required of him did not often lie in that direction.

As he was returning from one of these visits he met the secretary, who bore in one hand a water pail and in the other a huge, fluted pie—no work was ever too humble for the public-spirited secretary.

"Here, Hicks," said the overburdened officer, "go fill this pail at the pump for Pauline Knight while I take this pie to its proper destination. Because it's a squash pie, some rattlepate thought it belonged in the vegetable department. By the way, I wish you'd take a hammer and some nails over to the judges' stand today and nail on a board that's been pulled loose on the west side. We've got fireworks stored in the room underneath. I'm afraid somebody'll carelessly throw a match in there, or if it should happen to rain the stuff might get wet. Don't forget about it."

"I won't, sir," replied Edward, starting with the pail toward the pump. "I'll attend to it right away."

But a printed cardboard sign that the wind had blown down and carried across from the portion of the ground devoted to the live stock fell at his feet, bearing on its scarlet surface in bold black capitals this inscription.

FANCY PETS
IN NEAT CAGES.

Edward picked it up and laughed as he read it.

"I'll play a joke on Dick Brown," said he. "I owe him one."

Leaving the pail of water at the flower house, Edward dashed into the main office for hammer and nails, and then set off at a smart pace for the ticket office at the main entrance.

The office was a crude affair built of rough boards. The directors meant when better times came to build a more imposing one. The opening through which Dick sold tickets was guarded by upright laths, making the place appear not at like a cage. Indeed, the ingenious carpenter who had built the chicken coops had used the remaining material to screen the ticket office.

Cautiously approaching, Edward tacked the gorgeous sign high above his head against the solid board at the left of the grating. The joke appealed amazingly to the crowd, but the unconscious ticket seller, not suspecting that he had become a "fancy pet," went on with his work with a ludicrously solemn countenance.

Well pleased with his prank, Edward was watching the smiles and grins on the faces round him when a small boy touched his elbow.

"Say," said the boy, "here's a note your sister sent you. I've hunted all over the place for you."

Edward tore open the envelope and found this note within:

Dear Ned:—Cousin Susie came on the noon train to go to the fair, but I have a headache and can't go. Meet her at two o'clock at the north entrance, and see that she gets a good place on the grand stand.

Edward looked at his watch. It was already almost two. The train, only half a mile away, was whistling at that moment. Edward set off on a run down the race track toward the north gate.

By this time he had completely forgotten the secretary and the work at the judges' stand. With a lot of Belgian hares and a pretty cousin on his mind, Edward had no thought to spare for anything so trivial as a loosened board.

One of the chief attractions at the fair that year was a spiral tower built of gas pipe, the work of a local genius. Up and down this arrangement trained acrobats rode bicycles and performed all sorts of daring feats. At night the final act was advertised to take place in the midst of glory, with fireworks spouting from perforations in the gas pipe and from a torchlight arrangement on top. The tower had been tested and been found to work to perfection.

That evening everything, including the fireworks, went off as advertised, and was voted an entire success. The show over, the delighted spectators hurried away to secure seats in the crowded homeward-bound trains. The persons in charge of the different buildings turned their attention to locking up for the night, and by half past ten hardly twenty persons remained inside the gates. The grounds appeared dark and forlorn, for only the small portion containing the buildings was lighted.

Suddenly there was a cry of "Fire!" followed almost instantly by a continuous volley of sharp explosions, coming from the direction of the deserted grand stand.

"It's the judges' stand!" cried the president, who had rushed to the door of the administration building. "Look! It's all ablaze! A spark from the tower must have got into those fireworks in the room underneath, but I don't see how, when the door was on the east side. I hope the acrobats are all out; they use that place for a dressing room, and some of them sleep there."

"Hicks," said the secretary, turning abruptly to Edward, "did you nail that board on as I asked you to?"

Edward turned white. "No, sir," said he, "I forgot it."

The next second the culprit had leaped down the steps and was speeding down the race track toward the blazing structure, from which rockets and Roman candles were still spouting forth.

Near the fire all was confusion. The fair grounds were a long three miles from town; the only available way of getting water was from the rusty, slow-moving pump near the stock sheds, almost half a mile distant; and at first no one thought of telephoning for a chemical engine.

To Edward's great relief, the acrobats escaped with their lives, but all their belongings were feeding the flames. The three who had taken part in the final act were still in their costumes.

The wind was driving the sparks toward the huge, new grand stand. If that went, the loss to the agricultural association would be very great. The gate receipts the year before had fallen off, owing to a continuous run of bad weather, the society was in debt, and ill-prepared for a fresh disaster. With anxious eyes every one watched the grandstand.

"Why don't you get shovels and throw sand on the fire?" suggested the acrobat in rose-colored tights. "I saw that done out west once, where they didn't have water. It worked all right there. I guess the rockets are about done shootin' by now."

"I'll get shovels!" cried Edward. "There's a couple under the office counter."

Off he darted toward the buildings. When he returned, panting for breath, the secretary seized one shovel, the president the other, and they began to throw sand against the blazing pile. The little band of spectators, following Edward's example, tore away boards, scooped up sand with their hands, and stamped out the flames that blazed up every now and again in the long, dry grass in the field enclosed by the race track.

Of course they could not save the judges' stand, but they could and did keep the fire from spreading across the track to the grand stand or over the field to the other buildings.

No one did better work than Edward. He looked like a chimney sweep when it was all over. He felt worse than he looked, however, for he was deeply chagrined. Beyond a doubt, his neglect to replace the board was responsible for the disaster. When the crowd had melted away he seated himself on the deserted grand stand and stared gloomily at the smouldering pile.

"That's the end of my rifle," thought he. "Of course I can't take my wages after this, even if they're willing to give me any. It'll take all my prize-money, and more, too, to pay for a new suit of clothes, for these are done for. They've a nice opinion of me by this time. They'll have to give up the show on the tower and pay the acrobats for what they've lost, I suppose. I hate to think of meeting the secretary. He'll just take my head—"

"That you, Hicks?" The secretary's voice floated up from the race track. "Are you too tired to go to town on my wheel and do an errand?"

"I shouldn't think you'd ever want to trust me again," said Edward, bitterly.

He leaped over the railing, however, and joined the secretary as he spoke.

"I was pretty mad at first," said the man starting off, with Edward beside him, toward the bicycle sheds. "But a burnt child dreads the fire, you know, and you've been pretty well scorched—I hear you've lost your eyebrows. I want you to go to town as fast as you can ride, wake up Sam Patterson, and get him started out here—he's got a horse—just as soon as he's awake. Put the wheel in his wagon and some back with him.

"When he's made an estimate of the lumber needed for a new judges' stand, you're to take it to Mr. Mead's house, get Mead up, and make him understand the he's got to get that lumber here by six o'clock sharp. We've got to have the stand done by two o'clock tomorrow. Then you're to go to the addresses on this list, engage these four carpenters, and have them here with their tools as soon as it's daylight. Understand?"

"Yes," said Edward. "You can depend on me this time."

"I thought so. I can't go myself, for I've got to take those acrobats somewhere and find beds for them. Ware's got them rolled up in rag carpets to keep them warm. Their tent was burned and all their clothes. I don't know which are worse off, the three that are shivering in pink and green tights or the two that lost their spangles; but I guess we'll find it easier to rake up every-day clothes for them than to get circus duds. I'll be back by the time you are, for it'll take Matthews and me half the night to straighten out the tickets and cash."

Tired as he was, Edward carried out his instructions with faithful exactness. He managed to snatch two hours of sleep before six o'clock, but he was careful to return then; for he could drive nails as well as any one, and he meant to do what he could to repair the damage that his unfortunate carelessness had wrought.

The secretary chuckled when he saw Edward helping to clear the ground for the new stand. "It'll be a good long while before he forgets to nail another board on," he said to himself.
—Youth's Companio...

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Horses in their wild state live to the age of 36 normally, being still fairly fresh and nearty at that age in the desert.

Four burglars, arrested in the act by the London police the other night, were all wearing gloves, in order not to leave finger prints behind them.

The largest insect known to entomologists is a Central American moth, called the Erebus strix, which expands its wings from 11 inches to 18 inches.

A collie that had pursued its master's automobile 80 miles, unknown to the driver, was found exhausted the other day, near Rainbow, a Cheshire (England) village.

Recent discoveries seem to show that each of the larger planets is accompanied by fands of santellites relatively smaller than the minor planets, as the primaries are smaller than the sun.

Marksboro, a town of 500 inhabitants in New Jersey, has earned the strange distinction of not reporting the birth of a baby for five years. There is not a cradle or baby carriage in the whole place.

An athletic San Francisco girl, accosted by a street loafer, picked him up and tossed him through a shop window. In paying for the broken pane, she remarked that she did not begrudge the money.

The Best of Reasons.

Mother—Willie, why do you quarrel so much with that Jones boy?

Willie—'Cause he's afraid to fight, mommer!—Life.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 29.

Subject: Power Through God's Spirit, Zech. iv., 1-10—Golden Text, Zech. iv., 6—Memory Verses, 8-10—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Zechariah's vision (vs. 1-5). 1. "The angel." The same angel who had shown Zechariah his other visions "came again." "Waked me." The prophet had slept after the first series of visions, and he is now aroused to be instructed further. 2. "Behold a candlestick." This was no doubt similar to the seven-branched candlestick of Solomon's temple, although the bowl, the pipes and the two olive trees were peculiar to this vision. The candlestick was, 1. A type of the Jewish nation, God's chosen people to shed light to the Gentiles. If they were willing to carry out God's purpose they could not fail. 2. A type of the Christian church (Rev. 1:20). (1) Its purpose was to give light. (2) Its material was precious and costly, showing the preciousness of the church. (3) Its seven lamps in one denote the unity of God's people. (4) There was a constant supply of oil, so the Holy Spirit supplies the church with the grace of God. (5) The candlestick was not the light, but held the light; it is the work of the Christian to hold up the true light, which is Christ. "All of gold." Pure in doctrine and practice and indestructible—the true ideal of the church. "A bowl." The fountain of supply of oil to the lamps. This is the emblem of Christ, through whom the Spirit is given. "Seven lamps." There was only one lamp stand, denoting the unity of God's people, but it had various branches and lamps, denoting their multiplicity in unity, and the number was seven, the symbol of their completeness. "Seven pipes." See R. V. Each lamp had seven pipes connected with the bowl.

3. "Two olive trees." The oil usually burned in the lamps was olive oil, pressed from the fruit of the olive tree. The olive trees, one on each side of the lamp stand, express the source of supply. The bowl of oil would soon be exhausted unless a continual supply flowed into it. The trees represent an inexhaustible fountain connected with the very nature of the Creator. The supply of power does not come through human ministrations, but directly from God. 4. "What are these." Even inspired men do not always understand divine teachings. It is sometimes wise to ask questions. 5. "No, my lord." If we would receive instruction we must be ready to acknowledge our ignorance.

II. The interpretation (vs. 6-14). 6. "Word—unto Zerubbabel." This vision was to inspire the people with confidence in their leaders as divinely sustained, and the leaders with confidence in their divine appointment to the work, and to lead all to the true source of strength and success. "Not by might." Of thy own. Not by their armies, for they had none. "Nor by power." Authority from others. "But by My spirit." The providence, authority, power and energy of the Most High. No secular arm, no human prudence, no earthly policy, no suits at law, shall ever be used for the founding, extension and preservation of My church.

7. "O great mountain." This was a figure suggesting the great work to be accomplished and the many difficulties in the way. The opposition from his enemies and the lack of zeal among his own people had tended to discourage Zerubbabel. "Become a plain." Be wholly removed. At that very time God was influencing Darius to refuse the desires of the Samaritans and give his favor to Jerusalem (Ezra 6). "Headstone." As he had laid the foundation stone, so shall he put up the headstone; as he has begun the building, so shall he finish it. "With shoutings." Joyful acclamations.

9. "Shall also finish." An encouraging assurance to the prince of Judah. 10. "Day of small things." Zerubbabel belonged to the day of small things. He did not appear like Solomon in all his glory, but more like a common man than a great ruler. He seemed inferior to the governor of Samaria, and was subject to the King of Persia. We people the past with heroes. We dream of a future full of heroes. But how blind we are to the heroes of our own day and our own time! This is a universal error. "Shall see the plummet." The perpendicular line with which he should try the finished work. He is master builder, under God, the great Architect. "With those seven." Referring to chapter 3:9. "They are the eyes of the Lord." In contrast with those who might be despising the day of small things, the eyes of the Lord were beholding with joy the work in the hand of Zerubbabel. The Jews themselves despised the foundation of the second temple because it was likely to be so far inferior to the first (Ezra 3:12). Their enemies despised the wall when it was in process of building (Neh. 2:19; 4:2, 3). "To and fro." A beautiful figure of God's oversight over the whole earth.

11-14. Three times Zechariah (vs. 4, 11, 12) asked as to the two olives before he got an answer; the question becomes more minute each time. What he at first calls two olive "trees" he afterward calls "branches," as on closer looking he observes that the branches of the trees are channels through which a continual flow of oil dropped into the bowl of the lamps; and that this is the purpose for which the two olive trees stand beside the candlestick. Primarily the "two" refer to Jeshua and Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel and Jeshua typified Christ as anointed with the Holy Spirit without measure, to be King and High Priest of the church, and to build, illuminate and sanctify the spiritual temple.

THE BARGAIN.

Housewife (to new domestic)—"There is one thing I wish to say to you. The last girl had a habit of coming into the parlor and playing the piano occasionally. You never play the piano, do you?"

New Domestic—"Yis, mum, I plays; but I'll hev to charge yez half a crown a week sixtry if I'm to furnish music for the family."—London Tit-Bits.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY BISHOP LEONARD.

Subject: Giving Freely.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—At Holy Trinity Church the Rt. Rev. William A. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio, preached Sunday morning on the subject, "Giving Freely," from the text Matthew x:8: "Freely ye have received, freely give." The preacher said:

"Our blessed Lord had just endowed His apostles with some of His power. He had granted them authority to preach, to heal the sick, to baptize converts and to lay the foundation of His church. As all power in heaven and on earth had been conferred upon Him, so now He imparts the tremendous donation to them. This is what is meant by the divine origin of the ministry. But this power and those gifts must be utilized; they cannot be retained or buried; they must be dispersed abroad. They are given only for service. 'Freely ye have received, freely give.' In some measure we must generously give to the world.

"These words, however, may be taken from their primary place, so that they have a general reference and application for every child of the kingdom, and thus we use them to-day for our instruction and guidance. This text, 'Freely ye have received, freely give,' is classic in its clear expression and in its world-wide application to literature, science, music—in the art of centuries; and many races find their ideal in this fact, for Christ, the Incarnate, is Himself God. Christ is here in our human nature since the period of His incarnation. You cannot drive Him forth, for He has found room for residence in the very heart of this old world. It is of this conscious liberality of God to us that I want to speak, and of the sincere and willing response which we ought to make to Him for His gifts to us: 'Freely ye have received, freely give.' The gospel of our Father has this word 'give' written all through. Its first letter is the initial of His own name. Its first introduction in the Garden of Eden and a picture of the Divine Parent, whose hand is ever outstretched with loving intention to us, and it is His desire that we should realize this. The Bible is replete with the story of His giving and our receiving. Read your Bible this year with this thought in your minds. Recall what God has given to His children, and you will be amazed at the sum; it will be such a great one that at least you will be constrained to sing a benedicite, to praise God for His goodness; you will cordially begin to appreciate how 'freely ye have received.' Is it not well to make some sort of a tally, to run up our account with God? We who take so much for granted and simply accept the blessings He gives us without a word of thanks. We think of them and use them as if they were ours and are sometimes angry if we happen to miss or lose them. We have received so much and so freely from Him that we have omitted Him and His relationship from our calculations. We have credited Him only with our spiritual blessings—our religious privileges, the church and sacraments, of course, our salvation. But what about the ordinary things that He never forgets, that He never neglects? He keeps His work going on every day in the year, while we, like the children of our modern time, are satinted with luxury. We are aroused sometimes, as at Christmas time, to realize how good God is.

"'Freely ye have received, freely give.' Thus He gave out of His generous heart the very creation itself; the world and all in it, at the very hour of its conception, its power of production, teeming life, vegetable and animal. We take possession of it; we bargain and barter its fields and flocks and herds; we call it ours; we call the land after our own name. But these things are not ours. They are His. He controls, He directs and permits; we are but the tenants of His will.

"Then consider in the next place His providence. That is, the continuous remembrance of our needs—food, raiment, climate, and so on. The seasons that God only swings round in their course; the sunshine—think of the sunshine, that is God's gift. Suppose He covers over the sun for one day! Man cannot, with all his genius, manufacture another. Suppose it stops shining for twenty-four hours. Such a chill of ice would result that all life would go out. Do you ever thank God for the sunshine? No. We take it for granted—it belongs to us—we consider it our inherent right.

"God gives us power as well as creation to utilize. So lavishly spread that all man has to do is to pluck the fruits of it. We dig mines, sail ships, write books, paint pictures; it is only the exercise of power which God gives. Wealth, competency, wages, all the capacity of power—God grants it all. He gives the brains, the ingenuity, the business, the opportunity for every advancement and all you and I have to do is to utilize all the power He gives us. Some other men use these and prosper; other men waste them and are failures in life; but those who are opportunists in the best sense gain rewards. Do you ever realize that God could becloud and obscure your faculties of reason so that you would become insane in a moment? He might be excused from so doing because of your ingratitude, your neglect of Him, for all these things you call yours are His. I often wonder how many successful men can retain their self respect, can make their treatment of God agree with their ethics. They never enter His house to thank Him and yet He asks them to do so. They are getting on without Him they believe, but they are as helpless and powerless as the weakest imaginable thing. They are absolutely His dependents in whom they have their being. How long suffering and patient He is. His only rebuke seems to be found in His unfailing love. He simply says, 'My son, do not forsake Me utterly; hear My voice; come to Me; give Me thy heart, for I love thee, I am thy Father. I can afford to wait.'

"So with our virtues, they are all inbreathings of the Holy Spirit; every man, no matter how depraved, will have some spark of good that God put there to be fanned into burning heat. They do not grow there, they are given and are intended to mould and model us into a nearer semblance to His image. Your capacity of joy, love are from Him. You could find happiness or gladness or any kind of pleasure in the material, intellectual or moral spheres unless the Holy Ghost permitted it. You could not love your wife, your child, your parent, your friend, without Him. You Christians, you could not have happiness, love for God unless He grants you the power. Stones and earth have not. Animals only have as much instinct as He gives them, but you I have received more than this, have received inspirations and aspirations that reach from soul to soul, heart to heart. There is a beautiful prayer in the prayer book. I do not consider it in exactly the light in which I am presenting this truth. It is, 'God,' it says, 'pour into our hearts such love for Thee that we loving Thee above all things may at last obtain Thy gracious promises.' We could not love God unless the power were given us; we have not the capacity in ourselves.

"Now, the greatest gift of all; the gift of His dear Son. Creation, providence, power and faculties—can have no reason or right of existence unless interpreted by the coming of Jesus Christ to earth for you and me. The incarnation is the key to unlock the cause of our being. It is worth is the solution of each man's existence. It is in this sense 'The Light of the World.' Now God gave the best that He had, the very best that He was capable of bestowing. His only begotten Son. Nay, more, He Son is God. He gave Himself. We shall not try to explain its mysteries, it is unspeakable. It is an illustration of what God may do in small matters. It means sacrifice and surrender and unselfish giving, for He came to do God's will. That will was to save us from our sins. God gave up His best and dearest, the joy and sanctity of Heaven to clothe Himself with our broken humanity that we might see the godhead bodily, touch Him with our hands and go to Him with our sins and know that Him might accept Him as our Savior. He folded His eternal nature around His person and He led it forth to sacrifice, so that His earthly life was a long series of sacrificial acts. When He lay in the manger this life of sacrifice had begun; when He hung upon the cross it was the continuation of it. In the last moment of agony and shame He was controlling forces that seemed to be mastering Him. He was the priest upon the cross: He was His own victim. His life was not wrung out of Him; He, Himself, pronounced its dismissal. He gave it up to Him whose it was, saying: 'Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit.' All this for our redemption for our rescue and that we might have peace in believing and serving and following, for our eternal joy and peace hereafter in the Divine comradeship. Now, will I 'freely give?'

"This is our practical issue: the question of our life experience. How we give, and what, and when? Better try and consider the paradox of our lives. What do we give? When do we give? Do we give ourselves? Yes, but how? Is it unreservedly? Is it bountifully? Yes, we give something sometimes—some prayer, some worship, some money. Is it enthusiastic? At the price of sacrifice? Does it really cost us much? We give ourselves to this world—our time and ability with zeal and zest in business affairs. That is right. Christ does not tell us to be sluggards in business. But He does tell us to give in the same measure of earnest interest to Him—some measure of earnest interest to Him. I mean no standard of gold. I am not talking about gold to-day. I mean the measure of payment. I mean the full and long living surrender of everything to His will. I mean the consecration of each stroke of the laborer's brawny arm, of each device of the inventor's power, the consecration of our whole being and service to the supreme Master of our destiny. Such consecration makes life beautiful. It sanctifies labor, trade and business; lifts every project of human ambition up to a level on which angels tread and where we may talk to God Himself. It tires itself out in its arms for the redeeming of the world. It sees Jesus walking up and down in the earth and it must impel every human being to follow Him. It impels men to go forth into the world to others. The saint leaves his closet and goes abroad instead of pondering by himself homeless that he may carry the Gospel, that he may lift the cover of ignorance for some benighted soul; the missionary makes himself homeless that he may carry the Gospel to the heathen. Where we do the service of the will of Jesus is our free giving in return for what He has given us. Then and only then, do we expound the old tradition. There is the soul and spirit of the incarnation. 'Freely give.' the word. Really that means fully give. It requires us to say: 'Here Lord am I. I have no reservation. I prospect, no duty, no joy that I will place between Thee and me. I yield myself absolutely to every manifestation of Thy will. I am all the more eager to know what Thy will is. That is my duty; show me what Thou wouldst have me to do and I give.' The saint of old said: 'Master, show me Thyself and then show me myself.' Such a prayer should be offered from hour to hour, and then at last there will be the gradual glad consciousness coming to us that we have freely returned to God a thank offering.

"Then the giving of our time to His service and to other people will be as natural that we shall do it spontaneously. It will be so easy to offer money and heart and interest in Christ's service that it will be second nature."

Love Leads to Service.

A loving heart and an obedient life are inseparable. The one cannot exist without the other. As soon as a man loves God, he has the spirit of consecration, the spirit of obedience, the spirit of service; and while love continues to dominate the heart, the spirit of service manifests itself in the life. It is true that "love is the fulfilling of the law." Heart religion is the only kind of religion worth having. It is the pure in heart who shall see God.—Methodist Recorder.

You Will Get It.

Look, expect, watch; look as you wanted the blessing, and you will get it.—Joseph Parker.

MRS. EMMA FLEISSNER
Suffered Over Two Years—Health Was in Precarious Condition—Caused by Pelvic Catarrh.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH RESTORED BY PE-RU-NA.

Mrs. Emma Fleissner, 1412 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Wash., Worthy Treasurer Scribe of Pheasance, writes:

"I suffered over two years with irregular and painful periods. My health was in a very precarious condition and I was anxious to find something to restore my health and strength.

"I was very glad to try Peruna and decided to find that it was doing me good. I continued to use it a little over three months and found my troubles removed.

"I consider it a splendid medicine and shall never be without it, taking some occasionally when I feel run-down and tired."

Our files contain thousands of testimonials which Dr. Hartman has received from grateful, happy women who have been restored to health by his remedy, Peruna.

Petrified Turtle.

While making excavations in Birmingham, Ala., for a residence the contractor found the limestone cast of a fossil animal that is thought to be one of the most interesting discoveries of the sort in local geological history. The cast seems to be that of some sort of extinct turtle or similar creature, and is about eight inches in diameter. Several local geologists have been shown the queer beast of perhaps a hundred thousand years ago, but efforts to fix its scientific classification have failed so far.

Japan's Meteorological Stations.

While Japan has had meteorological stations on some of her highest mountains ever since 1880, these were in use only in summer. Prince Yamashina, who is greatly interested in scientific research, has now provided an all-the-year-round station on Mount Fukaba, near Tokio. Dr. Okada, who is considered one of the most promising of the younger men of science, has been put in charge of it. It is expected that he will be able to provide information of incalculable benefit to domestic and foreign shipping interests. He is also in charge of the apparatus for registering earthquakes which has been installed on this mountain.

Origin of Playing Cards.

Playing cards are known to be of Eastern origin, but when or by whom they were first introduced cannot now be ascertained. It is, however, tolerably certain that they originated in Arabia and were brought into Europe during the Crusades.

Scandinavian Christmas.

In Scandinavia Christmas is celebrated in its literal sense of "peace on earth, good will toward men;" the courts are closed, quarrels are adjusted, and old feuds forgotten. It is the home of the famous Yule log.

THE SECRET OF YOUTH

De Soto looked for the secret of youth in a spring of gushing, life-giving waters, which he was sure he would find in the New World. Alchemists and sages (thousands of them) have spent their lives in quest for it but it is only found by those happy people who can digest and assimilate the right food which keeps the physical body perfect that peace and contentment are the sure results.

A remarkable man of 94 says: "For many long years I suffered more or less with chronic costiveness and painful indigestion. This condition made life a great burden to me, as you may well imagine.

"Two years ago I began to use Grape-Nuts as food, and am thankful that I did. It has been a blessing to me in every way. I first noticed that it had restored my digestion. This was a great gain, but was nothing to compare in importance with the fact that in a short time my bowels were restored to free and normal action.

"The cure seemed to be complete; for two years I have had none of the trouble. I use the Grape-Nuts for every morning for breakfast and frequently eat nothing else. The use of it made me comfortable and happy, and although I will be 94 years old next fall, I have become strong and supple again, erect in figure and can walk with anybody and enjoy it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every pkg.

They do not grow there, they
given and are intended to
model us into a nearer
His image. Your capacity of
love are from Him. You
find happiness or gladness or
of pleasure in the material, in
or moral spheres unless the
Ghost permitted it. You
love your wife, your child, your
your friend, without Him. You
tians, you could not have
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sthic, as He gives them, but
I have received more than this.
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heart to heart. There is a
prayer in the prayer book. I
consider it in exactly the
which I am presenting this truth
God,' it says, 'pour into our
such love for Thee that we
Thee above all things may at
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ourselves.

"Now, the greatest gift of
gift of His dear Son. Creation,
gence, power and faculties, can
reason or right of operating
interpreted by the coming of
Christ to earth for you and me.
incarnation is the key to unlock
cause of our being. His birth
solution of each man's existence.
is in this sense 'The Light of
World.' Now God gave the best
He had, the very best that He
capable of bestowing—His only
ten Son. Nay, more, His Son
He gave Himself. We shall not
to explain its mysteries; it is
able. It is an illustration of what
may do in small matters. It
sacrifice and surrender and
giving, for He came to do God's
That will was to save us from
sins. God gave up His best and
the joy and sanctity of Heaven
clothe Himself with our broken
manity that we might see the god
bodily, touch Him with our hands
go to Him with our sins and know
Him might accept Him as our Sa
He folded His eternal nature
His person and He led it forth to
rifice, so that His earthly life
long series of sacrificial acts.
He lay in the manger this life of
rifice had begun; when He hung
the cross it was the continuation
In the last moment of agony
shame He was controlling forces
seemed to be mastering Him. He
the priest upon the cross; He was
own victim. His life was not
out of Him; He, Himself, pronoun
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does tell us to give in the same m
ure of earnest interest to Him—s
measure of earnest interest to Him
mean no standard of gold. I am
talking about gold to-day. I mean
measure of payment. I mean the
and long living surrender of ev
thing to His will. I mean the co
cration of each stroke of the labor
brawny arm, of each device of the
ventor's power, the consecration of
whole being and service to the
preme Master of our destiny. Suc
consecration makes life beautiful,
sanctifies labor, trade and busines
lifts every project of human ambi
on to a level on which angels t
and where we may talk to God H
self. It tires itself out in its arms
the redeeming of the world. It
Jesus walking up and down in
earth and it must impel every hu
being to follow Him. It impels
to go forth into the world to oth
The saint leaves his closet and
abroad instead of pondering by
self homeless that he may carry
Gospel, that he may lift the cover
ignorance for some benighted soul.
missionary makes himself homel
that he may carry the Gospel to
heathen. Where we do the service
will of Jesus is our free giving in
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The Life of Pearls.

Pearls die. Maybe that is one reason why they are beloved of womankind. Some distinguished pearls forming a necklace of historic interest which belonged to the collection of M. Thiers are now the property of the Louvre. At one time this necklace was said to be worth $100,000, but it is losing all its original value because unworn. For many years these pearls have been in no contact with warm life that would nourish them. They are dying from the starvation of disuse. It has been suggested to the authorities that it were better to sell the famous necklace rather than allow absolute dissolution, as will certainly happen if it is to remain in its glass case in the Louvre.

Millionaire Day Laborer.

Among the common toilers at the Kokomo, Ind., plant of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company is Robert H. Pitcairn, a young man worth $1,000,000 in his own right and heir to many millions more. He is a son of the late R. H. Pitcairn, of Pittsburg, multi-millionaire and president of the plate glass trust, whose death occurred a few months ago. Before his father's death young Pitcairn resolved to learn the trade from top to bottom, and he chose the lowest rung in the ladder for a foothold. He is now nearing the end of his studies, having lived out the routine of every department, carrying his lunch in a dinner pail like other employes, only a few of whom know him.

Clings to Chinese Dress.

Unlike most of the members of the diplomatic and consular service of the Celestial empire who come to this country, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese minister in Washington, clings to the dress of his native land. This is unusual, for generally the Chinese and Japanese of the better class quickly adopt American dress when they come to live in this country. But even more remarkable is the fact that the sons of the Chinese minister also continue to be clothed in the Oriental style.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mistletoe is a parasite which feeds upon the trees upon which it grows.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The manufacture of genuine French brandy has almost ceased.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

France has forbidden the use of absinth in the army and navy.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

Is a sure cure for all LIVER TROUBLES and a preventive of TYPHOID and other fevers.

Good for { Grandparent / Parent / Baby

Ask Your Neighbor

50c. and $1.00 per bottle at Drug Stores.

Bath in Bubbles.

"To take a bath at Tiflis, in Russian Caucasia, is to court a never-to-be-forgotten experience," says one who knows. "The masseur who presides over the toilet of his patrons is a weird looking figure; his head is shaved, a rag is twisted around his waist, and his feet are dyed a beautiful red. You are seized by this individual, rubbed, pushed face downward on a marble slab, find his feet in your spine and his hands upon your shoulders. Then he grinds his feet up and down your back; they are round your neck, on your head—everywhere. Then he vaults lightly off, and in a moment, from a linen bag filled with soap he has squeezed clouds of perfumed bubbles, and you are hidden in them from head to foot as completely as if you had fallen into a snowdrift. You are not absolutely bruised, but you are clean."

Stoessel Is Retired.

General Stoessel, who defended Port Arthur, has been retired with the honorary rank of adjutant-general. He is now improving his country estate, Mme. Stoessel meanwhile having purchased a fine residence in St. Petersburg.

Eve's Tomb.

Arabs assert that Eve's tomb is at Jiddah, in a graveyard surrounded by high white walls. The cemetery has remained unopened for interment for over 1,000 years.

STOPS BELCHING BY ABSORPTION —NO DRUGS—A NEW METHOD.

A Box of Wafers Free—Gives You Acute Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Irregular Heart, Dizzy Spells, Short Breath, Gas on the Stomach

Bitter Taste—Bad Breath—Impaired Appetite—A feeling of fullness, weight and pain over the stomach and heart, sometimes nausea and vomiting, also fever and sick headache?

What causes it? Any one or all of these: Excessive eating and drinking—abuse of spirits—anxiety and depression—mental effort—mental worry and physical fatigue—bad air—insufficient food—sedentary habits—absence of teeth—bolting of food.

If you suffer from this slow death and miserable existence, let us send you a sample box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers absolutely free. No drugs. Drugs injure the stomach.

It stops belching and cures a diseased stomach by absorbing the foul odors from undigested food and by imparting activity to the lining of the stomach, enabling it to thoroughly mix the food with the gastric juices, which promotes digestion and cures the disease.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

THIS OFFER MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

10285 FREE COUPON 128

Send this coupon with your name and address and name of a druggist who does not sell it for a free sample box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

Sold by all druggists, 50c. per box, or sent by mail.

Henry III of England is reputed as having chosen a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear as a standard of weight.

BABY'S AWFUL ECZEMA

Face Like Raw Beef—Thought She Would Lose Her Ear—Healed Without a Blemish—Mother Thanks Cuticura.

"My little girl had eczema very bad when she was ten months old. I thought she would lose her right ear. It had turned black, and her face was like a piece of raw meat, and very sore. It would bleed when I washed her, and I had to keep cloths on it day and night. There was not a clear spot on her face when I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and now it is completely healed, without scar or blemish, which is more than I had hoped for. (Signed) Mrs. Rose Ether, 291 Eckford St., Brooklyn, N. Y."

Long ago poverty-stricken English parents sold their offspring to the Irish, who made slaves of them.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

A bee, unladen, will fly forty miles an hour.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

The biggest cannon ball ever made weighed 2600 pounds.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The Russian alphabet contains thirty-five letters.

Electric Light in Zanzibar.

Electric light is being installed in the streets of Zanzibar, and an American firm has obtained a concession to construct a light electric railway, which will be the first in the country.

Estimates of the total amount of saving deposits of the world show the amazing figures of $7,000,000,000.

Mexico's Future.

In fifty-nine years Mexico had fifty-two presidents, dictators and emperors before the time of President Diaz. Cecil Rhodes did not believe in the stability of the country. "There is no guaranty," he said, "that after President Diaz dies Mexico will have any better government than that which prevails in the South American countries."

A STRONG STATEMENT

By Col. J. M. Guffey, Democratic National Committeeman of Pennsylvania.

Col. J. M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, Democratic leader of Pennsylvania, and one of the greatest producers in the world of oil, coal and gold, writes:

Gentlemen: It is a pleasure to endorse Doan's Kidney Pills. Having found them of great value I have always been glad to recommend them to my friends. They are excellent.

(Signed) J. M. GUFFEY.

Doan's Kidney Pills, a specific for backache, bladder troubles and all kidney disorders, are sold by all dealers. Fifty cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lucky Clerk.

A clerk in a Portsmouth, Eng., solicitor's office had a stroke of luck the other day. He happened so to please a wealthy woman client that she offered him $10,000 down or $15,000 in her will. He declared for the money on the nail, and got it by check the following day.

Tired, Nervous Mothers

Make Unhappy Homes—Their Condition Irritates Both Husband and Children—How Thousands of Mothers Have Been Saved From Nervous Prostration and Made Strong and Well.

Mrs. Chester Curry — Mrs. Chas. F. Brown

A nervous, irritable mother, often on the verge of hysterics, is unfit to care for children; it ruins a child's disposition and reacts upon herself. The trouble between children and their mothers too often is due to the fact that the mother has some female weakness, and she is entirely unfit to bear the strain upon her nerves that governing children involves; it is impossible for her to do anything calmly.

The ills of women act like a firebrand upon the nerves, consequently nine-tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous despondency, "the blues," sleeplessness, and nervous irritability of women arise from some derangement of the female organism.

Do you experience fits of depression with restlessness, alternating with extreme irritability? Are your spirits easily affected, so that one minute you laugh, and the next minute you feel like crying?

Do you feel something like a ball rising in your throat and threatening to choke you; all the senses perverted, morbidly sensitive to light and sound; pain in the ovaries, and especially between the shoulders; bearing down pains; nervous dyspepsia, and almost continually cross and snappy?

If so, your nerves are in a shattered condition, and you are threatened with nervous prostration.

Proof is monumental that nothing in the world is better for nervous prostration than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; thousands and thousands of women testify to this fact.

Mrs. Chester Curry, Leader of the Ladies' Symphony Orchestra, 42 Saratoga St., East Boston, Mass., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For eight years I was troubled with extreme nervousness and hysteria, brought on by irregularities. I could neither enjoy life nor sleep nights; I was very irritable, nervous and despondent.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and proved to be the only remedy that helped me. I have daily improved in health until I am now strong and well, and all nervousness has disappeared."

Mrs. Charles F. Brown, Vice-President of the Mothers' Club, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and nervousness, until it seemed as though I should fly. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she derived from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I decided to try it. I did so, and at the end of three months I was a different woman. My nervousness was all gone. I was no longer irritable, and my husband fell in love with me all over again."

Women should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine that holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of female ills, and take no substitute.

Free Advice to Women.

Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write to her for advice. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with female troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

Farmers Say

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Is the Best Remedy on Earth. Kills a Spavin Curb or Splint. Very Penetrating. Kills Pain.

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

PRICE, 25 Cts

ANTI-GRIPINE

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee It. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.

F. W. Diemer, M.D., Manufacturer. *Springfield, Mo.*

BACK OF THE ATKINS SAW

Two centuries of patient and conscientious effort to produce the best Saws in the world.

Ten generations of blood and brains.

The largest plant in the world exclusively devoted to saw-making, employing many hundreds of high-class, high-priced craftsmen and equipped with costly special machinery.

A world-wide business aggregating many millions of dollars every year.

A reputation built up through two centuries of steady growth, valued more highly than any other asset of this great institution.

The guaranty of this Company, which is respected the world over.

We make all types and sizes of saws, but only one grade—the best.

Atkins Saws, Corn Knives, Perfection Floor Scrapers, etc., are sold by all good hardware dealers. Catalogue on request.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.
Largest Saw Manufacturers in the World.
Factory and Executive Offices, Indianapolis, Indiana.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, (Oregon), Seattle, San Francisco, Memphis, Atlanta and Toronto, (Canada).
Accept no Substitute—Insist on the Atkins Brand
SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLELOCK MFG. CO., 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

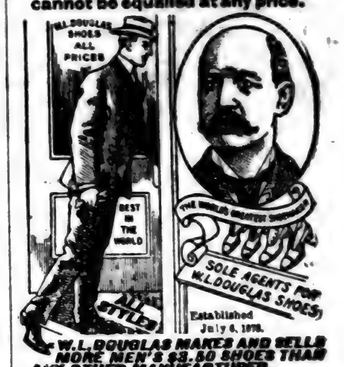
WANTED—Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who were drafted in Kentucky, (3) of mothers of soldiers who have been denied pension on account of their remarriage, (4) of men who served in the Federal army, or (5) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased.
NATHAN BICKFORD, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

CONEY ISLAND SOUVENIR POST CARDS. Six beautiful colored scenes for 5c. Coney Island Postal Card Co., Coney Island, N.Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN,

51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

25,000 FREE SAMPLES

GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.

The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.

THE T. N. GILBERT DRUG CO., Huntsville, Ala.

Regular sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

Dyspepsia,

TRADE MARK.

SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION

Promptly and Permanently Cured with

Crab Orchard Water

A century's experience with successful results is the best testimonial. Sold by all druggists.

Crab Orchard Water Co., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Am. 43, 1905.

IF IT'S CHILLS YOU HAVE, IT'S OXIDINE YOU NEED

It is sold under ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE, and if you are not cured your druggist will refund your money. Made also in Tasteless Form. Sold by all druggists for 50 cents per Bottle.

PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO.
MEMS, DALLAS, TEX. AND MEMPHIS, TENN.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

Store Your Cotton
WITH
MULLINS & DOWNS
Planters Warehouse
Clanton, - Alabama.

Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

THE FARMERS' UNION.

We will send the Union Educator of Guin, Ala., the state organ of the F. E. and C. U. of A., with our paper, THE UNION, one year for one dollar. Now is the time to get your best county paper and the paper of the best farmers' organization. tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Millie White, Deceased.

This day came Alex White, administrator of the estate of said deceased, and files his account, vouchers, evidence, statement for final settlement of his said administration. It is ordered that the 13th day of November, 1905, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

Witness my hand, this 6th day of October, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
10-12-05-3t Judge of Probate.

FOR SALE!

Lands, both improved and unimproved (timbered); 4 head Beef Cattle: 16 stands Bees, 8 double story and 8 with supers on; 16 fine Wyandotte Chickens, 12 hens and 4 roosters. Small farms to rent.

Alfred Popwell,
tf. Clanton, Ala.

ROAD NOTICE.

To the road overseers in beat 10: As the general condition of the public roads in this beat are bad and gradually getting worse, we think it not only necessary, but highly important for each overseer in said beat to put in their full 10 days before Dec. 31, 1905, and you are hereby requested to put in at least eight days by Nov. 15, 1905 Please comply with above.

Respectfully,
J. M. GRANT,
T. J. HOWARD,
J. A. KICKER,
tf Apportioners.

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to Readers of
THE UNION

To everyone who sends us $1.00 for a year's subscription to THE UNION, new subscriber or renewal, we will give as a premium absolutely FREE,

A Year's Subscription
To
The Southern Ruralist

We have examined the Southern Ruralist and consider it to be the best and most practical farm paper published in the South, and it just suits this locality. Drop by The Union Office when you are in town and see a copy of the Ruralist. It will mean dollars in your pocket to read this paper with The Union for a year. tf.

We Club With
The New York World
THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken

For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week world, because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.

This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news, fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author.

The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better cotton than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this paper for 156 papers. We offer this unequaled newspaper and THE UNION together one year for $1.60.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint the 4th Saturday in each month as my regular day for hearing civil causes at my residence in beat 3. Chilton Co. Deeds, mortgages and papers of all kinds carefully and legibly made out.

J. A. CADDELL,
Notary Public & Ex-off. J. P.
tf

SOUTH'S GREAT PROSPERITY.

Government Reports Show Flattering Advance Along All Lines.

Washington, October 10. — Recent government reports indicate a great wave of prosperity sweeping over the south, and it would seem that this prosperity in the fair land of Dixie is not confined to any particular section or industry. It is widespread. From every state south of the historic Potomac river comes the glad tidings of good times. This phenomenal prosperity abounds in store, workshop, mine, factory and in the construction and improvement of railways. Not one discordant note is heard on prosperity's lute in the land of cotton and magnolia blossoms. Farmers are blessed with bountiful crops, for which they are receiving magnificent prices. The cotton manufacturer finds himself put to a strong test to fill the orders for goods he has from both foreign and domestic buyers, and railways are busy constructing new lines to new industrial centers springing into being day by day.

But the greatest evidence of prosperity at the south is to be found in cotton milling and the manufacture of furniture. In the past fifteen years cotton mills and furniture factories have sprung into being all over the south, especially in the states of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, and this good year 1905 finds them working overtime to meet the demands for their products. These cotton mills and furniture factories draw on the fields and forests of all the states of the south for their raw material. The railroads are assisting them very materially in their strides toward making the south a manufacturing empire by a most liberal policy in the matter of freight rates, both on raw materials and manufactured products.

The cotton mills of New England have hitherto had a monopoly of cotton manufactures in this country. The advantages enjoyed by that section in water transportation which guaranteed to eastern spinners very cheap freight, has in the past enabled yankeedom to maintain a complete monopoly in cotton milling. It is different, far different, today, however. The great railway systems penetrating the south, the home of raw cotton and virgin forests concluded to aid struggling manufacturers in the south and build up cotton milling and other manufacturing in that section. They reduced the freight on raw materials to the mills and factories, and on the manufactured products from the mills and factories to the markets of the east and west, which reduction placed the southern mill men and manufacturers on an equal footing with the cotton mills of New England and the furniture manufacturers of the west, so today the southern mill men and manufacturers are enabled to market their products at the very doors of the eastern and western manufacturers in competition with them.

As before stated, this liberal policy in the matter of freight rates on the part of the railways leading to the south has been the chief means of building up her manufacturing industries, the real cause of her present unbounded prosperity and the southern people owe a debt of gratitude to these land transportation companies they will never be able to repay in full.

"The commercial prize of the Orient has commanded the attention of the Occident for more than 4,000 years," says Hon. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. "From the earliest dawn of history down to the present hour the ever-expanding West has struggled for the control of the commerce of the East. This commercial prize has increased until its value has today reached the enormous sum of $2,500,000,000 per annum.

The grewsome murder on an English railway suggests that there are possibilities of things even worse than the always promiscuous and often indecently crowded conditions of American travel.

CONFERENCE IS HELD

By Ministers on the Right of Assembly—University Meetings Attended.

MAY BECOME SERIOUS QUESTION.

Strike of Railway Employes at Moscow is Paralyzing Traffic—Coming National Assembly.

St. Petersburg.—On account of continued meetings at universities with steadily increasing attendance, especially of workmen and other non-students, which are not only devoted to the anti-government propaganda, but also place the participants in grave danger in case of fire or panic, Emperor Nicholas summoned a special conference of the ministers to discuss the right of assembly with especial reference to university meetings.

The conference declared that the immediate promulgation of a new statute governing the right of assembly was imperatively necessary. It recommended the putting of halls outside the universities at the disposition of the students for meetings and the closure of the universities unless public meetings within their precincts were discontinued.

The last meeting of the St. Petersburg University was attended by 13,000 persons, of whom only a small portion were students. The gathering completely filled all the available room and blocked the aisles and corridors. The university council issued a statement declaring it cannot be responsible for the consequences of such meetings, pointing out that the inadequacy of exits would cause a frightful catastrophe in case of fire or a panic, which was usually precipitable in case of police interference or even a rumor of such interference. The socialistic workmen have resolved to continue their tactics of political obstruction and from time to time declare strikes of two or three days' duration. Under the law they cannot be dismissed, and therefore the employes of the big Obukoff Steel Works and the workmen of several other factories who did not strike early in the week have begun such a strike and have issued manifestos demanding the right of assembly, universal suffrage in elections to the national assembly and freedom of the press.

Many Roads Affected.

All the employes in the financial and auditing departments of the Kursk, Nizhni Novgorod and Muron railroads joined in the strike, but traffic on these roads is not interrupted. The station and tracks in the city are guarded by the troops and police.

Practically every road leaving Moscow is affected by the strike except the Nichalie line to St. Petersburg. Traffic is at a standstill on the Kazán road to Archangle. The shop men of the Kazan and Archangle roads have struck, and it is reported that train crews on the Kursk roads are deserting their trains.

Strikers Saturday forced their employes in the general offices and financial departments of three roads, the Windaw and Robinsk, Moscow and Best and Kieff and Voronezh, to leave their work.

Elections in November.

The elections to the national assembly will commence in the middle of November. On account of the indirect system adopted the elections will cover a period of ten days or two weeks. The governor of Kaluga province issued the fire election order, fixing November 12 at the date for the preliminary election.

All Traffic Stopped.

The employes of the Riazian and Versisk Railroad, an important artery between Moscow and Aralza, struck also. All traffic was stopped. The workmen demand an eight-hour work day and liberty of speech and of the press.

For a New Loan.

The negotiations for a new Russian loan continue without definite results. The American representatives will join the conferences with Finance Minister Kokvsoff for the first time.

Body Wasted and Covered by Bruises.

Fort Scott, Kan.—George F. Riggin, charged jointly with his wife and stepdaughter with starving a son by a former wife to death, was discharged at his preliminary hearing. After the boy died Riggin, his wife and stepdaughter were threatened with lynching and were removed to Fort Scott for safety. In the hearing Dr. Payne, who attended the boy on the day before his death, testified that the boy was in convulsions, his lips were cut and his body wasted and covered with bruises. The post mortem showed, he said, that the boy died inanition and malnutrition.

Boy Badly Hurt.

Henderson, Tenn.—Don, the 12-year-old son of C. M. Williams, of this place, fell from a tree and broke his thigh.

Senator Foraker Indisposed.

Columbus, O.—Word has been received from Cincinnati that Senator Foraker may have to cancel all his speaking dates for the remainder of the season. The senator is suffering from a severe cold.

Consul Smith Removed.

Washington, D. C.—Announcement was made at the state department that Alvin Smith, American consul at Trinidad, has been removed from office. The cause is failure to render his accounts, and is attributed solely to negligence and carelessness. Mr. Smith was appointed from Ohio. His successor has not yet been selected.

Grave of Albert Pike.

Washington, D. C.—The supreme council of the southern jurisdiction, Scottish Rite Masons, met in constitorial session, hearing reports from the committees on legislation, finance and library. The subject of the status of the army and navy was considered in executive sessions, but it was thought advisable to continue existing conditions. The members of the supreme council, its deputies and legatees, made its biennial pilgrimage to the grave of Albert Pike, Scottish Masonry's most illustrious patron. Approprite ceremonies were held.

Man Shoots Rival.

Lexington, Ky.—A wedding here was thwarted by the groom-to-be shooting an unwelcome guest. After a romantic courtship of six years William King, a horse trainer of Boston, came here to wed Catherine Sebre. When King went to the young woman's home to be married he met C. W. Scott, a whisky dealer, whom he disliked. They quarreled and Scott was shot just beneath the eye, and is not expected to survive. When arrested King claimed the bride-to-be shot Scott. The young woman denied it, and the police say they have positive proof that King fired the shot. King trains horses for R. W. Robb & Son, of Boston.

Praises Confederate Navy.

Washington, D. C.—High tribute to the efficiency, skill and daring in battle of the Confederate navy is paid in the annual report of the superintendent of library and war records of the navy department, Charles W. Stewart, made to the secretary.

Referring to the naval war records now being prepared under the direction of the superintendent the report says that the construction and performances of ships of the Confederate navy stands as a monument to the energy, skill and daring of Confederate officers and sailors.

Killed by Tornado.

Guthrie, O. T.—A tornado near Jennings, Payne county, killed two small children of Irvin Anderson, living on House creek, badly injured Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and demolished the house of Edward Root, breaking his daughter's ankle. The storm followed the Cimmaron river, and in Yale destroyed many homes.

Big Mortgage Filed.

Columbus, Ga.—A mortgage from the Birmingham, Columbus and St. Andrews Railway Company to the Central Trust Company, of New York, as trustee, was filed in the office of the clerk of the Muscogee superior court. The mortgage is for $4,500,000 and is to secure a bond issue. It has already been filed in various Alabama counties through which the road will pass.

Bank Changes Hands.

Sheffield, Ala.—The Sheffield Company, of this city, of which Henry H. Parsons, of New York, is president, and J. W. Worthington, of this city, is vice-president, has acquired control of the Sheffield National Bank by buying the interest of ex-Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, of Birmingham. The bank is capitalized at $50,000.

Two Blocks Burned.

Jackson, Miss.—Two blocks of the business district of the town of Magnolia, the county seat of Pike county, were destroyed by fire, starting at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. The total loss is between $20,000 and $25,000. The fire started in the store of Charles Verando, whose family had a narrow escape from the flames. Mrs. Verando went insane during the excitement.

Receiver Sought for Land Company.

Jasper, Ala.—A bill has been filed in the chancery court here by J. H. Hayes, a minority stockholder, against the Jasper Land Company and L. B. Musgrove, seeking to have a receiver appointed for the land company and an accounting of its affairs. The company has an authorized capital stock of $500,0000, divided into 5,000 shares of a par value of $100.

Killed by Gas Explosion.

Cloyd's Landing, Ky.—A report has reached this place stating that while at work at a gas well at Greensburg, Ky., Shelby Taylor, a citizen of Burkeville, this county, was killed by the accidental explosion of gas. He was about 21 years old and the only son of J. Ed Taylor, a prominent citizen and farmer of near Burkesville, and one of the wealthiest men of this county.

Corn Shredder's Victim.

Glasgow, Ky.—James Gray, aged 19 years, who lives in Warren county, had his right arm so badly mangled in a corn shredder that amputation at the shoulder was necessary.

Service in the Philippines.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Taf has decided to send the Twenty-fourth regiment of infantry (colored troops) to Mindanao, Philippine Islands, for a second term of service there.

Thorsby, Alabama
Business Directory.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Latest Reports From the Infected District.

New Orleans, La.—The yellow fever report in this city for last 24 hours is as follows: New cases, 4; total cases, 3,365; deaths, none; total deaths, 435; new foci, none; cases under treatment, 63; cases discharged, 2,867.

At Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla.—The yellow fever report in this city for the last twenty-four hours is as follows: New cases, 7; total cases, 487; deaths, 2; total deaths, 68; discharged, 329; under treatment, 97.

Charged With High Treason.

Budapest.—Nemed Denes, private secretary to Baron Banffy, the former premier, was arrested Saturday on the charge of high treason.

The arrest of Denes arises from his connection with the publication a month ago of the pamphlet entitled, "The Hungarian Crisis and the Hohenzollerns," in which the overthrow of the Hapsburgs and the establishment of the Hohenzollern dynasty in Hungary, were represented as the only way to the prosperity of Hungary. Baron Banffy has been openly charged with sanctioning the publication of the pamphlet, but has denied in most positive terms any connection with it. It is said that the police seized a letter in Baron Banffy's handwriting in the rooms of the author of the pamphlet.

Children Killed By Trolley Car.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Two children were killed and eight other persons injured, three fatally, in a crossing accident two miles north of Southport tonight, when car No. 9 on the Indianapolis, Columbus and South Indiana traction line struck a wagon loaded with a merry party returning from the country where they had been gathering nuts.

According to statements made by members of the traction car, the driver must have lost his way and in his confusion drove the wagon onto the tracks in front of the car.

Still a Mystery.

Memphis, Tenn.—Efforts of the police to discover the origin of the supposed incendiary fire which destroyed the building occupied by the Illinois Central Railroad company at Main and Madison streets, last night, were unavailing.

The flames which threatened to spread to adjoining property were confined by the firemen to the building in which they originated. The damage amounted to between $60,000 and $75,000.

Fire in San Antonio.

San Antonio, Tex.—Fire broke out in the basement of the four-story building occupied by the Newton, Weller, Wagner company, the big wholesale and retail crockery firm on Commerce street, and resulted in damage to the stock and building which will probably exceed $75,000. The stock is valued at $125,000, and the building at $150,000. Insurance is carried on the stock for $80,000 and on the building for $100,000.

Jerry Simpson Has Hemorrhage.

Wichita, Kan.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson suffered a severe hemorrhage Sunday morning, and a light one later in the day. While he was revived from the effects to some extent, the attending physicians fear he cannot live through the night. He is still unconscious.

Quake in Vermont.

Newport, Vt.—The heaviest earthquake shock ever felt in this section occurred early Sunday. The vibration of the earth shook houses, smashed crockery and caused considerable alarm. There was only one shock, which lasted for a few seconds. It was accompanied by a sound like a distant explosion.

Korean Revolution.

Victoria, B. C.—A revolution is reported to have broken out in the province of Chiung Chiong, in Northern Korea, and is spreading to Kanggou province. The Japanese sent troops to suppress the rebellion after the Korean government had failed to take steps.

Will Have Poultry Show.

Huntsville, Ala.—The North Alabama Poultry and Pet Stock Association has decided to hold its annual exhibition in Huntsville on December 5-8. F. J. Marshall, of Atlanta, has been selected to judge the exhibition and make awards. There will be more entries than ever before, both from poultry fanciers in this section and in

OLAF SCHIVE
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And Jeweler
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Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.
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"MOLINE" Farming Imp ments and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOE

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G. C. Michelson, Prop
Good Beds and Meals.

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BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGI

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens

T
VOL III.

EATH OF AUTOCRACY.

e Formal Steps Taken by The Czar Monday. His Manifesto.

OWER CONFERRED ON DOUMA.

nt Witte Is the First Minister President—General Suffrage.

St. Petersburg.—The autocracy of the Romanoffs, the old order of things, ases to exist in Russia. Emperor Nicholas has surrendered and Count itte comes into power as minister esident with an imperial mandate hich will enable him to convert the erial national assembly into real gislative body, elected by greatly exanded suffrage and to confer on the ople fundamental civil liberties, inluding free speech.

These welcome tidings reached St tersburg shortly before 6 o'clock nday evening. Count Witte had ent the day with the Emperor at terhof, going over the final draft the manifesto to which he insisted certain minor modifications be ade and before taking the train for Petersburg be telephoned to a iend that the Emperor had affixed s signature and that the imperial andate comprising the conditions on hich he had agreed to accept office as in his pocket. These include eedom for the press, the right of sembly and the immunity of the rson, including the right of habeas rpus.

The official announcement issued is evening says:

"An imperial manifesto will be is ued this evening, appointing Count itte prime minister with special au hority to co-ordinate and unify the ivers of different branches of the my. Civic liberties are granted to the Russian people and to the national sembly is given legislative power, hile the suffrage is enlarged."

The following is the text of the imperial manifesto:

"We, Nicholas the second, by the race of God, Emperor and autocrat f all the Russians, grand duke of nland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that troubles and agitaon in our capitals and in numerous her places fill our heart with excess ve pain and sorrow.

"The happiness of the Russian sov reign is indissolably bound up in e happiness of our people and the rrow of our people is the sorrow of e sovereign.

"The present disorders may cause arise great national disruption. hey menace the integrity and unity f our empire.

"The Supreme duty imposed upon by our sovereign office requires us efface ourselves and to use all the rce and reason at our command to asten in securing the unity and coordination of the power of central government and to assure the success of e measures for pacification in all rcles of public life, which are essential to the well being of our people.

"We, therefore, direct our government to carry out our inflexible will the following manner:

"First: To extend to the population e immutable foundations of civic erty based on the real inviolability person, freedom of conscience, eech, union and association.

"Second: Without suspending the eady ordered elections to the state uma, to invite participation in the uma, so far as the limited time fore the convention of the Douma permit, those classes of popula now completely deprived of elec al rights leaving the ultimate de elopments of the principle of the ectoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

"Third: To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be nforceable without the approval o State Douma and that it shall be ssible for the elected representa ves of the people to exercise rea rticipation in the supervision of th gality of the acts of the authoritie appointed by us.

"We appeal to all faithful sons o ussia to remember their duty to ard the fatherland, to aid in terming these unprecedented troubles d to apply their forces, in co-operate with us, to the restoration d peace upon our natal soil.

"Given at Peterhof, October 30, the eleventh year of our reign."

"NICHOLAS."

any Are Rejected.

ber 28.—During the past fisc ere 1,582 applicants f the Birmingham recru ber, 1,224 were rejected, a those accepted 248 were white a colored.

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Charcoal Ovens

THE UNION.

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VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., NOVEMBER 2 1905 NO. 32

ATH OF AUTOCRACY.

Formal Steps Taken by the Czar Monday. His Manifesto.

ER CONFERRED ON DOUMA.

t Witte Is the First Minister President—General Suffrage.

Petersburg.—The autocracy of Romanoffs, the old order of things, se to exist in Russia. Emperor olas has surrendered and Count te comes into power as minister dent with an imperial mandate ch will enable him to convert the ial national assembly into real slative body, elected by greatly ex- ed suffrage and to confer on the ple fundamental civil liberties, in- ding free speech.

These welcome tidings reached St. ersburg shortly before 6 o'clock nday evening. Count Witte had nt the day with the Emperor at erhof, going over the final draft the manifesto to which he insisted certain minor modifications be de and before taking the train for Petersburg be telephoned to a end that the Emperor had affixed s signature and that the imperial ndate comprising the conditions on ich he had agreed to accept office s in his pocket. These include edom for the press, the right of sembly and the immunity of the rson, including the right of habeas rpus.

The official announcement issued e evening says:

"An imperial manifesto will be is- ed this evening, appointing Count tte prime minister with special au- rity to co-ordinate and unify the ers of different branches of the ry. Civic liberties are granted to e Russian people and to the national sembly is given legislative power, ile the suffrage is enlarged."

The following is the text of the im- rial manifesto:

"We, Nicholas the second, by the ace of God, Emperor and autocrat f all the Russians, grand duke of land, etc., declare to all our faith- l subjects that troubles and agita- on in our capitals and in numerous ther places fill our heart with exces- ve pain and sorrow.

"The happiness of the Russian sov- reign is indissolubly bound up in e happiness of our people and the rrow of our people is the sorrow of e sovereign.

"The present disorders may cause arise great national disruption. ey menace the integrity and unity f our empire.

"The Supreme duty imposed upon by our sovereign office requires us efface ourselves and to use all the rce and reason at our command to asten in securing the unity and co- rdination of the power of central gov- rnment and to assure the success of e measures for pacification in all rcles of public life, which are es- ntial to the well being of our peo- ple.

"We, therefore, direct our govern- ent to carry out our inflexible will the following manner:

"First: To extend to the population e immutable foundations of civic berty based on the real inviolability f person, freedom of conscience, eech, union and association.

"Second: Without suspending the ready ordered elections to the state Douma, to invite participation in the Douma, so far as the limited time fore the convention of the Douma ill permit, those classes of popula- tion now completely deprived of elec- oral rights leaving the ultimate de- velopments of the principle of the lectoral right in general to the newly stablished legislative order of things.

"Third: To establish as an un- hangeable rule that no law shall be nforceable without the approval of he State Douma and that it shall be ossible for the elected representa- tives of the people to exercise real articipation in the supervision of the egality of the acts of the authorities ppointed by us.

"We appeal to all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty to- ward the fatherland, to aid in termi- nating these unprecedented troubles and to apply their forces, in co-opera- tion with us, to the restoration of alm and peace upon our natal soil.

"Given at Peterhof, October 30, in the eleventh year of our reign."

"NICHOLAS."

...any Are Rejected.

Wa...gton.—During the past fiscal year ...here 1,582 applicants for enlistment at the Birmingham recruit- ing station, 1,224 were rejected, and of those accepted 248 were white and ... colored.

Grafters Get $6,330,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The report of the board of investigating engineers appointed last July by Mayor Weaver to examine the filtration of the city and the northeastern and southern boulevards, now under construction, which report has been submitted to the mayor, has been made public. It is signed by Maj. Cassius E. Gillette, of the United State engineer corps, who investigated the Savannah har- bor frauds, and John Donald McLen- non, of Washington. The report shows that up to date the city has lost through excessive costs, collusive bids, illegal advertising and in other ways the sum of $6,230,000.

The contractors who received most of the more than $18,000,000 that has been expended on improvements, are D. J. McNichols & Co., A. J. Ryan and John A. Keller, and Vare Bros. The members of the McNichol firm are Israel W. Durham, leader of the local republican organization; State Sena- tor J. P. McNichol, also a city leader, and the latter's brother Daniel. The Vare firm is made up of State Sena- tor George A. Vare and Edwin H. Vare. Their brother, William S. Vare, is recorder of deeds, an elective of- fice. The officials held responsible by the city for some of the conditions in connection with the filtration sys- tem are John C. Haddon, who was di- rector of public works under Mayor Ashbridge; Peter E. Costello, director of public works under Mayor Weaver until last May, when the mayor dis- missed him and John W. Hill, former chief of the bureau of filtration, who is waiting trial on charges of fraud and falsification of records in connec- tion with the construction of the filtra- tion system.

Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, La.—In the present condition of affairs it is expected that the current week will see the end of new cases of yellow fever. The num- ber of cases under treatment has fallen to twenty-eight and comparatively few active foci remain. Busi- ness is rapidly assuming normal pro- portions and the hotels are filling up.

Chairman Charles Janvier, of the citizens' committee, believing the struggle practically over, has gone east for a month. Mr. Janvier's re- port shows that with $60,000 received from the state, the total money avail- able here for conducting the fight was $260,184.81, of which $215,474.47 was expended, leaving $44,710.34 in the bank to wind up the campaign. The balance remaining at the end, which will certainly exceed $50,000, will go to the isolation hospital. It cost $26,- 625.70 to maintain the emergency hospital during the epidemic. For labor, $137,186.60 was spent.

Dr. Roger Post Ames, of the United States army, who remained here throughout the fever, having charge of the protection of the barracks against invasion, and who gave much of his time to fighting the fever in St. Bernard parish, has gone to the forts down the river, where he will do duty.

Governor Blanchard and party have returned to Baton Rouge. The gover- nor, before he left, looked deeply into the work here and expressed himself as believing that it could not possibly have been done better.

Togo Seized By Strong Emotion.

Tokio.—The great Shinto rites in memory of the naval officers and men who were killed during the war were held at Aoyama cemetery. Besides the admirals, officers and sailors, hundreds of civil dignitaries were present.

Admiral Togo addressed the depart- ed spirits, eulogizing their noble deeds in battle and their gallant co-operation which resulted in the sacrifice of their lives. He humbly asked repose for the spirits whose exemplary deeds in life had contributed to the victory over a powerful enemy. While read- ing his address Admiral Togo was seen to be seized with strong emotion which was in contrast with his calm demeanor while on the bridge of the Mikasa during the hottest battles. The ceremony was most impressive and calculated to leave a lasting im- pression on those who witnessed it. Thousands of sailors marched to the accompanying strains of music to the cemetery, and afterwards to the naval club.

"Royal Flush" Kills Him.

Huntington, W. Va.—Col. William Simms, a well-known stock dealer, fell dead at the Little Queen Club rooms here while playing poker. The game was a big one, and Colonel Simms had been winning steadily. At 8 o'clock a big pot was on, and several hundred dollars' worth of chips were on the table before cards were drawn. When the dealer helped hands Colonel Simms drew one card, and, after look- ing at it, gasped and fell back dead. It was found the colonel clutched in his stiffenings hands what is known in card parlance as a "royal flush." Physicians pronounced death due to over-excitement in cident to the great catch.

HOLD YOUR COTTON.

Is What the Cotton Association Says to The Farmer Now.

GET BETTER PRICES FOR IT.

If the Demand Is Supplied the Price Cannot Go Up—So Hold It for Better Prices.

Atlanta, Ga.—Farmers and mer- chants of the south are warned against cotton buyers who are now busy at many interior points trying to induce spot holders to sell them their cotton at market prices and agreeing to pay any additional advance that may ac- crue within the next sixty or ninety days. If you deliver up your cotton on that basis and the buyers get enough of the staple in their hands to fill their orders there is but little chance for the market to advance. The only way to force an advance quickly is to refuse to part with the cotton until satisfactory prices are of- fered. No middling cotton should be sold at interior points for less than 11 cents per pound. The crop is short, and all who hold will be rewarded as they should be.

Again, don't lend your cotton to lo- cal mills on the promise of settlement at any time within the next few months. With the staple in the hands of the spinners prices can never ad- vance.

Again, notify warehousemen to whom you ship your cotton for storage that under no circumstances must your cotton be loaned or sold until you are ready to sell it. All kinds of tricks and devices are being resorted to now by buyers and spinners to induce farmers to part with their cotton. Every man who is led into any of those trades is unwittingly playing into the hands of the buyers and against his own interest and that of his neighbors.

Hold your cotton like grim death. Tie up the spot market and stand firm for higher prices, and the victory will soon be yours and the continued prosperity of the south assured. Yours truly,

HARVIE JORDAN,
President Southern Cotton Associa- tion.

Plunges Through Bridge.

Lexington, Ky.—Passengers on the Louisville Southern train No. 9, due here at 7 o'clock, had a narrow escape Friday night, when the train was hurled from a bridge seven miles from here into a creek forty feet be- low. Twelve persons were injured, but none were killed.

The injured: W. L. Herndon, mail clerk, Lancaster, Ky., injured inter- nally and badly crushed; Joseph Thompson, express messenger and baggage master, shoulder broken and head cut, injuries serious; Prof. M. A. Scovell, Lexington, knee hurt; Wil- liam Hutchison, conductor, Lexington, shoulder broken, back hurt, cut about head; T. W. Hughes, Lexington, rib broken and arms and body bruised; Edward Dowling, Louisville, scalp wound and internally injured; J. W. Crossfield, Lawrenceburg, ankle twist- ed, badly bruised; J. W. Ripy, Law- renceburg, arms and legs bruised; James Foster, Salt Lick, body bruised and legs injured; Thomas D. Johnson, Burgin, ankle sprained and neck twisted; W. D. Donaldson, Eminence, slightly; R. W. Vaughan, Lexington, back hurt.

With one exception all of the pas- sengers were slightly injured and badly shaken up. The tender, mail and baggage cars and smoker were splintered and thrown into the creek, and the bridge destroyed entirely.

A more serious accident was prob- ably averted by the presence of mind of the engineer, A. Phillips, who es- caped injury. The tender of the en- gine jumped the track about 100 yards from the bridge, and realizing that if the engine plunged in the whole train would be pulled in after it he threw the throttle wide open and barely suc- ceeded in getting the engine across the bridge when the sides of the bridge were battered down by the ploughing cars. The mail was saved, but all the baggage was destroyed or damaged by water.

Farmer Is Found Dead.

Attalla, Ala.—Clinton Reed, a promi- nent farmer who lived near Attalla, was found dead in the woods near his home by one of his neighbors, Mrs. S. A. Shores. Mr. Reed left his home to go hunting in the woods near by, but failed to return when night came. About 3 o'clock in the morning a searching party was formed, and the finding of the dead body was the re- sult. A coroner's inquiry was held by Coroner Woodliff. Mr. Reed leaves a wife and two children.

Respect Uniform.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Bona- parte has directed the dismissal of an employe of the Norfolk navy yard as a result of a complaint which came to the department that the employes, after having agreed to lease two rooms of his house to a machinist's mate serving with the reserve torpedo flo- tilla, refused to carry out the agree- ment because it would be necessary for the machinist's mate to come to his residence dressed in the uniform of a petty officer of the United States navy. The employe in his explanation to the department said that neither he nor his wife had any objection to the uniform, but owing to the prejudice which existed in the town of Berkley against sailors he felt it due to his family, in order to maintain their posi- tion in the town, that he should re- fuse to allow a sailor to reside in his house. After consideration of the em- ploye's statement Secretary Bonaparte holds: "That a person whose attitude towards the uniform of enlisted men is what this employe states is ineligi- ble for employment by this depart- ment." It is ordered that the services of the employe be dispensed with im- mediately.

Fires on Passenger.

Savannah, Ga.—E. A. Moore, a street car conductor, in an altercation with a passenger drew a heavy revolver and fired three shots. The first shot went wild, the second struck and killed Mrs. E. F. Wheeler and the third went through the thigh of C. R. Zickinger, the passenger involved in the alterca- tion. Mrs. Wheeler was sitting on her front steps. The bullet severed her jugular vein. Mrs. J. Fairchilds jumped from the car, as did the other passengers, when the shooting began. Mrs. Fairchilds sustained a broken shoulder from her fall. Moore was ar- rested. It is alleged he was drinking.

Democrats Offer No Opposition.

New York.—That there will be no opposition by the democratic party to the placing of the name of William Travers Jerome on the republican offi- cial ballot is practically assured. The certificate of the action of the recon- vened republican county convention in substituting the name of Mr. Jerome for that of Judge Flammer has been filed with the board of elections. The board will pass upon the question of the validity of the action as soon as possible.

Train Derailed.

Augusta, Ga.—A special from Green- ville, S. C., says: Local passenger train No. 11, on its way to Atlanta over the Southern Railway, was de- railed at Norris, thirty miles from this place, Friday evening. Reports here are meagre, but it is certain that Fire- man R. J. Hamilton, white, of Atlanta, is dead, Baggage Master Chestnut se- riously hurt, with the mail clerk, whose name cannot be learned, slight- ly hurt. The cause of the derailment is not known. The locomotive left the track and turned over, followed by three cars. No passengers were in- jured.

Fire in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga.—The plant of the Garrison Veneer and Woodwork Com- pany was destroyed by fire at a loss of $20,000. There was $12,000 insur- ance. A large quantity of crates await- ing shipment to Cuba was destroyed. The company will probably rebuild. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Accidentally Killed by Gun.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The news has been brought to the city of the death of John Robertson, who accidentally shot himself just as he was starting out for a hunt. It seems that he was standing on the gallery resting the butt of his gun on the floor, with his hand over the end of the barrel. The butt being near the edge of the floor, slipped, when the hammer caught on the edge, discharging the load, which tore his hand terribly and entered his head through his chin and neck. He lived only a short while.

White Man Hanged.

Tampa, Fla.—Edward Lamb, white, who shot and killed Christopher D. Kennedy, also white, in Manatee county two years ago, was hanged Fri- day at the county jail at Braidentown in the presence of 100 witnesses. Lamb insisted on having his photo- graph taken before going to the gal- lows, and was perfectly cool through- out. At the foot of the gallows he af- fectionately said good-bye to his son, sister and brother-in-law, kissing each of them and asking them to meet him in heaven.

Dared to Climb the Pole.

Bloomington, Ill.—Miss Florence Morner accepted the dare of a party of girl friends to climb the iron spiked steps on an electric pole at Peters- burg while returning from a social af- fair. She touched her hand to a live wire at the summit and was hurled to the pavement below, breaking her back. She cannot live.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Latest Reports From the Infected District.

Thanksgiving Day in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La.—There was noth- ing new in the fever situtlon locally. The reduction in the number of cases under treatment continues at a grati- fying rate. There is widespread satis- faction at the announcement that Dr. White will be permanently detailed to duty in this city.

At 11 o'clock tomorrow Rev. Dr. Beverly Warner, who was general su- perintendent of the campaign of edu- cation and the ward inspections, will conduct a special thanksgiving service at Trinity church, which will be at- tended by all of the marine hospital officers in full dress uniform.

Tonight a dinner was tendered Dr. White by the Country Club.

Chairman Janvier, of the finance committee, tonight announced that there was a cash balance on hand of $44,710. The expenses under Dr. White's approval up to today have been $215,474 for pay rolls, supplies and the two emergency hospitals. There will be expenditures of about ten thousand dollars more before the accounts are finally closed.

Official report to 6 p. m.:
New cases, 4.
Total, 3,387.
Deaths, none.
Total deaths, 443.
New foci, 1.
Under treatment, 23.
Discharged, 2,913.

Citizens Resent Fumigation.

Pensacola, Fla.—The fever situation tonight is more encouraging than at any time since its outbreak here, only one new case being reported. This is the result of fumigation, which was actively commenced two weeks ago, but which is threatened with termi- nation shortly, as the state health of- ficer is meeting with opposition in his work. The courts have been appealed to by some citizens to prevent the fumigation.

The summary:
New cases, 1.
Total cases, 527.
Deaths, 3.
Total deaths, 76.
Discharged, 381.
Under treatment, 89.

Surgeon Wyman's Ideas.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—In a letter to Governor Cox, chairman of the general committee of the Southern Immigra- tion and Quarantine conference to be held here November 9 and 10, Sur- geon General Walter Wyman outlines the scope of his address as follows:

"I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst with reference to my attendance at the conference at Chattanooga.

"It will give me great pleasure to be there as I have previously inform- ed you. I write, however, in regard to my subject, 'Yellow Fever, Its Ori- gin and Prevention.' I understand that in giving this topic to me 'origin' and 'prevention' are general terms and do not relate to the recent epi- demic in New Orleans. It would be premature and not desirable for me to enter upon such a discussion, and I have no doubt that is your idea also. I understand that the deliberations of the convention are to be of a na- ture looking to protection in the fu- ture, but that it is not the intention to provide for addresses that may in- volve dispute."

Old Age Pensions.

Chicago, Ill.—Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the City National Bank of New York, was the chief speaker at the Commercial Club's first banquet of the season. His subject was, "Old Age Pensions for Working- men."

He declared that the present indus- trial system was severe on the older workers, and advocated the annuity plan now adopted by many large cor- porations. He strongly favored a thor- ough investigation of the subject of old age pensions, preferably under the supervision of the president or the na- tional congress. He suggested that the Commercial Club request that such an investigation be made.

Tampa Man Is Robbed.

Louisville, Ky.—H. Crumpler, of Tampa, Fla., was robbed of a draft of $6,000 and $200 in cash at the Seventh street station here. Crumpler had just disposed of a furniture business in Tampa, and was on his way to Bed- ford, Ind.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Washington, D. C.—The monthly statement of the collection of internal revenues shows that during the month of September, 1905, the total receipts from this source were $21,224,573, an increase as compared with Septem- ber, 1904, of $1,212,217.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

L. V. STABLER, M. D
Physician & Surgeon
Office Over Horn's Drug Store
Thorsby, Alabama

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

A. C. Smith J. Osmond Middleto
Smith & Middleton
Attorneys-at-Law
Practice in all Courts.
Office 6th St., Opp. Court House
CLANTON.

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama.

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Deeds, Mortgages, Affidavits and other papers carefully made out.
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AT THORSBY SAVINGS BANK.

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You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE!

Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in Gen- eral Merchandise from
A. A. JACKSON,
tf. Lomax, Ala.

NOTICE!

There are 200 shares of stock of the Farmers Ware- house & Fertilizer Company of Thorsby, Ala., for sale. The board of directors have authorized the undersigned to sell these shares to all who desire to invest.

J. Bice, President
T. M. Driver
J. W. Hays.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

TIMBER FOR SALE!

Over a hundred acres of Vir- gin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T. J. Bil- lingsley, Clanton, Ala., Route 3. tf.

Noblesse Oblige

As the ladies and gallants of Florence
Beguiled the black days of the plague,
Telling tales to forget the abhorrence
Of the specter horrific and vague;
So we in the City of Pleasure,
In the Carnival place of the land,
Shall bow to misfortune's full measure
And true to our colors shall stand.

As the good that the days have provided
We took in the joy of our hearts,
Our loyalty never divided,
In woe we are true to our parts.
No moaning nor any complaining
Shall tell of the sorrow we spend;
Our fathers' traditions maintaining,
We take what the Heavens shall send.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE MOSQUITO'S BITE

BY HAYS BLACKMAN

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

The bank had failed and all that Dr. Maguire had in the world was swept away in the failure—literally all, for with the savings of his young manhood went the hope of making a home for the girl he loved. If it had been an honest failure, a money panic or anything save a defaulting cashier, it seemed to the doctor that he could better have borne it. But to feel that his work and his economy had gone for naught, that the savings of the hard years of his profession and the hope that had lightened the work were gone, while another man had gotten away in peace to live with the woman for whose pleasure this theft had been done, was maddening. The papers made the sensation of a day of the departure of the cashier and the woman who went with him. Then the depositors who had lost went back to their work forgotten but not forgetting.

Dr. Maguire gave up his practice in his home town in Missouri where there were memories to haunt him and where the accumulation of riches was slow, and went down to an unhealthy little spot in Louisiana where disease was always present and where medicine was a profitable profession. He prospered and again he began to hope that some day the home and the girl would be his.

One day—it was in July and the mercury registered a temperature seldom reached back in Missouri—the papers begnn to be full of rumors of the yellow fever. The plague was stealthily creeping across the South. The next day the rumors had become facts and from a city plague-ridden the ignorant masses were beginning to flee. On the third day two refugees came into the town where Dr. Maguire had taken up his abode. They were Italian laborers, and one man was sick when they reached the place. Before night the town had established a quarantine station and the two Italians were held there. The one was in the clutches of the fever, and the other so badly frightened that he easily fell a victim to the disease. The first man died and the second followed his example, but not before the town, in spite of all precautions, had become another of those pest centers whence the line of the plague swept steadily onward, like the creeping evil of a prairie fire through dry grass.

Thenceforth there was work for the doctor's hands. Early and late through the fever-fretted town he went to his errands of mercy. He had given but little study to the fever, but now, with ample opportunity for study afforded him he was too busy bringing healing or closing the eyes of the dead to give time to experimenting with the bites of mosquitoes, or the danger of infection through contact with the disease.

One evening the doctor went in answer to a summons to a house without the town. The place was a lonely one, five miles from the city, just within the cordon that the quarantine had drawn about the town. Evidently the house was the home of people of wealth. It was a handsome structure, but it was seemingly deserted.

"Tell me his name."

The doctor found in an upper room a woman dying of the plague. Before the end came that night she was able to tell the doctor something that he had long wanted to know. Little by little she whispered her story. She had left the North with a man who had done much evil for her sake. He had betrayed a trust reposed in him. He was a thief and a fugitive from justice. They had lived there very quietly to avoid discovery, so quietly and so alone that they had not known of the coming of the fever until the quarantine lines had been drawn around them. The man was a craven coward, shuddering in fear of the disease and when the woman had shown symptoms of the plague he fled, leaving her to die alone. She paused, apparently unable to go on. "His name," Dr. Maguire urged, "tell me his name." He shook the dying woman roughly, all else forgotten in the eagerness that was upon him. She roused sufficiently to whisper the name. And the doctor knew that his revenge was near. Somewhere, in the vicinity of the town, with the quarantine lines drawn tightly about him, caught like a rat in a trap, was a man

"If you die, I shall have give.. you what you deserve."

who fled from a town in Missouri with the savings of his neighbors and his friends. Dr. Maguire was almost happy as he rode back to town.

Skirting the streets of the plague ridden town a man crept, hiding in dark corners, crawling along the ground, terrified at the death that threatened old and young, nor spared for prayers and promises the man who feared to die. Dr. Maguire, riding in late that night, almost overrode the crouching figure. And when he had stooped from his saudle to set the groveling wretch upon his feet he knew who it was that crawled in the dark. His revenge was at hand. The defaulter, too, recognized the doctor. And in Dr. Maguire's eyes he read that the time of reckoning was at hand. He fell on his face at the doctor's feet, all manhood fallen from him, leaving him only a groveling, frightened, abject thing that crawled in the dust. "Mercy," he begged, his face hidden.

"Mercy," the doctor repeated. "Did you think of mercy when you robbed men and women of their all, when you stole the widow's mite and left orphaned children to go hungry? Did you think of mercy when you blasted a man's hopes and left him hard and merciless and with the passion of revenge eating at his heart? Mercy for such as you? Never! And the woman for whom you sinned—you could not even keep faith with her. You deserted her when she was dying and left her to meet the end alone. Mercy? I am going to kill you like the dog that you are. It's what I have been wanting to do these many months."

The man at his feet licked the dust and tore his hair with impotent fingers. "My life," he begged again. "Spare my life. Only let me live. I'll give the money back to you."

Dr. Maguire smiled a diabolical smile. "So be it," he said. "You shall have your life since you are so fearful of death. I will give you a chance. You shall try your luck with fate. They say that the mosquito's bite breeds the fever. For me, I do not know. But you shall take the chance. We'll let the mosquito bite you, and if you live well and good. But if you die, I shall have given you what you deserve."

He drew the cowering fugitive roughly to his feet and with his horse's bridle thrown across his arm led his captive down the street to the office of a fellow physician who had been experimenting with the mosquito theory. The fugitive saw the doctor place one of the mosquitoes near and nearer his arm. He turned his head away, shivering. There was the sharp sting of the insect's bite, and the fugitive slipped to the floor in a faint.

The doctor kept his enemy with him in the days that followed, watching the man's every movement. In due time the fever developed. Dr. Maguire seemed surprised that it should be so. The patient was hysterical with fright. He had worked himself into a frenzy of fear and so had made himself an easy prey to the plague. And he died, died of the fever in its worst form.

Dr. Maguire's friend, the physician who was interested in the mosquito theory, rubbed his hands complacently. "This proves the experiments absolutely in my opinion," he said. "The man had positively no symptoms of the disease. Its development and his subsequent death were due to the bite of the mosquito." Dr. Maguire smiled strangely. "What would you say," he said slowly, "if I told you that the man was not bitten by a mosquito? At the last moment, when he turned his head aside as I held the insect above his arm, I thrust the point of a pin into the flesh instead of allowing the mosquito to bite him. The man died of fright, pure and simple. Or else he took the fever from infection. The woman had the plague, you know, when the man fled from her."

PROPER CARE OF HEADGEAR.

How Hats May Be Worn Long and Always Look Well.

No article of dress becomes shabby so quickly, for want of a little care, as a hat; light, air and dust all tend to turn it brown, if it is exposed to their influences; it ought therefore to be kept in a hat box whenever it is not in use. On ordinary occasions a soft brush should be used.

When the hat is wet it should never be wiped with a pocket handkerchief (unless a clean one is specially used for that purpose), but the superfluous moisture should be taken off with a dry soft cloth.

If it has received only a partial sprinkling, and a rough mottled appearance is left, dip a hat brush lightly in cold water and pass it gently round in the same direction as the nap.

When all parts are uniformly damp, take a hard brush, and with that bring the nap to its former state of evenness; then lay the hat on its side on a clean cloth for the night to dry.

After it has been brushed with the ordinary hat brush next morning, it will look little the worse for the wetting it has undergone. The better the quality of the hat, the more times may this be repeated without injuring it.

Bulges or indentations may be removed by warming the hat (by steam is preferable) and taking them out with a hot iron. Any attempts to restore the shape by other means will probably result in cracking the hat.

Gloss may be removed, when after some wear the nap becomes dull and gray looking, by brushing with a hot brush, or, better, by gently pressing a three times round in the direction of flatiron, ordinarily heated, two or the nap.

Pure Obstinacy.

A little girl who reads nature books, studies natural history and is devoted to pets, was discovered holding bunny in her lap, trying to direct his attention to a book that she had and ever and anon boxing his long ears vigorously. Auntie was shocked, of course, and inquired what was the moving cause of such cruelty.

"He's so stubborn," replied the little teacher.

"A rabbit stubborn! Why, child, I never heard of such a thing. What is he stubborn about?"

"I'm trying to teach him the multiplication table, and he just won't try to learn, nor even say it over after me. Now, you say it, sir, 'Three times two are six—three times three are nine.'"

But the rabbit didn't say it, and again auntie inquired into her little niece's conduct as two or three more cuffs were administered to the poor creature's all too convenient ears.

"Why, auntie," explained the girl, "the books all say that rabbits multiply faster than any other animals, and this obstinate little creature won't even go through the three times three with me."—Lippincott's.

Had Faith In It.

Admiral William G. Buehler, at a dinner at Hot Springs, Va., said of a Philadelphia editor:

"He is a good man, an enthusiast. His paper prospers because he believes in it, because he has faith in it.

"And what faith in it he has! He reminds me of the Yankee with the accurate watch.

"This Yankee, an elderly man, had a watch that for thirty or forty years had never once gone wrong. Hence he boasted about it at all times.

"With a guest from Boston he rose one August morning to see the sun rise, and as they waited for its rising the Yankee kept consulting first his watch, which was in his right hand, and then a farmers' almanac, giving the sun's schedule, which was in his left.

"There was a long wait in the pale, vague dawn. Then, tapping his watch with his forefinger, the Yankee said:

"'If the sun ain't over that hill in a minute and a half he'll be late.'"—Buffalo Inquirer.

Will Return for Cincinnati Festival.

Sir Edward Elgar, the composer, who sailed recently for Europe, will return to this country next spring to serve as one of the conductors of the Cincinnati Hay biennial festival. This is the result of a series of negotiations conducted by the Cincinnati Musical Festival association. An important clause in the agreement provides that the well-known English composer is not to appear as conductor elsewhere during this visit.

Rumors and Roomers.

"I just heard of a fellow who took a room up at that big hotel," said the first summer man, "and when he got a chance stole a lot of money from the other inmates."

"Yes?" said Jokeley; "another case of a bad roomer gaining currency."

NEVER HEARD OF BEN BUTLER.

Incident of the Rebellion Recalled by Police-Court Case.

If it had not been for history relating the silverware incident of a certain federal general in New Orleans during the occupation by union troops one of Tartown's most prominent citizens would not now be doing time on the chain gang, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. As it is, Ben Butler is suffering partly because of the odium attached to his name and partly because he followed the well-known example of that military martinet and drank deep of the rosy wine—slightly mixed with "coke."

"What do you think you've got to say for yourself, Benjamin Butler?" said Recorder Marmouget. "Are you the Ben Butler who took those spoons?"

"Lordy, boss, dey ain' bringin' up dat ole matter, is dey?" exclaimed Ben with a startled look. "I done mer time fer dat too long ergo ter talk erbout, jedge. I onderstan'in I ben charge wid bein' drunk, w'ich I wuz, boss, but dem spoons am er nudder matter."

"So you did steal spoons, eh?" exclaimed his honor. "You followed the precepts of your distinguished namesake and swiped the silverware. This is where history repeats itself."

"Yasser, I did stole dem spoons, jedge, dat were fo' yeah ergo, but I doan kno' nuttin' 't all 'bout dat yuther Ben Butler. Dat mus'er ben some yuther case, jedge."

"Yes, I expect it was, Ben," replied his honor, "but that does not dispose of the drunk case, and I'll give you ten days in the workhouse. That will afford you time in which to read up history and become posted on the only and original spoon thief whose name you bear. Take him out."

Mrs. B. Got There First.

"This," said the jeweler, "is what happened here last month.

"Mr. B. drove up in his hansom and entered my shop, accompanied by his valet, who carried an oblong box of steel. Mr. B. asked for a private interview and I took him into my office. There he opened the box, exposing a splendid array of diamond and pearl necklaces, earrings, tiaras and stomachers.

"'Mrs. B.,' he said, 'is now abroad. Before she returns I want you to extract all these stones and to replace them with good imitations, selling the real jewels and giving me the money. This, of course, is to be a confidential transaction. Mrs. B. is to know nothing of it.'

"I looked at Mr. B. I think I blushed a little.

"'My dear sir,' I said, 'I should be glad to do what you ask, but it is impossible. Two years ago Mrs. B. called here on the same errand that now brings you, and this errand, in her case, was successful. The paste jewels that you offer me are worth little more than the hire of the hansom awaiting you outside.'"

One About Ducks.

Here seems to be a nice, cool stream for one of Frank N. Busch's duck yarns. Mr. Busch was up in the Fox river country, staying at a farmer's house. One morning the farmer held up two live ducks in his hands and exclaimed:

"Ain't they fine canvas backs? Gee, but I had to pay for 'em, too—cost $4 apiece. But they are raisers. Next year from these I'll have ducks enough to stock a marsh."

"Canvas backs, your grandfather," replied Mr. Busch. "They are blue mud hens, both of them."

"No, no. I know the man that raised 'em; sold him the corn that he fed to them—I know."

The dispute grew thick and furious. Mr. Busch happened to have an illustrated book on ornithology in his trunk. He brought it out and showed the farmer the difference in looks. The man of the hoe and the ducks shook his head ruefully for a moment. Suddenly his face brightened. He said: "Your book sho' looks like I done been cheated; but, may be, they done issued a later edition."

Elephants Destroy Telegraph Line.

Elephants have lately destroyed a portion of the transcontinental telegraph line at a point eighty-five miles north of Bismarcksburg, in German East Africa, consequently communication is temporarily interrupted with Udjidji, northern Tanganyika. The telegraph line traverses a country teeming with large game, which is a source of immense annoyance to those engaged in maintaining through service with the eastern shores of Tanganyika and the regions beyond. There has been an invasion of elephants into that portion of northeastern Rhodesia adjacent to Lake Bangewelo. These animals have devastated native crops and frequently enter the settlement, when they destroy large quantities of grain that the natives have stored for their use during the dry season.

Napoleon Expressed His Surprise.

Napoleon Gaudette, a French-Canadian, who was for many years an operative in one of the cotton mills in the south part of Grafton, Mass., returned there for a few days' visit. He showed great interest at the various changes that had occurred in the village, and when told that this family had gone back to Canada and that one had moved to Fall River, and that John Thibideau was married, etc., etc., to each he made the same comment, uttered in a slow, surprised way: "Is dat so? Din't use be so."

"Where's ole Mis Planchette?" he asked.

"Mrs. Planchette? Oh, she died a year ago," was the reply.

"Is dat so? Din't use be so."

The Sturdy Spirit of the Northwest

Adaptable, Energetic and Optimistic, It Has Created Great Wealth Out of the Unbounded Opportunities of Nature.

The horseback era followed the navigation of the streams, and then the railroad came to hang the great spaces of the west with cities like long circuits of electric lights waving along a boulevard.

With the railroad the westerner passed away, leaving the American citizen proud of his section. With the railroad came the period of town building and town booming wherein the men from the west, traveling westward in a Pullman, endeavored to make fortunes overnight in real estate gambling. It took the collapse of the boom and the awful years that made Kansas bleed to teach them that they had found a new empire.

In these men are now blended the traits of the cowboy and of the real estate man, of the vigilante and the student of law, but added to all these is the conservatism of the capitalist and the responsibilities of success. They "plunge" less now, since they have more to protect. But they are the same adaptable, energetic, optimistic spirits who pushed the pioneer ahead and created for themselves great wealth where only opportunity awaited their coming. They are still pushing.

There are the men who have made that three-fifths of the nation which lies west of Chicago so safe that the cliff dwellers of Manhattan have grown richer by selling them their wares—from steel bridges to magazines, from life insurance to Massachusetts state bonds. Their one care is a constant watch for opportunity and their rule of honor is respect for every other man's right to try.

They laugh when they win because success in a successful country need not be taken too seriously. They laugh also when they fail, because nature amid so many opportunities is ludicrous. They are crude and they must meet their social problems in their wives' names. Their optimism is the optimism of plenty; their conceit grows out of their achievements.

The New Yorker scornfully says: "Why should I go west? I have everything that is worth seeing right here in New York."

To this the American replies: "Yes, everything except the United States of America."

"You think you are the whole nation," says the New Yorker.

"No," says the American. "I'm only a part owner. But I know my country and my partners. You don't."—World's Work.

"Devil Clock" in Old Mexican Town

Local Watch Repairer Made Timepiece All Right, but Could Not Regulate the Striking Part of His Handiwork.

In my travels in Mexico I visited a city which has a town clock in a high tower, and this clock does not run, says a writer in the Kansas City Star. I learned its history from the inhabitants. It appeared that one of the leading citizens of the town had visited the United States, and when he returned to his native city he insisted that the town ought to have a public clock. He called a meeting of citizens, laid the plan before them, and they subscribed $400 for a town clock. They engaged a local watch repairer to build the clock and gave him orders that it must strike the hours. He had never seen a town clock, but he sent to a coast town and secured a small marine striking clock, and with it as a model he constructed, by mathematical expansion, a large clock and placed it in the tower. It was advertised to begin running at 8 o'clock, and as it was a great event in the town's history most of the population gathered in the plaza to see the clock start and hear it strike. When the hour came the clock struck correctly and continued to strike correctly until 1 o'clock, when it struck up to sixty-one. When 2 o'clock came the clock struck 113 times. The whole town rushed out to see what was the matter. It happened that the builder of the clock lived at one end of the town, and when he heard it striking up to 113 he leaped out of bed, seized a wrench and ran down the middle of the street to the plaza, climbed the tower and stopped it. Thereafter he was to be seen every hour running down the street with a wrench, the whole town cheering and laughing, while he climbed the tower to prevent the striking apparatus from running away. The poor man put up with this only a few months, and then he ran away and never returned. Since his disappearance the clock has never run. It is called the devil clock.

Worship of Stones an Ancient Custom

Relics of Its Practice Found All Over the World—Some of the Most Prominent of Known Instances.

When the Japanese captured Mukden they found the black stone of the Manchu dynasty, regarded by the Manchus as marking the center of the universe. Even without possession of the sacred rock it looks as if the Japanese were putting themselves pretty much in the middle of things, and making the rest of the world spin about their island kingdom.

The worship of stones was an ancient and universal custom, and relics of its practice are found all over the world. Up to the end of the nineteenth century the peasants of the Norwegian mountains cherished round stones, which they kept in a comfortable bed of fresh straw. Once a week these stones were carefully washed, smeared with butter or steeped in ale, and they were treated with great respect in order that they might bring good luck to the house.

Kaaba, the holy stone of Mecca, is worn and polished by the kisses of the crowding pilgrims; while the Dorjing of Lhasa, Tibet, marks another center of the universe.

There are other stones of legendary or historical interest which have played a practical part in national or civil life. The Stone of Scone was originally supposed to be the ancestral god of the Irish Scots. It was kept in the gray old castle of Dunstaffnage until it was carried to Scone, and the Scottish kings were crowned upon it. Edward I. carried it to Westminster abbey, and it forms the seat of the coronation chair used by all the British sovereigns.

The London Stone marked the meeting-place of the Roman roads which ran through the kingdom, and from it all distances were reckoned. It was supposed to have been brought from Troy, and is mentioned in very early records. To-day a fragment of it is embedded in the wall of St. Swithin's church, London, and protected by a strong iron grille.

Words of Kindness That Mean Much

"It's the Kind Word and the Thought for the Deed Done and the Doer, Out of Which the Good Is Wrought."

Cultivate kindness of heart; think well of your fellow men; look with charity upon the shortcomings in their lives; do a good turn for them as opportunity offers; and, finally, don't forget the kind word at the right time.

How much a word of kindness, encouragement or appreciation means to others, sometimes, and how little it costs us to give it.

We do not need to wait for some special occasion, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. When calamity overtakes a friend, words of sympathy and encouragement are offered sincerely enough, yet in certain respects, as a matter of course. Such an occasion calls for expression on our part, and we naturally respond. But why wait for an occasion? Why not speak the kind word when there is no special occasion to make it obvious?

In the course of our lives there must be many times when thoughtless words are spoken by us which wound the hearts of others. And there are also many little occasions when the word of cheer is needed from us, and we are silent.

There are lives of wearisome monotony which a word of kindness can relieve. There is suffering which words of sympathy can make more endurable. And often, even in the midst of wealth and luxury, there are those who listen and long in vain for some expression of disinterested kindness.

Speak to those while they can hear and be helped by you, for the day may come when all our expressions of love and appreciation may be unheard. Imagine yourself standing beside their last resting place. Think of the things you could have said of them, and to them, while they were yet living. Then go and tell them now.

Byron's Lament on Downfall of Greece

"For What Is Left the Poet Here?—For Greeks a Blush—for Greece a Tear."

The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece!
Where burning Sappho loved and sung.
Where grew the arts of war and peace.
Where Delos rose, and Phoebus sprung!
Eternal summer gilds them yet,
But all, except their sun, is set.

The Scian and the Teian muse,
The hero's heart, the lover's lute,
Have found the fame your shores refuse:
Their place of birth alone is mute
To sounds which echo further West
Than your sires' "Islands of the Blest."

The mountains look on Marathon—
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
I dream'd that Greece might still be free:
For standing on the Persian's grave,
I could not deem myself a slave.

A king sate on the rocky brow
Which looks o'er sea-born Salamis;
And ships, by thousands, lay below,
And men in nations—all were his!
He counted them at break of day—
And when the sun set where were they?

And where are they? and where art thou,
My country? On thy voiceless shore
The heroic lay is tuneless now—
The heroic bosom beats no more!
And must thy lyre, so long divine,
Degenerate into hands like mine?

'Tis something, in the dearth of fame,
Though link'd among a fetter'd race,
To feel at least a patriot's shame,
Even as I sing, suffuse my face,
For what is left the poet here?
For Greeks a blush—for Greece a tear.

—Lord Byron.

SOUTHERN FA

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER

An Experiment With Geraniums.

I do not know of any plant which is mentioned in a florist's catalogue which so bravely endeavors to do its best under trying conditions as the geranium, writes A. Eva. No matter if the rain falls or there is an excess of damp weather for weeks, it continues to send forth its cheering brightness, and when hot wind and sun of drouth will or destroy some other plants, it yet more proudly lifts its glories in defiance.

The most lovely geranium of the single flowered class I have ever seen or seen is the "Julia Marlowe."

It is said (and easily believed) that one of the most exceptional novelties which is The flowers are and rounded as In color it is petals are broad and form a flower and one-half inches trusses are plant attracts

Another geran without scarlet border

This is one of the is extremely effective in masses. The flowers are very and held up by and resist both storm and heat.

No matter what the variety of geranium, I have learned that we must respect effects in accordance with the plant food which it receives.

Last year when transplanting the to the open ground, we made the rich with well rotted manure from cow stables. The plants made an exceedingly rapid growth, with leaves which were remarkable as to size and deep coloring, but throughout the summer the flowers were so sparse that our disappointment was great. For some reason florists seldom, or never refer to the proper balancing of plant foods when preparing soil for flowers, but I believe it is as necessary to success in this work as in the growing of fruits and grains.

The fruit grower and the farmer knows that nitrogen in too great amount will cause too rank a growth of leaf and stalk at the expense of fruit or grain, but if the nitrogen is properly balanced with the two other important elements of all plant food, viz., potash and phosphoric acid, the fruit and grain will be perfectly developed.

It was plainly evident that my geraniums were given an excess of nitrogen by fertilizing with the barn manure alone, which is quite often very deficient in either potash or phosphoric acids, scientists tell us, and so I decided this past spring to experiment.

Before transplanting the geranium we thoroughly mixed with the soil of the bed, which was eight by two feet, a round quart of high grade fertilizer such as we use for garden truck, which contains in 100 pounds of mixture four pounds of nitrogen, seven pounds of available phosphoric acid and nine pounds of actual potash in the sulphate form.

The result has been most satisfactory. The geranium leaves have not been abnormally large, as were those of last year, nor too greatly abundant, but the flower stems seem almost countless and the trusses are enormous and of great brilliancy of color.

Plants of the same variety, again given the treatment of last year, and proved as unsatisfactory. I think all flower growers will meet with better success in regard to profusion of flowers and intensity of color if they will mix some potash salt with the stable manure and soil, and I know the flowers are far more lasting than those grown with manure, without addition.

Lucerne on Sandy Soil.

J. P. Pearson—Could sandy land with yellow sand subsoil be made rich enough to grow lucerne? What time should it be sown for winter pasture? Would it injure cotton to run two furrows to the row at the last plowing of year and sow rye for winter pasture?

Answer—A sandy loam, made rich, is the very place for lucerne (alfalfa), such a location and crop as would produce a fine yield of corn or cane, or forty to fifty bushels of wheat would produce a satisfactory crop of clover. The proper time to sow the seeds is in September or October (after thoroughly preparing and fertilizing (manuring) the land, provided you have a good season in the fall sufficient to bring up the seed properly. If the seed lie in the ground until the winter rains set in and then come up the chances are that the young plants will be killed by the first hard frost. I advise you to sow in rows thirty inches apart, just as you would sow rutabaga turnips, so that the land can be tilled with cultivator or hoe. Lucerne is not so well adapted to sandy soil and certainly should not

A new postage stamp has been issued in Tokio.

Lobsters are reported to be scarce and dear.

Mediterranean moths have destroyed two Minneapolis flour mills.

The fire department of San Francisco is in the clutches of boodlers.

The statisticians have figured out that every five minutes a baby is born in New York.

London is to have an aerial railway building in a central position on a one-and-a-half-acre site.

of the Northwest

waited their coming. They are still
ushing.

There are the men who have made
at three-fifths of the nation which
s west of Chicago so safe that the
ff dwellers of Manhattan have
rown richer by selling them their
ares—from steel bridges to manu-
nes, from life insurance to Massa-
usetts state bonds. Their one care
s a constant watch for opportunity
nd their rule of honor is respect for
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World's Work.

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SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

An Experiment With Geraniums.

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It is said (and easily believed) to be one of the most exceptionally valuable novelties which spring up in plant life. The flowers are as perfectly formed and rounded as though made of wax. In color it is a dazzling scarlet; the petals are broad and overlapping and form a flower which is fully two to two and one-half inches in diameter. The trusses are extremely large, and the plant attracts much attention.

Another geranium which I believe is without exception the most intense scarlet bedder known is "Le Soleil."

This is one of the double type and is extremely effective when planted in masses. The flowers are very large and held up by strong, straight stems, and resist both storm and heat.

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The fruit grower and the farmer knows that nitrogen in too great amount will cause too rank a growth of leaf and stalk at the expense of fruit or grain, but if the nitrogen is properly balanced with the two other important elements of all plant life, viz., potash and phosphoric acid, both fruit and grain will be perfectly developed.

It was plainly evident that my geraniums were given an excess of nitrogen by fertilizing with the barn manure alone, which is quite often very deficient in either potash or phosphoric acids, scientists tell us, and so I decided this past spring to experiment.

Before transplanting the geraniums, we thoroughly mixed with the soil of the bed, which was eight by two feet, a round quart of high grade fertilizer, such as we use for garden truck. This contains in 100 pounds of material, four pounds of nitrogen, seven pounds of available phosphoric acid and ten pounds of actual potash in the sulphate form.

The result has been most satisfactory. The geranium leaves have not been abnormally large, as were those of last year, nor too greatly abundant, but the flower stems seem almost countless and the trusses are enormous and of great brilliancy of color.

Plants of the same variety were again given the treatment of last year and proved as unsatisfactory. I think all flower growers will meet with better success in regard to profusion of flowers and intensity of color if they will mix some potash salt with the stable manure and soil, and I know the flowers are far more lasting than those grown with manure, without this addition.

Lucerne on Sandy Soil.

J. P. Pearson—Could sandy pine land with yellow sand subsoil be made rich enough to grow lucerne? What time should it be sown for winter pasture? Would it injure cotton to run one or two furrows to the row at this time of year and sow rye for winter pasture?

Answer—A sandy loam, made very rich, is the very place for lucerne (alfalfa), such a location and condition as would produce a fine yield of sugarcane, or forty to fifty bushels of corn, would produce a satisfactory growth of clover. The proper time to sow the seeds is in September or October, after thoroughly preparing and fertilizing (or manuring) the land, provided you can have a good season in the ground—sufficient to bring up the seed promptly. If the seed lie in the ground until the winter rains set in and then come up the chances are that the young plants will be killed by the first heavy frost. I advise you to sow in rows thirty inches apart, just as you would sow rutabaga turnips, so that the land can be tilled with cultivator or scrape. Lucerne is not so well adapted to grazing and certainly should not be pastured before it is in its third year, and then not heavily. It is particularly suited for green soiling and for hay. You may also sow the seeds in March or April.

It would not injure cotton in the least to sow in rye and cover in with two or three shallow furrows in one trip with a cultivator.—Professor Soule.

Establishing a Blue Grass Sod.

J. L. M. writes: How is the best way to get a good blue grass sod? What soils are most suitable for blue grass? What is the correct way to get the number of bushels of lime per acre?

It will take both time and patience and good farming to secure a good blue grass sod, some of the best sods I have ever seen being from twenty-five to 100 years old. Blue grass comes slowly and does not become well established for several years, but of course it will yield some grazing and continue to improve in quality if handled judiciously. Many persons make the mistake of not sowing blue grass at all, but rather wait for it to come naturally. This takes too much time, for one thing, and unless the conditions are very favorable the waiting may be in vain. On the other hand, many who sow blue grass attempt to graze it at the end of the first or second season and overstock the ground, with the result that the crowns of the grass are eaten down too closely and much of it dies, or at least it does not grow and spread as rapidly as it should and weeds come in and choke out what the cattle do not destroy.

Land intended for blue grass should be very carefully prepared and well enriched with farmyard manure, or if that is not available, a leguminous crop may be plowed under to advantage and supplemented with liberal applications of high-grade acid phosphate and potash, say at the rate of 200 pounds of the former and fifty pounds of the latter per acre. Be sure that the land is free from weeds. This may be accomplished by putting it in a hoed crop a year before seeding to grass and is probably a better and more satisfactory method than summer fallowing. Strong limestone soils are best suited to blue grass. It does not give good results as a rule on thin, light, leachy soils or very tenacious clays unless they are well underdrained. Blue grass loves lime, and where the underlying rocks are well supplied with this element, it generally provides satisfactory grazing when once well established. Dry, thin lands are not well adapted to this grass. This does not mean that it must of necessity be sown on low land, for blue grass in sections to which it is adapted does well on hilly, rolling land sufficiently porous to retain a good part of the water that falls on it as rain. It also gives its best results in semi-shaded pastures, as it does not like too strong open sunlight.

There are many ways of applying lime and it is hard to say which is the best. That depends a good deal on local conditions and on the lime used. There are many forms of lime sold on the markets which can be distributed in the grain drill to advantage. A special drill is also made for the application of lime. It is not an expensive implement and provides one of the easiest and most satisfactory ways of distributing a substance which is very mean to handle. Lime can be applied by buying it in the unslacked condition and distributing it at satisfactory distances over the field, depending on the amount to be applied per acre, scattering over the ground uniformly after it is slaked and incorporating in the soil with a harrow. The distance apart to place the piles of lime on an acre of land depends on the rate of application. For instance, if you put the lime approximately twenty-two feet apart in each direction and put half a bushel in each pile, you would be applying between fifty and sixty bushels per acre. If you put twenty-five bushels per acre, the distance of the piles would be twice as great, but twenty-five bushels is a light application. The ordinary grain drill will not apply lime in sufficient quantities for heavy applications unless it is especially constructed with that end in view. For ordinary farm practice lime can be distributed from the wagons in piles as sugested. Lime should be applied about two weeks before seeding, so that it will have no injurious effect on germination, and as a rule, it should be applied separately from any commercial fertilizer which may be used.—Andrew M. Soule, in Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long prefers to make a speech rather than to listen to one. He declares that both are bores.

"Shagreen," now applied to sharkskin goods, came originally from the Persian word "Saghri," which means the back of a beast of burden.

A new postage stamp has been issued in Tokio.

Lobsters are reported to be scarce and dear.

Mediterranean mofus have closed two Minneapolis flour mills.

The fire department of San Francisco is in the clutches of loan sharks.

The statisticians have discovered every five minutes a baby is born in New York.

London is to have an amusement building in a central position on a four-and-a-half-acre site.

Emperor Francis Joseph is seventy-two years old.

King Edward is said to be growing peevish of late.

The Sultan of Morocco plays both tennis and cricket.

The Duke of Atholl is one of the greatest of Scottish peers.

Gorki has again come into conflict with the Russian censorship.

Baron Bauffy, the present Premier of Hungary, is not of noble birth.

Edmond Rostand has made much money with the products of his pen.

For Children At Home

THE FLOWERS.

All the names I know from nurse:
Gardener's garters, Shepherd's purse,
Bachelor's buttons, Lady's smock,
And the Lady Hollyhock.

Fairy places, fairy things,
Fairy woods where the wild bee wings,
Tiny trees for tiny dames—
These must all be fairy names!

Tiny woods below whose boughs
Shady fairies weave a house;
Tiny tree-tops, rose or thyme,
Where the braver fairies climb!

Fair are grown-up people's trees,
But the fairest woods are these;
Where if I were not so tall,
I should live for good and all.
—R. L. Stevenson.

THE CUNNING CROW.

Once a chained-up watch-dog lay in front of his kennel lazily picking a bone. A hungry crow looked on with longing eyes, and hoped that by diverting the attention of the dog it might succeed in securing the bone for itself. So it came as close to the animal as it dared, and began to indulge in all sorts of ridiculous antics. The dog, however, took not the slightest notice.

Then the crow hurried off and fetched a friend, who seated himself on the bough of a tree just behind the kennel, while the first crow again danced before the dog. As the animal continued to remain absolutely indifferent, the crow friend flew into the air, suddenly swooped down, and struck the dog's spine a tremendous blow with its beak.

The dog started with surprise and pain, and, dropping the bone, made a fierce but unsuccessful grab at his assailant. Meanwhile the first crow snatched up the bone as quick as lightning, and flew off with it. The two conspirators then shared the stolen property between them.—Watchman.

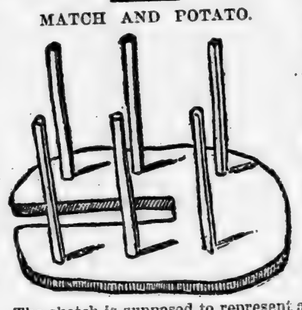
BIG CAT, LITTLE BELL.

William Baker's big Maltese cat, says a Peru correspondent of the Indianapolis News, created some excitement yesterday morning when it tolled the bell of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Flax Hill, a suburb of this city. The bell is about the size of an ordinary dinner bell, with a clipper that weighs less than a pound.

"Little Willie," as the cat is called, likes sparrows, and went hunting to the belfry of the little church yesterday morning about 4 o'clock. A sparrow must have been in the bell to start with, and when the cat made a jump for it the bell tolled.

The swinging clapper then attracted the attention of the cat more than did the sparrow, and "Little Willie" began to play with it. The bell sounded several times, and the people living near by peered through their windows to see what was happening. Some thought there was to be an early morning service, while others supposed that some one was in trouble. Mr. Baker investigated, and found his pet cat in the belfry playing with the bell clapper.

MATCH AND POTATO.



The sketch is supposed to represent a slice off a potato with six matches sticking in it.

The puzzle is to lay it flat on the table, and with a knife make two straight cuts, parting the potato in six pieces, having a match sticking up in each piece.—Philadelphia Record.

LOOKING FOR BIRDS.

What is the best place to look for birds? Why, every kind of place has its charm for different kinds of birds. Along the little streams or lakes you can find dainty sand pipers, green herons and phoebes. A kingfisher's rattling cry may catch your ear; you may even see him plunge headlong into the water and come out with a gleaming shiner in his big bill. In the marshes are the beautiful clear piping redwings and the chuckling marsh-wrens, and you may startle a big brown bittern. Along the roadways the vesper sparrows may fly ahead of you, showing their white tail feathers as they go.

The great thing to learn about birds, after you have come to know a number of kinds, are: First, that every kind does things in its own way; second, that they group themselves naturally into families as much by similar habits as by what scientific men call "character." Thus, flycatchers dart out and catch insects on the wing, with a snap of the bill, returning to their perch to wait for another victim. Sparrows like to be near or on the ground. Woodpeckers like to climb about in the trees, bracing on their stiff tails, head up. It has been ascertained that, in the main, birds like to follow valleys when they can, even going back for short distances to enter a valley that will lead them in their true direction. Many birds do not migrate at all, like the crows, chickadees and many hawks and woodpeckers; while others, like the red-poll linnets, snowflakes, crossbills and butcher birds, come to us only with very cold winters.—St. Nicholas.

HERO OF THE ALPS.

The old hero of the Alps, Leopold Grand, the Alpine guide of the Little St. Bernard, has just been decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honor. None deserved the distinction better than he, writes the Geneva correspondent of the London Express.

Grand lived in a tiny refuge hut on the Little St. Bernard, and has saved the lives of countless travelers who lost their way or were overcome by storms and avalanches while attempting to reach the St. Bernard Hospice.

In 1887 Grand saved the lives of five travelers who were lost in a snow hurricane. His reward for this act was a silver medal. In the following year he received the Order of Merit from the King of Italy for saving the lives of six Italians. In 1880 he rescued, single handed, Mme. de Verrage, a French lady, who had been swept away by an avalanche, and was rewarded by a gift of sixteen shillings.

Some years later Grand and his son went to the rescue of a detachment of Alpine troops that had been overcome by an avalanche. While toiling at the work of rescue Grand saw his son swept away before his eyes and dashed over a precipice.

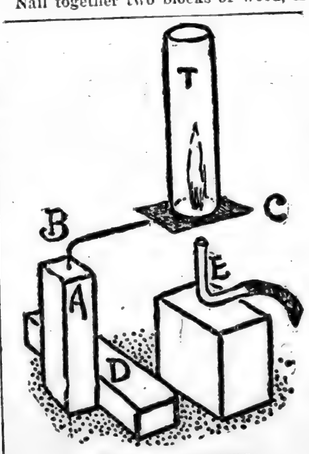
The poor old father, recognizing that his son was killed, said a prayer and went on with his work of rescuing the soldiers, and after digging them out of the snow he carried them one by one on his back to his hut, a distance of nearly a mile. He succeeded in saving the lives of three of these men, and received from the Government $20 as his reward.

Again, in 1900, he rescued a party of Alpine troops from death, and not a year has passed without the heroic old man saving one or more travelers at the risk of his life.

THE SINGING FLAMES.

Did you ever hear of "singing" qames? Here are two little experiments showing how sensitive a flame may be to sharp sounds, and how it may be made to "sing."

Nail together two blocks of wood, A



TO MAKE FLAMES SING.

and D, as shown in the picture, and at the top of A fasten a piece of wire, B, with a ring about five inches in diameter at its other end. Over this ring place a piece of wire gauze, C.

Get a piece of glass tubing about a quarter of an inch in its outside diameter, and have a jet made at one end, and also have it bent at right angles, as shown in the cut. It can then be fastened to the block of wood, E, with a little wax, so that its tip is about two inches under the gauze. To the other end of the glass tubing fasten a piece of rubber tubing, and connect it with a gas jet.

Turn on the gas and light it above the wire gauze, and it should burn there with a thin conical flame about four inches long. Let it burn a moment steadily, and then if you suddenly make a hissing sound the flame is so sensitive that it will shrink at once to a small blue flame.

Again let it burn up quietly, and then suddenly whistle, or clap your hands, or jingle some coins, or make a rapping noise. Again the flame will shrink, and it will act in the same way at any sudden, loud noise.

Now get a glass tube, T, if possible, twelve inches long and an inch and a quarter in diameter, but any size will do, from seven inches to two feet in length, and from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a half in diameter.

Rest the tube lightly on the gauze, covering the flame with it. If now you will lift the gauze and the tube from the ring and raise them very gradually, the flame will shorten and then suddenly begin to "sing." Now lower the gauze and tube to just the point where the flame ceases to sing, and it will be so sensitive that the lightest high, sharp sound will set it to singing, but it will cease the moment the sound stops.

The flame responds very quickly, as you may prove by saying a word like "secede" or "sensitive." The flame will sing twice in each case, in the first word for the hissing of the s and c; in the second for each s.

Make these experiments; they are very curious and interesting.—Philadelphia Record.

Antiseptic From Straw.

Surgeon-General Kikuzi, of the Japanese army, has invented an inexpensive antiseptic surgical dressing which he prepares by burning straw in a room from which air has been excluded. The charcoal which results makes an excellent absorbent disinfectant and deodorizer. It is free from germs and remains sterile.

Sacred Rooms.

In Korea the rooms of a wife or mother are the sanctuary of any man who breaks the law. Unless for treason or for one other crime, he cannot be forced to leave those rooms, and so long as he remains under the protection of his wife's apartments he is secure from the officers of the law.

WOODLAWN FARM.

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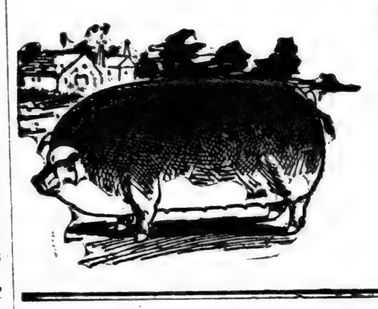

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

Clanton, Ala., Thursday, Nov. 2, 1905.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Home & Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Dixie Home	1.00
THE UNION Saturday News	1.25
THE UNION And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
THE UNION And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
THE UNION And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

After the president got to Birmingham it is said that he sent a letter to Clanton addressed to Judge L. H. Reynolds and W. A. Collier, of which the following is a purported copy. We have not seen the original. Mr. Roosevelt evidently appreciated that blooming galaxy of children:

COPY.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

Birmingham, Alabama,
October 24, 1905.

Gentlemen:

I would like, if it is possible for you to do so, to express through you my appreciation to the people of the town of Clanton and especially to the school children who came out to greet me. I should so like to have stayed with you a little while and have said a few words to you, and nothing but the imperative necessity of keeping to my schedule prevented my doing so.

With hearty appreciation, believe me,

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. L. H. Reynolds,
Mr. W. A. Collier,
Clanton, Alabama.

OCTOBER WEATHER.

We had all kinds of weather in October, according to the Clanton branch of the weather bureau. The warmest day was the 2d, when the thermometer registered 89 degrees; the coldest day was the 26, 57 degrees; the coldest night was 34 degrees on the 22d. The average high temperature for the month was about 74 degrees and the average low was about 53 degrees. There was rain on 12 days, the total rainfall being 4.38 inches, of which 1 1-2 inches fell in the 24 hours ending at 7 a.m. on the 10. There were light frosts on the 11-12-22; and a thunder storm on the 15.

SIXTH DIST. S. S. CONVENTION.

Which was held at Ebenezer church Oct. 29, was a grand success in every particular. Of the 14 schools in the District 13 were represented, which proves beyond all doubt that the people of our district are more interested in this work than ever before. Delegates from the following schools were present: Alpine, Cox's Chapel, Ebenezer, Mt. Carmel, Maplesville, Oden school house, Pilgrim's Rest, Pleasant Grove, Riderville, Sardis, Stanton Methodist, Stanton Presbyterian and Valley Creek, Antioch being the only one not represented.

The speakers of the day were Judge Joseph Carthil, state secretary; Revs. Robt. Jones, W. J. Ruddick, T. F. Davis and Messrs. W. B. Spear, T. G. Milling, G. W. Fox, N. L. Broadhead. A vast number of our superintendents and delegates made short talks and reports of their schools which were interesting and beneficial. The association voted to hold its next convention with Valley Creek church, and also voted to take up a collection for the expenses of the association, which was done, and $3.09 was raised for which we are thankful. The convention thanks the good people of Stanton and vicinity for the hospitality they showed toward us in taking care of the convention. Last, but not least, we thank our beloved friend and brother, Judge Carthel, for his visit to our convention and for the interesting and uplifting talks he made. If we will take heed to what we heard, it will be but a short time until our schools will be on a higher plane and our district a Banner District.

ANDREW B. DEASON,
Dist. Secretary.

Poet Laureate Austin declares that there have been no great women poets. This opens the way for the retort that there has been no great poet laureate since Tennyson.

THORSBY LETTER.

Mr. and Mrs. Roman went to Birmingham on last Wednesday to visit the latter's father and also to see the fair. Mr. Turnbium has taken a business trip to the north. The card party given by Miss Howard and Miss Ericson at the former's home was much enjoyed by the participants on last Wednesday night. Mr. Kile carried home the first prize and Mr. Jay Caverno received the booby prize. Mr. Amundson has returned from Chicago, where he had been looking after his business. T. T. Thorson has again returned to the north, where he is working in behalf of the Concordia Land and Improvement Association. Mrs. N. Flowers' grandson of Cottondale, Ala., was a visitor in Thorsby last week. Mrs. Ellifson entertained the Norwegian Ladies' Aid Society last week. The Stuckenburg and Anderson families have returned to Rockford, Ill. The S. S. Convention of Beat 9 was held at the Union S. S. on Sunday last. There were many good talks given by members on the program and good impromptu talks were given by others. The quartettes rendered during the programme were much enjoyed and the singing furnished by the Collins Chapel choir was much appreciated. Some of the Sunday schools either forgot or neglected to send delegates to the convention, which showed a lack of interest and enthusiasm on their part. The next convention is to be held at Collins Chapel on the fifth Sunday in December. Let each S. S. do its part in helping to make the convention a good one. Let beat 9 always come up to the standard. Prof. Von Fleitz, of Akron, Ohio, delivered a fine lecture at the Norwegian church on Sunday night. He will speak at the Swedish Lutheran church on the night of November 5th. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have returned to Indiana. They will be missed by many persons in and about Thorsby. Mr. McFarland and family have moved to Huntsville, Ala. Mr. McFarland intends to farm in that section of the country. The Carr family have moved into the home vacated by the Stuckenberg and Anderson families. Mr. Eckblad and family have moved into the bakery building. Carl Larson and family have moved into the home vacated by the Carr family, which the former have purchased. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Foss surprised them at their home on Monday night. A. Horn took a business trip to Montgomery on Tuesday. P. D. Wilson, of Clanton, was in town Tuesday. Mrs. J. Parnell has returned from Montgomery and we are glad to hear that her health is impriving. Messrs. Teddy Lefsted and Jay Caverno gave a party at the latter's home on Tuesday. Twenty-two of the young people of Thorsby were present and one and all thoroughly enjoyed the evening. The music rendered during the evening was much appreciated. Miss Nellie Malmquist went to Clanton on Wednesday. Miss Alma Hovey entertained her friends at the home of her aunt on Wednesday night. Though they were a little late for Hallowe'en they played games appropriate for that evening. All the girls and boys dressed in old costumes which helped to make the party a jolly affair. Dainty refreshments were served during the evening and the party was a marked success. From appearances Hallowe'en seemed to pass of rather quietly in Thorsby. Let us all turn out to cheer for our boys this coming Saturday when they play ball with the Jemison boys.

NEMO.

Clanton, Oct. 30, 1905.

Mr. Editor:

Here I come again, but I'm sort of in the fix that the fellow was who was hauling a load of apples up a hill, and when he got to the top of the hill and stopped his team to rest he found that the tail board of his wagon was loose and the apples had all lost out. He sat down and scratched his head and another fellow came along and knowing that this wagon man could do some pretty tall cussing, he asked him "Why don't you cuss?" and the old fellow said: "It's no use. I can't do this subject justice." I want to write about the president's reception and I feel like "I can't do the subject justice." Wasn't it a howling success? I'm so glad to see the democrats changing their views and coming over to the republican party so fast, but still I feel a little doubtful, for some of these democrats would be a drawback to any party. When I think of last year when Judge Adams was making a speech in the court house and he referred to Booker Washington and President Roosevelt's wife waltzing together, and pictured Booker sitting at the table with Mrs. Roosevelt on one side and her daughter on the other, and these democrats were cheering him, and I specially noticed some clapping their hands, who like to have run over themselves to get close to the president. Well, some one said "that wise men change," but don't you know I'm afraid if things go on like this that there'll not be enough democrats left to run a ticket next year. We've got a problem on our hands to know what to do with them. If it wasn't for us country folks we'd wonder what they were going to do with us, for this last crowd took charge of the meeting just as soon as they got in, but when we country Jakes get a shake at some of them we'll be inside the ropes." God bless the school children, didn't they look nice? I hear that the president wrote a letter back to Judge Reynolds, and said in it that he especially appreciated the presence of the school children. Say, I just can't understand how it was that nearly all the committees were democrats, and how it was that some men were pushing and taking the lead to get to the president, men who I'd have thought that if you'd asked them to serve on a committee to receive the president, that it would have insulted them. I thought some one must have fooled them pretty well, and I still think something slick has been done. How could the banner man be on a committee to receive a republican president after what he said about him in his paper last year? Just think of it! Col. A. C. Smith, second to no lawyer in town and secretary of the republican executive committee of Chilton county, and the editor of THE UNION, a republican so straight that nobody ever has to ask where he stands, neither of them were on any of the committees. Col. Smith was (so I'm told) at the first meeting when the committee of 9 were appointed, all democrats except Judge Reynolds. How did they ever put the Judge on? The good book says a little leaven will do a big work, but just think what a lump the judge had to work. It can't be said the democrats were put on to fill up, for there were plenty of republicans that would have been glad to participate in the reception of the president they had voted for who were left out. No, it must be that the democrats wanted to get the job and so get as near the man who has the handing out of federal offices. It looks like the democrats all over Alabama had a common understanding as to taking charge of the president; for at Birmingham at first there wasn't a republican on the committee, though they afterwards added a few, but Clanton takes the cake (or the trough). To cap the whole, after Judge Reynolds had worked this stop of the president up, had written several letters to him about it, and had made several trips to Birmingham and Montgomery to see about it, in fact did all that was done toward getting the president to recognize us, the judge was not selected to introduce him (though the highest officer in the county and a republican) but a leading democrat was. I'm just dumb founded, and just can't do the subject justice, though sometimes I think it was just a nice trap laid for the democrats and they walked right into it. When I get over the shock I may say some more on this theme. You all know it used to be said that when our fellows were elected and came to Clanton that they got hypnotized; but I think that the other fellows are getting it now. Old farmers, keep your powder dry and don't let these Clanton chaps flank you. I want to thank 'Squire Vanderveer for selecting as many of our folks on the police force that day, if it had not been for him we republicans would have been mighty scarce iside the ropes. And say, 'Squire, we've stood by you, and we know you are in sympathy with us, so cut loose and come straight over. And Col. Smith, never mind about the democrats slighting you. WE, THE PEOPLE, do the appointing that counts in this county. It is no drawback in Chilton to have certain men against you. What is this I hear about a strong stock company forming to put up a building and buy printing presses, etc., and make an abiding home for our paper, THE UNION? There is no fear of the present editor selling us out, but we'll all get together and buy the stock and keep our fingers on the trigger in the future.

Respectfully,
JUST A VOTER.

CALERA LETTER.

Mr. Editor:

We went to the fair at Birmingham last week, saw "Teddy" and that immense crowd of people that greeted him, but it was such a "jam" that we could not get close enough to hear him. What we saw of the fair was fairly good. The most interesting "side show" we visited was "Uncle Gipson," a former resident of Calera, who has lived in three centuries, claiming to be 117 years old, and his wife, who is about 90. This is probably the oldest living couple in the United States. Calera is still at the crossing, not much news but some "gossip" of which "the least said is the soonest mended." The high school is doing well and patrons seem pleased with the teachers. More anon.

VETERAN.

RANDOLPH.

Dear Union:

Again we appear before your readers. Glad we hear no complaining about "hard times." Even democrats admit that prosperity is here. Then why not let America remain under the administration of the republican party? It looks now like democracy has gone down to rise no more. The editorial in last Union was logical, conservative and timely. We allude to its concluding words. A goodly number of our people went to Birmingham last week and saw our president. They report a great time. The people know a good thing when they see it. The hearty reception given to our president proves it. Give the people a chance and they will not make many mistakes. We suppose among those who went from Randolph to the state fair last week none were more happy than the faithful and efficient colored porter at the Randolph hotel, Uncle George Lawrence. He spent two or three days there, saw the president and reports a great time. He is a true type of the old negro, the number of whom is growing very small. R. M. Hubbard was in town Sunday. Joe Jones came down from Sylacauga Saturday night. Sam Brantley, assistant operator at Ashby, was a pleasant visitor recently. Mrs. Tarrant, of Birmingham, has charge of the school here. Mrs. Lucia Sellers, of Tuscaloosa county, was among her friends here Monday. Miss Pearl Meroney went to Birmingham last week. These are busy days. Cotton is pouring in. John F. Armstrong has gone to north Alabama home seeking. John S. Waldrup went to Birmingham last week. Your correspondent had the pleasure of visiting Rocky Mount on the 22nd. The congregation was immense. Mr. J. L. Brasher did most of the preaching. His sermons were plain and pointed and highly interesting. Among the visitors we were pleased to meet our esteemed Judge Reynolds. All around us autumn is doing its work. The weather grows more chilly. The leaves are falling. The falling leaf is a whisper to man. It whispers to young men and women to seek higher things and not procrastinate. It whispers to the old to be in haste and get all their duties performed and not procrasinate. A new coat of paint is being put on the depot. Mrs. Helton, of Fenwood, visited Mrs. Z. J. Jones Monday. W. H. Mahan and family have moved back into town from their home in beat 2. Mr. Dock Mahan, of Oakley, visited his daughter, Mrs. V. L. Hubbard, last week. Mrs. Darthulia Gibson, of Thorsby, and Miss Claude Rasberry, of Hubbard, were in town last week. Subscribe for the Union and get the news.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

Clanton, Oct. 26, '05.

Editor Union:

Today is rainy and I've been thinking of yesterday's show, and the nice arrangements for the salutation and welcome of Theodore Roosevelt, republican president, so I'v edecided to write about what I saw. Mr. Editor, as I got into town I saw the decorations and everybody was talking about the president. Some fellows said "he stayed last night at Tuskegee with Booker T." and that "this town is not a republican town." Another one pointed to the nice decorations and said "that looks like it," and then he said "I'll show you," so he ran and got the list of committees on arrangements and we beheld all on the list except Judge Reynolds were democrats. I wasn't much surprised, for they always make for the trough and get all four feet in it. Oh, how nice the rope stretched around the crossing. I was wondering what would come next, and then I saw men coming, two and two, with police badges pinned on their coast, and they came on in led by Mr. Vanderver and were placed all round inside the rope. Then I saw some little groups coming bearing their flags, and they came in and placed themselves right beside the railroad tracks. This looked to me like a special crowd, and I wondered who was there to represent us farmers, but all the farmers I saw who weren't police, were on the outside of the rope. But those school children certainly did look beautiful. Then some one said "he's coming," and the train ran up and everybody stretched their necks to see THE MAN, and on the rear end there was the MAN. All saw he was not a negro, and Mr. Collier handed him a bouquet and THE BOSS thanked him, and went right on. I looked at those groups and say, if ever I saw "hacked" men they were the worst. My eyes caught onto Mr. Will Callen and even he looked "hacked." I'm a little mad with the president, but, Mr. Editor, I can't help it. Just think of the trouble and expense all those democrats went to to receive a republican president and then he goes right on through without stopping to thank them and show his appreciation. I don't think they'd vote for him now, and I can hardly blame them, after swallowing what they've said in the past and then to be treated that way. I had my foot over the rope.

A FARMER.

Capitol Cleaned Up.

When the Senators and Representatives return to Washington, D. C., to attend the approaching session of Congress they will be astonished at the transformation in the Capitol. There has been a general cleaning up and various changes for the better have been made.

B. Frank Clyde Killed.

B. Frank Clyde, a wealthy steamship owner, was killed by a railway train in Philadelphia, Pa.

Burlington, Vt.—Seventeen girls, whose ages range from 2 to 6 years, at the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, in this city, were taken suddenly ill, and three of them died within three hours. At an autopsy held under the auspices of the state board it was determined that the death of the three girls was due to poisoning, but that the cause had not appeared.

The cucumber came from the East Indies.

Being the subject of a compliment which you don't know about is like smoking a cigar with your eyes shut. You can't enjoy it.

Store Your Cotton
WITH
MULLINS & DOWNS
Planters Warehouse
Clanton, - Alabama.
Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

DO YOU WANT
Letterheads, Noteheads,
Billheads, Envelopes,
OR ANYTHING ELSE PRINTED?
Then Call at
THE UNION OFFICE
and See Fine Work at Low Prices.
500 Noteheads
500 Envelopes
All For $2.00
Good Work on Good Material, done on Good Machines.
Don't forget! THE UNION, Clanton, Alabama.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2513-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Wouldn't You Like
BETTER WHISKIES FOR LESS MONEY?
than the kind youvl been getting? Then send your orders to us
THE BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSE
The house that sells nothing but the purest goods and guarantees every article it sells. If it's drugs or whiskies you want
WE CUT THE PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
Shehan's Canada Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Weller's Pure Malt Whiskey	50	75
Mason's Old Kentucky Rye	60	1 00
Dan Patch Virginia Rye	65	1 00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	75	1 00
J. Martin's Five-year-old Virginia Rye	75	1 00
Asa Holt Rye Whiskey	85	1 25
Old Style Country Club Rye Whiskey	1 00	1 50
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	1 25	2 00
Stewart's Old Virginia Rye	84	1 50
Paul Jones Four Star Rye	1 00	1 50
Murray Hill Club	1 00	1 50
Hunter's Baltimore Rye	1 00	1 50
Golden Cream Rye	1 00	1 50
I. W. Harper Rye	85	1 50
Wilson Whiskey	1 00	1 50
J. M. Atherton bottled in bond	1 25	1 75
Mammoth Cave bottled in bond	1 50	2 00
Old Jordon bottled in bond	1 00	1 25
Green River, the whiskey without a headache	50	75
Old Shades Mountain Corn	75	1 00
Old Mountain Due Corn	65	1 00
Old Lincoln County	50	75
Old Holland Gin	75	1 00
Old Crown Gin	50	75
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	50	75
California Sherry or Port		

Mellow Old Liquors and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon		Per Gallon
Old Sand Mountain Corn	$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
Old Mountain Due	3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
Old Tennessee	2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
Old Holland Gin	2.00	Old Style Country Club	3.40
Old Crown Gin	3.00	Old Lincoln County	2.50
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
Old California Port or Sherry	1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

COLLIER DRUG COMPANY,
The Big Cut Rate Drug Store
2012 FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Downs & Littlejohn,
Clanton, Alabama.
General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.
SHOES
The most for the money in town. Come and see us and we will do you good.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.
...Term—Third Monday in May.
...Term—Fourth Monday in No...
...S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
...Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
...Term—Second Monday in...
...Term—Second Monday in Sep...
...ellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
...ister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.
...Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
...Monday February, first Mon...
...April, first Monday June, second ...y July, second Monday August, ...Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
...ge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
...easurer—W. T. Callen.
...eriff—J. M. Morgan.
...Editor—W. M. Adams.
...Assessor—L. B. Pounds.
...Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
...st District—W. H. Conway.
...ond District—Alex Glasscock.
...rd District—R. P. Kendrick.
...rth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
...J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
...P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
...W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.
...tors and clerks are cordially asked ...send the editor any news regard... their churches which they would ...published. Also if there are any ...s in these notices please send cor...

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
...-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd ...y. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings... R. F. D. No. 1.

...ton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ...rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

...hestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, ...Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

...berty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

...cedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, ...Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

...w Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

...ar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ...Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

...on Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ...y. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

...ms Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas ...Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

...den Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas. ...Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

...sant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

...n Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st ...y. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

...ky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. ...arroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song ...e every 2nd and 4th Sunday at ...n. Prayer meeting every Wed... night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.
Masonic.
...ton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—...Saturday, Clanton.

...ado Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

...ton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...First Saturday, Clanton.

...ury Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...First Saturday, Billingsley.

...man Lodge, A. F. and A. M., ...—Saturday on or before full ...Marbury.

...ock Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...Saturday on or before full moon, ...n.

...ton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...Tuesday on or before full moon, ...n.

I. O. O. F.
...ora Lodge—First and third Sun...

...ton Lodge, No. 304—Second and ...Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.
...Jack Camp, No. 190—First and ...Mondays.

I. O. R. M.
...rmo Tribe, No. 90—First and ...Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs ...y invited. E. B. Langston, C. ...H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.
...n Lodge, of Thorsby—Second ...Saturdays.

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Alabama.

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Noteheads,
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SE PRINTED?
l at
OFFICE
at Low Prices.
For $2.00
done on Good Machines.
Clanton, Alabama.

INTING CO.,
nd Lithographers.
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no charge made.
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Alabama.

You Like
R LESS MONEY?
? Then send your orders
RDER HOUSE
the purest goods and guar-
t's drugs or whiskies you
E PRICE.

	Our Price.	Regular Price
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	50	75
	60	1 00
	65	1 00
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	85	1 25
	1 00	1 50
	1 25	2 00
	84	1 50
	1 00	1 50
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	1 25	1 75
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	50	75
	75	1 00
	65	1 00
	50	75
	75	2 00
	50	75
	50	75

es by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon
Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
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J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
Old Style Country Club	3.40
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G COMPANY,
te Drug Store
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Littlejohn,
labama.
e, Corn, Hay, etc.
DES
n town. Come and see us

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...or—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
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...ntonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, ...nday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...nday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.
...ar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ...nday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...n Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...y. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
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...n Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.
...sant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.
...n Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st ...y. G. W. Gothard, clerk.
...dy Mount M. E. Church—Rev. ...Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song ...every 2nd and 4th Sunday at ...ns. Prayer meeting every Wed...y night.

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L. M. P. A.
...ka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second ...rth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts ...ber 27, 1905, 4,353.
Price same date, 10 1-4.
Receipts same period, '04, 4,052.
Price same date, 9 1-8c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Attorney D. K. Middleton, wife and child were visitors at his father's residence Sunday. Mr. Middleton resides in Birmingham, where he is building up a large practice as one of the firm of Kelley, Middleton & Thomas, and is also an ardent republican, having shook off the shackles of prejudice and joined in the march of progress.

Those "Studebaker Wagons" at W. I. Mullins' are going out fast. Our people know a good wagon.

J. C. Balckmon was in Clanton Friday.

W. P. Headley was a pleasant visitor Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Foshee were in town Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barrett were in Clanton Saturday. He has a large dairy farm one mile north of Thorsby, where he makes butter "to beat the band."

E. M. Bean was in town Saturday.

Lee Vickers was a pleasant visitor, subscribing for that great magazine of "Tom Watson."

John J. Mims has been appointed carrier on Route No. 3 of Clanton, and Henry Mims is his substitute.

For a large line of good furniture at low prices you must go to W. I. Mullins'.

Tam Miller was a pleasant caller Monday on his way home from Mt. Creek, where he spent Sunday at the Soldiers' Home, and expressed himself as being much pleased with the veterans and their surroundings.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Honeycutt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watts Moore, Dr. J. P. Hayes and Dr. N. S. Johnson went to Birmingham Monday to take in the fair and circus.

Judge L. H. Reynolds was in Birmingham Monday on business.

Collector Hubbard and Assessor Pounds were in Clanton Tuesday.

W. A. Huckabee was a welcome caller Tuesday.

W. L. McDowell was in town Tuesday. He has a fine cow for sale. See his "ad."

If you want to do some GOOD PLOWING this fall go to W. I. Mullins' and get a Chattanooga plow. That's the kind.

Mrs. C. W. Reynolds and Miss Mattie Ware, of Jemison, were visitors of Judge Reynolds' family Wednesday.

J. A. Skaggs was in Clanton Wednesday. He has some trouble with his lower limbs, and is laying off, resting this winter. May he get better speedily is the universal wish.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

I have specially deputized Wallace C. Edler to assess the taxes of any citizen of Chilton county, who will call at his office from date to December 31, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
tf Tax Assessor.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. C. Gallman and Miss Ada Washam. J. W. Ingram and Miss Fannie Driver. A. F. Wallace and Miss Rena Harris. Jodie E. Martin and Miss Mary Pearl Sellars. J. H. Bentley and Miss Minnie Daisy Baxley.

COLORED.

Ed Arledge and Hattie Garner.

THE HICKS ALMANAC FOR 1906.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac will not be published for 1906, but his Monthly Journal, Word and Works, has been changed into a large and costly Magazine, and it will contain his storm and weather forecasts and other astronomical features complete. The November number, now ready, contains the forecasts from January to June, 1906. The January number, ready December 20th, will contain the forecasts from July to December, 1906. The price of this splendid Magazine is one dollar a year. See it and you will have it. The November and January numbers, containing the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' forecasts for the whole year, and more complete than ever, can be had by sending at once 25 cents to Word and Works Publishing Company, 2201 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo. tf

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint the 4th Saturday in each month as my regular day for hearing civil causes at my residence in beat 3. Chilton Co. Deeds, mortgages and papers of all kinds carefully and legibly made out.

J. A. CADDELL,
Notary Public & Ex-off. J. P.
tf

Lyon, the photographer, is at his Gallery every day prepared to do the best work in the land. tf

Russian Bank Robbed.

Libau, Russia.—Six armed men entered the Libau branch of the Moscow International Trade Bank and robbed it of $17,500. Five of the men were shortly afterwards captured and $10,000 recovered. The sixth man with $7,500 escaped.

Lion Lacerates Lion Tamer.

Paris.—Frank Bostock, the lion tamer, was attacked and badly lacerated by a lion during his performance.

Norway and Sweden have agreed to tell their troubles to the Hague court. This is another triumph for peace and common sense.

LIST OF JURORS

Chilton County Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1905, Commencing November 27, 1905, Two Weeks.

GRAND JURY.

Wheeler Foshee, beat 7; J. M. G. Barnett, beat 1; G. W. Hodgins, beat 2; Carlton Hall, beat 7; H. O. Pitts, beat 8; B. H. Vickers, beat 4; Eugene Evans, beat 4; George Mattox, beat 9; J. M. Mims, beat 9; E. G. Rollins, beat 4; W. J. Bone, beat 6; Jesse Hays, Beat 9; H. C. Young, beat 1; J. N. Barnes, beat 8; C. C. Burkhalter, beat 6; W. L. Honeycutt, beat 1; J. S. Waldrop, beat 3; P. S. Prim, beat 4.

PETIT JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

H. H. Armstrong, beat 3; John Goer, beat 11; Robert M. Smith, beat 4; H. J. Cole, beat 8; W. O. Durbin, beat 6; T. J. Rocket, beat 10; W. M. Pool, beat 8; W. H. Cox, beat 8; H. Z. Barnes, beat 2; W. M. Devaughan, beat 10; W. B. Vance, beat 6; Joel H Gulledge, beat 5; Joseph Buzbee, beat 2; C. W. Blackwell, beat 4; H. C. Latham, beat 7; John Giles, beat 4; J. T. Chambers, beat 8; T. B. Teel, beat 4; J. J. McCormick, beat 7; Walter Popwell, beat 6; J. W. Mims, beat 9; J. W. Abbott, beat 2; B. G. Jones, beat 11; T. M. Pyron, beat 5; J. M. Maddox, beat 4; H. M. Roper, beat 6; A. Littleton, beat 9; B. L. Glasscock, beat 1; G. A. Dawson, beat 3; J. A. Dykes, beat 4; Joseph Littleton, beat 1; J. H. Greene, beat 7; S. L. Johnson, beat 7; J. L. Vines, beat 9; J. M. Goer, beat 1.

PETIT JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Moses Popwell, beat 10; Robert Wilking, beat 6; W. A. Huckabee, beat 10; J. W. Harris, beat 8; William E. Mims, beat 10; F. J. Fitts, beat 3; J. S. Wright, beat 3; W. M. Rodgers, beat 2; J. H. Gandy, beat 8; W. Q. Childress, beat 4; T. J. Littlejohn, beat 7; L. O. Burnett, beat 7; J. E. Bearden, beat 7; Felix Eiland, beat 9; Green Burnett, beat 9; J. M. Littlejohn, beat 4; James M. Curlee, beat 10; D. A. Friday, beat 8; G. E. Reid, beat 8; John Mims, beat 10; E. H. Arledge, beat 1; W. H. Hadnot, beat 11; M. A. Killgore, beat 11; Jesse Caddell, beat 3; A. A. Ayers, beat 4; B. N. Martin, beat 9; Pate Headley, beat 4; J. A. Langston, beat 2; John W. Foshee, beat 4; William Womble, beat 5; W. H. Marcus, beat 1; P. A. Vance, beat 6; W. G. Conway, beat 2; H. T. Littlejohn, beat 1; Charley Langville, beat 9. tf

When you want a pleasant physic try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and produce no griping or other unpleasant effect. Sold by Salmon and Son.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor to restore the rights of citizenship to J. Wiley Foshee, who was convicted at the spring term, 1900, of the Circuit Court of Chilton county, Alabama, for the offense of manslaughter in the second degree. This October 14, 1905.
10-19-05-3t

FOR SALE!

Full bred Holstein Milch Cow (6 years old), will come in fresh in November. Her milk record is 3 1-2 to 4 gallons per day. Address,
W. L. McDowell,
tf. Clanton, Route 2.

FOR SALE!

One Poland China Boar, littered July 15, 1904, weight about 350 lbs. Price $20.00.

WANTED—Some one to get out stumps. Will let the contract by the stump or job. Come and figure on it, if you have a stump puller nine-tenths of them could be pulled with ease.

WANTED—A farm hand for the year 1906.

WALTED—Fresh milch cows, the same not to give less than 3 gallons of milk per day. M. J. Barrett,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

The Great Christmas Edition of

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER

will be issued Dec. 17, 1905.

This will be one of the greatest papers ever issued in the South. Will contain over 100 pages. Every Page will be a gem. You cannot afford to be without this splendid paper.

Fill out order blank below and send 5 cents. Address

The Advertiser Co.,
Montgomery.

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Chilton Co. Sub-Division.

To Farmers, Landlords and Tenants:

At the meeting of the executive committee of the S. C. A. at Asheville, N. C., the assessment on every bale of cotton grown by members was placed at 3 cents.

At a meeting of the Chilton Co. association the county ex. committee was empowered to enforce this assessment.

The amount is small, and it is hoped that those even not members will co-operate in raising it.

The association has already added millions to the wealth of our country and the price of cotton would likely now rule at 8 cents but for it. The public ginneries are authorized to collect this 3 cents per bale.

W. H. CONWAY, President.
J. N. DENNIS, Secretary.
tf

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6—November 1.
Enterprise, Beat 6—November 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8—November 3.
Clanton Ford, Beat 8—Until 12 m., November 4.
Stanton, Beat 8—November 6.
Valley Creek, Beat 8—November 7.
Dixie, Beat 8—November 8.
Shoults, Beat 7—November 9.
Maplesville, Beat 7—November 10.
Benson, Beat 3—November 11.
Macedonia, Beat 3—November 13.
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, Beat 2—November 14.
Hayes' Mill, Beat 2—November 15.
Providence, Beat 2—November 16.
John Killingsworth's, Beat 2—Until 12 m., November 17.
Mrs. Cofer's gin, Beat 1—2 to 4 p. m., November 17.
Jemison, Beat 2—November 18.
Smith's School House, Beat 1—November 20.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1—November 21.
Flint Hill, Beat 11—November 22.
Providence, Beat 10—November 23.
Burwell, Beat 10—November 24.
Thorsby, Beat 9—November 27.
Clanton, Beat 4—November 28.
Cooper, Beat 10—November 29.
Verbena, Beat 5—November 30.
Mountain Creek, Beat 5—December 1.
James Maddox's Mill, Beat 4—December 4.

Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS.
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.
tf

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is hit hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names.

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

ANGELICA WINE!

Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address
A. P. R. DAHL,
tf. Calera, Ala

ROB ROY RYE

5 Year Old

Straight Kentucky Rye.
Copper Distilled.
Aged in Wood.
Purity Guaranteed.

Quart 75c
Gallon $2.50

Packed in Plain Boxes.
MAIL ORDERS EXPEDITED.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,

PRICE WRECKERS.

209-211 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.

Men's and boys' Clothing.

Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, Alabama.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2d Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

The Bank Saloon

Calera, Alabama.

Has the finest stock of Whiskies, Wines and Cigars in Central Alabama. Rye Whiskey, by the gallon, from $2.25 to $3.75. All good, but some better than others. Corn Whiskey $2.25 to $3.50 per gallon. Express charges prepaid on all orders of one gallon and upward, where cash accompanies the order, as these prices are absolutely "rock bottom."

XX Rye, pure,	$2.25 per gallon
AAAA Rye, good,	3.75 per gallon
Frisco Rye, fine,	3.75 per gallon
Jack Daniel No. 6 finest.	3.75 per gallon

A. Stein, Proprietor.

Subscribe for this paper.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. DR. H. ALLEN TUPPER.

Subject: Marriage and Divorce.

New York City.—Dr. H. Allen Tupper, pastor of the Fifteenth Street Baptist Church, preached Sunday on "Marriage and Divorce." The text was Matthew xix:4-6: "And He answered and said unto them: Have ye not read that He which made them at the beginning made them male and female, and said for this cause shall a man leave father and mother and shall cleave to his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh? What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." Dr. Tupper said:

Marriage was the first institutional gift of God to man; and the family was the first organization formed by God for the blessing of humanity. During all the centuries, amid the changes of governments, ceremonies and dispensations, the impress of divine favor rested upon these heaven-born establishments, and when their integrity has been maintained they have been the sources and centres of light and love; but when their integrity has been assailed untold sorrows and suffering have come upon mankind.

Christ wrought the beginning of His miracles at a marriage feast, in a gathering of families; and the pen of inspiration pictures Him as the Bridegroom and His Church as the Bride. The holy ordinance of marriage was given to support social order; to increase human happiness, and to provide that through well regulated families truth and righteousness might be transmitted from age to age. The violation of its vows is the canker at the heart of human progress and civilization. In the West Indies, we are told, there is a timber that has all the appearance of strength and solidity, but when the test is applied it snaps asunder and a fine white powder fills the air. The cause is now apparent; a worm has eaten its way into the heart of the wood and slowly but surely devoured its fiber until a hollow shell only remains.

The divorce evil, if not arrested, will gradually undermine our proud civilization, and when the testing time comes what appeared to be so attractive will prove to be only a hollow sham.

In the discussion of marriage and divorce I will call your attention to a divine law, a social disease and a fatal danger.

First—A divine law. Centuries ago the cunning Pharisees attempted to entrap the divine Teacher by asking Him the question: "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?" In that day there existed two opposing schools. At the head of one was Shammai, who insisted that divorce should be allowed only in the case of adultery; at the head of the other was Hillel, who maintained that a man might put away his wife for any cause at all. The tempters of Christ thought that the trap was well set, for if He failed to hold strict views on the marriage question they would report Him to the followers of Shammai, and if He held the opposite opinion they would turn upon Him the enmity of the followers of Hillel, one of whose strong adherents was Herod, who had just beheaded John the Baptist. In the words of another: "Brushing aside their quibbling, Jesus goes back to foundation principles and gives His message to the church of all ages concerning marriage and divorce."

It is a fivefold message: The marriage of one man and one woman is a divine institution; it is a divine act; it joins husband and wife in a relation closer and more binding than the relation of parent and child; it so unifies husband and wife that they cease to be two and become one flesh; and it can be dissolved only by death. When the point was made by the Pharisees that Moses maintained that a writing of divorcement shall be given under certain conditions, Jesus declared that this was a concession to the hardness of heart of the people.

The position of Jesus Christ on the subject under discussion is clearly set forth in His Sermon on the Mount: "It has been said, 'Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement, but I say unto you that whosoever shall put away his wife saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery.' And Mark records these words of Jesus: "Whosoever putteth away his wife and marrieth another committeth adultery against her. And if a woman shall put away her husband and be married to another, she committeth adultery." And in Luke we have set forth the same law of Christ. From His recorded words we are forced to the following conclusions: That Jesus allowed divorce on one and only one ground, namely, adultery, and that He seems to allow the re-marriage of the innocent party.

In Ephesians v:22-28 Paul gives the noblest picture of the sanctity and dignity of the marriage relation, for he compares it to the mystic union between Christ and the glorious church of the redeemed for whom Christ died. This is no temporary bond to be snapped at will. Jesus is to-day the Head of His Church, and it is being purified by Him, and made without spot or wrinkle. Moreover, in Romans vii:1-6 Paul argues that the Christian is set free from the bondage of the law, as the woman can have a new husband only on the death of the former husband. But in I Corinthians vii:12-16 Paul speaks of the problem in family life presented where the husband is a Christian and the wife a heathen and vice versa. He has two things to say about this new problem that had not arisen when Jesus spoke on the subject. 'His first word is that the Christian must not force a separation. If the heathen husband or wife is willing to continue the union, the Christian must be willing to do so. The marriage is legitimate and the children are legitimate. But the other word is this: Suppose the heathen husband or wife is not willing to keep up the marriage relation and insists on separation, then what? Well, let the unbelieving husband or wife go, says Paul. He uses the word "depart" here, not the technical word "put away."

It would seem that this is a case of voluntary separation, not a legal divorce. If this be true, there could, of course, be no re-marriage in such cases, for the marriage has never been legally annulled. This alternative is not even raised by Paul in this connection. It may be properly said, then, that Paul did not advocate divorce for anything save adultery, though he does not even indicate this exception save by implication.

This divine law is set forth in no uncertain sound on the pages of God's Word; and the disobedience of it must entail sorrowful results to the individual, the family, and the community.

Second—A social disease. Divorces are more numerous in the United States in proportion to marriages than in any other country of which we have any record. This social disease is contagious and spreading. In 1870, 3.5 per cent. of marriages ended in divorce. In 1880, 4.8 per cent. In 1890, 6.2 per cent. In 1900, 8.1 per cent. In 1890 the percentage of the divorced to the married was 0.5. In 1900 it was 0.7. According to the census of 1900 there were 2457 divorced women in the United States under the age of twenty, and 13,175 divorced women between twenty and twenty-five years of age.

South Carolina is the only State in the Union which grants no divorce.

New York is the only State in the Union which proposes to grant divorces only on Scriptural grounds; yet New York grants, annually, more than a thousand divorces.

Illinois gives a fair illustration of the laws of almost all the States. After reciting a long list of grounds upon which a divorce may be granted, the law concludes by empowering the court to grant a divorce upon any plea which it thinks justifiable.

The Western States, in order to increase their population, are making open and shameless bids for those dissatisfied with the married state to come to them and have it dissolved.

Statistics given by the Chicago Daily News Almanac, 1903, show the following number of divorces granted in leading cities of our country in 1901:

Providence, 327; Cincinnati, 405; Boston, 406; Cleveland, 454; Philadelphia, 492; St. Louis, 573; New York, 817; San Francisco, 846; Chicago, 1808.

The statistics of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, for twenty years, from 1867 to 1886, show 328,712 divorces granted in the United States in those years. In 1867, 9937 divorces were granted, while in 1886 25,535 divorces were granted, making an increase of 157 per cent. The increase of population was sixty per cent. during the same period.

In 1867 Ohio granted 901 divorces, and in 1900 the State granted 3217 divorces—one to every eleven marriages solemnized in the State. Indiana granted, in 1867, 1096 divorces, and in 1900, 4599—one divorce to every six marriages solemnized in the State. Only a short time ago the papers were telling of a woman in Indiana who had eight living husbands, from whom she had been divorced, and this same woman was then preparing to be married to the ninth victim. Michigan in 1867 granted 449 divorces, and in 1900 granted 2418 divorces—one divorce to every eleven marriages solemnized in the State.

A table of divorces in the Christian world in 1885, as given in "Studies in History, Economics and Public Law," issued by Columbia University, gives the following interesting fact: Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Roumania, Russia and Australia granted a total of 20,111 divorces, while in the same year the United States granted 23,472 divorces—an excess over all other countries in the Christian world of 3361.

Forty-five States and several Territories have various and conflicting laws, and more than 3000 courts have jurisdiction of divorce cases. A learned essayist says of our legislation that it "presents the largest and strangest,and perhaps the saddest experiment in the sphere of family laws which free, self-governing countries have ever tried." It was published in a recent journal that divorces were granted in Chicago for the following causes: Snoring, cold feet, eating with a knife, insisting upon going to bed in his overcoat and boots, smoking cigarettes, failure as a cook.

During recent years divorce has developed into an industry in the United States, the legal profession and the bench have done much to encourage this terrible traffic.

For 6211 divorces in France in a given period, the United States offers 25,000, the United Kingdom showing 475 and the German Empire 6078 for the same time. For a period of twenty years in Maryland the rate of marriage to divorce was 61.94. Massachusetts averaged 31.28 to every divorce.

Some of the popular theories are that divorce is due to the conflicting and inharmonious statutes of various States. Thus as Colonel Wright, in his report, informs us, it is the belief that persons residing in the State of New York, where the law is strict, are in the habit of seeking divorces in Rhode Island. But the statistics show that of 4462 divorces granted in Rhode Island only ninety-seven were to parties married in New York, and of 6020 granted in Pennsylvania, only 765 were to parties married in New York, while of the 289,546 couples whose place of marriage was ascertained, 231,867 were divorced in the same State in which they had been married.

Third—A fatal danger. The attack upon the integrity of the family is an unmitigated evil and a crime against social order, which can only result in the destruction of all that is purest, noblest and best in the world. Here we find the secret cause of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. The laws as to family life were loose; divorce became epidemic, and the empire went down in ruin and disgrace. The Reign of Terror in France followed the establishment of a law that marriage could be dissolved merely by application; 20,000 divorces were granted in Paris in one year, and during the same period 48,000 outcast children were carried into foundling hospitals and nearly 10,000 new-born babies were taken out of the sewers of the city and from the secret places by the police. The indescribable horrors of those times it is impossible to picture, and who will say that directly or indirectly the violation of the sanctity of the marriage state and the purity of the family life did not contribute largely toward those days of terror? The rejection of the Bible, the denial of God and the desecration of the home yielded bitter fruit, the taste of which still lingers in the mouth of France, and lessons written in blood have never been forgotten.

To-day in that country it is allowable to obtain separation for five years, and at the end of that time to apply for the conversion of the separation into absolute divorce if the parties have not been reconciled.

The practical results of the imperial divorce law in Germany have been gratifying. It gives four grounds for divorce—namely, adultery, attempt of either husband or wife on the life of the other; malicious, willful desertion and continued violation of the marriage vows. Both in France and Germany attempts are being made to escape threatening dangers by the enforcement of stricter laws on marriage and divorce.

In New England and Wales there were 176 divorces in 1870; 336 in 1890; 364 in 1900, and 727 in 1889; and the growing evil is at last attracting the attention of the lawmakers. We do not recognize the family at all in our national constitution. It appears in our State laws only as an object of some care, but not as an element of political power. Mr. Gladstone declared that his fear for our future centered very largely upon our ability to protect the family, for weakness here means disaster everywhere.

Realizing the perilous position in which we are placed by the increasing social evils resulting from divorces, a number of public spirited men initiated a corrective movement in 1878, and what is now known as the National League for the Protection of the Family, founded upon a broad basis, was organized in 1881. The results from this and kindred organizations have been marked and encouraging. Radical improvements are noticed in the laws of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin; divorces after residence of only three or six months are no longer permitted, as they formerly were, in North Dakota, Georgia, California and several Territories. All causes for divorce but one have been stricken from the laws of the District of Columbia, and commissions on uniformity by co-operation of the States now exist in no less than thirty-four States and Territories.

The question of a constitutional amendment and admission of a national law on the matter under discussion have been agitated; but as long as twelve States can be rallied in defense of the maintenance of State rights, it is a waste of time to attempt the amendments on marriage or divorce. But the agitation against this evil goes on as never before. The pulpit, the press, the platform, the schools, colleges and universities are awakening to a sense of the moral and social danger that threatens us, and the outspoken discussion of the marriage relation and the divorce laws must result in great good.

Thirty years ago none of our higher educational institutions gave any attention to the study of the family, but now the theological seminaries, the law schools and the universities are giving special care to this most important subject. We may be assured that our boasted civilization, our proud commercial greatness, our high educational attainments and our brilliant material developments will only hasten the day of our disaster unless we protect the family and honor the God of the home, who is the Father of us all.

An Infidel's Sermon to a Preacher.

Never shall I forget the remark of a learned legal friend who was at one time somewhat skeptical in his views. Said he to me:

"Did I believe, as you do, that the masses of our race are perishing in sin, I could have no rest. I would fly to tell them of salvation. I would labor day and night. I would speak with all the pathos I could summon. I would warn and expostulate and entreat my fellowmen to turn to Christ, and receive salvation at His hands. I am astonished at the manner in which the majority of you ministers tell your message. Why, you do not act as if you believed your own words. You have not the earnestness in preaching that we lawyers have in pleading. If we were as tame as you are, we would never carry a single suit."

A decade of years has passed away since that remark was made. I bless God it was addressed to me. It put fire into my bones which I hope will burn as long as I live. God preached a stirring sermon to me that day by the mouth of that infidel lawyer.—Peter Stryker.

Life is Constructive.

A certain evangelist is using a card on one side of which is the question, "What must I do to be saved?" and following it are the Scriptures which point out the way of salvation. On the other side of the card is the question, "What must I do to be lost?" and the answer follows, "Nothing."

The reply is simple but wonderfully impressive. Many think that in order to be lost they must run the log gamut of vices and be aggressively bad. Not so. We are all bad enough to miss the kingdom in spite of the good points we may have.

Life is an active, constructive force. It is likened unto a living temple or unto a vine. It must therefore be built up, and unless there is activity there is no building. Unless there is active goodness there is no character, and unless there is character there is no salvation.—Brethren Evangelist.

Spiritual Poverty.

Professing Christians sometimes attribute their spiritual poverty to nature. One is penurious, another cowardly, and they say it is because they have been less generously endowed by nature than others and cannot help it. It would be quite as reasonable for one whose father's table, to which he has free access, is daily loaded with wholesome food, to go about the streets with gaunt, bony fingers and ghastly countenance, starving to death, and saying, "I cannot help it." God is able to make a penurious man liberal, generous and benevolent, or a cruel man as gentle as a lamb, or a passionate man as calm and serene as the bosom of a mountain lake when the winds are hushed to rest. He is able to make all grace abound toward all His children.—Christian Advocate.

Learning What Life Is.

Sorrow is not an incident occurring now and then. It is the woof which is woven into the warp of life, and he who has not discerned the divine sacredness of sorrow and the profound meaning which is concealed in pain has yet to learn what life is.—F. W. Robertson.

Wireless Telegraphy Made Plain.

If you take hold of a swing rope and give it one vigorous shake, you will notice that the vibrations or movements that you have started follow along the rope clear to the end. If you toss a stone into a pond of still water you know that a ripple or wave will start from the place where the stone fell and spread in all directions to the very edge of the water. These vibrations or waves can be started in the air just as in the water, though you cannot see them and seldom feel them. Whenever you speak or sing or whistle you produce waves or vibrations that go to your ears and to the ears of those near you, where they cause a movement of the ear drum; this we call hearing.

If the water into which you throw the stone is not smooth, you know that the waves or ripples do not go far, but soon become lost in the other waves caused by the wind or by the current of the water. So it is with the waves of the air; the wind currents and the many voices cause so many other waves that the vibrations produced by your voice do not go far. If there was no other movement of the air when you speak you might be heard around the world. To keep out some of the waves that interfer with those made by your voice, you can speak through a pipe or speaking tube and your voice will be heard at a much greater distance.

Now, in all the space around us there is something else besides air. There is a very powerful something that we call electricity; it is wherever we look, though we cannot see it. It is in the air, all about us, is always in motion, and is constantly vibrating so fast that a wave has gone a thousand miles before you can think of it. Under certain conditions electricity has a special fondness for metals, and will follow a wire from one end to the other almost instantly, no matter how long the wire may be. So we have the telegraph and the telephone, which send waves of electricity over a wire hundreds of miles.

When we speak into the mouthpiece of a telephone, we divide the current or stream of electricity on the wire into little waves. At the end of the wire these same waves cause the same kind of vibrations that we made in speaking, and these vibrations produce a sound in the air like the sound of our voices. Now, remember the space all about us is full of this wonderful electricity, and you can readily see that waves are not really needed to carry it. The electricity is there already, and all we need to do is to divide it up into the right kind of waves, and then to provide some sort of arrangement at a distance that these waves will act upon, as the waves on the wire act upon the telephone or telegraph instrument.

If two separate wires are put on posts at some distance apart, and a strong current of electricity is sent through one of them, it has been discovered that there will be a similar current of electricity in the other wire also, though they are in no way connected. If the current of electricity on the one wire be divided up into little waves by the telephone or telegraph instrument, the same waves will be found on the other wire as well, and then we have wireless telephony or telegraphy on a small scale. We say "on a small scale," because there is a limit to the distance for which this method is available with the ordinary currents of electricity and with ordinary means of producing electrical waves. Still, the general principle is much the same.

These facts, and indeed all that are necessary to a perfect wireless system of telegraphy, have been known to scientists for many years; but it remained for a young Italian to put the knowledge of the wise men of science to practical and commercial use.

The work of Marconi has been to invent instruments that will produce waves strong enough and of the right kind to go across the ocean of electricity that surrounds us, and the other instruments to catch the waves so sent and turn them into dots and dashes.

Stations have been established at various points of high land and wires placed upon tall masts, from which messages may be sent in all directions. Companies have been organized to operate wireless systems, and the new method is gradually coming into popular use for the transaction of ordinary business.

The Government of the United States has adopted this form of telegraphy for its coast life-saving stations, for battleships, and for use in the army. The Russian, French, English and German governments have also adopted it in their navies and armies.

While much has been written about Marconi, and while we seldom think about wireless telegraphy without thinking of Marconi, many other people have been interested and have invented instruments that may prove better than his.

The uses to which wireless telegraphy may be put are many and varied. Ships may communicate with each other at sea or with stations on shore; life-saving stations may communicate with wrecked ships or with each other, powder mines may be fired, and torpedoes steered and exploded without danger to the operator. The wireless system may be applied to any use that now employs the telephone or telegraph, and to many uses where they would be of no value.

A curious instance of what may be done with wireless telegraphy occurred not long ago, and was reported by New York newspapers.

"Click, clickety-click!" ticked the Marconi instrument on the Red Star liner Finland, outward bound. This was the substance of the message heard by the operator:

"Hold up! Where are you going with those diamonds? Tell the purser to get the package of jewels out of his safe. A tug is coming after you, and the proper person is on board to whom the diamonds can be delivered. Don't sail until property is surrendered."

Only a wireless message could have stopped the big ship this side of Antwerp. But when the Marconigram was completed there was a bustle aboard ship.

Bells tinkled in the engine room, and, as the propellers ceased to revolve, the Finland lost headway.

The package of diamonds had been consigned to Hoey, Gascoigne & Scardefield, a custom house brokerage firm, by a client whose name they declined to make public.

The jewels arrived on Wednesday and were locked up in the liner's safe. The usual permits for immediate delivery to the official truckman of the public stores had been secured by the brokers, but, when the truckman called for the package, the purser was absent.

The brokerage firm did not learn until half an hour after the Finland sailed that the diamonds were on their way back to Antwerp. Red Star officials were called up on the telephone and told of the situation.

"That's all right; we'll get them for you," was the answer.

A few minutes later a tug swung out into the river and puffed full speed down the Narrows. Meantime a message was sent to the Marconi station and flashed to the Finland, which was held up off Sandy Hook.

Then the tug caught up with the liner and the diamonds were transferred. They were delivered to the brokers at 4 o'clock.—Frank H. Sweet, in S. S. Visitor.

CLEVER NEWS GATHERING

How the Associated Press Got the News of the New Pope's Election.

There came the conclave for the election of a new Pope. It was to be secret, and every effort was made to prevent its proceedings from becoming public. A brick wall was constructed about the hall to prevent anyone having access to it. But, to the amazement of every one, the Associated Press had a daily report of all that happened. One of the members of the noble guard was an Associated Press man. Knowing the devotion of the average Italian for the dove, he took with him into the conclave chamber his pet dove, which was a homing pigeon trained to go to our office. But Cardinal Rampolla could not be deceived—he ordered the pigeon killed.

Other plans, however, were more successful. Laundry lists sent out with the soiled linen of a cardinal and a physician's prescriptions sent to a pharmacy, proved to be the code messages which were deciphered in our office. We were enabled not only to give a complete and accurate story of the happenings within the conclave chamber, but we announced the election of the new Pope, which occurred about 11 a. m. in Rome, so promptly that, owing to the difference in time, it was printed in the morning papers of San Francisco of that day. We were also enabled to send the announcement back to Europe before it was received from Rome direct, and it was our message that was printed in all the European capitals. The Italian authorities did not interfere with these messages. —From Melville E. Stone's "The Associated Press," in the Century.

The Swiss Guard.

The Pope's Swiss Guard is preparing to celebrate in a fitting manner the four hundredth anniversay of its existence. The first convention for the rescruiting of Swiss mercenaries for the Papal service was concluded with Julius II. in 1505, but the fortunes of those who enlisted were unhappy. The Constable de Bourbon massacred them to a man when he sacked the Eternal City, finding them barricaded in St. Peter's Church. The next convention was concluded twenty-one years later. There have been two interruptions in the service of the mercenaries in consequence of the French occupations of 1798 and 1809; but the Guards expelled on that occasion returned with Pius VII, and have never since been obliged to leave the Vatican. They are the only organized mercenaries which Switzerland, once so famous for its mercenaries, now supplies.—Westminster Gazette.

The Empress of Japan.

The Empress of Japan is a noble and inspiring character. Her name is Haruko, and she is the daughter of a noble of the highest rank. She is two years older than the Mikado. Her marriage took place in 1868. A further indication of the sacredness in which the imperial personages are held is shown by the incident which occurred when it was determined that the court ladies should adopt European dress. At this time great difficulty was experienced in getting clothes to fit Her Royal Highness. The profane hands of a dressmaker could not be allowed to touch the personage of the Empress, so a court lady had to pose as a model until the garments were gradually made to fit.—Chicago News.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING

A log raft 735 feet long, [illegible] feet wide and twenty-eight feet [illegible] and containing 10,000,000 feet of lumber, was towed into San Francisco [illegible] recently.

Kicking policemen is practiced [illegible] such an extent by Liverpool roughs [illegible] both sexes that it is suggested to provide the constables with leg guards [illegible] wear under their trousers.

A traveler in an English railway train went to sleep and passed the station for which he had bought a ticket. At the next station he was arrested for traveling without having paid his fare.

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One of the most curious existing collections of coins is that of the New York politician who for thirty years past has been in a position to collect all the stray bits of metal found in the New York sewers. The collection is said to admirably shows the cosmopolitan character of Gotham by including specimens of the coinage of practically every nationality.

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LITERARY SCRAPS AND PATCHES

Repose, Dignity, Reflection and Self-esteem a Need of Modern Writers.

The ideals of modern American publishing—books, magazines and newspapers—are so widely different from the ideals of a century or so ago that they are worthy some consideration in psychological data. The first notes sounded are those of terseness, inability, evanescence. The horizon of ideas and of news is widened.

The mind must pass quickly from one subject to another. Newspapers no longer cling to the long, well-thought out editorial meting out judgments. The editorial is now a few pithy comments upon events, and the shorter and smarter the better. Magazine articles follow the lead, and, except in a few magazines so well established that they can publish whatever they please, the articles become shorter and slighter, more smartly dressed up, but covering a less vigorous body of thought beneath. The modern novel has followed the lead, and is of lighter structure than the novel of a century ago.

All this condition in literature seems to have been brought about by our national doctrine of hustling. To do things to do quickly is our distinguishing characteristic, but the higher and finer productions are of slow growth.

We shall only produce worthily in this country when the present [illegible] and easy production theory is [illegible] when the commercial aspect of [illegible] that is infinitely superior to commerce is ignored, and when writers acquire in a dignified withdrawal from the [illegible] for popularity. Repose, dignity, reflection, individuality and self-esteem are the crying needs of modern writers. And as the ideals offered the nation come higher, the character of the [illegible] tion will be raised with the ideals.—Harper's Weekly.

Man and Beast.

The president of the trust, in an affable after-luncheon mood, stopped to converse with old George, a stableman.

"Well, George, how goes it?" he said, taking a dollar cigar from his pocket.

"Fair to middlin', sir," George answered. "Fair to middlin'."

And he continued to curry-comb the bay horse, while the president smoked and looked on in good humored silence.

"Me and this here hoss," George said suddenly, "has worked for your father sixteen year."

"Well, well," said the president, thinking a little guiltily of George's seven-dollar salary. "And I suppose you are both pretty highly valued, George, eh?"

"H'm," said George. "The boss was took sick last week, and [illegible] got a doctor for the hoss, but they docked my pay."—New York Press.

Company Promoting in England.

The business of company promoting has slumped in England. The number of private bills deposited in the Parliamentary session of 1902, relating to railways, canals, [illegible] and the supply of electricity, [illegible] water is 159, as compared with the preceding session. The amount of money proposed to be raised is $189,128,805, a decrease of more than $187,306,220.

GET WHAT YOU

And pay only for what you [illegible] dealer's duty to give you the best get in footwear. Make it a point

"ALWAYS JUST GO

CLOVER BRAND

Just a little better than you have been [illegible] WEAR, SERVICE, STYLE and COMFO

Made by

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LARGEST FINE SHOE [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, U. S.

Positions GUARANTEED BY A BANK DEPOSIT

$5,000 R. R. Fare Paid. Notes Taken

800 FREE COURSES

Board at Cost. Write Quick

ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

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P. O. Box 841, Birmingham, Ala.

Permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A man will die for want of air in five minutes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children, teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Many old local costumes are still worn in different parts of Russia.

"I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has equal for coughs."—JOHN [illegible], Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Sponge cake is the chief commercial feature in China.

The Monumental Bronze Company, 254 Howard Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., want a live agent in this vicinity to take orders for their celebrated White Bronze monuments, headstones, grave covers, etc. It is a good, legitimate business and they offer liberal inducements. Some one should write them and embrace this opportunity.

Bishop Potter favors twenty-minute sermons.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy. Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Bridal at a French Watering Place.

The season at one of the French watering places has ended in a dreadful scandal. One morning the sands at low water were found to be inscribed with a series of libelous statements about the most prominent visitors. The flirtations of this lady, the changing tints of that lady's hair, the charms of a third lady's bathing costume, the matrimonial prospects of a certain young lieutenant, were all written in sand with great candor. Next day there was a second series, and so the budget continued despite the efforts to detect the culprit. A watch was set, but the watchers must have slept, for in the morning, when visitors took their promenade, there followed the more horrid warnings to the sea-side Belshazzars. In the end those implicated persons took themselves off, saying they would never return.

Prisoners Prefer Jail.

In some parts of Siam girls who reach a certain age without marrying are placed in a privileged class, under the care of the king, who binds himself to find husbands for them all. His method is simplicity itself. A prisoner has any one of the Siamese jails may claim his pardon and release by marrying one of the ineligible class. Whether he is already married or not is of no consequence, for in Siam a man is not restricted to one wife; but still many prisoners prefer the jail.

Shoes which would bring $2.50 in this country are sold for $10 a pair in parts of Northern Brazil; the ad valorem duty is 120 per cent, while the consumption tax is 17 cents.

FUNNY.

People Will Drink Coffee When I "Does Such Things."

"I began to use Postum because the hot kind of coffee had so poisoned my whole system that I was on the point of breaking down, and the doctor warned me that I must quit it.

"My chief ailment was nervousness and heart trouble.

"Any unexpected noise would cause me the most painful palpitation, make me faint and weak.

"I had heard of Postum and began to drink it when I left off the old coffee. It began to help me just as soon as the old effects of the other kind of coffee passed away. It did not stimulate me for a while, and then leave me sick and nervous as coffee used to do. Instead of that it built up my strength and supplied a constant vigor to my system which I can always rely on. It enables me to do the biggest kind of a day's work without getting tired. My heart trouble, etc., has passed away.

"I give it freely to all my children, from the youngest to the oldest, and it makes them all healthy and hearty." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

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And pay only for what you get. It is your *dealer's duty* to give you the best thing he can get in footwear. Make it a point to ask for the

"ALWAYS JUST CORRECT"

CLOVER BRAND SHOES

just a little better than you have been used to getting, combining WEAR, SERVICE, STYLE and COMFORT with ECONOMY

Made by

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LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS

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[illegible]d the little book "The Road to [illegible]ville" in pkgs.

REBATE EVIL IS "SCOTCHED."

Fining of Beef Packers Has Modifying Effect on Agitation for Rate Regulation.

Washington, October 24.—The conviction and fining of four members of the firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger last week, for accepting rebates, forms the chief topic of discussion here among the returning politicians. Praise for the president and the department of justice is coming in from all over the country. It appears to be the general opinion that the rebate evil is effectively scotched. A successful precedent has been established in rebate cases, and hereafter, it is alleged, the government's path will be comparatively easy in obtaining similar convictions if future cases of this kind arise.

The general belief as to the result of the fining of the packers is optimistic. The current opinion holds that it will have an immediate and lasting effect in curbing those large shippers who demand discriminations in their favor from the railroads. If the government is on the alert to enforce the law and the large shippers will be fined $25,000 whenever they are discovered accepting rebates, the rebate will soon become as defunct as the great auk. And rapacious shippers will be further impressed by the fact that there is every reason to believe that the government will not be satisfied by the payment of a fine for a second offense.

The belief grows that the decision of the United States district court in Chicago will have a great effect in modifying the demands of those who are agitating for rate regulation. Conservative opinion in Washington regards the conviction of the packers as an effective demonstration of the contention that existing legislation is competent to deal with unjust rate discriminations and as supporting the view that there is plenty of law on the statute books, if the government will only see to its enforcement. Those who opposed additional railroad legislation before the senate committee on interstate commerce at its special session last spring are pointing to the fact that they reiterated over and over again that existing laws, actively enforced, are adequate and are saying "I told you so."

TORTURING HUMOR

Body a Mass of Sores—Called in Three Doctors But Grew Worse—Cured by Cuticura For 75c.

"My little daughter was a mass of sores all over her body. Her face was being eaten away, and her ears looked as if they would drop off. I had three doctors, but she grew worse. Neighbors advised Cuticura, and before I had used half of the cake of soap and box of ointment the sores had all healed, and my little one's skin was as clear as a new born babe's. I would not be without Cuticura if it cost five dollars, instead of 75 cents, which is all it cost us to cure our baby. Mrs. G. J. Steese, 701 Coburn St., Akron, Ohio."

The White House Whiskey.

Good judges of liquor agree that White House whiskey during the Roosevelt residence there has been of uniformly good quality. Tradition has it that James Buchanan kept the best liquor ever seen in the executive mansion. It is said he had in his cellar at Wheatland enormous quantities of the best rye whiskey in the world when he died. It is said, and the story used to be told with the precision and circumstantiality that gave it the impress of truth, that whiskey—that is, good whiskey and such whiskey as he drank—had no other intoxicant effect on James Buchanan than a gentle exhilaration and that he could drink a gallon of it a day without perceptible effect on his physique or the slightest disorder of his mind.

When Feet Grow Larger.

Toward the end of the day the feet are at their maximum size, since activity and standing tend to enlarge the feet. If this rule were only borne in mind there would not be so many cases of shoes, when worn, being too tight, which at fitting appeared to be comfortable.

"Full Mail" Cargo.

When an Atlantic steamship has on board what is called a "full mail" she is carrying about 200,000 letters and 300 sacks of newspapers to London alone, besides large quantities for other places.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 5.

Subject: Esther Pleading For Her People, Esth. iv., 10 to v., 3—Golden Text, Psa. cxiv., 30—Memory Verses, 13, 14—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Mordecai and Esther (vs. 10-14). Mordecai learned of this terrible decree and sent word to Queen Esther and asked her to intercede with the king for the preservation of her race. 10. "Hatach." An officer appointed to wait on the queen. 11. "All—do know," etc. It was a universal rule, known by all. The object of this law was to maintain both the dignity and safety of the king. "Golden sceptre." Persian monarchs are always represented as holding a long tapering staff in the right hand. "Have not been called." She therefore had just cause to fear that the king's affections were alienated from her, "and that neither her person or her petition would be acceptable to him." Oriental monarchs were fickle and despotic. In attempting to save her people the queen must risk everything. The ardor for the king had for the time cooled toward Esther, and she feared she had lost her influence with the monarch, and if so how could she hope to influence him for the salvation of the despised Jews. We must not be surprised that Esther shrank from obeying the summons of Mordecai. She proved her heroism by deciding to go in unto the king, knowing as she did the danger to which she was exposed. Let us learn (1) that it is right to carefully estimate difficulties; (2) that we should never be discouraged because there are difficulties; (3) that those who go at the call of duty, in the face of difficulties, may expect divine support.

13. "Think not," etc. It seems that Esther had not been known as a Jew, but the fact would be brought to light and in the general slaughter she would perish with her people. 14. "Then will relief and deliverance arise" (R. V.)—Mordecai had strong faith that God would not allow the Jewish nation to be destroyed. "But thou," etc. You will not escape destruction, but you will lose an opportunity of saving your people. "Who knoweth." God may have put you in your present position that you might be the means of saving your people in this hour of darkness. It is a great blessing to have some work assigned us by God, and to see God's hand in our lives, accomplishing that work. This makes us strong, and renders life glorious, since it is a plan of the almighty and all-wise God. Several motives influenced Esther in this hazardous undertaking: 1. She was in danger. 2. Mordecai's words that deliverance would come from some other source and that she would lose the opportunity of saving her people. 3. The suggestion that God had brought her to her present position that she might be a deliverer in this terrible hour. 4. The assurance she had that God would give her success.

II. The three days' fast (vs. 15-17). 16. "Fast ye for Me." In My behalf. Fasting implies humiliation, repentance, consecration to God, faith in God, prayer to God. It was the expression, outwardly, of the intense desires of the heart. Only God could give success to her efforts. "Three days." It has been supposed that Esther could not have meant an absolute fast—complete abstinence from both food and drink—for so long a period as three days; but the time intended, from the evening of the first to the morning of the third day, need not have much exceeded thirty-six hours. "My maidens." They were probably either Jews or proselytes to that religion, and thus would be in sympathy with her. "If I perish." I will put forth every possible effort to save my people even though I perish in the attempt. The great danger to which Esther was exposed will be seen more clearly when we consider the despotic nature of Xerxes. When he was on his way to Greece he halted at Celaenae, a city of Phrygia, where he was entertained by Pythias with incredible magnificence. Pythias even offered to contribute some millions of dollars toward the expenses of the war. But when Pythias begged as a favor that of his five sons in the king's army, the eldest might be left with him in his old age, the brutal monarch went into a rage, and caused the son to be slain in the presence of his father, the body to be divided into two parts, and placed the one part on one side of the road, and the other on the other, and ordered the whole army to march between them. 17. "Mordecai went his way." He went (1) believing, (2) obeying, (3) praising.

III. Esther's success (vs. 1-3). 1. "The king sat." The position of the king was such that he could see all who came into the court.

2. "Saw Esther." As the king sat upon the throne, the two were face to face, though there was quite a distance between them. It was a critical moment, though Esther did not forget that "the heart of the king was in the hand of the Lord." "Touched.... sceptre." This was, no doubt, the usual way of accepting the king's favor. "As the sceptre was the ensign of the highest and most absolute authority in the king so the queen's touching it, or, as some say, kissing it, was a token of her subjection and thankfulness for his favor. Thus Esther's mission was so far successful. At this time she invited the king and Haman to a banquet, though the king doubtless understood that this was preliminary to a request of greater importance. The banquet was held: and yet Esther did not dare to present her real request. She simply asked her guests to come again the next day. Then follows Haman's downfall and death and Mordecai's elevation to power. The remaining chapters of the book of Esther tell us how the Jews were saved from destruction.

"It is," says the Florence (Ga.) Times, "much more comfortable, both to yourself and the rest of the world, to be a pleasant ass than an unpleasant bear." But why be either an ass or a bear?

By 1920, and even before, the present rate of growth continuing both in New York and in the London area the population of the New York metropolitan area will be more than that of London at the same time.

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$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Increased Immigration.

Foreign labor continues to flow into the country in unprecedented volume, as well as foreign merchandise. Immigration at New York last month exceeded all previous September records, the 90,772 arrivals comparing with 82,708 a year ago, with 51,000 two years ago and less than half that number three years ago.

An Old City Prison.

French Gulch, Cal., has no jail or city prison, and men arrested there are handcuffed and tied to an anvil till released on preliminary examination or removed to the county jail.

A DESPAIRING WOMAN.

Weak, Nervous and Wretched From Wasting Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Henry A. Reamer, Main and Garst Sts., South Bend, Ind., says: "When I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I was so weak I could hardly drag myself across the room. I was wretched and nervous, and had backache, bearing-down pain, headache, dizziness and weak eyes. Dropsy set in and bloating of the chest choked me and threatened the heart. I had little hope, but to my untold surprise Doan's Kidney Pills brought me relief and saved my life. I shall never forget it."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The celebration of marriage in churches was inaugurated by Pope Innocent III in 1200 A. D. Before that time a marriage ceremony consisted in the groom leading the bride to his house.

There were 372 strikes in Italy in 1904, which is a noticeable decrease in the statistics of labor disturbances of that country since 1901.

Statisticians estimate that at least 13,000,000 of human lives have been sacrificed by earthquakes.

OPERATIONS AVOIDED

Two Grateful Letters from Women Who Avoided Serious Operations.—Many Women Suffering from Like Conditions Will Be Interested.

When a physician tells a woman, suffering from ovarian or womb trouble, that an operation is necessary it, of course, frightens her.

The very thought of the operating table and the knife strikes terror to her heart. As one woman expressed it, when told by her physician that she must undergo an operation, she felt that her death knell had sounded.

Our hospitals are full of women who are there for ovarian or womb operations!

It is quite true that these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but such cases are much rarer than is generally supposed, because a great many women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after the doctors had said an operation must be performed. In fact, up to the point where the knife must be used to secure instant relief, this medicine is certain to help.

The strongest and most grateful statements possible to make come from women who, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, have escaped serious operations.

Margrite Ryan, Treasurer of St. Andrew's Society, Hotel English, Indianapolis, Ind., writes of her cureas follows:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I cannot find words to express my thanks for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did me. The doctor said I could not get well unless I had an operation for ovarian and female troubles. I knew I could not stand the strain of an operation and made up my mind I would be an invalid for life. Hearing how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had saved other women from serious operations I decided to try it, and in less than four months I was entirely cured; and words fail to express my thankfulness."

Miss Margret Merkley of 275 3d Street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Loss of strength, extreme nervousness, severe shooting pains through the pelvic organs, cramps, bearing down pains and extreme irritation compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor, after making an examination, said that I had ovarian trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation as my only hope. To this I strongly objected—and I decided as a last resort to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"To my surprise the ulceration healed, all the bad symptoms disappeared, and I am once more strong, vigorous and well; and I cannot express my thanks for what it has done for me."

Ovarian and womb troubles are steadily on the increase among women—and before submitting to an operation every woman should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. for advice.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been curing the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, leucorrhœa, irregularities, indigestion and nervous prostration. Any woman who could read the many grateful letters on file in Mrs. Pinkham's office would be convinced of the efficiency of her advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

The dressed skins of wild animals constituted the earliest known form of currency, and they are still in use in some parts of the uncivilized world.

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GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.

The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.

THE T. H. GILBERT DRUG CO., Huntsville, Ala.

Regular sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

Am. 44, 1905.

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W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.

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troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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ANTI-GRIPINE

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee It. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.

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PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster color than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Chattanooga, Tennessee.

FROM THE CAÑON SIDE

BY CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON.

THE aeronaut, Signor Da Costa, is a pleasant mannered man whose name, when he is on the ground, is very American, indeed. He has "done the parachute" 300 times. He is not averse to talking about his adventures, and he has left me quite at liberty to publish anything that I have heard from him.

He has had many accidents. He was unconscious last Fourth of July when they picked him up out of the Ohio River. He has come down on top of buildings and telegraph wires more times than he can remember, and once he was tangled in the parachute and enveloped in the balloon itself in the top of a big elm tree in Wisconsin, where he hung seventy-five feet from the ground for six hours before any one happened along to get him down. But he says the worst "fix" that he ever got into was in Southern Wyoming, in a little town in Green River Canon. And he tells the story this way.

It was the wildest and most savage looking country I ever saw—all bare dirt mountains and granite crags, and dusty greasewood valleys and deserts, with no trace of living green to make a man think he is in a civilized land. It is curious that when they irrigate those gray, arid valleys they turn into fertile fields and gardens, just like Ohio, where I was raised. That is the way it is in Green River Canon. The pretty little valley, with pale green willows along the sandy river, and the dark alfalfa fields lie between those lonesome hills and cliffs like a gem in a rock.

I went out there from Denver, on a good offer, to ascend during a September festival. The valley was about three miles wide, and I calculated that the wind was about right that afternoon to carry me over it and give me a fair jump into the alfalfa fields or on the sandbars. But you can never foretell the wind in Wyoming.

Well, this time I was to make a plain parachute leap without any cannon act or trapeze work, and I meant to make a side leap, as I always do. In the side leap the cord is fastened to the side of the balloon, and the weight of the man breaks it as he jumps off sidewise from the bar. This leap generally tips the balloon and lets the hot air out quickly, so that it will not drift far. The top of the parachute is always fastened to the balloon, to make it unfold right at the start.

I started to inflate the bag that day with more than the ordinary crowd of helpers close about, for an ascension is a great thing in that country; the Indians and Mexicans, and most of the cowboys, too, had never even seen a balloon before.

The bag grew bigger. When everything was ready I fixed myself on the bar, cast the lines off and shot up swiftly, enjoying the astonishment of the wild crowd. I drew myself up and executed a few fancy kicks in my scanty red costume. You would be surprised to find how you can hear every little sound when in a balloon in mid-air. You can hear voices and conversation distinctly at 2000 feet, and a shout comes up startlingly strong. There was silence for a while as I whirled up above them, and then I heard a deep voice say, as if in my ear:

"What's the fellow doing? Losing his clothes?"

I glanced round behind me, and saw with horror that the parachute was trailing loosely in the air behind the bag. The top rope had been cut or broken by some one in the crowd, and the thing was utterly useless in its upside down and disordered condition.

Now this was a terribly serious business. I always take the greatest care that the parachute is properly arranged, and I had taken care that time, but the mischief had been done at the last moment.

There was nothing to do except cling to the bar and take the chances of being killed when the air was cooled or exhausted and the balloon fell. It would come down with terrible velocity with my weight beneath it.

I glanced up at the big, swaying bag and at the murky, swirling, warm air in the mouth of it, and then I looked down. I was about 2000 feet up. The gray horizon seemed to be rising all about me, and the valley and ground below to be sinking like the bottom of a bowl.

The balloon struck a strong current of air when it reached 3000 feet, and I had to hold hard to the bar and the ropes. Instead of the breeze down the canon, which I had expected would carry me over the valley, I was in a directly opposite southwest wind, which was bowling me along very fast, right over the high rock walls of the canon. I could see the black shadows lying along the sunlit slopes at their feet. To the southeast Green River Canon lay with white and brown walls of rock rising from the gray valley of sagebush and cactus, with the river shining among white sand and green willows, until it disappeared among peaks and buttes. To the north there was nothing but a dreary wilderness of bald, low mountains.

I felt lost in that air, for I had never been in the mountains before, and the sight of all that savage scenery and the thought of the hundreds of miles of it seared me more in some way, than my real, immediate danger of being killed when the balloon should fall.

But the balloon kept buoyantly on to the northeast, acting in a most eccentric fashion, and I began to watch it with wonder. "Gray Wings," as I had christened it, was the best balloon I ever had, and held up wonderfully, but after a while I noticed a few little sunken wrinkles along its sides. Then I knew that it was no longer rising. A little later and it tugged and twisted, and then pitched half over, so that a large part of the heated air came out round me.

After that it started rapidly to settle, stringing upward where a little hot air held its crazy top erect. Then the great cloth floated out over me, and I found myself rising in an attitude of defense, as if I could throw off the suffocating folds that would smother me like a cat in a sack. I had a professional confidence that I might land safe if I could see what sort of ground I was to land on; there are a dozen tricks in this act.

The flying cloth was blowing riotously about me, and I felt myself plunging to death, when all in a moment the gale ceased, the dust veil flickered and I dashed into a great shadow. I saw before me the tremendous precipice of the canon wall, which I had missed by a few hundred feet.

With the balloon partly over me I was straining my eyes to see the bottom of the gorge, when there was a shriek of tearing cloth, a terrific shock. I was hurled against a smooth, bald slope of rock and then flung out, to turn round in the air with bump after bump against the rock wall. This bewildering motion and my bruises nearly took away my senses, and it was several minutes before I could realize that I had struck a portion of the canon wall, on which the balloon had caught, and that my life was saved for the present.

I struggled free from the tangled ropes and cloth and glanced down. Below me the rock fell in a perpendicular descent for at least 1000 feet, and at its base was a steep slope of sand, with massive boulders jutting out. Then the ground fell away to the sagebush carpeted valley and the river course. In two directions I saw the walls of the canon going down to the same kind of a footing, but they were some distance back of me and behind the crag where the balloon hung. I had lodged on a narrow promontory.

As soon as I understood this I resolved to crawl back to the main cliff and see what chances there were of scaling it, so I worked myself up by the wreckage until I was on top of the torn cloth, and there I saw a sight that made me sick with fear.

I stood on the very top of a great pinnacle of rock—one of those strange formations, so far as I know, that are found only in our Western deserts. There was no possible descent from it.

Between me and the real wall of the canon there was a gulf of 300 or 400 feet wide and at least 600 feet in depth, where the shadow of the walls made a blue gloom. Its top was not sixty feet across, and was largely covered by the wrecked balloon, which was flapping over the side and throwing fantastic shadows on the eastern wall that curved about me.

And how the wind did blow! It was this that made me do something. I crawled under a flapping part of the big cloth, for I was afraid that it would all be torn loose and sail down the gorge.

When the outer edge of the cloth would blow up and flap I caught glimpses of the dim blue walls of the canon miles away, with yellow patches of sunlight here and there, and I had to shut my eyes.

After what seemed hours I felt more composed and crawled out to take another look. The copper sun was already behind the nearest cliff, and the wind had then died quite away.

I looked down the gulf and at the walls, and then walked to the outer side of the pinnacle, where the towering rock had scarcely a projection for its entire distance. The parachute hung there, and without any idea in my mind I pulled it up and straightened it along the rock to see if it was injured.

Then, as I looked at the blue dusk of Green River Canon I thought, "Why not try to fix the parachute and drop into the gulf, and trust to luck to keep me from the wall and the rocks below."

Within 500 feet that parachute would open, if it would open at all. A night on that peak in the piercing cold would kill me. The next day would bring no rescue.

But would the parachute fly free? I gazed down the crag, and then boldly clambered over on the cordage of the balloon and hung above the canon. I thought the rock curved out slightly, but I could see no projection that might catch the canvas.

I cleared the balloon from the bald rock and stretched the parachute along its round side, carefully noting every rope and knot, and then I slipped inside the iron ring at the lower end. I walked back up the slope, took one long look at the murky distance of east and west and the faint stars above, and then ran and jumped high and far out over the canon.

I hurtled down through gloom, staring straight up at the sky through agonizing seconds.

Then I felt a flutter, then a jerk on one side, then a jerk on the other, and I was slowly dropping down through a calm, warm dusk, with the protecting wings above widespread.

Down, quietly as a feather, the parachute floated round the base of the pinnacle, until the earth came rising through the gloom. I struck a foot on the flinty slope, and went rolling, stumbling along, until I fell, twisted in the canvas, among the boulders.

I wandered among the rocks all night, trying to keep warm, and when the daylight came I nearly scared a sheep rancher to death with my red flannel tights and doublet.—Youth's Companion.

LINEN FADS AND FANCIES.

For breakfast cloths white or natural colored linen is edged with blue, pink or yellow borders. Small hemstitched napkins match these in color and design. With colored linens, hemstitching is preferred to fringed edges. Nouveau art patterns are being employed extensively for the colored borders, such as conventionalized buttercups, poppies, etc. On more expensive cloths enormous roses or fleur-de-lis, magnificently shaded, outline the table top or form an artistic cluster in the center.

In the realm of handwork on doilies and centerpieces Irish embroidery is the most serviceable and best able to withstand hard usage. This is simply a fine satin stitch which stands out very decidedly from the linen. Medium-sized round doilies, with centerpiece to match, have delicately scalloped and button-holed edges, inside of which are narrow borders of marguerites, shamrocks or similar minute designs

Doiley sets of Japanese and Chinese embroidery on Japanese grass linen are enjoying a tremendous vogue. Chrysanthemums or carnations, done both in white and dark blue mercerized cotton, decorate the sheer linen. One very striking set shows sapphire blue dragons in a network of blue vines. These sell as low as $6 and $10 a dozen.

The newest centerpiece show very little renaissance lace, except as in the example just mentioned in connection with hand embroidery. If a doily or table scarf has a border or renaissance lace, padded flower designs in colored silks are embroidered on the braid.—New York Press.

AN ARTISTIC LUNCHEON.

For a goldenrod and sumac luncheon, says Good Housekeeping, use a polished table (the darker the wood the better the effect) with a plentitude of doilies, large and small, embroidered in yellow. For a centrepiece use a tall, graceful vase filled with the goldenrod and resting on a circular mat of sumac leaves. This is easily formed by arranging the sumac leaves to converge to a common centre where the ends of the stems meet. At each corner of the table have low bowls filled with goldenrod resting on sumac mats, and at each cover carry out this design in miniature. Scarlet place cards, with name, date, and occasion in gilt lettering will be consistent. Small ruby tinted and gilt Bohemian dishes holding the relishes—consisting of orange straws, salted nuts, scarlet radishes, and yellow cream mints—can be scattered over the table, and will assist in carrying out the color effect, which should also be observed in the makeup of the menu, with due regard for food harmonies. The china service should also have a touch of scarlet and gold in the decorations. The following menu is suggested:

Mushmelon with salt and paprika
Clear tomato soup with egg balls
Lobster a la Newburg
Chicken croquettes with yellow Bechamel sauce.
Orange sherbet
Mayonnaise of tomatoes
Wafers Cheese
Cranberry water ice Golden cake
Coffee

RECIPES.

Snow Fritters—Beat one egg very light and add gradually a cup or half a pint of milk; into another bowl sift a cup and a half of flour; one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, and pour the milk and egg on the flour, stirring thoroughly to prevent lumps. Then add a large, tart apple which has been peeled, cut in quarters and chopped in small pieces. Last of all, fold in a large cupful of light, dry snow, which has freshly fallen. Drop the batter in small spoonfuls into a kettle of boiling hot fat, after rolling each spoonful into a little flour. Cook until brown, or for several minutes. Serve immediately with powdered sugar.

Potato Soup—Four large potatoes, one small onion in which six cloves have been stuck; piece of celery or celery salt; cook till potatoes fall to pieces; take out onion and celery and mash the potatoes fine; pour in boiling milk until consistency of thick cream; beat one egg and take tablespoonful of butter; strain soup into this, season, and stir well. Serve at once.

Lemon Marmalade—Slice twelve lemons and remove the pips; lay the sliced fruit for twelve hours, or till the next morning, in six or seven quarts of water, and boil this all gently together for two hours, and again let it stand till next day. Then weigh it, add an equal weight of sugar for each pound of pulp, and boil all together till clear and beginning to set, when it should be potted and tied down at once while hot.

Tomato Rarebit—A change from the ordinary Welsh rarebit if one is fond of the flavor of tomatoes, is tomato rarebit. Stew one cup of tomatoes, and when they have simmered for ten minutes, add one teaspoonful of finely chopped onion; let this cook for five minutes, and then add one cupful of cheese that has been cut into coarse pieces. Let the mixture cook until the cheese softens, then pour our hot slices of buttered toast. This may be cooked in a chafing dish on the table.

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

She had been through school and college
And could write herself A. B.;
She had studied a profession,
Which had added an M. D.;
She had dwelt in college settlements,
And had clear, decided views
On political developments
And she read the daily news.
But she still remained all feminine
Despite acquired lore—
She could never meet a woman
Without noting all she wore.
—Harper's Bazar.

JUST FOR FUN

Senator Craft—Do you think I would accept a bribe? Dyer—I haven't money enough to find out.—Judge.

"Would I like to live my life over?" said the sober-faced man. "No, sir; it's bad enough to think it over."—Boston Transcript.

He—I shall be just miserable when I have to go away and leave you." "Oh, Jack, if I were sure of that, I'd feel so happy."—Life.

Judge—I fine you $10! Prisoner—All right, Jedge—now if you'll jest endorse dis note fer me I t'ink I kin raise de money!—Puck.

"Yaas," said Cholly, "I only associate with my equals." "Indeed?" retorted Miss Pert, "you should aim higher than that."—Philadelphia Press.

Parson Primrose—Are you sorry you went in the pantry and stole the cake? Freddie—Sure, I am. Ma said she'd have given it to me, anyhow.—Judge.

"What's them numbers on the automobile fer, Hiram?" "Why, that's the feller's score. It shows how many folks he's run over."—Chicago Daily News.

Teacher—Now, Tommy, if your father had 20 dozen eggs in his store and found that 18 of them were bad, how much would he lose? Tommy—Nothin', I guess you don't know pa.—Cleveland Leader.

"I assure you, my dear," he protested, "I do not care for the smiles of other women." "No," she sobbed; "but I do, and it's just hateful of you to make me wear such a dowdy bonnet."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Gentleman with Grievance—This auto breaks down every 10 minutes. Conscientious Dealer—What of it? Gentleman with Grievance—You said there were none better! Conscientious Dealer—There ain't!—Puck.

Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, Clarence, I can see a perfect reflection of my face way down there in the water. Mr. Newlywed—Are you sure it ain't a lobster pot you see? There's lots of 'em about here, you know.—Life.

Auntie—How smart you look this afternoon, dearie! Dolly (who has been forbidden to ask if she may stay to tea)—Well, you see, I put on this costume, so that if anybody did ask me to tea I could stop. (Conscience-stricken) I haven't asked, have I?—Punch.

"Is any one waiting on you?" finally asked the haughty saleslady, condescending at last to notice the shopping person. "I'm afraid not," replied the latter. "My husband was—I left him outside—but I'm afraid he's become disgusted and gone home."—Philadelphia Press.

Customer (handing over the money)—I want to be sure about it. Can you guarantee that this stuff will kill off the cockroaches? Druggist (wrapping up the bottle)—I guarantee it absolutely, ma'am—if you can get them to take it according to directions.—Chicago Tribune.

"The dime novels that we read in our youth have gone out of existence," said the man with iron-gray hair. "Yes," answered the man with the bald spot; "if you want that kind of reading now you've got to go to a regular book store and pay a dollar and a half for it."—Washington Star.

First Fond Mamma (whose hopes have lately been dashed)—Our heartiest congratulations on dear Violet's engagement, Mrs. Hookham." Second Fond Mamma (whose hopes have been realized)—Thank you. We are delighted. Capt. Norton is such a charming fellow. First Fond Mamma—Yes, and so self-sacrificing!—Punch.

"But, tell me," said the pretty girl, thoughtfully, "why is it you always send your poems to the editors by mail, instead of taking them down in person?" "Well, I'll tell you," responded she struggling hard. "When I send them by mail, I am likely to get a rejection." "Then, you should submit them in person." "No, then I would likely get an ejection."—Chicago Daily News.

The Helpless Rich.

"Isn't my check good in this bank?" asked the billionairess as she stood before the cashier's window, according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"It isn't good, ma'am until you sign it."

"O, bother! Didn't you notice I inclosed my calling card with it?"

"Yes, ma'am, but it is not the same thing."

"Such a nuisance; Then I suppose I can't get my money?"

"You can get it by signing the check."

"How can I? My secretary, who does all my signing, is away on her vacation."

Rattan furniture was first made in the United States with bamboo and a kind of sea grass imported from China.

Thorsby, Alabam

Business Directory.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South.

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise.

W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.
"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOES.

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

OLAF SCHIV
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug St
Full assortment of Watches, elry, etc. All repair work anteed.

Thorsby Wine
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Pr

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and T Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACI

The Thorsby I
G. C. Michelson, Pro
Good Beds and Meals.

A Langville & S
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGI

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Will meet the 1st Saturday in November. Delegates should bring in reports of the crops in their districts in full. Hon. B. B. Comer will address the association, so let's have a good turn out.

W. H. CONWAY,
tf County President.

NOTICE.

The Pension Warrants for ex-Confederate soldiers are now in my office ready for distribution. Please call or send written order for them.

This October 13, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate,
tf Chilton County, Ala.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heart burn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

Write Stanley's Business College, Macon, Ga., at once for catalog. This school can not supply the demand for its graduates. tf

ROAD NOTICE.

To the road overseers in beat 10: As the general condition of the public roads in this beat are bad and gradually getting worse, we think it not only necessary, but highly important for each overseer in said beat to put in their full 10 days before Dec. 31, 1905, and you are hereby requested to put in at least eight days by Nov. 15, 1905. Please comply with above.

Respectfully,
J. M. GRANT,
T. J. HOWARD,
J. A. KICKER,
tf Apportioners.

FOR SALE!

Lands, both improved and unimproved (timbered); 4 head Beef Cattle; 16 stands Bees, 8 double story and 8 with supers on; 16 fine Wyandotte Chickens, 12 hens and 4 roosters. Small farms to rent.

Alfred Popwell,
tf. Clanton, Ala.

THE FARMERS' UNION.

We will send the Union Educ of Guin, Ala., the state organ of F. E. and C. U. of A., with our pa THE UNION, one year for one do Now is the time to get your best co ty paper and the paper of the farmers' organization.

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THE UNIO

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To
The Southern Ruralist

We have examined the South Ruralist and consider it to be the and most practical farm paper lished in the South, and it just this locality. Drop by The Union O when you are in town and see a cop the Ruralist. It will mean dollar your pocket to read this paper with Union for a year.

We Club With
The New York Worl
THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is

For the autumn season now at h the most valuable paper to you will the New York Thrice-a-week wo because it offers you more at the pr than any other paper published a where in the world.

This is a time of great events. are having great wars and ot changes of a stirring kind are occurr both at home and abroad. The Thr a-Week World comes to you every ot day, except Sunday, with all the ne fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair its political reports. You can get truth from its columns, whether you Republican or Democrat, and that what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always a serial story running, and it is al a first-class story by a first-class auth The Thrice-a-Week World publis better fiction than any other newspa in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD regular subscription price is only per year, and this pays for 156 pa We offer this unequaled newspaper THE UNION together one year for $1. The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.

T

VOL III.

ECTIONS RETURNS.

rst Defeated, But Charges Fraud—Will Contest Election—Jerome Triumphs.

REFORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

Machine Is Utterly Defeated. Unionism Triumphs in San Francisco.

Washington.—Election returns re ved by the Associated Press up to o'clock Wednesday morning show that the democrats have carried the ayoralty fight in New York city; the te ticket in Pennsylvania; the state ket in Virginia and the city ticket Louisville, while the republicans e made a clean sweep in Massa setts and Chicago and Cook county d have carried their tickets in New sey, Rhode Island, Nebraska and aryland.

In New York Hearst had a plurality the borough of Brooklyn of some 0,000, with fourteen election districts issing. The returns indicate Mc Clellan's re-election by several thou and plurality. Hearst has chance ded in the voting.

Bird S. Coler was elected borough esident of Brooklyn on municipal wnership ticket. The New York elec ion shows that municipal ownership ill be a considerable factor in the ity's politics.

In Ohio the result is still doubtful, hough the returns to a late hour indi ate the election of Pattison, the demo ratic candidate for governor. The uffrage amendment in Maryland was defeated overwhelmingly.

McClellan Has Plurality.

New York.—Returns at this hour are complete in Greater New York in the mayoralty contest with the exception of fifty-one election districts scattered through the city. The vote of these returns gives McClellan, democrat, 221,815; Hearst, municipal ownership, 218,657; Ivins, republican, 132,118, a plurality for McClellan of 3,158.

Returns to midnight indicated that George B. McClellan, democrat, was re-elected mayor of New York by between 3,000 and 4,000 plurality over W. R. Hearst, Municipal Ownership League, and that William T. Jerome, independent, is re-elected district attorney by about 8,000 over James W. Osborne, democrat.

Will Not Admit Defeat.

At midnight Mr. Hearst declined to admit his defeat and declared his intention to contest the election. At that time returns from 184 election districts had not been received. McClellan had 205,592; Hearst, 203,370, and Ivins 130,326 votes.

The following statement was issued at midnight by W. R. Hearst:

"We have won this election. All Tammany's friends; all Tammany's corruption; all Tammany's intimidation and violence; all Tammany's false registration, illegal voting and dishonest count, have not been able to overcome a great popular majority. The recount will show that we have won the election by many thousands of votes.

"I shall fight this battle to the end in behalf of the people who have cast their votes for me, and who shall not be disfranchised by any effort of criminal bosses.

"WILLIAM R. HEARST."

Boston, Mass.—Lieutenant Governo Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, the republican candidate, was elected governo of Massachusetts in the state election today by a plurality of 29,435 ove Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, of Bosto the democratic candidate.

Philadelphia.—Philadelphia has bee swept by the reform movement, th city party ticket winning by a su prisingly large plurality.

While returns from only six of th forty-two wards in this city had be counted up to midnight on Tuesda enough is known of the result in t remaining wards to indicate the de feat of the republican local ticket from 60,000 to 75,000 plurality.

The victory of the city party carri with it the election of Wm. H. B ry, the democratic and reform can date for state treasurer. J. I Plummer, the republican candidate that office, was badly cut through the city and state, and he lost his o county, which is usually republic The result has every appearance o landslide for reform, not only Philadelphia, but throughout the st

Columbus, O.—Ohio voters Tues chose a governor and various s officers, but at this hour it is im sible to give a positive statemen the winners, although the cha seem to favor John M. Pattison, d ocrat.

Only 440 of over 4,200 precinct

Alabam
Directory.

OLAF SCHI
Watchmake
And Jewele
Horn's Drug S
Full assortment of Watche
elry, etc. All repair work
anteed.

Thorsby Win
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, P

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and
Articles.
LICENSED PHARMA

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G. C. Michelson, Pr
Good Beds and Meals

A Langville &
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Union for a year.

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are having great wars and
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both at home and abroad. The Th
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VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., NOVEMBER 9 1905 NO. 33

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ocrat.
Only 440 of over 4,200 precincts in the state have been heard from, giving Herrick 55,000 and Pattison 53,399. In the big cities the democratic gains thus far average 108 per precinct, while the gain outside thesecities averages only 34 to the precinct. Estimating the remaining precincts at the ratio Battison will be nearly forty thousand short of the 230,000 republican plurality of last year, with which comparisons are made.
San Francisco.—For the third consecutive time Eugene E. Schmitz, the union labor candidate, was re-elected mayor by a majority of at least 15,000 over John S. Partridge, the joint nominee of the republican and democratic parties.
Returns from 314 precincts out of 320 give Schmitz 42,202; Partridge, 28,108. In addition to mayor, the union labor party has probably elected its entire municipal ticket by a majority ranging from 10,000 to 15,000. Voting machines were used for the first time in all the precincts.

Moore & Handley Burned.

Birmingham.—Fire which originated about 10 o'clock Tuesday night completely destroyed the five-story brick building of the Moore & Handley Hardware Company at Twentieth street and Avenue A, causing a loss of between $250,000 and $275,000.
A two-story building, part of which was formerly occupied by the Avondale Steam Laundry and part of which is occupied by the local branch of the Philip Carey Manufacturing company, was also destroyed, causing an additional loss of about $25,000. This building is on the north side of Avenue A, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.
The building on Avenue A was the property of Bryan, Lyn & Hass, and was valued at about $12,000, and practically covered by insurance. The stock of the Philip Carey Manufacturing company was valued at about $12,000, and was also practically covered by insurance.
The Moore & Handley building cost about $75,000, exclusive of the foundations, which were very deep and expensive. It was completed about two years ago, or a year after the fire which destroyed a portion of the plant of the company on October 7, 1902.
The origin of the fire is unknown. Two theories are advanced as to the cause. One is that a spark from a passing engine was blown through one of the windows and the other is that defective electic wiring was the cause.
The fire was one of those with which no fire department in the south could cope. The Birmingham department has no modern apparatus for throwing streams of water into the upper floors of such a building. The old extension truck was placed in front of the building and did effective work, but it required such a length of time to erect it that it was practically useless in preventing a spread of the fire.

Washes Faces of City Clocks.

From the New York Evening Post.
"I've been washing the faces of the city clocks nigh on to ten years, I guess," said a pleasant Scotch-Irish-American, "and before that I did it in the old country. There aren't many face washers in this land, and the few who know the business do well at it." He looked prosperous in his tweed suit and derby hat.
"Is your work anything like that of the steeple climber?" he was asked.
"Bless you, no," he replied with twinkling eyes, much amused. "Only in one thing, and that is that mostly sailors take up with the trade. That's because we're good climbers, you know. I've washed the faces of city and church clocks that were 180 feet from the ground and it took me two and three weeks to do it.
"I'm a practical clock repairer, too—have to be, you know—and do my work in a huge wooden cradle made for the purpose. Some clocks get their faces dirty in a year or so; others remain clean ten years, and so on. Old Ben, Westminster's great clock, is expected to keep clean fifteen years.
"In the old days the trade was more dangerous. We used to work from scaffolds, and got many dangerous falls. Now we have the cradle, and all the fixings and comforts, and if a man keeps his head he can work as well as on the curb. How is the pay? Well, that's hard to figure, for we work by the job. We don't clean clock faces in winter, so we make enough in the summer to last the year around. Of course, sometimes the clocks are taken out of their cases and repaired in the shops. Last year I cleared $2,000, and visited only two other cities, Chicago and Boston. This year I'll make more, because the building operations have grimed the clocks and given our trade a lift."

Libau, Russia.—Six armed men entered the Libau branch of the Moscow International Trade Bank and robbed 000 recovered. The sixth man with $7,500 escaped.

ALL RUSSIA REJOICES

Citizens Go Wild Over the Czar's Recent Grant.

LICENSE AFTER DESPOTISM

Troops Withdrawn From St. Petersburg Streets and Police Told to Let the People Give Vent to Their Feelings—Inflammatory Harangues Made to Enormous Crowds.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Russian capital blossomed out with flags and bunting. All the troops were withdrawn from the streets, and the city presented almost its normal appearance. The nervousness of the people has suddenly disappeared. Workmen by the thousands flocked back to the shops and factories, without awaiting the permission of the strike committee.
The authorities did all in their power to encourage the spirit of rejoicing over the newly granted liberties. It was by order of General Trepoff that the regulation decorations were hung out, the troops were withdrawn to their barracks, and the police were instructed to permit the people to vent their feelings.
Before noon the celebrations began, and the city soon appeared to have gone mad. Such scenes had never before been witnessed in Russia. Unrestrained by word or deed, the crowds did and said what they liked. Despotism seemed suddenly to have been replaced by license. Red flags were everywhere in evidence. In the churches devout men and women, on bended knees, rendered thanks for the blessings of liberty, while at the corners of the thronged streets orators harangued the populace.
The people assembled principally on the Nevsky Prospect. From the Kazan Cathedral to the Town Hall, opposite the Hotel de l'Europe, traffic was blocked. Fully 30,000 workmen were massed there, listening to student orators, who delivered impassioned speeches from the steps of th Town Hall and Cathedral. Red flags showed above the dense black mass of cheering humanity. The police kept in the background, not even trying to keep the street open. Passing patrols, on their way to the barracks, would have been mobbed had it not been for the appeals of the cool-headed, who declared, to the accompaniment of cheers, that the troops were henceforth with the people.

Monster Procession With Red Flags.

The biggest demonstration was organized by students and workmen. A great procession was formed. Starting from the university 10,000 strong, it increased in numbers as the demonstrators marched across the river and up the Nevsky Prospect as far as the Kazan Cathedral, singing the "Marseillaise." A dozen red banners inscribed with the word "Svoboda" (liberty), were carried at the head of the parade, which stopped at the places where the troops fired on the people January 22, and the paraders with bared heads chanted funeral dirges. The crowds in the streets uncovered their heads as the procession passed.
At the Kazan Cathedral the procession counter-marched to the university, where, from the balconies, students harangued the crowds with fiery speeches, urging the people not to cease the struggle until every right of man had been attained. In the midst of the oratory intense enthusiasm was created by a student who scaled the roof of the university and attached a red flag to the cross over the entrance.

UNEARTH LAND FRAUDS.

Colorado Officials Among Seven Indicted—Others May Escape.

Denver, Col.—Gigantic land frauds in Washington, Morgan and Yuma counties have been unearthed by the Federal Grand Jury, and seven of the most prominent men of Northeastern Colorado have been indicted, including a former land official, a county treasurer and a court clerk. The statute of limitations favors others under suspicion.

EX-STATE SENATOR SENTENCED.

Former California Legislator Convicted of Bribe Taking Gets Five Years.

Sacramento, Cal.—J. F. Emmons, formerly State Senator from Kern County, convicted of receiving a bribe in connection with the building and loan investigations, by the legislative committee of which he was a member, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at San Quentin.

Founds Farmers' College.

Judge Edward M. Paxson, who died at Bycot, Bucks County, Pa., left part of his $3,000,000 fortune for the endowment of a college of agriculture for boys between twelve and eighteen.

Ten Dairies Combine.

Ten of the largest dairies in St. Louis, Mo., controlling about eighty-five per cent. of the supply of milk, have combined, with $3,000,000 capital.

Norway Wants Prince Charles.

The Norwegian Storthing, by a vote of eighty-nine to twenty, has decided to invite Prince Charles of Denmark to become King of Norway.

Lieutenant Wild Drowned.

Falling from the revenue cutter Perry at Seattle, Wash., Second Lieutenant John V. Wild was drowned.

PRINCE LOUIS IN AMERICA

British Ships Anchor With Our Fleet at Annapolis.

Reception to the Visiting Rear Admiral and His Officers and Men at Naval Academy.

Annapolis, Md.—Prince Louis of Battenberg and his fleet of crack British warships reached Annapolis. The Prince, his officers, and escort have set foot on American soil and have been made to feel at home. The fleet dropped anchor at 10.20 o'clock in the morning.
In the greeting which was extended to the representative of King Edward VII. there was an element of sincerity which, strictly adhering to regulations as the ceremonies were, was unmistakable. Rear Admiral Evans, commander of the North Atlantic fleet, down to the newest cadets, every one entered eagerly into the work of giving the visitors a "good time."
That night the British armored cruisers lay side by side with the picked battleships and cruisers of the American Navy, making the most brilliant spectacle ever seen in Annapolis Roads.
Annapolis in the evening was alive with British and American officers, and at the officers' club were many reunions, some between classmates, others between Americans and Britishers who have met before in other ports.
Twenty-one guns from the Drake, flagship of Prince Louis' squadron, had announced the approach of the visitors up the Chesapeake Bay in the morning, shortly after 9 o'clock. Sunshine poured on the leaden-colored sides as the vessels steamed swiftly in single column. There was just enough crispness in the air to make one know it was the sunshine of autumn and not of summer. A light breeze set every flag in motion and stirred the autumn foliage, which made a brilliant picture on the shore line.
Prince Louis stood on the bridge of his flagship at the front of the column and gazed on the scene with evident pleasure. Immediately ahead, stretched out across the bay to welcome him, was the mainstay of the American Navy, the eight battleships of the first and second divisions of the North Atlantic fleet. The ships were anchored in single column, 200 yards apart, the Maine at the head flying the pennant of Rear Admiral Evans. The Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsearge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa and Massachusetts, in order, laying spotless white, their guns and brasses gleaming.
Three miles further toward the shore five smaller craft could be discerned from the bridge of the Drake. They were the destroyer flotilla, the Hopkins, MacDonough, Lawrence, Worden and Stewart. The background of this picture was formed by the massive granite buildings of the Naval Academy, the great white dome of the chapel, still under construction, rising high along the skyline.
The armored cruiser squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Brownson, anchored shortly after noon outside the column of battleships.
As the Drake began firing the National salute, the American flag was hoisted at the main, its colors mingling prettily with those of the British flags. As the last shot rang out there boomed from the Maine, flagship of the American commander, the first gun of the return salute, and quickly an ensign was hoisted at the main. Then the Drake saluted Rear Admiral Evans with thirteen guns, and thirteen guns sent back compliments to the British Rear Admiral. A salute of thirteen guns next was exchanged between the Drake and the shore stations.
With little slackening of speed, the British squadron steamed past Admiral Evans' squadron to place about 600 yards inside and came to anchor in single column parallel with the American battleships.
Admiral Evans grasped the Prince's hand heartily as he came to the deck of the Maine and welcomed him in a graceful speech. From the Maine Prince Louis and his flag lieutenant went to the Alabama, flagship of Rear Admiral Davis. Then the Prince, accompanied by his flag lieutenant, started up the harbor for Annapolis to pay his respects to Admiral Sands and Governor Warfield. A company of marines, drawn up at the Naval Academy landing, rendered the prescribed salute.
In Governor Warfield's carriage the guest was taken to the Admiral's residence and then to the Governor's mansion. The Governor was waiting at the front door, and after the first official exchanges the visit was comfortably informal.

TWENTY-SIX MEN DROWNED.

Foundering of a Swedish Steamer and Russian Bark After Collision.

London, England.—The Swedish steamer Johan of 1724 tons, and the Russian bark Antares of 340 tons, both foundered recently in the North Sea after a collision. Twenty-six of the two crews were drowned. The captain and carpenter of the Johan were landed at Helsingborg by a German steamer, while the captain and cook of the Antares were landed at Stromness by a steam trawler, which picked them up soon after the collision.

Deficit is Lowered.

Federal Treasury figures, issued at Washington, D. C., show a deficit $7,000,000 less than that for the first four months of the last fiscal year.

VIENNA SUFFRAGE RIOT

Attack Made on Parade of Revolutionary Socialists.

EMPEROR TO GRANT DEMAND

Has Decided to Give the People Universal Suffrage, According to Report in the Austrian Capital—Police Sabre Eighty—Orators Use Fiery Language in Their Speeches.

Vienna, Austria.—Grave disorders, in which it is reported that eighty persons were injured, occurred at night as the result of a great Socialist meeting in behalf of universal suffrage. The orators used fiery language, declaring that millions of workers were ready to follow the Russian example. The crowds outside the hall were so great that traffic was stopped for three hours.
After further harangues outside the building the crowd marched through the streets shouting for revolution. Near the Hofburg the police forced the demonstrators to enter the side streets, causing numerous conflicts in which several persons were seriously injured, the wild scenes lasting half an hour. Later the turbulence was renewed in many parts of the city and many more persons were hurt.
It is alleged that the Socialists stoned the police, compelling them to draw their sabres, and it is said that the police acted with brutal violence. The masses resisted angrily and a cafe on Ringstrasse was almost demolished. There were no policemen among the injured.
This outbreak is believed to inaugurate a series of earnest demonstrations, the arrogant attitude of the police having incensed the labor party and determined them to press their demands at any price.
Orderly suffrage demonstrations took place at Gratz and Prague.

CLEARS JUDGE BAKER.

Charges Against Indiana Jurist Not Sustained in Investigation.

Washington, D. C.—United States Circuit Judge Francis E. Baker, of Indiana, will not be called upon to plead to an indictment charging him with violating the civil service law, which prohibits the collection of campaign assessments from Government employes.
This is the crux of a report submitted to the President by the Department of Justice, which has just concluded an investigation of the charges against Judge Baker.
Civil Service Commissioner Green charged in his recent official statement of the case that several clerks in the Postoffice at Goshen, Ind., had been urged by Judge Baker to subscribe to the Republican campaign fund three years ago.

WOMAN FALLS FROM BALLOON.

Clung to Ropes as Her Husband Ascended—Theory of Suicide.

Anderson, S. C.—Mrs. Maud Broadwick, of Cincinnati, Ohio, wife of Charles B. Broadwick, an aeronaut, fell from a balloon and was instantly killed. Mrs. Broadwick was an experienced balloonist. She gave the signal to cut the ropes when her husband made this ascension, and when the balloon shot into the air she was seen hanging to the ropes between the balloon and the parachute. When 250 feet in the air she dropped and was instantly killed.
About 1000 persons saw the tragedy. Suicide is hinted at, but her husband thinks it was an accident.

FOOTBALL FATAL TO GIRL.

Victim, Miss M. Decker, Well Known in Maryland.

Cumberland, Md.—Miss Bernadetta Decker died at her father's home at Eckert, near here, from injuries received in a football game. She was the daughter of Justice Edward J. Decker, and for some years had engaged in athletics.
She was connected with a girls' football team which played a hard game several days ago, in the course of which the young woman was injured.

TROOPS TO FIGHT THE CZAR.

Officers and Privates Formally Decide to Aid the Rebels.

St. Petersburg.—It is stated that army officers and privates who met at the University formally resolved to use arms against the autocracy, which, it was declared, was striving to strangle the proletariat, who had now reached the last act of the revolution.

YELLOW FEVER FROM PANAMA.

Fifteen Have Occurred on Steamer Going to Peru.

Lima, Peru.—The British steamer Chili, which arrived at Callao from Panama, had on board five cases of yellow fever. She has been quarantined. Since leaving Panama fifteen cases of fever, one of which was fatal, occurred on board the Chili.

More Engineers Needed.

Rear Admiral Rae, engineer in chief of the navy, in his annual report, issued at Washington, D. C., calls emphatic attention to the need of more engineers and says the situation is becoming alarming.

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ART IN FURNISHINGS.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, the new director of the Metropolitan Art Museum, is to be one of the lecturers in the School of Practical Art Decorating and Furnishing, which opened for its third season the other night at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, No. 318 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City. Frank Alvah Parsons of Teachers College delivering the introductory lectures.

Course I will be devoted to the principles of color and form harmony. Course II will teach Renaissance period structure and decoration and present application. Course III embraces practical design and free-hand drawing. All the courses will be under the direct supervision of Mr. Parsons, assisted by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, of the School of Architecture, Columbia University; L. G. Monte, of Teachers College, and others.

What this school means to the young business man is illustrated by the New Haven interior decorator who gladly traveled 148 miles each lecture night, arriving home at 2 a. m., and never missed a lecture. What it means to the average shopper hardly needs comment. The increased knowledge of the clerk, his better taste, the greater value of his judgment, his artistic resources—all these are of importance to the woman with money to spend.

"As every one knows, it is the women who do most of the buying," said a memer of a large firm. "Educate their taste by showing and selling them really artistic and beautiful things, and we shall create in them a desire for still better (and, incidentally, more expensive) objects, and then the first thing we know they will come and buy those good (and expensive) things from us. And it all makes good for trade."

What it all means to the woman purchaser, the firm and the salesman is shown by a little incident which took place not long since in a Pennsylvania city.

A well-to-do customer came in. She was moving into a new house and wanted a long list of goods. She had heard of the school in practical art decorating and furnishing opened by the West Side branch of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, and as the salesman brought out his velours and satins she showed herself decidedly "difficult."

When they reached the point of matching wall papers and rugs it began to look as if she might take the list somewhere else to finish. Then she began to speak about the association's school in practical art—what a splendid thing it was for the customer who wanted help—who was in that painful now-which-would-you choose frame of mind. And then she wound up:

"I wish you had a man from that school here to help me with my rugs."

The clerk had been biding his time. Now was the moment for him to declare himself.

"I am very happy to be able to say that I am a graduate of that class," he said, "and if you want any help from me I shall be only too glad to give it."

And he sold the goods.

FRILLS AND FURBELOWS.

Heavy black applique bands and sheer cream insertions will give a delightful magpie effect. A clever idea is to alternate them. To insure a firm effect mount them on a paper foundation. Mitre them down the back to a trifle below the waist line Then allow the long ends to fall in the coat-tail effect. To form these tails there will be three bands of the black and two of the white in each. At the front there is the bolero effect.

Hats of one color, though often of different shades, will be much worn this autumn. Greens of different shades will be fashionable in both velvet and felt hats, and green for the woman with color and who has not blue eyes is, however, almost always a most unfortunate one. Gray-eyed women need not fear green, provided their complexions are of the proper sort, and there is no blue mixed with the gray. Green goes best, however, with brown and hazel eyes, especially the latter.

Marabou feathers are still to be worn, but not so much as formerly. Ostrich plumes, of course, will be much seen—they always are—and also bird of paradise feathers. Aigrette plumes are less seen, but it should be remembered that aigrette plumes are most expensive, and last but a short time, whereas ostrich plumes make a much greater showing for the money invested, and are comparatively durable, and even the wealthy woman does not despise economy. The favorite side for the applications of plumes and feathers, and also on plainer hats of wings, is the left, although in certain hats long plumes sweep from the back toward the front.—Rochester Post Express.

WOMAN'S FINANCIAL MIND.

"The reason women rarely make a success as financiers is that they have absolutely no conception of money in bulk," said a well known broker of this city, in discussing this question recently. "We have examples of it every day. We have a few women patrons, but we don't like them. I guess you'll find that chivalry dies out when it comes to a question of taking care of women's money for them.

"Men think of large sums of money in the abstract; women only in the concrete. If you tell a woman she will profit $10,000 in a certain deal she thinks you are honest and not trying to get ahead of her. If you tell her there's going to be a big coup of $100,000 or so she looks at you in childlike bewilderment. Her experience des not give her any clue to the possibilities of this sum of money. She does not realize how much tangible value it represents.

"'My! My! That seems an awful big sum of money,' said one particularly unsophisticated woman, who had made a successful deal through accident rather than design. 'Could I live comfortably on that for the rest of my life? How much would my income be a year, say, without touching the principal?'

"A woman is afraid to deal with money in large sums, unless she happens to be trained to it. She can't, in her mind's eye, see how many houses, or rents or school bills it will pay for. When she hears of a large sum of money she always wants to know how much it's going to buy her, how it is going to look in some concrete form like houses, or dresses, or trips abroad. As a simple quantity to figure interest on she can't realize it."—Philadelphia Record.

GIFTS FOR THE BABY.

Soft pillows of down, with hand-embroidered covers, are necessary for babies, whether they are sleeping, riding, in a cot or being coddled, and because they are in constant use some are not elaborate.

An oblong shape, on which an infant can rest at full length, is more desirable than a square or round one. Many are covered with a light-colored silk, over which there is a dotted white Swiss slip, with a lace trimmed ruffle, fulled on around the edges. In the four corners of the slip are clover-shaped medallions, and in the center the baby's monogram in big letter, says the New York Telegram.

Over a light shade of pink silk a sheer white linen slip adorned with tiny pink roses on delicate green vine makes a most attractive pillow, with a double valance around the side. A simpler way is to make the white slip in panels by using insertion. Through it run narrow baby ribbon to match the color of the pillow and tie the ends in dainty bows. To the edge of the ruffle sew narrow insertion, through which the baby ribbon is to be run and tied in double bowknots at each of the four corners. The pillows need not be covered with silk if that is too expensive, for a pretty shade of sateen will look quite as well under the sheer white slip.

COSTUME FOR STREET WEAR.

For street wear the costume on the tailor-made order, short skirt and medium length coat, will be correct, but only as a morning costume. For afternoon and reception wear a much more elaborate style is demanded, with long skirt and long coat of much more fanciful design. This style of long coat is, in fact, one of the marked features of the winter's fashions. It was seen last year, but did not become an accepted fashion, being thrust to one side by the craze for the plainer close-fitting model. The model is exhibited in velvet of a light shade. Gray is extremely smart this season, and when trimmed with lace and chinchilla, a velvet costume of this description must surely content the heart of the most enthusiastic devotee of dress. An overskirt effect is to be noticed in these coats that do not reach to the front of the underskirt, but at the back have a train like a skirt. This fashion will surely be modified into the length that clears the ground even in the most expensive materials.—Harper's Bazar.

SHAVING SOAP FOR WOMEN.

"I want a good skin soap," said the prety girl to the drug store clerk.

"I think you will find this most satisfactory," he said, handing her a cake.

"But this is shaving soap," she exclaimed indignantly.

"I know it, madam. But you said you wanted a good skin soap, and shaving soap is really the best complexion soap made. It is made for the one purpose of use on the face, and has in it the best of skin foods. Of course, you may buy a high-priced toilet soap with a beautiful paper wrapping and an exquisite scent, but if you really want to treat your complexion well, use shaving soap."—New York Press.

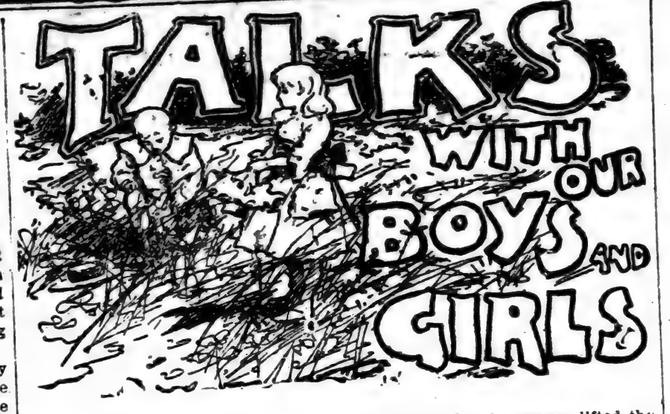
FASHION NOTES.

The day of the muslin dress is by no means over yet.

Kid gloves of a brilliant brick red are striking.

Belts of soft light colored kid with steel heads are lovely.

Little boleros of lace edged with fur are shown for street wear.



"ADD A STEP."

"O father! my sword is too short, I know!
And how can I win the day,
When, hand to hand, I must meet the foe
And keep him,—with this—at bay?"

"Say not, weak boy, that your sword is too short,
But add a step to its length!"
Was the Spartan father's stern retort
As he tested the young lad's strength.

Ah! many a time in the battle of life
When we murmur, disheartened and sad.
O'er our poor short swords, we might win in the strife,
Had we courage the "step to add!"
—E. E. Brown in St. Nicholas.

THE TALL, TALL LOAF.

Everybody was dodging first to the right, then to the left—and finally a man's hat was knocked off. The crowds streaming out of old Notre Dame rendered it difficult to approach nearer the excitable hands and heads, although it was plainly to be seen that a tall loaf of bread alternately disappearing and bobbing into view was the cause of the merriment. Hats were tilted sidewise, chins were tipped upward, people backed upon one another's heels, laughed, gesticulated, became angry, and laughed again. In the midst of this whirlpool of jostling humanity was a cleared space of goodly circumference, in the center of which I beheld a little American miss, carrying the tallest loaf of bread I ever saw. Had she been a little Parisian and used to such burdens, she would have known that to turn about in so great a throng means that the top end of that loaf would surely bump into somebody; that is, if she had carried it across her shoulder, as did Gladys. But she was plainly quite unconscious that she was causing a commotion; and thus it came to pass that this particular loaf of bread swung around like an over-sensitive wind-vane and distributed bumps north, east, south and west, in reckless prorusion. Of course everybody laughed, for all the victims were polite and good-natured, and besides, the "petite" excused herself so prettily in French that some of the most amused onlookers feigned to be hit when they actually were not. But when Gladys turned to ask pardon of a woman who clapped her hands to her hat, and cried "Oh!" the far end of the loaf would whirl in front of a Frenchman's eyes, and he would cry "Ah!" And when she wheeled about to ask pardon of this Frenchman who cried "Ah!" that same crusty end would swing perilously near as many hats and chins as it could possibly encounter in half a circle. Indeed, there is no telling how the "petite" ever would have caught up with her list of excuses had I not recognized my little countrywoman and rescued her and the bread from further difficulties.

"Oh, is it you? I am so glad!" was her hearty greeting. "And, oh, now I needn't go back home for Marie, for you will take her place, and go with me—won't you, please? It is only a little way from here?"

I cheerfully consented to serve as nurse and guardian for the "little way," and as we both hurried from the cathedral swarms toward the narrow streets on the other side of the river—and we hurried to keep warm, for it was an extremely cold morning—Gladys confided to me her secret, which up to that time she had not mentioned to any one.

It seems that, on the day before, a tiny French girl had posed in her father's studio and that after the child had left for her home Gladys inquired why it was that all little girls do not have round, plump, rosy cheeks like her own. For the first time Gladys learned that all little girls do not have the nourishing food which helps to make round, plump, rosy cheeks. This explanation set her little brain to thinking, and reminded her of a "tall, tall loaf" of bread which she had seen freshly displayed that very afternoon. It was in the window of a bakery just across the square from the great cathedral, and only three blocks distant from her father's studio. So the next morning she had started out and bought the "tall, tall loaf." It was while burdened with this great length of bread that I discovered her in front of Notre Dame, and then I carried the loaf for her to the dingy quarters we were soon entering. After a breathless climb up two dark flights of stairs, the little model who had posed on the previous day, responded to our knocking, and Gladys handed her the bread and said something in French to her mother, which I fancy must have referred to round, plump, rosy cheeks, for the woman lifted the corner of a shawl to her eyes as though wiping away tears.

It is a common sight in Paris to see working people carrying long loaves of bread, but this one that Gladys purchased was the longest I ever saw, and must certainly have measured six feet in length.

I thought of Gladys and her generous errand, that night as I looked from my own studio window across to the great snow-covered roof of Notre Dame gleaming cold under the wintry stars.—Meredith Nugent, in St. Nicholas.

LEGEND OF THE BLUEBIRD.

Long ago, when Jupiter, Apollo, Venus and all the mighty folk lived amid the clouds on mountain top, Jupiter got into the habit of coming down to the earth on visits to mankind. He always came when Juno, his wife, was busy or asleep, for she was not so fond of the society of the earth as he.

On one occasion Jupiter had an unusually pleasant time, but having stayed longer than he expected, and fearing the wrath of Juno, his wife, he was loath to return. So he lingered on, while the days and the weeks slipped by.

Finally it occured to Jupiter that a happy way to make peace and help himself out of the difficulty would be to send word to Juno, asking her to join him in the delightful grove where he tarried.

Mercury was the winged messenger of the gods, but as Jupiter had forgotten to bring him along he was now nowhere to be found. So Jupiter solicited the help of the birds. He ordered the first feathered creature he met to fly up to his home amid the clouds and bear his message to the Queen of Heaven and Earth.

The little bird was afraid of openly refusing to do the bidding of the mighty Jupiter, yet he had a wee wife off in an olive tree, who sat patiently on three wee eggs. How could his tiny lady get food if he should go on such a long journey?

So the bird only flew a little way and then came back and told Jupiter that Juno was asleep. Jupiter tried again and again with no better results. Each bird returned with no great signs of fatigue and with no satisfactory answer for the mighty god.

At last Jupiter called a plain little bird and sent him with the message to the Queen of Heaven and Earth. The bird flew straight up to the blue arch above him. Back and forth, back and forth, beat his tiny wings, and the bird grew very tired indeed. But it kept on until it was so fatigued that it was forced to poise and rest awhile. Then it pressed on again, until at last it passed through the blue sky and stood before Heaven's gate.

Instead of being fast asleep, as the other birds had said, there stood Juno, with a heart full of anxiety about the missing Jupiter. The little bird delivered its message, and Juno, glad that no harm had come to the long absent god, went to prepare for his visit.

The bird started back on its far journey with the news. When it came to Jupiter, it gasped the answer, then sank before him, exhausted, upon the earth.

"Most faithful of messengers!" cried Jupiter, "I know that you have really seen the queen, for you have taken on the color of the sky as you passed through!"

Sure enough, excent on his breast, which was brown where the bird had sunk upon the earth, its feathers had changed to a beautiful crimson blue.

"I decree," said Jupiter, "that all your children and your children's children, shall inherit the color you now wear, so that they shall not only be a delight to the eye of mankind, but forever prove the faithfulness of their forefather, the messenger of Jove."—B. K. Tourison, in the Philadelphia Record.

HOW CROCODILES ARE CAUGHT.

In some parts of India the natives dig a crocodile pit which they cover with sticks and leaves. The pit surrounds a little island or a mound of earth and is close to a stream where crocodiles abound. On this mound they fasten a young goat, and its bleatings through the night attract the crocodiles who break the frail floor of sticks with their heavy bodies and fall into the pit prepared for them.

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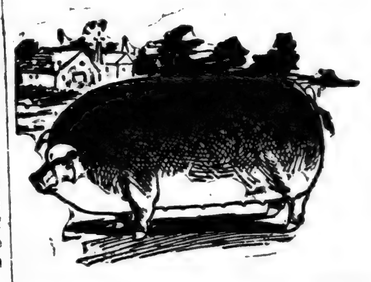

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I throw the miles behind me
never-ending roar,
I pant with heart impetuous for
that stretch before.
With ne'er a pause I leap with
nel's yawning mouth.
I stop for naught from east
for naught from north to

The steel-blue ribbons glow wi
hear my passing form.
The signals beckon down the li
sunlight and in storm.
The mountain lions cower
hear my whistle's blast.
The mountain gorges echo as
proudly past.

I hold the road by right of w
race I run.
Nor stay until my goal is r
neath the setting sun

—A. Po. Payson in Four-Tra

A DESIRE

BY MARGARET

The gate was open and
ted path between
ches of blooming roses, the form of
white clad woman lingered
It was very still; hardly a leaf
red; the air was hot and heavy
e man at the open gate paused be
e entering and drew the gate shut
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"Well," she demanded, quivering in
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"Why couldn't you be satisfied?
Wasn't the allowance enough?" he
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At these words spoken so close to
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"Lotta, dear little woman, I did
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PURE BRED

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The Song of the Flyer

I throw the miles behind me with a never-ending roar,
I pant with heart impetuous for the miles that stretch before;
With ne'er a pause I leap within the tunnel's yawning mouth,
I stop for naught from east to west, for naught from north to south.

The steel-blue ribbons glow with pride to bear my passing form;
The signals beckon down the line, through sunlight and in storm;
The mountain lions cower, when they hear my whistle's blast;
The mountain gorges echo as I thunder proudly past.

I hold the road by right of way, a royal race I run,
Nor stay, until my goal is reached, beneath the setting sun.

—A. Po. Payson in Four-Track News.

A DESIRED END

BY MARGARET MONDIE

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

The gate was open and in the long shaded path between wonderful borders of blooming roses, the form of a white clad woman lingered.

It was very still; hardly a leaf stirred; the air was hot and heavy. The man at the open gate paused before entering and drew the gate shut. The woman turned at the sound and saw the man. A look of swift recognition flashed between them, but for some reason it was not openly acknowledged by either. Then there followed a strained silence, broken at last by the woman's voice, soft, low and vibrant, truly a voice none could hear and not heed.

"You are seeking the Prospects perhaps?" she asked slowly.

"Yes—yes—" he hesitated.

"I am indeed sorry, but they are in Europe for the summer, we—we—that is"—her voice sank—"I have taken the house for the season; is there anything I can do for you?"

"Why, no, nothing, I think," he answered very slowly.

"You are stopping near here?" she asked suddenly.

"My place is over on the beach road, a mile east of here."

"Ah, then we are neighbors!"

"Yes; perhaps I may have the pleasure of calling some time? Or—I've a fear that I will be happy to place myself your service."

"I thought this country too hilly for autos, so we—that is, I have only a team and a modest runabout. You see, I am seeking rest and absolute quiet, and I am so sorry, but I fear that I will have little inclination to receive callers, but I am grateful. And now you will pardon me?" She waited for him to turn and go and this he started to do without a word.

At the gate he stopped and wheeled around, a look of determination came into his face and the woman knew instantly the situation that she would undoubtedly have to cope with, and a fear trembled in her heart, but she met his eyes without a visible sign.

"Is he here or when do you expect him?" he asked fiercely.

"I beg your pardon, sir. Please remember I am mistress here. I have nothing more to say," and she drew herself haughtily away.

"Has it gone this far? By heaven, Lotta, you must listen to me," he cried, leaping after her and grasping her arm tightly.

"Well," she demanded, quivering in every nerve; "well, what have you to say? Did you leave any other path open to me? Was there anything else to do? Say what you have to say and say it quickly."

"Why couldn't you be satisfied? Wasn't the allowance enough?" he asked.

At these words spoken so close to her ears, the woman broke away from him and putting her hands to her throat she shrieked at him, her breast seemed the home of overmastering emotion.

"Had you gone and left nothing at least the dream would have been

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mine. I looked for you, no one could take, but to be paid and deserted, to be brutally told that you had a duty to posterity, that you must marry and one in your own class! Is that wife of yours any purer than I was once? Is her love equal to mine? And now you come to preach to me, you—you—who have brought me to this. Do you think that I would touch your money? No, I have not fallen that low," her voice checked with passion.

"Lotta, dear little woman, I didn't get married. I found out my mistake and came back to you, but you went away. Come back to me, dear, do come, I love you. I found that out, too," he pleaded.

"Come—with—you? How — how?" and she held out her arms to him. "Do you mean that you will marry me—oh—" and she began to cry.

The man remained silent for a moment and when he spoke his tone was soft and hesitating.

"And the man at that house? If—he is not there—has not been there—but why speak of all this? I only want you, you, your own dear self—"

The woman stiffened and the tears died in her eyes, her lips formed a

"Go back to your little, narrow world of wealth!"

thin red line, her hands hung limply at her sides, all the life that throbbed but a moment before in her veins seemed to be gone, chilled and killed somehow at those few soft spoken words. There was an instant of strained silence and then the woman laughed.

"You will come and see us some time?" she asked, gayly.

The man stood in amazement, too surprised to move, he could only stare and gasp, "Lotta, Lotta!"

"I prefer him," she laughed back at him; "he don't preach to me."

"Whatever has passed between you, dear, will make no difference," he began.

"Would you marry me in spite of anything?" she interrupted quickly.

"As for that—Lotta, come, be reasonable, dear;" he evaded her direct questioning eyes.

"There is and never has been any one but you and there never will be, but I no longer love you. I loved what I thought was you; I am here along with the mother of a man who has asked me to marry him; I told him of you, but he loves me, he forgives and forgets all things." Her strength suddenly deserted her. "Ah, that such a man as you are should live. You thought bad of me at once. Did I ever do anything bad in my life? I thought you loved me and you trapped me—but as He is witness, was I to blame? Go back to your little, narrow world of wealth, the world where women's hearts are but to be trampled on and crushed—go back and live!"

When the man recovered from his astonishment, he could just catch a glimpse of white down in the path that led to the vine-covered house. He stood for a moment in silence, then took himself off through the gate and out into the road. In the dusty distance he could see his auto and the impatient wife of whose existence Lotta was ignorant. Things looked bitter to the man, but manlike he cursed the woman for her lack of faith and her cruelty. The auto drew up and the wife stormed all the way home. But the man did not care much, his thoughts were all down in that beautiful garden with the other woman.

The Real Skipper.

The boat drifted on the clear lake. The man and the maid were silent and a little sad. Already the leaves were turning. Summer was drawing to a close.

"Dear," he breathed softly; "dear?"

She looked up, and blushed.

"Dear," he said, "will you float with me always—down the stream of life?"

"The same as now?" she whispered.

"The same as now," said he.

"I will. Gladly," cried the young girl.

He, you see, was rowing, doing all the hard work. She had the helm. She steered.

SEIZED THE JUDGE'S THOUGHT.

Lawyer's Display of Tact Secured Client's Acquittal.

At the American Bar association's banquet at Narragansett Hector Lawrence of Duluth said, apropos of tact:

"Tact often goes a great way in a case. I know a man who defended an old fellow charged with stealing an armful of wood.

"The judge was very deaf and had a habit of talking to himself. Sometimes unconsciously he talked to himself in a pretty loud tone.

"Now, in this case, when the prosecutor took the stand and identified his stolen wood with great positiveness, the judge asked himself in a louder key than he was aware of:

"'How can he identify this wood when one stick's as much like another stick as one egg is like another?'

"The tactful lawyer for the defense rose immediately.

"'Your honor,' he exclaimed passionately, 'how can this witness identify his wood so positively when one stick is as much like another stick as one egg is like another?'

"The judge turned to the jury with a great start.

"'Gentlemen,' he said, 'you will acquit the prisoner. That very thought flashed through my head not a moment before the words were spoken by the learned counsel for the defense. You will acquit the prisoner, gentlemen. I consider this a direct interposition of Providence.'"

Mr. Rockefeller Was Meek.

While Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller and daughter were automobiling through England and Scotland recently they stopped at Harrogate, taking a suite of nine rooms at the hotel. The day after Mr. Rockefeller arrived he went to the barber shop in the hotel to be shaved, his mustache having been clipped into the semblance of a scrubbing brush.

The barber proceeded to strop the razor and lather the oil magnate's face. At the same time, wishing to entertain his client, he remarked:

"We have the wealthiest man in the world staying here."

"Ah," said Mr. Rockefeller, "who is that?"

"Rockefeller, sir, the great oil king."

"But," said Mr. Rockefeller, "perhaps it is the rich man's brother, who is a very poor man. For instance, if your brothers were rich would it necessarily mean that you were?"

"No," said the barber, "but in this case I do not know which Rockefeller it is. Anyway, I should not want anything more than to have the 'rocks' this man has."

Mr. Rockefeller returned to his room, told his courier of the incident, and laughed heartily. All the smart people of the hotel were absurdly concerned in the doings of the Rockefellers.

Cableways in Brazil.

Freight cableways are used at Manaos, on the Amazon river, 1,000 miles from Para. The vessels discharge at floating landing stages some distance from the shore. Adjoining these stages is a steel pontoon carrying the head towers of three cableways of 550 feet span.

The tail towers are located between the warehouses on shore. The cableways are of the double-track type. The shore ends of the track cables are not made fast, but, passing over sheave wheels at the apex of the towers, are fastened to vertical counter weights of 10 tons sliding in guides on the far side of the tower. Both the endless and hoisting lines operating the motion of the carriage and the hoisting fall are operated by means of a motor in the base of the "head" tower on the float.—Engineering Record.

Reciprocity.

Mr. Rentall was annoyed with Mr. Shorter. It was not only that Mr. Shorter never paid his rent—though that was bad enough—but he was so extremely cool about it. Another Monday morning had come, and once more Mr. Shorter was "sorry, but he'd have to beg Mr. Rentall to excuse him for the time."

The long-suffering landlord's patience was at last worn out.

"Look here," he cried, "you're precious off-handed about it; but how on earth do you expect me to live if you don't pay your rent?"

Mr. Shorter smiled the surprised smile which cheers not but exasperates.

"That, my dear sir," he said, softly, "is, to my thinking, somewhat beside the point; the question is, rather, how do you expect me to live if I do?"—London Answers.

Plea for Shorter Hours.

President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' made an interesting statement in his Tamaqua speech, when he said: "I do not ask for the eight-hour day as a matter of sentiment, but as a matter of good citizenship. A man can do more work in eight hours than in ten hours. Do you know that in the soft coal regions more coal is produced per man in an eight-hour day than was produced in a ten-hour day?" Let's see, who was the lawyer who said that he could do a year's work in eleven months, but not in twelve?—Boston Globe.

Too Much of an Improvement.

They are thinking of paving Pleasant Lane, but the principal property holders claim that if they do pave the place the children will have no place to dig dirt, and the last man home will not be able to walk quiet so that the people may not hear him when he gets to his own door. We don't know, but we rather favor the present streets and sidewalks.—Pleasant Lane, Va., Journal.

GAS TO TAKE PLACE OF COAL.

Seems Likely to Come Into General Use on Shipboard.

If a vessel propelled by steam power is called a "steamer," should a vessel in which the motive power is gas be called a "gasser"? The query is prompted by the possibility that in the not far distant future marine propulsion will be largely effected by means of explosion engines, whose fuel will be gas generated on board. For stationary purposes plants of this description have already been erected on a large scale, and more than one firm of engineers is said to be engaged in perfecting a combined plant consisting of engine and gas generator which shall be lighter and occupy less space than the present combination of steam boilers and engine, power for power. The gas used is known as producer gas, and is to all intents and purposes steam or water vapor passed through incandescent coke in a special form of furnace. The resultant gas is a combination of carbon monoxide, hydrogen and nitrogen.

Utilizing the fuel in this manner is claimed to effect a very appreciable economy as compared with burning it under a boiler to generate steam. Indeed it has been estimated that one pound of fuel will thus go as far as three pounds in the latter method. This on a long voyage not only means the reduction of the coal bill, but also a corresponding increase in cargo space or passenger accommodation. It therefore behooves steamship companies to pause before adopting the steam turbine in a wholesale manner. —New York Herald.

What's in a Name?

At Montreal the advertising manager of the Canadian Pacific is a man named Ham, and the city ticket office is in charge of a man named Egg, says an exchange. The two are fast friends, and if both happen to be out of town at once inquiries for Ham and Eggs are frequent. By a coincidence both report to an official whose name is Bacon, whose chief clerk is named Brown. Recently Ham and Egg were both in Bacon's office. The telephone rang and Brown answered. He caught an inquiry for the Canadian Pacific office, and said:

"This is it."

"Who's this talking?" asked the voice.

"This is Brown. Do you want Bacon?"

"No; I don't want bacon, brown or any other way. I want one of the Canadian Pacific officials."

"Well, will Ham and Egg do? They are both here."

"I don't want any of them! Central, switch that cheap hash-house off this wire!"

Her Modest Wish.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, the new member of the school board of Roslyn, L. I., made an informal little speech when her election was announced to her.

"I am glad to get this post," she said, "but I hope I am not selfishly, not greedily glad. There is no harm in our desiring reasonable, moderate things, but when we desire too much then we merit blame. Then—" here Mrs. Mackay smiled—"we are like a little child whom I talked to yesterday.

"This little child's birthday comes next week, and I said to her:

"'Do you want me to give you a birthday present?'

"'Yes,' she answered, 'I do.'

"'I'll give you a doll,' said I.

"'All right,' said she.

"'And what kind of a doll,' I asked, 'shall it be?'

"She thought a moment. Then she said, eagerly:

"'I think I'll take twins.

Of High Grade.

Bishop Vincent was praising at Chautauqua the Chautauquan architecture.

"Beautiful buildings," he said, "are a perennial delight and the architects who give us them should be more highly honored and rewarded than they are.

"Whenever I look at our superb buildings here I think of what their architect once said to me. He said that a bishop employed one of his brothers in the designing and erection of a fine house. When the house was completed the bishop was well pleased with it, but when the architect's bill was presented to him he was not so well pleased.

"'My good brother architect,' he said, 'don't you know that your prices are too high. The yearly salaries of many of my curates don't equal the amount of this bill of yours.'

"'Very likely not,' the architect replied, 'but I am not a curate but a bishop among architects.'"

You and I.

When first me wandered, you and I,
Oh! you and I, o'er fell and field,
There seemed a contest—earth and sky,
Which should the greater glory yield?

Earth showed so fair, her thousand things
Of beauty born, of loveliest hue;
While little clouds, like angel-wings,
Came flitting o'er the boundless blue.

Then, as we gazed, the picture moved
Toward us; and the perfect grew
To yet more perfect; and it loved,
The picture loved us, me and you.

Now all is altered: faded, dim,
The carmine tints are turned to grey;
While winter, like a gaoler grim,
With iron hand shuts in the day.

Yet still we wander, you and I,
With spirits free, not winter-bound;
To us the sun is still on high,
And garlands blossom underground.

Earth is but sleeping; all is there,
Her fruit, her flowers, in long array;
Her robe of state, and jewels rare,
To wait her coronation day.

For suns may rise, and suns may set,
And summer leaves lie tempest-strown;
But you and I can ne'er forget
The glories we have loved and known.
—A. G. B. in the London Spectator.

Real Son of the American Revolution

James M. Edwards of Toledo, Ohio, Has Unqualified Right to Bear That Proud Title—Son of a Minute Man.

To be one of about fifteen of the surviving Sons of the American Revolution and to be the only surviving son of a participator in the historic battle of Lexington is the proud distinction borne by Jas. M. Edwards of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Edwards is in his ninety-second year, and lives with his son. The fact that he is the only surviving son is not to be wondered at when we consider that peace has been declared for more than 120 years. According to the roster of the Sons of the American Revolution prepared early in 1904 there were then twenty-one surviving sons. But since that time it is known that six at least have died.

J. M. Edwards is the son of Ebenezer Edwards, who was a minute man from Acton, Mass., and who fired one of the first guns in defense of Concord road and stood by Capt. Davis when he was struck down by the first English gun fired in the revolutionary struggle. Ebenezer Edwards was born in 1757 in Acton, and was a carpenter by trade. At the age of 18 he ran away and enlisted. He was finally transferred to Fort Dorchester, where he spent some time. After three years of service he received an honorable discharge and went to the Green Hills of New Hampshire. There he married Lydia Wheeler, and by her had eleven children, all of whom are dead. He married Mary Flint in 1801, and by her he had four children, the youngest being James M., who is the sole survivor. Ebenezer died in 1826.

James M. Edwards was born Dec. 27, 1814, and was married to Elizabeth Moffitt of Cambridge March 6, 1854; they recently celebrated their fifty-first anniversary together. Four children blessed this union, all of whom are living. They are Frank M., an attorney in Boston; Herbert, a professional man of Toledo, Ohio; Elizabeth of St. Paul and Mrs. Augusta Seers of Chico, Cal. Mr. Edwards was first a banker in Boston a number of years, and later was in the wholesale lumber business in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Rapid Growth of World's Great Cities

United States the Only Country that Can Boast of Three Containing Over One Million Inhabitants.

There are now in the world nine cities of more than one million inhabitants each. Three of these—namely, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia—are cities of that new world which was only dreamed of 500 years ago and was undreamed of when Thebes, Babylon and Nineveh vaunted themselves as important centers of civilization. No other nation than the United States has more than one of these big towns, the other being London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Canton and Tokio. The new census will probably show a population in New York city of close upon 4,000,000 inhabitants. The unrevised figure is 3,987,696. This is a gain of over 100,000 a year since 1900, when the first enumeration after the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn showed a population in Greater New York of 3,437,000. London has a population at present of 4,536,641. New York is thus a close second, and in all probability will overtake and pass London within another generation. The contention that this is improbable because the metropolitan area of London includes 6,581,372 inhabitants, is unfounded, because it must be remembered that the actual urban district of New York city includes Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson and Yonkers, which are not comprehended in the municipal corporation of New York city. For ten years past the opinion has been gaining ground that the rapid growth of great cities in the nineteenth century will not continue throughout the twentieth. The new developments already achieved and to be expected in the utilization of electricity are undoubtedly to make life relatively comfortable in the country and in the suburban villages. The trolley car and the telephone wonderfully extend the area within which the man whose business is in the city may choose his residence. Electricity is increasing also the possibility of conducting manufacturing operations in relatively isolated spots.

His Proposal Made in Original Manner

Girl of His Heart Helped Out Bashful Youth to Some Purpose—Just a Hint and the Rest Was Easy.

My girl and I had been keeping company for two years, and at last I realized that something definite must be done. I carefully prepared—in office hours—various short and pithy speeches, but, strange to say, when I came into the presence of my sweetheart, they seemed to melt away, and so I decided to put the proposal off till next time. Thus it went on for another six months.

My sweetheart now—as it seemed to me—began to look at me in a reproachful manner, and I became desperate. I suddenly hit upon the plan of lending her two books to read, one of which was "How to be Happy, Though Married. She returned them in a fortnight, and said, with a beautiful smile, that she liked them very much. I thought this was a good beginning, and my heart beat high with hope.

Next week I lent her another carefully selected book in which the heroin's name was Jennie. This was also my sweetheart's name. Before doing so I had previously read the book, and on different pages I had underlined certain words, which words when placed together would read thus: "Jennie, I love you dearly. Will you be my wife?"

During the next fornight Jennie said nothing, and I feared she had not tumbled to the situation. But I was mistaken. She returned the book with verbal expressions of gratitude and delight, but never another word.

On reaching home I opened the book, and behold! I saw tucked in at the first page an advertisement with the following heading.

"You get the girl, we do the rest. How to furnish a small house for $435. Apply for catalogue to—"

After this the rest was easy. I immediately got a catalouge, and, when we met on the following Thursday, we had a good laugh, went through the catalogue, and fixed the matter up right away.—New York Weekly.

In Little Danger of Becoming Toper

Woman Drank Beer on Advice of Physician, but Brewery Would Not Get Rich on Her Custom.

"Speaking of homeopathy," said the doctor, "reminds me of the case of Miss N——. To appreciate the circumstances you must know that Miss N—— traces her ancestry back through a long line to the Puritans, and has imbibed from them strong and unyielding principles, particularly as regards saloons and liquor.

"For some time," the doctor continued, "Miss N—— has been troubled with insomnia, and has tried various forms of exercise and all sorts of remedies. Finally, she told me of her trouble. Perhaps you can imagine her horror when I suggested that beer might help her to woo sleep, and even went so far as to insist that it would do her good to take it several times a day. After a time, however, she decided to try my prescription.

"Then it took her a week to brace her courage up to the point of ordering the beer and having it delivered at the house in full view of the neighbors. She discounted public opinion in a measure, however, by consulting with the aforesaid neighbors as to her intention, so that the whole block was thoroughly posted when at last a beer peddler stopped at her door and left a dozen bottles.

"The beer man thought he had struck a new center for business and returned in about three days for the empty bottles.

"'My dear man,' said Miss N——, 'the bottles are not yet empty.'

"The beer man waited several days more and again appeared.

"'Your bottles are perfectly safe,' Miss N—— told him, and then a thought struck her, 'but if you need them I have one nearly empty which you may have.'

"'I guess you don't drink it very fast,' suggested the man.

"'Why,' replied Miss N——, 'I take two teaspoonfuls twice a day.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

When Cleopatra Lived and Reigned

"Along the Yellow Nile, with Heavy Eyelids, Purple-Veined and Love-Compelling Smile."

When Cleopatra lived and reigned
Along the yellow Nile,
With heavy eyelids, purple-veined,
And Love-compelling smile,
The lotus buds that graced her hair
Than she were not more fair.

Her barge, that went with silken sails
Upon that tawny flood,
Was kissed by perfume-laden gales
And roses, red as blood,
Dropped crimson petals in the stream
From every gilded beam.

The palms flung down their cooling shade,
All stately and serene,
The tawny ripples lightly played,
Enamored of the queen,
Who lolled upon the deck and shamed
The haughty sun that flamed.

The languid air was like a kiss
On lips enchained in sleep,
A languor full of heavy bliss
Around the barge a-sweep,
And art and nature were in tune
And all the world was noon.

And when the night began to surge
Along Egyptian skies,
The silken barge to urge
Beneath the twinkling eyes
That gemmed the vaulted tent of blue
That Cleopatra knew.

But Cleopatra, where is she?
And where her barge of gold?
They both are but a memory
Of ancient days of old,
But still they swear the yellow Nile
Is haunted by her smile.
—Chicago Chronicle.

THE UNION

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

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The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
The Union Saturday News	1.25
The Union And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
The Union And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
The Union And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.50
The Union And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
The Union And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 25, '05.

Mr. Wallace C. Edler,
Editor "The Union,"
Clanton, Ala.

Dear Sir—On reaching home I find our new catalogues are still in the hands of the printers, having been delayed by the printers' strike. It will probably be two or three weeks before we can get them and as soon as we get them will send you a copy, also any of our customers. Will you kindly advise any of them that you see of the delay. We have nearly enough orders to fill our car load of corn and oats and will undoubtedly have enough by the time the majority of them wanted them shipped, the last of December or the first of January.

Thanking you for past courtesies and trusting we may meet again in the near future, we are,

Yours very truly.

OMAHA WHOLESALE GROCERY CO

The above letter is published for the benefit of our people who had dealings with this concern. They are right about the "printers' strike." It assumed very large proportions in the north and west.

EDITOR UNION.

COTTON ASSOCIATION.

The S. C. A. met at Clanton court house Saturday and was called to order by President W. H. Conway, Secretary J. N. Dennis being absent, Tipton Mullins was appointed secretary pro tem. Pres. Conway called attention to the tabulated report of Nation S. C. A. which showed that Alabama had reduced her acreage 27 per cent and that the crop of this year was estimated that 1,054,948 bales as against 1,445,133 last year, and that the entire crop of the cotton states this year is estimated at 9,444,314 bales. L. H. Reynolds, W. H. Conway W. H. Killingsworth, J. W. Sorrells and others addressed the meeting on the "good of the order." On motion of Judge Reynolds, the President and Secretary were authorized to issue an address to the people in the interest of the association. J. D. Deason was appointed organized for beats 7 and 8. W. H. Killingsworth was appointed organizer for beat 2. Judge Reynolds offered the following resolution which was adopted: That all organizers of the S. C. A. for Chilton county retain half of the admittance fee, which is 25c for each member, and report at the next meeting, which is Dec. 9th. J. W. Sorrell reported and paid dues collected in beat 1 amounting to $4.36 to the secretary. The county papers were requested to publish these minutes and the meeting adjourned.

COUNTY COURT.

The regular session of the county court was held on Monday, Judge L. H. Reynolds presiding, W. M. Adams prosecuting solicitor. The docket was as follows: Joe Fulmer, selling liquor, waived to grand jury; Cliff Houston, petit larceny, waived to grand jury; Iver Husby, injury to animals, fined $10, case appealed; John Husby, injury to animals, nol prossed; John Gustin, abusive language, $5.00 fine; Cora Hooks, larceny, bond forfeited; B. G. Foshee, assault and battery, continued by state; W. R. Jarrett, abusive language and assault and battery, waived to grand jury.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The court of county commissioners met Monday for the regular November term, and are busy settling the usual routine of county affairs. They will likely be in session the entire week, as Tax Commissioner VanDerveer has a lot of escaped tax cases to lay before the court. The increase in population and wealth of Chilton county is putting a good deal of work on our commissioners, compared with some years ago, and they are forced to devote much more time to county affairs. Commissioners Robinson, Conway, Glasscock and Kendrick are all present.

THORSBY.

Mr. Charlie Peterson spent several days in Shelby last week. Mr. and Mrs. Rud visited Birmingham during the fair days. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Union Protestant church met with Mrs. Horn on the 1st of the month. Mr. Foreman took a business trip to Birmingham on the 2d. Mr. W. C. Edler, our editor, was a visitor here on Saturday. The baseball boys and those who turned out on Saturday (were much disappointed in) to watch the game, were much disappointed in not having the Jemison ball team make its appearance. This is either the second or third time they failed to come. It's to bad their word can not be relied upon. Miss Ericson and the Misses Paulson did shopping in our county seat on the 4th. Our county surveyor, A. P. R. Dahl, was in town last week. A large audience attended the lecture given by Prof. Von Fielitz in the Swedish Lutheran church on Sunday night. Mrs. Michelson returned from a visit to Chicago on the 6th. Our mayor and our city clerk have been visitors in Clanton lately. Mr. Tipton Mullins spent Monday night in Thorsby. The Young Ladies' Sunshine Society met with Miss Alma Lefstad on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. James Bosworth, who is not enjoying perfect health, is visiting with his father. The Ladies' Auxliary met at the club rooms on Wednesday afternoon. The Swedish Ladies' Aid Society meets with Mrs. J. F. Peterson on Thursday afternoon.

NEMO.

CALERA.

Health of city is good. It's always good. Rev. Mr. Heard filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Sunday, preaching an able sermon to an attentive congregation. Next Sunday Rev. Mr. Black will preach his last sermon for this conference year at the Methodist church. Cotton brought 10 1-2 cents here Monday. Calera has bought more of this staple this year than for several years. Green Whatley presented your correspondent with an ear of corn that measured full 12 inches in length, pretty good for upland. Eggs are worth 25 cents per dozen here and scarce at that. The attendance in our high school is about 70. Some few of our people have commenced fall gardens. Judge J. A. Campbell, a former resident of Calera, but now an inmate of the soldiers' home at Mountain Creek, is visiting friends here. The Vanderbilt hotel has changed hands. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer going to "The Boston" and I. N. Breazeel, Jr., and Prof. Glenn taking charge of "The Vanderbilt."

VETERAN.

MAPLESVILLE.

Mrs. Matthews is visiting her old home at Maplesville. Miss Florence Adair is in charge of our schol this season. Mrs. Glover has returned home from a lengthy visit to her daughter at Matthews, Ala. The cotton is about all gathered. J. E. Bearden has gathered 150 bushels of corn and 15 bales of cotton, all made with one plow. That shows what a farmer can do when he'll try. Martin Nix has decided to quit the railroad and live on his farm and improve his land. We are glad to have so good a citizen with us all the time.

"O."

THE HICKS ALMANAC FOR 1906.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac will not be published for 1906, but his Monthly Journal, Word and Works, has been changed into a large and costly Magazine, and it will contain his storm and weather forecasts and other astronomical features complete. The November number, now ready, contains the forecasts from January to June, 1906. The January number, ready December 20th, will contain the forecasts from July to December, 1906. The price of this splendid Magazine is one dollar a year. See it and you will have it. The November and January numbers, containing the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' forecasts for the whole year, and more complete than ever, can be had by sending at once 25 cents to Word and Works Publishing Company, 2201 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo. tf

The future historian of the United States will have abundantly interesting reading when he tackles the private cables which, within the last 60 days, passed between President Roosevelt, King Edward of England, the German Kaiser, President Loubet of the French Republic, the Czar and the Mikado. Some of these cables, it is stated, are of an exceedingly personal nature, but they show, it is aded, the persistence of President Roosevelt, accompanied by remarks as to sound financial and economic sense, and they display also, it is asserted, the kindliness of England's King and the helpfulness of the German Emperor and of the President of the French Republic. Incidentally, it is averred, continues the New York Sun, some of the cables give momentary evidences of testines on the part of the Czar and the Mikado. These private cables will be tucked away in the secret vaults of the State Department at Washington and will not see the light of day until all the great actors in the peace climax have gone to eternity and a future Bancroft is permitted to handle them.

It is officially estimated that there are 182,750,000 acres of standing timber in British Columbia.

THE GRIFFIN SNOWBALL

Strange History of an Appeal For a Sydney Hospital.

From London Truth.

A RECENT issue of the South Australian Register of Adelaide contains a long and instructive article on the history, present position and future prospects of the famous Griffin snowball letter. It is now nine or ten years since this "snowball" or "chain letter" was started.

It will be remembered that the thing originated in a small and insignificant local project to add a children's ward to a cottage hospital in a suburb of Sydney. On the committee was a gentleman named Griffin, who was a professional stamp dealer. In conjunction with his daughter he proposed to the committee that a chain letter should be started by his daughter, in her own name, for the collection of a million used penny stamps, and that he would add to the proceeds a certain sum sufficient to make up the sum required.

Something in the wording of the original—probably the reference to the need of a children's ward in a hospital—appealed to public sentiment, which was easily gratified by the fact that all that was asked for was ten old postage stamps and the repetition of the appeal by the recipient. The letter, therefore, at once spread like wildfire, passed from New South Wales into the other Australian colonies, to England, the United States, and to any number of foreign countries. I have myself seen copies of it in French, German and Spanish, among other languages, the Spanish version of it coming from South America; and the South Australian Register states that the replies have come in "almost every known language and dialect."

The original letter contained, in the usual form, an intimation that when the reduplication of the appeal reached a certain number—I believe it was eighty—it should be stopped; but, as always happens, this number was speedily altered through the thickheadedness of the copyists, who never seem to reflect that the mere reduplication of the letter to the eightieth "power" implies the dispatch and receipt of more letters than there are human beings in the world. In the same way, the address, and even the name, of Miss Griffin became mangled beyond recognition, and many letters are now in circulation directing the contribution of stamps to be sent to places and countries utterly remote from New South Wales.

As regards the results of all this letter writing and stamp collecting, the information given by the South Australian Register is most interesting. I have been under the impression myself that some time ago the New South Wales postoffice took the drastic step of stopping the delivery of the letters; but on this point I find that I have been misinformed. It turns out that the letters have been, and still are being, delivered, so far as is practicable. It seems, however, that Mr. and Miss Griffin themselves long since became tired of the labor and expense involved in merely opening the letters and sorting their contents, as well they might under the circumstances; and ever since 1902 Mr. Griffin has handed over his mails in bulk to the hospital. He says that he has thereby lost many private letters addressed to himself, which serves him right.

And what does the hospital do with these mountains of correspondence? It simply sells them in bulk to any buyer for what they will fetch. The present rate is 11s. per thousand. The secretary of the hospital is of the opinion that occasionally the buyers make a good thing out of it, for the simple reason that the letters now and then contain contributions in cash as well as in old stamps, and it has happened that a purchaser who has found money among the letters has been so conscientious as to return it to the hospital. Such cases, however, are, I should think, rare.

At any rate, the hospital evidently considers that the chance of finding an occasional postoffice order or check instead of stamps is too speculative to justify the expenditure it would have to incur in opening and sorting the letters. Between 1897 and 1902, when Mr. Griffin worked the thing himself, he paid over to the hospital £131. In 1902 the hospital sold letters to the value of £26, in 1903 it sold some 70,000 for £50 12s. 11d. and in 1904 the sales realized £20 8s. 4d. In about nine years, therefore, the total results of this monumental appeal to the charity civilized world were £287.

Bearing in mind (1) that this is very far from being the full market value of the contents of the letters; (2) that a great part of them cost the senders 2½d. each in postage, and the rest 1d. each, and (3) that many thousands of letters have never reached their destination at all, some idea may be obtained of the portentous waste which this idiotic scheme has involved from beginning to end. The postages alone would account for many thousands of pounds. For all this the hospital gets £237. Finally, to crown the absurdity of the whole thing, the children's ward, which was the object of the whole business, was provided long ago, the hospital having constructed a new men's ward, and appropriated the old one for the use of the children.

The snowball, however, is still rolling on, with apparently unabated energy, and it is likely to do so indefinitely.

Every year the English Mint issues over 8,000,000 copper coins.

SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Chilton Co. Sub-Division.

To Farmers, Landlords and Tenants:

At the meeting of the executive committee of the S. C. A. at Asheville, N. C., the assessment on every bale of cotton grown by members was placed at 3 cents.

At a meeting of the Chilton Co. association the county ex. committee was empowered to enforce this assessment.

The amount is small, and it is hoped that those even not members will co-operate in raising it.

The association has already added millions to the wealth of our country and the price of cotton would likely now rule at 8 cents but for it. The public ginneries are authorized to collect this 3 cents per bale.

W. H. CONWAY, President.
J. N. DENNIS, Secretary.
tf

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6—November 1.
Enterprise, Beat 6—November 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8—November 3.
Clanton Ford, Beat 8—Until 12 m., November 4.
Stanton, Beat 8—November 6.
Valley Creek, Beat 8—November 7.
Dixie, Beat 8—November 8.
Shoults, Beat 7—November 9.
Maplesville, Beat 7—November 10.
Benson, Beat 3—November 11.
Macedonia, Beat 3—November 13.
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, Beat 2—November 14.
Hayes' Mill, Beat 2—November 15.
Providence, Beat 2—November 16.
John Killingsworth's, Beat 2—Until 12 m., November 17.
Mrs. Cofer's gin, Beat 1—2 to 4 p. m., November 17.
Jemison, Beat 2—November 18.
Smith's School House, Beat 1—November 20.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1—November 21.
Flint Hill, Beat 11—November 22.
Providence, Beat 10—November 23.
Burwell, Beat 10—November 24.
Thorsby, Beat 9—November 27.
Clanton, Beat 4—November 28.
Cooper, Beat 10—November 29.
Verbena, Beat 5—November 30.
Mountain Creek, Beat 5—December 1.
James Maddox's Mill, Beat 4—December 4.
Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905,

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.
tf

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is nit hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names.

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

ANGELICA WINE!

Pronounced equal to the best made in Europe, by good judges of wine. Price $2.00 per gallon, discount for larger quantity. Guaranteed to keep. Address

A. P. R. DAHL,
tf. Calera, Ala

Store Your Cotton
WITH
MULLINS & DOWNS
Planters Warehouse
Clanton, - - Alabama.
Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

DO YOU WANT
Letterheads, Noteheads,
Billheads, Envelopes,
OR ANYTHING ELSE PRINTED?
Then Call at
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and See Fine Work at Low Prices.
500 Noteheads
500 Envelopes
All For $2.00
Good Work on Good Material, done on Good Machines
Don't forget! THE UNION, Clanton, Alabama.

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THE BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSE
The house that sells nothing but the purest goods and guarantees every article it sells. If it's drugs or whiskies you want
WE CUT THE PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
Shehan's Canada Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Weller's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	75
Mason's Old Kentucky Rye	50	1 00
Dan Patch Virginia Rye	60	1 00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	65	1 00
J. Martin's Five-year-old Virginia Rye	75	1 00
Asa Holt Rye Whiskey	75	1 25
Old Style Country Club Rye Whiskey	85	1 50
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	1 00	2 00
Stewart's Old Virginia Rye	1 25	1 50
Paul Jones Four Star Rye	84	1 50
Murray Hill Club	1 00	1 50
Hunter's Baltimore Rye	1 00	1 50
Golden Cream Rye	1 00	1 50
I. W. Harper Rye	85	1 50
Wilson Whiskey	1 00	1 75
J. M. Atherton bottled in bond	1 25	2 00
Mammoth Cave bottled in bond	1 50	1 25
Old Jordon bottled in bond	1 00	75
Green River, the whiskey without a headache	50	1 00
Old Shades Mountain Corn	75	1 00
Old Mountain Due Corn	65	75
Old Lincoln County	50	1 00
Old Holland Gin	75	75
Old Crown Gin	50	75
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	50	75
California Sherry or Port		

Mellow Old Liquors and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

Per Gallon		Per Gallon
Old Sand Mountain Corn	$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye
Old Mountain Due	3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye
Old Tennessee	2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye
Old Holland Gin	2.00	Old Style Country Club
Old Crown Gin	3.00	Old Lincoln County
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye
Old California Port or Sherry	1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye

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Downs & Littlejohn
Clanton, Alabama.
General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.
SHOES
The most for the money in town. Come and we will do you good. :-: :-: :-:

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—W. M. Adams.
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Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

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Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

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COUNTY CHURCHES.

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MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

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Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 5th Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 1[illegible] Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amaride Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 667—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting brethren cordially invited. E. B. Langston of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—[illegible] and fourth Saturdays.

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UT THE PRICE,

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	75	1 00
	50	75
	60	1 00
	65	1 00
inna Rye	75	1 00
Whiskey	85	1 25
	1 00	1 50
	1 25	2 00
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	50	1 00

rs and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

Per Gallon	
$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye
3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye
2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Ry
2.00	Old Style Country Club
3.00	Old Lincoln County
2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye
1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye

DRUG COMPANY,
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& Littlejoh
nton, Alabama.
chandise, Corn, Hay, etc.
SHOES
money in town. Come and
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Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Nov. 8, '05, 4,692.
Price same date, 10 3-4c.
Receipts same period, '04, 4,298.
Price same date, 9 3-8c.

THORSBY CARNATION FARM.

During the month of November we will have Special Sales of Carnation Plants every day. The reasonable price of 60 cents per dozen, for strong plants, should induce you to put in a few in your yards and grow your own carnations. Also Cut Flowers at 25 cents per dozen. Call or order by mail.

M. A. Magnusson,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Neely Adams, Oct. 21st, a fine baby girl. Mother and child both doing well.

I. J. Dennis, of Mount Creek, was a pleasant visitor Friday.

Munroe Hubbard and sisters, the Misses Emma, Mattie, Lizzie and Mrs. F. J. Fitts, were visitros to Clanton Friday.

P. W. Peterson, a prominent orchardist of Thorsby, was in town Friday.

T. E. Hannibal and daughter were in Clanton Friday.

If you want to do some GOOD PLOWING this fall go to W. I. Mullins' and get a Chattanooga plow. That's the kind.

The sheriff took the prisoners in jail, 7 in all, to Montgomery Friday, and they will be kept there until our jail is finished. The work on the jail and courthouse seems to be moving along well.

J. Q. Wade's gin burned Saturday, the building and machinery being a total loss; no insurance.

W. H. Askins' lot buildings burned early Sunday morning, destroying a lot of seed cotton and fodder. Loss, about $200. No insurance.

E. T. Gullahorn's house and commissary burned Saturday night. The destruction was almost total. No insurance.

The grand chapter of Eastern Star, held at Ensley last Thursday and Friday, elected Mrs. H. D. Chaffee, of Montgomery, as worthy grand matron. Miss Mae Hunnicutt, of Jemison, was appointed grand electa.

W. R. Bean, of Bexley, Miss., is visiting friends and relatives in the country. He's thinking about moving but does not know yet where he will locate.

There were many visitors in town Monday from Thorsby, among whom we noticed Postmaster J. Bice, City Treasurer Scott Caverno, G. H. Gerald, H. O. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Roman and Mr. and Mrs. E. Bastrom.

J. D. Collins, J. W. Collins, J. H. Benson, R. M. Benson and G. S. Burnett of Collins Chapel, were in Clanton Monday.

Those "Studebaker Wagons" at W. I Mullins' are going out fast. Our people know a good wagon.

Mrs. Sam W. Collins, of Thorsby, accompanied her husband, our genial circuit clerk, to Clanton Saturday on a visit to her family.

R. D. Childress and wife were in town Tuesday.

W. R. Dawson was in Clanton Tuesday.

G. A. Dawson was a pleasant visitor Tuesday. He has about completed his new house in beat 3 and will soon move into it. Mr. Dawson sold his old place to R. D. Childress.

J. W. Patterson was in Clanton Tuesday. He is a good Union man.

Rev. W. M. Wood and wife were in Clanton Saturday. He married W. C. Gallman to Miss Ada Washam last Thursday and says he's pleased to tie these young folks together, so that they can walk life's pathway easier.

For a large line of good furniture at low prices you must go to W. I Mullins'.

W. G. Conway and wife were pleasant visitors Wednesday. They have been visiting his sister, Mrs. C. W. Middlebrook.

The county commissioners are busy drawing the list of jurors for next year, the jury list always being drawn and sealed up at least one year in advance of when they have to serve.

Attorney J. O. Middleton was in Ridgerville Monday and Tuesday on legal business.

The firm of Smith & Middleton is in the front rank in our county with a good reputation, honestly earned.

Lyon, the photographer, is at his Gallery every day prepared to do the best work in the land. tf

EMPLOYES WANTED!

White men, strong, healthy and of good character can obtain very desirable positions as attendants at the Bryce Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Apply at once. Address, A. L. McDUFF,
11-9-05 4w Supervisor.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. N. Sims and Mrs. N. A. Sims. J. E. Thomas and Miss N. E. Yates.

A fine ruby weighing one carat is worth $450; a sapphire $300, and a diamond $150.

LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

In Quito, Ecuador, it is usual to uncover one's head when there is a flash of lightning. This is probably a relic of fire-worshiping days.

An old man named Kuss was buried in Egregy, Hungary, with his fortune of $17,000 in his coffin. His relatives heard of it and exhumed his body and divided the money.

A Paris bicycle thief who had stolen a bicycle belonging to a M. Marcel Brunard, was impaled on a mechanical poniard which the owner had concealed in the saddle of the machine for such emergencies.

An egg with a perfect yolk and containing another egg about the size of a linnet's egg, which also had a good shell and was perfect, has been laid by a hen belonging to a Swindon (England) tradesman.

Many curious instances of old laws may still be found in England. In Chester the man who fails to raise his hat when a funeral is passing becomes liable by an old law to be taken before a magistrate and imprisoned.

Organ grinders in Vervieres, Belgium, are by law compelled to appear every morning before the police superintendent and play their instruments. The organs which chance to be out of tune must be set in order before a license to play on the streets will be granted.

The following is an official report sent to his superior by the station master at Nimba, on the Uganda Railway: "To station Nairobi, from station Venani. From station master. Guard No. 2 reports struck giraffe at mile 158. No damage to permanent way or train. Driver states giraffe ran off uninjured."

A difference of opinion seems to have risen over the effect of firing a candle at a board. For a long time the ancient tradition has held its own that a soft tallow hurled at the mark by a musket would put a hole through an ordinary plank. Yet here comes a gunbearer who declares that he has tried the experiment and finds the material of the candle wildly scattered upon the target. Of course, with present-day rifles and brechloaders it may not be possible to discharge a candle effectively from a military arm or from the latest style of sporting guns. But it would certainly be a pity to leave the question unsolved.

THE ALASKAN MOOSE.

Wonderful Antlers of This Northern Beast of the Wilds.

After all has been said about the horns of the world's greatest horned animals, there are positively none that equal in impressiveness the gigantic mass that crowns the head of a really big Alaskan moose. Take them in situ, as the geologists say, on the head of their rightful owner, and in length, breadth and thickness they inspire in the mind of every intelligent human being a feeling of genuine awe. I do not see how even an intelligent dog or horse can behold a pair of seventy-inch moose antlers without being profoundly impressed. The antler springs horizontally from an upper corner of the head, on a stem of solid bone that is like the trunk of a hickory sapling. A foot or so from the burr it throws off toward the front, quite gratuitously as it were, two or three big spears of bone that are of much use in a fight. As soon as there is room for real development, the main stem flattens out into an enormous slab of bone, perhaps two inches in thickness, from twelve to eighteen inches wide, and from two to three feet long. This is the "palmation," and a very appropriate name it is, too; for in the centre it is hollowed like a human palm, and studded along its upper edge with from six to twelve fingers and thumbs of solid bone.

In sheer exuberance of strength, and excess of horn material, an Alaskan moose antler occasionally throws off from the lower surface of its palm, or it may be from the front of the beam, a big, rugged spur-root of bone, which always has an extra-impressive effect on the beholder. The largest antlers of Alaskan moose are in the Field Museum, at Chicago. They have a spread of seventy-eight and one-half inches, and weigh ninety-three and one-half pounds.—From "Heads and Horns," by W. T. Hornaday, in Scribner's.

Talents and Confidence.

A single-talent man, supported by great self-confidence will achieve more than a ten-talent man who does not believe in himself. The mind cannot act with vigor in the presence of doubt. A wavering mind makes a wavering execution. There must be certainty, confidence and assurance, or there can be no efficiency. An uneducated man who believes in himself, and who has faith that he can do the thing he undertakes, often puts to shame the average college-bred man, whose overculture and wider outlook have sometimes bred increased sensitiveness and a lessening of self-confidence, whose decision has been weakened by constant weighing of conflicting theories and whose prejudices are always open to conviction.—Success.

Only American Life Guard.

Marshall Roberts occupies the more or less enviable position of being the only native born American who ever became an officer in the British Life Guards.

Clay as a Fire Kindler.

W. S. Blatchley, State Geologist of Indiana, in his annual reports, gives details regarding the use of refractory clay for the purpose of kindling fires. The clay is mixed with one-half of its bulk of sawdust, then molded into an oval mass a little larger than a hen's egg, and with four grooves running lengthwise. The solid thus formed is then burned, and in the process of burning the sawdust is destroyed, leaving a porous mass of fire-clay of great refractoriness. A handle of copper wire is attached to this by an ingenious machine, and the fire kindler is complete. This, when dipped into a can of coal tar and allowed to remain over night, absorbs enough oil to burn for fifteen or twenty minutes, with a flame sufficient to kindle either coal or wood fires.—Evening Post.

Charged With Retailing Liquor.

Huntsville, Ala.—J. A. Hall, a well-known farmer of Jackson county, was arrested Saturday on a charge of retailing liquor. Hall entered a plea of guilty at his preliminary hearing before Commissioner Greenleaf and was admitted to bail.

The Shah of Persia has placed another order for six high-class automobiles in Paris. The value of this order is said to be $28,800.

"Nobody loves a fat man, anyway," observes the Hon. John L. Sullivan when the sheriff closed his fifty-fourth saloon. Mr. Sullivan threw too much emphasis on what was only one among the causes of his declining popularity, maintains Collier's Weekly. The disappearance of comely outlines in his body weighed less with the fickle public than the loss of his ability to plant his fist upon a fellow-being's jaw with such momentum that the aforesaid man and brother would instantaneously cease to feel or think.

"Uncle Sam, Farmer," will get this year at least $60,00,000 more for his wheat crop, at least $50,000,000 more for his corn crop and many millions more for his hay, oats, barley, rye and other crops.

FOR SALE!

One Poland China Boar, littered July 15, 1904, weight about 350 lbs. Price $20.00.

WANTED—Some one to get out stumps. Will let the contract by the stump or job. Come and figure on it, if you have a stump puller nine-tenths of them could be pulled with ease.

WANTED—A farm hand for the year 1906.

WALTED—Fresh milch cows, the same not to give less than 3 gallons of milk per day. M. J. Barrett,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

FOR SALE!

80 acres, 1 1-4 miles east of Cane Creek church, very strong land, lies well, about 20 acres cleared, fair tenant house and fine well of water. Price $600.00, terms easy.

ALSO

66 acres, with water power grist mill in running order, good custom, house and fine well of water, 3 miles east of Clanton—about 20 acres cleared, lies well. Price $700.00. Terms easy. Apply to office of
tf. THE UNION.

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint the 4th Saturday in each month as my regular day for hearing civil causes at my residence in beat 3. Chilton Co. Deeds, mortgages and papers of all kinds carefully and legibly made out.

J. A. CADDELL,
Notary Public & Ex-off. J. P.
tf

The Great Christmas Edition of

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER

will be issued Dec. 17, 1905.

This will be one of the greatest papers ever issued in the South. Will contain over 100 pages. Every Page will be a gem. You cannot afford to be without this splendid paper.

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Straight Rye Whiskey.
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Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.

Men's and boys' Clothing.

Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, Alabama.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

The Bank Saloon

Calera, Alabama.

Has the finest stock of Whiskies, Wines and Cigars in Central Alabama. Rye Whiskey, by the gallon, from $2.25 to $3.75. All good, but some better than others. Corn Whiskey $2.25 to $3.50 per gallon. Express charges prepaid on all orders of one gallon and upward, where cash accompanies the order, as these prices are absolutely "rock bottom."

XX Rye, pure,	$2.25 per gallon
AAAA Rye, good,	3.75 per gallon
Frisco Rye, fine,	3.75 per gallon
Jack Daniel No. 6 finest.	3.75 per gallon

A. Stein, Proprietor.

It Pays, An Ad In This Paper

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. DR. FRANK O. HALL.

Subject: The Spirit Beareth Witness.

New York City.—Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, preached Sunday morning on "The Spirit Beareth Witness." He chose his text from Romans viii:18: "The spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God." Dr. Hall said:

It is easy to build an argument for the existence of God. The process of reasoning may be briefly stated thus:

We are compelled to think that there can be no effect without a cause. But if we trace an effect back to its cause and find this in turn to be an effect, then trace that back to its cause and find that also to be an effect, we must at length predicate the existence of an adequate cause for all phenomena, an underlying and eternal reality.

Or you may put the argument in this way:

No thought without a thinker.

There is thought in the universe.

Therefore there is a thinker in the universe.

As the universe is practically infinite we must believe that in and through the universe lives an Infinite Thinker, and inasmuch as we cannot conceive of an impersonal thinker we must conceive of God as a personal being. To be sure, our words are inadequate to express the qualities of the Divine Life. As the heavens are high above the earth so are His thoughts higher than our thoughts. The mode of His existence may be infinitely higher than what we name personality. But these are the best words at our command. We are obliged to use them or nothing. So we have a right to say that God is an intelligent personality.

You may find such arguments elaborated at great length in scores of learned books on theology and theism. But when you have read them and agreed with the conclusion, what does it amount to? Very likely men and women have come along this dreary pathway of logic to the more beautiful realm of faith, but I am convinced that a mere intellectual belief in God is practically worthless. Ninety-nine out of every hundred convicts in our states' prisons believe in God. James states the case still stronger. "Dost thou believe in God? The devils also believe and tremble." There is neither comfort nor strength nor enthusiasm in a mere intellectual belief in the existence of God.

One may find an intellectual delight in listening to a clear and convincing argument for theism as he might in listening to some skilled mathematical talk about geometry. But something more is necessary. Every one of us knows what it is to long for the consciousness of a personal relationship with God the Father. "O God," cried Augustine, "Thou hast made me for Thyself and I cannot rest until I rest in Thee." O, to know God personally; to come into touch with Him; to feel His love and His pity; to be able to say, "Within Thy circling arms I lie," and feel the sentiment of the words; to know that He is my Father and my friend! O, to have His Spirit bear witness with our spirits that we are children of God!

Now, one can no more gain this consciousness or the power that comes from this thought by a mere exercise of the reasoning faculties, than he can learn to love Tennyson by going through the process of counting the number of words or letters in his complete works. One might gain a certain intellectual satisfaction in doing that. But if you are really to get good from Tennyson, then his spirit must bear witness with your spirit; that is, his thought and his sentiment must meet a response in you. So, if God is to be an ever present help in trouble, a staff for the hand and a guide for weary feet, then one must have something more than a mere intellectual belief in His existence. What the world needs, what each one of us needs, is not so much an intellectual assurance of God's existence as spiritual assurance of His personal relationship to us as His children.

I know that I am appealing to common experience and a common longing. Not one of us who does not know what it is to desire with a mighty yearning for a personal assurance of the love of God. What are we, after all, but children?

> But what am I?
> An infant crying in the night;
> An infant crying for a light
> And with no language but a cry.

Just as the child wakes in the night and, feeling the blackness huge and empty about him, cries out into the gloom for companionship and love, and the father comes and takes the child in his arms and, with confident voice, soothes away the childish fears, so oftentimes we children of earth feel the darkness of life oppress our souls and cry out for the strong arms of a heavenly Father. Why should we be ashamed to acknowledge this hunger of the soul any more than we are ashamed to acknowledge the hunger of the body? How, especially in the midst of trouble, the heart hungers for its Father. When the clods fall upon the coffin lid, how the soul cries, "My God—my God." How, when the clouds of adversity gather dense—when the cherished ambitions of a lifetime prove futile; when the fortune which was to make the years of old age bright takes to itself wings; how, when the familiar friend lifts up his heel against one—the heart cries out, "Oh, God—my God!" And even in the sunshine and the joy of life, when everything seems to be bright and beautiful and full of promise of future joy, there will come moments when it all seems empty and meaningless and the soul cries out for God.

My memory goes back to my own young manhood, and I recall a day that was more than usually beautiful, when I stood alone by the sea. I had every reason to be happy. I had found my place in the world; had a work to do and the future seemed full of promise. My health was perfect, and I had not been disappointed, even in my boyish dreams. And yet I recall the awful loneliness and emptiness of the hour. I had but to walk a mile to be welcomed by true and tried friends. But I stood there, lonely and homesick. There flashed into my mind the dreary words:

> O we poor children of nothing, alone on this lonely shore,
> Born of a brainless nature who knew not that which she bore.

And I remember that I threw myself on the grass there, with the sunshine all over me and birds singing about me, with everything, apparently, to make me happy, in the depth of my loneliness I felt like a child who had lost its mother. What more did I want? I will tell you what I wanted—what you want, what every man and woman hungers for with a hunger deeper than any physical longing. I wanted His Spirit to bear witness with my spirit that I was a child of Go. Nothing else could satisfy; nothing else ever can satisfy the deep hunger of the human heart.

One might say that such a youth was abnormal, insane, if this were an extraordinary experience, but is an experience common to us all. Here is a song composed by some unknown singer 4000 years ago, a singer of a different race, in a far away land, under entirely different circumstances from those in which we live, but this song has been taken up and repeated by millions of human beings because the words express the ever recurrent sentiment of the human soul in all ages and all lands. "As the hart panteth for the water brooks so panteth my soul after Thee, O God." You shall find this sentiment expressed in ten thousand hymns. In a million churches on this Sunday morning it is being sung. In a million mosques it is being chanted. In a million Buddhist temples it is being uttered. All around the earth all classes and conditions of men, rich and poor, wise and foolish, good and bad, high and low, are longing and praying to have His Spirit bear witness with their spirits that they are children of God.

And not only do the people who believe in God testify to this. The most remarkable and pathetic testimony comes from those who intellectually deny that there is sufficient reason to believe in the existence of God. It seems to me that almost the wreariest words that ever fell from human lips were uttered by Professor Clifford when he felt himself compelled intellectually to take the atheistic position. "I have seen the spring sun shine out of the empty heavens upon a soulless earth, and have felt with utter loneliness that the great Companion was dead." And you will remember that Professor Romanes, though at the last he saw a great light and went to his death full of trust "like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams," at one time wrote a book called "A Candid Examination of Theism," and in this examination found no rational ground for a belief in God. He closed his book with these words: "I am not ashamed to confess that with this virtual denial of God the universe has lost its soul and loveliness, and when at times I think, as think at times I must, of the appalling contrast between the hallowed glory of the creed that once was mine and the lonely mystery of existence as now I find it, at such times it will ever be impossible to avoid the sharpest pangs of which my nature is susceptible." Take note of these words of an absolutely sincere and fearless man, "The sharpest pangs of which my nature is susceptible."

Now why should one feel like that? Suppose there is no God, what of it? Suppose it should be proved that this world has been produced by the operation of physical forces working in accordance with blind and heartless law, what of it? Is not the sky just as blue, the grass as green? Are not friends as dear? Why should we not get along without God? Why should we care whether God is or is not?

A friend told me this incident the other day: There was a family consisting of an aged man and woman, a number of sons and daughters and a little group of grandchildren. The aged grandfather was enjoying a serene and happy old age, loved by all, and the home was one of peculiar brightness. One night the aged man, as usual, took his evening paper and sat in his accustomed place to read, wiped his glasses, made a comment or two to the white haired wife knitting opposite, and after a little, as his custom was, fell into one of those quiet slumbers peculiar to old age. Around him the other members of the family talked and laughed and joked till one said, "Father seems to be sleeping very soundly," and, placing his hand upon the old man's shoulder, discovered that he was dead. Now, ask me, will you, what difference is made? The home was left, the lamp burned as brightly, the newspaper filled with interest was there, nothing was apparently changed. Was not the sky just as blue and the grass just as green and did not the stars shine as brightly? What difference did it make? Why, if he was dead his spirit could no longer bear witness to the spirit of the aged wife that he loved her. His spirit could no longer respond to the joy of his grandchildren. There is a difference between a dead body and a living man that makes one stand in the presence of his living friend with joy and in the presence of the friend's dead body with unutterable misery. There is a difference between a dead universe and a living universe. That is the reason for these utterances of black despair from those who do not believe in God.

"My soul longeth—yea, even fainteth—for the courts of the Lord."

Now I want to call your attention to the testimony of this hunger after God, to the existence of God. Whence came this universal and insatiable desire? It came from the same source as the mighty longing of a woman for a child, the longing of the child for a mother's love. It was wrought into man by the same power that makes the man search through the world for the one woman to whom he can give himself in love; by the same power that makes the maiden desire above everything else the love of one strong man. All these are wrought by nature into human nature. David was right and his analogy was complete. "As the hart panteth after the water brooks so panteth my soul after Thee, O God." As the thirst of the hart for water, as the fact that the hart suffers and dies without water, is testimony enough for him that somewhere there must exist water to satisfy his thirst, so the thirst of the human soul for God, this mighty cry that goes up from every human soul, is inexplicable except upon the ground that God is and that somehow His spirit can bear witness with our spirits that we are children of God. When you have convinced me that the love of man for woman, of mother for child is without meaning or purpose then I will believe that this longing of the human soul for God is not to be trusted. Until that time I know that I have evidence in myself that God is and that I am related to Him. May we not trust this deepest and divinest instinct of human nature? If not, what can we trust?

You tell me that you will trust your eyesight. But why? If the thought of God is a delusion, why may not the whole visible universe be a delusion? If my instinctive outreaching after that which is holy is a lie, why may not what I seem to see be another lie? You say that you will trust your reason? May not that also be another delusion? "Two times two are four," you say, "always have been, always will be." But how do you know? Have you any right from your own petty experience to assume that something was true a million years ago and will be true a million years hence? But you do assume that. You must trust your reason. Then why not trust this deeper instinct of the human soul which cries out for God and can be satisfied with nothing less? Religion is its own evidence. The man who trusts and surrenders himself to God does not need to have it proven to him that God is. His spirit beareth witness with our spirit that we are children of God.

But you will say, "Prove it to me." I ask you to prove it to yourself. I cannot prove it to you. No man can. You must make the experiment for yourself. You must prove it yourself. Here is a man with his eyes bandaged tight, who cries, "You say that the sunshine is beautiful, the grass green, the roses red. Prove it to me." What will you do? There is no possible way in which you can prove the beauty of the world to this man with bandaged eyes. "Off with the bandage!" you cry. "Open your eyes and look. Trust the evidence of your own senses. Then you will believe." "How does opening the eyelids alter the relation between my eyes and the light? Why, the glorious revealing light comes in, a thing it cannot do to shut eyes. How does breathing in alter the relation of my lungs to the air? Why, it brings the air that was before outside of me inside of me. Just where I absolutely need it for very life, that is all. The open soul takes God in. The shut soul keeps God out, that is all. The immutable, eternal laws of light and air are not changed, they are illustrated thereby. The immutable love of God is not changed. Its glorious working is illustrated when the believing soul opens its gates and lets the King of Glory in.

Oh, friend, you who are hungry and thirsty and have tried in a thousand ways to find satisfaction and have found it not, make another experiment—make the supreme venture of faith. Try trusting in God to the utmost. Surrender yourself to the guidance of His divine will. I believe that thus you will find strength, comfort, satisfaction and that your faith shall prove itself in the deep experiences of your life. You want me to prove to you that prayer is effective and reasonable. I will not try. I ask you, rather, to prove it to yourself. Pray. Talk to your Father. Listen to His voice. Then you will no longer be asking for proof that prayer is effective. You will have evidence in yourself.

There is a God and He is our Father, and He reveals Himself and His love to men; not to a few men, but to all men. His spirit will bear witness with your spirit if you will open the eyes and ears of the spirit to hear and see.

Sorrows may encompass you, temptations may harass you, disappointments may come to you. Still trust, poor soul; trust as never before. Trust in the Lord and He shall bring it to pass. Cast thy burden on the Lord and He shall sustain thee. Out of the depths of the soul's experience were these words uttered. They can be proved true in the deep experience of the soul to which they appeal.

Hidden Riches.

This inner life is a tremendous reality. Its very invisibility emphasizes the realness of the reality. It is one of the richest heritages of the child of God. The outer life is only the scaffolding of the building; it is only the husk or shell. The inner life is the real building; it is the germ-hiding kernel.

All moral and spiritual defeats are due to a vitiation of the inner life. The withering, blasting and uprooting of the soul's choice plants are never accomplished through the forces of the outer life; the work begins within.

How can we possess the rich, powerful inner life when body, mind and soul are constantly exercising their energies upon the vain, perishing things of earth! We must take time to cultivate the unseen fields of the soul. We must constantly stand face to face with God, drink in the strength of His nature and the inspiration of His presence. If we do not, the inner life must perish. Prayer, meditation, reading—these are channels through which God pours His golden, vitalizing streams into the inner life.

The saddest moment in life to man or woman is when there is a discovery that the inner life is gone, and only the outer shell is left. Yet the inner life goes, gradually and secretly; no one has ever been robbed of it.

Let us be watchful. Let us remember that as long as God is in this inner life there is security there, and that no thief has ever yet been able to break the lock of prayer and trust and divine wisdom.—Raleigh Christian Advocate.

Labor's Reward.

Whatever we beg of God, let us also work for it; if the thing be matter of duty or a consequent to industry. For God loves to bless labor and to reward it. And therefore our blessed Saviour joins watchfulness with prayer; for God's graces are but assistances, not new creations of the whole habit, in every instant or period of our lives. Read Scripture and then pray to God for understanding. Pray against temptation. Ask of God competency of living; but you must also work with your own hands the things that are honest, that ye may have to supply in time of need. We can but do our endeavor and pray for a blessing, and then leave the success with God; and beyond this we cannot deliberate, we cannot take care; but so far we must. —Jeremy Taylor.

God's Will.

You may be doing God's will with one hand consecrated to Christ and making your own autobiography with the other consecrated to self.—Henry Drummond.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 12.

Subject: Ezra's Journey to Jerusalem. Ezra viii., 21-32—Golden Text, Ezra viii., 22—Memory Verses, 21-23—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. A fast proclaimed (vs. 21-23). 21. "Proclaimed a fast." Ezra entered upon his work with fasting and prayer. The journey was a dangerous one, especially with all the treasure he carried. Ezra realized the danger, but he went forward in faith. His chief concern was to have God with him. He had procured Levites to go with him (vs. 15-20), but even that would be of no avail if Jehovah did not direct their steps. "Afflict ourselves." "Humble ourselves." (R. V.) and repent of our sins. "To seek Him." Era wanted the people to commit themselves to the guidance and protection of divine providence and implore God to give them a prosperous journey. Their journey lay chiefly through the desert, and the Arabians and Samaritans were likely to attack them.

22. "I was ashamed," etc. Ezra had preached trust in God before the heathen rulers and he would not dishonor God by asking the usual military escort. He had represented God, the object of his worship, as supremely powerful, and as having the strongest affection for His true followers. Thus we see that this good man had more anxiety for the glory of God than for his own personal safety.

23. "So we fasted." The people did as Ezra commanded. God heard and answered their prayers, and they were kept in safety during the difficult and dangerous journey.

II. Ezra's charge to the priests (vs. 24-30). 24. "I separated twelve." There is a difference of opinion here as to the number of persons Ezra selected as custodians of the treasure and sacred vessels. There were probably twelve priests and twelve Levites; but some think there were twelve priests and only ten Levites. Sherebiah and Hashabiah were two of the Levites. 25. "Weighed." We may gather from this that the gold and silver were in bars or ingots, and not in coined money. 26. "Unto their hand." We have here the particular care Ezra took of the treasure of God's sanctuary. Having committed the keeping of it to God, he committed the care of it to proper men, though without God they would have watched in vain. Our prayers should always be seconded with our endeavors. Do we expect God should by His providence keep that which belongs to us? Then ought we by His grace to care for that which belongs to Him; let God's honor and interest be our care. The prophet in foretelling the return of God's people and ministers out of Babylon gave the solemn charge (Isa. 52.11), "Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord." In Zerubbabel's time the vessels were delivered by number; here by weight, that it might easily appear if any were missing. This intimates that such as are intrusted with holy things are concerned to remember, both in receiving their trust and in discharging it, that they must shortly give a very particular account of, it, that they may be faithful to it and so give up their account with joy. "Silver.... gold." The whole treasure has been estimated at from four to six million dollars. A talent of silver was about $1600; gold is usually worth sixteen times as much as silver.

27. "Basons....drams." The word translated "dram" appears to be in the Hebrew representative of the Persian word which the Greek rendered by "daric." This was a gold coin, stamped with the figure of the Persian king, wearing his crown and armed with a bow and arrow. According to the most exact computation each such coin contained somewhat more pure gold than an English guinea, and was worth five dollars of our money. The "basins" would be worth about two hundred and seventy-five dollars each. "Vessels of fine copper." Probably some fictitious metal made there that took the polish and assumed the brightness of gold, and because of its hardness was more durable. There is still a metal of this kind made among the Asiatics. 28. "Freewill offering." The silver and gold were a present to the house of God that the king and his counselors had set apart.

III. The journey to Jerusalem (vs. 31, 32). 31. "We departed....on the twelfth day." The company began to form and arrange for the journey upon the first day of the month Nisan. Upon a review of his company Ezra observed the lack of Levites, and the time used in securing their union with the returning exiles, and in weighing the treasure, etc., took up the time until the twelfth day. Ahava is the name both of a small town and stream, not far from the river Euphrates. This would be a natural course to pursue from Shushan. This account of Ezra's preparation and journey is a beautiful example of method and thoroughness which is of great value in the work of God. Ezra sought first the prosperity of God's cause, but he did not count it lost time to spend twelve days in preparation for the journey. Time used for prayer is never lost time. Time consumed in perfecting plans for God's work is not misspent time. Always take time to do a thing right. Things done by half are never done well.

32. "We came to Jerusalem." The dangerous journey was completed with safety at the end of four months. "Abode....three days.' That is, they rested that long. On the fourth day the treasures were weighed and handed over to the custody of the officiating priests of the temple. The returned exiles offered burnt offerings, and Ezra delivered the royal commission to the magistrates, while the Levitical portion of the company assisted in performing the additional work which the arrival of so many new worshipers occasioned.

King Visits Workmen.

Genoa.—King Victor Emmanuel, who is here to inaugurate the new harbor works, suddenly visited the harbor Saturday morning, wishing to be in the center of the greatest activity of the country while the work was going on. The loading and unloading and transportation of stone, etc., was at the height of activity when the king appeared, and found himself in the midst of 7,000 workmen, who gave him a frantically enthusiastic reception.

SUGGESTED RELIEF FROM HAY FEVER.

Pollantine, a New German Remedy For Which Many Virtues Are Claimed—Prof. Dunbar's Tests.

An account of the experiments of Prof. Dunbar, of Hamburg, with a hay fever antitoxin is furnished by Consul-General Guenther.

Prof. Dunbar thinks that he has been able to produce an efficient antitoxin from the blood serum of horses treated with pollen toxin. This remedy is now manufactured at Niltitz upon a large scale and has been given the name of pollantine.

Its manufacture is under the control of the veterinary university at Leipsic.

A serum suitable for hypodermic injections is the object of the most recent experiments. Prof. Dunbar thinks that this, while not absolutely necessary, would be advantageous, because hay fever differs from other diseases in which specific antitoxins have been employed in that the infection takes place continually during a period of several weeks.

"A subcutaneous treatment would in such a case be desirable," says Prof. Dunbar, "if the patient thereby would be made perfectly insensible to the pollen toxin for a longer duration than say of one to two weeks. This does not seem to be possible at this time. I also had to abandon the experiments for active immunization of the hay fever patients as being wholly unsuitable in practice. Under such circumstances a mode of application had to be found possible for every patient at any time. It was therefore a pleasant surprise for me when I could show that the simple application of one drop of the serum to the conjunctiva or into the nasal canal sufficed to render these main entrances of the poison completely insensible and also to remove irritation already existing.

"In cases where the nasal canals are entirely closed the desired end will be attained by applying the pollantine repeatedly to the conjunctiva. It then acts from the lachrymal canal upon the mucous membrane of the nose. If in addition a small ball of cotton wetted or sprinkled with antitoxin is introduced into the nasal canal most afflicted it can be made perfectly free again in the course of about half an hour, and then the treatment can be applied to the other side."

A further advantageous use of the remedy was obtained by pulverizing it. In this it was found to be proof against bacteriological decomposition. Patients require about fifty grains of the remedy in powdered form to keep themselves free from attacks during an entire season. Of 505 patients treated by Dr. Luehbert, 299 used pollantine with absolutely favorable results, 143 with partial success and sixty-three with none.—New York World.

Coyote in San Francisco Business House

A coyote hunt in the centre of the business district was an unusual incident which took place in the rear of 430 Bush street yesterday morning. The place is occupied by a dyeing works, and for the past ten days the proprietor, F. Bertin, and his wife have noticed what they thought was a yellow dog apparently hiding among the rubbish heaps at the rear of the establishment.

Several of the Japanese who reside in the vicinity have noticed that their chickens have mysteriously disappeared, but no connection was made between the supposed yellow dog and the mysterious thefts until the discovery yesterday morning of the animal's real nature.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the animal was seen to run across the yard and fall into a vat in the centre of the place. It quickly got out with a disabled leg and ran through the shed, causing a great commotion among the girls employed there. Policeman H. S. Prowse heard the screams of the girls and ran to the rescue, accompanied by every small boy in the neighborhood. The officer speedily subdued the animal, and it was then discovered that it was a coyote. A rope was placed around its neck and it was taken to a livery stable in the vicinity. Bertin gave up all claims to the animal, and one of the livery stable men declared that he would take it home and attempt to tame it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Under Age.

People in Birchtown were used to Uncle Randolph Green's way of talking and enjoyed it, but at last there came, as a member of the summer colony, a man who had a desire to set everything and everybody straight, according to his ideas.

"What is the sense of your referring to that animal of yours as a 'colt?'" demanded this person one day. "How old is he?"

"Well, he's going on eleven years," said Uncle Randolph, mildly.

"Eleven years!" sneered the man. "Well, we should call that pretty ancient for a colt—in New York."

"I think likely you would," said Uncle Randolph, without rancor, but with considerable firmness in his soft, old voice; "but perhaps 'twould be well to consider, mister, that this colt o' mine resides in Birchtown, where eleven years is pretty young for a horse."—Youth's Companion.

His Pay Was Raised.

Genius that may grow to great things must have been born in the office boy of whom the St. Louis Post-Dispatch tells this story:

The "boss" was bending over a table looking at the directory. The new office boy slipped up quietly and put a note in his hand. The boss read:

"Honored sir. Your pants is ripped."

Valentine Tapley, a citizen of Indiana, Mo., 80 years old, claims to have the longest whiskers in the world. They measure eleven feet, and the old gentleman is very proud of them. For many years he has kept his beard plaited and when he dies he wants it to be left in its elongated beauty. A dime museum manager once offered him a big salary to go on exhibition, but he refused.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, SEAL. Notary Public.

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The depth of the Pacific ocean has been estimated at between four and half and five miles.

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Little Girl's Awful Suffering; With Terrible Skin Humor—Sleepless Nights for Mother—Speedy Cure by Cuticura.

"My little girl had been suffering for two years from eczema, and during that time I could not get a night's sleep, as the ailment was very severe. I had tried many remedies, deriving no benefit, and given up all hope. But as a last resort I was persuaded to try Cuticura, and one box of the Ointment, and two bottles of the Resolvent, together with the Soap, effected a permanent cure. Mrs. I. B. Jones, Addington, Ind. T."

Early Literary Fame.

The strenuous life in literary circles seems to have antedated the present era. Bryant was only 19 when "Thanatopsis" won him undying fame. Shelley was 18 when he wrote "Queen Mab." Voltaire's first tragedy was published when he was but 22. Keats gave "Endymion" to the world at the age of 22; while David is said to have written the first Psalm at the age of 18, and history has it that Homer wrote his first odes at the tender age of 23 years.

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Paper Vests.

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The first strike to occur in this country was in 1803, when a number of dissatisfied sailors struck for an increase of pay.

OLD FASHIONED FARE

Hot Biscuits, Griddle Cakes, Pies and Puddings.

The food that made the fathers strong is sometimes unfit for the children under the new conditions that changing civilization is constantly bringing in. One of Mr. Bryan's neighbors in the great State of Nebraska writes:

"I was raised in the South, where hot biscuits, griddle cakes, pies and puddings are eaten at almost every meal, and by the time I located in Nebraska I found myself a sufferer from indigestion and its attendant illness, distress and pains after meals, and a constant headache, dull, heavy sensation by day and sleeplessness at night, loss of flesh, impaired memory, etc.

"I was rapidly becoming incapacitated for business when a valued friend suggested a change in my diet, the abandonment of heavy, rich stuff, and the use of Grape-Nuts food. I followed the good advice and shall always be thankful that I did so.

"Whatever may be the experience of others, the beneficial effects of the change were apparent in my case almost immediately. My stomach, which had rejected other food for so long, took to Grape-Nuts most kindly; in a week or two my headache was gone, I began to sleep healthfully and before a month was out the scales showed that my lost weight was coming back. My nervousness was restored with the renewed health that I felt in body and mind. For two years now Grape-Nuts food has kept me in prime condition, and I propose to shall for the rest of my days.

"And, by the way, my 2½ year old baby is as fond of Grape-Nuts as I am, always insists on having it. It has made her as healthy and hearty as they make them." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

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Write today for our special offer.
ATLAS ENGINE WORKS
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Are characteristic of the Atkins Saws always.
That is because they are made of the best steel in the world — Silver Steel — by men that know how.
Atkins Saws, Corn Knives, Perfection Floor Scrapers, etc., are sold by all good hardware dealers. Catalogue on request.
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Accept no substitute—Insist on the Atkins Brand
SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

"Hanna's Maggie," the woman who used to make the historic hash with which the senator was wont to regale his friends in Washington on Sunday mornings, is with Mrs. Hanna at the Hotel Gotham in New York, where the widow has established herself permanently. A private kitchen has been constructed for her private use and Maggie reigns there as chef. Many distinguished men have partaken of the toothsome dish which made her famous. Senator Hanna's will provided a snug little farm in Ohio for his cook, but she left that in other hands when Mrs. Hanna sent for her.

Chinese Salaries.

In a Chinese silk factory the president receives $23 a month, the manager $46, clerks about $13; workmen in the factory receive from $2.76 to $9 a month, while the daily wages of the female laborers average from 6 cents to 9 cents a day.

A TRULY IDEAL WIFE

HER HUSBAND'S BEST HELPER

Vigorous Health Is the Great Source of the Power to Inspire and Encourage —All Women Should Seek It.

One of the most noted, successful and richest men of this century, in a recent article, has said, "Whatever I am and whatever success I have attained in this world I owe all to my wife. From the day I first knew her she has been an inspiration, and the greatest helpmate of my life."

Mrs. Bessie Ainsley

To be such a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, to inspire him to make the most of himself, should be a woman's constant study.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging, that she gets easily tired, dark shadows appear under her eyes, she has backache, headaches, bearing-down pains, nervousness, whites, irregularities or the blues, she should start at once to build up her system by a tonic with specific powers, such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Following we publish by request a letter from a young wife:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"Ever since my child was born I have suffered, as I hope few women ever have, with inflammation, female weakness, bearing-down pains, backache and wretched headaches. It affected my stomach so I could not enjoy my meals, and half my time was spent in bed.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman, and I feel so grateful that I am glad to write and tell you of my marvelous recovery. It brought me health, new life and vitality."—Mrs. Bessie Ainsley, 611 South 10th Street, Tacoma, Wash.

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Ainsley it will do for every sick and ailing woman.

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The depth of the Pacific ocean has been estimated at between four and a half and five miles.

Cures Rheumatism and Catarrh—Medicine Sent Free.

Send no money—simply write and try Botanic Blood Balm at our expense. Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) kills or destroys the poison in the blood which causes the awful aches in back and shoulder blades, shifting pains, difficulty in moving fingers, toes or legs, bone pains, swollen muscles and joints of rheumatism, or the foul breath, hawking, spitting, droppings in throat, bad hearing, specks flying before the eyes, all played out feeling of catarrh. Botanic Blood Balm has cured hundreds of cases of 30 or 40 years' standing after doctors, hot springs and patent medicines had all failed. Most of these cured patients had taken Blood Balm as a last resort. It is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases. Impossible for any one to suffer the agonies or symptoms of rheumatism or catarrh while or after taking Blood Balm. It makes the blood pure and rich, thereby giving a healthy blood supply. Cures are permanent and not a patching up. Drug stores, $1 per large bottle. Sample of Blood Balm sent free and prepaid, also special medical advice by describing your trouble and writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Buying Up America.

Foreign landlordism is reaching out its tentacles in the direction of America. A syndicate headed by the earl of Verulem and the earl of Lankerville owns a vast tract of land in Wisconsin. Alexander Grant, of London, has 35,000 acres in Kansas. The English Land Company owns 50,000 acres in Arkansas. Mr. Elfenhauser, of Halifax, has 600,000 in West Virginia. A Scotch concern, Syndicate No. 1, bought 50,000 acres in Florida. The Holland Syndicate owns 5,000,000 acres of grazing lands in the west, and the German Syndicate 2,000,000. It is said that 20,000,000 acres of good American land are owned by foreign landlords (English and Scotch). That is an area larger than the state of South Carolina, and nearly as large as Maine.

The queen of Greece is devoted to the sea and she is never happier than when she is cruising about on her yacht with her husband, King George. She bears the distinction of being the only lady admiral in the world, having received this honor from the late czar of Russia, who was fondly attached to his beautiful cousin. The king shares with her the love of the sea and is himself a sailor, and at the time of his election to the Hellenic throne was serving as midshipman in the British navy.

CONGRESSMAN GOULDEN

Finds Quick Relief From Bladder Troubles Through Doan's Kidney Pills.

Hon. Joseph A. Goulden, Member of Congress, representing the 18th District of New York, also trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., writes:

Gentlemen: As many of my friends have used Doan's Kidney Pills and have been cured of kidney and bladder troubles, I feel it my duty to recommend the medicine. From personal experience I know Doan's Kidney Pills will cure inflammation of the bladder, having experienced relief the second day of using the medicine.

(Signed) J. A. GOULDEN.

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

President Eliot's Simple Life.

President Eliot, of Harvard, lives a life of the greatest possible simplicity. After seventy years of life, more than half passed as head of the university, he declares that one of the most desirable satisfactions of his life comes from having had nothing to do with the attainment of wealth. Erect, light of foot, and alert as a youth, he eats well, sleeps well, walks rapidly with his shoulders thrown back and is as eager to get new facts as when he entered Harvard as a student fifty-six years ago. "I am satisfied with the rewards of my life," he said simply.

Professor Goldwin Smith, the venerable Canadian publicist, believes that as an encouragement to matrimony two votes should be given to every married man. He is very fond of children, who is turn lavish their affection on him. The professor delights in listening to their old ways of expressing themselves. Not long ago while visiting at the house of a friend he took a little girl on his knee and asked about a fine wax doll with which he had seen her playing. "Oh, I don't have anything to do with dolly any more," said the child. "We have a truly meat baby now, and that keeps me busy."

The vestrymen of old Trinity church, on Broadway, opposite Wall street, New York, recently refused $3,000,000 for the site, which was wanted for a skyscraper office building. This is not the first time that a large sum has been offered for the property, but the vestrymen steadfastly turn their backs on all such prospects, mindful of the historical associations connected with the old place, and perhaps reflecting that the Trinity corporation, already enormously wealthy, does not need the money.

It is said of Albert Gallatin, of Sacramento, Cal., who has just died, that he conceived and first carried out the modern method of the long-distance transmission of electric energy for power and light by carrying electricity to his city, 22 miles, from water power at Folsom. It is claimed that when he carried this power to run the street car service of Sacramento he was the pioneer, and until he made a success of it the scheme was looked upon with incredulity.

No "Phones" in Turkey.

Constantinople. — Custom officials have been authorized to confiscate all telephone apparatus and all materials used in constructing same. At the same time the sultan ordered his police to make a house to house investigation and confiscate and smash all telephone apparatus found. His majesty dreamed the other day that some one would blow him to pieces by means of the 'phone by crossing a 'phone wire with an arc lamp wire, for instance.

A dictionary of the Husquakie Indian language is to be compiled by Professor Duren H. Ward, of the State University of Iowa, for the State Historical Society, and when completed the work will be the first of any of the Indian tongue of this particular tribe to appear in print.

DO YOU BELCH? BAD BREATH?

A Full Sized Box FREE At Your Druggist's

Science declares it the only way to cure stomach trouble. A new method. By absorption. No drugs. Do you belch? It means a diseased stomach. Are you afflicted with short breath, gas, sour eructations, heart pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, burning pains and lead weight in pit of stomach, acid stomach, distended abdomen, dizziness, colic, sick headache, pimples, bad complexion, bad breath or any other stomach torture? Cut out the coupon below and take it to any druggist in the United States and he will give you absolutely free of charge a full sized 50c. box.

Mull's Anti Belch Wafers

To convince you that it cures. Nothing else like it known. It's sure and pleasant. Cures by absorption. Harmless. No drugs. Stomach trouble can't be cured otherwise—so says Medical Science. Drugs won't do—they eat up the stomach and make you worse. You will know that it will cure you as soon as you begin its use. That is why we let you try it free.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.
CUT OUT ON THIS LINE.

Take this Coupon to your druggist and he will give you a regular full size 50c Box of Mull's Anti Belch Wafers absolutely free. Remember, we give only one Box to each family. If you can find a druggist who does not keep Mull's Anti Belch Wafers send us this Coupon, together with name and address of the druggist, and we'll send you a sample by mail.

Mull's Grape Tonic Co., Makers.
131 Rock Island, Ill. 1105.

Patient, sign your name here.

Address, street and number here.

To the Retail Druggist: Sign your name and address on the line below and send this full coupon to the Jobber of whom you purchased this remedy, and he will give you 50 cents in cash or trade for each coupon, properly signed, which you send him.

Retail Druggist, sign your name here.

Your address here.

To the Jobber: You will please accept this Coupon if the same is properly signed, and give to the retailer buying the remedy from you 50 cents in cash or trade for same. Sign your firm name and address and forward all coupons to us at any time you like, and we will remit you in full by return mail 50 cents for each coupon properly signed by the consumer, retailer and yourself.

Jobber, sign your name here.

Address here

CUT OUT ON THIS LINE.

CONEY ISLAND SOUVENIR POST CARDS. Six beautiful colored scenes for 25c. Coney Island Postal Card Co., Coney Island, N.Y.

WOMEN
will find in MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR, the ideal laxative, a pleasant and thoroughly reliable remedy, without the least danger or possible harm to them in any condition peculiar to themselves.
Pleasant in taste, mild in action and thorough in results. Tested for 35 years.
50c. and $1.00 per bottle at all Drug Stores.
MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR
"One Dose Convinces."

Am. 45, 1905.

Residence Lots, Near Beach, $125.
$10 cash; $5.00 monthly. Write for map. GEO. L. CARLEY, Gulfport, Miss.

25,000 FREE SAMPLES
GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.
The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.
Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.
Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.
THE T. H. GILBERT DRUG CO., Huntsville, Ala.
Regular sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

FOR EMERGENCIES AT HOME
And for the Stock on the Farm
NOTHING EQUALS
SLOAN'S LINIMENT

The Great Antiseptic
Price, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.
Dr. EARL S. SLOAN,
615 Albany St., Boston, Mass.

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Carefully inspected shells, the best of powder, shot and wadding, loaded by machines which give invariable results account for the superiority of Winchester "Leader" and "Repeater" Factory Loaded Smokeless Powder Shells. Reliability, velocity, pattern and penetration are determined by scientific apparatus and practical experiments. They are THE SHELLS THE CHAMPIONS SHOOT

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GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.
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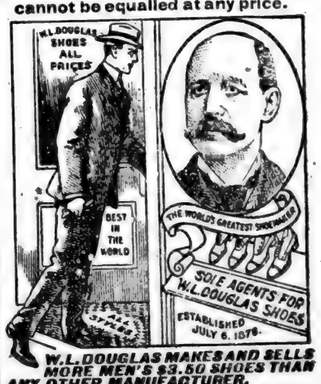
W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.
$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.
If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.
W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50
CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.
WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.
Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.
Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN
troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.
Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all
TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES
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Crab Orchard WATER
TRADE MARK.
—A SPECIFIC FOR—
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Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days: effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

JEWS MASSACRED IN RUSSIAN RIOTS

Streets of Odessa Blood Stained by the Butcheries of the Mob.

REPUBLIC NOW DEMANDED

Repetition of the Kishineff Horrors—Helpless Men, Women and Children Ruthlessly Cut Down—Houses Broken Into—Student Militia Finally Takes Stand For the People—Bombs Thrown From House Tops—Martial Law in the City of Warsaw, Poland.

Odessa.—All Kishineff's horrors were repeated a thousandfold in this blood drenched city. While the bureaucrats in St. Petersburg were flooding the country with promises of a general amnesty and early peaceable reform mobs of assassins masquerading under the name of Loyalists were murdering Jews by hundreds and turning Odessa's streets into shambles. These outrages made it plain to all thinking men that whatever relief Russia may wrest from the Emperor there will be no peace for his Jewish subjects. It was manifest not only that Nicholas himself had no intention of stopping the massacre in the Jewish quarter, but that the vaunted liberator of the Russians, Count Witte, did not include the Jews in his scheme of amelioration. Women and children died by thousands in this city's Ghetto for no other crime than creed. They were shot, stabbed and strangled alike by the civilian mob and the Czar's soldiers. Mobs marching behind portraits of Emperor Nicholas and bearing scores of ikons on high poured into the quarter and butchered the defenseless Jews with hardly a moment's cessation.

Officials and Police Blind.

"Only the overthrow of the imperial government, as well as of the Romanoff dynasty, can save the Jews," said a foreign correspondent who long has made a study of conditions here. He said it as he watched gallant bands of students rallying to check the bloodthirsty Loyalists, whose chanting of the national hymn was a signal of death to whole neighborhoods of victims. The remark was justified. The student militia and the semi-military organizations of other revolutionists alone stretched forth a protecting hand to the unfortunates of the Jewish quarter. Police, troops, civil authorities and civilians of the merchant class either showed indifference to the fate of the Loyalists' quarry or approval of the massacre. The police fraternized openly with the Loyalists, and General Kaulbars, while ostensibly striving to quiet the mob with an address from the balcony of the palace, really flattered them so flagrantly that they answered him with exultant cheers and resumed their march against the Jews.

Count Witte at 11.30 at night had made no response to an urgent appeal sent to him by the rector of the university, begging for the instant dismissal of Governor Reinhardt, which was the only means the statesman could adopt, the petitioner said, to prevent a catastrophe. The rector's request was indorsed by hundreds of wealthy Jewish merchants.

Five Thousand Slaughtered.

Five thousand Jews had been massacred in the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock in the evening. A continuous procession of ambulances and dead wagons streamed out of the quarter throughout the day. Twenty-six of such vehicles passed the Church of St. Stephen in one hour, loaded with dead and dying Jews. Women and little ones outnumbered the men among the slain and wounded. Piled high on cartloads of bodies were stacks of loot, which the Cossacks and other soldiers were conveying to their barracks. In spite of the ceaseless work of the dead wagons, hundreds of bodies strewed the streets of the Jewish quarter at sundown. It was utterly unsafe for non-combatants to venture in the streets after 9 o'clock at night. Martial law was in force and all citizens were ordered to stay indoors after that hour. Volley firing was heard for two hours after, however, with thousands of scattering shots. Policemen disguised as Jewish merchants fired on the troops from roofs, with the result that dozens of dwellings were stormed and their tenants massacred.

Bomb Throwing Begun.

Bomb throwing was begun in the afternoon, and many casualties among the soldiers and police resulted. Rapid fire guns were placed on all the principal street corners, and the rattle of their shots outroared the crack of rifles and revolvers. All the Jews who held out at night were barricaded in their homes. Few of them had weapons for even a pretense at self-defense. The entire Jewish colony would have been wiped out before nightfall had it not been for the student militia. All the Loyalists took oath they would not stop the massacre while a single Jew breathed in Odessa.

Martial Law in Warsaw.

Warsaw.—Hundreds of patriots were massacred by soldiers emboldened by the proclamation of martial law. Abrogation of that measure was promised by the Governor General the next day. He placarded the city with warnings that all persons who helped to assemble crowds in the streets would be shot down without question, and, instead of carrying out his pledge, he increased the severity of his instructions to the soldiers.

A group of ten or a dozen men could stand on a corner for a few minutes without violent molestation. The next day three seen alongside one another in any street were in danger of Cossack fire. Nevertheless, throngs held whole blocks in spite of the gendarmes, and it was not until Cossack sotnias charged them that they dispersed. No organized violence was shown to the troops, almost all the bloodshed being committed by the soldiers, but in a few instances civilians defended themselves and five or six troopers were killed.

Republic is Demanded.

St. Petersburg.—The council of the workingmen's delegates at midnight issued a notice pointing out the necessity of arming workers for a decisive struggle for the convocation of a constituent assembly, based on universal suffrage, with a view to the formation of a democratic republic.

The council decided to suspend the political strike at noon, but on the condition that it be resumed if their demands were not granted. The council decided also that only those newspapers may appear whose editors will entirely ignore the censorship. Compositors have refused to work except under that condition, and newspapers not complying with it are to be confiscated, their presses destroyed and their workmen boycotted.

The railway men's union, however, has decided to continue the strike, mainly through a desire to prevent the transport of troops to Finland. The Union of Unions has resolved to demand complete amnesty for political prisoners, the immediate withdrawal of troops from St. Petersburg and their replacement by militia drawn from the people.

FOR DAY OF PRAISE.

Thanksgiving Proclamation Issued by the President.

Washington, D. C.—The President issued his proclamation, naming Thursday, November 30, for Thanksgiving. The proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

When, nearly three centuries ago, the first settlers came to the country which has now become this great Republic, they fronted not only hardship and privation, but terrible risk to their lives. In those grim years the custom grew of setting apart one day in each year for a special service of thanksgiving to the Almighty for preserving the people through the changing seasons.

The custom has now become national and hallowed by immemorial usage. We live in easier and more plentiful times than our forefathers, the men who with rugged strength faced the rugged days, and yet the dangers to national life are quite as great now as at any previous time in our history.

It is eminently fitting that once a year our people should set apart a day for praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of Good, and at the same time that they express their thankfulness for the abundant mercies received, should manfully acknowledge their shortcomings and pledge themselves solemnly and in good faith to strive to overcome them.

During the past year we have been blessed with bountiful crops. Our business prosperity has been great. No other people has ever stood on as high a level of material well-being as ours now stands. We are not threatened by foes from without. The foes from whom we should pray to be delivered are our own passions, appetites and follies; and against these there is always need that we should war.

Therefore, I now set apart Thursday, the 30th day of this November, as a day of thanksgiving for the past and of prayer for the future, and on that day I ask that throughout the land the people gather in their homes and places of worship and, in rendering thanks unto the Most High for the manifold blessings of the past year, consecrate themselves to a life of cleanliness, honor and wisdom, so that this nation may do its allotted work on the earth in a manner worthy of those who founded it and of those who preserved it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this second day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirtieth.

(Seal) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of State.

Drowned in Lake George.

Herbert King, private secretary to George Foster Peabody, has been drowned while canoeing in Lake George, N. Y., near the Peabody house.

To Rival Pullman Car.

To rival the Pullman Car Company, Chicago, Ill., Toronto and Montreal capitalists are forming a $5,000,000 company in Ottawa, Ont.

Car Shortage.

Car shortages are becoming more acute, the Pacific Coast now feeling their influence, and grain, lumber, coal, coke and ore shipments are delayed thereby, with effects on retail trade and collections.

Cannot Hold Real Estate.

Chicago papers are exploiting the discovery that Illinois law forbids life insurance companies to hold real estate in that commonwealth beyond office buildings.

Americans Killed in China.

Five American missionaries and one child were reported killed in Lienchou, China.

Sick Soldiers Home.

Fifty sick soldiers from the Philippines reached San Francisco, Cal., on the transport Logan.

Killed His Wife.

When Henry Bills offered his wife liquor and she threw it in his face, he killed her at their home in Kent, Ohio.

BUDGET OF FUN

PASTORAL.

The farmer sows his crop
And his good wife sews his clothes;
The farmer darns the weather
And his good wife darns his hose,
The farmer pitches in the hay;
But should he cross her whim,
His good wife lays aside her work
And pitches into him.

—Judge.

STRONG PROOF.

Jaggles—How do you know you talked sensibly to your wife?

Waggles—She wouldn't listen to me.—Judge.

SOUL.

"What do you consider your masterpiece?" asked Miss Gushington.

"Lost Love," replied the magazine poet. "I sold it for nearly $2 a line."—Chicago Record-Herald.

SURFEITED.

"No, I never go to vaudeville shows," said the collector, refusing the invitation.

"Why not?" asked his friend.

"Because I've had enough of it. In my business most everybody gives me a 'song and dance' of one kind or another!"—Detroit Free Press.

CUT RATES.

Dr. Quackerly—You don't mean to say that old Sawbones charged you $15 for amputating your arm?

The Victim—That's what he did.

Dr. Quackerly—Why in the world didn't you send for me? I'd have cut both your arms off for $10.—Chicago News.

OVERPAID.

"You may go," said the Magistrate; "and I advise you, in future, not to threaten your wife."

The individual who had his head in bandages and his arm in a sling, turned away solemnly. "An' he gits 1,200 sovereigns a year fer saying things like that!"—London Tit-Bits.

THE BEST WAY.

"They say you're making plenty of money in the stock market."

"Yes; I never lose anything."

"Ah! You get straight tips, eh?"

"No; I sell them."—Philadelphia Press.

SOME HOPE FOR HIM.

Miss Lillipad—I can't tell what to make of Archie Feathertop. He's never of the same mind two days in succession.

Miss Tartun—Well, that's encouraging. Any change he makes in his mind improves it.—Chicago Tribune.

SENSITIVE.

"Have you calves' brains?" asked the customer in the cheap restaurant.

"Aw, now, quitcherkiddin'," said the waitress. "Another feller wanted to know if I had frogs' legs. You fellers are gettin' too fresh."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A BUSY MEETING.

"What did you discuss at your literary club this afternoon, dear?" asked a Braymer husband of his wife, according to the Comet.

"Let me see," replied she. "Oh, yes, I remember now. We discussed that woman who recently moved into the house across the street and Longfellow."—Kansas City Star.

STILL HAS THEM.

"I understand Mrs. Vick-Senn and her husband had some high words yesterday."

"It's true so far as it relates to her. He may have had a few words also, but he didn't get a chance to use them."—Chicago Tribune.

THAT'S THE ANSWER.

"What makes Peck look so worried?"

"He's been contesting his wife's will."

"Why, I didn't know his wife was dead."

"That's it—she isn't."—Cleveland Leader.

POSITIVELY BRUTAL.

The honeymoon was bumping the bumps.

"George," she said, "what would you do if I were to die suddenly?"

"Attend your funeral, my dear," answered the matter-of-fact George, without looking up from the paper.—Detroit Tribune.

LATEST REPORT.

Mrs. Oldwed—What is your husband supposed to be worth?

Mrs. Newed—Really, I can't say; but I'm sure he has depreciated considerably since our marriage six months ago.—Chicago News.

NOT SUFFICIENTLY EXPLICIT.

Miss Passay—I congratulate you. I understand you're engaged to be married.

Miss Gidday—Who told you?

Miss Passay—Why, your fiance himself.

Miss Gidday—Which one?—Philadelphia Press.

The Tibetans offer daily prayers for the minute insects which they have swallowed inadvertently in their meat and drink, and the formula insures the rebirth of these microbes in heaven

BITS OF NEWS

WASHINGTON.

Having occasion to secure twenty-five additional officers for the Philippine constabulary, the places paying $1100 per annum to begin with, Captain McIntyre, Acting Chief of the Insular Bureau, invited 100 State military institutes and agricultural colleges to name candidates for the places among their graduates. Less than twenty applications were received, the faculties of the colleges attributing the lack of interest to the fact that their graduates were in great demand in the business world.

Charles A. Stillings, now of New York City and formerly of Boston, Mass., was appointed Public Printer by the President.

Fleming D. Cheshire, who is now on leave of absence in Washington, has received his exequator from the Chinese Government and will proceed to Mukden as our consul there.

Secretary Hitchcock ordered the dismissal from service of four clerks in the Pension Bureau accused of loaning money at usurious rates.

An order has been issued by the War Department creating a department of military hygiene at West Point. The object is to instruct the cadets in medicine and surgery for the care of troops, with no intention of graduating cadets for the medical department of the army.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Philippine Commission has decided to suspend the land tax in the provinces during 1906 for the purpose of assisting impoverished planters. This action is largely attributable to the testimony on agricultural matters given before the Congressional members of the Taft party during their recent tour of the archipelago. The ordinary annual land tax does not amount to more than $1,000,000.

Fourteen steerage passengers, bound for San Francisco, Cal., were left at Honolulu by the steamer Mongolia because of a bubonic plague quarantine in Hawaii.

Henry Kapea, the young Hawaiian who was recently extradited from London, England, on a charge of embezzling about $5000 in securities from the Hawaiian Trust Company, pleaded guilty in Honolulu and was sentenced by Judge Robinson to two years and a half at hard labor.

The Philippines, it was reported at Honolulu, are passing through a depression unequalled in their experience, caused by a succession of calamities—the war, the rinderpest, which destroyed their carabao; the surra, which destroyed their horses and mules; the cholera, the locusts and the typhoons.

DOMESTIC.

A French sailor was caught in New York City smuggling a $1000 opera cloak under his blouse.

Government Geological Survey hydrologists are investigating wells and quarries in Connecticut to learn the laws that govern the occurrence of water in crystalline rocks.

The first snow of the season in Eastern Nebraska began falling, completely covering the ground, with indications of a heavier fall.

Robbers and citizens battled at Richmond, Ind., after the burglars had secured $4857 in cash and $800 in checks from the First National Bank, but no one was hurt.

An automobile driven by Harry Olmstead, of Hackensack, N. J., who married a relative of the Vanderbilts, knocked down and killed a deaf-and-dumb woman in Englewood, N. J.

Caught in the machine which he was running, at Marion O., Clifford Lusch was being drawn under its knives when his scalp was torn off and saved his life.

From injuries received in a football game at Milwaukee, Leslie Wise is dead, having fallen so that a weed was thrust up his nose into his brain.

Former Governor D. R. Francis, of Missouri, has been appointed special commissioner to visit forty-three foreign Governments to thank them for participating in the St. Louis Exposition.

Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, met all the Marine Hospital Service attaches in New Orleans, La.

The family of Lawyer Francis C. Reed, of New York City, donned mourning for a servant who had been in the household fifty-two years.

A step in the dark plunged Bruno A. Bahr, a messenger boy, eleven stories down a ventilating shaft at Chicago, Ill., killing him.

FOREIGN.

Prince Von Bulow talked of a new trade treaty between the United States and Germany.

Elliott F. Shepard's hope of escaping sentence to jail in Paris seemed gone.

The Russian Government had to ask Sweden to transmit the most important mails for the Continent, but no steamer was available.

The German court at Gotha decided it was competent to try the suit for divorce of Prince Philip.

Count Leopold, Regent of Lippe-Detmold, has been confirmed in succession to the principality by the German arbitration court, according to a special dispatch.

Armed brigands opened a fusilade of rifle shots on a train that refused to halt at their summons, near Alora, in the Province of Malaga, Spain, one passenger being wounded.

The Russian priest, Father Gapon, who was active in the recent Russian troubles, is said to have left Norway to return to his own country.

The Chinese maneuvres, carried out by an army of 30,000 men, were in general praised by the foreign military attaches, who consider that China has at last obtained the nucleus of a real army.

A bomb was thrown at 10 o'clock at night at the troops guarding the Technological Institute, in St. Petersburg. Nobody was hurt.

The late Sir Henry Irving's collection of theatrical curios and pictures and his library are to be sold by auction at Christie's, in London, England, under the terms of the will.

Thorsby, Alabama
Business Directory.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South.

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise.

W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.
"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOES.

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

OLAF SCHIVE,
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Thorsby Winery —Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Props

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST.

City Bakery.
BREAD, CAKES and PIES
of all kinds, fresh every day.
K. A. Ekbald.

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

ROAD NOTICE.

To the road overseers in beat 10: As the general condition of the public roads in this beat are bad and gradually getting worse, we think it not only necessary, but highly important for each overseer in said beat to put in their full 10 days before Dec. 31, 1905, and you are hereby requested to put in at least eight days by Nov. 15, 1905. Please comply with above.

Respectfully,
J. M. GRANT,
T. J. HOWARD,
J. A. KICKER,
tf Apportioners.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heart burn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

Butter making, formerly one of the chief industries of Holland, is being revived on an extensive scale.

We Club With
The New York World
THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.
Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken

For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week world, because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.

This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news, fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better fiction than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequaled newspaper and THE UNION together one year for $1.50.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00. tf.

VOL III.

MORE FRAUD

Says Secretary Cheatham. Predicts more Disclosures. Report Criticized.

THE SECRETARY CRIES SHAME

On You, Mr. Wilson—Conditions on November 1 the Same as on October 1.

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"It has passed far beyond the blossoming stage. Its condition, so far as conditions are recognized in reports, is the same as on October previously. For Secretary Wilson to make a report on 'condition' of November 1 is to assist in the operations of the bear speculators to hammer down the price of cotton.

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Will Stand for Eight-Hour Day.

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The convention will take a stand for an eight-hour work day, uniform rates for classes of employment not ranging as miners and specific terms of employment, but this will be held subject to a joint discussion and will not be obtruded in advance of the request for a conference.

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Birmingham, Ala.—Henry B. Gray, an alderman from the Eighth ward, the president of the People's Savings Bank and Trust Company and one of the most popular and influential men in the Birmingham district, formally announced Saturday that he would be a candidate for lieutenant governor.

In his letter of announcement Mr. Gray comes out clearly and emphatically in favor of railway rate reform, the development of a first-class system of public schools, liberal pensions for Confederate veterans, better road laws, state control of convicts, immigration when carefully safeguarded and the adoption of a municipal code for the state.

$100,000 in Gems Stolen.

New York.—Confession to the theft of $100,000 worth of gems from fashionable New York homes in the last two years by Harold Prescott, a painter, is the profit on pawning the jewelry, Prescott said, was but a little over $5,000.

FREE
to Readers of
THE UNION

To everyone who sends us $1.00 for one year's subscription to THE UNION as a new subscriber or renewal, we will give as a premium absolutely FREE,

A Year's Subscription To The Southern Ruralist

We have examined the Southern Ruralist and consider it to be the best and most practical farm paper published in the South, and it just suits this locality. Drop by The Union Office when you are in town and see a copy of the Ruralist. It will mean dollars in your pocket to read this paper with The Union for a year. tf.

NOTICE.

The Pension Warrants for ex-Confederate soldiers are now in my office ready for distribution. Please call or send written order for them.

This October 13, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate,
tf Chilton County, Ala.

FOR SALE!

Full bred Holstein Milch Cow (6 years old), will come in fresh in November. Her milk record is 3 1-2 to 4 gallons per day. Address,

W. L. McDowell,
tf. Clanton, Route 1

FOR SALE!

Lands, both improved and unimproved (timbered); 16 head Beef Cattle; 16 stands Bees, 8 double story and 8 with supers on; 16 fine Wyandotte Chickens, 12 hens and 4 roosters. Small farms to rent.

Alfred Popwell,
tf. Clanton, Ala.

Alabama
Directory.

OLAF SCHIVE
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Stor
Full assortment of Watches, Jew
elry, etc. All repair work gua
anteed.

Thorsby Winery
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Prop

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toile
Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

City Bakery
BREAD, CAKES and
PIES
of all kinds, fresh every day.
K. A. Ekbald

A Langville & So
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

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to Readers of
THE UNION

To everyone who sends us $1.00 for
year's subscription to THE UNIO
new subscriber or renewal, we will g
as a premium absolutely FREE,

A Year's Subscription
to
The Southern Ruralist

We have examined the Southe
Ruralist and consider it to be the be
and most practical farm paper pu
lished in the South, and it just su
this locality. Drop by The Union Of
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THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL, SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., NOVEMBER 16 1905 NO. 34

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Methodist Conference.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Methodists of this city are looking forward with considerable interest to the thirty-sixth annual session of the North Alabama conference, which will be in session at Athens on November 22-27. Bishop Charles B. Galloway will preside, and many important questions will be considered. The conference will consist of 225 Methodist ministers and forty delegates, comprising four laymen from each of the ten districts. The chief matters before the conference will be a review of the work of the year ending, the announcement of appointments for the next year by the bishop and the discussion of missions and financial condition of the conference colleges and other property.

Louis Sees West Point.

New York.—Prince Louis of Battenberg, accompanied by officers of his squadron and of Rear Admiral Evans' fleet, visited the military academy at West Point Saturday. The Britishers saw the academy at its best. The beautiful spot was never more beautiful, the cadet troops never drilled better and the prince was especially interested in the hotly contested football game between the cadets and Carlisle Indians.

Horrible Crime.

Montgomery, Ala.—The crime for which Bob and John Andrews are on trial at Camden is one of the most revolting and terrible ever known in the chronicles of Alabama or in any other southern state for that matter. They are charged with the killing of their old father, James Andrews, and his young wife at Schuester, a small station in the country, and it seems that it was premeditated to some degree at any rate. Two little children are witnesses, having, it is alleged, seen the whole thing.

Was Not Fooling.

St. Louis, Mo.—Recent events have proved conclusively that the governor of the state was not emptily boasting when he said that if the New York Life Insurance Company did not refund the money illegally taken from the policyholders he would revoke their license in the state of Missouri. The company did not do so, and consequently the governor authorized the superintendent of the insurance department of the state to formally revoke their license.

The governor said that the revocation of the license would not affect the policyholders, as the state would see that they received their full interest.

Nearly Cut His Head Off.

Huntsville, Ala.—Curry Fackler, a negro bartender, had his head almost severed from his body Saturday night by a razor in the hands of Mary Davis. The woman was jealous of Fackler, and went with her razor to her lover's place of business, where she employed her weapon with deadly effect. Fackler's wound is pronounced fatal.

Big Fire in Richmond.

Richmond Va.—The three-story office and warehouse building of the Virginia Packing Company, near this city, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $250,000; insurance, $156,000. The flames started in the slaughtering department of the plant, presumably from spontaneous combustion. W. H. Forbes is president of the company.

Dan Patch Lowers Record.

Memphis, Tenn.—Dan Patch, the pacing champion, in an exhibition mile on the track of the Memphis Trotting Association lowered the world's pacing record without a wind shield by one and one-quarter seconds, covering the mile in 1:58 flat. The former record of 1:59 1-4 was held by Star Pointer, made several years ago at the Readville track.

Fire Companies Did Heroic Work.

Brewton, Ala.—By the heroic and splendid work of the two volunteer fire companies of Brewton the disastrous blaze, which seriously damaged the main building, a two-story structure, and practically destroyed the stock of goods of the Luttrell Hardware Company Thursday night, the fire was confined to the one building. The stock of millinery of Mrs. P. B. McLellan, next door, was water damaged.

Rural Delivery.

Anniston, Ala.—J. A. Knight, special agent of rural free delivery service of the United States postoffice department, is in this city and will at once begin work looking to the establishment of a full county service for Calhoun. The expression, full county service, means an extension of the rural free delivery facilities to every nook and corner in Calhoun county approachable by public road.

AFRAID TO RETURN

Czar Nicholas Refuses to Live in St. Petersburg

CAN'T TRUST THE PEOPLE.

Frightened by the Fate of Louis XVI, Emperor Nicholas Will Winter at Sarkoe Seloe.

St. Petersburg.—Emperor Nicholas and the Russian court will not come to St. Petersburg this winter. A short time ago it was announced that the emperor was about to return to the winter palace, in an annex of which Count Witte has installed himself, but his majesty has now decided to go from Peterhop back to Sarkoe Seloe, where he has been living for almost two yers with the exception of the last two months spent at Peterhof. Except on the occasion of the ceremony of blessing the waters last January, when the emperor narrowly escaped death, owing to a mysterious charge of grape being fired in the direction of the imperial party by a saluting battery, the emperor has not stepped inside the winter palace for over eighteen months.

Unfortunate Decision.

His decision not to come to the capital is regarded as unfortunate, not only for its moral effect, but because it keeps him surrounded by court influences and out of close, immediate touch with Count Witte, who at the present time should have daily, almost hourly conferences with the emperor. Members of his majesty's entourage have strongly advised against the emperor being in St. Petersburg when the national assembly meets, as well as on account of the danger of popular disorders at the capital this winter, recalling to the emperor's mind, not without effect, the fatal results of Louis XVI agreeing to leave Versailles and place himself at the mercy of the populace of Paris in 1789.

John Mitchell in the Chair.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The second day's session of the American Federation of Labor convention was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock Tuesday by President Gompers. He called John Mitchell, second vice-president, to the chair, and James Duncan, the first vice-president, read the annual report of the executive council. It gave in detail many of the points covered in the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer. Two meetings of the council were held during the year, the last occurring in this city on Saturday night. At these meetings many jurisdictional disputes were brought up and recommendations made, most of which have been complied with.

Seven Men Out for Sheriff.

Florence, Ala.—With seven candidates already in the field, the race for sheriff of Lauderdale county promises to be a lively one. The primary election will be held early in the spring at a date to be fixed by the state executive committee, and as the present incumbent, Sheriff O. B. Hill, cannot succeed himself, a fair field is left to the numerous aspirants. Joe K. Hines, of Hines, has served a term as sheriff S. W. Lipscomb was chief of police of the city of Florence under Mayor John B. Weakley, Judge Dowdy and Cal Young are deputies under Sheriff Hill, and Thomas Tuten is constable at Rogersville. The other candidates are R. F. Cooper, of Rogersville, and Daniel Eastep, of East Florence.

Onyx Near Anniston.

Anniston, Ala.—It is said that in sinking a deep well near Anniston recently a strata or vein of black onyx was gone through. Samples were sent both to New York and Baltimore and pronounced to be very fine by experts, worth $5 per cubic foot. Large moneyed interests are rumored to be investigating the property quietly, and if as represented a company will be formed to mine and polish it, to be located either in Anniston or another town in Calhoun county. The vein is said to be several yards in thickness and of a variety tha ncannot be excelled.

Heavy Damages.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The first damage suit resulting from the Fraterville mine explosion of nearly three years ago to reach the supreme court was decided Saturday when the court sustained a verdict of $5,000 damages in favor of Nancy J. Green, of Grainger county, against the East Tennessee Coal Company. One hundred and eighty miners and boys lost their lives in this explosion, and of the host of suits which resulted scores were compromised for less than $900 each.

FIFTEEN CENTS SAYS JORDAN.

Cotton is Worth That Much According to Government and Other Figures.

Atlanta, Ga.—President Harvie Jordan, of the Southern Cotton Association, in an interview says:

"The open declaration of Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, that the recent condition report of 68.8 is 'accurate and trustworthy' and 'which shows that the year's crop will be in the neighborhood of only 10,000,000 bales' should knock out all the high estimates and put everybody down on the working basis of a short crop. Secretary Wilson's estimate confirms the report made by this association some time ago, predicting a crop of about 10,000,000 bales.

"As this report is confirmed by accurate information by two of the most reliable sources, it is unquestionable that the remainder of the crop now in the hands of the planters should not be marketed for less than 15 cents a pound. I shall at once issue a proclamation advising this course."

News of Centre.

Centre, Ala.—The court of county commissioners was in session last week and transacted a large amount of routine business.

Elections were ordered to be held in a number of precincts in the county on the question of establishing stock law district. A petition for an election on the local school tax question was presented to the court, but the matter was deferred until the general election in 1906.

Edgar P. Hately was elected keeper of the alms house to succeed J. L. Tucker.

Resolutions asking for the appointment of an additional federal judge for the Northern district of Alabama were adopted by the Centre bar recently.

Cotton Mill Sold.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Madison Manufacturing Company's cotton mill, franchises, houses and all other properties were sold to Capt. Milton Humes for $57,500.

Y. M. C. A. TO RUN HOTEL.

Babahatchie Inn, Oakdale, Tenn., on Queen and Crescent Route.

The railroad men of the Queen and Crescent Route will be glad to hear that a Railroad Department of the Young Men's Christian Association will on November 1st assume the management of the Babahatchie Inn at Oakdale, Tenn. A secretary has already been employed and as soon as some necessary changes can be made in the building he will have charge of affairs. The hotel will be run by the association and arrangements will be made to accommodate all the railroad men as well as the traveling public. The building will be thoroughly renovated, many new attractions will be added and the railroad men will have a home of which they will have reason to feel proud. Whether it be considered an expression of the generally pervading altruistic spirit, a manifestation of the American eagerness for self help or an evidence of the vitality of the religious forces of our times, the railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. is worthy of our attention and study. Although it has been but 33 years since the first railroad association was organized in the United States, there are now 207 local associations, departments and branches with a membership of nearly 75,000.

During the past year ten railroad associations have been organized in buildings valued at $180,800. The railroad employes and individual friends of the movement have given freely and more than 80 per cent of the railroad companies have spent money to help build these magnificent buildings along the railroads throughout the country. Such buildings are always erected in cities or small towns where the men must lay over so it affords them an inviting and attractive home where they can get a bath, a meal of substantial food at a reasonable price, a nice clean bed in which to sleep and plenty of games, books, magazines and music to attract and entertain them after they have had their rest. Social, religious and physical work is constantly being done. While on the road many times the men must stop in places where accommodations can not be found. The Young Men's Christian Association is being organized in many such places and is becoming very popular with the men.

The Twelfth International Conference of Railroad Department of Young Men's Christian Association was held in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 28-Oct. 1st, 1905. In this great gathering of more than a thousand railroad men from Mexico, Canada and the United States of America it was clear to be seen that the Y. M. C. A. has been a great blessing to railroad men. The Y. M. C. A. has for its object the making of men.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

The President May Send Special Commission to the Orient.

IMPORTANT TO THE SOUTH.

Especially Is This the Case With the Cotton Crop of the Southern States.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt is considering the advisability of sending a commission to China to ascertain exactly what the commercial status of the United States is in that county. Several reports have been received on this subject lately, but they have been so conflicting as to becloud rather than to clarify the situation.

Perhaps the most important of these was the report made nearly three weeks ago by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, to Secretary Metcalf. Mr. Austin went to China more than six months ago for the single purpose of learning the condition and prospects of American commerce there, and especially to consider what effect the boycott was likely to have. His report has been made, but what it is cannot be learned, nor can any information be got as to when it is likely to be given to the public.

This circumstance, together with the fact that Mr. Austin will not even intimate what the nature of it is, has given rise to the belief that his report has revealed rather a more serious situation than one would infer from the statements that have been made public. The recent murder of five American missionaries, while not attributed directly to the boycott, is believed to have been due to the general spirit of animosity which is felt by the people of that country for those of the United States, a spite which manifests itself in murder when there is any kind of provocation, and which is apt to make itself more steadily felt in a commercial way unless something should be done to remove the grievance which the Chinese imagine they have.

The duty of preserving American opportunity in China is regarded as of the utmost importance, especially at this time, when it seems as if the competition of the nations in that empire is to be more spirited than ever before. The south feels perhaps a more lovely interest in this matter than any other section, for the reason that it looks to China for a market for its increasing crops of cotton.

Verdict of Not Guilty.

Cordova, Ala.—In the court of Judge Thomas Sowell here John Davidson, city marshal of Cordova, and Dr. and Mrs. Morton has been discharged upon the count of abduction on which they were arrested several days ago. This action terminates for the present a case which has attracted no little interest in Walker county.

Some days since Viola Hood, the 14-year-old daughter of ohn W. Hood, one of the largest property owners and capitalists in the county, mysteriously disappeared from home. Investigation showed that she had gone to Columbus, Miss., and it was subsequently charged that she had stopped there with a relative of Dr. Morton's. It was also alleged that she had been put on the train on which she left here by Marshal Davidson. The hearing of the case consumed four days, and the evidence at times bordered on the sensational.

Conscience Hurt Him.

Birmingham, Ala.—The good work of conscience is the cause of the arrest of Joe Ewing, a white man, who is now in the city jail. While Officer Smoot was patroling his beat recently he was approached by a white man, who told him that he had committed an offense in Nashville, Tenn., and that he was fully repentant and wanted to be returned to receive his just punishment. He told the officer that he had stolen some money. Smoot was a little afraid of the confession of the man, thinking he wanted a free ride to Nashville, but took him down to the city prison and docketed the charge of suspicious character against him. The man gave the name of Joe Ewing, and he told the officers the names of the parties to communicate with in Nashville to verify the truthfulness of his statement.

Pensacola, Fla.—Yellow fever is practically at an end in Pensacola. Friday's report shows no new cases and no deaths, while there are only two cases under treatment.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

L. V. STABLER, M. D
Physician & Surgeon
Office Over Horn's Drug Store
Thorsby, Alabama

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
CLANTON

A. C. SMITH J. OSMOND MIDDLETON
Smith & Middleton
Attorneys-at-Law
Practice in all Courts.
Office 6th St., Opp. Court House
CLANTON.

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama.

G. H. GERALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office at Thorsby Inn.
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THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. C. L. PALMER.

Subject: Ancient Worship.

Kingston, N. Y.—The following erudite and eloquent sermon on "Ancient Worship" was preached Sunday in the Reformed Church of the Comforter by the pastor, the Rev. C. L. Palmer. Dr. Palmer said:

History discloses that the worship of the New Testament is not the creation of the later dispensation, but is the result of a long and complex process of evolution. All we know respecting the time of its inception is that it is as old as the human family, which confirms the belief that religion and life are inseparable.

Three principal elements constitute religion, worship, doctrine and life. Worship is the attitude of the individual or nation toward its deity. Doctrine is the abstract formation of truth into definitions and conception. Life is the conduct that is presupposed to conform to one's belief. Which shall be more prominent is determined by the spirit of the age.

Since religion is both natural and supernatural we must look beyond the former for the channels of revelation. All creation is one harmonious doxology to the Creator, but His works do not give us all the information required for the true worship of God. Accordingly God has appointed certain ones to communicate His will. The prophets were a class chosen to instruct the people in the character and requirements of God. Their teachings are called the "word" of God. Sages uttered proverbs, riddles and dialogues while priests gave instruction in the form of law, which recognized no distinction between civic and religious life.

Notwithstanding forms and habits have undergone many radical changes, there are certain features of worship that remain essentially the same. There has always been a certain place dedicated to the service of God. With us it is the church, but in the early times it was the temple, synagogue, tabernacle, altar or grove.

A certain number of men are dedicated to the work of the Christian ministry, but in the earlier days there were priests and prophets who labored for the elevation of mankind. At a still earlier time the father of a family or head one of a tribe or clan conducted the worship.

Sacrificial offerings have been discontinued among Christians, because the Lord Jesus Christ has been sacrificed once for all. It was not so in the distant past. It was then believed that the fellowship between God and His people was fostered by sacrifice. The occasion was not unlike a social meal in which the god of the clan or family partook of the repast with its members. While the original idea of communion with the deity was paramount, sacrifice did not assume its full religious significance until perfected in the temple ritual. Other acts of worship, such as prayer and the vow, have ever occupied an important place, as well as music, and at times dreams, sorcery and dancing.

Worship presupposes a time for the service of God. In the remote past when the people lived a wandering life, it was not possible to have a particular time and place, but when they settled down to agricultural life three feasts were instituted, one in the spring, another in the early summer and the third in the autumn, corresponding to our modern Easter, pentecost and thanksgiving.

Worship without hymns and songs is inconceivable. If we were deprived of some of our favorite hymns it would destroy one of the most potent motives of worship. The psalms were just as precious to the ancients as the modern hymns are to us, and exerted the same influence.

The most reliable scholars are of the conviction that the legal code of the Old Testament was not the result of a single authorship, but the work of a redactor who compiled existing traditions and documents. This is more in harmony with the method God employs to accomplish His purpose, and is certainly explanatory of the way that our Bible took form.

It should be borne in mind that it is not my purpose to present the ideal worship of the New Testament, but to study the course of religious development that culminated in the service of the Christian church. In so doing we shall encounter many things that are very much below the Christian standard, but we may not on that account ignore them, since they are necessary to illustrate the progress in which we have now occasion to rejoice.

The evolution of worship is too vast a theme to cover in one discourse, we shall therefore confine our attention to its earliest phases.

I. The ancient Semitic worship. This antedates the religion of Israel, and contains practices that would not be endured by the church of Christ, though we must not forget that the now unchristian land of Arabia was the mother of religion. The Semitic family has given the world the two earliest known forms of civilization—Egyptian and Babylonian and the three highest faiths, Judiasm, Christianity and Mohammedanism.

In the earliest period belief and life constituted a very insignificant part of worship. Then the emphasis was upon the forms. The amount of one's religion was estimated by his devotion to ceremony. It was not until a very much later time that doctrine and practice were given the attention they deserve.

At this time there were no states or nations. The people were joined together in families, tribes or clans. They had no abiding place, but journeyed from place to place to furnish their cattle with pasturage. The god of the tribe was supposed to be an ancestor, who determined their prosperity or adversity.

Each tribe had its god, who could be worshiped only by the members of the clan. If one united with another tribe he was obliged to do homage to the deity of it. Nor could the deity of one clan bless outside of its own territory.

According to the most primitive conception but little importance was attached to the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. Future life has ever been a tenet of every religious system, but it was emphasized less than the present life, since it was held that no service could be rendered the deity beyond the grave. This explains the reason for exhuming the dead.

Sacrifice occupied a most important place among the Semites. And there are traces of human sacrifices which under the Christian dispensation have been offered only by heathen. The Semites living in tribes or clans had a local deity to whom they offered sacrifice. He sat at the table and partook of the slain animal.

II. The primitive Hebrew stage. This period covers the patriarchal and nomadic epoch, while the people were still wandering about. It is not surprising to discover many points of resemblance between this period and the preceding. They were just emerging from the ancient darkness into the later day. God had assigned them leaders whose work it was to lead them into the truth, but they were slow to follow.

Being nomads they appointed worship wherever they were. There was no temple, tabernacle or ark. A rude altar erected out of the stones of the ground was their temple. In Jacob's family were found teraphim or household gods.

Sacrifice still retained the social aspect so that it meant little more than a family gathering at which the local deity was present. However, by this time Jehovah was recognized as the God of the Hebrews. Other acts of worship, such as prayer, vows and dreams were observed.

There were very few if any hymns at this time. The law had not been fully compiled, and a limited literature.

III. This division introduces us to the Canaanitish state. Great changes took place during this epoch, because the people of Israel discontinued their nomadic life and settled down in the promised land among tribes of foreign faith. We naturally find that the chosen people suffered no little contamination, of which subsequent history is evidence.

Sacred places increased in numbers and the worship of Baal flourished. It seems to be a time of degeneration, for the worship of Jehovah was corrupted. The ark containing the two tables of stone was transported from one place to another. Images were erected to represent the deity, and the Urim and Thummim were employed to ascertain the will of God.

Sacrifice was regarded as communion with the deity. The burnt offering seems to have been used more than any other. Prayer, vows, visions were still observed, while sorcery was losing its hold.

Having discontinued their wandering life they observed the Sabbath, the feasts of the moon and of harvest. It appears, however, that they were not free from corruption.

Music and dancing had its place, and it is said of David as a later time that he danced. There were hymns, such as the exodus song, the song of Deborah and the song of Hannah. Laws were assuming form as the outgrowth of custom. They were not written by Moses, but compiled or formulated by him.

IV. The prophetic stage. This period is so called because of the number of prophets who exercised a most wholesome influence on the life of the people. This was done by teaching a more enlightened conception of God. Samuel, David, Elijah, Elisha, Isaiah and Jonah were among those who raised the standard of living.

The high places were still used for the worship of Baal, and at one time the worship of Baal and Jehovah were consolidated. At the time of David the ark of the covenant was taken to Jerusalem, and the temple was completed in the days of Solomon, which produced a more orderly system of worship. Idolatrous practices were not, however, entirely superseded, for we read of golden calves at Bethel and Gilgal.

The completion of the temple made the most perfect organization and development of the priesthood imperative. To this time no distinction was known between church and state, but the division of the monarchy in 975 produced a complete separation.

The acts of worship continued about the same as in the preceding period, except that certain restrictions were imposed. Sacrifice was offered to establish communion with God. There was some human sacrifice. Praying to God was becoming a pleasure, and vows were made by Nazarites. Oracles and dreams were regarded as channels through which Jehovah communicated His revelations. Sorcery was practiced against the protests of the prophets. A hymn book was in process of compilation and the priests were compiling law.

The attitude of the prophets toward existing conditions will help us to appreciate our theme and make its application.

The prophets considered the high places as detrimental to the religious life of the nation. They maintained that the temple was all they required for the worship of the true God.

The prophets insisted upon purity of life among the people of God, especially the priests. It appears from the records that the sacred office was not entirely free from corruption.

They further insisted upon the true worship of the heart. While admitting the place of forms, they contended that the forms must be spiritualized.

The Reward of Earnestness.

Christ met multitudes of men in Jericho one day. But so far as we know He picked out only two for special blessing. The reason was that these two were the most in earnest. Bartimeus would be heard, though others tried to hush his voice; Zaccheus would see, though the crowd overtopped him. So these two won the rewards of earnestness. A vague desire will never bring us close to Christ; we must be in earnest.—Presbyterian.

How George Fox Learned Patience.

I found something within me that would not be sweet and patient and kind. I did what I could to keep it down, but it was there. I besought Jesus to do something for me, and when I gave Him my will He came into my heart, and took out all that would not be patient, and then He shut the door.—George Fox.

Path to Victory.

God's trials, nobly borne, in obedience to His righteous will, are the paths to victorious triumph. — S. A. Brooke.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 19.

Subject: Nehemiah's Prayer, Neh. i., 1-11—Golden Text, James v., 16—Memory Verses, 8, 9—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. Nehemiah hears of the distress in Jerusalem (vs. 1-3). 1. "The words of Nehemiah." Rather the narrative on record. "Son of Hachaliah." Probably the tribe of Judah and of the royal family of David. He was cupbearer to King Artaxerxes at Shushan, the capital. This title implied that Nehemiah was a councilor, statesman, courtier and favorite. For twelve years he was Governor of Judea, leading a great religious revival and rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem. At the end of twelve years he went back to Persia, but after a time he again returned to Jerusalem and effected some reforms there. "Month Chisleu." Ninth month, corresponding to the end of November and the beginning of December. The Hebrew months varied according to the moon. "Twentieth year." Of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who reigned from B. C. 465 to 423. It was under this king that Ezra was granted letters to go to Jerusalem. 2. "Hanani." His own brother, to whom he afterward gave the charge of the gates of Jerusalem (chapter 7:2). "Came," From Jerusalem to Shushan. "I asked them." Respecting Jerusalem and its people. "That had escaped." From captivity. "Which were left." The word "left" points more specifically to such as survived the persecutions to which the community at Jerusalem had been exposed.

3. "In the province." Of Judea, now a province of the Persian empire. "Great affliction and reproach." Their subjection to Persia forced itself on the Jews at every turn. The tribute imposed on them was a heavy burden to a poor people. Jewish recruits had doubtless been forced into the Persian armies. The country was pillaged in open day, and many Jews were carried into slavery by nightly surprises, while the corpses of murdered men were often found on the road. "Wall—down." The wall and houses had been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar more than 140 years before (2 Kings 25:10), and their rubbish still lay in sight. They were partially rebuilt at one time (Ezra 4:12). The neighboring races, infuriated at the rejection of their friendly offers of assistance by Zerubbabel, years before, and still more so by Ezra's recent act in sending back to their homes all the wives of non-Jewish races found in Jerusalem and Judea, had attacked Jerusalem, and after fierce struggles had broken down the newly built walls and burned the gates.

II. Nehemiah prays for help (vs. 4-11). 4. "Wept." Perhaps now for the first time a deep, keen sense of his people's woes came over his soul. "Mourned." Over the condition of his people, the desolation of the holy city, the reproach upon the name of God, and the sins which had brought them to this low estate, which had not yet been put away. "Certain days." From Chisleu to Nisan, four months, until the king noticed his grief. "Fasted." A token of the genuineness of his sorrow. "Prayed." In earnest, protracted prayer that God would favor the purpose which he seems to have secretly formed of asking the royal permission to go to Jerusalem.

5. "Beseech Thee." The prayer of Nehemiah deserves critical study as a model of blended adoration, invocation, confession, supplication and confident appeal. "Covenant and mercy." Covenant refers to God's definite promises. Mercy refers to His loving character, which gives more than is pledged. 6. "Ear—attentive—ears open." Let Thine ear hear our confession and mercifully pardon. Let Thine eye behold our suffering and send speedy succor. "Day and night." His grief was doubtless increased at the thought that all this evil existed in spite of Ezra's work. He withdrew from his court duties and spent a time in retirement in most sincere sorrow. "I and my father's house." Nehemiah had a clear sense of his identification with his people in sin as in misery. 7. "Dealt very corruptly." Some of these sins are mentioned in Neh. 5:1-7, 10, 11; 13:15; Ezra 9:1; 2 Chron. 36:14-17. "Commandments." The moral precepts by which our lives should be regulated. "Statutes." What refers to the rites and ceremonies of thy religion. "Judgments." The precepts of justice relative to our conduct to each other.

8. "If ye transgress." This is not a quotation, but a reference to the general sense of various passages, such as Lev. 26:27-30; Deut. 28:45-52, etc. The fact that God had fulfilled His word of threatening was a proof that He would fulfill His word of promise. 9. "Turn unto Me." When we turn to sin God turns to discipline; when we turn to righteousness, He turns to mercy. "Gather them." God had a place devoted to His people; this promise had already been partially fulfilled.

10. "Thy servants." Who will devote themselves to do Thy will. "And Thy people." With whom Thou hast made covenant. They are the descendants of those whom Thou hast delivered from Egypt. 11. "Who desire." True desires are: 1. Constant, not flashes. 2. Hearty, strong and growing. 3. Include the favor of God and spiritual grace. 4. Regard the means of salvation. "Prosper—Thy servant." He had in mind to ask of King Artaxerxes that he might go to Jerusalem and help his people. He asked definitely for exactly what he wanted. "Grant him mercy." Nehemiah prayed that he might have favor in the sight of the king. "King's cupbearer." An important officer, having charge of the wines of the royal household, standing by the king's side at meals, and sipping from the cup to prove that it was not poisoned.

Thirteen Killed and Thirty Injured.

Kansas City, Mo.—Thirteen persons were killed and thirty injured in the wreck of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe passenger train No. 1, known as the California express, which while running at thirty-five miles an hour struck a loose rail, ditching five cars one mile east of Blue river, which is the eastern limits of this city.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

The new turbine steamer Virginian has the distinction of having made the transatlantic trip from land to land in 100 hours, breaking the Canadian record by nearly twenty hours.

The fighting in the Far East has shown the hand grenade to be a most formidable and destructive weapon, and it is possible that we may yet see a revival of the grenadier companies that gained such renown by their great prowess in bygone times.

Gas producers, gas engines and centrifugal pumps will be used at two of the pumping stations of the New Orleans drainage works to handle the dry-weather flow. The storm water will be pumped by the electrical apparatus already installed, which will be worked intermittently as occasion requires.

The birth rate in England has been declining steadily for years, and has now reached the lowest figures on record, viz., 27.0 per 1000 in London and 29.2 per 1000 for seventy-five large towns. Were it not for a diminishing death rate, particularly among infants, the population would already be on the decrease.

The German periodicals describe a new plant which produces a gum smilar to caoutchouc. It is a variety of Landolphia thollonii. It attains a height of 40 to 50 centimeters, and has numerous roots, from which a juice is extracted containing as much as 18 per cent. of the gum. It grows in sandy places and will bear drought.

Cheerfulness During Illness.

There is a great restorative force in cheerfulness. It is a sovereign remedy. The physician who can inspire expectancy of something better to come, who can give you confidence in your power to overcome disease, and can make you feel that it is a shame for a man made to do a great work in the world to be ailing, has very little use for drugs.

Sick people do not realize how much their faith and confidence in the physician have to do with their cure. If he is cheerful, happy, hopeful they feel buoyed up, sustained by his very presence. They feel the thrill of his splendid vitality, and gather strength from his courage. They catch the contagion of his cheerfulness and reflect his moods and condition.

Invalids who have dragged along in misery for years have been suddenly, as if by magic, lifted out of their bondage by the cheer and encouragement which have come from some unexpected good fortune. This shows us how dependent the body is upon the mind, how it sympathizes with it and takes on its colorings, which are represented in the different functions. —O. S. Marden, in Success Magazine.

Rebuking Bad Manners.

The usual hurried crowd was filing through the turnstile to the Union Depot from the elevated station this morning, reports the Kansas City Star. A man stood aside to permit two women to precede him through the whirligig. As he started through, an impetuous man with a grip bumped him aside and took his place. The man's politeness made a lightning change to indignation. A swift kick was the only redress possible, and it sent the hasty one through the turnstile with some impetus to spare.

The offended man with the grip turned to seek satisfaction, but he was barred in. It would cost him five cents to get at the enemy. He reached for a nickel, looked at the clock and hurried on to his train.

"That was good for him. I admire your spirit," said a woman.

"I'm no hero," modestly exclaimed the other. "I only did my duty as I saw it. Any one else would have done the same. Besides, didn't I have a cinch, though? He couldn't touch me."

Pompadours Are Falling Down.

It is pleasant to note, say many, that women are taking a tuck in their pompadours and are wearing smoothly banded tresses. The fluffy, floppy coiffure, that for the last few seasons has pointed skyward, has toppled down at last and its place is taken by the low roll or part, the rest of the hair being plainly and neatly arranged. The reason for this, the milliners assert, is that tiny tip-tilted hats, which have at last "arrived," after repeated unheeded efforts to gain ascendancy, and large pompadours simply won't "go" together. As the hat is ultra-fashionable, of course, the women will do themselves over to suit it.—New York Press.

$250 For a Rabbit-Trap.

The English Society for the Suppression of Steel Traps, President Lord Tollemache, offers a prize of £50 for the best model of a humane rabbit-trap. Whether it catches the animal without injury or whether it kills instantly is left to the inventor's discretion.

To be successful a model must be capable of being sold retail at as reasonable a price as existing cheap steel traps.

Place For Her Clothes.

In the Southwest it is customary for a young man who secretly admires a young woman to say to his intimates, "She's just my style; she can put her clothes in my chest." When the girl hears of this remark she at once understands that the youth is inclined to matrimony, and it is "up to her" to encourage him or give him his congee.—New York Press.

WOODLAWN FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

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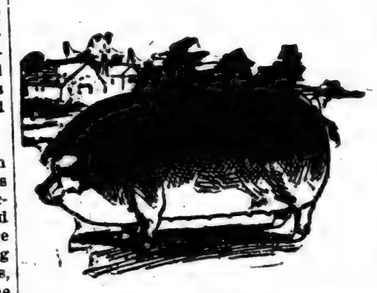

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CONSULT THE CALENDAR.

Proof That They Know the Days of the Week.

Along the wharves in New York the cat is not a pet, but a business investment, an insurance policy against the river rats. Yet, wild as some of these animals are, there is a man whom they regard with approval. That is the cats' meat man.

"I don't know all of them," he says. No man could; and besides there are changes all the time. But if I don't know them, they all know me, every one of them. And they're wise; cats are as wise as any beast that lives. Every cat on the block runs to meet me, but they are always on their good behavior. Now, here's a place where I leave meat for six cats. They follow me when I give it to the porter. They are the cats that belong here, and all the rest of the cats are waiting peaceably for me to come out. Now, see those four cats run ahead and into the next place; they're the cats that belong there, and they line up to meet me.

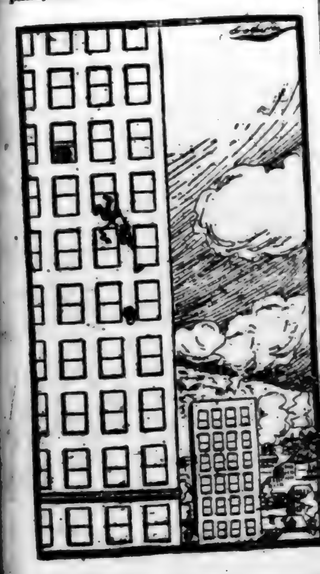
"But that is a small part of the wisdom of these cats. Five mornings in the week I get around my beat between 7 and 8 o'clock, but on Saturdays I am always late, and never reach the block before 9. Well, on Saturday morning the cats know that I'm late and they don't put their heads outside the doors until it lacks only a little of 9. You see there are calendars hanging up in every office to tell the day of the week, and clocks, too, and there's nothing to hinder the cats from consulting them. If they don't find out that way, how do they know when it's 9 o'clock Saturday morning?"—Golden Days.

HUNG 200 FEET FROM EARTH.

Moments of Agonized Suspense for Pittsburg Window Cleaner.

Hiram Johnson, a colored window-cleaner at the Frick building, hung suspended by a single strap 200 feet above the street for half an hour recently, says a Pittsburg dispatch. He was cleaning a window from the outside of the twelfth story. He had the regulation harness strapped about him to keep him from falling. He was leaning backward, cleaning the upper pane, and bearing considerable weight upon the strap. One of the hooks which fastened the strap to the building gave way, and in a moment the man was dangling in midair.

As his entire weight was held by the strap and the one remaining hook in the side of the building he realized that this uncertain support might give way at any moment. The man yelled lustily for help, for he had swung clear of the window and could not reach the sill again. His cries were heard by the men in the office as well as by the people on the street below. The men in the office rescued him from his perilous position.



Curious Epitaphs.

Close to the principal entrance of old Kirk Braddan (Eng.) churchyard is a stone which probably not one in a thousand of the thousands of visitors who assemble there Sunday after Sunday ever notice. It has engraved upon it the following curious inscription: "Here underlyeth the body of the Rev. Mr. Patrick Thompson, minister of God's Word forty years and present vicar of Kirk Braddan, who died sixty-seven, Anno 1678, deceased 1689." The reverend gentleman had his tombstone erected eleven years before he died. The incident, however, is not so uncommon as would at first appear. There is erected a stone in Onchan (I. O. M.) churchyard, to-day, sacred to the memory of a man who is still alive.

Broke Chain Drawing Him to Death.

By a desperate burst of strength which was as that of three or four men, seventeen-year-old Francis Kelly of Sugar Notch, Pa., managed to save his life. He was caught in the shaft chain at the Hadleigh colliery while cleaning the machinery and dragged toward a big cog wheel. Fellow workers tried in vain to pull him loose. Then to bar off the chain in the few remaining seconds.

Just as Riley was about to fall to the ground to death on the cog wheel he braced himself, seized the big chain with both hands and tore at it with superhuman strength. A link snapped, the chain broke and he was free.

Immense Loaf of Bread.

Probably the largest loaf of bread ever baked has been on exhibition at the Minnesota state fair. It was sixteen feet long, two and a half feet through, and weighed 200 pounds.

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Down along the wharves in New York the cat is not a pet, but a business investment, an insurance policy against the river rats. Yet, wild as some of these animals are, there is one man whom they regard with approval. That is the cats' meat man.

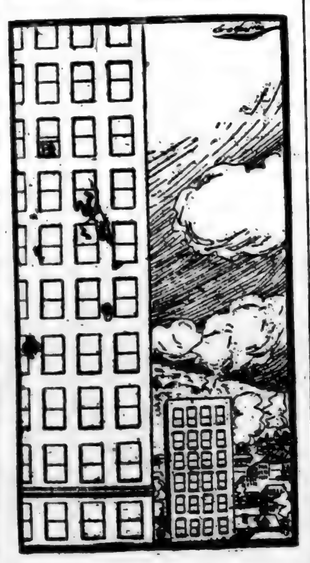
"I don't know all of them," he says. "No man could; and besides there are changes all the time. But if I don't know them, they all know me, every cat of them. And they're wise; cats are as wise as any beast that lives. Every cat on the block runs to meet me, but they are always on their good behavior. Now, here's a place where I leave meat for six cats. They follow me when I give it to the porter. They are the cats that belong here, and all the rest of the cats are waiting peaceably for me to come out. Now, see those four cats run ahead and into the next place; they're the cats that belong there, and they line up to meet me.

"But that is a small part of the wisdom of these cats. Five mornings in the week I get around my beat between 7 and 8 o'clock, but on Saturdays I am always late, and never reach the block before 9. Well, on Saturday morning the cats know that I'm late and they don't put their heads outside the doors until it lacks only a little of 9. You see there are calendars hanging up in every office to tell the day of the week, and clocks, too, and there's nothing to hinder the cats from consulting them. If they don't find out that way, how do they know when it's 9 o'clock Saturday morning?"—Golden Days.

HUNG 200 FEET FROM EARTH.

Moments of Agonized Suspense for Pittsburg Window Cleaner.

Hiram Johnson, a colored window-cleaner at the Frick building, hung suspended by a single strap 200 feet above the street for half an hour recently, says a Pittsburg dispatch. He was cleaning a window from the outside of the twelfth story. He had the regulation harness strapped about him to keep him from falling. He was leaning backward, cleaning the upper pane, and bearing considerable weight



upon the strap. One of the hooks which fastened the strap to the building gave way, and in a moment the man was dangling in midair.

As his entire weight was held by the strap and the one remaining hook in the side of the building he realized that this uncertain support might give way at any moment. The man yelled lustily for help, for he had swung clear of the window and could not reach the sill again. His cries were heard by the men in the office as well as by the people on the street below. The men in the office rescued him from his perilous position.

Curious Epitaphs.

Close to the principal entrance to old Kirk Braddan (Eng.) churchyard is a stone which probably not one in a thousand of the thousands of visitors who assemble there Sunday by Sunday ever notice. It has engraved upon it the following curious intimation: "Here unleriyeth the body of the Rev. Mr. Patrick Thompson, minister of God's Word forty years, at present vicar of Kirk Braddan, aged sixty-seven, Anno 1678, deceased An. 1689." The reverend gentleman had his tombstone erected eleven years before he died. The incident, however, is not so uncommon as would at first appear. There is erected a stone in Onehan (I. O. M.) churchyard today, sacred to the memory of a man who is still alive.

Broke Chain Drawing Him to Death.

By a desperate burst of strength, which was as that of three or four men, seventeen-year-old Francis Riley of Sugar Notch, Pa., managed to save his life. He was caught in the shaker chain at the Hadleigh colliery while cleaning the machinery and drawn toward a big cog wheel. Fellow workers tried in vain to pull him loose or to bar off the chain in the few brief seconds.

Just as Riley was about to be ground to death on the cog wheel he braced himself, seized the big chain with both hands and tore at it with superhuman strength. A link snapped, the chain broke and he was freed.

Immense Loaf of Bread.

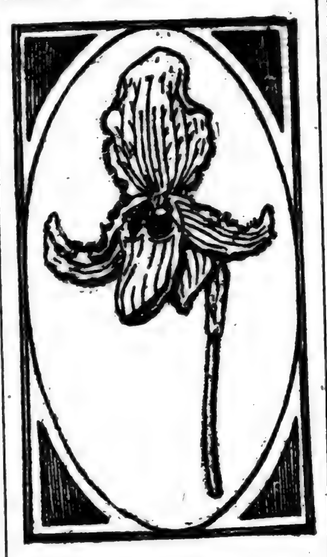
Probably the largest loaf of bread ever baked has been on exhibition at the Minnesota state fair. It was fourteen feet long, two and a half feet through, and weighed 300 pounds.

ORCHID RAISERS SING PRAISE.

Rare Specimen Sought for Years Is Found in Tibet.

Great excitement has been caused among orchid collectors by the information that a rare specimen whose habitat for nearly fifty years has been sought in vain has been rediscovered.

There came to London in 1857, from India, a miscellaneous stock of orchids. They were duly sold at auction, and some of them were bought by a Mr. Fairlie of Liverpool. In his possession they bloomed, and one of them was recognized as a variety previously unknown and of singular beauty. It was named after its owner—Cypripedium Fairieanum. The Indian collection contained several other



Cypripedium Fairieanum,
Whose native haunt on the Tibet border has been rediscovered, after being lost fifty years.

specimens of the same plant and keen was the competition that ensued for their possession. But most of the purchasers simply wasted their money, the plants did not flourish. The original stock dwindled and died. For many years there has been only one specimen in existence among orchid collectors, and a diminutive one at that. But its possession has been sufficient to confer additional distinction on its distinguished owner, Sir Trevor Lawrence, president of the Royal Horticultural Society. The aim of every orchid enthusiast is to get hold of an orchid that nobody else has. Sir Trevor has several times been offered big sums for his puny Fairieanum, but nothing could induce him to part with it.

The Tibet expedition, which sought to open up the Forbidden Land to the trade of India, brought back specimens of pretty nearly everything that could be obtained in that grim region. One member of the mission who was a botanist discovered a lot of orchids, which were sent to Calcutta. From thence two of them were dispatched to Kew Gardens. One of them has just flowered and experts have pronounced it the long sought and rediscovered Fairieanum.

Shot Fox with Golf Ball.

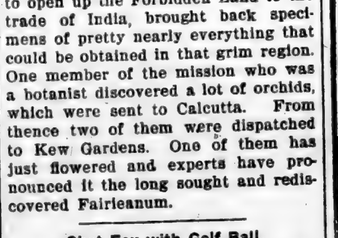
Foxes have been trapped, shot and poisoned from pioneer days, but it has remained for Mortimer Fagan of Troy, N. Y., to kill one with a golf ball, and Mr. Fagan is extremely proud of the exploit.

Early in the week Mr. Fagan went out on the links to practice and had made the third tee when a strong head wind came up and he was forced to drive with all his strength to send the gutta percha ball any distance. Just beyond the tee was a natural hazard consisting of a stone pile and a brook, and to clear the latter he struck with all his might.

The ball went a bit low, struck the stone pile, caromed and, bounding over the water, struck in the bushes close to the bank. The instant the ball landed Mr. Fagan heard a weird, peculiar cry, and ran forward. The next instant he came upon a red fox writhing at the edge of the brook. The hard ball had caught him between the eyes as he was drinking and he died before the man reached him.

When Stocks Were in Common Use.

A striking reminder of the times when the laws of the church were a good deal more effective, perhaps, than they are to-day exists at Shoreditch, England, in the shape of hand



stocks and a whipping post still preserved as part of the church property.

These may be seen at St. Leonard's Church in Shoreditch, and the church authorities quote from the church records scores of instances where a parental church used to inflict corporal punishment on its erring members.

Keeps Typewriter for Himself.

There is a new idea to protect typewriters from being tampered with. A New York man has had made a keyboard on which there are no letters or figures. The diagram of the keys is printed on a celluloid card, which he places in front of him as one does a piece of music. As long as he keeps his diagram in front of him he can write. When he removes it, neither he nor any one else can operate the machine accurately.

"KING PHILIP'S" SEAT REMOVED.

Connecticut Landmark" Placed in Charge of Amherst College.

Many curious travelers who have heretofore made the long pilgrimage up Sugar Loaf mountain to view "King Philip's Seat" will be pleased at its present location in front of Amherst college.

For centuries Mt. Sugar Loaf has hung out like a flying buttress over the far level plain beneath through which winds the Connecticut.

Sugar Loaf as a geological phenomenon, composed entirely of red sandstone, is attractive, but its great cliff, with its straight mountain face sheering off 300 to 400 feet in depth, is the chief feature. At the southern end of this cliff Pulpit rock stands out sharply over its edge and underneath the far-famed King Philip seat, wh King Philip, the reputed instigator many a bloody attack upon the peaceful villages below, is said to have given his commands to his assembled followers.

Formerly the seat was well defined, but curiosity seekers have chipped away the sides and bottom until nothing but a round hole remains.

There have been several narrow escapes from death by falling on the part of careless sightseers attempting to view the rock, and its present safe location is a welcome change.—Boston Globe.

Comical Scene on London Bus.

It was the upper deck of a London bus. A passenger, a dignified personage, lighted a cigar and threw the match, as he supposed, into the street. A few seconds later he was greatly surprised to find that his umbrella was on fire. At the same instant a sharp gust of wind opened it and carried it like a flaming parachute through the air. Making a sudden grab after his truant property, the passenger overbalanced, plunged headlong over the omnibus rail and after turning a somersault landed upright on the road unhurt.

Von Buelow's Many Decorations.

Including two recently received decorations from the Shah, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Von Buelow, is,

If Chancellor Von Buelow Wore all of His 115 Decorations.

next to the Kaiser's Chief Chamberlain, the best decorated man in Europe. He possesses 115 stars, orders and ribbons, besides medals galore. A German mathematician the other day reckoned that if the Chancellor wore them all they would cover not only every inch of his breast, but his back as well and overflow down his trousers to the knees.

Siam's King an Ardent Motorist.

The king of Siam is an ardent automobilist, and his "scorching" has worried his ministers, who are anxious about the safety of the royal neck. They presented to their august master the following petition:

"At the service of your majesty there are bearers, and when time presses, carriages. We, therefore, beseech you to give up the use of motor cars, or at least to go at a more moderate pace. This is expected by the dynasty and your people. We have been too much alarmed lately to remain silent."

To which his majesty sententiously replied in a marginal note: "Danger lies not in the motors, but in the hearts of men."

Unwarlike Race of Bees.

A race of bees has been brought to this country—as an experiment by the United States government—that has been found the gentlest in the world. The one great drawback to bee-keeping for most people has been the fear of stings, but recent experiments at Washington have proved the Caucasian bees to be the most remarkable bees in existence for their gentleness.

The bees are not altogether stingless, for they posses this organ so necessary to their welfare, but so seldom do they resort to its use that they are for all practical purposes nonstingless.

Windfalls for Widow.

After the death in 1897 of John Q. A. Olney of Upton, his widow was notified that there was a deposit of $1,600 in a Milford bank. This money had been laid away without the knowledge of Mrs. Olney. A second surprise came to her the other day when workmen began to make repairs on the old Olney cobble shop and found $35 in a tin box under the floor.

NO DOUBT IT WAS HER TRUNK.

If Familiarity of the Contents Went for Anything.

The old lady had lost the check to her trunk, and the depot officials said that she must enumerate the contents and satisfy them that it belonged to her.

"Wall, now," she began, "right on top of everything you'll find a red woolen shirt that I was taking to my brother William. William has rheumatism, and red woolen is powerful good for that."

"What else?"

"Then you come to three new sheets for Aunt Mary, with a new bed quilt for Aunt Sarah. Then there's a calico dress pattern for Aunt Mary's oldest girl, and a catskin cap for Aunt Sarah's oldest boy. Then you come to my clothes. There's a silk dress that has been turned top-to-bottom

"Then You'll Find a Jar of Raspberry Jam."

and made over again, and there's—"

"I think the trunk must be yours," said the baggageman.

"Wall, there's the old corset I bought five years ago, a white skirt that I'm going to put some new trimming on, and an alpaca dress that I may give to Aunt Mary if she hain't growed too stout. Then you'll find—"

"You can have the trunk, ma'am."

"Then you'll find a jar of raspberry jam, a bottle of currant wine and some—"

"Take it along, ma'am—it's your trunk for sure."

"Yes, it's my trunk, but now that you have got me naming the contents I'd like to tell you that there are two pairs of shoes, three pairs of stockings, my last year's bonnet, an extra waist and—"

But the baggageman pulled the trunk around, broke off one of the handles, bent the lock and told her that he wouldn't be responsible for spontaneous combustion if the thing remained there fifteen minutes longer.

A River That Bridges Itself.

For a stretch of twenty-two miles the River Colorado in Texas, has bridged itself with logs of wood, which have jammed so tightly from one bank to the other that even dynamite is powerless to clear a way. It was at first only a slight jam of logs, which three or four men could have dealt with effectively; but it has grown at an enormous rate, and, in some places, has become solid ground, with vegetation and trees growing upon it. Roads have been cut through, over which teams cross from bank to bank as unconcernedly as though a great river was not rolling swiftly underneath. The monster raft has become an object of interest to tourists, but the authorities are taking steps to break up the bridge as soon as possible.—Montreal Herald.

Japanese Girl Has Queer Pet.

Miss Fugi Yoshida, a Japanese young lady now in Boston studying to be a painter, forms most curious attachments, the last being for a small duck, not long emerged from the shell. This square bunch of light yellow down she has loyally christened Admiral Togo and decorated with her own especial color of violet. It is a sight for a pessimist to see these two on a bright morning going for a walk. Miss Fugi, in a short sketching skirt, a white yachting cap on her head, packs up her traps and starts down

the path through the fields and the little yellow "Admiral," with a fluttering violet necktie, toddles along after her, quacking as it goes.

Useful Ideas of Two Women.

The idea of the reaper was suggested by a Virginia lady who, in an emergency, tied together two pairs of shears and instructed a negro man how to clip a grass plot. That humble instrument of comfort, so extensively manufactured in America, the safety pin, was the suggestion of her majesty Queen Victoria.

Curious Nest.

The stationmaster of the Great Eastern railway at Southend, England, has discovered under the boarding of one of the points a nest of young hedgehogs, which had apparently suffered no inconvenience from the heavy traffic.

TORPEDO BOAT FOR COMMERCE.

She Will Carry Fresh Herring to Ports on Puget Sound.

The English torpedo boat Albatross, which was offered for sale by the authorities when the navy depot at Esquimault, B. C., was abandoned, has been secured by the Nanaimo fisheries company of Nanaimo, B. C., with the object of running fresh herring to sound markets.

The boat is a very fast craft. She was built some thirty years ago for the Chilian government, and saw service in several South American imbroglios.

Fitted with triple-expansion compound engines, air pumps and watertight compartments, the vessel can be driven at a high rate of speed through or under the water, as opportunity offers in any weather.

Her length over all is 100 feet, with but nine-foot beam, and her appearance lying squat on the water much more resembles a fish than a fish carrier.—Fishing Gazette.

ARM OF THE LAW SUSPENDED.

Quaint Old Custom Still Prevails in English Town.

Citizens of the old Devonshire (Eng.) town of Honiton are immune from arrest until sunset one evening, for while the horse fair is in progress the arm of the law is powerless. This is in continuation of a quaint and picturesque ceremonial which has been handed down from the time of Henry III. When the horse fair begins the town crier, in the gorgeous dress of a beadle of the last century, appears, carrying a pole, at the end of which is a large gilt glove, decked with flowers. Having rung his handbell three times, the crier, in his three-cornered hat, announces, "Oyez, oyez, oyez! The fair is begun; the glove is up; no man can be arrested till the glove is down. God save the king." Each sentenced is chorused by the children standing round, and at the conclusion they scramble for nuts. The glove is taken down at sunset.

World's Smallest Graveyard.

What is said to be the smallest graveyard in the world may be seen at Galashiels, England. For over a hundred years no interments have taken place, and the graveyard may now be

A Neglected Corner in Galashiels.

styled "no man's land," and a receptacle for rubbish.

The burial place measures 22 ft. by 14 ft. and is surrounded by walls. Of the two tombstones which have survived neglect and abuse, one may be seen on our picture, blocking up the entrance, and the other—a large flat one—may be observed in the center of the graveyard.

Made Good Guide at Night.

Jason Hoover, a farmer of Western Wisconsin, ventured out one very dark night to visit a sick neighbor. His wife followed. The man kept up an incessant conversation, not for entertainment, but that his helpmeet might be guided by his sonorous voice along the treacherous and uncertain path.

Suddenly Farmer Hoover shouted a warning, stumbled and fell heavily. After some grumbling and much assistance from his sympathetic wife, he continued the journey, limping painfully, and rubbing his bruised thigh.

"Jason, you may stop talking," suggested his wife, considerately; "it is easy to follow you now."

Mr. Hover became inquisitive, and was astonished to learn that in rubbing his thigh he had caused the phosphorus to glow, which for a long time had been accumulating on his trousers from the many matches struck there.—New York Herald.

Alcoholic Drink from Rice.

The alcoholic drink used in the province of Che-Kiang, in China, is made from fermented rice. Fermentation is induced by the addition of cakes made of wheat meal. An examination of these cakes by K. Saito shows that the particles of wheat are penetrated through and through by the mycelia of various fungi. Some seven or more different species were found. These fungi grow on the moistened rice, fermentation follows and a yellow liquid with an agreeable odor is produced.

Constable as Violin Maker.

Police Constable Gaskin, who has just retired from the Metropolitan force, has made quite a reputation in musical circles by the hand-made violins he has constructed during his spare time. Some of his instruments have been praised by the finest players, and recently Kubelik paid him a visit, highly commending several that he tried.—London Tit-Bits.

BEAUTIFUL BIRD IS AMERICAN.

Wood Warblers Found on No Other Continent but This.

So small that the casual glance frequently does not reveal their presence, the great family of wood warblers is almost without exception the most brilliantly and strikingly colored of our American bird groups. The lover of the beauties of nature will be well repaid by careful scrutiny of the little jewel-like creatures, either with field glasses or the naked eye, for there are none of them unreasonably timid, and patience will reveal marvels in the way of artistic color combinations.

The wood warbler family is distinctly American. On no other continent in the world is it represented. Some

Blue-Winged Yellow Warblers. Yellow Warbler.

sixty species are included in its classification. For the most part the birds are of ridiculously inadequate proportions to combat with the dangers of the long biannual journey which they make in the effort to obtain the insect food upon which they subsist. Uninformed persons often confuse them with humming birds and wrens. They are inconspicuous in their movements, keeping always in the shelter of the leaves of trees or shrubbery. With several exceptions, notably among them the palm warbler, they rarely alight on the ground, preferring to slip nervously but painstakingly about green upper foliage, removing many small and noxious insects which escape the larger and better known bird workers in the interest of the horticulturist.—Chicago News.

Early Egyptians in France.

There has just been laid before the French Academy of Sciences a well authenticated case of prehistoric Egyptian remains found among the prehistoric remains of ancient Gaul. The connection between Gaul and Egypt was established in this way:

A card of cut flints of the Neolithic period was obtained from Egypt and a card of exactly similar flints found on Riou island, nine miles from Marseilles, was shown with them.

At the spot on the island where these flints were excavated there were found lying nearest the surface some Roman pottery; below that Greek pottery, with Ligurian and Egyptian still lower, and below these again masses of marine shells, pottery and flints different from any yet found.

The remains found go back for at least 5,000 years.—London Globe.

Israel's Golden Candlesticks.

According to recent accounts, the golden candlestick and other articles used in the tabernacle by the children of Israel during their pilgrimage through the wilderness have been recovered from the River Tiber, where they were thrown by the ancient Romans when the sacking of Rome by the Goths seemed imminent.

In the box were discovered many vessels and trumpets which exactly answer the description in the old testament. Should the identification be accepted this candlestick would become one of the most valuable treasures in the world.

The value of the gold alone is more than $30,000, and, in addition, the rich working enhances its value, being of the finest. It stands nearly three feet high.

Japanese Art.

Reproductions of "The Nocturnal Sortie," Outamaro, and "Swimming Fish," by Hokousar, two of Japan's greatest artists.

Stolen Goods Strangely Recovered.

Nineteen years ago the general store at Haynesville, Me., was robbed of a quantity of merchandise. Last week one of the cows belonging to a farmer in that village failed to return to the barn. Search revealed the fact that she had fallen into a big hole in the ground which had been used by the robbers of nineteen years ago as a cache. It was about six feet deep, six feet square and roofed over with logs. These having become decayed, were not strong enough to bear the weight of the cow. All the goods taken were concealed here.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to get in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 16, 1905.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The Union And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
The Union And Home & Farm	1.00
The Union And Dixie Home	1.00
The Union Saturday News	1.25
The Union And Weekly Age Herald	1.25
The Union And Atlanta Constitution	1.25
The Union and Weekly Advertiser and Map of Ala., U. S. and World	1.50
The Union And Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat	1.60
The Union And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
The Union And Tri-weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.50

If there are other papers you desire, call on us and get full list and rates.

$10.00 REWARD

Will be paid to the three persons who secure for us the largest number of PAID subscribers between now and April 1st, 1906. No restrictions. Our clubbing prices go in this contest, $5.00 goes to the one with the largest list; $3.00 to the second largest list, and $2.00 to the third largest. Probate Judge L. H. Reynolds has kindly consented to be the judge in this contention, and he will make the awards. The names of the successful contestants will be published, also the names of all who tried for this reward. Now we have a thousand subscribers, help us to get a thousand additional, so as to fittingly celebrate the ending of our third year.

tf THE UNION.

THE RURAL SOUTH.

This is a new paper, edited by Hon W. H. Seymour, president of the Alabama Cotton Association, and "Devoted to fostering and encouraging the Southern Cotton Association." By taking this paper you get all the news about the cotton association and what it is doing, and what it contemplates doing. By special arrangement we are enabled to send The Rural South and The Union for one year for $1.50. The regular price of these two papers is $2.00. Come in and subscribe.

A CASE OF "UNIONS."

The UNION EDUCATOR says in its last issue: "Editor of 'THE UNION' is sending in subscribers right along. You people over in Chilton county should whoop up 'THE UNION.' Its editor is one of us." Yes, we are, and proud of it, and anything that is in our power to do, we are going to do for this combination of "Unions," viz.: the "Farmers' Union," "the "Union Educator" and "The Union." Come on, boys, and help us; send us a dollar and get your best county paper and the "Union Educator" for a year. Keep posted on your rights and then fight for them.

COTTON ASSOCIATION.

The S. C. A. of District 56 will meet at Oak Grove Friday, Nov. 17th, at 7 p. m. Every member of the Association is earnestly requested to be present. County President W. H. Conway will address the meeting.

W. H. KILLINGSWORTH,
President.

Jumper Killed.

Baltimore, Md.—The cross country runner, Gansevoort, was killed at the seventh jump in the steeplechase Monday, and Jockey Walcott was badly injured. The horse stumbled just before the jump, and not being able to recover, his hind legs caught in the fence and it fell on its head, breaking its neck.

Colonel McCorvey's Lecture.

Troy, Ala.—The closing exercises of the first term of the State Normal College took place Friday night. The main feature of the evening was a well-prepared and instructive lecture by Col. T. C. McCorvey, professor of history in the State University. The subject was "The War Poetry of the South."

A bottle of Prickly Ash Bitters kept in the house and used occasionally means good health to the whole household. Tallassee Drug Store, special agents.

COTTON ASSOCIATION

Letter From President Harvie Jordan Relating to Reorganization.

The annual reorganization and re-election of all the officers of the Southern Cotton Association in all of the cotton growing counties and parishes is near at hand. The election of officers and delegates for all the local sub-divisions, townships, militia districts and school precincts, as they are differently termed in the several States, will take place on the first Saturday in December. Farmers, merchants and bankers are urgently requested to meet on that day at their local meeting points in the various sections of the county and choose from one to five delegates to represent them in their county organization. The county or parish meeting will be held at the county site on December 9th, or the following Saturday. These delegates will then perfect their county organization by the election of officers and the selection of from one to three delegates to represent their county or parish at the general State meetings. The State meetings will be held at the different State capitals on January 3rd, and delegates so chosen by the county organizations on December 9th will elect their State officers for 1906, and also the members of the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Association on the same basis of representation as for 1905. The executive committee of the national organization so chosen will meet at Hot Springs, Ark., on the third Tuesday in January, 1906.

Prompt Attention Urged.

Farmers throughout the cotton belt are urged to promptly attend this call on the first Saturday in December and get the machinery of the local organization in motion. Follow the different meetings up and let the association get on a sound, systematic and substantial basis. Members of the Farmers' Union and other organizations are cordially and earnestly invited to join the association that every farmer in the South may co-operate shoulder to shoulder for the one purpose of handling the great staple crop of the South at profitable prices to the producers. The press is earnestly requested to publish this call.

Very truly,
HARVIE JORDAN,
President Southern Cotton Association. tf

RANDOLPH.

November. "The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year," we believe is the way the poet describes November. Cotton is a good republican price, and is coming in at a lively rate. Republicanism puts life into business, makes people feel good, makes the blood go tingling through the veins of the American people. The people will cherish the names of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley and Roosevelt. A new arrival at Mr. V. L. Hubbard's, a son. Mr. Flit Price reached here from Louisiana last week. Mrs. Shepcere, of Briarfield, has a position as assistant bookkeeper at A. P. Howison's. Mr. D. Martin, of beat 3, came into town Sunday with the remains of his little girl en route to Plantersville for interment. He was accompanied by Commissioner Glasscock, Tax Collector Hubbard, Harvey Nix, J. T. Martin, J. M. Nix and Miss Emma Hubbard. Mr. Dick Day has returned from Louisiana. Mr. Quint Meroney came in from Montgomery Sunday evening on a visit to his mother. Mrs. D. C. Hubbard, of Jemison, is visiting her son, Mr. V. L. Hubbard, at this place. A goodly number of our people went to the fair at Selma last week; also a large number from the Mars Hill and Macedonia communities went down. For two or three days the mail train from Birmingham was well filled with people from this part going to the fair, which proves that prosperity is here. Large crowd in town Saturday. Sam Brantley, the crippled young operator from Ashby, was a welcome visitor Monday. Miss Lois Risinger went to Ashby Saturday night. P. W. Davenport, of Mulberry, was in town Saturday. William Argo and wife were in town Monday. John Argo, section foreman here, has moved into the new section house. J. P. Gentry and wife, of Bessie, were welcome visitors last week. They were en route to Selma. Send on the Union to us just full and overflowing with all the news from every nook and corner of Chilton. The year 1905 is getting old, will soon be gone. Same way with many old people. They have borne the heat and burden of the day; their work is about done, yet how beautiful those old people are who are walking in the way of holiness, their hearts are pure, they are kind and gentle, they are happy, their dress is neat and plain, their whole life is centered on good deeds. Then let all of us improve the few remaining days of 1905. Hoping to meet you all again in the Union circle, we leave you for the present.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

ROCKY MOUNT.

Editor Union:

The health of our community is very good and all are about done gathering. We saw Messrs. Conway, Gray, Glass and Williams all start for south Alabama Saturday and hope they will have a fine time while gone. Well, as this is my first letter to you, I'll quit now and come again later.

A HUSTLER.

MARS HILL.

I've been away for a short while, but am now on deck again. We are about done gathering, and many are sowing, hauling straw and leaves, and building new houses, and last but not least, changing places. J. N. Scott has bought a new buggy. M. S. Scott is moved in his new residence. C. L. Langston is busy preparing to put up his new house. A. J. Scott will soon move to Active, Ala. We regret losing him, but wish him every success in his new home. J. T. Clark will soon move to his place near the church. County Lecturer J. H. Thomas delivered one of his able lectures to a good crowd here on Saturday. After the lecture a short session of the Farmers' Union was held and 15 new members were added to the lodge. Many others would have joined only for the lateness of the hour, but will do so next meeting. All are seeing the benefits or the fruits of the Union, and Bro. Thomas' talk clinched the matter, showing them the good there was in being organized. We are moving along nicely with our Union here. Brethren, let us stick together, and we will surely win. "United we stand, divided we fall" is old, but very true. If you expect the wheel of fortune to turn to you, put your shoulder to it and help it turn. I approached an old man the other day and asked him "Why don't you join the Union?" He said: "Well, I'm too old, yet I believe in it." Friends, you never get too old to do good. Remember that.

DAD'S PLOW BOY.

THORSBY LETTER.

Mrs. Ed Schneider has left for the north, where she intends to spend the winter with her father. The Lafollette family has moved to Decatur, Ala. Amongst the arrivals on last Wednesday's excursion were Mr. Lien and family and Mr. Larson from Black River Falls, Wis., and Mr. Anderson and family from Chicago. The former family is now occupying the Simonton home. Miss Cooley, of Clanton, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. A. Collins, on last Saturday. Lawyer T. Mullins, of Clanton, spent Saturday night in Thorsby. Rev. Graham spoke at the Union Protestant church Sunday morning and Sunday night. He is a very able speaker and his sermons were much enjoyed. Prof. Von Fielitz delivered his third lecture in the Swedish Lutheran church on Sunday night. A number of the young people of Clanton visited our florist on Sunday afternoon. Mr. G. W. Phalin spent several days in Thorsby last week. Mrs. Hornsby, of Wetumpka, was a visitor here last week. Mrs. Lane, who is a guest in the home of her brother, P. C. Smith, is spending the week in Montgomery. The Heaton family has moved to Shelby, where Mr. Heaton is engaged in the saw mill business. The ladies of Thorsby surprised Mrs. Hartelius at her home on Tuesday afternoon. The party given by Mr. Bosworth on last Saturday night was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Sixteen of the guests spent the evening in playing progressive cinch. The remaining guests played other games. Dainty refreshments were served during the evening.

NEMO.

BEAT 9 ITEMS.

We are enjoying a spell of pretty weather. Prof. Harvey Hicks was called by telegram to the bedside of Mrs. Hicks, who is very sick at Avondale. J. M. Poole is at Birmingham looking for work. Lum Waller went to work at Birmingham last week. Messrs. J. R. and G. D. Collins went to Clanton Saturday on business. Mr. Jesse Allen died at his home, about 1 1-2 miles northeast of Thorsby, on the night of the 8th inst., and was buried at Collins Chapel cemetery. Mr. Allen leaves a widow and several children, and his many friends extend their sympathy to the bereaved family. W. H. Wilson and family visited at G. W. Mims' Saturday and Sunday and were entertained in royal style. Mrs. Caroline Childress is convalescing slowly. With best wishes.

NIM ROD.

A SAD CASE.

J. H. Johnson, who was convicted at our last circuit court of murder in the second degree and given a sentence of 13 years, was paroled by Gov. Jelks for a week to enable him to visit his wife, who was very sick. He started from Speigness last Friday and got home 15 minutes before his wife died. Johnson has appealed his case to the supreme court, but preferred to put in his time at Speigners to laying in our county jail. His conduct at the prison is reported "excellent." Rawlinson was the name of the man whom he killed.

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint the 4th Saturday in each month as my regular day for hearing civil causes at my residence in beat 3, Chilton Co. Deeds, mortgages and papers of all kinds carefully and legibly made out.

J. A. CADDELL,
Notary Public & Ex-off. J. P.
tf

Butter making, formerly one of the chief industries of Holland, is being revived on an extensive scale.

TEACHERS' JOINT INSTITUTE, CHILTON AND AUTAUGA COUNTIES, TO BE HELD AT BILLINGSLEY, ALA., NOVEMBER 24-25, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m. Devotional exercises, C. R. Williams.

10:30. Welcome address, H. A. Asking; response, Prof. ... Moore.

11. "How to Secure the Attention of Pupils," L. E. Byrum, A. E. Davis, Misses Jessye Wilson and Julia Parrish.

11:30. "Encouragement to Pupils by Teachers and Parents," W. B. Speer, H. L. Davis, Misses Bettie Barge and Effie Williams.

1:30 p. m. "Advantages to be Derived from Reading Educational Journals," Misses Jennie Clark and Florence Nelson, J. C. Jordan and Mrs. Mary Mims.

2. "Lessons on Real Objects and the Practical Pursuits of Life," Prof. Cape Payne and J. C. Eiland, Mesdames F. J. McNeel and L. E. Byrum.

3. "Should our School Districts be of Equal Size?" Autauga and Chilton Counties Boards of Education.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m. Devotional exercises.

9:30. "Can We Have Graded Schools in the Rural Districts? R. E. Sessions, Miss Edna Davis and Mesdames Leila Mullins and Fannie Davis.

10. "The Bible in the School Room," R. E. Ricks, L. ... Rasco and Misses Kate Howard and Leo Zeigler.

11. "How to Obtain the Best Results in United States History," Harvey Hicks, Misses Margaret Turnipseed and Florence Adair and Mrs. J. A. Cox.

1:30 p. m. "Thoroughness in Primary Studies," Rev. R. G. Maness and Misses Lillie Slaton, Jessye McGee and Annie Timmerman.

2. "Aim in Educating," G. L. Speer, George White, Jr., B. J. Sessions and T. H. Wilkinson. tf

DEATH OF DR. JAMES W. MIMS.

James W. Mims died of heart failure at Ramsey in Sumpter county on Oct. 31, 1905, aged 38 years. The deceased was the only son of former Tax Assessor A. C. Mims, and the body was brought here and interred in Pleasant Grove cemetery Nov. 2. Dr. Mims had been in Ramsey for some time, and was in partnership with Dr. S. S. Swain, who writes his father that "Jim" had been doing very well in his practice, and was also attending church and Sunday school regularly. "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

LIST OF JURORS

Chilton County Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1905, Commencing November 27, 1905, Two Weeks.

GRAND JURY.

Wheeler Foshee, beat 7; J. M. G. Barnett, beat 1; G. W. Hodgins, beat 2; Carlton Hall, beat 7; H. O. Fitts, beat 8; B. H. Vickers, beat 4; Eugene Evans, beat 4; George Mattox, beat 9; J. M. Mims, beat 9; E. G. Rollins, beat 4; W. J. Bone, beat 6; Jesse Hays, Beat 9; H. C. Young, beat 1; J. N. Barnes, beat 8; C. C. Burkhalter, beat 6; W. L. Honeycutt, beat 1; J. S. Waldrop, beat 3; P. S. Prim, beat 4.

PETIT JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

H. H. Armstrong, beat 3; John Goer, beat 11; Robert M. Smith, beat 4; H. J. Cole, beat 8; W. O. Durbin, beat 6; T. J. Rocket, beat 10; W. M. Pool, beat 8; W. H. Cox, beat 8; H. Z. Barnes, beat 2; W. M. Devaughan, beat 10; W. B. Vance, beat 6; Joel H Gulledge, beat 5; Joseph Buzbee, beat 2; C. W. Blackwell, beat 4; H. C. Latham, beat 7; John Giles, beat 4; J. T. Chambers, beat 8; T. B. Teel, beat 4; J. J. McCormick, beat 7; Walter Popwell, beat 6; J. W. Mims, beat 9; J. W. Abbott, beat 2; B. G. Jones, beat 11; T. M. Pyron, beat 5; J. M. Maddox, beat 4; H. M. Roper, beat 6; A. Littleton, beat 9; B. L. Glasscock, beat 1; G. A. Dawson, beat 3; J. A. Dykes, beat 4; Joseph Littleton, beat 1; J. H. Greene, beat 7; S. L. Johnson, beat 7; J. L. Vines, beat 9; J. M. Goer, beat 1.

PETIT JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Moses Popwell, beat 10; Robert Wilking, beat 6; W. A. Huckabee, beat 10; J. W. Harris, beat 8; William E. Mims, beat 10; F. J. Fitts, beat 3; J. S. Wright, beat 3; W. M. Rodgers, beat 2; J. H. Gandy, beat 8; W. Q. Childress, beat 4; T. J. Littlejohn, beat 7; L. O. Burnett, beat 7; J. E. Bearden, beat 7; Felix Eiland, beat 9; Green Burnett, beat 9; J. M. Littlejohn, beat 4; James M. Curlee, beat 10; D. A. Friday, beat 8; G. E. Reid, beat 8; John Mims, beat 10; E. H. Arledge, beat 1; W. H. Hadnot, beat 11; M. A. Killgore, beat 11; Jesse Caddell, beat 3; A. A. Ayers, beat 4; B. N. Martin, beat 9; Pate Headley, beat 4; J. A. Langston, beat 2; John W. Foshee, beat 4; William Womble, beat 5; W. H. Marcus, beat 1; P. A. Vance, beat 6; W. G. Conway, beat 2; H. T. Littlefield, beat 1; Charley Langville, beat 9. tf

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

I have specially deputized Wallace C. Edler to adjust the taxes of any citizens of Chilton county, who will call at his office from date to December 21, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
tf

Lyon, the photographer, is at his Gallery every day prepared to do the best work in the land. tf.

ROB ROY RYE

5 Year Old

Straight Kentucky Rye.
Copper Distilled.
Aged in Wood.
Purity Guaranteed.

Quart 75c
Gallon $2.50

Packed in Plain Boxes.
MAIL ORDERS EXPEDITED.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,

PRICE WRECKERS.

209-211 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Wouldn't You Like

BETTER WHISKIES FOR LESS MONEY?

than the kind youvl been getting? Then send your orders to us

THE BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSE

The house that sells nothing but the purest goods and guarantees every article it sells. If it's drugs or whiskies you want

WE CUT THE PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
Shehan's Canada Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Weller's Pure Malt Whiskey	50	75
Mason's Old Kentucky Rye	60	1 00
Dan Patch Virginia Rye	65	1 00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	75	1 00
J. Martin's Five-year-old Virginia Rye	75	1 00
Asa Holt Rye Whiskey	85	1 25
Old Style Country Club Rye Whiskey	1 00	1 50
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	1 25	2 00
Stewart's Old Virginia Rye	84	1 50
Paul Jones Four Star Rye	1 00	1 50
Murray Hill Club	1 00	1 50
Hunter's Baltimore Rye	1 00	1 50
Golden Cream Rye	1 00	1 50
I. W. Harper Rye	85	1 50
Wilson Whiskey	1 00	1 50
J. M. Atherton bottled in bond	1 25	1 75
Mammoth Cave bottled in bond	1 50	2 00
Old Jordon bottled in bond	1 00	1 25
Green River, the whiskey without a headache	50	75
Old Shades Mountain Corn	75	1 00
Old Mountain Due Corn	65	1 00
Old Lincoln County	50	75
Old Holland Gin	75	1 00
Old Crown Gin	50	75
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	50	75
California Sherry or Port		

Mellow Old Liquors and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon		Per Gallon
Old Sand Mountain Corn	$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
Old Mountain Due	3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
Old Tennessee	2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	2.50
Old Holland Gin	2.00	Old Style Country Club	2.50
Old Crown Gin	3.00	Old Lincoln County	2.50
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
Old California Port or Sherry	1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

COLLIER DRUG COMPANY,

The Big Cut Rate Drug Store

2012 FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

The Bank Saloon

Calera, Alabama.

Has the finest stock of Whiskies, Wines and Cigars in Central Alabama. Rye Whiskey, by the gallon, from $2.25 to $3.75. All good, but some better than others. Corn Whiskey $2.25 to $3.50 per gallon. Express charges prepaid on all orders of one gallon and upward, where cash accompanies the order, as these prices are absolutely "rock bottom."

XX Rye, pure, ... $2.25 per gallon
AAAA Rye, good, ... 3.75 per gallon
Frisco Rye, fine, ... 3.75 per gallon
Jack Daniel No. 6 finest. 3.75 per gallon

A. Stein, Proprietor.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, THE BIG STORE, Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton, Alabama

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.
...—Third Monday in May.
...—Fourth Monday in No...
...L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
...—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
...Term—Second Monday in ...
...Term—Second Monday in Sep...
...cellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
...ister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.
...Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
...Monday February, first Mon...
...April, first Monday June, second ...day July, second Monday August, ... Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
...dge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
...Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
...Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
...Solicitor—W. M. Adams.
...Tax Assessor—L. B. Pounds.
...Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
...First District—W. H. Conway.
...Second District—Alex Glasscock.
...Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
...Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
...Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
...A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
...Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

...Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

...Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd ...day. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billings... ...R. F. D. No. 1.

...Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ...3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

...Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, ...Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

...Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman ...Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

...Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, ...Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

...New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

...Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ...Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

...Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, ...day. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

...Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas ...Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

...Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

...Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

...Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st ...day. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

...Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. ...Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song ...vice every 2nd and 4th Sunday at ...noons. Prayer meeting every Wed... ...day night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

...Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—...rd Saturday, Clanton.

...Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

...Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—First Saturday, Clanton.

...Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—First Saturday, Billingsley.

...Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., ...534—Saturday on or before full ...on, Marbury.

...Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Saturday on or before full moon, ...ison.

...Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. ...—Tuesday on or before full moon, ...anton.

I. O. O. F.

...Jemison Lodge—First and third Sat...

...Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and ...th Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

...Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and ...d Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

...Clanton Tribe, No. 99—First and ...d Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs ...ially ... A. E. B. Langston, C. ...; C. L. Patton, Scribe.

L. M. P. A.

...Peyton Lodge, of Thorsby—Second ...d third Saturdays.

Y RYE

r Old

ucky Rye.
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75c
$2.50

ain Boxes.
EXPEDITED.

harmacy,
ECKERS.

Birmingham, Ala.

You Like
FOR LESS MONEY?
ag? Then send your orders
ORDER HOUSE
t the purest goods and guar-
it's drugs or whiskies you
HE PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	50	75
	60	1 00
	65	1 00
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	85	1 25
	1 00	1 50
	1 25	2 00
	84	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	85	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 25	1 75
	1 50	2 00
endache	1 00	1 25
	50	75
	75	1 00
	66	1 00
	50	75
	75	1 00
	50	75
	50	75

nes by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon
Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
Old Style Country Club	3.00
Old Lincoln County	2.50
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

G COMPANY,
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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Saloon
Alabama.

of Whiskies, Wines
ral Alabama. Rye
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arges prepaid on all
and upward, where
order, as these prices
bottom."

....$2.25 per gallon
.... 3.75 per gallon
.... 3.75 per gallon
nest. 3.75 per gallon

n, Proprietor.

STORE, Cor. 6th Ave and 7th St.
of The Procession.—
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ITURE,
RIAL NECESSITIES.
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...Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

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L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second ...d fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Nov. 18, 05, 7,359.
Price same date, 10 1-2c.
Receipts same period, '04, 4,720.
Price same date, 9 1-2c.

THORSBY CARNATION FARM.

During the month of November we will have Special Sales of Carnation Plants every day. The reasonable price of 60 cents per dozen, for strong plants, should induce you to put in a few in your yards and grow your own carnations. Also Cut Flowers at 25 cents per dozen. Call or order by mail.

M. A. Magnusson,
tf. **Thorsby, Ala.**

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Rev. Job Reynolds, the father of our judge, was in Clanton Saturday, accompanied by his elder brother, J. W. Reynolds. The main cause of their visit was to attend the session of the county school board, and the line between Concord and Free Springs school districts is now definitely fixed "for keeps." Mr. Reynolds is now living with his second wife and has 3 children, the youngest 5 years old; of the children by his first wife 9 are living, the eldest being our Probate Judge, and the preacher says, "though the first crop are all good children, and every one of them belong to a church, I'm going to raise the second crop that they will beat the first." (Pretty hard to do that.) He also has 29 grand children, and though his hair is white with the frost of age, he is bubbling over with youthfulness, and it is very interesting to hear him talk of past times.

Downs and Littlejohn have got a new lot of shoes and boots in, which they bought extra cheap and are selling them the same way.

W. T. House and wife were in Clanton Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Curlee and their baby (the handsomest baby in 17 states) were in Clanton Thursday.

R. M. Foshee was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

J. C. Jones is doing a rushing business these days. He has a mighty fine line of clothing.

T. J. Dupree, who moved from here to Natural Bridge, Winston Co., last February to engage in the mill business, was killed in his mill several weeks ago. His clothing caught in the saw and drew him under it. Mrs. Dupree and her two children have come to live with her father near Thorsby. Her maiden name was Miss Mollie Moore.

J. H. Teel was a welcome caller Friday. He is one of our new citizens at Lomax and a good one, too.

Do you want a good wagon? Then go to W. I. Mullins and get a "Studebaker." We know THEY are good.

Mrs. C. I. Ellison, who has been visiting her father, W. L. McDowell, returned to her home in Rome, Ga.

I. C. Blackmon was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

W. A. Martin was a welcome visitor Saturday.

The Misses Martha Riggins and Lucinda Littlejohn went to Talladega Saturday on a visit.

W. J. Bean was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

For good furniture at a low price call on W. I. Mullins.

R. C. Riggins was a welcome caller Saturday.

J. W. G. Kicker and daughters, the Misses Zora and Sallye, were in Clanton Saturday. Mr. Kicker is a believer in higher priced cotton, having bought over 100 bales which he is holding for 15 cents.

A. J., C. L. and J. H. Glasscock, R. T. Robinson, W. H. Thrash, C. M. Northcutt, J. B. Campbell and J. A. Campbell were in Clanton Saturday.

'Squire B. E. Collum and A. C. Robinson were pleasant visitors Saturday.

Charles Johnson, E. M. Daniel, G. W. Killingsworth, D. W. Killingsworth, Frank Henry and Will Brown, of "Dry Valley," were in Clanton Saturday.

C. L. Langston was a welcome caller Monday.

Judge Reynolds and Clerk H. I. Honeycutt went to Montgomery Monday on business.

Look for Frank Goodgame if you want to get a good price for your cotton seed.

Tax Assessor L. B. Pounds was in town Monday, accompanied by his sons, Moody and Lewis, or, as Mr. Pounds phrases it, "2 ounces."

If you need a good plow, go to W. I. Mullins and get a "Chattanooga."

T. D. Whitworth and E. A. Morris were pleasant visitors Monday.

Ex-Commissioner Samuel Pate and A. J. Allen were welcome callers Monday.

Dr. Woodfin, the specialist, was in Clanton Monday. Read his ad. and tell your friends about him.

John P. Neilford was a pleasant visitor Monday.

J. Bice was in town Monday.

P. W. Peterson brought a lot of fine canned peaches to town Monday, which he sold to Downs & Littlejohn.

Rev. Joe Gibson and wife went to Opelika Tuesday on a visit to Mrs. Gibson's relatives.

Revs. S. B. Till and T. M. McGraw passed through Clanton Tuesday on their way home from the Protestant Methodist conference. They were brought to town by their brother Preacher, P. A. Gibson.

Rev. F. Varden was in Clanton Tuesday.

U. S. Deputy Marshal Davis P. Moore was a pleasant visitor Tuesday. This is the gentleman that succeeded Colquitt, and he is making a good officer.

Prof. E. L. Barlow, who is in charge of Center Hill school, was a welcome caller Tuesday. He reports a good school and encouraging progress.

W. O. Rich was in Clanton Tuesday.

W. R. Jackson stopped in town Tuesday on his way home from Baldwin county.

Henry Price lost a bale of cotton by the fire at Wade's gin (it was in the press at the time of the fire). He is a member of Enterprise Union and some of his brethren are helping him. This is all right, "help one another."

J. P. Williams was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

I. A. Patrick was burned out at Haynes Saturday. Total loss, the family being away from home. No insurance. Mr. Patrick had just moved there from Popwell's Mill.

J. C. Grimes was in Clanton Tuesday. He was after a doctor for his son Walter, who is very sick. We hope the young man will soon be better.

P. D. Wilson and N. D. Kicker are on a huting trip in the Coosa Valley.

W. M. Wilson went to Montgomery Wednesday.

Omar Reynolds, the little son of Judge Reynolds, celebrated his seventh birthday Tuesday with an informal dinner party, at which the "piece de resistance" was roast goose. Omar raised the bird himself and had it fattened to the "queen's taste." Many happy returns of the day, Omar.

EMPLOYES WANTED!

White men, strong, healthy and of good character can obtain very desirable positions as attendants at the Bryce Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Apply at once. Address, A. L. McDUFF,
11-9-05 4w **Supervisor.**

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

I. G. Gwin, Jr., and Miss Hattie Edora Bolding. Davie Roy and Miss Susie Powell. Frank Smitherman and Miss Virginia Harbin.

COLORED.

Hint Rolling and Della King. R. B. Williams and Mrs. Sylvia Lee.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Kincheon, Beat 6—November 1.
Enterprise, Beat 6—November 2.
Pletcher, Beat 8—November 3.
Clanton Ford, Beat 8—Until 12 m., November 4.
Stanton, Beat 8—November 6.
Valley Creek, Beat 8—November 7.
Dixie, Beat 8—November 8.
Shoults, Beat 7—November 9.
Maplesville, Beat 7—November 10.
Benson, Beat 3—November 11.
Macedonia, Beat 3—November 13.
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, Beat 2—November 14.
Hayes' Mill, Beat 2—November 15.
Providence, Beat 2—November 16.
John Killingsworth's, Beat 2—Until 12 m., November 17.
Mrs. Cofer's gin, Beat 1—2 to 4 p. m., November 17.
Jemison, Beat 2—November 18.
Smith's School House, Beat 1—November 20.
Mineral Springs, Beat 1—November 21.
Flint Hill, Beat 11—November 22.
Providence, Beat 10—November 23.
Burwell, Beat 10—November 24.
Thorsby, Beat 9—November 27.
Clanton, Beat 4—November 28.
Cooper, Beat 10—November 29.
Verbena, Beat 5—November 30.
Mountain Creek, Beat 5—December 1.
James Maddox's Mill, Beat 4—December 4.
Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS.
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
tf Tax Collector.

SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Chilton Co. Sub-Division.

To Farmers, Landlords and Tenants:

At the meeting of the executive committee of the S. C. A. at Asheville, N. C., the assessment on every bale of cotton grown by members was placed at 3 cents.

At a meeting of the Chilton Co. association the county ex. committee was empowered to enforce this assessment.

The amount is small, and it is hoped that those even not members will co-operate in raising it.

The association has already added millions to the wealth of our country and the price of cotton would likely now rule at 8 cents but for it. The public ginneries are authorized to collect this 3 cents per bale.

W. H. CONWAY, President.
J. N. DENNIS, Secretary.
tf.

THE FARMERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Of all producers the farmer is all hardest by the Trusts. They catch him coming and going. And the Trust lives and grows because of railroad rebates, the "protective" tariff, and national bank control of our money system. Evidently the remedy is to cut off these special favors which build up and perpetuate the Trust.

Tom Watson's Magazine,

"the Magazine with a purpose back of it," was established to teach the best way of abolishing these special privileges, and, hence, of rendering the Trusts powerless to rob the public. It is a big monthly magazine of 128 pages, with illustrations, cartoons, Mr. Watson's brilliant editorials, special articles, a serial story, novelettes, short stories and poems, by the world's best writers. Regular price, $1.00 per year; 10 cents the copy, at all news stands. Every farmer is interested in knowing the best way to cure the Trust evil and how to bring it about. Now in its second volume, Tom Watson's Magazine is firmly established, and its circulation is growing rapidly; but we want to add a hundred thousand subscribers to our list in the next month or two.

Send Us Three Names,

of reading farmers in your neighborhood, together with this advertisement and 25 one-cent stamps—or a silver quarter securely wrapped—and we'll enroll you for a four months' trial trip subscription. Or five of you may club together, sending a dollar bill and 25 good names and addresses, and get five trial trip subscriptions. Learn how to clip the Trust's wings. Address

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE,
No. 121 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Room B 7. tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

THE FARMERS' UNION.

We will send the Union Educator of Guin, Ala., the state organ of the F. E. and C. U. of A., with our paper, THE UNION, one year for one dollar. Now is the time to get your best county paper and the paper of the best farmers' organization. tf

FOR SALE!

80 acres, 1 1-4 miles east of Cane Creek church, very strong land, lies well, about 20 acres cleared, fair tenant house and fine well of water. Price $600.00, terms easy.

ALSO

66 acres, with water power grist mill in running order, good custom, house and fine well of water, 3 miles east of Clanton—about 20 acres cleared, lies well. Price $700.00., Terms easy. Apply to office of
tf. THE UNION.

FOR SALE!

One Poland China Boar, littered July 15, 1904, weight about 350 lbs. Price $20.00.

WANTED—Some one to get out stumps. Will let the contract by the stump or job. Come and figure on it, if you have a stump puller nine-tenths of them could be pulled with ease.

WANTED—A farm hand for the year 1906.

WALTED—Fresh milch cows, the same not to give less than 3 gallons of milk per day. M. J. Barrett,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

The Great Christmas Edition of

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER

will be issued Dec. 17, 1905.

This will be one of the greatest papers ever issued in the South. Will contain over 100 pages. Every Page will be a gem. You cannot afford to be without this splendid paper.

Fill out order blank below and send 5 cents. Address

The Advertiser Co.,
Montgomery.

Name.....
Postoffice.....
State.....

Store Your Cotton
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Planters Warehouse
Clanton, - Alabama.

Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

DO YOU WANT

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Envelopes,

OR ANYTHING ELSE PRINTED?

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THE UNION OFFICE

and See Fine Work at Low Prices.

500 Noteheads
500 Envelopes **All For $2.00**

Good Work on Good Material, done on Good Machines.
Don't forget! THE UNION, Clanton, Alabama.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
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Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.
Men's and boys' Clothing.
Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.
Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,
Clanton, Alabama.

Downs & Littlejohn,

Clanton, Alabama.
General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.

SHOES

The most for the money in town. Come and see us, and we will do you good.

THE SAGE.

Forguarded and unfevered and serene,
Back to the perilous gates of truth he went—
Back to fierce wisdom and the Orient,
To the dawn that is, that shall be, and has been;
Previsioned of the madness and the mean
He stood where Asia, crowned with ravishment,
The curtain of love's inner shrine had rent,
And after had gone scarred by the unseen.

There at his touch there was a treasure chest,
And in it was a gleam, but not of gold;
And on it, like a flame, these words were scrolled:
"I keep the mintage of eternity.
Who comes to take one coin may take the rest,
And all may come—but not without the key."

—Edward Arlington Robinson.

A Double Identity

By Mary Wickham.

YES, it was a foregone conclusion.

All their friends knew they would marry.

Even the mothers on both sides agreed they were made for each other, so thorough was the sympathy between them.

George put his thoughts into his pictures. They spoke such feeling and love that they sold tremendously and made his name famous.

Now, Gladys had one secret.

She wrote poetry, but was so diffident about her verses that she had not told her lover. She also was obliged to take the world into her confidence. Like Mrs. Browning, her sonnets, under the title of "Sylvia's Love," brought her fame and renown.

One day the book fell into George's hands, and then arose the misunderstanding.

By intuition he felt they were written for him. Loyalty to Gladys and love for Sylvia fought in his heart day by day, making him morose and gloomy. Finally his visits grew few and far between.

Gladys noticed his preoccupation and began to fret. Had she been too bold in telling the world of her love? Could he have discovered the authorship of the sonnets?

Pride kept her tongue tied and the meetings of the lovers grew fewer and colder.

All the world wondered and remarked at the estrangement.

"How pale Gladys looks, George," said his mother anxiously. "Do you think she is fretting?"

He gulped down a great cup of coffee, scalding himself in the endeavor.

"I—er—have not noticed, mother," he said, with averted face.

"Have you quarreled?" she queried.

"No, mother. Whatever put that thought in your head?"

"I could not imagine a quarrel," replied his mother, "because you seemed to understand one another so thoroughly. Surely you have not grown tired of each other?"

"I do wish you would not interfere with my affairs," exclaimed her son petulantly, pushing his chair away from the table. "Poor little Gladys," he muttered, going upstairs. "Ought I to tell her how I feel?"

Left to herself, his mother sighed. "How unlike George!" she said. "I wish I could do something."

* * * * * * *

"Gladys," asked her mother, "what is the matter with you? You never eat anything and you are getting as pale as a ghost. Has George been unkind to you?"

Gladys burst into tears.

"I do not know, mother," she faltered. "I fear George is getting tired of me, and I did think he loved me."

She looked tearfully out of the window, where a brown thrush was warbling to his mate from a wild cherry tree.

"I thought you were made for each other," answered her mother thoughtfully. "I cannot think that about George. Why do you not ask him? It would be better to break the engagement than live forever miserable."

"I hardly like to ask him," said the girl hesitatingly. "Yet would sooner break it off if he has really grown tired of me. Only it will be so horrid!"

One afternoon George came in.

Gladys was alone at tea. Polite but cold greetings took place.

Yes, George would take a cup of tea, and "Ah, thank you, two lumps, please!"

In the old days Gladys was quite aware of his sugar-loving propensities. But his stern, set face made her harden her heart, though it was beating very tumultuously. She had determined to have it out before George bade her farewell.

Strangely enough, George had made his visit for the same purpose.

"George."

"Gladys."

"I beg your pardon, Gladys, what were you going to say?"

Poor Gladys broke down.

"Oh, George, dear," she cried hysterically, "do not be so horribly polite. What is the matter with you? What has changed you? Have I offended you, or"—she hesitated—"have you grown tired of me?"

"No, no, Gladys," he answered hastily; "I love you dearly. But," he added, looking rather foolish, "I love some one else equally as well."

"Oh, George!" cried the girl, with a scarlet face, "how can you talk so? Who is she?"

"I do not know. I do not even know her name, though I have tried hard to discover it."

"But I do not understand," she commented, looking at him in bewilderment.

"It is just this: She is the writer of some lovely poems—poems which I should like a woman to write for me. I feel in love with you, Gladys, because of the strong affinity between us on many subjects. When it comes to the greatest of all themes you are dumb and I am the lover. The love is all on my side."

"George, dear, I could not speak," she said, trembling, "but I——"

He went on regardless of her interruption.

"Now, this woman inspires me. I feel she is my ideal woman. I talk to her and I con over her poems as I paint. Yet all the while I am thinking of you and wishing you could speak so."

He paced up and down the room and then sat down by her side.

"Why," he cried, taking a little hand and fondling it, "I am so crazed that I am actually painting a picture to my unknown ideal. I have called it 'Who is Sylvia?'" He did not notice her glad start of wonder and recognition, but went on musingly. "I have put a troubadour under a balcony. He is looking up to a window, where a hand is opening the casement.

"Why do you laugh?" he added shortly. "I am quite serious."

Gladys laughed long and merrily. She knelt down by his side.

"You dear, silly boy," she cried; "your Sylvia may be a faded, gray-haired old lady, lamenting the lost love of her youth, or she may be a happily married dame with a merry troop of children. Perhaps she is a man like the writer of 'An English Woman's Love Letters,' or she may be an impossible person. A soul does not always dwell under a beautiful covering."

"If I thought any of your suggestions were true," said George, dubiously, "I——"

"Would keep to the old one?" she said, coaxingly. "George, dear, you said you loved me once and promised to marry me. . . . You are the only man I ever cared for." She looked wistfully at him. "Do not throw me over for a mere caprice or fancy. If we have loved once it should be for aye, for true love can never alter."

"Now you are talking like Sylvia," answered George, softly, gazing at her.

She certainly looked very sweet with the love-light brimming in her pretty eyes. After all, the writer of the poems might turn out to be a dyspeptic. Most of the minor poets he knew were afflicted in that way.

"George, dear," she whispered, "it would be so awful to change now we have fixed the day—that is, if you still love the Gladys you imagined me to be."

"I know, darling. I have been a brute. Forgive me," he said contritely. "I will read Sylvia no more. I will imagine you are at the casement, and I will give you the picture for a wedding present."

He kissed and fondled her as he spoke. He could see how unhappy she looked.

"And I," she answered, shyly, blushing under his kisses, "will give you my present on the morning after we are married."

George kept to his word and his sweetheart.

The onlookers declared, therefore a lovers' quarrel had been made up.

The day of the wedding had arrived. Everything passed off beautifully, until, at the supreme moment, George suddenly remembered Sylvia and shuddered. The girl at his side pressed closer and gave him a pathetic little glance.

At the breakfast he appeared quite distrait, and the guests commented on his preoccupied air.

He talked to his newly made wife with a great effort for the rest of the day, but she only smiled tenderly at him and would not notice anything amiss in his unloverlike behavior.

At breakfast the next morning he still appeared ill at ease. In reality he felt ashamed of himself. Sylvia had filled his dreams all night.

"George, dear husband," said Gladys, at the end of the silent meal, "I have left your present on the dressing table. Will you go and look at it." She flushed painfully as she spoke. Surely a woman should not need to woo her husband!

"Certainly," he answered, glad of an opportunity of escaping from his uncomfortable position.

He hurried up stairs, where he walked to the dressing-table, and found a copy of "Sylvia's Love." It bore the inscription: "From the writer, Gladys, to her only love."

In the meantime Gladys had walked to the window. There she watched the play of a wave-kissed blue sea sparkling with sunshine. And there George found her.

He put his arm about her and drew her to his side with a tender, clinging caress. Once more he was the dear George of old. She knew no shadow of misunderstanding would ever come between them again.

Presently he spoke. "Write me," he said, slowly, "as one of the biggest fools in creation. I ought to have guessed you were my Sylvia. How could I have been so blind! My darling! I hope I may ever prove worthy of such love—the love of my ideal woman!"

She smiled at him through happy tears as their lips met in one long kiss.—American Queen.

No Business.

"You have no business in politics," Thus spoke the Dictator angrily.

"I know I haven't," said the Rich Young Candidate. "I do not own a street railway or an insurance company or a food trust or anything like that. Having no business in politics I feel all the better fitted to be a faithful public servant."—Newark News.

For the Younger Children....

RHYMING PUZZLES.

I know a very ancient game,
Now see if you can guess;
Its name begins with che
And ends with double S.

The horseman, the parson,
The king and his wife,
All went to battle,
And fought for dear life.

The dwarfs ran ahead,
But the king was afraid,
And back of his castle
He prudently stayed,

Till a horseman came jumping
Right over the house,
And caught the poor king
In a trap like a mouse.

—From the St. Nicholas.

GLADSTONE AND THE LOVERS.

About twenty years ago a shoemaker came to London and established a small workshop, but in spite of industry and strict attention to business he continued so poor that he had not even enough money to buy leather for work which had been ordered.

One day he was in the whispering gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral, with his betrothed wife, to whom he confided the sad condition of his affairs, and the impossibility of their marriage. The young girl gave him all her small earnings, with which he went next day to purchase the required leather, without, however, knowing that he was followed by a gentleman commissioned to make inquiries about him.

The shoemaker was not a little surprised when the leather merchant told him he was willing to open a small account with him. In this way did fortune begin to smile upon him, and soon, to his great astonishment, he received orders from the wealthiest circle in London society, and his business became so well established that he was able to marry, and have a comfortable home of his own.

He was known in London for years as the "Parliament Shoemaker," but only when, to please his German wife, he left London for Berlin, did the leather merchant tell him that he owed his "credit account" to none other than Mr. Gladstone. The Cabinet Minister had been in the whispering gallery when the poor shoemaker had been telling his betrothed of his poverty, and, owing to the peculiar acoustics of the gallery, had heard every word that had been said.—British Weekly.

THE GAME OF AUTHORS.

At our book club the other afternoon we varied our usual serious discussion of weighty problems by a little literary game that I think it may help to pass on for the cousins. I do not think the young people in the country live up to their opportunities for social amusements, and I would suggest that we have a discussion of ways and means in Social Chat. What do you say to that, Aunt Jennie? Here is the game—with the answers—to which I have referred. Read the descriptions and see how many authors can be guessed:

The oldest author—Adams.
The youngest author—Child.
The healthy author—Hale.
The sickly author—Haggard.
The fragile author—Rende.
The collier's author—Coleridge.
The farmer's author—Fields.
The gardener's author—Ouida.
The sportsman's author—Hunt.
The harvester's author—Hay.
The pugilist's author—Knox.
The warrior's author—Shakespeare.
The ditcher's author—Trench.
The jeweler's author—Goldsmith.
The angler's author—Hooker.
The chef's author—Cooke.
The dude's author—Taylor.
The suburban author—Townsend.
The domestic author—Holmes.
The greedy author—Hogg.
The woodland author—Hawthorne.
The cunning author—Fox.
The pontifical author—Pope.
The eragive author—Dodge.
The submarine author—Cable.
The painful author—Bunyan.
The groaning author—Paine.
The dangerous author—Wolfe.
The aboriginal author—Savage.
The blistering author—Burns.
The refreshing author—Brooks.
The beakfast author—Bacon.
The dinner author—Lamb.
The snappish author—Crabbe.
Gabriel's author—Horne.
The chorister's author—Sangster.—Eleanor, in the Progressive Farmer.

THE OBSERVING ROBIN.

I once observed a robin boring for grubs in a country doorway, says John Burroughs, in Outing. It is a common enough sight to witness one seize an angle worm and drag it from its burrow in the turf, but I am not sure that I ever before saw one drill for grubs and bring the big white morsel to the surface.

The robin I am speaking of had a nest of young in a maple nearby, and she worked the neighborhood very industriously for food. She would run along over the short grass after the manner of robins, stopping every few feet, her form stiff and erect. Now and then she would suddenly bend her head toward the ground and bring eye and ear for a moment to bear intently upon it. Then she would spring to boring the turf vigorously with her bill, changing her attitude at each stroke, alert and watchful, throwing up the grass roots and little jets of soil, stabbing deeper and deeper, growing every moment more and more excited, till finally a fat grub was seized and brought forth. Time after time during several days I saw her mine for grubs in this way and drag them forth.

How did she know where to drill? The insect was in every case an inch below the surface. Did she hear it gnawing the roots of the grasses or did she see a movement in the turf beneath which the grub was at work? I know not. I only know that she struck her game unerringly each time. Only twice did I see her make a few thrusts and then desist, as if she had been for the moment deceived.

PICTURE PUZZLE.

Three hundred and ninety-six years ago John Calvin was born.

FIND MICHAEL SERVETUS, WHOM HE BURNED.

—From Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

A STIRRUP RACE.

This new athletic pastime is a very amusing "event," and is "run off" with one leg hobbled to the broomstick, which takes its place. A look at the accompanying drawing will show you how to prepare for the stirrup race.

Procure a long, thin pole. Then attach the leather or rope stirrup, which can be easily prepared by making a

noose in one end and tying the other end to the upper part of the stick. The stirrup should be about four feet long, so you will have no difficulty in throwing it over your shoulder.

The rules are very simple. The suspended foot in the stirrup must not touch the ground nor the stirrup length be removed from its position over the shoulder. A hundred-yard "dash" will be plenty long enough for the course.

Four negroes are in the service of the imperial family of Russia.

BEAUTY IN THE HOME.

A day or two ago an errand led me into the apartment of a well-to-do tradesman's family in an Eastern city and I was duly conducted to the "parlor," to await the mistress of the house. The furnishings of the room represented a fair amount of outlay, but the result was barren and unsatisfactory. On the mantel were some rather expensive and very ugly china vases holding pampas grass and crystallized flowers. There was a profusion of Dresden china figures—a shepherdess, a grotesque boy, a satyr and other meaningless trifles. The upholstered chairs and the sofa were smothered in cushions and in embroidered and befrilled "tidies." The shades were two-thirds down the windows, and the moreen curtains were almost drawn over the aperture. There was the regulation marble topped table under the chandelier, and on it lay a closed photograph album, a book of "views," representing, in woodcuts, various landscapes and buildings, and some knicknacks. On the walls were hung various family photographs and tawdry prints. There was an open piano, some Swiss wood-carvings and a beaded creation swinging from the chandelier.

For half the money that had been expended on that room there might have been beauty and life. First, one would have rolled the shades to the top of the windows, taken down the dull moreen curtains, and, at half their cost, replaced them with airy muslin, or fancy "scrim," which costs only some twelve cents a yard and comes in soft amber and pale blue, green or rose, giving a delicate tint of color. Even the ordinary cheesecloth, at three cents a yard, will drape prettily into curtains, giving a faint ecru shade. The money wasted in the meaningless china ornaments and trivialties would have purchased a number of good books and photogravures of noble and significant works of art.

When we come to the consideration of principal art in the home of refined taste and modest income, it must mean largely, reproductions of pictures and photographs of sculpture. The art of reproduction is now becoming worthy of rank as a fine art in itself. The photogravure is a soft, harmonious and sympathic process of reproducing a picture, and within the past few months great advance has been made in the photography of color.—Lillian Whiting, in Home and Flowers.

FOR THE DEBUTANTE.

It is not necessary as yet to order a debutante's reception gown, but if ways and means are to be at all taken into consideration it is well to commence immediately to watch out for special sales in silk, chiffon and lace, so that when tthe dress is to be made the material will be on hand or at any rate the texture and trimming will have been decided upon. White is generally accepted as alone to be thought of for this reception frock, so there is no worry about what shade will prove most becoming.

For the afternoon gown there is no one material more fashionable than another, but soft clinging silks and chiffons will be more likely to prove becoming to a young girl than would stiff satin or cloth. Rajah is as attractive in white and cream as in the colors, and is one of the most fashionable of all soft silks seen this season. The many varieties of soft satin and satin finished silks are one and all popular, while embroidered crepe de chine is now worn as much by the debutante as her mother. Plain crepes, lace trimmed, are so serviceable and becoming as never to go wholly out of fashion, while chiffon and chiffon cloth, particularly the latter, are made up in the newest and most fascinating French models. Lace robe dresses wear splendidly—provided, of course, that the robe is not of too inexpensive quality—and while by many considered rather old for the debutante, are nevertheless used a great deal for this purpose. Lace and chiffon, about even parts of both, made exceptionally attractive gowns, each setting off the other to advantage.

Of late years the once popular debutante's frock of finest organdy or French mousseline trimmed simply with flounces and ruffles of Valenciennes lace has not been seen, but it is a pity to discard this style of gown, for there is nothing so becoming or appropriate, and a dress of this description can be every bit as expensive and as handsome as the most fussily embroidered cloth dress. As a mousseline dress would scarcely be appropriate for winter wear it could be made with a lace yoke, which when taken out would leave a charmingly attractive evening gown. All possible pains must be taken with the dress to keep it as dainty as possible and yet it should be quite distinct from any gown in the summer trousseau.—Washington Times.

WOMEN WHO WORK.

An Eastern prelate recently in a discourse on the value of education as applied to women expressed the opinion that 'Every woman no matter what her wealth or position in society, should, at least for a time, become self-supporting and should make her living independently, at least for a time."

He pointed to the profession teaching as probably the noblest, he stated, moreover that "fortunately there are open to women many ways in which she may become self-supporting and at the same time fit herself for the very highest and noblest of all duties, the woman's true sphere—the home."

We cannot entirely concur in opinion. In the first place, women who are not driven by necessity to work, when they enter the ranks of amateur bread-winners stand in the way of other women who are compelled by regrettable circumstances to earn their own living. We also think trustworthy information of this character of women to whom working is merely a pastime, and who spend the money they earn, not for necessities but for luxuries.—Men and Women.

WHAT A WISE WOMAN KNOWS.

That a kind word put at interest brings back an enormous percentage of love and appreciation.

That though a loving thought may not seem to be appreciated it may yet made her braver and better in the cause of it.

That to be always polite to people at home it not only makes womanly and sweet but more refined than having "company" manners.

That to learn to talk pleasantly about nothing in particular is a great art, and prevents saying anything one might regret.

That to talk, and talk, and talk about herself and her belongings is very tiresome to people who like her.

That to be witty at the expense of somebody else is positive cruelty.

That personalties are not always interesting and very often tiresome as well as offensive.

That the ability to keep a friend is of much more value than that required to gain one.—New York Press.

SNAKESKIN MOTOR COATS.

The skin of the anaconda is the latest novelty in the dress of motorists. It is replacing the beaver which has heretofore been the favorite attire of women devotees of the car.

The snakeskin coat is an elegant production, three-quarter length, in delicate shades of cream color or brown, with cuffs and collar of velvet and lined with brown satin. Although anaconda skins are not difficult to obtain, there is much trouble in matching the skins.

Four skins make a coat, and the great point in the material's favor is its lightness. It is flexible and soft, and in durability is practically everlasting. Its bright and scaly surface is never dulled and will not wear out. It is several degrees warmer than any known fur and is therefore sure to achieve popularity.—London Cable to the New York American.

MEN'S HEROINES.

One of the most infallible signs of an average man's work is an extravagantly beautiful heroine, who generally also contrives to be beautifully dressed, at least as her creator fondly imagines. At any rate, a penniless man does not make a penniless or nearly penniless girl dress as if she had a hundred pounds a year to spend on her wardrobe. A man drawing a very young girl almost invariably makes out that she has eaten far too much of the fruit of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, as much as he himself would have eaten at a similar age, for instance, which is altogether absurd.—Constanme Barnicoat, in The Look.

FASHION HINTS.

Peacock shades are among the new which are handsome on the new

Plain tight-fitting three quarter coats are worn with the plaited skirt in street suits.

One beautiful design printed on de chine shows a pale gray ground, with delicate ferns and orchids.

The brooche and jacquard effects are growing in fashionable favor, and in Paris are much in vogue.

Long evening coats, trimmed with fur and wadded comfortably, are being made of colored lace.

Plum, heliotrope and rose are among the new shades, and a rich terra cotta in a broadcloth makes a rich and handsome suit.

Piece lace dyed to match the gown or velvet is still fashionable for skirts, with lace bodices of the same color, are very modish.

One of the new radium silks has a pale yellow background, with a fine line of black every eighth of an inch, and over these stripes are broken tiny yellow and white rosebuds and pale green leaves.

Velvet buttons are worn on the new suits, also those of silk and where the revers of a jacket are faced with a poplin silk they are covered with material to match.

Circular skirts are among the new ones shown in the shops. The plaited are the most popular, as the circular skirt is likely to hang well after a few

"DIRECT FROM WORKSHOP"

Baird-North

Stock Pins
Solid Gold, plain .65
Solid Gold, plain .75
Solid Gold, plain .85
Solid Gold, pearls 1.00
Solid plate, lead edge .35
Solid plate, pearl .35
Sterling Silver, plain .35
Sterling Silver Brooches
Handy Pin, holly .35
Crescent .35
Heart .35
Swallow .35
Irish, gray .35
Wishbone .35

Solid Gold Brooches
Pearl crescent
Baroque pearls, diamond
Pearls and baroques
Pearls
Crescent, pearl

Scarf Pins
Pearls, solid gold
Head, pearl, solid gold
Wishbone, solid gold
Wishbone, sterling silver
Maple leaf, sterling silver
Ruby eyes, sterling silver

Our Catalog This is now ready for mailing. The book contains Beads, Gold and Silver Jewelry, Leather, Ebony, Tortoise Shell, etc. We can give the best service possible, we guarantee every piece of money if you ask it. Most important of all, we save you the profits. "Direct from Workshop." Buying from us you save the profits. For ten years we have been filling orders by mail to the entire satisfaction of parts of the postal union. We can please you.

We want every lover of artistic jewelry, every person who appreciates the value of money to send for our beautiful catalog—sent post paid upon receipt of 4 cents.

BAIRD-NORTH COMPANY, 320 E

About one-half million of the population of England earn their living in the spinning and weaving of cotton.

Permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

French Gulch, Cal., has no jail or city prison.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Gladstone cut down trees, rode and worked.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. MATTHEWS, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

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The Chinese never use butter in any form. In Africa a vegetable butter made from the fruit of the shea tree is used by the natives, and is said to have a much richer flavor than that made from cows' milk.

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FROM TEXAS.

Some Coffee Facts From the Lone Star State.

From a beautiful farm down in Texas, where gushing springs unite to form babbling brooks that wind their sparkling way through flowery meads, comes a note of gratitude for delivery from the coffee habit.

"When my baby boy came to me five years ago I began to drink Postum Food Coffee, having a feeling that it would be better for him and me than the old kind of drug-laden coffee. I was not disappointed in it, for it enabled me, a small, delicate woman, to raise a bouncing healthy baby 14 months.

"I have since continued the use of Postum, for I have grown fond of it, and have discovered to my joy that it has entirely relieved me of a bilious habit which used to prostrate me two or three times a year, causing much discomfort to my family and suffering to myself.

"My brother-in-law was cured of chronic constipation by leaving off the old kind of coffee and using Postum. He has become even more fond of it than he was of the old coffee.

"In fact, the entire family, from the latest arrival (a 2-year-old, who always calls for his 'potie' first thing in the morning), up to the head of the house, think there is no drink so good or so healthful as Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

...WOMAN'S
...ORLD

...ciety, should, at least for a ti... come self-supporting and should make her living independently, least for a time."

He pointed to the professio... teaching as probably the noblest, he stated, moreover that "fort... there are open to women many ... in which she may become ... porting and at the same time fi... self for the very highest and mo... of all duties, the woman's true sp... —the home."

We cannot entirely concur in opinion. In the first place, wo... who are not driven by necessit... work, when they enter the rank... amateur bread-winners stand in... way of other women who are co... led by regrettable circumstance... earn their own living. We ... trustworthy information of this ... of women to whom working is m... a pastime, and who spend the m... they earn, not for necessities for luxuries.—Men and Women.

WHAT A WISE WOMAN KNO...

That a kind word put at int... brings back an enormous percen... of love and appreciation.

That though a loving thought ... not seem to be appreciated it ... yet made her braver and better ... cause of it.

That to be always polite to ... people at home it not only ... womanly and sweet but more re... than having "company" manners.

That to learn to talk pleas... about nothing in particular is a ... art, and prevents saying anything ... might regret.

That to talk, and talk, and ... about herself and her belonging... very tiresome to people who li...

That to be witty at the expen... somebody else is positive cruelty.

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Baird-North Co.

Stock Pins		Solid Gold Brooches		Solid Gold Neck Chains	
Solid Gold, plain	.65	9335 Mapleleaf	.35	219 Neck Chain, 12 inches	2.00
Solid Gold, plain	.75	9347 Lily	.35	224 Neck Chain, 13½ inches	2.75
Solid Gold, plain	.85	Solid Gold Brooches		231 Bead Necklace, 14 inches	10.00
Solid Gold, pearls	1.00	695 Pearl crescent	2.75		
Gold plate, bead edge	.25	713 Baroque pearls, diamond	25.00	134 Solid Gold Links	2.50
Gold plate, pearl	.25	723 Pearls and baroques	4.00	686 Solid Gold Locket	4.50
Gold plate, pearl	.35	734 Pearls	4.00	9870 Sterling Silver Hat Pin	.30
Sterling Silver, plain	.35	782 Crescent, pearl	1.50	10302 Violet, pattern Coffee Spoon, each	.50
Sterling Silver Brooches		Scarf Pins			doz. 5.00
Handy Pin, holly	.25	7 Pearls, solid gold	1.25	10288 Violet Tea Spoons	doz. 3.00
Crescent	.40	64 Head, pearl, solid gold	1.50	Our Catalog T pictures the complete violet pattern.	
Heart	.35	76 Wishbone, solid gold	.50	434A Solid Gold Signet Ring	2.50
Swallow	.35	9427 Wishbone, Sterling silver	.30	457A Diamond Ring	100.00
Lewis, arrow	.35	9454 Mapleleaf, sterling silver	.30		
Tomahawk	.35	9473 Ruby eyes, sterling silver	.35		

Our Catalog T is now ready for mailing. The book contains 153 pages and illustrates over 3000 articles—Goods, Gold and Silver Jewelry, Leather, Ebony, Toilet Goods, Watches, Rings, Table Ware, etc.

We can give the best service possible; we guarantee every article we sell; we assume all risk; we return your money if you ask it. Most important of all, we save you one third of your purchase money by selling "Direct from Workshop." Buying from us you save the profits of the jobber, the wholesaler and retailer.

For ten years we have been filling orders by mail to the entire satisfaction of thousands of customers in all parts of the postal union. We can please you.

We want every lover of artistic jewelry; every person who intends to make a holiday gift, to have a copy of our beautiful catalog—sent post paid upon receipt of your address. WRITE NOW.

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An Observing Boy.

A little six-year-old boy was taken on a journey from England to India, and in India the brightness of the moon seems specially to have struck the little fellow. He wrote home to his aunt, "Here we have a larger moon and we keep it better polished."

A Peculiar Moth.

Acherontia, a species of moth, has on the back of its thorax a remarkable representation of human skill, and is much feared by the ignorant and superstitious who have named it the "death's-head moth."

The Better Choice.

We would hate to be an old maid and have nothing to love but a cat, but we would hate a whole lot worse to be a married woman and have to coax money from a man that chewed tobacco.

Factory girls in England are regular patrons of public houses, girls of fourteen treating their friends to 2-penny whisky and getting drunk every Saturday night and on holidays as a matter of course.

RAISED FROM A DEATH-BED.

Mr. Pitts, Once Pronounced Incurable, Has Been Well Three Years.

E. E. Pitts, 60 Hathaway St., Skowhegan, Me., says: "Seven years ago my back ached and I was so run down that I was laid up four months. I had night sweats and fainting spells and dropped to 90 pounds. The urine passed every few minutes with intense pain and looked like blood. Dropsy set in and the doctors decided I could not live. My wife got me using Doan's Kidney Pills, and as they helped me so I took heart, kept on and was cured so thoroughly that I've been well three years."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Heaviest Rainfall.

The heaviest rainfall of short duration ever recorded accurately is said to have been the recent one at Santiago de Cuba. An English engineer found the rate to be more than four inches an hour.

English Hangmen.

Technically, any inhabitant of the United Kingdom is liable to be called on to undertake the uncongenial task of hangman. The salary is $5 a week as a retaining fee and $10 after an execution.

The production of meat ready for sale at the butcher shop involves no less than twenty-five separate industries set at work after the animal is killed, so extensively are the by-products utilized.

A London newspaper remarks that the review of the Scottish Volunteers by the king, at Edinburgh recently, was chiefly notable for the number of more or less distinguished officers who fell from their horses.

Nativity of Cucumbers.

Cucumbers are natives of India, and were not first grown in Holland, as is generally supposed, although that country was the first to appreciate this delicious vegetable.

Oyster Industry in Maryland.

The oyster fishery industry in Maryland yields more than 10,000,000 bushels a season, worth over $6,000,000, which affords employment in taking and packing to more than 32,000 persons.

$5,000 Pig Sty.

James M. Donald, millionaire president of the Hanover National bank of New York, who bought the old Atkley farm near Irving Station, N. J., about six years ago, is going in for farming on the most modern lines. The house is said to have cost $100,000. The outbuildings are models, and an idea of their general construction can be had from the statement that Mr. Donald has a pig sty costing $5,000.

The heroine of the classical nursery rhyme "Mary Had a Little Lamb" was a Massachusetts girl whose kindness to the lamb, which had been disowned by its unnatural mother, was made famous by the well-known verses written by a Harvard student named Rowlston. The lamb finally met an untimely death by the horns of an angry cow.

Oldest Brick House in England.

The oldest brick building in England except those built by the Romans, is said to be Hurstmonceaux castle, in Sussex, which was erected by Detiennes, treasurer of Henvy VI. It was dismantled about a century ago.

Whitaker estimates that the sensible atmosphere of the earth extends to a height of some forty miles or more. At a distance of a very few miles from the earth's surface, however, it becomes of to great a tenuity to support life.

Switzerland has developed from one of the poorest to one of the richest nations of the world per capita, most of her wealth being gained from the hordes of tourists who visit in an endless procession the glaciers and lakes.

Rain Which Doesn't Fall.

In the Colorado desert there are rain storms, during which not a drop of water touches the earth. The rain can be seen falling from the clouds high above, but when it reaches the hot, dry air beneath the clouds it is entirely absorbed.

A Trite Reply.

A girl in Gaylord, Kan., was told by one of her admirers that, if she didn't marry him, he'd get a rope and hang himself right in front of her house. "Oh, please don't do it, dear," she said, "you know father doesn't want you hanging around here."

There is a fine opportunity in this vicinity to take orders for the celebrated White Bronze monuments, headstones, grave covers, etc., made by The Monumental Bronze Company, 892 Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. It is a good, legitimate business, and they offer very liberal inducements. Someone should write them for the agency.

A Big Sounder.

One invention sometimes makes another necessary. A gramophone which can be heard a distance of three miles is the latest. Now, what is needed is a sound deadener with a three-mile range, to smother the noise of the gramophone.

At sea level, at an elevation of one foot, an object is visible at a distance of 1.31 miles; at an elevation of ten feet, 4.18 miles; twenty-five feet, 8.61 miles; 100 feet, 12.23 miles; 1,000 feet, 33.41 miles; at an even elevation of one mile, 96.10 miles.

The American chamber of commerce in Paris, organized fifteen years ago, has grown to be an important factor in trade between the two countries, and recently has been able to exert sufficient influence to prevent French legislation hostile to certain American products.

In China last year the British and Foreign Bible Society distributed more than 1,000,000 copies of the Scriptures. During the same period 350,000 books were given away among the soldiers and sailors of Russia and Japan.

CAPT. GRAHAM'S CURE

Sores on Face and Back—Tried Many Doctors Without Success—Gives Thanks to Cuticura.

Captain W. S. Graham, 1321 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va., writing under date of June 14, '04, says: "I am so grateful I want to thank God that a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to me. I suffered for a long time with sores on my face and back. Some doctors said I had blood poison, and others that I had barbers' itch. None of them did me any good, but they all took my money. My friends tell me my skin now looks as clear as a baby's, and I tell them all that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment did it."

The rivers of Sakhalien are torrents, but alive with salmon.

Cures Rheumatism and Catarrh—Medicine Sent Free.

Send no money—simply write and try Botanic Blood Balm at our expense. Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) kills or destroys the poison in the blood which causes the awful aches in back and shoulder blades, shifting pains, difficulty in moving fingers, toes or legs, bone pains, swollen muscles and joints of rheumatism, or the foul breath, hawking, spitting, droppings in throat, bad hearing, specks flying before the eyes, all played out feeling of catarrh. Botanic Blood Balm has cured hundreds of cases of 20 or 40 years' standing after doctors, hot springs and patent medicines had all failed. Most of these cured patients had taken Blood Balm as a last resort. It is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases. Impossible for any one to suffer the agonies or symptoms of rheumatism or catarrh while or after taking Blood Balm. It makes the blood pure and rich, thereby giving a healthy blood supply. Cures are permanent and not a patching up. Drug stores, $1 per large bottle. Sample of Blood Balm sent free and prepaid, also special medical advice by describing your trouble and writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Roses bloom in the open air all the year in Portland, Ore.

BOX OF WAFERS FREE—NO DRUGS—CURES BY ABSORPTION.

Cures Belching of Gas—Bad Breath and Sad Stomach—Short Breath—Dizziness—Sour Eructations—Irregular Heart, Etc.

Take a Mull's Wafer any time of the day or night, and note the immediate good effect on your stomach. It absorbs the gas, disinfects the stomach, kills the poison germs and cures the disease. Catarrh of the head and throat, unwholesome food and overeating make bad stomachs. Scarcely any stomach is entirely free from taint of some kind. Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers will make your stomach healthy by absorbing foul gases which arise from the undigested food and by re-enforcing the lining of the stomach, enabling it to thoroughly mix the food with the gastric juices. This cures stomach trouble, promotes digestion, sweetens the breath, stops belching and fermentation. Heart action becomes strong and regular through this process.

Discard drugs, as you know from experience they do not cure stomach trouble. Try a common-sense (Nature's) method that does cure. A soothing healing sensation results instantly.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers will do this, and we want you to know it.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

11185 FREE COUPON 129

Send this coupon with your name and address and name of a druggist who does not sell it for a free sample box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly

Sold by all druggists, 50c. per box, or sent by mail.

By order of the police all cabmen in Berlin must wear white hats.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

In South America on the Iguazu river has been discovered the grandest cataract in the world, situated in an almost impentrable forest. The precipice over which the water falls is 210 feet high; the cataract is 13,123 feet wide, and it is estimated that 140,000,000 tons of water pass over it in one hour.

Positions $5,000 GUARANTEED BY A BANK DEPOSIT

R. R. Fare Paid. Notes Taken. 800 FREE COURSES. Board at Cost. Write Quick.

GEORGIA-ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

LOOK INSIDE

SIR KNIGHT $4

Better See That the Inside of the Shoes Your Dealer Wants to Sell You Are as Good as the Outside.

Clover Brand Shoes

INVITE Inspection.

The Sir Knight $4 Shoe FOR MEN

IS "THE LIMIT IN LEATHER."

IF YOUR DEALER SAYS "NO" WRITE US.

Mertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.

LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

PRICE, 25 Cts

TO CURE THE GRIP IN ONE DAY

ANTI-GRIPINE

ANTI-GRIPINE

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE

GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee It. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.

F. W. Diemer, M.D., Manufacturer. Springfield, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED—Three salesmen for our new County, Township and Railrord survey of Alabama. This survey is a splendid compilation of facts, figures and drawings and of wonderful value. Counties and towns fully indexed and population of each are given; railroads plainly shown and distances between all stations also shown; congressional districts outlined, numbered and population given. Other features too numerous to mention. A splendid opportunity for energetic men. Rand, McNally and Co., Chicago, Ill.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR

—A SURE CURE FOR—

CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS and all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. 50c. a bottle at drug stores.

Am. 46, 1905.

SLOANS LINIMENT

CURES 25c. and $1.00.

Swine Disease and Hog Cholera

Send for Circular with Directions.

Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, 163 Albany St., Boston, Mass.

FROM GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD

Mothers Should Watch the Development of Their Daughters—Interesting Experiences of Misses Borman and Mills.

Every mother possesses information which is of vital interest to her young daughter.

Too often this is never imparted or is withheld until serious harm has resulted to the growing girl through her ignorance of nature's mysterious and wonderful laws and penalties.

Girls' over-sensitiveness and modesty often puzzle their mothers and baffle physicians, as they so often withhold their confidence from their mothers and conceal the symptoms which ought to be told to their physician at this critical period.

When a girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness or a disposition to sleep, pains in back or lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude; when she is a mystery to herself and friends, her mother should come to her aid, and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at this time prepare the system for the coming change, and start the menstrual period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularities.

Hundreds of letters from young girls and from mothers, expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them, have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., at Lynn, Mass.

Miss Mills has written the two following letters to Mrs. Pinkham, which will be read with interest:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (First Letter.)

"I am but fifteen years of age, am depressed, have dizzy spells, chills, headache and backache, and as I have heard that you can give helpful advice to girls in my condition, I am writing you."—Myrtle Mills, Oquawka, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (Second Letter.)

"It is with the feeling of utmost gratitude that I write to you to tell you what your valuable medicine has done for me. When I wrote you in regard to my condition I had consulted several doctors, but they failed to understand my case and I did not receive any benefit from their treatment. I followed your advice, and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now healthy and well, and all the distressing symptoms which I had at that time have disappeared."—Myrtle Mills, Oquawka, Ill.

Miss Matilda Borman writes Mrs. Pinkham as follows:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my monthlies were irregular and painful, and I always had such dreadful headaches.

"But since taking the Compound my headaches have entirely left me, my monthlies are regular, and I am getting strong and well. I am telling all my girl friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Matilda Borman, Farmington, Iowa.

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her every detail of her symptoms, and to keep nothing back. She will receive advice absolutely free, from a source that has no rival in the experience of woman's ills, and it will, if followed, put her on the right road to a strong, healthy and happy womanhood.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of cures of female ills of any medicine that the world has ever known. Why don't you try it?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Makes Sick Women Well.

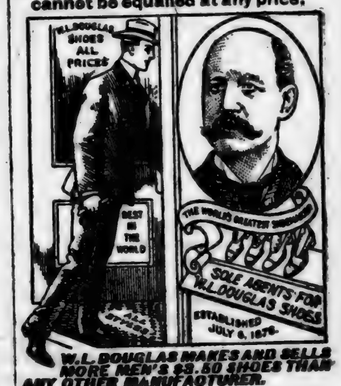
FORBES PIANOS

Sold from factory to fireside by arrangement of payments that any family can meet. Your old organ or piano taken as part payment on the new. We deliver free anywhere and will exchange within one year if not entirely satisfactory. Send for catalog A4

E. E. FORBES PIANO CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $3.50, $3.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

25,000 FREE SAMPLES

GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.

The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.

THE T. H. GILBERT DRUG CO., Huntsville, Ala.

Regular sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

Home Seekers' Rates.

The Queen & Crescent Route (Alabama Great Southern R. R.) will sell round trip tickets from points on its line to Texas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories on Nov. 7th, and 21st, also December 5th and 19th, at very low rates.

For further particulars address

A. B. Freeman, T. P. A., A. G. S. R. R.

1905—First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

CATARRH is the mother of CONSUMPTION. Our CARBOLATE of IODINE ROCKET INHALER is a guaranteed cure. Price $1.00. W. H. SMITH & CO., of Buffalo, N. Y., make the inhalers and the cure.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for half.

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

Residence Lots, Near Beach, $125.

$10 cash; $2.00 monthly. Write for maps. GEO. L. GILBERT, Gulfport, Miss.

Thompson's Eye Water

ANIMAL SURGERY HAZARD.

THOSE WHO OPERATE ON WILD BEASTS HAVE TO BE CAREFUL.

Removing a Bullet from the Leg of a Bengal Tiger at the Hackensack Meadow Hostelry for Wild Animals —Sharp Knife and Steady Hand Needed.

A surgical operation on a wild animal requires as much care and attention as does one on a human patient is likely to operate on them. the latter case all the knowledge and experience of surgeons and nurses are exercised for the benefit of the sick man. But when it comes to animal surgery the doctor and his assistants must watch sharp, or the patient is likely to operate on them.

The beasts of the field, the forest and the jungle are not liable to all the ailments of mankind, and when they are sick, as a rule they do not need particularly delicate treatment. One can hardly imagine an elephant undergoing an operation for appendicitis ,or a hippopotamus experiencing Dr. Lorenz's method of bloodless surgery. The ills of savage beasts are much like those of domestic animals, although the former do not take to doctoring as kindly as the latter. Sometimes the claws of a member of the feline tribe will grow so long from lack of use that they will curl under and the sharp ends will enter the animal's flesh. Occasionally a wild animal that carries the marks of the hunter will be captured alive. Months or years before a bullet has lodged in its body, but failed to find a vital spot. Howling with pain and rage, the savage beast escapes to its lair, but only to be taken in a trap at some other time. When it finally reaches Europe or this country, it may be found advisable to extract the bullet.

An operation of this nature was performed recently at Bartel's wild animal farm, on the Hackensack meadows. A fine Bengal tiger, which had just arrived with a large shipment of animals from Singapore, had a large lump on one of its legs, being the cause, apparently, for the animal limping slightly. It was thought that the lump was probably caused by a bullet being imbedded in the flesh, and it was decided to operate so that the cause of the trouble, whatever it might be, could be removed. Frank Healey, the animal trainer, with a corps of assistants, undertook the task.

Mr. Tiger, being a new comer, was very suspicious, and he kept in the rear of the cage. His only response to pet names and much coaxing on the part of the keepers was a series of fierce snarls. But at last he was tempted to approach the bars by a piece of meat, and he unwittingly stepped into a rope noose that had been spread on the floor of the cage. One of the keepers quickly yanked the noose tight, so that one of the animal's legs was caught fast. Four or five men then dragged Mr. Tiger, who freely voiced his displeasure, to the front of the cage. The captured foreleg was hauled through the bars.

The next important step, as a matter of precaution, was to tag the gentleman from India. This was done by stuffing into his mouth the end of an iron scraper bound with cloths, the padding providing something for Mr. Tiger to bite on without injuring himself. A keeper held the iron bar in place throughout the operation. After several efforts the other leg was lassoed, and that also was drawn through the bars. Trainer Healey lost no time in making an incision in the beast's injured leg, and without great trouble dug out a large lump of lead. Healey, who speaks from experience in such matters, said the missile was about the size used in elephant guns, and that the only explanation for the tiger's leg not being broken was that the force of the bullet must have been almost spent when the missile hit the animal.

When the operation was over Mr. Tiger was quickly released and he beat a hasty retreat to the rear of the cage, from where he told his keepers what he thought of them. After his anger had diminished he set to licking the wound, which healed in a few days, and the next customer who came to the farm failed to observe the faintest kind of a limp.—Newark Sunday Call.

FRUIT GROWING.

Importance of California's Great Industry.

There is not in the United States, or probably in the world, any other country of the same size which produces fruit so varied in character or of such uniform excellence as California. There is no valuable fruit product of the temperate zone or subtropical zone which is not produced in this State in commercial quantities and shipped, if it will endure shipment, to all parts of the world. The largest single item is that of citrus fruits, of which the amount shipped out of the State during the present citrus year will reach 30,000 carloads of twelve tons each, and the output for next season will be considerably larger. Oranges are produced in commercial quantities from Butte county, about 150 miles north of San Francisco, to the southern border of the State. They are grown for family use almost anywhere in the State below the altitude of 2,000 feet. Thus far about nine-tenths of the oranges shipped out of the State are grown south of the Tehachapi range, where the industry has been well established for a quarter of a century. Orange growing, however, is rapidly extending along the foothills of the Sierra in the northern counties wherever the soil is suitable and water for irrigation available. The orange is a thirsty tree and requires water during the summer and autumn if good fruit is expected.

North of Tehachapi the fruits are mostly deciduous—prunes, apples, apricots, peaches, raisin and other grapes predominating. These fruits are raised to some extent in the southern counties, but the north produces fully nine-tenths of our total output. The tenderest fruits produced in the State are almonds and apricots, owing to their habit of very early blooming. Almonds always, and apricots usually, in the earlier districts, are in bloom in February. The earliest districts for all fruits, including citrus fruits, are in some of the northern counties, the northern orange crop being mostly marketed before the southern oranges are sweet. This always seems queer to our Eastern friends, but it is the fact. The aggregate value of our decidious fruit products, mostly raised at the north, is difficult to estimate, because by far the greater part is shipped dried, canned, or as wine or brandy. Of fresh fruits we shall this year ship about 9,500 carloads of twelve tons, of which about 2,500 carloads will be apples, largely exported to Europe. Our shipments out of the State, last year, of dried fruits, including prunes, canned prunes, canned fruits and raisins, were 34,888 carloads of twelve tons. As each carload of the concentrated product represented about four carloads of the fresh fruit, our total merchantable output of deciduous fruits was about 140,000 carloads of twelve tons. That is a great business.—San Francisco Chronicle.

PRESIDENT ELIOT AT HOME.

The Impressive Simplicity in Which The Head of Harvard Lives.

There is an impressive simplicity about the outside of the small brick house in which the venerable president of Harvard University lives. The patches of old-fashioned flowers, the vines hanging on the walls, the green lawn clustered with dead leaves, the frisking squirrels, the sentimental beach tree before the door, with its pan of water for the birds, and in the distance the huddle and mass of buildings crowded with thousands of students, seen dimly through the trees—these are the surroundings of Dr. Eliot's little home.

When I entered the door Dr. Eliot came promptly to meet me, not even knowing my name or business. Nothing could be more democratic or amiable. The gray eyes shone with kindly welcome, the handclasp was warm, his whole manner blended dignity and courtesy.

This is the great scholar and moral leader, who, after seventy years of life, thirty-six years of which have been spent at the head of Harvard University—an office openly coveted even by President Roosevelt—has, in the teeth of civilization given over to the pursuit of money, declared that the only durable satisfactions in life have nohing to do with the attainment of wealth.

He would not add a word to his lofty address to the Harvard students. But he declared that next month he would speak publicly about great wealth as a life object.

The clean, honorable, chivalrous, industrious life for which Dr. Eliot made such a powerfully beautiful plea to the students of Harvard is well illustrated in his own person today.

He is seventy years old, and has worked hard all his life. Yet he is as erect, as light of foot, and as alert as a youth. He keeps up with the news of the day, discusses events keenly, has a sunny, glancing wit and is free from cynicism and uncharitableness usually attendant upon old age. Knowing men and boys, he has a good opinion of the human race. He eats well, sleeps well, walks rapidly, with his shoulders thrown back, and is as eager to get new facts as when he entered Harvard as a student fifty-six years ago.

"I am satisfied with the rewards of my life," he said very simply.—New York World.

Courting, Old Style.

There is not a country-bred man or woman now living but will tell you that life can offer nothing comparable with the innocent zest of that old style of courting that was done at singing school in the starlight and candlelight of the first half of our century.

There are few hearts so withered and old but they beat quicker sometimes when they hear, in old-fashioned churches, the wailing, sobbing or exulting strains of "Bradstreet" or "China" or "Coronation," and the mind floats down on the current of these old melodies to that fresh young day of hopes and illusions—of voices that were sweet, no matter how false they sang; of nights that were rosy with dreams, no matter what Fahrenheit said; of girls that blushed without cause, and of lovers who talked for hours about everything but love.—The Blood Seedling, by the late John Hay, in Lippincott's.

In Scandinavia Christmas is celebrated in its literal sense of "peace on earth, good will toward men."

Lead a Man; Don't Drive Him

By Beatrice Fairfax.

NEVER demand attention from a man.

If you do he will immediately find five thousand reasons why he shouldn't give it.

But if he sees that you are not likely to pine away if his attentions cease he will in all probability continue them assiduously.

That's because he likes to imagine that he controls the situation.

So he does to outward seeming, but very often there's "a man behind the gun" in the person of a wise young woman that the world knows not of.

If a man thinks he's having his own way he is quite likely to offer magnanimously to let you have yours.

Then is the time to be tactful and accept the offer in a becoming spirit.

You can't compel a man to be attentive to you against his will, but you can make him think he wants to be attentive to you.

So many girls make the mistake of insisting that a man should be unfailing in his devotion.

They let him see that they expect a great deal from him.

Just because it is expected he loses the desire to give it.

Love will not stand coercion; it must be given spontaneously.

At least that is the case on the man's side.

With a woman it is different.

She likes to have demands made on her love.

You rarely hear of a woman being bored by a man's jealousy.

Do not imagine for one moment that I am advising women to meekly sit down and receive with thankfulness any meagre attentions a man may be inclined to fling to them.

I consider that a woman cheapens herself quite as much when she demands too much as when she is satisfied with too little.

If a man's interest in a woman is on the wane she can never revive it through demands.

She can only revive it through making herself very charming and somewhat inaccessible.

When she demands his attention she irritates him and widens the breach between them.

The woman he loves may lead him by a silken thread, but if she be wise she will never draw the thread taut.

When a man says "must" to a woman she may outwardly rebel, but in nine out of ten cases she inwardly rejoices. Always provided of course that she has some interest in that man.

But no matter how much a man loves a woman he does not relish the word "must" from her lips.

A woman may lead a man, but she never can drive him.—New York Evening Journal.

A New Basis for Labor Unions

By J. Laurence Laughlin.

INSTEAD of the principle of monopoly of competitors, I offer the principle of productivity, as a basis on which the action of unions should be founded.

By productivity is meant the practical ability to add to the product turned out in any industry. The productivity of labor operates on its price just as does utility on the price of any staple article—improve the quality of it and you increase the demand for it. This general truth is nothing new. The purchaser of a horse will pay more for a good horse than for a poor one. A coat made of good material will sell for more than one made of poor material. Why? Because it yields more utility, or satisfaction, to the purchaser. In the same way, if the utility of the labor to the employer is increased, it will be more desired; that is, if the laborer yields more of that for which the employer hires labor, the employer will pay more for it, on purely commercial grounds.

Now it happens that where productivity is low—that is, where men are generally unskilled—the supply is quite beyond the demand for that kind of labor. Productivity being given, supply regulates the price. Obviously, to escape from the thraldom of an oversupply of labor in any given class, or occupation, the laborer must improve his productivity. That is another way of saying that if he trains himself and acquires skill, he moves up into a higher and less crowded class of labor. The effect on wages is twofold: (1) he is now in a group where the supply is relatively less to demand than before; and (2) his utility as a laborer to the employer is greater, and acts to increase the demand for his services. Productivity, therefore, is the one sure method of escape from the depressing effects on wages of an oversupply of labor.—Scribner's.

The Fame of Franklin.

By William MacDonald.

THE entrance of the United States into the polity of nations is an event associated with two names which in their respective ways may stand without apology beside any others in the history of world. No country that has won her independence by the sword can point to a Hero, outside of legend, of whom it is safer to make a boast and a pride than George Washington; for while few of that great kind are so fully known, still fewer can be known so fully without prejudice to their greatness in the world's opinion. Nay, this present writer, being in his small way hazardous and profane, is prompted to opine that if Washington has a fault it is his faultlessness, and that some limitation of the Great Man—some lack in the dynamic element of personality—results in very lovely fashion from the perfection of the Gentleman. In that noble simplicity, that single nobleness, one misses the erring child of sin, and almost confesses to a regret. Be that as it may, however, Washington is a very definite and a very comely figure among the Heroes of the nation; and the recognition accorded him by his countrymen is not beneath his merits, nor smaller than the part which he played in the drama of national deliverance or rebirth. Few will hesitate a moment before conceding that the other great name of the American revolutionary era is that of Benjamin Franklin. Waiving all comparisons between those two, so equal and so different, one may say at least that there is no third name which could replace either of them; none that could break the solitude of Washington were there no Franklin, none that could be set beside Franklin's were there no Washington.—The Atlantic.

The Indispensable Foundations For Durable Satisfactions

By President Eliot, of Harvard.

IT is a very safe protective rule to live today as if you were going to marry a pure woman within a month. That rule you will find a safeguard for life. It is a good rule early to work to learn how to work hard. It is a good rule never to take four minutes to do what you can well accomplish in three minutes, or to take four years to do what you can well accomplish in three years. It is a good rule to live intensely. And it is a good rule to live today and every day like a man of honor.

As an indispensable foundation for solid, durable satisfaction a young man ought first to be a clean, wholesome, vigorous animal. That is the foundation for everything else.

The second thing necessary is a strong mental grip, a wholesome capacity for hard mental work. The great difference between the privilegtd class of educated men to which you belong and the great majority of other people is that the educated class lives by the exercise of mental not physical powers.

The third thing necessary is a spotless reputation. This comes only by living with honor, on honor; by beginning to live so now. There are things an honorable man won't do, can't do. He will never wrong or degrade a woman. He will never oppress or cheat a person weaker or poorer. He is honest, sincere, candid, generous. It isn't enough to be honest. An honorable man must be honest, not with money alone, but in judgments—judgments of women, men, history and the prospects of mankind. Evidence shows that honor comes, not in the favorable judgment or our elders, but of our contemporaries. This judgment is most important.

To Probe Massacre.

Washington, D. C.—Lieutenant-General Lay, at Canton, cabled the state department that he was just starting up the West river for Lienchow, the scene of the recent killing of the five American Presbyterian missionaries. Mr. Lay's party numbers eight, including the viceroy, two American naval officers and some of th employes of the consulate. They will thoroughly investigate the tragedy.

Miller Drug Company.

Anniston, Ala.—The Miller Drug Company has undergone a change in name and has been increased in capital and enlarged in scope. Hereafter it will be the Elam-Ordway-Houser Drug Corporation. The new company will be capitalized at $50,000, and will do both a wholesale and retail business, and will in addition manufacture a line of proprietary preparations.

Thorsby, Alabam

Business Directory.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South.

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise.

W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.
"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOES.

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

OLAF SCHIV
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Sto
Full assortment of Watches, elry, etc. All repair work anteed.

Thorsby Wine —Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Pr

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and To Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACI

City Baker
BREAD. CAKES a PIES
of all kinds, fresh every
K. A. EKBLA

A Langville & S
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGG

C. L. Forsma
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

COTTON SEED
I am now ready to buy cotton seed at my new office just east of Johnson's Drug Store. Also cotton seed meal and hulls and feed stuffs for sale. Come and see me and I will do you good.
FRANK GOODGAME
tf Clanton, Ala.

DR. C. L. WOODFIN, the Botanic Specialist, will be in Clanton every Saturday until March 1st, 1906, for the purpose of treating Cancer, Catarrh, Wens, Tumors, Goiters and all other cutaneous trouble. Also the Eye and Throat. Can furnish references here in Chilton County. Office at J. W. Smith's store. tf

We Club With
The New York World
THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.
Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken

For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week world, because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.

This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news, fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better fiction than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequaled newspaper and THE UNION together one year for $1.50.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.

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To everyone who sends us $1.0 year's subscription to THE U new subscriber or renewal, we wi as a premium absolutely FREE,

A Year's Subscription
To
The Southern Ruralist

We have examined the Sou Ruralist and consider it to be th and most practical farm paper lished in the South, and it just this locality. Drop by The Union when you are in town and see a the Ruralist. It will mean doll your pocket to read this paper wi Union for a year.

NOTICE.
The Pension Warrants for ex-C erate soldiers are now in my ready for distribution. Please send written order for them.
This October 13, 1905.
L. H. REYNOLD
Judge of Pro
tf Chilton County,

FOR SALE!
Full bred Holstein Cow (6 years old), will in fresh in November. milk record is 3 1-2 to 4 lons per day. Address
W. L. McDowell
tf. Clanton, Ro

FOR SALE!
Lands, both improved unimproved (timbered head Beef Cattle: 16 s Bees, 8 double story with supers on; 16 Wyandotte Chickens hens and 4 rooste farms to rent.
Alfred Pop
Clanto
tf.

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VOL. III.

RUSSIA IN TURMOIL

Petersburg and the Imperial Party in a State of Apprehensive Terror.

WARSHIP TO THE RESCUE

Lights of the Capital Turned Off—Fear of the Populace Growing Stronger Day by Day—Many Thousands Strike—Moscow—Railroad Station Tied Up—Pretender to the Throne, Supported by an Army of 50,000, Marches on the Capital—Money For the Stricken Jews to Be Distributed.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Steeped in darkness broken only by occasional lights and oil lamps, gripped by a bitter blizzard that makes the streets as desolate as the wildest steppes, trembling in the ominous lull that presages the worst of greater fury in the political storm, this capital at night is as desolate as if anarchy already held full sway. Emperor Nicholas cowers in his palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, in almost continuous conferences with Count Witte and with the Premier's frightened lay figures that form a poor apology for a cabinet.

Even at this hour, with the proclamation restoring the crown lands to the people coming wet from the presses of the Official Messenger, it is apparent that the autocracy that its last trump is blown away. The revolutionists—and that term now means the people—forty days ago heard with derision the Czar's promise is make that gigantic restitution. His surrender of a third of European Russia—all the rich land feloniously held for centuries by the "Little Father" and his hangers-on—now means no more to his impassive people than would the remission of the tax on champagne. Nicholas can withheld bread from his subjects no long to make peace with them by yielding half the loaf.

A new peril confronts the imperial government. As if the republic for which the friends of the people strive constantly, for the establishment of which proclamations flare on the walls of the city and even on the town palaces of the Grand Dukes, were not a sufficient menace, advices from Simbirsk informed the Emperor that in the vast region west of the Volga, wherein Pugatcheff in the second Catherine's bloody reign posed as the Peter III. she assassinated and for a year defied successfully her powerful army, there marches a pretender to the throne with 50,000 fanatical followers.

Peasants Join Pretender.

This claimant of the crown, who usurps the powers of a Pope as well as an Emperor, asserts he, and not Nicholas, should sit on Russia's throne. He has established headquarters close to Penza and is recruiting his brigades from the hundreds of thousands of peasants already inflamed by participation in the agrarian uprisings. It is reported that even Premier Witte betrayed marked perturbation when the last news was received.

Other terrifying news comes from the provinces. The peasants are murdering the high nobility, and massacres of the lesser bureaucrats are of daily occurrence. Dispatches from Kursk told of an attempt to assassinate Prince and Princess Kassatkine Rostkoftsky, both of whom were wounded in a general onslaught by agrarian rioters. It was feared the Princess could not survive her injuries. The Prince's historic castle was leveled with the ground and all the other buildings of importance on his great estate in the Novosol district were burned.

Riots are in progress in Poltava, Samara, Riazan and many other places. Massacres of Jews were begun in Poltava at night. In Moscow 45,000 factory workers struck. Transcaucasia is in the hands of the revolutionists. The Viceroy in Tiflis was compelled to free all persons arrested by administrative order and to restore the Shusha seminary to the Armenian priests from whom it was stolen by the Government two years ago. In Odessa a general strike was proclaimed.

The night's darkness was caused by the Council of Workmen, committees of which in the afternoon compelled all the pharmacists in this city to close their shops and forced the electric light plant to shut down. At 5 o'clock, a few minutes after the city blazed with arc and incandescent lamps, all the thousands of them suddenly went out, leaving St. Petersburg under a pall of terror. That was several hours after the strikers shut off railroad communication with the old capital by closing the station of the Moscow main line. Shortly after the lights went out other committees induced most of the theatre managers to shut their houses.

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VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., NOVEMBER 23 1905 NO. 35

RUSSIA IN TURMOIL

Petersburg and the Imperial Party in a State of Apprehensive Terror.

WARSHIP TO THE RESCUE

Lights of the Capital Turned Off—Fury of the Populace Growing Stronger Hour by Day—Many Thousands Strike in Moscow—Railroad Station Tied Up Pretender to the Throne, Supported by an Army of 50,000, Marches on the City—Money For the Stricken Jews to Be Distributed.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Steeped in darkness broken only by occasional bonfires and oil lamps, gripped by a bitter blizzard that makes the streets as lonely as the wildest steppes, trembling in the ominous lull that presages the fury of greater fury in the political storm, this capital at night is as desolate as if anarchy already held full sway. Emperor Nicholas cowers in his palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, in almost continuous conferences with Count Witte and with the Premier's frightened lay figures that form a poor apology for a cabinet.

Even at this hour, with the proclamation restoring the crown lands to the people coming wet from the presses of the Official Messenger, it is apparent that autocracy that its last trump is played away. The revolutionists—and the term now means the people—forty years ago heard with derision the czar's promise is make that gigantic restitution. His surrender of a third of European Russia—all the rich land feloniously held for centuries by the "Little Father" and his hangers-on—now means no more to his impassioned people than would the remission of the tax on champagne. Nicholas has withheld bread from his subjects long to make peace with them by yielding half the loaf.

A new peril confronts the imperial government. As if the republic for which the friends of the people strive constantly, for the establishment of which proclamations flare on the walls of the city and even on the town palaces of the Grand Dukes, were not a sufficient menace, advices from Simbirsk informed the Emperor that in the vast region west of the Volga, wherein Pugatcheff in the second Catherine's bloody reign posed as the Peter who had assassinated and for a year defied successfully her powerful army, there marches a pretender to the throne with 50,000 fanatical followers.

Peasants Join Pretender.

This claimant of the crown, who usurps the powers of a Pope as well as an Emperor, asserts he, and not Nicholas, should sit on Russia's throne. He has established headquarters close to Samara and is recruiting his brigades from the hundreds of thousands of peasants already inflamed by participation in the agrarian uprisings. It is reported that even Premier Witte has exhibited marked perturbation when the news was received.

Other terrifying news comes from the provinces. The peasants are murdering the high nobility, and massacres of the lesser bureaucrats are of daily occurrence. Dispatches from Kursk tell of an attempt to assassinate Prince and Princess Kassatkine Rostkoftsky, both of whom were wounded in a general onslaught by agrarian rioters. It is feared the Princess could not survive her injuries. The Prince's historic castle was leveled with the ground and all the other buildings of importance on his great estate in the Novossilsk district were burned.

Riots are in progress in Poltava, Samara, Ufa, Ilnazan and many other places. Massacres of Jews were begun in Poltava at night. In Moscow 45,000 factory workers struck. Transcaucasia is in the hands of the revolutionists. The Viceroy in Tiflis was compelled to free all persons arrested by administrative order and to restore the Shusha seminary to the Armenian priests from whom it was stolen by the Government two years ago. In Odessa a general strike was proclaimed.

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The Council late at night perfected a plan of financing the strike, even going so far as to arrange for a permanent strike fund after the impending revolution, based on contributions of 5 per cent. of every workman's wages. All that activity was viewed as making ridiculous the rumors, inspired by bureaucrats, that the general strike was to end. The prophecy was made shortly after midnight by a man high in the confidence of the workmen that before the end of another week the whole empire would be tied up.

Financiers in Frenzy.

Panic broke out on the Bourse over a report that Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, commander of the Imperial Guard, was to be military dictator of the empire—had been appointed, in fact. Mr. Vouich, Chief of the Chancellery, denied the report, adding the Government could not determine whether or not to declare martial law in St. Petersburg or elsewhere until it should see how the official proclamation of the crown land restoration was regarded by the people.

Nevertheless, there was a fall of twenty-five points in one kind of Government securities, and the Imperial Fours went lower than they ever had dropped in the course of the war with Japan. A great demonstration was made in the New Theatre in the afternoon by Polish sympathizers and revolutionists. Overflow meetings were held in the furious snowstorm. Polish delegates said their country wanted autonomy, not separation, as it feared Germany. Resolutions demanding that martial law be abolished and autonomy granted to Poland were passed.

Yet with all the terrors piling on end, Nicholas and his Premier are playing false with the people. The Emperor restores the crown lands to them with one hand and with the other signs orders for slaughter of their leaders. Witte, in an appeal to the strikers, addressed them as "brother workmen" and begged them to return to their tasks—to take pity on their wives and children. He explained a Ministry of Trade and Commerce had been appointed to adjust industrial differences, and promised all possible should be done for them. Workmen scoffed at the appeal. Their cynicism was justified by the news in the course of the day that the Government had shot six of the Cronstadt mutineers.

The fact is that Count Witte not only has no Cabinet worth mentioning, but that he no longer has personal influence with the Russian people. From Kursk and other places come appeals from military commandants and police officials for regular troops to aid the now helpless Cossacks. It is believed the soldiers will not move against the people. Already they have refused here and in other cities to take the places of strikers.

Baron Takes Action.

St. Petersburg.—Baron Gunzburg, a well-known Hebrew philanthropist, of St. Petersburg, has received imperial authorization for the distribution of the Hebrew relief funds raised in America, England and other foreign countries. He is now organizing a committee. The advices being received here indicate that much money will be required.

Most horrible accounts of the massacres and destruction of property are reaching St. Petersburg by mail. The inhabitants of the entire town of Chernigoff, practically the whole of the population being Hebrews, were utterly annihilated. Baron Gunzburg's son, who has just arrived here from Kieff, only managed to escape from a mob by hasty flight. When he returned to his residence he found it practically empty. What the rioters had not carried off they had destroyed, including many valuable paintings.

To Guard Americans.

Washington, D. C.—The cruiser Minneapolis, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Chester, and the only vessel of the American Navy in European waters, is going for a cruise in the Baltic Sea, and it was admitted in Government circles that the Minneapolis will make for Cronstadt, where she will be used as a rescue ship for Americans and possibly other foreigners in St. Petersburg if the strike situation should become such that they were forced to flee.

At the State Department it was declared that there is but little possibility that the Minneapolis will be put to such use, but full arrangements have been made for the presence of the vessel as near as possible to the storm centre. The Minneapolis cannot go to Cronstadt without the permission of the Russian Government. At the first sign of danger to Americans, however, the necessary permission will be asked, and there is no doubt that it will be granted forthwith.

ASSUAN DAM NOT A SUCCESS.

Egypt's Cotton Crop Remains Below Maximum Before Dam's Construction.

Washington, D. C.—The reports of the Egyptian cotton crop for 1905, show that it has not reached the maximum attained before the construction of the Assuan Reservoir.

Lord Cromer states that the excess of imported sugar, in 1904-5, over that of the preceding year was 20,000 tons, largely due to the substitution of cotton, requiring less water per acre, for sugar cane.

If it be true that the Assuan Reservoir is a total failure, it is a triumph for the French representative on the technical commission of 1894; but it will cause keen distress to the artistic world, which will have now more reason than ever to denounce the submergence of Philae as useless vandalism,

THOUSANDS IDLE IN JAPAN.

Returning Troops Find Hopeless Industrial Depression.

Tokio, Japan.—It is estimated that 700,000 men are idle since the troops returned from the war. This state of affairs causes uneasiness because of the industrial depression, and there is no immediate prospect of employing them.

HEARST GAINS

Recount to Saturday Adds 408 Votes for Heart

GETTING WARM FOR TAMMANY.

Enough Evidence Has Been Secured to Show That Hearst Is Elected.

New York.—The developments Saturday in the local political situation showed these three important results, namely That William Randolph Hearst had already gained 408 votes in the canvass of six assembly districts in New York county and two districts in Brooklyn; that Tammany Leader Murphy will probably be called before the grand jury in an effort to learn why $5,000 cash was put up by Tammany lawyers to secure Murphy's "floater," Krup's release from prison; and that as the recount of the void and protested ballots proceeded before Justice Giegerich attorneys for William Randolph Hearst gained important legal victories that do much towards piling up a substantial count for the municipal ownership candidate.

The gain of 408 votes for Mr. Hearst was made simply by comparison of the inspector's returns with the original tally sheets, and is independent of the recount of the void and protested ballots which the municipal ownership league thinks will be sufficient to seat its candidate.

The canvass being made with the tally sheets has shown an increase of 408 votes for Hearst, while McClellan has lost 88 votes.

Such glaring discrepancies were found in the returns of nearly all the election districts so far examined by the board of canvassers that counsel for the municipal ownership league will apply to the supreme court to have all the boxes opened and the ballots counted.

Tammany Leader Murphy and Charles P. Dilion, the Tammany lawyer, who secured the release of a fugitive "floater" voter, John Krup, will probably find it hard to answer some of the questions that will be put to them.

Attorney-General Mayer said that if Dilion persists in refusing to answer questions he will endeavor to have him sent to jail for contempt of court.

Dilion, on the stand before the grand jury Friday, declined to answer questions as to the source of the $6,000 cash bail for Krup and the $5,000 cash given to the floater when he "escaped," on the ground that his "professional honor" was involved. He was given a respite, but will be called again before the grand jury.

Brilliant Future of the South.

Knoxville, Tenn.—President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway, accompanied by a large party of railroad officials and eastern business men, were the guests of the manufacturers' and Producers' Association of this city. President Spencer made a short speech and other members of the party made speeches in a happy vein. The closing talk was one made by Hon. James A. Eckles, comptroller of the currency under President Cleveland. He congratulated the south on its future, and remarked that in a few years it would have Pennsylvania's iron and steel industry, and the looms of New England would be moved to the southern states.

Torpedo Boat Sunk.

Kiel.—Torpedo boat "S. 126" collided near Buelk with the small cruiser Undine. The torpedo boat sank, and one officer and thirty-two seamen are missing.

No Hope for the Imprisoned Whalers.

Seattle, Wash.—Capt. Francis Tuttle, formerly in command of the revenue cutter Bear, states that from what he has learned from Captain Bodfish, of the whaler William Bayliss, there is absolutely no chance for the whaling fleet to escape. In his opinion the ships will be crushed in the ice. The crews will have to desert the ships and make for the McKenzie river. The fleet is reported to be sixty miles from Bankisland, which is 500 miles east of the McKenzie. He does not think a relief expedition could aid them in any way.

Prince Charles Elected.

Chistiana, Norway.—The Norwegian parliament on Saturday unanimously elected Prince Charles of Denmark to be king of Norway. There were 116 members present. The result was declared at 5:50 p. m.

As this dispatch was filed the fortress fired a royal salute of forty-two guns in honor of the new king.

TO HOLD 3,000,000 BALES.

Harvie Jordan's Plan to Enable Southern Farmers to Realize.

New Orleans, La.—Following the arrival of President Harvie Jordan, the Southern Cotton Association has perfected plans for the taking off the market of 3,000,000 bales of cotton by means of a series of pledges which the farmers will sign themselves, stating their name and address, and the amount of cotton they will thus hold.

The cotton held will not be sold for less than 15 cents a pound.

A representative of the association is to be sent into every one of the 817 cotton producing counties of the cotton belt at once. When the pledges are signed they will be sent to the central office of the association in Atlanta.

President Jordan says that half of the crop has already been sold at an average price of 10 cents, and the spinners must have all the remainder.

He believes that 15 cents for the remainder is a fair price, and it will only average the spinners 12 1-2 cents, while they have based all their calculations on 14-cent cotton.

PANAMA CANAL

To Be Built on Sea Level—Vote to Abolish Locks.

Washington, D. C.—By a vote of eight to five Saturday the board of construction engineers of the isthmian canal commission, a body which, if President Roosevelt realizes his hopes, embodies the greatest and most representative engineering talent in the world, placed itself upon record as favoring the construction of the Panama canal on the sea level.

This decision represents the outcome of nearly three months' hard work. Early in September the engineers gathered from all parts of the world, for the president, desirous to avail of the best talent as well as to avoid adverse foreign criticism in the future, had called upon governments of the five nations distinguished for the successful construction of great hydraulic works to send each one of their best engineers to assist the American engineers in the decision of the momentous question of constructing the Panama canal at sea level or at a greater altitude involving a system of locks.

The foreigners came to Washington absolutely without instructions from their own governments and without bias, determined to be guided to their decision solely by the facts to be presented to them in the shape of a great mass of physical data and supplemented by several projects, notably that upon which the French Panama company worked so patiently for more than a decade; that of the first American Panama commission, that of M. Buna-Verilla, the French engineer who was in charge of the canal works in the last days of the French administration, and that of London with Bates, the Chicago civil engineer, who was connected with great enterprises on the Nile and elsewhere.

Spy Is Sentenced.

Leipsic, Germany.—The imperial supreme court has sentenced a Polish student, Ladislus Pawloswi, to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and six years loss of civil rights for espionage. The accused, whose home is in Warsaw, admitted that he had practiced espionage in behalf of the Russian government. He is quite young, and was arrested in May while making sketches of Fort Waldersee at Posen.

Colored Theatre Planned.

Mobile, Ala.—A colored theatre for Mobile, the only one in the south, will be erected by David Temple Lodge No. 1672, I. O. O. F. The building will cost when fully completed about $40,000. Plans for the building were accepted from George D. Hulburt & Co., architects, of this city, at a meeting held by the building committee of the city council and members of the order at their hall, there being about 120 present, and the vote was unanimous.

Grand Jury Report.

Birmingham, Ala.—The feature of the report of the Jefferson county grand jury, which completed its labors Saturday morning, was the severe arraignment of "flagrant violations" of the anti-pool selling laws at the recent State Fair. The report was submitted to Judge Daniel A. Greene, senior judge of the criminal court, and contains an interesting account of the investigations made.

The report shows that 428 cases had been examined and 246 true bills returned. The grand jury laments the fact that crime is on the increase in the county, and urges all the authorities and the good citizens to see to the enforcement and supremacy of the law.

Anarchists Acquitted.

Barcelona, Spain.—The jury Saturday acquitted the anarchists, Picoret, Miranda, Serra, Torras, Bernadets and Corominas, who were on trial here on the charge of manufacturing bombs for the assassination of rulers.

COSTS MORE TO LIVE NOW

Dun's Review Shows That New Yorkers Pay High Prices.

Expenses Exceed, by Twenty Per Cent., Any Record Ever Made—Burden Heaviest Upon Poor.

New York City.—The cost of living in New York City is higher to-day than it has been since 1880, not counting rents. If rents are considered, living is more expensive than it has ever been, and exceeds by over twenty per cent. any record ever made.

Meats and general groceries are higher than during the panic prices of the Spanish War time. Vegetables of all kinds are too high to be bought by the poorest class of consumers. Rents are ten to twenty-five per cent. higher than a year ago, although the real estate men then thought that high tide had been reached and that suburban extension would lower rents rather than raise them.

These are a few of the facts shown by recent figures compiled by the statistician of the Department of the Interior. Dun's Review gives the same general results boiled down into what it designates as "Dun's Index Figure," which is now 103.853, or nearly forty per cent. higher than a year before the Spanish War, from which all authorities date the period of high prices.

The burden, according to the figures, falls heaviest upon those least able to bear it. The very poor are forced to pay nearly twenty-five per cent. more for their meat, and forty per cent. more for their potatoes than before. Their rent has advanced from twenty to thirty per cent. for apartments in the lower East Side and ten to twenty per cent. in the upper East Side. On the West Side rents have advanced about twenty-five per cent. on moderate-priced tenements, and on those of higher price the advance is smaller. The manager of the largest renting concern in the city said:

"We are powerless to control rentals, and they have steadily gone up. An apartment that could be rented for $35 last year is easily placed now at $45, with slight concessions that make the figure about $42.50. All of our last year $400 apartments are rented this year for $480, while the $1200 to $2500 list shows a uniform advance of ten per cent. The list above $2500 shows slight advances, but nothing like so much. The poorer class of storekeepers have had to pay about thirty per cent. more this year. The poor man gets it in the neck every time, and the rich man is hurt very little."

The manager of one of the largest wholesale and retail grocery houses in the city said:

"Tomatoes have gone up $1 per dozen-gallon cans in the last month, and fruits are so high that packers are using two and one-half pound cans instead of three pound cans, and packing them light in order to keep the quotations down to living figures. The public would not buy if the cans were packed as they were a year ago and sold at proportionate price. We simply have to do it.

"Hams and bacon, the best, are selling at twenty to twenty-four cents, four cents above the price of a short time ago, and even the poorest qualities of hog products are three and four cents higher. All dried meats and fish are higher. Codfish that could be bought from four to six cents per pound is held at six to seven and a half cents and taken readily at the advance.

"Beans that were $1.40 now command $1.85 per bushel. Flour is fifty to eighty cents per barrel higher on wholesale quotations, and that means that Mrs. Jones, who buys a quarter's worth, pays half a cent a pound more. The same thing may be said of all the cereal products in the raw state, and the loaf of bread is lighter now than ever before for the money."

The biggest dealer in dried vegetables, such as potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, etc., said:

"Potatoes are way up, $2.25 to $3.50 per barrel, according to quality and place of purchase, with no relief in sight. At this rate the poor woman who buys from the huckster or grocer by the 'small basket' pays about $2 per bushel, and the better class, who buy by the bushel, have to pay $1.50 on the average. Apples are all the way from $2.50 for a poor quality to $8 for extra stock, and some of the fine Western stock brings $6 a small box. The figures are proportionately high on everything, with the possible exception of cabbage, and they are high enough."

NEGROES TURN LYNCHERS.

Atlanta Mob Has White Man Ready to Hang When Police Rescue Him.

Atlanta, Ga.—An alleged attempt to criminally assault Ida Beavers, a six-year-old negro girl, so infuriated the negroes in the Darktown section of Atlanta that J. Z. Justice, a white man, came near being lynched. When a police detail arrived they found Justice in the hands of a mob of 500 negroes and preparations in progress for lynching.

The police rescued Justice, and it was proved that he had no connection with the alleged assault.

London Wants Power Plant.

A bill was introduced in the British Parliament to permit London to obtain a power plant for $40,000,000 to supply the whole city.

To Succeed General Trepoff.

Prince Urussoff, ex-Governor of Tver, was appointed Assistant Minister of the Interior to succeed General Trepoff.

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tf. Clanton, Ala.

Pays for the Advice

"Let's see your tongue," the doctor said,
"You feel run down, I see;
Just sleep eight hours of every day—
Ten dollars is my fee."

"You may be right," the lawyer said,
"But juries disagree;
"You better settle out of court—
A Hundred is my fee."

"Would you be good," the preacher said,
With pious zeal elate.
"Just love your neighbor as yourself"—
And then he passed the plate.

And thus is human nature made,
For in these cases three
Jones gladly paid for good advice
He would have scorned if free.

—New York Life.

FINDING HER HEART

BY PAUL BLAKE

(Copyright 1905 by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

He had poured forth his soul in passionate sentences which left him weak and trembling as he waited for her reply.

Her voice was full of sympathy and kindness as she answered him, but it was firm and there was no trace of passion.

"No, Arthur," she said, "it is impossible. I like you very much as a friend and I respect you and admire you, but I do not love you—and I cannot marry you."

The color left his face and the lines drew tight about his mouth.

"You must, Nellie," he exclaimed fiercely. "I love you so much—you were made for me—I—I cannot give you up."

"But I do not love you," she said gently. "And you surely would not want a wife whose heart you did not have."

"Yes I would," he rejoined, "I want you on any terms. I will make you love me. I will find a way. Only marry me, that's all."

"Now be reasonable, Arthur," she urged. "You have so much sense generally that it is most distressing to see you go on in such a ridiculous manner. You will get over this notion of yours in a little while and will find some other girl just suited for you—and I will be a good friend, a sister to you always."

"Oh, Lordy, not that," he broke in making a comical grimace in spite of his distress. "It's too horribly trite and commonplace. Be a niece or an aunt or a grandmother—anything but a sister. It makes me feel like the hero of a short story. The girls to whom they propose always become sisters to them."

She blushed a bit and then smiled. "See," she said, "you are joking about it already. You'll forget all about it in a fortnight."

"No, not in a fortnight," he replied gravely. "Nor in a lifetime."

"Yes, you will," she replied smiling. "You are no judge, yet. Men always think their first love affair very tragic. This is your first affair, is it not? You—you never were in love—that is, thought yourself in love with any other girl, did you?"

He shot a quick, sharp glance at her and the sadness in his face was replaced for an instant by an expression of mixed shrewdness and determination well known to his business associates. But this was only a flash and the sadness returned to his face.

"Yes, there was another," he replied softly, gazing reminiscently into the fire.

She started imperceptibly and looked at him searchingly. His eyes were still on the fire and she bit her lip in vexation at the involuntary feeling she had displayed.

"Was—was it long ago?" she asked in a disinterested tone. "You never spoke of her to me."

"Yes, it was some years ago—before I came here," he replied, "I never spoke of it because it is a closed chapter—a sacred chapter, and I never cared to resurrect it."

His eyes were still soft and dreamy.

"Where was it," she asked as indifferently as possible after some moments of rather awkward silence.

"In Michigan," he replied. "Before I came south."

Still the dreamy eyes fixed on the fire. The girl moved uncomfortably in her chair. She resolved to end the conversation, perceiving her danger, but curiosity or whatnot was too strong.

"Was she tall or short?" she asked.

"Short," he answered with something like enthusiasm. Nellie was tall and willowy. "Short, and, soft and clinging."

The color faded from Nellie's face. She felt unreasonably hurt and angry at the man and the northern girl.

"Was she light or dark?" she asked as though possessed to drink the very dregs.

"Light," he replied with fine enthusiasm, gazing into the coals as though he saw her. "Fair and dainty as Dresden china, with hair like liquid gold and eyes like a summer sky. Her cheeks wore a perpetual flush like a

"I suppose a woman has a right to change her name."

rose and her lips were like the rarest coral." Nellie was dark with flashing black eyes and an olive skin.

"She—she must have been very beautiful," whispered Nellie, her lips quivering.

"She was," he answered, "and as good and true and sweet as she was beautiful."

"You must have loved her very much," faltered Nellie, fascinated by the light, which shone in his eyes as he contemplated the vision in the fireplace.

"I did love her very, very tenderly," he replied.

"Did she love you?" asked Nellie after a long pause.

"Most passionately," he replied, "The parting nearly killed both of us."

"Why did you part?" asked the girl, leaning forward eagerly.

"Her father resolutely opposed the union," he replied slowly. "He was an invalid and she thought it her duty to defer to his wishes and remain with him and care for him. She would not listen to any waiting or my part, but renounced our happiness once and for all."

Nellie had risen and now stood close to Arthur with pale face and frightened eyes.

"Is her father still alive?" she asked.

"No," he replied, "I read of his death only the other day."

"Why do you not go back to her?" she faltered.

"You ought to know," he replied, rising and looking down at her tenderly. "The old love is dead and a new one lives in its place."

The color swept back to her face as she asked hysterically: "Are you sure you love me as much as you did her?"

"More," he exclaimed passionately, as he held out his arms appealingly.

She nestled herself within them and sobbed, hysterically, as she flung her arms about his neck: "I suppose a woman has a right to change her mind."

"Once, but no more," he answered.

And the girl did not dream that the perfidious wretch was saying to himself: "First prize to me as a scientific romancer."

And she never knew that the girl in Michigan was a myth born of the necessities of Arthur's courtship.

"She—she must have been very beautiful," whispered Nellie.

Repaired Wrong Covering.

A man went into a chemist's shop and bought a bottle of some patent stuff, which was advertised thus:

NO MORE COUGHS.
NO MORE COLDS.
1S. 1½D. THE BOTTLE.

Three days later he went to the chemist, complaining that his throat was stopped up and that he could scarcely breathe. "I've drunk all that patent cough mixture," he said.

"Drunk it?" yelled the chemist. "Why, that's an india rubber solution to put on the soles of your boots!"—London Tit-Bits.

NOT ADAPTED FOR THE PART.

Richard Carle's "Find" Turned Out of Little Value.

Shortly before "The Maid and the Mummy" company opened its season, Richard Carle was looking for an actor to play the part of a wild man with the musical comedy. He wanted a big, blustering fellow with a bad man's face and the voice of a steam calliope.

After examining several applicants for the part Mr. Carle finally selected a man who filled all the requirements save that of voice. Orlando Wilson was the giant's name, but like many big fellows he was modest and retiring in manner and speech. In fact, his voice was only a few notes removed from an infant's treble.

"Why don't you shout?" exclaimed Mr. Carle, after listening to a 2x4 voice exuding from a man who stood 6 feet 5 inches in his stockings. "Yell! Give your lungs a chance! Imitate a tipsy cowboy—like this!" To illustrate, Mr. Carle cut loose with a cowboy yell, "Yi-i-i-i-ip!"

"Go home and practice that," he said to the big chap, "and come back to rehearsal to-morrow prepared to make a noise."

Next morning, when the giant put in his appearance, Mr. Carle said, "Well, are you all right?"

"Yes," he replied, "almost perfect; but I'm going to give up my part."

"Why?"

"I live in a flat."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Everything. I started to rehearse that cowboy yell last night, and the neighbors thought I was murdering my mother. I nearly got lynched."

"Why don't you move?"

"Well, my parents have always supplied me with good board and lodging and if I move they might get out of the habit. I don't believe I'm cut out for that part. You'd better engage some other kind of a person."

"I will," said Mr. Carle; "I'll engage a man."

Diving Bell of 200 Years Ago.

It was nearly 200 years ago that Edmund Halley constructed what is often referred to as the first diving bell, although the apparatus must have been much like that which was used in the presence of Charles V.

The principle of the diving bell is simple. An inverted jar sunk in the water retains air at its top, and if there is enough air men may live and breathe and work there, and keep dry.

Dr. Halley's diving bell was a large wooden chamber, open at the bottom and loaded there with lead to prevent it from turning in the water. Pieces of glass set in the roof furnished light. Air was supplied by an ingenious method; for leaded casks full of air were sent down, bung downward. Tipping the barrel, water would rush into it and drive out the air to the man in the bell chamber.

At the depth of thirty-three feet the air is compressed to half its former bulk, and the bell is therefore at the depth filled full with water; and as the depth increases, so do the compression and the pressure.—Technical World Magazine.

"Still Sweeter Sings My Darling."

The bell-bird fills Australian shades
With songs like bubbling fountains;
The redstart thrills the river glades
Beneath Virginian mountains.

The oriole, that soul afire,
Paurs forth a storm of singing
To the rapt mate of his desire,
In soft gray hammock swinging.

By night, by day, on topmost spray,
Or where the covert hushes,
Plays Nature's weirdest orchestra—
The mock bird, king of thrushes.

But all the words of all the birds—
Ay, e'en the songs, magician—
All sweetest notes from singing throats,
Fade, as at dawn a vision.

When, be it catch or lullaby,
Or songs of battle ringing,
Love lays or hymns of liberty,
I hear my darling singing.

For song each bird hath times preferred—
When winter winds are gnarling
Each tender tree the chickadee
Outsings the housed starling.

But whether blows the summer's rose,
Or winter's winds be snarling,
Be spring abloom, or fall in gloom
Still sweeter sings my darling.

—Henry Austin in Century.

The Age of Slang.

"The way you New Yorkers address one another is still strange to me, although I have been coming here for years," said a visiting New Englander. "One would judge that you had no Christian names. I seldom hear one used, except formally. It's 'old man,' or 'old fellow,' and even in speaking to your wives it's 'little one,' 'little woman,' or some other silly diminutive. The women don't seem to be much better, with such terms as 'boy,' and 'hubby.' The children are likewise misnamed and seem to understand only such appellations as 'kid' and 'little rascal.' My daughter came here with the good old New England name of Priscilla, but I hear her called 'Prissy,' and some even make it 'Cilly.' This is certainly an age of slang."—New York Sun.

Good Reason.

Representative Adamson, of Georgia, says that when he was judge of his county court a fellow was before him charged with having stolen a pair of pantaloons—they call them "britches" in Georgia. There were several witnesses, but the evidence was rather meagre, and the accused was acquitted. He was told that he could go, but he remained in his seat. His lawyer, to whose successful defense he owed his liberty, hinted to him that he was free to depart, but he didn't budge.

"I don't want to go," said the fellow.

"And why not?" asked the lawyer.

"Let the witnesses go first."

"Why?"

"Why, sir, I've got on the 'britches' I stole."

WILL LIVE IN HISTORY'S PAGES.

Famous Highway to the Southwest Built Only a Century Ago.

A hundred years ago the eyes of America were on the southwest. We were on the edge of the war with Spain over the closing of the Mississippi, and under orders from Washington, Wilkinson, in command of Fort Adams, held solemn conclave with the Indians who owned the east bank of the big river, and by treaty established a sacred postroad through their country.

It left Nashville on the old Buffalo trace, crossed the Tennessee at Colbert's ferry below the Mussel shoals, and, striking the hills back of the Big Black, came down to Natchez and on to New Orleans, with a branch to the Walnut hills. The road was more than a military necessity, for so many pirates infested the Mississippi that merchants returning from New Orleans needed a safer route home with their money.

After it was opened it became all things to the southwest. Methodism went down that way in the person of Tobias Gibson; later Lorenzo Dow followed him with the camp meeting spirit. Old Hickory marched his army down to Natchez over this route in 1813 and marched it back again next spring. And from that day till nearly our own it has been the great center of that country's activity. Now the railroads have come, the settlers have moved down into the valleys and opened up poorer roads in the beds of branches and through swampy lowlands. But the Trace is still there upon its ridges, the best road of them all.—Everybody's Magazine.

Claims Cure for Appendicitis.

Dr. Pond of Liverpool, England, has advanced a new theory with deference to the origin of appendicitis and other disturbances of the digestive organs. He calls attention to the fact that such ailments can often be attributed to antimonial poisoning, and the source of the antimony taken up by man is said to be the rubber rings which are frequently used to close all sorts of bottles.

Dr. Pond has established the fact that such rings consist of almost one-third their weight of antimony. The antimony is not only dissolved by the mineral waters containing alkalis and organic acids, but these rubber rings, as daily observation shows, soon become brittle and some of the compound falls into the contents of the vessels.

Dr. Pond claims to have found that a frequently repeated introduction of antimony can become the source of a series of disturbances of the nutritive and digestive system, especially through continued weakening of the muscles of the stomach and intestines.

Nothing Wrong.

There is nothing at all the matter, my boy,
The world goes plugging along
In the same old way from day to day,
Singing her good old song.
Maybe her songs grow old to you,
And maybe your hopes grow dim;
But there's nothing at all the matter, my boy—
It's only your foolish whim.

There is nothing at all the matter, my boy—
You have only lost your hold;
Get back to the life and back to the strife,
Get back to your work's enfold.
There is work laid out for your hands to do,
So stick to your task with vim;
There is nothing at all the matter, my boy—
It's only your foolish whim.

There is nothing at all the matter, my boy—
Stand by till your task is done;
It's the way for a place in the world's mad race—
It's the way that the end is won.
There's a place at the top, but the way is long,
Don't rail if your star grows dim;
Don't say that the world's all wrong, my boy—
It's only your foolish whim.
—W. F. Griffin in Milwaukee Sentinel.

His First Visit.

"Look here, Halton, why in creation did you lure me into buying a ticket for that lawn fete?"

"Why, did you pay out much?"

"Much Why, they charged me 50 cents for lemonade and $1 for ice cream."

"That was exorbitant."

"Then I was lured through the 'maze of mystery,' 'witches' caldron,' etc., and by the time they finished telling my fortune I didn't have a penny."

"That was tough."

"O, I could have recovered from that, but it was the sequel. When I reached home dead broke my wife accused me of playing poker and hasn't spoken to me since."—Chicago News.

Careful of Strangers.

"They're very careful at the Boston beaches," said a man who visited the New England metropolis a few weeks ago. "I went down to one of the watering places one hot day. There had been a storm and the surf was rough, and the man in charge refused to let me go in bathing. I left in no very pleasant frame of mind, and complained to the cabman as I drove away.

"Oh, well," said he, in a consoling tone, "you see they don't like to have strangers come down here and get drowned. It hurts the beach."

Newspaper Man in Right Place.

Joseph Bucklin Bishop, who has been appointed executive secretary of the Panama commission, is especially well equipped to perform the duties of that position. Mr. Bishop has all the expert knowledge necessary, and, moreover, by his long experience as a newspaper worker is peculiarly fitted to serve as the agent of publicity.

Girl Writes Verse.

Violet Firth, a thirteen-year-old English girl, has written a volume of verse which has sold more than 3,000 copies.

Fisherman in Rain of Mountain Tr

Waterspout Drew Fish from Their Native Element and Sent Them Back to Earth Before Astonished Sportsman.

About nineteen years ago, before the hills hereabouts became the summer resorts for the state's elite, and rustic cottagers were scarce on the mountain sides, I rode over from Golden to Wellington lake on a burro, more to acquaint myself with the country and, of course, incidentally to shoot any game I chanced to spy, says a writer in the Denver Post. From a distance I caught sight of the lake glistening in the sunlight like a big patch of snow, and the closer I got the more decided I became to pitch my tent on its green carpeted banks for a few days' recreation. There were trout, two and six pounders, in the lake in those days, and I caught lots of them. One afternoon dark clouds began hovering around the mountain tops, and by dusk the wind had gained in velocity and great whitecaps appeared on the lake, to be transformed into clouds of mist which sprayed the mountain sides like an April shower. Off in the distance I heard a peculiar wind sweeping over the mountains and shortly the pine trees on the opposite side of the lake began swaying heavily, as if they would break, and broken boughs filled the air like the wreckage of a cyclone. Hardly the trees ceased their when I gazed in wonder at the spout forming in the middle of lake. It was a splendid spectacle it gradually grew in height, shape, and in diameter appeared be twenty feet at its base. Like monument it rose on the surface the water, when there came a distant weird sound, and in the ness of the trees' agitation I lost of the waterspout, but soon loomed up nearer to shore, and it collapsed there was a rain of trout, gentlemen, I say genuine rado mountain trout, and they scattered on the ground for distance around me, but hardly weighed over three ounces.

How do I account for it? We figured it out this way—the spout happened to form over a school of fish near the shore the water was quite shallow and suction of the whirlwind was so it raised the fish that were in only a few inches deep. Rather see the fish perish on land I myself for an hour throwing back into the lake, but in many was extinct, having fallen on rocks from a height of probably feet.

Truth About "Friend of Your Youth"

Not Always as Welcome as the Verses of Poets Have Depicted — Knows Too Much About the "Salad Days."

It's a subject that's dear to the makers of verse,
In mellifluous measure they love to rehearse
The tender affection, unchanging as truth,
Of the tie that unites us to friends of our youth.

Now, I find the friend of my youth oft a bore,
Whose very existence I've cause to deplore,
A rem'niscent ruffian of unerring mind,
Who rakes up the past that I wish left behind.

If you are not as young as you'd have folk believe
He'll expose all your guileless attempts to deceive;
On the slightest excuse he stands ready to state
That you were at college in seventy-eight.

When wooing a maiden you hope you will win
This friend of your youth is quite sure to butt in,
With irrelevant anecdotes fitted to show
You a heartless Lothario ages ago.

He never allows you a chance to forget
That you did foolish things that to you regret.
But leaves the impression you're still young ass
You were when belonging to So-and- class.

You wish to appear a man sober, To pose as a pillar of Church and State;
But vain are your hopes while this scented sleuth
Drags into the light indiscretions youth.

If you show him the door or cut him sure
That the world that knows little of you endure
Will dub you a heartless hyena, in A monster who turns down the friend his youth.

Oh, no; it is vain that you hope to He's always at hand with reminiscence rude;
And when you are dust he'll publish book
On "The Real Mr. Blank," where goose he will cook.

Nay, I'm sure if I'm called to realms in the sky
Some friend of my youth I shall find ering nigh,
Rem'niscent as ever and quick to quaint
The angels they needn't take me saint.
—Ernest De Lancey Pierson, in New Times.

One Strawberry—One Franc—One T

American Diner in Paris Restaurant Remembered the Waiter in Leaving Portion of Fine Fruit as Guerdon.

Roland Morrill of Benton Harbor, Mich., has a peach orchard of 5,000 acres in Texas. This is probably the largest peach orchard in the world.

"When I went to Texas," Mr. Morrill said recently, "they raised only cotton there. But I soon found that peaches as fine as California's could be grown in Texas, where they would ripen nearly a month ahead of all others, and accordingly I went in for Texas peach-growing, and my fruit fetches the highest price on the market. So rare are peaches when mine appear that they command a rate almost as high as fruit brings in Paris. The best and also the costliest fruit in the world is to be found in the Parisian restaurants. I know a man who lunched at the Cafe de la Prix one fall day and noticed with surprise some superb strawberries on a sideboard.

"'How much are your strawberr he asked the waiter.

"'A franc, monsieur,' the waiter swered.

"And accordingly the man ord some, and a dish of berries, each big as a crabapple, was set before He enjoyed the splendid fruit. when his bill was brought he fo that he was charged 10 francs— for the berries.

"'Waiter, how is this?' he said am charged 10 francs for these st berries, whereas you told me were only a franc.'

"'A franc apiece, monsieur,' waiter said gently.

"Though this man had been he paid. But he gave the waiter tip. As he was walking out the said reproachfully: 'Sir, have forgotten me?'

"'Forgotten you?' the Amer said. 'Certainly not. I've left strawberry on that plate there, is equal to a tip of 1 franc.'"—Ch Chronicle.

Good Reasons for Keeping Boys Bu

Old Adage About Idle Hands as True To-Day as When First Uttered — Statistics That Are Worth Pondering.

That "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do" is as true to-day as in the days when men could see, or thought they could see, the horned head looking over their shoulders. It is now claimed that there is satisfactory proof, derived from prison statistics, that busy hands keep boys from starting in lives of crime.

A writer in the North American Review asserts that manual training is almost as good a preventive of crime as vaccination is of smallpox. It is said that the warden of a penitentiary was asked:

"What per cent of the prisoners under your care have received any manual training beyond some acquaintance with farming?"

"Not 1 per cent," replied the warden.

"Have you no mechanics in on?"

"Only one mechanic—that is, man who claims to be a house ter."

"Have you any shoemakers?" the visitor.

"Never had a shoemaker."

"Have you any tailors?"

"Never had a tailor."

"Any printers?"

"Never had a printer."

"Any carpenters?"

"Never had a man in this p that could draw a straight line."

If these are facts, and repres tive facts, that rapidly develo branch of education which deals the training of the hands ough enjoy a well-deserved boom. if the picture here painted is too to apply to any other penitentia is, nevertheless, true that our will not learn much badness they are busy with something worth while.

Lengthening of Man's Lease of L

Eminent Professor Sees Promise of Many More Years of Usefulness Than Can at Present Be Counted On.

Against cold, heat and famine the white corpuscles are powerless, but they intervene for the protection of the organism in the case alike of razor scratch or a stroke of apoplexy. They also struggle against the microbes of putrefaction. When the human body is invaded by such lethal microbes, the phagocytes rush to its defense, and, in so far as lies in their capacity, they not only kill, but swallow and digest, the hostile germs. This warfare is taking place incessantly in the pores of the skin and of the digestive tube, in the spongy walls of the mouth and nostrils and throat lungs—wherever, indeed, the ing microbes seek to find an entr For once that we are protect spoon administered medicine protected a thousand times by power of an innumerable army croscopic bodyguards. Prof. M koff's latest researches have that it should be possible so to ourselves of our knowledge struggle between microbes and cytes as to be able to arm the for a great length of time age itself. He believes that not now live the natural span but that the score of ye ted to the stage of should and will be at no extended to three or four score —Harper's Weekly.

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Full particulars furnished upo
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21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

n of Mountain T

broken boughs filled the air li
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when I gazed in wonder at the
spout forming in the middle
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back into the lake, but in man
was extinct, having fallen on
rocks from a height of probabl
feet.

end of Your You

That you did foolish things that
you regret.
But leaves the impression you're a
young ass
You were when belonging to So-an
class.

You wish to appear a man sober,
To pose as a pillar of Church
State;
But you are your hopes while thi
scented sleuth
Drags into the light indiscretio
youth.

If you show him the door or cut hi
sure
That the world that knows little o
you endure
Will dub you a heartless hyena, in
A monster who turns down the fr
his youth.

Oh, no; it is vain that you hope to
He's always at hand with rem'nis
tude;
And when you are dust he'll put
book
On "The Real Mr. Blank," where
goose he will cook.

Nay, I'm sure if I'm called to
realms in the sky
Some friend of my youth I shall fin
ering nigh.
Rem'niscent as ever and quick
quaint
The angels they needn't take me
scint.

—Ernest De Lancey Pierson, in New
Times.

-One Franc—One

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Man's Lease of

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age itself. He believes that
not now live the natural span
but that the score of yea
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should and will be at
extended to three or four
—Harper's Weekly.

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ONE OF THE SMALL HELPS.

The suggestion to cut a piece of card-board to fit over door knobs and bell handles and keep it for use while polishing these accessories is one of the small helps in the running of the domestic machine. By this means the smudgy appearance of the woodwork about the plates, which is acquired during the polishing process, will be eliminated.

WASHING A BLANKET.

Nothing is more easily spoiled by careless washing than a blanket. It should be plunged into a lather of boiled soap and warm water, with one tablespoonful of ammonia allowed to each pail and a half of water, washed through three lathers, and rinsed in warm water thoroughly. Put through a wringer and hang out to dry as quickly as possible; a windy day is the best for these heavy articles.

FINE CARPETS.

A good authority on Wilton and Axminster carpets tells us that they should never be swept with a straw broom. The corners and edges should be cleaned with a stiff hairbrush and the rest of the floor gone over with a good carpet sweeper. Oriental rugs should never be beaten on the line, but should be swept in the direction of the nap. If very dirty they ought to be laid, face downward, on the porch or grass, beaten with a rattan beater as they lie, and then turned and swept on the right side.

MODERN DUSTING.

The up-to-date housewife, with all her knowledge of unwholesome atoms and germs, no longer uses a feather duster. She has at last begun to realize that the only way to dust a room properly is with a soft cheese cloth rag neatly hemmed and kept especially for the purpose. Whenever necessary she puts it through the wash as she does other household cloths and towels. It is sometimes difficult, however, to dust out with these cloth dusters, narrow corners, behind radiators, bookcases that are built into the wall and other contrivances. With a long handled feather duster housewives can reach into such places. One ingenious woman has hit upon the idea of buying an ordinary dish mop especially for this purpose. The fine strings in the mop if dampened very slightly, hold the dust where a fluffy feather duster would only scatter it.

RECIPES.

Fruit Tapioca—Wash a cup of the fine granulated tapioca in cold water, rinsing several times. Place in a bowl with three cups of cold water and allow this to stand for thirty minutes. Then cook in a double boiler until the tapioca is clear and transparent. In the meantime pare and core half a dozen apples and place them in a deep baking dish. When the tapioca is clear pour it over the apples. Cover the dish tightly and bake in a moderate oven until the apples are tender. This should take from thirty to forty minutes. Remove the lid and brown the surface slightly. Serve cold with whipped cream or hot with foamy sauce. Peaches may be substituted for the green apples, and will take less time to cook. They should be pared, cut in half and the stones removed. When whipped cream is served with the peaches pulverized sugar should be passed with them.

Steamer Fruit Pudding—Cover the bottom of a butter mold with dices of bread lightly buttered. Over this place a layer of stewed apples or peaches, then another layer of bread and butter, alternating with the fruit until the mold is three-quarters full. Pour over this a custard composed of two eggs, one-half a cup of sugar and a pint of milk. Fasten the cover of the mold tight, drop into boiling water and steam one hour. Serve with foamy sauce or sweetened cream.

Mixed Fruit Pudding—Peel and core enough tart apples to fill a deep baking pan. Fit them in snugly and fill in the holes left by the cores with seedless raisins and bits of shredded citron and lemon peel. Dust them with sugar. Pour over them half a cupful of water and bake in a slow oven until perfectly tender. Remove them from the oven, sprinkle lightly with bread crumbs, dust with sugar and bake ten minutes longer. Serve with the following sauce: Beat together in a stewpan one tablespoonful of flour and one-half cupful of sugar. Pour over this a cup of boiling water and bring to a boil. Remove from the fire and pour this slowly over one egg well beaten. Flavor with a dash of lemon. Pour over the baked fruit and serve immediately.

Apple Custards—Pare and core medium-sized apples and steam them until they are tender, then press through a colander. For the custard, allow for each apple one tablespoonful of syrup, one-quarter of a pint of milk and one egg and one-half teaspoonful of butter. While the apple is hot add the butter, the yolks of the egg, the sugar and the milk, beaten to a custard. Pour this mixture into buttered baking cups and bake in a pan of hot water for twenty minutes. Have ready the beaten whites of the eggs, sweetened. Heap these on top of the custards, dust with powdered sugar and brown for a moment in a hot oven. Serve cold from the cups.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. HOWARD MELISH.

Subject: The Gospel of Love.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—When St. Luke's Church celebrated this year the festival of its patron saint, the Rev. Howard Melish, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, preached an instructive sermon. Mr. Melish's subject was "The Gospel of Love," and the text, St. John xv:12: "This is My commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you." Mr. Melish said:

What impressed the world, when Christianity was first preached, was Christian love. The world had known patriotism, family affection, clan loyalty. But interest in and sacrifices for men outside your family clan, country, were new. The outpouring of money to relieve the distress of Galveston, Martinique, Armenia, is indicative, we say, of our common brotherhood to-day. Think of the effect on a world which had never experienced such deeds of the sacrifices Christian people of Macedonia and Achaia made to send help to the "poor saints of Jerusalem," at a time, too, when for years the Jew was the most detested of all Mediterranean peoples. The heathen poet Lucian, in his comments on the new religion was especially struck by this. "Their original law giver," he wrote, "had taught them that they were all brethern, one another. * * * They become incredibly alert when disaster occurs that affects their common interests. On such occasions no expense is grudged." And one of the ablest of the early Christian apologists, Tertullian, observes: "It is our care for the helpless, our practice of loving kindness, that brands us in the eyes of many of our opponents."

Professor Harnack has a most interesting chapter on the gospel of love and charity in his new book, "The Expansion of Christianity." He shows that during all those years of expansion the Christian people were busy with the support of widows and orphans, the sick, the infirm, and the disabled, the care of prisoners and people languishing in the mines, the care of poor people needing burial, the care of slaves, of those visited by great calamities, of brethren on a journey, and of churches in poverty or any peril. The churches also furnished work and insisted on work. It was such love that called forth from the heathen world the exclamation of surprise and deep interest, "Behold how these Christians love one another."

The Christian church, as at present organized, no longer impresses the world in this way. Once the church maintained the hospitals and asylums; to-day the State is the great charitable agency, as it is the great educator. Compared with Brooklyn's public schools and charities our Church Charity Foundation and schools at Garden City are mere playthings. The labor unions, not the churches, support their brethren who are thrown out of work. Not only do they contribute heavily to their fellows during strikes, but by means of sick benefits and death payments they maintain their members during sickness, give them decent burial and care for the widows and orphans. The Roman Catholic church still maintains parochial schools, sodalities, asylums, hospitals in a great and useful way, because it has the support of members and concentrates its resources. The Protestant church, though it outnumbers the Catholic church, is divided into eight principal camps. Each is too weak to make much of an impress upon the world, and, so far, they have not learned how to unite in a common service. Members of Protestant churches are leaders in every educational and charitable cause, but they count there as individuals and only in the most indirect way as church people. The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are the only great union movements in which the Protestant churches have taken active part. But have those impressed the community as an expression of the love of the Christian church? It is the opinion of some workers in the Young Men's Christian Association, and of many clergymen, that the association has become another church. It does a splendid work for young men, and every cent given to it is well spent, but it does not make the Christian church stronger except as all philanthropic work outside the church plows the field and makes it ready for the sowing. Since it was started there are no more young men in the churches than before. On the contrary, from every church, Protestant and Catholic, comes the common cry that the men are leaving the churches for the associations, for lodges, for the clubs, for the labor unions. The churches, among the working classes and the so-called upper classes, are attended and supported largely by women. With the extension of the trade union movement among working women, and clubs among other women, the future alone can tell what the falling off here may be. There are now over a million people in New York City alone outside the churches, while Protestantism has in the last year actually shrunk in numbers. It is easy to see why thousands should be out. All grafters, all dishonest insurance officials, all gamblers, "all lovers of pleasure, more than lovers of God," all indifferent people, and a hundred classes more, naturally stay away from a place where every word and look and sign disturbs the conscience if it is not dead, and bids men live for others. I wish all these were in the church as I wish all the sick were in the hospitals and the shipwrecked safe on land. But when we have subtracted from one million the thousands who can have nothing in common with the Christian church there remain the many thousands who may and ought to be within the church.

They are outside the church, but they are interested in the Christian religion. I have been deeply impressed this summer with the desire and eagerness of men to hear the Gospel. When two or three hundred men, working at the navy yard, will stand in the sun at noon during the hottest days of July to hear a man speak about the joy and peace and strength of a religious faith, when you can speak on the corner to as many men as can hear you above the roar of the streets, when a vast crowd, mostly men, will attentively listen to religion for nearly an hour on the sands at Coney Island there is proof that religion is not dead. The Christian religion is not dead, but men are not going to the churches for it. Put it in books, and men will read it; preach it in theatres, and a crowd will flock in; practice it in a social settlement, a labor union, a hospital, asylums, and waiting lists are needed.

What is the matter with the Christian church that it does not impress the world as it once did? Labor leaders will tell you that it is a class affair and belongs to the employers. Socialists answer that it is the bulwark of the modern capitalistic organization of society with which they are at war. Scientific men reply that it has no love of truth for truth's sake. While the great mass of men outside will tell you that they are not interested. This hour and a half each week of hymns and prayer and sermon does not seem to them to be a vital thing. To hear some speaker who can touch the heart or head they will come, but not for the church as church.

If the church is a class organization its love is not Christian, for Christ's love knows no distinctions. If the church, as socialists claim, is merely poulticing wooden legs in its charity, then it has no love of fundamental Christian brotherhood. If the love of truth is wanting its love of God is a sham. What the church needs, if there is much or little in this criticism, is not multiplication of its philanthropies, nor concentration of them into a few that would compete with the state and stamp their character more firmly on the world, but a filling of the church itself, of you and me who do spend this hour here on Sunday and have assumed membership in the church with the love of Christ.

Let me try to tell you what that love is. A man once went to Christ with the question, who is my neighbor? But the Master gave no answer. He was not interested in knowing or showing who our neighbors are. What He showed that man was how he might become a neighbor. He told that man the story of the good Samaritan and said to him and to us "Go thou and do likewise. Do not stand there asking who is thy neighbors. Be on the lookout for some one to whom thou canst show mercy and goodness and so become a neighbor." You can put no man outside the field of your mercy. Even though a man may hate you, and be your enemy, Jesus says the great duty for you is to seek him and do him good. If he rejects you and will have none of your mercy and goodness, your efforts should not end. You can at least pray for those who despitefully use you and persecute you.

A member of a certain parish once told me that while he wanted the church to reach the poor, he did not want the poor to attend the same service that he attended or sit in the same service that he attended or sit in the same seat because they were too odoriferous. I suppose this person stands in his modern temple and exclaims: "God, I thank Thee that I am not as other men are—unlaundered and unwashed, even as that poor man yonder. I bathe every morning, I wear two collars a day and use patent preparations for my teeth and face." Such cleanliness is as near godliness as the Pharisee in the Master's story of the publican was near the kingdom of God. Suppose that man is unwashed and his presence is disagreeable, the thing for you to consider is not what he is, but how you may become neighbors to him. Introduce yourself. Become his friend. Show him the example of cleanliness and godliness, and the time will come when you can make him clean and Godlike.

On the night before He died He laid aside His robes and washed the apostles' feet, to show men that the greatest is he who serves the most, and that no service, however menial, is too low for even divinity. Whom do you and I love to honor? The man who serves or the man who rules? Whom do we imitate? Those who lead in business and society or those who serve? Until the men and women in our churches honor the Christ as He who serveth, not by singing hymns and saying creeds, but giving and doing likewise, the church may give money generously and employ costly choirs and pulpit orators, but it will not impress the world.

And then for those without there must be goodness of heart. That the Christian church is undergoing the severest fire of criticism since the early days is manifest to anyone who reads. Much of the criticism is just but much of it is unfair and one-sided. Some requires that the church should listen patiently and acknowledge what is just, and to those who hate her should she return good for evil, blessing for cursing, beneficence and intercession for persecution. No heart that is susceptible to the divine can long withstand the love that seeketh not her own.

A picture has been on exhibition in England and has strongly appealed to the imagination of men. It is entitled, "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?" Christ stands on a pedestal before St. Paul's, as he stood before Pilate's palace, with hands tied over head crowned with thorns. While the crowd that passes by, absorbed in its work or pleasure, is you, workingman, lawyer, doctor, men of affairs, you women of society, working women and boys, and I, priest of His church, with never a glance to Him who died because He loved, or to the poor mother and her child who have taken refuge from us at His feet. While the motto on the pedestal before His cathedral, His people, His city is, to the unknown God. Oh, men and women, is that picture true of you?

Goodness and Mercy Follow Us.

Some people can see providence in their past lives, and hope for them is their future lives, but never trust entirely in their being there in the present. Yet God is as truly working out His plans for His children in each hour to-day as at any time in their lives. Goodness and mercy follow us all the days of our lives if they follow us at all. The present trial, the present drudgery, are put there to work out good for us, and more than good—grace and glory, too.—J. R. Miller.

Value of Surrender.

Only in proportion as our own will is surrendered, are we able to discern the splendors of God's will.—Presbyterian.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 26.

Subject: Abstinence For the Sake of Others, I. Cor. x., 23-33—Golden Text, I. Cor. x., 13—Memory Verses, 31-33—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

In verses 14-22 Paul resumes the discussion from chapter 8:13 touching the eating of meats which had been offered in sacrifice to idols. In the lesson before us we have some practical directions on this subject.

I. The duty of living for others (vs. 23, 24).

23. "All things are lawful." I may lawfully eat all kinds of food, but all are not expedient. It would not be becoming in me to eat of all, because I should by this offend and grieve many weak minds. Though it may be admitted that it is strictly lawful to eat meats offered to idols, yet there are strong reasons why it is inexpedient, and those reasons ought to have the binding force of law. "Not expedient." And so, being unprofitable and injurious, may thereby become unlawful. "Edify not." All things do not tend to build up the cause of Christ, and therefore are not expedient. 24. "His own." Let no man consult his own happiness, pleasure or convenience, but let him ask what will be for the good of others. No rule is laid down about eating or not eating any kind of food as a matter of importance in itself. With such things the gospel has no concern. What Paul does prescribe relates to the effect of our conduct upon others. Let every man live not for himself, but for every part of the great human family with which he is surrounded. "Another's wealth." "But each his neighbor's good."—R. V. This will cause true happiness.

II. The duty of guarding the weak (vs. 25-30). 25. "Is sold." The meats of idol sacrifices were often exposed to sale in the markets especially by the priests, when they had on hand a surplus. To the Christian this was as lawful as any other meat. "Shambles." The meat stalls in the market. "Asking no question." The Jews were vexed with innumerable scruples with respect to their eating and were accustomed to ask many questions about their food, as to where it was obtained, how prepared, etc.; all of these scruples and questionings the gospel abolished. 26. "Earth is the Lord's." See Psa. 24:1. This meat belongs to the Lord and is made for man's use. It does not belong to the idol, even though it has been offered to it. It may therefore be partaken of as God's gift. 27. "Bid—feast." This refers to a feast in a private house. In verses 14-22 the apostle severely rebukes the practice of eating at feasts in heathen temples, because this was one part of idolatrous worship. If a pagan friend invite a Christian to his home to dine he should eat what is set before him without vexing his host with questions about his food. But there is nothing here commanded which would require a person to eat or drink that which is harmful.

28. "Say unto you." That is, if one of your fellow guests should display scruples of conscience, or a heathen should be likely to draw the inference that you approved of idol worship, this altogether alters the case. You are no longer simply eating with thankfulness the food set before you as the gift of God, but the question of idolatrous worship of idols as permissible to a Christian. 29. "For why," etc. This verse and the next as a little obscure. The meaning seems to be that "no man has a right to interfere with the liberty enjoyed by another, save so far as his own conscience and conscientious convictions are likely to be affected thereby." We must guard the point of yielding to another's conscience, for we may by obeying a man's false conscience confirm his self-conceit, or establish a false morality. 30. "If I by grace." "If I partake with thankfulness."—R. V.

III. The correct rule of conduct (vs. 31-33).

31. "Eat, or drink." The glory of God is to be the end of all our actions. In themselves eating and drinking are things indifferent, but there are circumstances in which they may be matters of the highest importance. In our own day, for instance, the question or using or abstaining from intoxicating liquors is one which ought to be dealt with on the same principles which Paul has laid down in this chapter. Such a question should be decided on one ground alone, namely, whether by using them or abstaining from them we shall best promote the glory of God. "Do all." This requires that we should plan and order our whole life in accordance with God's law. "Glory of God." To live to God's glory should be the high aim of every individual. This is a sufficient rule to regulate every man's conscience and practice.

32. "Give none offense." See R. V. Though you may be no better or worse for eating meat or not eating, yet if your conduct injures others and leads them into sin you should abstain entirely. It is far more important that your brother should not be led into sin than that you should partake of meat which you acknowledge is in itself of no importance. This is a general principle which should regulate Christian conduct at all time. "Jews." The apostle ever avoided offense to his kinsmen after the flesh. "Gentiles." Crossing none of their prejudices where God's law does not require it.

33. "Please all men." He did this so far as he could righteously. "May be saved." His main object was to seek the salvation of all men. This was the end in view. Salvation enables men to set aside their own ways in order to uplift another. Strife over non-essentials destroys rather than builds up the work of God.

Japan's purchases from the United States in the fiscal year just closed amounted to $51,724,728.

Long Artillery March.

The Sixth Battery of Field Artillery has left Fort Riley, Kan., to march to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The distance, 1000 miles, is the longest ever marched by a United States artillery organization.

Merit System in the Navy.

Secretary Bonaparte, of the Navy Department at Washington, D. C., has decided that the future promotions in the navy pay corps shall be made solely with regard to the merit system.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications compiying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 23, 1905.

Union Clubbing List

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Southern Ruralist	1.00
THE UNION And Union Educator	1.00
THE UNION And Home and Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Weekly Age-Herald	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Twice-a-Week Globe Democrat	1.50
THE UNION and Tri-W'kly Atlanta Constitution	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION and Tri-Weekly N. Y. World	1.50
THE UNION And Rural South	1.50
THE UNION And Weekly Advertiser and Map of Alabama, U. S. and world	1.50

If there are any other papers you want call at THE UNION office, and we will get them for you at the lowest rates. tf

$10.00 REWARD

Will be paid to the three persons who secure for us the largest number of PAID subscribers between now and April 1st, 1906. No restrictions. Our clubbing prices go in this contest. $5.00 goes to the one with the largest list; $3.00 to the second largest list, and $2.00 to the third largest. Probate Judge L. H. Reynolds has kindly consented to be the judge in this contention, and he will make the awards. The names of the successful contestants will be published, also the names of all who tried for this reward. Now we have a thousand subscribers, help us to get a thousand additional, so as to fittingly celebrate the ending of our third year.

tf THE UNION.

S. S. DIST. CONVENTION.

Beats 4 and 11.

To be held at the Baptist church in Clanton on the first Sunday in December. Each and every Sunday school in these two beats is urged to send at least one delegate to represent it. Everybody is invited. About 9:30 a. m. devotional exercises will be held by Rev. J. T. Eckford, followed by an address of welcome by Rev. A. C. Swindall. At 10:30 State Secretary Carthel will address the convention. At 11:30 the organization will be perfected. After dinner, about 2 p. m., devotional exercises, followed by reports of superintendents and an address on "Home Department" by Miss Mary C. Gibson, county secretary.

COMMITTEE.

CLANTON.

Well, Mr. Editor, we cotton growers must stand to the rack, fodder or no fodder; I'll hold my cotton until the hoops fall off before I'll take less than 11 cents (I see President Jordan says we ought to get 15 cents, so, stand steady in the boat and victory is ours. I don't see but one thing that could put it down, and that would be to elect democrats next fall or any other time. But it looks awful gloomy for the demmies in the future. I do believe we'll all be rich before another democratic administration. Why it would scare the majority of the democrats about to death to even think of their crowd getting in. But, wasn't the mayoralty election in New York a surprise, and don't it look hard to see Hearst counted out after he'd made such a run? I don't see how any one can blame the democrats for counting any one out or stuffing the ballot boxes, for I believe it is just natural for them to steal in an election. Look at New York and at Ohio. In Ohio under republican rule not an intimation of fraud, though a democratic governor was elected where Roosevelt carried the state by nearly a quarter of a million majority, and although the republicans had the election machinery and had passed the law under which the election was held, yet when a democrat got the most votes they let him have the office. In New York the democrats had control of the election machinery and look what frauds were committed. Ballot boxes found floating in the river, and other returns in baby carriages. These were from the election precincts in which Hearst had the big vote. Every democratic voter that is inclined to be honest should read up on this contest which Hearst is making for a recount. One of the Tammany democratic heelers was arrested and then let out on $5,000 bail, but he jumped his bond and didn't show up when his trial was called, but then you know Tammany has lots of money that they've stole from the people and they will spend a heap before they'll let their fraud be known. You just watch New York city in the next election and see the republicans carry it, for those people in New York aren't like they are here. They won't stand for a steal. It's amusing to read the papers in Alabama and hear them plead for a fair show in New York, but just get some of their back numbers and see how they pleaded? when Kolb was elected Governor; or when Reynolds was elected senator and was counted out by the grossest fraud. But they get awful honest when the frauds are 1,000 miles away. And just go back one year to Thorsby in our own county, when the democratic club was in full bloom (and had odor) and look at what was tried up there the night of the election, one democrat mayor got sick and the other wouldn't sign the returns. I tell you it would be mighty interesting reading to our people to see all the telegrams and telephone messages that passed, and know all about the instructions and who gave them. But I mustn't tell too much yet, I'll let it all out some day in the near future. When the democrats make an election law, they fix it so they can stay in regardless of how the votes were cast. How fitting for McClellan to get Parker, the democratic candidate "that also ran" last fall, to defend him in his attempt to defraud Hearst of the office. I do hope we will get honest enough down here some day to send a ballot box thief to the penitentiary; may the Lord send the time soon. And then those few democrats that admit that they would like to see things reformed, but they want to do all the reforming in the party, they haven't got the backbone to turn and vote for a republican, as a rebuke to a rotten machine. Look at the thousands and thousands of republicans in Ohio and Pennsylvania that voted for a democratic candidate as a rebuke to the republican "bosses" who had got corrupt. And then look on the other side even Folk, of Missouri, that "eminent democratic reformer," he went to Ohio and Pennsylvania and spoke against the "bosses in power" because they were republicans, but he "didn't have time" to go to New York and help Jerome in his fight against the "boss" because that "boss" was a democrat. Well, what do you think Attorney J. Ormond Middleton says very emphatically that "no more democracy for him, he is a republican straight and will be found in the ranks of the people hereafter." Don't you know, that when Mr. Middleton gets on the stump next year he'll just paralize the opposition, for he is Chilton's peerless orator, and with the solid facts of Republican progress and prosperity to stand on, he'll just wake our county up.

JUST A VOTER.

LET'S ALL GO.

Southern Cotton Association, Alabama State Division, President's Office, Montgomery, Ala., November 20, 1905.

Editor Union,
Clanton, Ala.

Dear Sir:

Please advertise that a state meeting of the Alabama Division of the Southern Cotton Association has been called to be held at Montgomery on Wednesday, Nov. 29th. All county officers are urged to be present and all others interested would be welcome.

Jordan, Cheatham and Smith will be here. Come and bring your friends.

Reduced rates on all roads expected.

W. H. SEYMOUR,
President Ala. Division.

BEAT 9 ITEMS.

G. W. Mims and his charming daughter, Miss Lily, went to Clanton Saturday. Oscar Bean and family, of Collins Chapel, visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday. Will Dennis made a trip to Maplesville Tuesday. Frank Eiland, who sold his place several weeks since to J. W. Mims, has moved to Thorsby, where he intends staying until he finds a suitable location. R. D. Childress has moved to the farm he bought of Mr. Dawson. C. C. Hayes is on his new place that he bought from Frank Price and Frank has bought the J. L. Baker farm from Jesse G. Hayes, and where he will be convenient to our fine school. We sure are glad to get such good neighbors. Miss Lee Robinson, one of Thorsby's charming belles, is visiting at George W. Mims' this week. Mrs. F. R. Collins and son, J. R., were in Clanton Tuesday. "Uncle" Dick Collins, wife and little daughter, from Pelham, are visiting friends and relatives in old Chilton.

NIM ROD.

MAPLESVILLE.

The stockholders of the Twin Tree Lumber Co. have met, and it is said found everything in a prosperous condition. It seems as if everybody in this part of our county is preparing to go to court, so Clanton will be on a boom for the next two weeks. Very little cotton is coming in at present. Lee Hayes is a frequent visitor to our town, as he and 'Squire Garner have considerable legal business together. David Vines will be the R. F. D. carrier on route one from here. The Sims Lumber Co. are building a nice mill near Shoults. Rev. Mr. Davis is holding a protracted meeting, but it seems as if people were too busy to go to church. Mrs. Davison, of Jacksonville, Fla., is here visiting her son, F. L. Davison. Miss Powers, of Jackson, Ala., is here visiting her sister, Mrs. Gilbert. Mrs. Saunders has returned from a visit to her daughter in Atlanta. Joe and Clint Raspberry are clerking in this town for the winter. The sales going on here are attracting much attention, though the long distance is getting popular way of getting prices. Many have went from here recently to Selma to attend the "big show." Henry Johnson was in town last week, winding up his home affairs. Shingles are at a premium here. We feel sure that THE UNION and the PEOPLE will hold Chilton in line stronger than ever before.

"O."

THORSBY LETTER.

There are several photographers in town who are well equipped to do good work at reasonable prices. Mrs. Anderson, one of the party, does beautiful work in pyrography. You are welcome to inspect their work. All their articles would make very suitable holiday gifts. Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Gerald, Mrs. Neal and Miss Lida Neal were visitors in Clanton last Friday. Mr. James Bosworth has returned to Birmingham after spending two pleasant weeks in Thorsby. Miss Gallagher spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks in Montgomery. Rev. Beal, of Howard college, delivered two eloquent sermons at the Baptist church on Sunday. He will be called to preach here in the future and we are glad to be given an opportunity to hear so able a speaker. Mr. and Mrs. Warner, of Montgomery, spent Sunday with the latter's parents. Miss Selma Malmquist, of Clanton, was a visitor in town on Tuesday. The Sunshine Society held a good meeting with Miss Gronquist on the 21st. Mr. Denman, of Jacksonville, Ala., is a visitor in Thorsby. Mr. Fred Howard, who has spent the summer in Green Bay, Wis., has arrived in Thorsby, where he will spend the winter. He reports a good canning season in the north.

NEMO.

RANDOLPH.

Dear Union:

Again we take up the pen to perform the pleasant duty of addressing the readers of the Union. Horse trading is a very interesting feature of business here at present, conducted by F. J. Fitts and Tom Glass. D. C. Hubbard, of Jemison, visited his son here last Sunday. B. V. Washburn was in town Monday. Such lovely weather as November is giving us is just delightful, calm and bright, and with it such a profusion of autumn flowers, those beautiful flowers seem so appropriate to cheer the dying year. We find them everywhere on the lapel of men's coats, on the pulpit, in stores, and recently while passing Cedar Grove cemetery near Thorsby we noticed some of the graves were decorated with those lovely flowers of autumn. Such a scene caused us to think of the resurrection, when men and women will be restored to life. Though dead those loved ones are not forgotten, as shown by the flowers on their last resting place; not only are they remembered by friends, but are stamped on the tablet of our Creator's memory and their resurrection is guaranteed by the death of the world's Redeemer. We welcome the correspondent from Rocky Mount. The people of Macedonia, out on the east side, are painting their church house. We suppose Macedonia is one of the oldest churches in the county. She has had a number of noble men for pastor, among whom were Hand, Lee, Honeycutt and others. The worth of the one true church, pure, holy and chaste, has not been duly appreciated. Holy writ describes her as the salt of the earth. One poet has described her as

"Church of God, thou spotless virgin,'
"Church of Christ, for whom He died,"
"Thou hast known on human founder,'
"Jesus bought thee for His bride."

Oh! how creeds and sects pale into insignificance before such noble men and women as Luther, Bunyan, Wesley, Madam Guyon, Warner, Warren Kahn, Barton, Draper, McPhail Knapp and others. Then we come to our own section. We look with admiration on the self-sacrifice of such people as Honeycutt, Brasher, Mrs Mitchell, Lumpkin, Thornton, Han and others, and we would never forget to appreciate the brave self-sacrific of those more obscure workers in our own section, among whom are Ale Glasscock, J. B. Northcutt, C. L. Barrett, E. J. Scott, Mrs. Kate Anderson Miss Lizzie Waldrup, Prof. Anderson Mrs. A. A. Jackson and others. Self sacrifice is what counts both politicall and religiously. May the UNION grow stronger and stronger, and continue to be the searchlight of Chilton.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

MARS HILL.

I want to correct a mistake in my last letter. It was O. P. Scott who moved to Active. We are sorry to lose him, but he is a good union man and expects to visit our Union quite often. Mars Hill Union is thriving and we cordially invite visitors from other UNIONS. Our meeting time is second and fourth Saturdays at 2 p. m. I would like to hear from others in OUR county paper, THE UNION. I noticed in the National Co-Operator that our editor (Mr. Edler) is one of us, and that he agrees to print anything concerning the UNION. But I don't believe in making our business public, not even any resolutions adopted by the different Unions. Keep it so that a non-union man will know nothing of what we do in the Union. Let him come in and take the obligation and be one of us. M. P. Johnson has bought a house in Jemison and will move his family there soon. He intends working on the R. R. and has rented his home place to Clifford Watson. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Scott visited J. R. Marlar's Saturday. Our mail carrier says that a deal of mail goes to Guin, Ala. You know what that means. Our school is very large, and we hope to soon have our new school house done, and then we'll move out of the church into it. Will Redding was a visitor here Friday. He says he's going to Louisiana soon on a visit to relatives. Armon Scott, of Randolph, visited relatives here Saturday. Well, judge of my pleasant surprise when I saw THE young man go over the big hill again last Sunday. You see I'm still watching his travels.

DAD'S PLOW BOY.

CANE CREEK.

The death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Little Thursday night and took their little son, Enoch. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents. Weep not, dear father and mother, but try to live so that you will meet him in that bright world beyond this vale of tears. Our Sunday school is progressing nicely. Our school is on a "boom" under the faithful management of Prof. J. T. Williams. Well, I'll close with best wishes to the dear old UNION.

NORA KILLGORE.

S. C. A. NOTICE.

Clanton, Ala., Nov. 20, 1905.

Each school district is requested to meet at their respective school houses on the 2nd day of December following for the purpose of electing officers of their divisions of S. C. A. and to elect three delegates to attend the county meeting at Clanton December 9, 1905. The county meeting will elect officers for the year 1906, also delegates to the State association. The S. C. A. has succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, yet there is much to be done. We must not think that because cotton is bringing a fair price that there is nothing further for us to do, as nothing is more untrue. Should we stop for a rest as the hare in the fable the bear (tortoise) will win the race in the end. Hoping that each district in the county will be represented, I am, respectfully, J. N. DENNIS,
Secretary.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Fine, pleasant weather, people done gathering and everything moving along nicely. Our school is proving a success under the able management of Prof. James A. Thomas. Rev. W. P. Lowery will preach here on the fourth Sunday (26th). W. H. Foshee is erecting a residence. R. W. and R. E. L. Ward made a business trip to Selma the past week. We are glad to say that Mrs. J. J. Culp is convalescing after some five weeks' sickness. The wheel of time is rolling towards the year 1906. Let us all determine to do better the coming year than in the past; more and better deeds. Best wishes to The Union and its readers.

UNION MAN.

CLANTON R. F. D.

Ha, ha, Mr. Editor, here I come again. I was in town the other day and it looked strange to me to see some of the "big" democrats going round in their shirt sleeves. They have to work now. They have lost all hope of carrying the county since Roosevelt passed through, and the people saw that the president was not a negro, and that Mrs. Roosevelt sits at the table with a white man, so the democrats will have to spin a new yarn. Then I met an old farmer and got to talking about the times, and he says "it's so good that we'll keep it so." Hooray for the farmers! They know a good thing when they buy it. The merchants were all busy taking in the cash the farmers laid down, and my mind ran back to the Cleveland times, and I felt glad that we had changed. I hope the people will not forget those democratic times. I sympathize with Mr Wade in the loss of his gin by fire. Say, wasn't "Just a Voter's" piece a pointer? He thinks that something slick had been done. Tell him for me that they use that slick stuff to run the democratic machine. It's the only stuff that keeps the old thing going. I hear that Clanton has an ordinance prohibiting country people from selling beef, etc., on the streets without they pay for a license. Let's look into this law a little. There are three markets in Clanton, so this law is for the pockets of these three market men and forces people to go to them and pay a high price for their food. Now, farmers, ask good prices for your yearlings and pork hogs. Don't let the market men make their license money out of you, but if the people of Clanton want such laws, then let those people "pay the fiddler." The new school house in Clanton looks like a "city set upon a hill."

A FARMER.

Jacobs' Pure Rye

6 Years Old

Straight Rye Whiskey.
Copper Distilled.
Aged in Wood.
Purity Guaranteed.

4 Full Quarts . . $3.50

Packed in Plain Boxes, Express Prepaid.

MAIL ORDERS EXPEDITED.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,

PRICE WRECKERS.

209-211 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala

Wouldn't You Like

BETTER WHISKIES FOR LESS MONEY?

than the kind youvl been getting? Then send your orders to us

THE BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSE

The house that sells nothing but the purest goods and guarantees every article it sells. If it's drugs or whiskies you want

WE CUT THE PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
Shehan's Canada Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Weller's Pure Malt Whiskey	50	75
Mason's Old Kentucky Rye	60	1 00
Dan Patch Virginia Rye	65	1 00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	75	1 00
J. Martin's Five-year-old Virginia Rye	75	1 00
Asa Holt Rye Whiskey	85	1 25
Old Style Country Club Rye Whiskey	1 00	1 50
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	1 25	2 00
Stewart's Old Virginia Rye	84	1 50
Paul Jones Four Star Rye	1 00	1 50
Murray Hill Club	1 00	1 50
Hunter's Baltimore Rye	1 00	1 50
Golden Cream Rye	1 00	1 50
I. W. Harper Rye	85	1 50
Wilson Whiskey	1 00	1 50
J. M. Atherton bottled in bond	1 25	1 75
Mammoth Cave bottled in bond	1 50	2 00
Old Jordon bottled in bond	1 00	1 25
Green River, the whiskey without a headache	50	75
Old Shades Mountain Corn	75	1 00
Old Mountain Due Corn	65	1 00
Old Lincoln County	50	75
Old Holland Gin	75	1 00
Old Crown Gin	50	75
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	50	75
California Sherry or Port		

Mellow Old Liquors and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon		Per Gallon
Old Sand Mountain Corn	$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
Old Mountain Due	3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
Old Tennessee	2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
Old Holland Gin	2.00	Old Style Country Club	3.00
Old Crown Gin	3.00	Old Lincoln County	2.50
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
Old California Port or Sherry	1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

COLLIER DRUG COMPANY,

The Big Cut Rate Drug Store

2012 FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

The Bank Saloon

Calera, Alabama.

Has the finest stock of Whiskies, Wines and Cigars in Central Alabama. Rye Whiskey, by the gallon, from $2.25 to $3.75. All good, but some better than others. Corn Whiskey $2.25 to $3.50 per gallon. Express charges prepaid on all orders of one gallon and upward, where cash accompanies the order, as these prices are absolutely "rock bottom."

XX Rye, pure,	$2.25 per gallon
AAAA Rye, good,	3.75 per gallon
Frisco Rye, fine,	3.75 per gallon
Jack Daniel No. 6 finest.	3.75 per gallon

A. Stein, Proprietor

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. Ave 7th S

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes

FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton, Alabama

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—W. M. Adams.
Tax Assessor—L. B. Pounds.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

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Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 5th Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday, 11 o'clock service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 123—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 350—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M. No. 524—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronemo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting brothers cordially invited. E. B. Lang, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Pure Rye

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. . $3.5

Boxes, Express
aid.

S EXPEDITED.

Pharmacy,

RECKERS.

Birmingham, A

You Like

S FOR LESS MONEY?

tting? Then send your orders

L ORDER HOUSE

But the purest goods and guar
If it's drugs or whiskies you

THE PRICE.

	Our Price.	Regular Price
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	50	75
	60	1 00
	65	1 00
	75	1 00
Rye	75	1 00
key	85	1 25
	1 00	1 50
	1 25	2 00
	84	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	85	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 25	1 75
	1 50	2 00
a headache	1 00	1 25
	50	75
	75	1 00
	65	1 00
	50	75
	75	1 00
	50	75
	50	75

d Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon
Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.
Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.
J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.
Old Style Country Club	3.
Old Lincoln County	2.
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.
R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	3.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALABA

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CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Nov. 22, '05, 5,184.
Price same date, 11c.
Receipts same period, '04, 5,244.
Price same date, 9 1-8c.

COTTON SEED

I am now ready to buy cotton seed at my new office just east of Johnson's Drug Store. Also cotton seed meal and hulls and feed stuffs for sale. Come and see me and I will do you good.

FRANK GOODGAME
tf Clanton, Ala.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. H. Jackson has sold his mill at Lomax to J. D. Parker and intends moving to Texas. We wish him good luck.

A. E. Jackson was in Clanton Thursday.

H. C. Martin was a welcome caller Friday.

J. A. Mims was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

M. C. Williams was a pleasant visitor Friday.

Downs & Littlejohn are selling boots and shoes very cheap. Don't wait; go in and see them.

W. Y. Woodham was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

'Squire Alf Childress was in Clanton Saturday.

J. E. Killingsworth and J. W. Horton were in town Saturday.

Prof. H. L. Hicks was a pleasant visitor Saturday. He is principal of Union Normal Institute at Collins Cross Roads, about 70 scholars are enrolled to date.

J. W. Kicker was a welcome caller Saturday.

Studebaker wagons are the kind that give service. W. I. Mullins has them for sale.

R. W. Scott and son, Willie, were pleasant visitors Saturday. Mr. Scott brought the UNION some stalks of Japanese sugar cane. On 1-6 acre in this cane he made 63 gallons syrup and saved 700 stalks for seed. How is that for cane?

J. A. Dobbs, of Jemison, was a welcome caller Saturday.

W. H. Hayes was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

J. B. Woodard, a former Chiltonian, but who now lives near Birmingham, was in Clanton Saturday.

The biggest line of GOOD furniture at the very lowest prices, is at W. I. Mullins'.

G. W. Foshee was in Clanton Saturday.

Lee T. Vickers left for Tallapoosa county on Tuesday to visit his relatives and friends there. Lee has finished a good season's work and has well earned the right to play a little. Our county needs more young men on his style, reliable, sober and industrious. Here's wishing you a good time, Lee, and then come back to Chilton.

J. W. Sears was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Carey Hubbard and family were in Clanton Friday.

J. H. Edwards was a welcome caller Monday.

If you want to raise good crops next year get a Chattanooga plow from W. I. Mullins.

J. G. Hayes was in Clanton Monday.

J. W. Littlejohn, Jr., has gone to Birmingham to work. Success to him.

J. L. McDowell was in Clanton Monday.

J. W. Hayes was in town Saturday. Come again, John, and bring that jug of syrup.

H. T. Gore was a pleasant visitor Monday.

H. T. Littlejohn was in Clanton Monday.

J. N. Childress and C. C. Hayes were in town Monday.

F. M. Foshee was in Clanton Tuesday.

G. W. Williams was a visitor Tuesday.

G. R. King, of Hoar, Ala., was a welcome caller Tuesday. He is a son of our old neighbor, W. R. King.

H. J. Dobbs is moving to Prattville. We are all sorry to love him, but wish him the best success in his new home.

H. J. Groom and daughters, the Misses Vonie Groom and Celie Bowden, were in Clanton Tuesday. Mr. Groom has paid for his paper till way in 1907. Why don't more do the same thing?

J. R. Collins and mother were in town Tuesday.

D. C. Cooley was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. J. D. Wyatt paid a flying visit to Grandpa Lockhart last Tuesday.

Albert Gore and sons, Sidney and Elijah, were in town Tuesday. Mr Gore has sold out his interest in the Bean-Gore Lumber Co. to Madison Bean. If you want good lumber go to that mill for it.

G. W. Gore was in Clanton Tuesday.

J. Madison Bean and his entire family were in town Tuesday.

Att'y J. Osmond Middleton was in Birmingham last Friday and Saturday on legal business, and while there attended the banquet given at the Hillman hotel by the Alumni Association of his Alma Mater, the State University, he having graduated with the class of '03.

Attorney A. C. Smith went to Montgomery Wednesday on legal business.

Dr. J. P. Hayes accompanied Wm. Maddox to Montgomery Wednesday, where Mr. Maddox will be examined by Dr. Thigpen.

Miss Alph Smitherman and Mrs. Mary Smitherman, P. D. Wilson, N. A. Kicker and W. J. Foshee were among others who went to Montgomery on Wednesday to attend the circus.

Judge L. H. Reynolds and Tax Commissioner J. P. Van Derveer went to Prattville Wednesday to attend the trial of Walter Slaton at that place. Slaton is indicted for murder in the second degree and quite a few prominent citizens have been subpoenaed in his behalf.

Clerk H. I. Honeycutt paid a visit to his parents last Sunday.

Mrs. J. P. Crumpton is on a visit to her husband's parents, near Jemison, this week. Pink is in Atlanta and is progressing finely in his studies in dentistry. He'll make a good one. It will be almost a pleasure to have a tooth pulled by Dr. Crumpton.

DR. C. L. WOODFIN, the Botanic Specialist, will be in Clanton every Saturday until March 1st, 1906, for the purpose of treating Cancer, Catarrh, Wens, Tumors, Goiters and all other cutaneous trouble. Also the Eye and Throat. Can furnish references here in Chilton County. Office at J. W. Smith's store. tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. A. Cox and Miss L. J. Jones. Joe Horton and Miss Josie Busby. Eli Jones and Miss Allie Jones. W. T. Veazey and Miss Maud Lenoir.

FARMERS' UNION.

The Chilton County Union will meet with Highland Union (4 miles west of Clanton on the old Kincheon Road) on December 6, 1905. Every Union in the county should be represented, as this is an important meeting. Here goes for better times, with the farmer in the saddle.

J. W. SORRELL,
tf Sec-Treasurer.

THE HORTON-BUSBY WEDDING.

Mr. Joseph Horton and Miss Josie Busby were married Nov. 19 at the home of W. Y. Woodham, near Ocampo. Rev. Will Crim performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of guests. The young couple and their friends then repaired to the home of Dock Horton, father of the groom, where an elegant supper was served, and everybody enjoyed themselves. All wish the happy pair long life and prosperity together. THE UNION extends its heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Horton.

NOTICE!

There are 200 shares of stock of the Farmers Warehouse & Fertilizer Company of Thorsby, Ala., for sale. The board of directors have authorized the undersigned to sell these shares to all who desire to invest.

J. Bice, President
T. M. Driver
J. W. Hays.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

THORSBY CARNATION FARM.

During the month of November we will have Special Sales of Carnation Plants every day. The reasonable price of 60 cents per dozen, for strong plants, should induce you to put in a few in your yards and grow your own carnations. Also Cut Flowers at 25 cents per dozen. Call or order by mail.

M. A. Magnusson,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint the 4th Saturday in each month as my regular day for hearing civil causes at my residence in beat 3. Chilton Co. Deeds, mortgages and papers of all kinds carefully and legibly made out.

J. A. CADDELL,
Notary Public & Ex-off. J. P.
tf

THE FARMERS' UNION.

We will send the Union Educator of Gulo, Ala., the state organ of the F. E. and C. U. of A., with our paper, THE UNION, one year for one dollar. Now is the time to get your best county paper and the paper of the best farmers' organization. tf

CIRCUIT COURT, FALL TERM, 1905.

CIVIL DOCKET.

Monday.

Twin Tree Lbr. Co. vs. G. W. Middlebrook, detinue; G. W. Middlebrook vs. Twin Tree Lbr. Co., damages; Ambach Bros. vs. C. J. Stewart, garnishment; Southern R. R. Co. vs. Isaac Mitchell, certiorari; W. L. Campbell vs. R. H. Martin, damages; G. W. Wilson vs. W. A. Mims, ejectment; W. D. Lawrence vs. W. M. Lawrence, note; George Yeager vs. T. T. Thorson, attachment; Joseph Speigner vs. W. M. Adams, damages; A. T. G. Cooper vs. T. U. Crumpton, appeal; L. Pattillo vs. Martha S. Chandler, appeal; Joseph Speigner vs. W. M. Adams et al., damages; G. W. Gore vs. C. M. Littleton, ejectment; R. H. Martin vs. Southern R. R. Co., damages; George B. Dobson vs. L. & N. R. R. Co., damages; Roberta A. Mullins vs. J. M. Walker, note.

Tuesday.

F. A. Gulledge vs. G. F. Harris, appeal; Jack Dorsey vs. L. & N. R. R. Co., damages; C. W. Larsen vs. L. & N. R. R. Co., damages; Town of Clanton vs. John Will Davis, appeal; Town of Clanton vs. W. E. Lowe, appeal; Town of Clanton vs. Tom Howell, appeal; Town of Clanton vs. Will Cooper, appeal; J. H. Carter vs. J. A. Scott, note; Thomas E. Dennis vs. Huston Price et al., ejectment; G. H. Gerald vs. Hans Schytte, attachment; J. W. Frauzen vs. C. N. Dudley, note; Town of Clanton vs. J. P. VanDerveer, appeal; Jesse French Piano & Organ Co. vs. R. H. Martin, note; W. R. Lowery vs. Z. S. Avery, ejectment; H. C. Martin vs. T. G. Williams, appeal; A. J. Wilson vs. L. & N. R. R. Co., damages; E. Lesser vs. W. A. Collier, damages; Lawrence Foshee vs. Jim Cooper et al., prohibition; Chas. Rogers vs. M. & O. R. R. Co., certiorari.

Wednesday.

B. H. Chestnutt vs. John Lundy, ejectment; E. C. Headley vs. Prince and Kittie Wilson, detinue; H. O. Hanson vs. City of Thorsby, damages; Celia Peeples vs. E. E. Jackson Lbr. Co., damages; Ann Spigener vs. Joseph Spigener, damages; G. M. Lovejoy vs. Guy Stewart, appeal; W. H. Merritt vs. Thomas A. Curry, appeal; Wm. Ullman & Sons vs. Ernest Welch, note; Emma L. Downing vs. Clear Creek Bbr. Co., damages; J. H. Middleton vs. H. F. Chandler, contract; Teague & Sons vs. R. J. Langston, note; H. M. Mahan vs. Rose Smith et al., ejectment; E. C. Headley vs. Prince Wilson et al., ejectment; E. O. Lowery vs. J. W. Headley, note; A. Headley vs. C. C. Culp, appeal; N. S. Smith & Son vs. Ernest Welch, note; Lee Kicker vs. John Vinson and John Mims, damages; W. M. wilson vs. Asbury Gibson, detinue; J. S. Bone vs. Tom Jones, damages; C. W. Hooper & Co. vs. Ernest Welch, note; Virden & Co. vs. T. J. Henderson, note; P. D. Wilson vs. Jim W. Baker et al., garnishment; J. R. Popwell vs. J. M. Morgan, damages; Thomas Baker vs. V. J. Gragg, tort; E. M. Pinckard vs. M. L. Henley, detinue; G. H. Gerald vs. City of Thorsby, warrant; Nannie Duke vs. T. A. Curry, note; State of Alabama ex rel. Southern R. R. Co. vs. Judge of Probate et al., mandamus; Cash Supply Co. vs. Ed Booth, note; State of Alabama vs. Alabama Mineral Land Co., appeal; J. H. Moore vs. F. W. Johnson, account.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

Monday and Tuesday.

John Will Davis, selling liquor; Ed McCullough, murder first degree; Lee Hubbard, concealed weapons; W. J. A. Melton, murder first degree; Nathan Davis, disturbing religious worship; Henry Esco, selling liquor; Sim Glenn, assault to murder; George Bruce, concealed weapons; Arthur Pearce, concealed weapons; Ab. Penton, abusive language; Will Parrish, selling liquor; Sam Garner and Dave Romager, assault and battery; Frank Snyder, selling liquor; Dave Norris, selling liquor; Oot Headley, disturbing religious worship; Dosh Wilson, disturbing religious worship; Less Cox, disturbing religious worship; Elbert Mims, disturbing religious worship; Paul Shelton, assault to murder; W. P. Mears, selling liquor; Will West and Clarence West, grand larceny; Will West, escape from custody.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

FOR SALE!

80 acres, 1 1-4 miles east of Cane Creek church, very strong land, lies well, about 20 acres cleared, fair tenant house and fine well of water. Price $600.00, terms easy.

ALSO

66 acres, with water power grist mill in running order, good custom, house and fine well of water, 3 miles east of Clanton—about 20 acres cleared, lies well. Price $700.00. Terms easy. Apply to office of

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Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

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Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Envelopes,

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500 Noteheads
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Good Work on Good Material, done on Good Machines.
Don't forget! THE UNION, Clanton, Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.

Men's and boys' Clothing.

Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, Alabama.

Downs & Littlejohn,

Clanton, Alabama.

General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.

SHOES

The most for the money in town. Come and see us and we will do you good.

FOR SALE!

Full bred Holstein Milch Cow (6 years old), will come in fresh in November. Her milk record is 3 1-2 to 4 gallons per day. Address,

W. L. McDowell,
tf. Clanton, Route 2.

EMPLOYES WANTED!

White men, strong, healthy and of good character can obtain very desirable positions as attendants at the Bryce Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Apply at once. Address, A. L. McDUFF,
11-9-05 4w Supervisor.

HOSPITALS CROWDED

MAJORITY OF PATIENTS WOMEN

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Saves Many From this Sad and Costly Experience.

It is a sad but true fact that every year brings an increase in the number of operations performed upon women in our hospitals. More than three-fourths of the patients lying on those snow white beds are women and girls who are awaiting or recovering from operations made necessary by neglect.

Every one of these patients had plenty of warning in that bearing down feeling, pain at the left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, leucorrhœa, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the womb or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb, and if not heeded the trouble will make headway until the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation, and a lifetime of impaired usefulness at best, while in many cases the results are fatal.

The following letter should bring hope to suffering women. Miss Luella Adams, of the Colonnade Hotel, Seattle, Wash., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"About two years ago I was a great sufferer from a severe female trouble, pains and headaches. The doctor prescribed for me and finally told me that I had a tumor on the womb and must undergo an operation if I wanted to get well. I felt that this was my death warrant, but I spent hundreds of dollars for medical help, but the tumor kept growing. Fortunately I corresponded with an aunt in the New England States, and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it was said to cure tumors. I did so and immediately began to improve in health, and I was entirely cured, the tumor disappearing entirely, without an operation. I wish every suffering woman would try this great preparation."

Just as surely as Miss Adams was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability and nervous prostration.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Secret of Life.

There is good authority for the statement that at various times Herbert Spencer, Charles Darwin, Thomas H. Huxley and Louis Pasteur were convinced that they had discovered the secret of life, but repeated tests, in which antecedent life was more carefully excluded, showed in every instance that they had been mistaken.

The captain of the Oteri, who refused to aid the Government yacht Sylph when the latter vessel was in danger of floundering, lost his license and his career is ended in disgrace—as it should be. Fortunately there are few captains afloat like the former master of the Oteri, and what few there are have not yet been found out. His crime was most unusual, for those who do business on the great deep recognize the constant peril of the seas and help one another as a matter of course, every man knowing that it may be his turn tomorrow to ask for help. The captain of the Oteri ought to be thankful that he escaped the penalty inflicted upon "Old Floyd Ireson," who, charged with a similar crime, was "tarred and feathered and carried in a cart by the women of Marblehead."

Forest Gate, England, has a 3-year-old swimming champion. She is the daughter of the matron of some public baths, and can swim the length of the tank, eighty feet.

PASSING OF PORRIDGE.

Makes Way For the Better Food of a Better Day.

"Porridge is no longer used for breakfast in my home," writes a loyal Briton from Huntsville, Ont. This was an admission of no small significance to one "brought up" on the time-honored stand-by.

"One month ago," she continues, "I bought a package of Grape-Nuts food for my husband, who had been an invalid for over a year. He had passed through a severe attack of pneumonia and la grippe combined, and was left in a very bad condition when they passed away.

"I tried everything for his benefit, but nothing seemed to do him any good. Month followed month and he still remained as weak as ever. I was almost discouraged about him when I got the Grape-Nuts, but the result has compensated me for my anxiety.

"In the one month that he has eaten Grape-Nuts he has gained 10 pounds in weight, his strength is rapidly returning to him, and he feels like a new man. Now we all eat Grape-Nuts food and are the better for it. Our little 5-year-old boy, who used to suffer from pains in the stomach after eating the old-fashioned porridge, has no more trouble since he began to use Grape-Nuts, and I have no more doctor's bills to pay for him.

"We use Grape-Nuts with only sweet cream, and find it the most tasty dish in our bill of fare.

"Last Monday I ate 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast, nothing else, then set to work and got my morning's work done by 9 o'clock, and felt less tired, much stronger, than if I had made my breakfast on meat, potatoes, etc., as I used to. I wouldn't be without Grape-Nuts in the house for any money." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs

ITCHING SCALP HUMOR

Lady Suffered Tortures Until Cured by Cuticura—Scratched Day and Night.

"My scalp was covered with little pimples and I suffered tortures from the itching. I was scratching all day and night, and I could get no rest. I washed my head with hot water and Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment as a dressing. One box of the ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap cured me. Now my head is entirely clear and my hair is growing splendidly. I have used Cuticura Soap ever since and shall never be without it. (Signed) Ada C. Smith, 309 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J."

It is one of the paradoxes of life, and one of the most consoling, that the line between enlightened selfishness and altruism is in the main imaginary, avers Collier's Weekly. Happiness for one's self comes least when it is sought to the detriment of others. The mind which is bent on spending a life not entirely bad or vain is likely to feel a deeper satisfaction than the one which calculates narrowly its possibilities of pleasure or advantage. A youth of our acquaintance, talking to a woman of experience, explained that he was abandoning journalism because he had got out of it all that it had for him. "Oh," she replied quietly, "so you have been doing the work for what you can get out of it, and not for what you can put into it?" It was a rebuke which he did not forget, and yet in that young man's case, as in the majority of others, most was put in where most was taken out. It was really because he had ceased to be able to add anything new to what he contributed, that he felt that his work was giving nothing back to him.

"Mop" Fair.

Dating from mediaeval times, the annual Stratford-on-Avon "Mop" fair took place recently and eight oxen and twelve pigs were roasted at open fires in the streets in the presence of a record gathering from all parts of the Midlands.

Valenciennes lace is still made in Flanders, but this valuable industry has entirely died out in the town whose name it bears.

WASTED TO A SHADOW.

But Found a Cure After Fifteen Years of Suffering.

A. H. Stotts, messenger at the State Capitol, Columbus, O., says:

"For fifteen years I had kidney troubles, and though I doctored faithfully, could not find a cure. I had heavy backaches, dizzy headaches and terrible urinary disorders. One day I collapsed, fell insensible on the sidewalk, and then wasted away in bed for ten weeks. After being given up, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. In a couple of months I regained my old health, and now weigh 188 pounds. Twelve boxes did it, and I have been well two years."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

How to Catch Crows.

In order to catch crows, which do so much damage to the growing crops, Italian farmers have taken to placing small pieces of meat in conical-shaped paper bags, and smearing the inside of these bags with glue. When the bird puts his head in and finds himself blind-folded he flies upward to an immense height, but falls near his starting place.

Car Load of Ants.

The Clyde Steamship Company brought a car load of ants to port a few days ago from New York. The ants were of a peculiar variety, found in Central America, and said to be destructive of the boll weevil, the great enemy of the cotto plannt. The insects were shipped in glass tubes properly encased.

Composition of Meerschaum.

Meerschaum, the composition of which is silica, magnesia and water, is often found along the German seashore, and the pure white lumps are supposed by the superstitious natives to be petrified sea foam, from which it takes its name. The Turks used it as a substitute for soap.

What will be the largest carpet in the world is being made in London. It will cover 63,000 square feet, and will serve as the "ground" for winter sports in the Olympia, London. Its cost will be $25,000.

The Strand Theater, London, has been bought by the Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton Railroad Co., which intends to use the site as a "tube" station. In London the underground railroads have to buy their stations and entrance and exit sites.

To each shipping company which adopts the refrigerating system and guarantees to make the voyage from Beunos Ayres to Lisbon or Vigo in fifteen and a half days, the Argentine government will pay a monthly subsidy of $2,000.

The first verse of the Fifty-first Psalm is called the "neck verse," for the reason that in former times a man condemned to death sometimes had a chance to save his life by proving that he could read, and this verse was used as a test.

FARM AND GARDEN

VALUE OF EARLY MOULTERS.

Of really more value than the earliest hatched pullets, are the early moulters—the hens which are now shedding their feathers and getting into their fall and winter coats. They are the hens that stand us in for profit in our poultry during the late fall and early winter months. The early moulters should be watched after closely and given the very best of attention. Care should be taken now to keep them free from mites and lice. This can be best effected by keeping their roosting perches well oiled with coal oil, care also being taken to chase a blaze of burning paper along the under-side of the perches about once a week, to keep any vermin from lodging and hatching there. Then we should see to it that they have a good place in which to dust. This is very important, as it tends to keep them free from the pests mentioned—it is nature's way—and also to hasten the dislodgement of ripe feathers, or rather, the dead feathers they are engaged in moulting and in hastening the process generally. It is a good plan to keep the early moulters in a separate enclosure from the general flock and give them the choice bits of food from the wastage of the kitchen and the table, for variety in this line means health and thrift for the fowls. As the season advances and the cooler nights come on, tempered, or intensified by early frosts, it's a good idea then to roost the early moulters warmly, so that they may keep up a continuous progress and have no back-sets of any kind. This system of feed and management, will bring the hens into early fall laying and hold them to it all through the winter, when their eggs may either be sold at a good profit, or set in incubators and converted into valuable chickens. The early pullets should have similar care and attention, for they are also of much value in the early winter season.—H. B. Geer, in The Epitomist.

KEEP A FEW SHEEP.

"The price of sheep has reached a point where it is profitable to produce them for wool alone, which fact is made more evident by a visit to the show yards of any of our leading fairs," says an old sheep breeder. "If we can accept as reasonable authority a large number of entries in fine wool sheep, there is where we get a forerunner of the future." He believes that the most profitable sheep to grow with the price of wool is a medium-size sheep with a good carcass of mutton, and good, dense fleece of medium wool. "When we undertake to produce a wooled sheep with no reference to the mutton quality and gain but a few cents' worth of wool, and when we seek only mutton without regard to the wool quality, we meet the same objection on the other side." He thinks there is room on every farm for a few good sheep, and certainly in this day, when there are so many good breeders striving to excel, offering their stock at moderate prices, there is no excuse for any farmer to still be growing scrubs. A few sheep can be kept on every farm with a small outlay and with profitable results. It is only when one attempts to make a specialty of the sheep business that expense becomes apparent and trained experience necessary. A few sheep will keep fat picking up weeds and brush along the fence, feed that would not otherwise be utilized. They not only do this, but keep the farm clean, which is of even as much importance to the following crops as it is a benefit to the sheep themselves. Every farmer ought to grow a few sheep, which he would find a source of profit by producing two crops a year and without any apparent cost, as compared with the cost of producing any crop that is grown upon the farm for sale.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

HEALTH OF SWINE.

Until we know all about swine diseases there is no possibility of preventing entirely the coming of the epidemics of cholera that so often cut down the number of our hogs. However, from a long experience I have come to the conclusion that most hog diseases are preventable, writes Henry Porter in Farmer's Review. One way to prevent hog diseases is to purchase as few hogs as possible, and when we do purchase, quarantine till the animals are demonstrated to have or not to have some contagious disease. We would do well to limit our hog purchases to the breeding animals of quality needed to raise the quality of our swine product. But in addition to breeding hogs a great many others are purchased, sold, resold, transported, driven to town, and from farm to farm and carried in dirty box cars that perhaps have carried sick hogs previously. It is this general mixing up that makes it easy for the cholera to get in. By conducting our breeding operations on more of a perfect system we can keep hogs from coming to our farm, doing our own breeding and sending the animals to market only.

FEEDING SHEEP IN THE CORN.

I had a fine field of corn, and the rich soil had become filled with weeds of many kinds. In an evil hour, I thought it would be a very nice thing to turn into this field a lot of lambs just weaned. It was only a few days when I was sorry for what I had done. It did not suit my case at all. The heavy growth of suckers from the corn roots, which in my experience is always to be expected in richly manured soil, in spite of the most careful culture, very soon brought on attacks of diarrhea which very nearly cost me the lives of as fine a lot of weanling lambs as I ever saw, writes H. Stewart in American Sheep Breeder. It was next to impossible to keep any sort of satisfactory oversight on the lambs, and in spite of the most careful watching over the flock I soon had my hands full of trouble in saving a lot of lambs suffering from diarrhea and annoyed by a legion of flies. For two weeks everything had to be left to take care of those lambs, and the cost of the extra work at a busy time otherwise, about rendered me wild. Diarrhea attacked the whole flock and the flies made things a hundred times worse. I saved the lambs, but it was at a cost of half the actual value of the lot.

IRRIGATION ON THE FARM.

All natural streams over land are more or less crooked, as they bend first one way and then another to avoid obstructions. In making artificial open ditches there is at first an almost irresistible tendency to follow the natural course and simply deepen it. But after the ditch is cut, if it is a cultivated field, the crooked places in it make serious difficulties for the plow, the harrow, cultivator and the mowing machine. Only for a pasture lot is the winding rivulet running through a field allowable, providing it can easily be remedied. By straightening an open drain, and putting sewer pipes in it, the ditch may be filled and plowed over, making a rich, cultivable field of what was originally only fit for growing coarse and inferior grasses.

CULTIVATING FOR A PLOW.

Farmers use the cultivator for a plow; that is, they cultivate deep, with the object of loosening the soil between the rows. If the ground is to be broken up the plow is the thing to do it with, but two inches is sufficient depth for cultivation. Grass and weeds should never be allowed to grow to a height to demand "plowing" with a cultivator. Keep the top soil loose, and never allow grass or weeds to more than sprout above ground. Deep cultivation frequently does harm in disturbing the roots of plants grown as a crop.

Presumptuous Mendicant.

"Doesn't it strike you as somewhat ridiculous that a beggar should be so presumptuous as to offer you good luck?" asked the man with his arm in a sling. "It has struck me that way, and the next beggar that makes any attempt to pass good luck on me is going to get a run for his trouble. If I don't put him in the lockup, it won't be any fault of mine. I'm going to tell you fellows a story, and when you hear it you'll understand my feelings. I was standing on a street corner the other day talking to a friend of mine. A beggar, a husky looking country negro, came along and asked us for aid. He said he was from the country and was in hard luck. 'Ah'm hungry, boss,' he said, 'an' Ah needs a bite to eat.' Then he showed his hands, which were covered with corns, remarking at the time that the condition of these would prove he was a hard-working negro, down on his luck. I gave him enough to buy a sandwich, and so did my friend. He thanked us, and then putting out his hand said, 'Hyar boss. Ah'll give bofe of yo' good luck.' We both smiled and gave him our hand to shake. The negro left and a few minutes later when I turned to leave my friend and started across the street I was struck by a car and knocked into the middle of nothingness. When they picked me up my arm was broken and I was severely bruised all over the body. That was my share of the good luck. I learned today that my friend has pneumonia, and that he may die of his illness."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Paints Wild Beasts' Eyes.

One of the oddest ways a young woman artist of this city has of adding to her income is the painting of the glass eyes that are fitted into the heads of wild animals sent to a taxidermist to be stuffed and mounted. She is not called upon to paint these special eyes for the ordinary run of our native beasts. She only gets one of these orders when some sportsman has killed a panther, a grizzly, or a tiger—animals noted for the savage glare of their eyes. Then she takes all the pains she is capable of to get the "glare" just as savage as she can. Before she begins work she learns in just what attitude the beast is to be mounted, for it would never do to represent the animal with his eyes ablaze with the light of battle if he was to be postured as lying half asleep. The work does not pay well. Sometimes the artist gets only a dollar a pair for the eyes, while now and again she gets as much as $2 a pair.—

Oats originated in Northern Africa.

FEEDING OF CANAL MEN.

J. E. MARKEL TELLS ABOUT HIS BIG PANAMA CONTRACT.

He Expects to Provide Food for 20,000 Men at a Time—Board Will Cost from 45 Cents to $1 a Day—All Supplies to Be Shipped from New York, Direct.

J. E. Markel, who has just obtained the contract to feed the workmen on the Panama Canal, began the business of feeding people nearly fifty years ago when, as a boy, he took a contract to feed workmen on a big flatboat between St. Louis and New Orleans, on the Mississippi, writes the Omaha (Neb.) correspondent of the New York Sun. He was raised on a farm near Mark Twain's place in eastern Missouri, and after his experience on the flatboat he settled down in St. Louis to become a baker.

Next he drifted to the West, and in 1872 began operating eating houses along the Union Pacific, with which road he continued for thirty years. In addition to his Panama interests, Mr. Markel at present operates the boarding and eating houses along the lines of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Illinois Central, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Rock Island, the Kansas City Southern, the Denver and Northwestern and the new Moffatt railroads, and manages a number of big hotels in Western cities.

His great experience in feeding crowds placed him in a position to bid intelligently for the Panama contract. Regarding the contract and his plans, Mr. Markel says:

"The contract is not a $50,000,000 one to feed any 50,000 men, as the newspapers have reported. I don't believe there will ever be more than 20,000 men employed at any one time. The contract runs for five years.

"I was first invited last March to go to the Isthmus by Mr. Wallace, and I was studying the conditions when he left. I kept watch of things and continued my investigations until I found out just what was wanted.

"I spent a whole month down there, and when I finished I knew what was necessary and knew just what I was bidding on. The result was that I got the contract.

"What the commission wanted and what I am going to furnish is a system of substantial meals at reasonable prices, so that the employes on the canal can afford to buy them and will be in condition to return the commission in labor the worth of their wages.

"For instance, the Jamaica negroes, now about 4,000 employed on the canal are scattered along in camps from one to two miles apart, there being thirty camps along the forty-seven miles of canal. These camps have from 200 to 300 negroes each.

"The houses are built especially for the purpose and are thoroughly sanitary. There are strict rules for keeping them clean. The negroes have to have everything cleaned up by a certain hour each morning. The houses are thoroughly scrubbed once a week and fumigated every two weeks. They have comfortable canvas beds.

"But when it comes to eating, the only things they can afford to buy with their money, as things now are on the Isthmus, are sugar cane, bananas and such stuff, and a man can't stand up and do a hard day's work on such a diet and give back the value of his wages. Eggs are 10 cents apiece, salt fish is 40 cents a pound, fresh meat from 50 cents to a dollar a pound, and everything in proportion.

"Now we are going to offer them three meals a day with such stuff as coffee, bread and meat for breakfast; coffee, bread, fish, two kinds of vegetables and pie or pudding for dinner; and much the same for supper, at 45 cents a day or $14 a month.

"In addition, we will have a place at each camp where we will sell cooked food in bulk to the men with families who want to take it home, or to the men who live in clubs and do their own cooking, or part of it, and want to buy a portion ready cooked. There is no compulsion about buying from us; the men can buy wherever they please, but I agree with the commission to have the food there to offer to the men at reasonable prices.

"For the white men, of whom there are 1,500 now, and there will be 3,000 later, we will run hotels. Two are now finished and the number will be increased to ten. We furnish them first class board at $1 a day, and rooms at $6 a month each, making the cost of living $36 a month each.

"Before these prices were made we figured it out with the commission that laborers generally in this country have to pay from 40 to 50 percent of their wages for living purposes; and clerks and other salaried men in cities about the same proportion. So we figured on the canal to keep down the cost of living to between 40 and 50 percent of the wages.

"The Jamaica negroes get from $1.75 to $2.25 silver each a day. This is from 90 cents to $1.10 gold, so the commission held the cost of living down to 45 cents a day. Most of the clerks get from $150 to $175 a month, so their living is also made comparatively cheap.

"I shall assemble all my supplies at New York for shipment to the Isthmus; my buying will be done wherever it can be done to the best advantage. The commission ships my stuff for me on refrigerator steamers at a rate that just covers the actual cost; it gives me cold storage rooms at Colon also at cost or just a little above cost.

"Practically everything will have to be shipped. There is absolutely nothing that can be bought on the Isthmus. The natives are too worthless and lazy to raise anything. As fine fish as I ever saw can be caught on the Isthmus, but the natives never catch enough to amount to anything.

"But I believe that the work of sanitation which is now going on [illegible] fact that the natives will have to clean themselves and their houses clean and do things differently will induce them to do some work on the canal when we get substantial food to them and enable them to do hard work.

"As it is now their sugar cane and banana diet makes it impossible for them to stand more than one day's hard work; and that gives them a dollar or so and enables them to buy rum and everything they need under present conditions for several days. So they are not much good now, but I believe within the next two years our system of feeding these people will make workmen out of great numbers of them.

"This is a big contract, but except for a difference in climate there is no difference other than size between it and the large railroad contracts I have been handling for many years."

PROBLEMS OF LAW.

Cases With Which English Judges and Lawyers Have Struggled.

Hundreds of years of test cases have not yet elucidated all the possible points of difficulty in the English law.

Here is a remarkable problem with which the Blackburn lawyers have just been confronted. An English gentleman had twin sons who were born within a few minutes of each other. He made a will that his property in Australia should go to whichever of the two sons arrived at the age of 21 first.

The younger of the two emigrated to Australia, while the other one remained in England, and the former was still in the antipodes at the time of his coming of age. Now Australia time is some time in advance of Greenwich, and, therefore, the young man out there was 21 before his elder brother at home. Which of these two brothers is legally entitled to the property? The question has not yet been decided, and in the mean time readers may exercise their own acumen upon it.

Are eggs eggs, or are only hens' eggs eggs? This may seem a ridiculous question, but nice shades of meaning are involved, and a case which turned upon it went through two or three courts of law. A lady sent an order for a dozen eggs to a dairyman and he sent her ducks' eggs. She sent them back as not being what she ordered, but he refused to take them. She, in turn, declined to keep them, and some time elapsing between their journeys from the house to the shop, the eggs went bad, and eventually the shopkeeper sued the lady for 1s. 6d., their value.

The county court judge ordered her to pay, declaring that ducks' eggs were as much eggs as any others; but the woman appealed, and King's Bench reversed the decision on the ground that when a party ordered eggs, hens' eggs were meant, and if any other contention were admitted any kind of eggs might be sent, such as pigeons', canaries' or even rattlesnakes'. Ducks' eggs, it was decided, were not eggs in the ordinary meaning of the term.

Are the grandchildren of a man also his children? In the legal sense this question is not so absurd as it looks, and some time ago it was seriously and laboriously contended in the courts that according to act of parliament they were.

The particular act in question, passed in the reign of the late Queen Victoria, laid it down that "the father and the grandfather, the mother and the grandmother, and the children of any poor person being of sufficient ability, shall relieve and maintain any such poor person."

The argument was that, according to the context, grandchildren were to be reckoned as children for this purpose, just as grandparents were reckoned as parents. On the other side it was argued that if grandchildren were children, then great-grandchildren were children also, and that a man might in this way be called upon to support his father and mother, his four grandparents, his eight great-grandparents and as many grandchildren and great-grandchildren as he might be lucky or unlucky enough to possess.

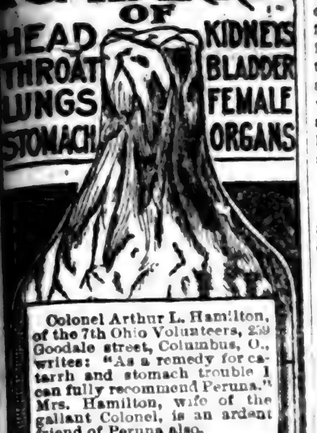
Is skimmed milk milk? A man asked for a glass of milk to drink and was given skimmed milk, and the purveyor was fined for it; but in a higher court the decision was reversed, it being contended at the time that skimmed milk was really much more milk than milk that was not skimmed, since the latter contained something that was not milk at all—that is, cream.—Tit-Bits.

The Typewriter's Experience.

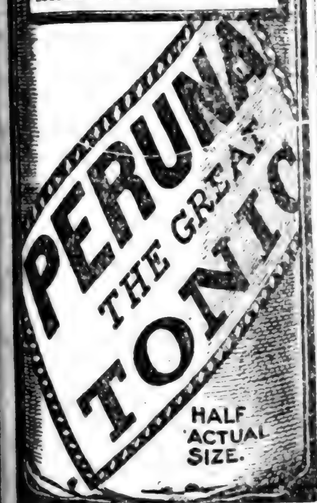
A little event fraught with [illegible] significance was the celebration the other day in New York of the thirtieth anniversary of the entrance into business life of the pioneer woman typewriter. All that innovation of thirty years ago meant to the business world no one could have dreamed at the time, and if volumes were given to it now the story would not be half told. For the one women has now become a vast and ever-increasing host, and her gain to business interests in methods, legibility and accuracy, together with dispatch, in all transactions where writing is involved, has been enormous and proportionately great. The typewriter deserves distinction as the new and wild field of honorable and lucrative employment which opened to her sex none the less for the immeasurable benefits which her action has conferred upon the world.—Leslie's Weekly.

CATARRH

HEAD THROAT LUNGS STOMACH OF KIDNEYS BLADDER FEMALE ORGANS



Colonel Arthur L. Hamilton, of the 7th Ohio Volunteers, 230 Goodale street, Columbus, O., writes: "As a remedy for catarrh and stomach trouble I can fully recommend Peruna." Mrs. Hamilton, wife of the gallant Colonel, is an ardent friend of Peruna also.



$1,000 To Be Given for Reliable Information

We will give *One Dollar for a Postal Card* giving the first reliable news of a chance to sell a horizontal steam engine of our styles, within our range of sizes. We do not want inquiries at this time for vertical, traction or gas engines.

ATLAS

ENGINES AND BOILERS

have for years been the standard for all steam plants. Best of material and workmanship. Our big output enables us to sell on small profits. An Atlas, the best in the world, costs no more than the other kind.

Write today for our special offer.

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS

Selling agencies in all cities INDIANAPOLIS

Corliss Engines High Speed Engines Water Tube Boilers
Four Valve Engines Compound Engines Tubular Boilers
Automatic Engines Throttling Engines Portable Boilers

Atlas Engines in service 3,000,000 H. P.
Atlas Boilers in service 4,000,000 H. P.

CRAB TRADE MARK.

ORCHARD WATER

IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR

3 Dyspepsia
Sick Headache
Constipation...

Stimulates the Liver, cures Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Irregularities of the Bowels.

A NATURAL product, prepared by concentration; a genuine natural water.

Crab Orchard Water Co.
Louisville, Ky.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

PRICE, 25 Cts

TO CURE THE GRIP IN ONE DAY ANTI-GRIPINE IS ONE REMEDY THAT CURES COUGHS & COLDS HAS NO EQUAL FOR HEADACHE

AN GRIP, I won't Call for F. W. I

GOOD, big can not out a liberal a in the fertilize ten per cent. form of Sulph highest quality

"Plant Food" and "T book—which tell of the succ other garden truck—sent f

Address, G

New York—20 Nassau Street.

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But I believe that the work of
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"This is a big contract, but exce
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PROBLEMS OF LAW.

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years ago meant to the business wor
no one could have dreamed at
time, and if volumes were given to
now the story would not be half to
For the one women has now become
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world.—Leslie's Weekly.

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Colonel Arthur L. Hamilton, of the 7th Ohio Volunteers, 259 Goodale street, Columbus, O., writes: "As a remedy for catarrh and stomach trouble I can fully recommend Peruna." Mrs. Hamilton, wife of the gallant Colonel, is an ardent friend of Peruna also.

PERUNA THE GREAT TONIC

HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

$1,000 To Be Given for Reliable Information

We will give *One Dollar for a Postal Card* giving the first reliable news of a chance to sell a horizontal steam engine of our styles, within our range of sizes. We do not want inquiries at this time for vertical, traction or gas engines.

ATLAS

ENGINES AND BOILERS

have for years been the standard for all steam plants. Best of material and workmanship. Our big output enables us to sell on small profits. An Atlas, the best in the world, costs no more than the other kind.

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TRADE MARK. CRAB ORCHARD WATER

IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Dyspepsia
Sick Headache
Constipation...

Stimulates the Liver, cures Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Irregularities of the Bowels.

A NATURAL product, prepared by concentration; a genuine natural water.

Crab Orchard Water Co.,

Louisville, Ky.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

PRICE, 25 Cts

ANTI-GRIPINE

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE

GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee It. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.

F. W. Diemer, M.D., Manufacturer. Springfield, Mo.

GOOD, big "mealy" potatoes can not be produced without a liberal amount of POTASH in the fertilizer—not less than ten per cent. It must be in the form of Sulphate of POTASH of highest quality.

"Plant Food" and "Truck Farming" are two practical books which tell of the successful growing of potatoes and the other garden truck—sent free to those who write us for them.

Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—93 Nassau Street, or Atlanta, Ga.—224½ Sa. Broad Street.

The Best Guide to Reading.

Of all the gifts an older brother or sister can confer upon a younger child, none can compare with the taste for good reading. It is an easy matter for the elder to bring the right book to the little reader at the right time, and no lasting benefit can be given with so little effort. See that you are able to act as a wise guide when the little brother's or sister's hand is put so confidingly in yours.—St. Nicholas.

London Taxes.

The taxpayers of Eastern London are complaining bitterly of the rigor of their assessment. The case is cited of a man who had his assessment raised because he erected a cucumber frame in his back garden.

In the recent thrilling discussions of various phases of civic transgressions, our popular magazines have discovered a new method of entertainment that puts old ways to shame. Character sketches of menagerie animals and of variety actresses pall in the presence of these accounts of boodling, graft, corruption, trust-management, and dissemination of microbes. Who can fail to be delighted at finding pictures of gifted criminals, accompanied by crisp, sensational phrases, setting forth their misdeeds; or, better still, at finding the portrait of the Bad Man on one page, and the Good Man on the next; with the privilege of guessing before reading which is which. It is a very melodrama of reform, in which every moment is a climax; an all-pervasive Madame Tussaud's chamber of horrors in pen and ink. These cheerful histories of crime, continues the Atlantic, set in the midst of gay pictures, dashing bits of verse, and smart stories, recall irresistibly to my mind an announcement which I saw a few years ago at the door of a prominent religious edifice in Boston: "Meeting at 3 p. m. Subject: The Unpardonable Sin. Bright and Enjoyable Service. All are invited."

DON'T MISS THIS.

A Cure For Stomach Trouble—A New Method, by Absorption—No Drugs.

Do You Belch?

It means a diseased Stomach. Are you afflicted with Short Breath, Gas, Sour Eructations, Heart Pains, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Burning Pains and Lead Weight in Pit of Stomach, Acid Stomach, Distended Abdomen, Dizziness, Colic?

Bad Breath or Any Other Stomach Torture?

Let us send you a box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers free to convince you that it cures.

Nothing else like it known. It's sure and very pleasant. Cures by absorption. Harmless. No drugs. Stomach Trouble can't be cured otherwise—so says Medical Science. Drugs won't do—they eat up the Stomach and make you worse.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers cure and we want you to know it, hence this offer.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

11255 A FREE BOX. 114

Send this coupon with your name and address and druggist's name who does not sell it for a free box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

Sold at all druggists, 50c. per box.

Chinese women are entirely uneducated.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The man who speculates is lost.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

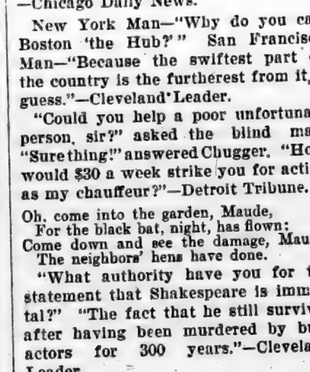
Am. 47, 1905.

THE MAN FOR ME.

Th' man what gains th' most in life ain't
naryways th' one
'At's allus frettin' 'bout his job an'
wishin' things wuz done;
He works away 'ith cheerful heart an'
does his honest best,
An' allus keeps a-smilin' and a-jokin' of th'
rest.

If trubble comes, why, he don't set an'
grieve until he's sick,
He up an' gets to work, an' so th' worst
is over quick,
An' when you tell him, friendly, 'at you're
sorry 'at he's down,
He sorter smiles an' says 'at he's the
luckiest man in town.

An' 'en he tells you what he's got 'stead
of what he ain't;
I tell you he's th' man for me—a kinder
common saint,
'At ever'body likes becus he's never glum
nor blue,
Th' honestest an' cheerfulest—an' true
man through an' through.
—Grace G. Bostwick, in Lippincott's.



It takes two to make a bargain, but one can break it.—Philadelphia Record.

"It's so hard for a man to work after he's been in jail." "Unless he's a chauffeur."—Puck.

Upgardson—"You were in a railway car once when it was telescoped. What was the sensation?' Atom—"It made me see stars."

Dressmaker—"And would you have leg of mutton sleeves, madam?" Customer—"Most certainly not. I am a vegetarian!"—Punch.

"Did you ever see such an ostentatious display of wealth?" "Never! One would think they were really rich."—Brooklyn Life.

As to our various oars we pull,
We surely must allow
The sea of life is rather full
Of torrid waves just now.

Madam—"Be sure to put plenty of nuts in the cake." Cook—"I'll crack no more nuts to-day. My jaw hurts me already."—Harper's Bazar.

Little Clarence—"Pa, what is an optimist?" Mr. Callipers—"An optimist, my son, is a person who doesn't care what happens if it doesn't happen to him."

"I am always carried away by that song," he said, as she arose from the piano. "So you told me once before," she rejoined. "That's why I sang it."—Chicago Daily News.

New York Man—"Why do you call Boston 'the Hub?'" San Francisco Man—"Because the swiftest part of the country is the furtherest from it, I guess."—Cleveland Leader.

"Could you help a poor unfortunate person, sir?" asked the blind man. "Sure thing!" answered Chugger. "How would $30 a week strike you for acting as my chauffeur?"—Detroit Tribune.

Oh, come into the garden, Maude,
For the black bat, night, has flown;
Come down and see the damage, Maude,
The neighbors' hens have done.

"What authority have you for the statement that Shakespeare is immortal?" "The fact that he still survives after having been murdered by bum actors for 300 years."—Cleveland Leader.

"Your hair is coming out on top, sir," said the barber. "Good!" exclaimed Pepprey. "I knew it was in me. Now, for goodness sake, don't talk to it or it will crawl back again."—Philadelphia Press.

"Yes, the walls of our flat are so thin that my husband and I learned the deaf and dumb alphabet." "What for?" "So we could do our quarreling without being overheard."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"So glad you finally managed to visit us," said Mrs. Blugore of Virginia. "First of all, come right into the picture gallery; I want to show you my old masters——" "My lands!" exclaimed Mrs. Dubley of Chicago. "I didn't know you was ever a slave."—Philadelphia Press.

One Cause of Poverty.

A Philadelphian was praising the late Mary Mapes Dodge.

"Wise woman as she was," he said, "Mrs. Dodge considered organized charity rather cold. She believed in the charity spirit, which, she said, was best fostered by the direct, personal contact of recipient and giver.

"Hence she never refused a beggar. And, defending herself from my attacks one day, she narrated a conversation that she once overheard between two Maryland tramps, or 'peach plucks.'

"These peach plucks, as they lay under a tree on a superb afternoon, philosophized.

"'Bill,' said the first, 'why is it that poor people is always willin' to help us, while rich folks always turns us down?'

"The other, with a mirthless laugh, replied:

"'Them that don't mind givin' things away is the ones that stays poor.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Queer Case of Friendship.

Friendship and possibly affection have sprung up between a cat and a large wild raccoon at Avery's logging camp, in Thurston County, Wash.

One morning recently the camp cook heard the cat mewing at the open kitchen door and purring in an inviting way. Investigation showed the coon with his front feet on the doorstep in apparent indecision as to whether freedom was worth giving up for his new partner. Every day since the coon has come to the cook's tent to play with the cat, and present indications are that he will soon become entirely domesticated.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Burmah is stirred by the question of official dress.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Berlin has about thirty vegetarian restaurants.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

London uses 211,323,602 gallons of water a day.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Steamers are 50 per cent safer than sailing vessels.

Cures Blood, Skin Troubles, Cancer, Blood Poison. Greatest Blood Purifier Free.

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, risings and lumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) according to directions. Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop, the blood is made pure and rich, leaving the skin free from every eruption, and giving the rich glow of perfect health to the skin. At the same time B. B. B. improves the digestion, cures dyspepsia, strengthens weak kidneys. Just the medicine for old people, as it gives them new, vigorous blood. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, with directions for home cure. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and special free medical advice also sent in sealed letter. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases of impure blood and skin disease, and cures after all else fails.

In search for a cargo the French bark Marechal de Gontaut has already sailed 25,000 miles without success, and two weeks ago was at Adelaide, Australia, "waiting orders."

"DIRECT FROM WORKSHOP"

Baird-North Co.

Stock Pins		Sterling Silver Brooches		Solid Gold Brooches		Scarf Pins		Solid Gold Neck Chains	
288 Solid Gold, plain	.60	9316 Handy Pin, holly	.35	696 Pearl crescent	2.75	7 Pearls, solid gold	1.25	219 Neck Chain, 18 inches	1.00
307 Solid Gold, plain	.75	9306 Crescent	.40	713 Baroque pearls, diamond	25.00	64 Head, pearl, solid gold	1.50	224 Neck Chain, 13½ inches	1.75
310 Solid Gold, plain	.80	9313 Heart	.35	723 Pearls and baroques	4.00	76 Wishbone, solid gold	.50	231 Bead Necklace, 14 inches	10.00
636 Solid Gold, pearls	1.00	9315 Swallow	.35	734 Pearls	4.00	9427 Wishbone, Sterling silver	.25		
478 Gold plate, bead edge	.35	9316 Owls, gray	.35	781 Crescent, pearl	1.50	9464 Mapleleaf sterling silver	.25	124 Solid Gold Links	2.00
445 Gold plate, pearl	.25	9402 Wishbone	.25			9472 Ruby eyes, sterling silver	.35	656 Solid Gold Locket	4.00
655 Sterling Silver, plain	.25							9370 Sterling Silver Hat Pin	.20
								10302 Violet pattern Coffee Spoon, each	.20
								dozen	2.00
								10288 Violet Tea Spoons dozen	3.00

Our Catalog "I" pictures the complete violet patterns.

9335 Mapleleaf .35
9347 Lily .35

Our Catalog "I" is now ready for mailing. The book contains 132 pages and illustrates over 3000 articles—Diamonds, Gold and Silver Jewelry, Leather, Ebony, Toilet Goods, Watches, Rings, Table Ware, etc.

We can give the best service possible; we guarantee every article we sell; we assume all risk; we return your money if you ask it. Most important of all, we save you one third of your purchase money by selling "Direct from Workshop." Buying from us you save the profits of the jobber, the wholesaler and retailer.

For ten years we have been filling orders by mail to the entire satisfaction of thousands of customers in all parts of the postal union. We can please you.

We want every lover of artistic jewelry; every person who intends to make a holiday gift, to have a copy of our beautiful catalog—sent post paid upon receipt of your address. WRITE NOW.

BAIRD-NORTH COMPANY, 320 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

Save the Good Luck Coupons.

Every Coupon Counts for a Premium

A Woman's Coat of Arms

Good Luck Baking Powder, the absolutely pure and reliable leavener, is a blessing to good cooks. You can count on a spoonful to go just so far, every time, and bank on your baking being crisp, light and tempting when you use

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

Furthermore, it is to every woman's interest to purchase this reliable brand instead of the high priced kinds. It is sold at an honest price—10 cents for a pound can. That's money in your pocket—about 300 per cent.—every time the baking powder can is empty.

If you cut out the coupons found on back of each can we will send you useful and handsome premiums. For list and pictures of these, see the gift book found inside each can.

Your grocer ought to have Good Luck Baking Powder. If not, will you send us his name?

THE SOUTHERN MFG. CO., Richmond, Va.

THIS COUPON ON LABEL OF EVERY CAN

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

For Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Colic, Dizziness, Headache and anything caused by a disordered Liver. Removes

"That Drowsy Feeling"

by putting your digestive organs to work, increasing your appetite, and, in fact, makes you feel like a "NEW MAN."

50c. and $1.00 per Bottle at all Drug Stores.

One Dose Convinces.

Cut Your Work in Two

Atkins Saws cut not only wood, iron and other materials better than any other, but they cut *work*.

That is because they are made of the best steel in the world by men that know how.

Atkins Saws, Corn Knives, Perfection Floor Scrapers, etc., are sold by all good hardware dealers. Catalogue on request.

E. C. ATKINS & CO. Inc.

Largest Saw Manufacturers in the World

Factory and Executive Offices, Indianapolis

BRANCHES—New York, Chicago, Minneapolis Portland (Oregon), Seattle, San Francisco Memphis, Atlanta and Toronto (Canada)

Accept no substitute—insist on the Atkins Brand

SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Japan expects a boom in electric railways.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 Reward to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

25,000 FREE SAMPLES

GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.

The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.

THE T. H. GILBERT DRUG CO., Huntsville, Ala.

Regular sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

Residence Lots, Near Beach, $125.

$10 cash, $5.00 monthly. Write for map. GEO. L. GARLEY, Gulfport, Miss.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN,

51-58 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines, Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalog.

Thanksgiving Sale of Linens AND Domestics

Bought when cotton was selling on a 7 1-2 cent basis—this immense stock of fine linens offers the greatest bargains of the year to shrewd housekeepers. The difference between the 7 1-2 cent cotton and the present price of 11 cents represents what you save by buying at this great sale.

Full bleached linen table cloths with napkins to match, worth $7.50, at..... **$5.00**

Bleached and silver bleached table damask, 72 in. wide, regular $1.25 yard value, at.... **95c**

Marseilles bed spreads, size 77x88 ins $2.50 quality, at..... **$1.69**

11-4 grey blankets, worth $3.75 a pair at..... **$2.98**

California wool blankets 10-4 size, worth $6.00 a pair—special at..... **$4.50**

MORE BARGAINS TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

San Island Domestic, special at 4 1-2c.
Bleached sheeting, yard wide, special at 6c.
Hope sheeting a yard wide, special at 7 1-2c.
Fruit of the Loom Sheeting, yd wide, special, at 8c.
Lonsdale Sheeting, a yd wide special at 8c
Masonville Sheeting, yd wide, special at 8 1-2c.
Pepperell bleached sheeting, 8-4, special 20c.
Pepperell bleached sheeting 9-4, special 22 1-2c.
Pepperell bleached sheeting, 10-4, special 24c.
Utica Sheeting, 8-4, special at 22 1-2c.

SANFORD'S AXMINSTER RUGS

Sixe 9x12 Feet

SPECIAL PRICE $16.50

The regular price of these fine Axminster Rugs is $30.00. The colors are mostly in desirable Oriental effects. In reducing the price to $16.50 for one week we are offering you the greatest rug values ever given in Birmingham.

Sanford's Axminster Rugs, 3x6 feet, worth $5.00, at..... **$3.00**

Sanford's Axminster Rugs, 27x54 in. worth $3.00 each, at..... **$2.00**

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb.

Birmingham, -:- Alabama.

Life Insurance Assets Doubled Since ..1896..

By Vice-President Kingsley, of the New York Life.

IT is the fashion in these days to decry the great extent of American life insurance, to point to its size and success as in some way a menace and a danger. As a matter of fact, life insurance has barely kept pace with other branches of modern business; it is not singular in its enormous development. Let me give you some instructive comparisons:

The assets of the life companies reporting to New York state doubled between the close of 1896 and the close of 1904. They sprang from $1,228,000,000 to $2,454,000,000. Insurance in force went from $5,000,000,000 to $10,000,000.

At the close of the Spanish war the total national bank circulation was $240,000,000. In seven years this has expanded 110 percent. In the same time the resources of national banks have increased from $4,000,000,000 to $7,300,000,000. The resources of other banks increased from $4,500,000,000 to $9,000,000,000, while the cash holdings of all banks increased during that time $570,000,000.

In eight years from 1896 to 1904 dividends by railroads went from $81,000,000 to $190,000,000. Earnings of national banks went from $50,000,000 to $113,000,000 annually. The annual transactions of the New York Clearing House increased from $29,000,000,000 to $60,000,000. Exports of mining products doubled. The revenues of the United States incraesed over 60 percent. Immigration increased over 150 percent.

HUSBANDS have a faculty of bringing home friends to dinner, without giving notice to their wives, and if any remonstrances are offered on the part of the priestesses of the kitchen, these husbands assume a highly dignified and very much injured air, and propose the conundrum:

"Haven't I right to invite an old friend to my own house, I wonder?"

If you are a woman, and have "kept house," of course you are well aware that when your husband brings home an old friend at dinner time, he invariably selects a day when there is nothing new for dinner, and when that meal is to be made up from the odds and ends of yesterday. There will be cold greens, and a bread pudding, and potatoes warmed over, and a pie so small that it was a mathematical problem in your mind all the forenoon how it could be cut into eight pieces, and still leave enough to each piece so that it might conscientiously be called a piece.

The "old friend" will enter, bland and smiling, and beg you not to make any change on his account. Be sure and not put yourself out in the least. He isn't particular, not he! He came to see your husband, and talk over old times, not to get his dinner. Certainly not.

And you, in your soiled calico wrapper, which you neglected to change after breakfast, stand there and listen to him, and your face is crimson hot, and you feel sure that you never looked worse, and you wished the "old friend" at the antipodes.

For you are painfully conscious that those cold greens are a little tough, and there isn't enough bread on the plate to look decent.

And these "old friends" are generally men with prodigious appetites. No dyspepsia for them.

You wonder if he will see that spot of gravy on the tablecloth, got on yesterday by the youngest boy, and you are in agony lest some of your hungry flock of youngsters may clamor for two pieces of pie each, as they frequently do.

You beg your guest to "make a dinner," and apologize by telling him that it is your ironing day, and you did not expect company to dinner.

And he will doubtless assure you that your dinner is excellent, and tell you that he doesn't know when he has eaten such a meal.

And after he gets home he will tell his wife that he took dinner at Brown's, and he guesses Brown's wife must be a "poor sozzle"—for such a dinner, for company, he never saw! Cold greens and bread pudding! and there was a spot of gravy on the tablecloth as big as his hand.

If your family be a large one, your means abundant, and you have plenty of help, of course company at dinner is no trouble; but if we were a man, and our wife kept no servant, and our larder was not always filled with luxuries, we should think twice before we took home old friends to feed, without giving our wife due notice.—New York Weekly.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Providence, Beat 10—November 23.
Burwell, Beat 10—November 24.
Thorsby, Beat 9—November 27.
Clanton, Beat 4—November 28.
Cooper, Beat 10—November 29.
Verbena, Beat 5—November 30.
Mountain Creek, Beat 5—December 1.
James Maddox's Mill, Beat 4—December 4.
Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.

tf

SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Chilton Co. Sub-Division.

To Farmers, Landlords and Tenants:

At the meeting of the executive committee of the S. C. A. at Asheville, N. C., the assessment on every bale of cotton grown by members was placed at 3 cents.

At a meeting of the Chilton Co. association the county ex. committee was empowered to enforce this assessment.

The amount is small, and it is hoped that those even not members will co-operate in raising it.

The association has already added millions to the wealth of our country and the price of cotton would likely now rule at 8 cents but for it. The public ginneries are authorized to collect this 3 cents per bale.

W. H. CONWAY, President.
J. N. DENNIS, Secretary.
tf

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Maxime Gorky has repeatedly traversed Russia on foot.

Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, Ill., is said to be a fine lecturer.

Few Romans suffer so much from the intense heat as the Pope.

Joseph H. Choate has resumed his law practice in New York City.

It is said that Mr. Bryan forgot to vote at the Nebraska Democratic primaries.

General Frederick D. Grant was elected President of the Grant Family Association.

Eliot, of Harvard, the dean of the college Presidents of the country, receives $10,000.

King Victor of Italy is one of Europe's many monarchs who delight in little incognito trips into the country.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild left legacies to 119 men and women who had done various services to benefit mankind.

King Oscar of Sweden has never allowed the political opinions of the Norwegian poet, Bjornson, to affect his attitude toward his writings.

Carlos Morales, President of Santo Domingo, is said to be unlike the ordinary promise-making Spanish-American, as dependence can be placed upon his word.

John C. Lineian, State Insurance Commissioner, and one of the most prominent citizens of the Granite State, died recently at Penacock, N. H., after a long illness.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford claims the distinction of being the first European who was allowed, by invitation, to gaze on the face of the Mikado of Japan.

Victim of Taggart Scandal.

Washington, D. C.—Assistant Secretary of War General Oliver Saturday approved the resignation of First Lieutenant Granville R. Fortescue, a distant relative of President Roosevelt, whose name was dragged into the Taggart divorce case.

Montgomery, Ala.—M. H. Screws Saturday tendered his resignation as justice of the peace in Ward 5 of this city. The resignation was sent formally to J. B. Gaston, judge of probate, who in turn informed the governor that Justice Screws had resigned.

Italian Queen's Visit Not Confirmed.

Washington, D. C.—The rumor that Dowager Queen Margherita, of Italy, intends to visit this country cannot be confirmed at the Italian embassy. It is held to be very probable, however, that she may come to the United States, as she is an extensive traveler. She has just finished an automobile trip through Holland.

FOR SALE!

One Poland China Boar, littered July 15, 1904, weight about 350 lbs. Price $20.00.

WANTED—Some one to get out stumps. Will let the contract by the stump or job. Come and figure on it, if you have a stump puller nine-tenths of them could be pulled with ease.

WANTED—A farm hand for the year 1906.

WALTED—Fresh milch cows, the same not to give less than 3 gallons of milk per day. M. J. Barrett,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Address From President Harvie Jordan Relating to Reorganization.

The annual reorganization and re-election of all the officers of the Southern Cotton Association in all of the cotton growing counties and parishes is near at hand. The election of officers and delegates for all the civil sub-divisions, townships, militia districts and school precincts, as they are differently termed in the several States, will take place on the first Saturday in December. Farmers, merchants and bankers are urgently requested to meet on that day at their local meeting points in the various sections of the county and choose from one to five delegates to represent them in their county organization. The county or parish meeting will be held at the county site on December 9th, or the following Saturday. These delegates will then perfect their county organization by the election of officers and the selection of from one to three delegates to represent their county or parish at the general State meetings. The State meetings will be held at the different State capitals on January 3rd, and delegates so chosen by the county organizations on December 9th will elect their State officers for 1906, and also the members of the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Association on the same basis of representation as for 1905. The executive committee of the national organization so chosen will meet at Hot Springs, Ark., on the third Tuesday in January, 1906.

Prompt Attention Urged.

Farmers throughout the cotton belt are urged to promptly attend this call on the first Saturday in December and get the machinery of the local organization in motion. Follow the different meetings up and let the association get on a sound, systematic and substantial basis. Members of the Farmers' Union and other organizations are cordially and earnestly invited to join the association that every farmer in the South may co-operate shoulder to shoulder for the one purpose of handling the great staple crop of the South at profitable prices to the producers. The press is earnestly requested to publish this call.

Very truly,
HARVIE JORDAN,
President Southern Cotton Association.
tf

LIST OF JURORS

Chilton County Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1905, Commencing November 27, 1905, Two Weeks.

GRAND JURY.

Wheeler Foshee, beat 7; J. M. G. Barnett, beat 1; G. W. Hodgins, beat 2; Carlton Hall, beat 7; H. O. Fitts, beat 8; B. H. Vickers, beat 4; Eugene Evans, beat 4; George Mattox, beat 9; J. M. Mims, beat 9; E. G. Rollins, beat 4; W. J. Bone, beat 6; Jesse Hays, Beat 9; H. C. Young, beat 1; J. N. Barnes, beat 8; C. C. Burkhalter, beat 6; W. L. Honeycutt, beat 1; J. S. Waldrop, beat 3; P. S. Prim, beat 4.

PETIT JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

H. H. Armstrong, beat 3; John Goer, beat 11; Robert M. Smith, beat 4; H. J. Cole, beat 8; W. O. Durbin, beat 6; T. J. Rocket, beat 10; W. M. Pool, beat 8; W. H. Cox, beat 8; H. Z. Barnes, beat 2; W. M. Devaughan, beat 10; W. B. Vance, beat 6; Joel H Gulledge, beat 5; Joseph Buzbee, beat 2; C. W. Blackwell, beat 4; H. C. Latham, beat 7; John Giles, beat 4; J. T. Chambers, beat 8; T. B. Teel, beat 4; J. J. McCormick, beat 7; Walter Popwell, beat 6; J. W. Mims, beat 9; J. W. Abbott, beat 2; B. G. Jones, beat 11; T. M. Pyron, beat 5; J. M. Maddox, beat 4; H. M. Roper, beat 6; A. Littleton, beat 9; B. L. Glasscock, beat 1; G. A. Dawson, beat 3; J. A. Dykes, beat 4; Joseph Littleton, beat 1; J. H. Greene, beat 7; S. L. Johnson, beat 7; J. L. Vines, beat 9; J. M. Goer, beat 1.

PETIT JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Moses Popwell, beat 10; Robert Wilking, beat 6; W. A. Huckabee, beat 10; J. W. Harris, beat 8; William E. Mims, beat 10; F. J. Fitts, beat 3; J. S. Wright, beat 3; W. M. Rodgers, beat 2; J. H. Gandy, beat 8; W. Q. Childress, beat 4; T. J. Littlejohn, beat 7; L. O. Burnett, beat 7; J. E. Bearden, beat 7; Felix Elland, beat 9; Green Burnett, beat 9; J. M. Littlejohn, beat 4; James M. Curlee, beat 10; D. A. Friday, beat 8; G. E. Reid, beat 8; John Mims, beat 10; E. H. Arledge, beat 1; W. H. Hadnot, beat 11; M. A. Killgore, beat 11; Jesse Caddell, beat 3; A. A. Ayers, beat 4; B. N. Martin, beat 9; Pate Headley, beat 4; J. A. Langston, beat 2; John W. Foshee, beat 4; William Womble, beat 5; W. H. Marcus, beat 1; P. A. Vance, beat 6; W. G. Conway, beat 2; H. T. Littlefield, beat 1; Charley Langville, beat 9. tf

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

I have specially deputized Wallace C. Edler to assess the taxes of any citizen of Chilton county, who will call at his office from date to December 31, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
tf Tax Assessor.

NOTICE!

Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in General Merchandise from

A. A. JACKSON,
tf. Lomax, Ala.

Thorsby, Alabama Business Directory.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South.

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise.

W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.
"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOES.

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

OLAF SCHIVE
Watchmaker And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Thorsby Winery —Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Props.

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

City Bakery
BREAD, CAKES and PIES
of all kinds, fresh every day
K. A. EKBLAD

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

TEACHERS' JOINT INSTITUTE, CHILTON AND AUTAUGA COUNTIES, TO BE HELD AT BILLINGSLEY, ALA., NOVEMBER 24-25, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m. Devotional exercises, C. R. Williams.

10:30. Welcome address, H. A. Askins; response, Prof. W. T. Moore.

11. "How To Secure the Attention of Pupils," L. E. Byrum, A. E. Davis, Misses Jessye Wilson and Julia Parrish.

11:30. "Encouragement to Pupils by Teachers and Parents," W. B. Speer, H. L. Davis, Misses Bettie Barge and Effie Williams.

1:30 p. m. "Advantages to be Derived from Reading Educational Journals," Misses Jennie Clark and Florence Nelson, J. C. Jordan and Mrs. Mary Mims.

2. "Lessons on Real Objects and the Practical Pursuits of Life," Prof. Cape Payne and J. C. Elland, Mesdames F. J. McNeel and L. E. Byrum.

3. "Should our School Districts be of Equal Size?" Autauga and Chilton Counties Boards of Education.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m. Devotional exercises.

9:30. "Can We Have Graded Schools in the Rural Districts? R. E. Sessions, Miss Edna Davis and Mesdames Leila Mullins and Fannie Davis.

10. "The Bible in the School Room," R. E. Ricks, R. E. Rasco and Misses Kate Howard and Leo Zeigler.

11. "How to Obtain the Best Results in United States History," Harvey Hicks, Misses Margaret Turnipseed and Florence Adair and Mrs. J. A. Cox.

1:30 p. m. "Thoroughness in Primary Studies," Rev. R. G. Maness and Misses Lillie Slazon, Jessye McGee and Annie Timmerman.

2. "Aim in Educating," G. L. Speer, George White, Jr., B. J. Sessions and T. H Wilkinson. tf

NOTICE.

The Pension Warrants for ex-Confederate soldiers are now in my office ready for distribution. Please call or send written order for them.

This October 12, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate,
tf Chilton County, Ala.

We Club With
The New York World
THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.
Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken

For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week World because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.

This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news fully, accurately and promptly told.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are a Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better fiction than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequaled newspaper and THE UNION together one year for $2.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.

Lyon, the photographer, is at the Gallery every day prepared to do the best work in the land.

The Great Christmas Edition
THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
will be issued Dec. 17, 1905.

This will be one of the greatest papers ever issued in the South. Will contain over 100 pages. Every Page will be a gem. You cannot afford to be without this splendid paper.

Fill out order blank below and send 5 cents. Address

The Advertiser Co.,
Montgomery, Ala.

Name .....
Postoffice .....
State .....

T...

VOL. III.

ALABAMA STATE ...

Items of Interest Gathered ... Over the Entire ...

Stepson Charged With the Murder.

Huntsville, Ala.—The preliminary hearing of J. F. Jackson, Charles Jackson and Charles Webster, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mollie Jackson at Taylorsville, Ala., wife of J. F. Jackson, was held before Justice C. N. Vaught. The result of the hearing was the release of J. F. Jackson, who it was proved, had no connection with the crime; the holding over of Charles Jackson without bond on a charge of murder in the first degree and the holding of Charles Webster under heavy bond as a witness for the prosecution.

VanHorn Case in Jasper Court.

Jasper, Ala.—The first week of this term of the law and equity court adjourned Friday. Among some of the cases of which the docket was cleared was that of Jeff VanHorn, who was charged with killing "Bud Clark about two years ago by pushing him off the train at or near Hose Creek and hitting him on the head with a bottle. This case was thrown out on some technicality, and he was held to the action of the present grand jury for new indictment.

Officers Short.

Scottsboro, Ala.—According to the report of Judge John Purifoy, of Montgomery, Jackson county has a heavy shortage on the books of her county officials. The probate judge and the county commissioners have taken steps to at once have the money paid over. The alleged deficits are as follows: James A. Redley, tax collector, $4,369.61; C. L. Cargill, judge of probate, $2,612.50; C. S. Freeman (paid since filing report), $18; F. D. Hurt, clerk of court, $216.57; R. S. Skelton (paid since filing report), $4.35.

Jasper Will Have New Bakery.

Jasper, Ala.—Jasper is to have a new enterprise, the Jasper Bakery Company. It is composed of some of Jasper's enterprising young men, and will be in operation by December 10. The place of business will be the old meat market place, where the pool room is now situated.

Lineville Bank Goes to the Wall.

Lineville, Ala.—The First National Bank of Lineville, of which R. L. Ly... is president, has closed its doors and suspended business. The First National was the older of the two Lineville banks. It was not known to be in financial trouble, and the news of its failure caused surprise here. The amount of the bank's liabilities is not known.

Caught in Shafting.

Anniston, Ala.—Ab Eichelberger, 15-year-old son of Mr. George Eichelberger, was caught in the shafting of the gin at Oxford and seriously injured, his right leg being broken between the knee and thigh, one or more ribs being broken, and it is feared internal injuries were sustained. Young Eichelberger, with a couple of companions, had gone through the gin to get a drink of water, and in returning the boy was caught in the shafting.

New Lodge Buildings at Florence.

Florence, Ala.—There is considerable activity in Florence lodge circles just now, and the erection of two splendid buildings will be the result. The Knights of Pythias will build a three-story building, with an opera house on the ground floor and a basement for business purposes. The upper rooms will occupy the second and third floors. Florence Lodge No. 168, A. F. and A. M., will also put up a three-story building in the near future on their lot on Court street.

Headland Has a Fire.

Dothan, Ala.—Headland, a small town ten miles from Dothan, last night suffered the most disastrous fire in its history, twelve or more wooden buildings, most of them occupied, comprising the entire east business section of the town, being destroyed.

Three for Hangman.

Gadsden, Ala.—Jack Hunter, Jim Garner and Will Johnston, three negroes who so cruelly murdered and ravished Mrs. Sarah J. Smith, were sentenced to expiate their crime on the end of the hangman's noose December 29 between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. in the county jail of Etowah.

To Hold Court in Chilton.

Montgomery, Ala.—Superior Circuit Judge-at-Large A. H. ... requested by the governor to hold court in Chilton county for two weeks beginning Monday.

Alabama
Directory.
OLAF SCHIVE
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.
Thorsby Winery
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Props
A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST
City Bakery
BREAD, CAKES and PIES
of all kinds, fresh every day.
K. A. EKBLAD
A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES
C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.
J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.
We Club With
The New York World
THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.
Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken
For the autumn season now at hand the most valuable paper to you will be the New York Thrice-a-week World because it offers you more at the price than any other paper published anywhere in the world.
This is a time of great events. We are having great wars and other changes of a stirring kind are occurring both at home and abroad. The Thrice-a-Week World comes to you every other day, except Sunday, with all the news fully, accurately and promptly told.
The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are a Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.
The Thrice-a-Week World always has a serial story running, and it is always a first-class story by a first-class author. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes better fiction than any other newspaper in the United States. Special attention is also given to markets, and there are many other valuable features.
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VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., NOVEMBER 30 1905 NO. 36

ALABAMA STATE EVENTS.

Items of Interest Gathered as They Transpire Over the Entire State.

Stepson Charged With the Murder.

Huntsville, Ala.—The preliminary hearing of J. F. Jackson, Charles Jackson and Charles Webster, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mollie Jackson at Taylorsville, Ala., wife of J. F. Jackson, was held before Justice C. N. Vaught. The result of the hearing was the release of J. F. Jackson, who, it was proved, had no connection with the crime; the holding over of Charles Jackson without bond on a charge of murder in the first degree and the holding of Charles Webster under heavy bond as a witness for the prosecution.

VanHorn Case in Jasper Court.

Jasper, Ala.—The first week of this term of the law and equity court adjourned Friday. Among some of the cases of which the docket was cleared was that of Jeff VanHorn, who was charged with killing "Bud Clark about two years ago by pushing him off the train at or near Hose Creek and hitting him on the head with a bottle. This case was thrown out on some technicality, and he was held to the action of the present grand jury for new indictment.

Officers Short.

Scottsboro, Ala.—According to the report of Judge John Purifoy, of Montgomery, Jackson county has a heavy shortage on the books of her county officials. The probate judge and the county commissioners have taken steps to at once have the money paid over. The alleged deficits are as follows: James A. Redley, tax collector, $4,369.61; C. L. Cargill, judge of probate, $2,612.50; C. S. Freeman (paid since filing report), $18; F. D. Hurt, clerk of court, $216.57; R. S. Skelton (paid since filing report), $4.35.

Jasper Will Have New Bakery.

Jasper, Ala.—Jasper is to have a new enterprise, the Jasper Bakery Company. It is composed of some of Jasper's enterprising young men, and will be in operation by December 10. The place of business will be the old meat market place, where the pool room is now situated.

Lineville Bank Goes to the Wall.

Lineville, Ala.—The First National Bank of Lineville, of which R. L. Ivey is president, has closed its doors and suspended business. The First National was the older of the two Lineville banks. It was not known to be in financial trouble, and the news of its failure caused surprise here. The amount of the bank's liabilities is not known.

Caught in Shafting.

Anniston, Ala.—Ab Eichelberger, the 15-year-old son of Mr. George W. Eichelberger, was caught in the shafting of the gin at Oxford and seriously injured, his right leg being broken between the knee and thigh, one or two ribs being broken, and it is feared internal injuries were sustained. Young Eichelberger, with a couple of companions, had gone through the gin to get a drink of water, and in returning the boy was caught in the shafting.

New Lodge Buildings at Florence.

Florence, Ala.—There is considerable activity in Florence lodgedom just now, and the erection of two splendid buildings will be the result. The Knights of Pythias will build a three-story building, with an opera house on the ground floor and a basement for business purposes. The lodge rooms will occupy the second and third floors. Florence Lodge No. 14, A. F. and A. M., will also put up a three-story building in the near future on their lot on Court street.

Headland Has a Fire.

Dothan, Ala.—Headland, a little town ten miles from Dothan, Friday night suffered the most disastrous fire in its history, twelve or thirteen wooden buildings, most of them occupied, comprising the entire eastern business section of the town, being destroyed.

Three for Hangman.

Gadsden, Ala.—Jack Hunter, Vance Garner and Will Johnston, the three negroes who so cruelly murdered and ravished Mrs. Sarah J. Smith, were sentenced to expiate their crime at the end of the hangman's noose December 29 between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. in the county jail of Etowah.

To Hold Court in Chilton.

Montgomery, Ala.—Supernumerary Circuit Judge-at-Large A. H. Alston has requested by the governor to hold court in Chilton county for two weeks beginning Monday.

Interest in Elections.

Montgomery, Ala.—As the time draws nearer toward election it appears probable that within the next thirty days nearly every candidate will be out. It begins to look like a political reform wave has struck Alabama as it did many of the eastern cities and that the regular old-timer politician will be put in the background this time. It seems likely also that there will be many new faces at the capitol. It would not be surprising, say politicians, to see men elected who never held public office before. Is this coming? What will be the result? These questions will be better answered at the primary which is to be held next year. Will the primary be held early or will it be held late? Chairman Mallory, of the state democratic executive committee, favors a late primary. Which will win? The candidates, as a rule, favor an early primary, as they do not care to be in the race so long The interest in the race between Cunningham and Comer has somewhat abated, but an early revival of it is looked for.

Hard-Hearted Father.

Montgomery, Ala.—That fathers are sometimes willing to send their own sons to disgrace seems to be shown by the history of the conviction of Louis Schmidlkofer, of Lauderdale county, on a charge of forging the name of his parent to a note. The records show that the elder man sent his offspring to the penitentiary for the crime, and that he has not done anything since to get him out. In all the papers seeking a pardon, which was granted Saturday by the governor, there is nothing from the old man to indicate that he is willing or anxious to have the young fellow released. It is not known, as a matter of fact, whether he is alive or not, and the absence of any evidence of interest leads many to think he is not on earth.

New Bank at Eufaula.

Eufaula, Ala.—The matter of the establishment of a new bank here is assuming definite proportions, and every indication points to such an institution for the city in the near future. Lawrence Wild, for many years a resident of the city, but now a prominent mercantile man of Greenville, is expected to reach here next week, and will open such an institution if suitable arrangements can be made. It is believed that citizens are displeased at the stringent rules of exchange applied without discrimination to depositors and it is thought that this is what lead a prominent citizen to remark that he would take $10,000 stock in such an institution a few days ago.

Houston Farmers Organize.

Dothan, Ala.—Houston county farmers have organized a branch of the Southern Cotton Association and agreed to take 400 bales of cotton from the market for sixty days, or until the price of the staple touches 15 cents.

A big rally of the horticulturists will be held in Dothan December 16, at which President Seymour, of the Alabama division, and others will speak.

Demopolis Bank.

Demopolis, Ala.—The directors of the Robert Banking Company, of this city, will hold a called meeting in a few days for the purpose of increasing the capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000, of which $75,000 is to be paid in at once and the balance when the requirements of the business make it necessary.

Jim Bowie Paroled.

Montgomery, Ala.—After serving about eighteen months in the penitentiary for breaking into the depot at Oakman, Walker county, and purloining a jug of whisky, which he drank on the depot platform with his partner of the spree, Jim Bowie, a white convict, was given a parole by Governor Jelks on condition that he hereafter look away from all things intoxicating.

Break All Records.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The circus here Saturday drew the largest crowd ever seen in Tuscaloosa. The merchants did a fine business. The dispensary broke the record for a single day's business, Assistant Dispenser F. L. Walter reporting the sales at $2,097.

Thrown From Buggy.

Sylacauga, Ala.—Mrs. Sallie Beatty was severely hurt here in a runaway. The horse she was driving became frightened and ran, throwing her from the buggy, causing several small cuts and a hurt in the side. She is resting easy and is not thought to be seriously hurt.

More Iron Furnaces.

Birmingham, Ala.—An authoritative statement comes from New York to the effect that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will increase its furnace equipment by building two additional stacks of the dimensions of Ensley No. 6, which is the largest in the south.

John Condon Arrested.

Montgomery, Ala.—John Condon, a white painter, was arrested Saturday afternoon by Special Officers Payne and Graham on a telegram received by Police Chief Gerald from C. Dampier, police chief of Valdosta, Ga., saying that Condon is wanted in Valdosta on a charge of larceny.

Ed Young Dies.

Montgomery, Ala.—Ed Young, the negro who was shot by Deputy Sheriff Clements Friday on the Washington Ferry road, died about 3 o'clock Saturday morning at St. Margaret's Hospital from the wounds received.

Commissioner of Randolph.

Montgomery, Ala.—A. K. Brooks has been appointed by Governor Jelks a member of the board of commissioners of Randolph county to succeed W. F. Strickland, who has resigned the office to move his residence out of the county.

Thirteen Candidates for Sheriff.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—The office of sheriff of Colbert county is being sought by thirteen candidates, with others to follow. Sheffield has two, Leighton two, Tuscumbia eight and Brick one. The race will be run under democratic primary rules and regulations.

Death of R. F. Hall.

Uniontown, Ala.—R. F. Hall died near here Saturday from a stroke of apoplexy. He owned three canebrake plantations and nine stores in Uniontown. Mr. Hall had long been prominent in this section, and was one of Perry's wealthiest citizens.

Tripped Over Rug.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Mr. E. W. Thompson, who on account of a former injury uses a crutch, tripped on a floor rug at the Beavers' reception and fell so heavily he fractured a bone in his leg.

Want Fortress Removed.

St. Petersburg.—The League of Leagues has adopted another set of resolutions demanding the complete obliteration of all special laws and including a demand for the abolition of the Schusselberg fortress as a political prison.

Ask Protection.

Novocherkassk, Russia.—The nobility of this province has urgently requested the dispatch to Novocherkassk of four regiments of Cossacks to protect their estates against the peasantdy.

Editor Challenged.

Ekaterinoskav, Russia.—Officers of the local regiments have challenged an editor who criticised their conduct during the massacres.

Will Fine Jews.

Warsaw.—The governor-general has instructed the provincial governors to immediately collect the fines imposed on Jews for evading military service.

Gompers Re-Eelected.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Samuel Gompers was Saturday re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor by practically a unanimous vote.

Killed in Football Game.

Rockville, Ind.—Carl Osborne, 18 years of age, was instantly killed in a football game between Marshall and Bellmore High School at Bellmore Saturday. He staggered after a tackle, and was picked up dead. One rib had been broken and driven through his heart.

Final Ceremony of Treaty.

Washington, D. C.—The exchange of the ratified treaties of peace between Japan and Russia took place at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the state department. The ceremony was simple.

Steal a China Service.

New York.—A cable dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says the police of Hamburg have discovered that thieves have taken a splendid consignment of Dresden china which was to have been sent to President Roosevelt. The robbery was perpetrated recently while the china was being conveyed in a barge from Meissen to Hamburg, stones being substituted in the chests for the china.

Protest Against Cossacks.

Saratoff, Russia.—The local zemstvo is protesting to Governor Sakharoff against the cruelty and violence of the Cossacks, who are charged with assaulting women. The provincial prisons are full of arrested prisoners.

HUNTED

Jews Like Animals and Great Streams of Blood Ran Through Streets.

THE PAVEMENTS WERE RED.

A Graphic Account of the Butcheries Given by an Eye-Witness of the Massacres.

Odessa.—The morning of Friday, November 3, the day following the beginning of the massacre, began quietly, and many thought the excesses were at an end. A number of shops were opened and people went out to do their marketing as usual.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, however, the roughs came out of their hovels again in a mad anti-Jewish spirit. Firing seemed to break out suddenly all over the city, and like magic the mobs again formed and recommenced their pillaging.

This time, however, the Jews in a measure were prepared. They had secured some arms over night, and they protected themselves as best they could. They went to the roofs of their houses and then fired into the streets below wherever they heard a noise. This drove the mobs into a greater frenzy and made them absolutely pitiless toward all Jews, women and children, as well as men.

The Jews became almost insane with fear. Now and then a door of a Jew's shop would be cautiously opened and the proprietor, standing in the doorway, would rapidly empty his revolver, sometimes when there was nobody at all in the street, and then his door would close with a bang and the bolts would be drawn, while hysterical women's screams sounded inside.

The police did nothing either on Thursday or Friday. They are not to blame, for they had been disarmed and had been subjected to indignities by the town authorities as soon as Wednesday's news of the granting of a constitution had been received. The Odessa governors thought in this way they were showing themselves supporters of freedom, but instead they left the civil power entirely without means of stopping the excesses of the mobs.

Like the French revolution, suspicion that a man was an aristocrat was sufficient for his condemnation; so suspicion that a house harbored Jews was sufficient for an attack to be made on it.

Two friends and myself, in my house, had a vivid example of this. About 3 o'clock on Saturday there was a crowd about my house, when some one pointed out to the soldiers a small window near the roof of my house, and exclaimed that he saw a Jew face there.

Immediately fury was let loose. The soldiers took deliberate aim over the heads of the crowd and fired. The mob took up the cry, "They are harboring Jews! Throw down the Jews! Wreck the house!"

It was a trying time for us. We three were alone in the house, with several Russian servants, who were crazed with fright and who kept urging us to take refuge in the barn. We could not hope to protect ourselves once the mob got in, and matters would have looked bad for us, for though there were no Jews in the house we had a number of sporting guns, and the mob would undoubtedly have been driven mad by the sight of them.

The people ran into our front yard and scrambled up a ladder to the roof, expecting to find Jews there. They came down disappointed, and were about to storm our front door when our janitor blocked the way, telling the mob there were no Jews inside. The mob took his coat from him and were about to brush him aside, when suddenly the crowd in the street shouted, "The Jews are next door! We see them!"

This cry took the people from my house, and they burst in next door, where they found a Jew and stabbed him to death amid nowls of glee. His body was thrown into the street, and the janitor of the house next door phlematically washed the blood off the pavement while the mob went howling away.

Later in the day the mob returned to the vicinity of my house and caught three Jews, whom they at once killed and robbed.

This is the way all Friday was spent. Firing hardly ceased for a moment. The sharp crack of rifles and revolvers sounded everywhere. Thursday was the day of lott, and Friday the day of slaughter.

Ambulances went about in the trail of the mob, like Red Cross wagons after a victorious army. People suffering from frightful wounds were picked up, sometimes five and six in a bunch, and then the ambulances raced back to the municipal hospitals to return once more to the battlefield for further victims.

Streams of blood ran along the gutters to the sewers, and the street stones were dyed a deep red. There was a stench of drying blood in the air, and one of the friends in my house, who had been through the Boer war, declared his preference for a South African battlefield to an Odessa street.

It was simply courting death for any one not a workingman or a rough to venture into the streets. The mobs held up passersby and at the point of the revolver compelled them to prove they were not Jews before letting them go. Bullets were flying about, fired with an uncertain aim that made them as likely to find an innocent billet as not.

But throughout it all the mob kept rigidly to its anti-Jew spirit. It did not seek to loot the shops of Christians nor to break in Christian houses unless it thought Jews were there. It was mad for the sight of Jew blood and Jew loot, and its madness remained in this straight channel.

At last, toward midnight, the street firing ceased and the mobs returned home, unable through physical exhaustion to continue the murder longer.

Odessa Friday night was a city of the dead, nearly 5,000 Jews having been offered up in sacrifice to the fury of the workingmen.

Papers Using Their Freedom.

St. Petersburg.—The radical papers are pursuing the same plan that they did in the case of General Trepoff, the former minister of the interior, and have now opened a regular campaign against M. Durnovo, minister of the interior, accusing him of being the enemy of the constitution and the supporter of reaction. They also join in a general demand for the immediate trial of the governors and other officials thus far removed, making a special point against M. Neidhardt, the former prefect of Odessa, who is called the "Russian Nero," and who, although removed from the prefecture, remains in the ministry of the interior. "All the military satraps must be brought to justice," is the cry of the radical papers.

America Ends Relations.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root has informed the Japanese government that he will hereafter conduct affairs relating to Korea through the Japanese legation here. The principle of the sovereignty of Korea is maintained and the existing treaty with that country will continue in force, and the American consuls there will be maintained without change in their exequaturs. The Korean legation in Washington, of course, will be withdrawn and all business relating to Korea will be transacted through the Japanese government. Mr. Morgan, our minister to Seoul, will necessarily be withdrawn, but it is the intention of the state department to provide a diplomatic post for him.

Sultan Uneasy.

Constantinople.—The sultan has ordered the arrest of Fohima Pasha, chief of secret police, on a charge of working against the ruler's interest. A big sensation was caused by the action. It is reported the Porte discovered a plot among the secret police to head a movement to dispose of Abdulhamid if he gives way to the demands of the powers. There is every indication that the crisis has reached the breaking point, though the belief prevails that the sultan is more afraid of the European powers than of his own subjects, and will surrender before any great damage has been done to the empire.

Killed in Automobile Wreck.

New York.—Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of ex-Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, was instantly killed Saturday in an automobile accident in Long Island City. The machine became untrollable on a steep hill on Thompson avenue, plunged to the side of the road and turned over. Mrs. Harrison's neck was broken. Lawrence I. Scott and his wife, of San Francisco, who were riding with Mrs. Harrison in the automobile, were injured. Mr. Scott had a hip broken and Mrs. Scott was slightly injured. Charles F. Crocker, brother of Mrs. Harrison, and the chauffeur were slightly hurt.

A Planned Revolution.

St. Petersburg.—That the outbreak at Sebastopol is no drunken frolic, as was the case at Cronstadt, but a seriously planned revolutionary demonstration, was made clear by the tone of an official statement issued by the admiralty, declaring that the sailors and several units of troops were acting under the direct influence of the socialistic propaganda.

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MAN'S gratitude was the cause of the custom of setting apart one day of the year as a day of thanksgiving and praise toward the Giver of every good and perfect gift. The history of every nation of which records are preserved contains references to days of thanksgiving from the Hebrew Feast of Tabernacles, of which mention is made in the Bible, through the Greek festival of Demeter, god of the harvest, the Roman feast of Ceralia, goddess of plenty, to the Saxon Harvest-Home and our own Thanksgiving, now universally observed as a national holiday.

The history of Thanksgiving in America begins prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock in 1620. The first service of this character ever held in this country was celebrated on the bleak Newfoundland coast in 1578 by an English clergyman named Wolfall, who was connected with the Frobisher exploring party. Frobisher brought the first colony to settle on those shores; and to the Rev. Mr. Wolfall, otherwise unknown to fame, belongs the credit of the first evangelical sermon and the first celebration of the communion in North America. It was a service of grateful prayer and praise for their safe arrival and escape from the dangers of the deep.

Of similar character was the next recorded Thanksgiving service, twenty-nine years later, when the Popham colony arrived at Sagadahoc, on the coast of Maine, in August of 1607, and on the nineteenth of that month laid claim to the territory, unfurled the English flag and observed the day as one of praise and thanksgiving. This was three months after the landing of the colonists at Jamestown, in Virginia. The Popham colony not only held the first thanksgiving service on territory now comprised within the United States, but also held the first popular election and chose the first officers to govern an American community.

Thirteen years later came the Pilgrims, anchoring in Massachusetts Bay on Saturday, December 9 (O. S.). They deferred landing until Monday, despite their long sojourn on the sea, and we may well believe that their last Sabbath service on shipboard was eloquent with gratitude and praises to "Him who hath the steerage of our course."

During the cold and cruel winter that followed almost one-half of the little band were laid at rest on the bluff that had frowned upon the Mayflower, their graves being leveled that the Indians might not become aware of their diminishing number. Hopefully the remnant toiled through the summer, gathering a fair harvest. The old chronicler tells of indifferent barley and a failure in peas, offset to some extent by twenty acres of good corn. But meat of deer and wild fowl was abundant, the pestilence was stayed and they were comfortably housed for the winter. Therefore, on the twenty-fourth of October Governor Bradford proclaimed a thanksgiving feast. Carrying their muskets they marched in staid procession to the little meeting house, the Governor leading the way, with Elder Brewster reverently bearing the Bible on his right, and plain, matter-of-fact Miles Standish, the military chief of the colony, at his left—Law, supported by the church and the army. It was worthy of mention in the old annals that the elder's sermon was unusually short, not quite two hours! What would a nineteenth century congregation say to a discourse two hours long?

And then came the feast, at which were displayed the fine napery and household treasures brought from Old England—those precious relics whose possession in these days is the patent of American birth and nobility. It was an al fresco dinner, in the mild Indian summer; and at this time and place the American turkey, since sacred to the day, made his first appearance as the piece de resistance of a Thanksgiving dinner.

And after the solemn service in the little church and the decorous feast, served with Puritan sedateness, the people returned to their homes, and the early darkness settled down upon the little settlement, from which was to grow so grand a nation. Suddenly the peaceful night was broken by the sentry's peremptory challenge, the rattle of a drum, mingled with an Indian shout, and every man grabbed his trusty musket and rushed out, while the souls of the women and children quaked with fear. A hundred savages poured down upon them—Massasoit's braves, but on pacific errand bent. They came to share the white man's feast and brought deer and other game as their contribution. So the fires were lit again, and the good wives baked and boiled for their unexpected guests, who entertained them by performing their dances amid wild yells and menacing gestures. It was thought prudent to show the fierce intruders that the infant colony was not without defense, so Captain Standish ordered out his soldiers, drilled them, and finally ended with a volley from their muskets into the treetops and the discharge of the great cannon on the hill and the smaller one at the Governor's door. The Indians were properly impressed and begged the great Captain not to make it thunder again. Thus the first Thanksgiving of the Pilgrim Fathers was a strange blending of godly psalms and savage dances, the rattle of firearms and Indian warwhoops, with prayers and benedictions—typical, perchance, of the vicissitudes to be encountered in their New World home.

In November the ship Fortune arrived bringing thirty-five colonists, and much-needed supplies of clothing and ammunition, with news of the dear ones at home. Another Thanksgiving day was appointed, December 13.

In 1632 the little town of Boston was threatened with famine. Their crops had failed, and the ship which was expected to bring supplies from England had not arrived. The colonists feared the pitiless ocean had swallowed vessel and her precious freight. They were reduced to one scanty meal a day, and children cried on the streets for bread. Governor Winthrop called the men together, and after much deliberation a hunting expedition, though full of peril and toil, was determined upon. It was February; the snow was deep; the Indians, though not openly hostile, were not averse to reducing the number of the white invaders, and they could illy spare any of their number. They decided to observe a day of fasting and prayer on the morrow, then venture into the pathless forest in search of game. But in the morning, when they went out, there lay upon the cold blue waters of the bay the white wings of the long-expected ship. The starving people rushed down to the beach, tears in every eye, hope and gratitude in every heart. Their fasting was once again turned into feasting, their supplications into thanksgivings; and with one accord they assembled at the church. It is recorded that the minister read the one hundred and third Psalm—"Bless the Lord, oh, my soul, and forget not all His benefits!" voicing the thanks of a grateful people who found the ways of Providence, so mysterious to our blind eyes, "a very present help in time of trouble." For again and again, as we read these old chronicles, we are forced to acknowledge the frequent intervention of a Supreme Being who seemed to hold the little community in the hollow of His hand, interposing His grace and mercy between them and their ever present perils, as if they were indeed His chosen few. Again and again they were in direct extremity, in danger of utter extermination by famine or massacre, when help came unexpectedly through what seems more than chance happenings even to sceptics, and which the recipients gratefully acknowledged as heaven-sent relief.

In Colonial times it still remained the custom to observe special days of thanksgiving. Under our present government, a day of thanksgiving was appointed by President Washington at the request of Congress, the occasion being the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. At the close of the War of 1812, President Madison, also at the request of Congress, announced a day of thanksgiving for the return of peace.

Since the war it has become an established custom that the last Thursday in November shall be observed as a general Thanksgiving Day throughout the federation of States.—Marblehead Messenger.

Thanksgiving.

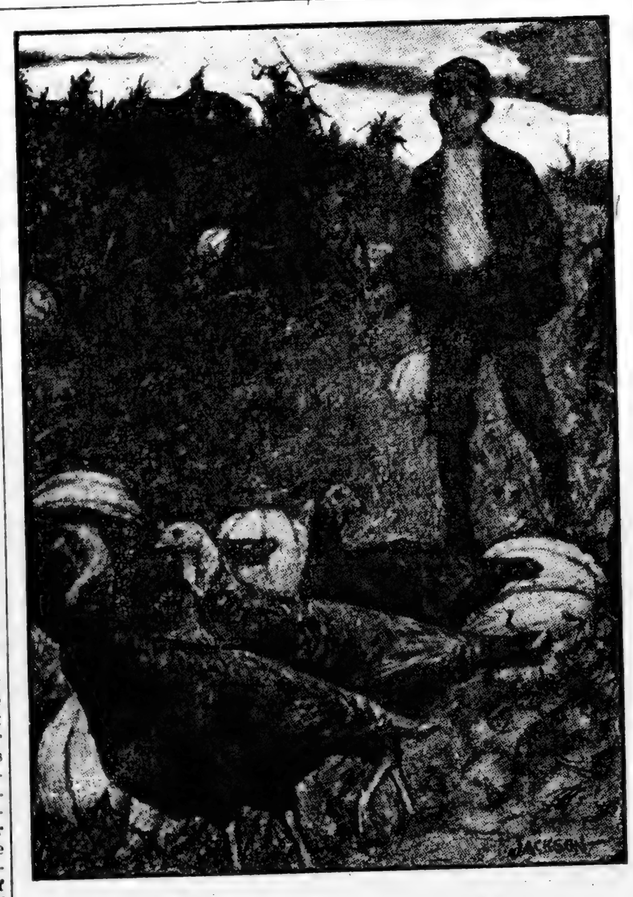
Twelve months are sped—we look behind
And call God's goodness fresh to mind,
His care was felt through storm and shine;
With grateful hearts we seek His shrine,
And humbly kneeling there we say
Our orisons Thanksgiving day:
"For desolation's track untrod,
Our thanks are Thine, Almighty God.

"For seasons fruitful, gifts of love
For joy renewed, for grace above
Our poor desert, thanks unto Thee.
Through sorrow, death and misery—
Whate'er our lot—or good or ill—
Thou'st been our source of comfort still.
Though we have known the chastening rod,
Thy mercies have been sure, O God.

"In days to come, help us to be
Concerned about Thy ministry.
Since 'wrong is wrong and right is right'
Thy strength we need, we need Thy might.
Help us to walk by heaven's light—
Help us to live as in Thy sight.
O Lord! secure in Thee we rest
Use us as seemeth to Thee best."
—Thomas E. Smiley, in Indianapolis News.

Cranberry Jelly.

Add one cup of water to one cup of cranberries and cook until the fruit is quite soft; strain through a jelly bag, add one pound of granulated sugar, boil fifteen minutes longer and set in a cold place until firm. This may be poured into a fancy mold or into dainty individual molds. For the latter egg cups do very nicely. A shallow square or oblong enameled pan is also very nice for molding cranberry jelly, as it may then be easily cut into blocks and piled log cabin fashion on a glass plate. The rich ruby translucent squares form a beautiful color note on the Thanksgiving table.



As Yellow as Gold

By Mary E. Knowlton

Here's a pumpkin, fluted, golden,
Written o'er with customs olden
Out of bygone days.
Cinderella's ancient glory,
Sung in song and told in story,
Suits its yellow blaze.

Tables at the first Thanksgiving,
When colonial dames were living,
Shewed its golden cheer.
Still it smiles a friendly greeting
At the happy family meeting
On the feast-day dear.

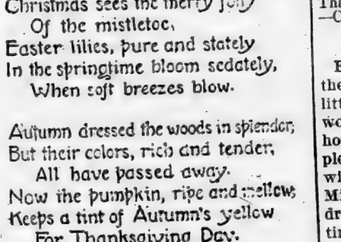
Christmas rooms are gay with holly,
Christmas sees the merry folly
Of the mistletoe.
Easter lilies, pure and stately
In the springtime bloom sedately,
When soft breezes blow.

Autumn dressed the woods in splendor,
But their colors, rich and tender,
All have passed away.
Now the pumpkin, ripe and mellow,
Keeps a tint of Autumn's yellow
For Thanksgiving Day.

The Nightmare.

It was Thanksgiving night, and up in his room,
Our boy lay asleep in his bed,
While dreams of a most uncomfortable kind
Were chasing about in his head.

Along about midnight his mother awoke—
She thought she heard Fred groan—
And then he explained that he was the one,
And told his dream with a moan:



THE DREAM.

"A four-legged turkey as big as a calf
Was roosting right here on my bed,
And just as I woke the critter had said
He'd come there to bite off my head."

There's a moral, of course—there always is one—
And this is a good one, I'm thinking:
Either don't go to bed after eating too much,
Or be careful in eating and drinking.
—A. H. H.

AN UP-TO-DATE THANKSGIVING MENU

Oyster (Blue Points) cocktail.
Thin brown bread.
Olives. Salted almonds.
Bouillon with whipped cream.
Bread sticks. Radishes.
Roast turkey, chestnut stuffing, giblet gravy.
Cranberry frappe.
Mashed potatoes. Glazed sweet potatoes.
Hubbard squash. Fringed celery.
Lemon ginger sorbet.
Baked quail, hominy, cauliflower.
Lettuce salad.
Cheese straws.
Pumpkin pie, mince pie, apple pie.
Preserved ginger, cheese, raisins.
Nesselrode pudding.
Nuts. Fruits.
Coffee.

Thanksgiving Day Entertainment.

Thanksgiving Day brings with it worries for the housewife as to how to make the dinner a success. Friends from out of town are invited, and everything should pass off satisfactorily. It is none too soon to be planning table decorations, especially if the clever brains and fingers do not want a wild rush at the last minute.

From the very best linen down to the place cards and centre decorations, all must be inspected and provided. To the woman who has deft fingers with the paint brush, all sorts of possibilities loom forth for original work, while the shops are replete with novelties. Place cards can be had in the shape of miniature pigs. Others are turkeys and geese. Some of these are hand-painted and are very effective.

To cause some amusement it is an excellent idea to take the initial of each person's name, and with these as initial letters write a phrase descriptive of the person who is to occupy that place. Thus, if a man's initials are E. M., and his hobby is well known to his hostess, he might find a card on which is written "Everlasting Music." A girl's initials may be, for instance, A. L. F., and, amid much laughter, she might be forced to accept a phrase marked, "Arrant Little Flirt," and so on all around the table until each person finds, or is assisted in finding, his or her place.

A good way of initial treatment is to write verses, each line to begin with one initial of the victim's name.

A pretty idea is for each guest to write a Thanksgiving sentiment, or a cause for thankfulness, on a slip of paper. These are collected in a bowl and drawn forth and read one at a time, while everyone tries to discover the author.

As a centrepiece for the table, a large basket of chrysanthemums is effective. Yellow and red are the colors for the decorations.

An Old-Time Thanksgiving.

Patience Deliverance Hopeful Ann,
A gray little prim little Puritan,
Who lived in the years that are far away,
Sat down to her dinner Thanksgiving day.

Turkey and goose, and a pumpkin pie,
A little roast pig with a chestnut eye,
Pudding and apples, and good brown bread,
"I feel very hungry," Deliverance said.

Patience Deliverance Hopeful Ann—
She ate and ate, when she once began,
Turkey and goose and the chestnut pig,
And slices of pie that were much too big,

Till, grandmamma says, she was just like me,
They put her to bed with thoroughwort tea,
Patience Deliverance Hopeful Ann,
That gray little prim little Puritan.
—Carolyn Bailey, in Good Housekeeping.

Thanksgiving and the Children.

Encourage the children to help in the Thanksgiving preparations; the little ones love to be busy, and will work cheerfully if they are only shown how. Let them at least pare the apples and stone the raisins, and they will feel a proprietorship in the feast. Midday dinners are best when the children participate, and leave plenty of time afterwards for the games, which even the Pilgrim Fathers did not disdain.

If stories are to be told in the twilight, plenty of the most interesting material can be found in the "Chronicles of the Pilgrims," by Alexander Young. All children like Mrs. Hemans' poems, "Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers." The stern endurance of the Plymouth colony is a fascinating subject.

The day should close with merry-making and fun, but the deeper lessons that it brings must not be forgotten. Gratitude is not a characteristic of childhood, which accepts what is done for it as a right, but even the very little ones can be told in simple language the meaning of the day, and that true thankfulness should prompt us to share our blessings with others. The blessedness of giving is in itself a wonderful education.

Grace For Thanksgiving.

For all Thy care and loving kindness, Lord,
Accept our thanks who gather round this board.
We see Thy goodness in each perfect thing:
The sky, the sea, the bird on happy wing,
And every blade that makes the velvet sward.

With hearts and lips in worshipful accord
Do we recount the blessings on us poured,
And lift our voices hymns of praise to sing,
For all Thy care.

Help us to help the needy and ignored;
Teach us mere riches no true peace afford,
And grant to each that he may often bring
Some consciousness to Thee of laboring
To prove, O Guardian! a worthy ward,
For all Thy care.
—Edward W. Barnard, in The Criterion.

WOODLAWN FARM,

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

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Dispensary Committee

To People of Alabama

The following address to the voters of Alabama has been issued by the state dispensary executive committee:
To the voters of Alabama:

The time has come for you to consider the character and views of the men whom you may wish to be your next law makers. Those who may be called at the coming election to fill legislative positions will hold office for four years, and during all that period there will be no opportunity to make new laws or to correct mistakes in those that have already been passed. It is important ... before the ... in matters pertaining ... islation the people ... and discreet. The ... best method of control ... ing the liquor traffic ... nent in Alabama for ... it is evident that ... tem will occupy ... thought of the next ... Of course, the ... posed to their ... cial considerations ... to make a strong ... people realize that ... ways keenly alive to ... affect their pecuniary ... may well appreciate ... make a quiet bid ... candidates who ... system. The partisans ... dispensary bills that ... duced in the next leg ... now be foreseen. ... duced looking to the ... dispensaries all over ... side of territory now ... pensaries or prohibition ... tablishment of dispensaries ... vote of different counties ... direct establishment of ... designated localities. ... lishment or location of dispensaries ... not the only dispensary question. ... real nature of the institution to ... established, its power ... should also be carefully ... We should bear in mind that ... may be all sorts of ... pensaries ... ducing varying results. Some dispensaries are undoubtedly a great aid to temperance. Some aid the cause to less degree. Others may aid it less, and bills establishing dispensaries might be so drawn that the dispensaries when established would but little better, though never worse than a gilded saloon. Much depends on the particular provisions of the law under which the dispensary is operated. The details of a dispensary statute are quite important. A dispensary established under a bad ill-considered law may come into disrepute that men will call for its removal. That the dispensary should bring revenue seems to be necessary. Towns that derive a large income from liquor licenses will not generally consent to give up the license system unless they get some compensation for the loss of fees from license. While the revenue feature cannot be ignored, it should be incidental and subordinate. The main object of a dispensary system should be the promotion of temperance.

Now, if the establishment of dispensaries is to meet with opposition and if dispensaries may be of different kinds and produce different results, it is manifest that the ... people should actively support candidates who advocate the system or advocate it as a measure for promoting temperance. It may be noted that saloons generally do some work for governors, presidents of the senate, speakers of the house, members of the legislature and even legislative committees are to be elected or appointed. Saloons are watchful and alert. The experience of the committee illustrates the necessity for caution in the selection of senators and members of the house. In the last house of representatives we enacted a bill and introduced which provided for an election in certain counties as to the establishment of dispensaries. The bill did not undertake to establish in any county a single dispensary. It required that there should be an election on the subject and declared the result of the election. The election was to be held in counties, and the result in one county was not to affect the result in any other county.

This was the substance of the bill and this was all. In the usual course the bill was referred to the temperance committee of the house. The committee declined to make a favorable report on the bill and thereby prevented the taking of a vote in the house. We then proposed to amend the bill so that the election could not be held unless it was formally called for by a certain percentage of the registered voters of the several counties. But even this proposition was not sufficient to get the bill out of the hands of the committee. It is plain that if the dispensary forces wish to do their best at the next meeting of the legislature they should keep their eyes wide open when they come to vote in the next primaries. We request you to note the character, habits, affiliations and pretentions of the candidates, especially candidates for governor and the legislature. We suggest that the friends of the dispensary system vote for no aspirant to a law making office who is committed against the dispensary. We further suggest that you support candidates who appear to be

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Of course, the saloons will be opposed to their own removal. Financial considerations will prompt them to make a strong fight. Temperance people realize that the saloons are always keenly alive to conditions that affect their pecuniary interest, and we may well apprehend that they will make a quiet but active opposition to candidates who favor the dispensary system. The particular provisions of dispensary bills that may be introduced in the next legislature can not now be foreseen. Bills may be introduced looking to the establishment of dispensaries all over the state outside of territory now covered by dispensaries or prohibition, or to the establishment of dispensaries by the vote of different counties, or to the discretionary establishment of dispensaries in designated localities. But the establishment or location of dispensaries is not the only dispensary question. The real nature of the institution to be established, its power and prohibitions, should also be carefully considered. We should bear in mind that there may be all sorts of dispensaries producing varying results. Some dispensaries are undoubtedly a great aid to temperance. Some aid the cause in a less degree. Others may aid it still less, and bills establishing dispensaries might be so drawn that the dispensaries when established would be but little better, though never worse than a gilded saloon. Much depends on the particular provisions of the law under which the dispensary is operated. The details of a dispensary system are quite important. A dispensary established under a bad or ill-considered law may come into such disrepute that men will call for its removal. That the dispensary should bring revenue seems to be necessary. Towns that derive a large income from liquor licenses will not generally consent to give up the license system unless they get some compensation for the loss of fees from licenses. While the revenue feature cannot be ignored, it should be incidental and subordinate. The main object of the dispensary system should be the promotion of temperance.

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We expect to publish before long a substantial copy or synopsis of the bill which we will present to the next legislature.

Very respectfully,

Frank S. Moody, chairman from state at large; James E. Webb, from state at large; John E. Mitchell, from first congressional district; J. P. Wood, from second congressional district; L. B. Musgrove, from sixth congressional district; G. A. Joiner, from fourth congressional district; A. P. Fuqua, from fifth congressional district; W. G. Foreman, from seventh congressional district; F. T. Petty, from eighth congressional district; T. M. Davidson, from ninth congressional district, state dispensary executive committee.

In all American States except Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia the date of inauguration of Governors is in January. Only one State in the country, West Virginia, adheres to March as the month of inauguration.

We get an idea of the polygot character of the people of Austria-Hungary from the testimony of an American tourist who did that country by automobile last summer, remarks the Boston Herald. He found the signboards in German, Magyar, Italian, Slavonian and Turkish, and preference was given to none.

"Boys will be boys," and the college faculty of the various seats of learning and the public take into account the effervescence of youthful spirits when every day pranks are indulged in by undergraduates. When, however, reflects the New York Herald, these youngsters take to rowdyism, as was the case in New Haven recently and has been noted in other localities as well, the offenders deserve and should receive severe punishment.

One giant battleship of to-day such as made junk of a large part of the Russian fleet in the Battle of the Sea of Japan could destroy both the fleets engaged in the most picturesque and in many respects most memorable naval battle of history--that of Trafalgar—and come out of the contest without even the paint knocked from its armored sides. A vessel that can pour in a deadly fire at a distance of from three to five miles was probably not even dreamed of or desired by Nelson. He liked to close with the enemy and do real fighting, hand to hand, if necessary.

Two large manufacturers of proprietary medicines have sued one of the large Eastern magazines for libel, on account of the publication of articles reflecting on the preparations manufactured, none of which are advertised in the magazine sued. In one case a proprietary medicine manufacturer was charged with having forged a "testimonial" as to the merit of his remedy. In his suit he claims to have the original of the letter in question. The suit will probably develop the fact that all the "patent" medicine testimonials are genuine and that most of them are unsolicited.

Agent George W. Parker, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, takes distinct issue with President Roosevelt on the question of race suicide in his annual report. In commenting on the large number of children found among families little able to support and care for them, he declares that he meets with many cases in the course of his work where race suicide would be a decided advantage. He believes something should be done to protect society from the dangerous increase in families where there is no prospect of ever being able to properly train and care for the progeny.

A jury in Seattle has decided that a dog has a right to bite a man in self-defense, relates the Portland (Ore.) Telegram. This is an interesting verdict. It appears that a dog bit a piece out of a man's leg, and the victim sued the owner of the dog for $10,000. The defense was that the dog would never have bitten the man if he had not been provoked to do so, and that as he was provoked to do so the dog was standing quite within his rights in biting the man. The defense was upheld, and dog and owner alike ought to be happy. Many other cases of a similar nature have been brought before, but this case is said to be the first time that the jury has taken this point of view.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES ALERT.

Are Making Strong Fight Against Adoption of Esch-Townsend Bill.

Washington, Nov. 19.—That the railroad employees of the country mean to throw their whole weight against the adoption by congress of the Esch-Townsend bill or similar rate-fixing legislation is indicated by the great number of protests that have been coming to the senate committee on interstate commerce recently and that still continue to flow in by every mail. When the committee meets on Tuesday it will be confronted by a formidable array of these protests in the form of resolutions by local divisions of the railway labor organizations in all parts of the country and letters from local officers and division chiefs.

Not only have the national organizations of the leading orders, such as brotherhoods of engineers, firemen and trainmen and the order of conductors, taken action which has been placed before the senate committee, but hundreds of local divisions have re-enforced this action by resolutions of their own. While the expressions of sentiment that have reached the senate committee have not yet been tabulated, there are some five or six hundred local divisions of railway workmen represented in this way, and all the expressions that have been received strongly oppose any legislation giving to any governmental body the power to name rates. In some states nearly all the local lodges have taken such action. In New York, for example, thirty-seven of the forty divisions of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers have protested against the proposed legislation.

The other protests received include many from divisions of the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, telegraphers, baggagemen and trackmen in different parts of the country. The railroad workmen claim that with those dependent upon them they represent six million persons who are vitally concerned in opposing the passage of any such measure as the Esch-Townsend bill.

Although the movement has only been called to public attention during the past week by the visit of the committee of railway employees at the white house, opposition to the Esch-Townsend bill apparently has been gathering force among the workingmen ever since the measure was framed.

The initial action was taken at the convention of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers at Los Angeles, California, in May, 1904, even before the Esch-Townsend bill had become a fact. At this time this body voted that government interference with the railroads would be detrimental in their opinion, to the interests of the railroad companies, the railroad employes and the country at large.

At a special meeting of the division chiefs of this order at Cleveland, Ohio, January 21 and 23 of the present year, a resolution was passed to the effect "that this representative body is opposed to placing the power in the hands of the interstate commerce commission, regulating the rates for transportation on railways." Twenty-eight division chiefs of the order attested the minutes of the meeting containing this expression of opinion and their statement is now before the senate committee.

The brotherhood of locomotive firemen, at the meeting of its executive committee at Peoria, Ill., last February, following the example of the engineers, took similar action. They were followed by the order of railway conductors, assembled at Portland, Oregon, and the brotherhood of railway trainmen who met at Buffalo last May. The representatives of the order of railroad telegraphers in the east have also committed themselves in condemnation of the bill.

Typical of the stand taken by these various organizations are the resolutions adopted by the order of railway trainmen, with a membership of 80,000, at their national convention at Buffalo last spring. In this memorial the trainmen said:

"The usual acceptance of the term 'rate regulation' is rate reduction. The real issue, then, of rate regulation is one of rate reduction, which means a loss of revenue to the railway companies, and just how far-reaching this loss would be is a matter of conjecture. This organization does not stand as an apologist for railway wrong-doing, nor as a champion of railway corporations as against the rights and interests of the general public. Practices of discrimination are not condoned, but there is a remedy for them within the present law. We believe the laws should be forced against discrimination, rebates and preferentials, thus ensuring fair treatment to all concerned, but we do not believe in empowering any commission with the power to make a rate. As railway employes, we feel that the railway companies must be protected from oppression, and unfair legislation and be allowed to manage their business to the end that good service and wages be maintained, and a fair profit on railway investments be assured."

In the majority of these resolutions from labor organizations stress is laid on the point that they express the independent opinion of the men themselves, that they are subject to no coercion and that their action is taken because they believe it to be for their own good, and that of those dependent upon them, and the public at large. In this connection they emphasize the opinion that should a law like the Esch-Townsend bill be enforced, it would deprive the railroads of the control of their income, cause a shrinkage in the values of railroad property and thus result in great injury not only to themselves, but to the general public, impairing the commerce and industries of the whole country.

LABOR WORLD.

The resumption of work in the tin and sheet mills of the country continues.

Owen R. Lovejoy is the assistant secretary of the National Child Labor Committee.

At the present time the machinists have a jurisdictional fight on with the elevator constructors.

The employment of Polish miners in some of the coal fields in Scotland has more than once led to disorder.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America embraces between 55,000 and 60,000 members.

Every affiliated union in the Los Angeles (Cal.) Buildings Trades Council has unanimously voted for the weekly assessment.

Efforts of certain labor leaders to organize the laundry workers of Washington, D. C., are said to be gradually meeting with success.

Journeyman barbers in the City of Mexico will strike if the master barbers cut the percentage of receipts from fifty to forty per cent.

Experiments in the shops of the Chicago Typothetae since the printers' strike began promise a new field of industry to girl stenographers.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has chartered three steamships to take unemployed workmen from England to Canada in the spring.

A panic among the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention in Pittsburg, caused by fire, was stilled by President Gompers.

Judge Heydon, the newly appointed President of the New South Wales Arbitration Court, is already complaining of the waste of time by lawyers.

Seven thousand painters have presented a demand to the Master Painters' Association, of New York City, for an increase in wages of fifty cents a day each.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Kaiser puts in twelve hours of work a day.

King Edward likes nothing better than a game of bridge.

The Kaiser has on only one occasion visited the French capital.

The Bishop of London, Dr. Ingram, is denouncing race suicide.

Senator Platt says he intends to die with his business suit on.

Signor Caruso, the famous tenor, is a gifted black and white artist.

Lord Roberts arises at ten minutes to 6 both winter and summer.

The King of Spain in the evening generally rides in the palace grounds.

King George of Greece, it is said, buys his wife a new frock every day.

Mr. Carnegie never smokes. No one dares light a cigarette in Skibo Castle.

Secretary Root's energy in the State Department is astonishing members of his staff.

Joseph Chamberlain, the celebrated Englishman, is not a graduate of any university.

A painting of John G. Carlisle has been received by the Kentucky Historical Society.

Russell Sage was a member of Congress from New York in the Thirty-third Congress.

Lord Minto, who is to succeed Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India, took his degree at Cambridge.

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred on Professor Herman V. Hilprecht, of Philadelphia, the Order of the Golden Liakkat.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford claims the distinction of being the first European who was allowed, by invitation, to gaze on the face of the Mikado of Japan.

Every one of the nineteen pianos owned by the Prince and Princess of Wales was presented to the couple on the occasion of their marriage.

New York Harbor Polluted.

It was discovered that the waters of New York Harbor were befouled by the city's sewage, which was kept swinging back and forth by the action of the tide.

Senator Burton on Trial.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, was again placed on trial in St. Louis, Mo.

Alabama's Aged Senators.

A singular state of things has come about in Alabama. Senator Morgan's term expires in 1907. He will be then (if living) eighty-three years old. Senator Pettus' term expires in 1909. He will be then (if living) nearly eighty-eight years old. Alabama is on the quadrennial plan; after next year's Legislature there won't be another until 1910. Next year's Legislature, therefore, will have the electing of two United States Senators. As far as known General Morgan and General Pettus desire and expect re-election. Suppose they are re-elected. At the end of their new terms (if they live that long) General Morgan will be eighty-nine and General Pettus ninety-four.—Kansas City Journal.

Lace-making is said to be dying out, not only in England, but in Italy and France.

Cadetships in the Japanese navy are open to every subject in the empire.

More than five billion gallons of petroleum are produced annually.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 3.

Subject: Nehemiah Rebuilds the Walls of Jerusalem, Neh. iv., 7-20—Golden Text, Matt. xxvi., 41—Memory Verses, 19, 20—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. A conspiracy (vs. 7, 8).

7. "Sanballat." An officer of the Persian Government, holding a military command at Samaria. He was a native of the land of Moab; therefore his hatred to the Jews. "Tobiah." A descendant of the hated race of Ammonites. "Arabians." Headed probably by Geshem, and in league with the Samaritans against the Jews. Read 6:6. The building of the wall was construed into a design to fortify themselves and then revolt and become an independent State. "Ashdodites." Inhabitants of Ashdod, one of the great cities of the Philistine plain. 8. "Conspired." The enemies of the Jews were so bitterly opposed to the rebuilding of the walls that they employed every form of opposition in their power.

II. Praying and watching (vs. 9-11). 9. "Nevertheless." Notwithstanding the conspiracy and all other discouragements. "Made our prayer." Nehemiah was conscious that he was working according to God's will, and he knew the source of power. "Set a watch." Opposite to the place where they were encamped, probably on the north side of the city. Faith and works go together. Watching and praying, weak when apart, a Gibraltar of strength when united. 10. "Judah said." That is, the returned captives, most of whom were of the tribe of Judah. This verse expresses the despair of the little nation. Many of the people had no heart for the work; some of the nobles were in correspondence with the enemies (6:17-19). Even the high priest had relationship with hostile foreigners (Ammonites—Tobiah and his son married Jewish women), and gave them favors (13:4, 5, 28). "Strength—decayed." From the extent of the work, the fewness of the laborers, and the exhaustion of their physical powers they seemed unable to complete their task. "Not able." Their statements were probably correct, but their conclusion was wrong. They were able to build the wall, and they did it. 11. "Adversaries said." In this verse Nehemiah condenses the hostile utterances of their enemies. This would cause a constant and disheartening fear.

III. Precautions taken (vs. 12-14). 12. "Jews which dwelt by them." Those who dwelt among the Samaritans and other enemies and found out their evil designs. They were anxious to have their friends and kinsmen return to their homes and families. "Ten times." Equivalent to "again and again." "Ye must return" (R. V.) Leave the work and go home because of the threatened danger. 13. "Lower places." Within the wall where it was not yet raised to its due height, and therefore most liable to the enemies' assault. "Higher places." Where the wall was finished and towers were set from whence they might shoot arrows or throw stones. This would show the enemy that they were fully prepared for their intended assault and would give notice that their secret plan was known. "After their families." In family groups, so that the men that guarded the wall had their kinsmen nearest them. Thus the soldiers need not be distracted by anxiety for their families, for those whom they desired to defend were at hand. 14. "Be not ye afraid." The pagan allies had joined their forces; their army was advancing and doubtless in sight, and an attack impending, when Nehemiah made this short, stirring appeal. No conflict followed, for the enemy saw from a distance that the whole people awaited them in perfect order and equipment; so they lost heart and turned back. "Remember the Lord." The best of all arguments for patriotic courage.

IV. Working and watching (vs. 15-20). 15. "We returned, all of us, to the wall." Noble persistence in a good purpose. The momentary withdrawal from the work to be ready for the Lord's battle had neither changed their purpose nor dampened their ardor.

16. "My servants." Probably a special band of men given as personal guards, by either the King of Persia or the people at Jerusalem. "Half—wrought—half—held." This is no unusual thing, even in the present day in Palestine; people sowing their seed are often attended by an armed man, to prevent the Arabs from robbing them of their seed, which they will not fail to do if not protected. "Habergeons." An old English word for coat-of-mail, from "halo" (neck) and "bergen" (to protect). "Rulers—behind." The chiefs stood behind the laborers stationed at different places along the wall, directing and encouraging them, ready to lead on the armed force if an attack was made upon the laborers.

17. "They which builded." Masons, bricklayers and the like. "They that bare burdens." The carriers of material. 18. "That sounded the trumpet." The workmen labored with a trowel in one hand and a sword in the other; and as they were far removed from each other, Nehemiah, who was night and day on the spot, kept a trumpeter by his side, so that on any intelligence of a surprise being brought to him an alarm might be immediately sounded and assistance rendered to the most distant detachment of their brethren.

19, 20. "And I said," etc. By these vigilant precautions the counsels of the enemy were defeated and the work was carried on. God, when He has important public work to do, never fails to raise up instruments for accomplishing it. The work was completed in the brief time of fifty-two days (6:15), ending the last of September. The walls must have been three or four miles long to reach around the city.

The Osage Indians are estimated to be the richest community in the world. Numbering only 1,500, they have over $8,000,000 to their credit in the treasury at Washington and own 1,470,000 acres of fertile land in Oklahoma.

A blind man recently stumbled against a letter box at Northampton, England, and the shock of the collision gave him back his sight.

(From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 6, 1906.)

When Commissioner Garfield went to the Chicago packers and asked permission to inspect their books, the condition was made that no information he might obtain therefrom would be used in court proceedings against them.

Mr. Garfield gave this pledge, it is stated, and the packers allowed him to study their business in all its details from the inside.

Now, it is announced, the results of his study have been turned over to the Government department of justice to be employed in legal prosecution of the packers.

Commissioner Garfield would not have ventured to give the pledge that was demanded by the packers without instructions from Washington. He pledged, not his own word, but the Government's. It is not his good faith, but the Government's, that is in question now.

The Journal has no concern for the packers, except as they are citizens of Chicago. If it can be proved that they are guilty of engaging in a conspiracy in restraint of trade, they ought to be punished.

But their guilt, if they are guilty, must be fairly proved. They must be given a square deal.

Since the Government has elevated its vision to such a height as to overlook the nest of defiant criminal trusts almost within the shadow of the capitol dome, in order to fasten itself a thousand miles away upon Chicago, the Government and the President cannot be too careful to avoid suspicion that they are more anxious to prosecute Western offenders than offenders in the East.

Some of the methods already employed in this case have not been particularly distinguished for decency. When the Government enters a man's house and takes his private papers, when it drags the wives of packing house employes into court and puts them under heavy bonds, it is hardly dignified, not to say honorable, nor even respectable.

STOPS BELCHING.

Cures Bad Breath—Positive and Instant Cure Free—No Drugs—Cures by Absorption.

A sweet breath is priceless.

Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers will cure bad breath and bad taste instantly. Belching and bad taste indicate offensive breath, which is due to stomach trouble.

Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers purify the stomach and stop belching, by absorbing foul gases that arise from undigested food, and by supplying the digestive organs with natural solvents for food.

They relieve sea or car sickness and nausea of any kind.

They quickly cure headache, correct the ill effect of excessive eating or drinking. They will destroy a tobacco, whisky or onion breath instantly.

They stop fermentation in the stomach, acute indigestion, cramps, colic, gas in the stomach and intestines, distended abdomen, heartburn, bad complexion, dizzy spells or any other affliction arising from a diseased stomach.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers will do this, and we want you to know it.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

1225 A FREE BOX. 130

Send this coupon with your name and address and druggist's name for a free box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers, a cure for stomach trouble, to

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

Sold at all druggists, 50c. per box.

There is a boom in mushrooms this year in England.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind. $1.

The cost of getting out lumber has not increased in Mississippi.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

London's first Turkish bath under municipal control was opened recently. A bath costs 50 cents.

Cures Blood, Skin Troubles, Cancer, Blood Poison. Greatest Blood Purifier Free.

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, risings and lumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) according to directions. Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop, the blood is made pure and rich, leaving the skin free from every eruption, and giving the rich glow of perfect health to the skin. At the same time B. B. B. improves the digestion, cures dyspepsia, strengthens weak kidneys. Just the medicine for old people, as it gives them new, vigorous blood. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, with directions for home cure. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and special free medical advice also sent in sealed letter. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases of impure blood and skin disease, and cures after all else fails.

The Baptist women of the world are supporting 300 missionaries.

There is a legend that crocodiles moan and sign like a person in distress to allure victims to their hiding places, and by some it is reputed that they even shed tears while devouring their prey.

Imports of the United States in 1905 amount to $1,117,507,500, exports to $1,518,462,833.

The cattle destroyed by wild beasts in India last year exceeded 22,000.

THE UNION

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 30, 1905.

Union Clubbing List

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Southern Ruralist	1.00
THE UNION And Union Educator	1.00
THE UNION And Home and Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Weekly Age-Herald	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Twice-a-Week Globe Democrat	1.50
THE UNION and Tri-W'kly Atlanta Constitution	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION and Tri-Weekly N. Y. World	1.50
THE UNION And Rural South	1.50
THE UNION And Weekly Advertiser and Map of Alabama, U. S. and world	1.50

If there are any other papers you want call at THE UNION office, and we will get them for you at the lowest rates. tf

$10.00 REWARD

Will be paid to the three persons who secure for us the largest number of PAID subscribers between now and April 1st, 1906. No restrictions. Our clubbing prices go in this contest. $5.00 goes to the one with the largest list; $3.00 to the second largest list, and $2.00 to the third largest. Probate Judge L. H. Reynolds has kindly consented to be the judge in this contention, and he will make the awards. The names of the successful contestants will be published, also the names of all who tried for this reward. Now we have a thousand subscribers, help us to get a thousand additional, so as to fittingly celebrate the ending of our third year.

tf THE UNION.

A NEAT BOOKLET.

"Birmingham Today and Tomorrow" is the title of a very neat little booklet issued by the Birmingham Realty Company. It is full of interesting facts about Birmingham and its many industries. The Birmingham merchants have been slow in reaching for the trade that they ought to do with central Alabama. They have neglected the mail order trade which would bring them in many thousands of dollars in the course of the year. This booklet will be sent postpaid to any one on application.

A UNION LETTER.

"Guin, Ala., Nov. 24, '05.

Mr. W. J. Watson,
Clanton, Ala.

Dear Brother:

I wrote you yesterday regarding your order, but didn't say anything about your invitation to me to visit Chilton County Union. I certainly do appreciate your invitation and it would give me great pleasure to be with you all at your county meeting. I'll be at Texarkana, Texas, at that time, attending the meeting of the Business Agents of the various state unions. I hope to be in the organization of the National Union also, if we are not too busy with our own affairs at that time. This is going to be one of the most important meetings ever held by farmers, for the simple reason it will be a strictly farmers' meeting. Hoping to meet you some time in the near future, I am yours for success.

P. F. PARKER,
State Bus. Agent for Alabama.

ATTENTION!

Public road apportioners, overseers, and all citizens interested in improving the condition of our public roads are specially requested to come to Clanton on Dec. 9, 1905, where there will be a demonstration of the use of the SPLIT LOG DRAG method of working roads by Col. Thornton, of Talladega.

Col. Thornton is a farmer of ability and one who gives much of his time for the improvement of the industries, conditions, etc., of our great commonwealth. Joseph E. Wing, of the Breeders' Gazette, said "That Col. Thornton gave the best demonstration of how to lay a tile underdrain, and made the best lecture upon the use and use of tile drains that I have ever heard."

Come one, come all.

J. N. DENNIS,
U. S. Public Roads Correspondent.

DISPENSARY?

In this paper our readers will find an address on the Dispensary issue. Read it and ponder over it, there is no use shirking the subject, every one who has thought of or studied over the liquor question, knows that "Prohibition does not prohibit." Then why not regulate the sale and thus keep the necessary supervision on the traffic thereby the illegal dealings in liquor and its attendant crop of perjury and drunkenness. Read the address.

THORSBY LETTER.

Miss Rosa Carden, of Shelby, is visiting Mr. Raspberry. Miss Della Wambem arrived last week. She will teach in the Mullins Hill school. T. F. Thorson arrived last Wednesday personally conducting a party of 14 from Pennsylvania. The King family have taken the Kiraby house and Miss Lucas is staying with the Misses Hovey. Nim Turner arived in Thorsby last week. We are all glad to see him back. The Norwegian Ladies' Aid Society met with Mrs. Lefstad on the 16th. The Anderson family have returned to their home in Chicago after a three weeks' visit here. Rev. Hartelius is in Fruithurst. Mr. Feast made a busines trip to Birmingham Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. J. Bice went to Shelby Wednesday to attend a wedding there. Miss Anna Howard and Mr. G. W. Phalin went to Birmingham Saturday and got married. Everybody extends their heartiest congratulations to the happy pair and they are being "feted" and serenaded on every hand.

NEMO.

PHALIN-HOWARD.

Mr. G. W. Phalin and Miss Anna Howard were married in Birmingham Saturday afternoon, Nov. 25, by the Rev. Father Coyle. While the friends of the young people anticipated their union, yet at the last they were all taken by surprise. The groom is a prominent business man in Thorsby, having been a member of the Denison Lumber Co. since its installation in Thorsby, but we hear that he is now heavily interested in a brick plant at Decatur. The bride is the daughter of S. Howard, of Thorsby, and is a remarkably bright, intelligent young lady, very popular among her large circle of friends. THE UNION extends its heartiest congratulations to the happy pair. May THEIR UNION be long and prosperous is our sincere wish.

CALERA.

The Land and Improvement Co. has sold ground for a grist mill and cotton gin plant to be built at once. Arthur Sanders' new house is ready for the painter, and this new residence will add greatly to the appearance of Church street. Mrs. R. Pilgreen has repaired her house on Montgomery avenue and Mrs. Francis is having her residence repainted. Holcombe & Bowden have painted the warehouse. The ladies of the Baptist and Methodist churches have each given suppers lately and realized a nice amount for their churches. Mr. Nabors, employed by the Southern railroad, was caught under the cars a few days ago and had both legs cut off and otherwise badly cut up. David Mullins, of Chilton Co., has bought the home of Asberry Leonard situated 4 miles north of Calera. Mr. Mullins is an enterprising truck farmer, and will no doubt make a good thing out of his investment. We dislike to lose Mr. Leonard, but we are glad to gain Mr. Mullins. Calera's new postoffice in the Wade Block is now complete, and Mr. Pilgreen, our excellent postmaster, is awaiting orders from Washington to move in. When this move is made Calera will then have the neatest and most convenient postoffice in this part of Alabama.

VETERAN.

RANDOLPH.

Health of this community good. How we welcome the UNION with its interesting correspondence. Business is lively. Republicanism does the whole country good. We believe the people know it. Republican prosperity makes the farmer cheerful, makes our young people energetic and hopeful, enables people to pay their debts, and to furnish and beautify their homes. The last few years proves all of this, and the people know it. S. P. Franklin and C. C. Crumpton, of Pleasant Grove, were welcome visitors last week. Thomas Cost, of Pleasant Grove, was in town last week. J. C. C. Wooley, of Lawley, was in town last week. Dolphus Mann visited friends near Kalona last week. Miss Selma Patterson and Miss Rena Wright, two of Pleasant Grove's most charming young ladies, were in town Monday visiting Mrs. Jones. Sutton Smitherman, of Briarfield, is moving to the J. M. Davis place a short distance northwest of town. Mr. and Mrs. McKerrall went to Maplesville Sunday. J. D. Wright, one of the wide-awake, thinking young men of Pleasant Grove, was in town Monday. Mrs. Dock Mahan, of Oakley, who has been with her daughter, Mrs. Hubbard, for several days, returned home Sunday. Dr. Morgan Wooley, of Atlanta, who has been visiting his parents here, returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Splawn, of Oakley, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hubbard. Presiding Elder Abernathy was here Monday. In our last communication we had something to say in regard to self-sacrifice, and we have recently learned of a young lady friend who will soon enter a Bible training school and then will go as a missionary to Japan to remain there probably as long as life lasts or until Jesus comes. Noble young lady, oh what self-sacrifice to thus leave the homeland with its pleasures to give her life for the Japanese people, to go depending only on divine power to supply all her needs. Oh, how denominationalism and pet theories sink into oblivion before such a noble life. All others are equally praiseworthy who are sacrificing reputation, time, dress, money and influence for the benefit of humanity, though they may not be known only a limited distance.

"Then heed not the cold winds
Nor storms that may blow;
The harvest is nearing,
We reap what we sow."
Adieu for the present.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

BETH SALEM.

We are sory to say that R. N. Wilkins' wife is sick; also J. H. Moore, our mill man, is down with bilious fever. We hope for a speedy recovery for both. The Farmers' Union here is in full force. Our school is doing well under the skilful management of Miss Julia Parrish. J. T. Anderson visited G. W. Gray's. W. J. Vinson and wife were visitors at Geo. Bruce's Saturday. G. W. Gray has sold his place to Rev. J. E. Moore. We regret to lose so good a neighbor. One more month will wind up the year 1905. May we all live so that we can look back and say we are that much nearer heaven.

ONE WHO TRIES.

ROCKY MOUNT.

Health of this community is very good. Farmers are done gathering and district 57 is going to build a new school house. The people will meet Friday night and pay over the money. Our Farmers' Union is growing every meeting day, which is on the Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sunday. Come on, boys, let's have the best Union in the county. Mr. Editor, tell "Just a Voter" to come every week, for as soon as I get hold of my UNION I look for him.

HILL BILLY.

MARS HILL.

All are done gathering, and are now planning out their crops for next year. There are many fat hogs in the pens waiting for cooler weather. It's mighty nice to go to your own pen and take out a hog instead of going to town after meat. Monroe Scott is preparing to move to Bibb county, near Active. J. A. Langston has moved to Bibb, but as he is a UNION man, we expect he'll visit us quite often. A man told me that he received a letter from John Terry, who lives in Texas, and Mr. Terry said to tell "Dad's Plow Boy" that if he lived in Texas he'd vote for stock law. That may be so, but I think if Mr. Terry lived where I do he'd be with me. C. L. Langston is working on his new house. Mrs. Mattie Johnson will move to her home place soon. Messrs. J. N. and C. W. Scott went to Clanton Wednesday on business. J. N. Scott sold cotton in Montevallo Thursday for 10.80 and went to Birmingham on business Friday. Joseph Headley and wife were visitors to our singing Sunday evening. Well, travel over the big hill has stopped; it did not surprise me. You know I've been telling the Judge to look out. Columbus W. Scott went to Clanton Wednesday and on his return home took his "intended" out of school and went to Jemison, where they were married by 'Squire Langston at W. B. Scott's house. The happy couple took a trip over in Bibb to see his uncle, Y. P. Scott. The groom's parents gave a handsome supper in honor of the newly married couple Thursday night which was highly enjoyed by all present. After supper we all had a good singing, with good instrumental music by Will Terry, Tony Cofer, Morgan Scott and others. Everybody looked happy. We all wish the young couple a long, prosperous, and happy life together; and "may their only troubles be little ones."

DAD'S PLOW BOY.

SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Chilton Co. Sub-Division.

To Farmers, Landlords and Tenants:

At the meeting of the executive committee of the S. C. A. at Asheville, N. C., the assessment on every bale of cotton grown by members was placed at 3 cents.

At a meeting of the Chilton Co. association the county ex. committee was empowered to enforce this assessment.

The amount is small, and it is hoped that those even not members will co-operate in raising it.

The association has already added millions to the wealth of our country and the price of cotton would likely now rule at 8 cents but for it. The public ginneries are authorized to collect this 3 cents per bale.

W. H. CONWAY, President.
J. N. DENNIS, Secretary.
tf

The Tugela river, in South Africa, is said on one occasion to have risen forty feet during a single night owing to thunderstorm on the mountains.

HE'S SO POPULAR.

As sure as there's anything doing—
A picnic, a dinner or ball—
Or if a pink tea is a-brewing,
Reception or afternoon call,
He's there, and he's there with his gall.
He isn't a little bit shy,
He makes a conjunction with each social function.
He's surely a popular guy.

He keeps the sweet damosels busy,
From one to the other he'll flit;
His pace makes the rest of us dizzy,
He's very decidedly "it."
His rags have a beautiful fit,
He wears a round glass in his eye;
Mammas all adore him and bow down before him,
He's surely a popular guy.

He plays the piano quite nicely,
And then he can sing a good song;
That doesn't explain it precisely,
The reason his pull is so strong,
I guess, and I don't think I'm wrong,
It's not that his standing is high
In a waltz or cotillion—he's worth a cool million,
That makes him a popular guy.

—Chicago News.

JUST FOR FUN

May—"Is he a man you can trust?" Bess—"Oh, yes. Papa says he owes everybody."—Judge.

First Mole—"How was the subway?" Second Mole—"Not like the ones mother used to make."—Life.

"What is the matter with him? Is he all bad?" "Dear me, no. But his bad traits happen to be out of fashion."—Life.

First Kid—"My grandfather was a pirate." Second Kid—"Dat's not'in. My grandfather was a cab driver."—Philadelphia Record.

"De man dat thinks he knows it all," said Uncle Eben, "generally turns out to be a victim of misplaced confidence."—Washington Star.

Lady—"Can he say 'Polly want a cracker?'" Dealer—"He kin say Polly wants everything, mum. He used to be owned by a Trust magnate."—Judge.

Tommy—"Pop, it is expensive to make gas?" Tommy's Pop—"No, my son. The gas companies simply make light of the consumers' complaints."—Philadelphia Record.

"Josh's letter from the city sounds like he was homesick," said Mrs. Corntossel. "He ain't homesick," replied her husband emphatically. "He's broke."—Washington Star.

Willie—"I never make any noise running downstairs, Grandma." Willie's Grandma—"That's a good boy." Willie—"Yes, ma'am, I always slide down the banister."—Philadelphia Record.

Nearsighted Stranger (at swell banquet)—"I beg pardon, but you are the head waiter, are you not?" Distinguished Guest—"Good gracious, no! I'm only the Baron de Burgoo!"—Chicago Tribune.

"Yes, he doesn't do anything but pick up pins all the time." "Well, well, that's a queer superstition." "Not at all. It's an occupation. He's employed in a bowling alley."—Philadelphia Press.

The Lawyer—"By the way, what shall we charge Jenks for our services in that case we won for him? About thirty thousand?" His partner—"Great Scott, man! Isn't he worth more than that?"—Brooklyn Life.

"Didn't it do you good to see the people waving flags and handkerchiefs in our honor?" said one Russia diplomat. "Yes," answered the other. "But it did me more good to see Japan waiving the indemnity.—Washington Star.

"Oh, John!" she exclaimed, "now that you've seen my new bonnet you simply can't regret that I got it. Isn't it just a poem?" "Well, if it is," replied John, "I guess a proper title for it would be 'Owed to a Milliner.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Sapleigh—"Why do you dislike cigarettes?" Miss Knox—"Because they are dangerous." Sapleigh—"But I have smoked them for ten years, and they haven't killed me yet." Miss Know—"Yes, I know—and that's one reason why I object to them."—Chicago Daily News.

Farmer Korntop—"Our Hiram's writin' agin from Yarvard fur more money fur books." Mrs. Korntop—"Air ye sure, Silas, thet he reely wants thet money fur books?" Farmer Korntop—"Yaas, he says he'll take his oath every cent I send him goes to the bookmakers."—Philadelphia Press.

Vicar—"Well, gentlemen, what can I do for you?" Spokesman—"Please, sir, we be a deputation from farmers down Frowlands parish, to ask you to pray for fine weather for 't 'arvest." Vicar—"Why don't you ask your own vicar?" Spokesman—"Well, sir, we reckon 'e be'unt much good for this 'ere. 'E do be that fond of fishin'."—Punch.

Short-Sighted Heroines.

A writer in a magazine points out that no heroine in fiction has been given as yet a pair of eyeglasses. Heroes have even worn spectacles, but the heroine in a pince-nez has still to be created. In real life she is common enough. Who shall say that maidens in eyeglasses are not every whit as likely to inspire passion in the other sex as maidens whose sight is perfect?

For my own part I see no more reason why a heroine should not be as interesting in eyeglasses as a heroine with phthisis; but it would never do to let the hero knock them off as he clasped her to him, nor would it aid the romance of a situation if she had to put on her glasses to determine whether it was he approaching through the avenue.—London World.

Store Your Cotton
WITH
MULLINS & DOWNS
Planters Warehouse
Clanton, - Alabama.
Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

DO YOU WANT
Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Envelopes,
OR ANYTHING ELSE PRINTED?
Then Call at
THE UNION OFFICE
and See Fine Work at Low Prices.
500 Noteheads 500 Envelopes All For $2.00
Good Work on Good Material, done on Good Machines.
Don't forget! THE UNION, Clanton, Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.
Men's and boys' Clothing.
Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.
Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,
Clanton, Alabama.

Downs & Littlejohn,
Clanton, Alabama.
General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.
SHOES
The most for the money in town. Come and see us and we will do you good.

FOR SALE!
Full bred Holstein Milch Cow (6 years old), will come in fresh in November. Her milk record is 3 1-2 to 4 gallons per day. Address,
W. L. McDowell,
tf. Clanton, Route 2.

EMPLOYES WANTED!
White men, strong, healthy and of good character can obtain very desirable positions as attendants at the Bryce Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Apply at once. Address, A. L. McDUFF,
11-9-05 4w Supervisor.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.
...Term—Third Monday in May.
...Term—Fourth Monday in No...
...—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...ttor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
...—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
...Term—Second Monday in ...
...Term—Second Monday in Sep...
...ancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
...gister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

County Court.
...Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
...Second Monday February, first Mon... April, first Monday June, second ...day July, second Monday August, ...Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—W. M. Adams.
Tax Assessor—L. B. Pounds.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

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Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.
Masonic.
Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 422—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.
Jemison Lodge—First and third Thursdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.
Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.
Geronarmo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting members cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.
Thorsby Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Cotton

DOWNS

ehouse

Alabama.

n the World.

WANT

oteheads,
velopes,
PRINTED?

OFFICE

Low Prices.

or $2.00

e on Good Machines.
anton, Alabama.

nts Fevers.

CH PURE WATER

o charge made.

CO.

Alabama.

ND TERMS upon which
selling the most beautl-
attractive goods of the
will certainly please and

on which fashion has
approval for the coming
ow shown with newest

f Star Brand Shoes.
oys' Clothing.
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
children's Jackets, Skirts and
r Hats.
ou want in Dress Goods,
dllery and Florence Wagons.

NES,

Alabama.

Littlejohn,

abama.
Corn, Hay, etc.
ES
town. Come and see us

EMPLOYES WANTED!

White men, strong, healthy
nd of good character can
btain very desirable posi
ions as attendants at the
Bryce Hospital, Tuscaloosa
Alabama. Apply at once
Address, A. L. McDUFF,
11-9-05 4w Superinte

...TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

...ng Term—Third Monday in May.
...l Term—Fourth Monday in Nov.
...ge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...ttor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
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L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Nov. 29, '05, 5,435.
Prior same date, 11 1-4c.
Receipts same date, '04, 5,619.
Price same date, 8 5-8c.

COTTON SEED

I am now ready to buy cotton seed at my new office just east of Johnson's Drug Store. Also cotton seed meal and hulls and feed stuffs for sale. Come and see me and I will do you good.

FRANK GOODGAME
tf Clanton, Ala.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Lee Vickers, who is visiting his home folks in Tallapoosa county, must be "cutting quite a swath" at home. Witness what the Tallapoosa papers say:

"Mr. Lee Vickers, of Clanton, Ala. gave us a pleasant call Wednesday and pushed up his subscription a year. He will spend some time with relatives near Jackson's Gap before returning home."—Dadeville Spot Cash.

Lee T. Vickers, of Clanton, was in the city Wednesday. He is visiting at the Gap.—Tallapoosa Courier.

C. C. Dennis was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

L. Moore was a welcome caller Thursday.

S. S. Scott was in Clanton Thursday.

Joseph Burnett was in town Thursday. He is just returned from a visit to his brother at Okmulgee and says he had a good time and met some mighty nice folks.

Tom and Billy Caton were in Clanton Thursday and brought THE UNION a bottle of the finest syrup we've had this year. The cane was raised by E. C. Davenport, was "blue ribbon cane" and 1-4 of an acre made 77 gallons of syrup and 2,000 stalks for seed. How is that?

W. M. Gore and daughter, Miss Minty, were in Clanton Thursday.

J. J. Grant was in town Thursday on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. E. L. Boswell, and Miss Mittie Grant, who keep a nice boarding house here.

J. O. Wesson was in Clanton Thursday.

J. N. Dennis was a pleasant visitor Friday. He has received his new "terracing outfit" and it is a "daisy." Now, get your terraces laid out on correct principles and save time and money.

C. D. Foshee was in Clanton Friday.

W. G. Thacker was in town Friday. He killed a hawk Thursday that measured 4 feet 6 inches from tip to tip of his wings.

J. M. Littlejohn was in Clanton Friday.

W. H. Conway and J. W. Sorrells were in town Friday.

D. A. and W. A. Martin were in Clanton Saturday.

I. P. Shaw was in town Saturday. He is a new comer from Coosa county. We welcome him to Chilton.

J. D. Collins was in Clanton Saturday.

Don't forget the Sunday school convention at the Baptist church in Clanton the 1st Sunday.

G. D. Melton, of Fixico, was in town Monday.

W. D. Courtney has had a well dug by Sarber, of Thorsby, and he says "that it is the finest ever and that he wouldn't be without it a year for the entire cost of it." On the same ridge Sarber has put in fine well for B. L. Dennis and George Conville.

They do say Thorsby is "plum dry," as the city council has withdrawn their pledged support of the Thorsby water works.

E. C. Davenport was a pleasant visitor Monday. We had a big order for syrup that he raised, but he couldn't fill it, all gone, he didn't have a chance to seal it, people took it off so fast.

J. R. Robinson was in Clanton Monday.

A. L. Blow was a pleasant visitor Monday.

W. W. Hand was a welcome caller Monday. He was accompanied by his children, Miss Amy and Master Chester. He's talking about moving, but we don't want to lose good men like him.

F. M. Busby and G. W. Martin were in town Monday.

M. C. Williams was a pleasant visitor Monday.

W. S. Clark was a welcome caller Monday.

G. W. Hudgins was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Ed Giles was in Clanton Monday.

J. M. Price was a pleasant visitor Monday, accompanied by Huston Price.

Postmaster B. O. Glover, of Maplesville, was in Clanton the forepart of the week attending court.

F. J. Fitts came to Clanton Monday, driving a pair of "calico" ponies he brought from Texas. He says they made the 22 miles from Stanton in a little over 2 hours, that's pretty good going for our roads.

Albert Gore is in the cotton seed buying now. He gave 26 cents Monday.

"Uncle" John Marcus was in Clanton Tuesday. He looks as fresh and rosy as a boy. Long life to you, Uncle John.

Messrs. Nelson, Hannibal and Ekblad were in Clanton Tuesday.

Assessor Pounds and Collector Hubbard were in Clanton Tuesday on their tax tour.

Downs & Littlejohn are having a big trade in boots and shoes. They are showing a big line of bargains.

Don't forget that Colonel Thornton will be in Clanton on December 9th. Everybody should hear his talk on the good road question.

John H. Glass was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

Z. S. Avery was a welcome caller Tuesday.

I. B. Martin and J. W. Avery were in Clanton Tuesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

N. D. Turner and Miss Lida Neal.
C. W. Scott and Miss Lelia Langston.

COLORED.

Munroe Campbell and Florence Gentry. Will Connell and Margery Peavey.

DR. C. L. WOODFIN, the Botanic Specialist, will be in Clanton every Saturday until March 1st, 1906, for the purpose of treating Cancer, Catarrh, Wens, Tumors, Goiters and all other cutaneous trouble. Also the Eye and Throat. Can furnish references here in Chilton County. Office at J. W. Smith's store. tf

COURT NOTES.

Circuit Court opened Monday with Hon. A. H. Alston, supernumerary judge, on the bench. After the Grand Jury, consisting of E. G. Rollins, foreman; and Messrs. J. M. G. Barnett, G. W. Hodgins, Carlton Hall, H. O. Fitts, B. H. Vickers, George Maddox, J. M. Mims, W. J. Bone, Jesse Hayes, H. C. Young, J. N. Barnes, C. C. Burkhalter, W. L. Honeycutt, J. S. Waldrop, P. S. Prim, A. J. Atkinson and J. H. Thomas, took their seats, his honor gave them a very exhaustive charge on their responsibilities, etc. Many of the spectators praised the charge very highly, especially those portions relating to roads, examining county officers as to their relations to the county, etc. The Petit Jurors were then called and apportioned as follows:

JURY NO. 1.

John Gore, H. H. Armstrong, R. M. Smith, W. O. Durbin, T. J. Rocket, W. M. Poole, H. Z. Barnes, W. B. Vance, W. M. Devaughan, H. C. Latham, John Giles and J. T. Chambers.

JURY NO. 2.

Walter Popwell, J. J. McCormick, J. W. Mims, J. W. Abbott, B. G. Jones, T. M. Pyron, J. M. Maddox, A. Littleton, B. L. Glasscock, G. A. Dawson, J. A. Dykes and Joseph Littleton.

JURY NO. 3.

J. H. Green, S. L. Johnson, J. L. Vines and J. M. Gore.

A number of civil cases have been continued and some dismissed, notable among the last were the various cases of the town of Clanton in which the town had to pay the cost.

FOR SALE!

80 acres, 1 1-4 miles east of Cane Creek church, very strong land, lies well, about 20 acres cleared, fair tenant house and fine well of water. Price $600.00, terms easy.

ALSO

60 acres, with water power grist mill in running order, good custom, house and fine well of water, 3 miles east of Clanton—about 20 acres cleared, lies well. Price $700.00. Terms easy. Apply to office of

tf. THE UNION.

TO YOUNG PEOPLE.

We are glad to say that a number of young people in our community have found the love of God precious to their souls, and have stepped into the vineyard to work for the Lord. There they have precious promises all through the word of God. It makes us feel dreadfully sad, though, when we think of how many of our young people are yet unsaved. Some have asked us to pray for them, and some say they will wait till another fall when protracted meetings are held, and then join the church and live better. Remember that you live in a land where death is calling every day, perhaps he may call you before another fall comes round. Many a face we see now will be laid in the cold grave by that time. We can't tell when death will call for us. We can look at our time piece and realize that every time the long hand gets around our death is one hour nearer; and as those hours roll by us never can we call them back. And yet we waste those precious hours in sin and folly, and go on our way to everlasting fire "where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched, and there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

MRS. S. J. M'DANIEL.
Clanton, Ala.

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County. Probate Court, October 26, 1905.

In the matter of the estate of J. B. Webb, deceased.

This day came J. L. Webb, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and filed his account, vouchers, evidence, statement for final settlement of his said executorship. It is ordered that the 18th day of December, 1905, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

Witness my hand this 27th day of November, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.

11-30-05-3wks

Agent George W. Parker, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, takes distinct issue with President Roosevelt on the question of race suicide in his annual report. In commenting on the large number of children found among families little able to support and care for them, he declares that he meets with many cases in the course of his work where race suicide would be a decided advantage. He believes something should be done to protect society from the dangerous increase in families where there is no prospect of ever being able to properly train and care for the progeny.

A jury in Seattle has decided that a dog has a right to bite a man in self-defense, relates the Portland (Ore.) Telegram. This is an interesting verdict. It appears that a dog bit a piece out of a man's leg, and the victim sued the owner of the dog for $10,000. The defense was that the dog would never have bitten the man if he had not been provoked to do so, and that as he was provoked to do so the dog was standing quite within his rights in biting the man. The defense was upheld, and dog and owner alike ought to be happy. Many other cases of a similar nature have been brought before, but this case is said to be the first time that the jury has taken this point of view.

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint the 4th Saturday in each month as my regular day for hearing civil causes at my residence in beat 3. Chilton Co. Deeds, mortgages and papers of all kinds carefully and legibly made out.

J. A. CADDELL,
Notary Public & Ex-off. J. P.
tf

THE FARMERS' UNION.

We will send the Union Educator of Guin, Ala., the state organ of the F. E. and C. U. of A., with our paper, THE UNION, one year for one dollar. Now is the time to get your best county paper and the paper of the best farmers' organization. tf

FARMERS' UNION.

The Chilton County Union will meet with Highland Union (4 miles west of Clanton on the old Kincheon Road) on December 6, 1905. Every Union in the county should be represented, as this is an important meeting. Here goes for better times, with the farmer in the saddle.

J. W. SORRELL,
tf Sec-Treasurer.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

FOR SALE!

One Poland China Boar, littered July 15, 1904, weight about 350 lbs. Price $20.00.

WANTED—Some one to get out stumps. Will let the contract by the stump or job. Come and figure on it, if you have a stump puller nine-tenths of them could be pulled with ease.

WANTED—A farm hand for the year 1906.

WALTED—Fresh milch cows, the same not to give less than 3 gallons of milk per day. M. J. Barrett,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

ROB ROY RYE

5 Year Old

Straight Kentucky Rye.
Copper Distilled.
Aged in Wood.
Purity Guaranteed.

Quart 75c
Gallon $2.50

Packed in Plain Boxes.
MAIL ORDERS EXPEDITED.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,

PRICE WRECKERS.

209-211 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Wouldn't You Like

BETTER WHISKIES FOR LESS MONEY?

than the kind youvl been getting? Then send your orders to us

THE BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSE

The house that sells nothing but the purest goods and guarantees every article it sells. If it's drugs or whiskies you want

WE CUT THE PRICE.

	Our Price.	Regular Price
Shehan's Canada Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Weller's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Mason's Old Kentucky Rye	50	75
Dan Patch Virginia Rye	60	1 00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	65	1 00
J. Martin's Five-year-old Virginia Rye	75	1 00
Asa Holt Rye Whiskey	75	1 00
Old Style Country Club Rye Whiskey	85	1 25
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	1 00	1 50
Stewart's Old Virginia Rye	1 25	2 00
Paul Jones Four Star Rye	84	1 50
Murray Hill Club	1 00	1 50
Hunter's Baltimore Rye	1 00	1 50
Golden Cream Rye	1 00	1 50
I. W. Harper Rye	85	1 50
Wilson Whiskey	1 00	1 50
J. M. Atherton bottled in bond	1 25	1 75
Mammoth Cave bottled in bond	1 50	2 00
Old Jordon bottled in bond	1 00	1 25
Green River, the Whiskey without a headache	50	75
Old Shades Mountain Corn	75	1 00
Old Mountain Due Corn	65	1 00
Old Lincoln County	50	75
Old Holland Gin	75	1 00
Old Crown Gin	50	75
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	50	75
California Sherry or Port		

Mellow Old Liquors and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon		Per Gallon
Old Sand Mountain Corn	$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
Old Mountain Due	3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
Old Tennessee	2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
Old Holland Gin	2.00	Old Style Country Club	3.40
Old Crown Gin	3.00	Old Lincoln County	2.50
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
Old California Port or Sherry	1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

COLLIER DRUG COMPANY,

The Big Cut Rate Drug Store

2012 FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

The Bank Saloon

Calera, Alabama.

Has the finest stock of Whiskies, Wines and Cigars in Central Alabama. Rye Whiskey, by the gallon, from $2.25 to $3.75. All good, but some better than others. Corn Whiskey $2.25 to $3.50 per gallon. Express charges prepaid on all orders of one gallon and upward, where cash accompanies the order, as these prices are absolutely "rock bottom."

XX Rye, pure, ... $2.25 per gallon
AAAA Rye, good, ... 3.75 per gallon
Frisco Rye, fine, ... 3.75 per gallon
Jack Daniel No. 6 finest. 3.75 per gallon

A. Stein, Proprietor.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 1st Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL RECEPTACLES.

W. I. MULLINS,

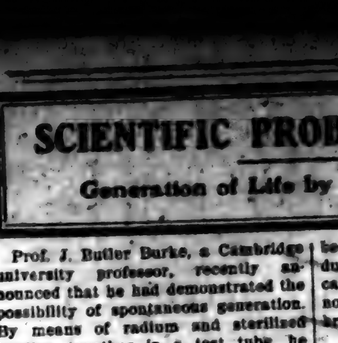
Clanton. — — — Alabama

SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM SOLVED

Generation of Life by Artificial Means.

Prof. J. Butler Burke, a Cambridge university professor, recently announced that he had demonstrated the possibility of spontaneous generation. By means of radium and sterilized boullon together in a test tube, he claimed to have obtained cultures presenting many appearances of vitality, such as growth and subdivision. Prof. Burke conducted experiments for six years in the Cavendish laboratory, with Prof. Thomson.

These experiments, together with those of Prof. Loeb of San Francisco, in the opinion of many scientists, have done much to solve the oldest scientific problem in the world—the generation of life by artificial means. Loeb, some months ago, startled the scientific world by actually fertilizing the eggs of sea urchin and thus generating life artificially. Now he declares to have made another important step toward an explanation of the process of reproduction in animal life. He claims to have found a reason for the appearance of the "fertilization membrane," which becomes visible around the sea urchin and starfish after they have been penetrated by the active element.



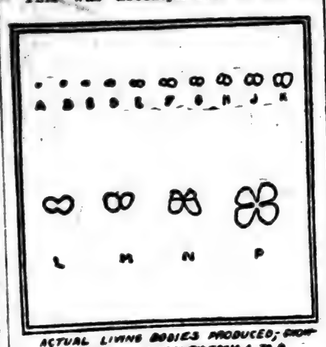
THE FIRST STAGE OF LIFE — WITHOUT DEFINITE FORM

Prof. Loeb, when he began his investigations on sea urchin eggs, realized that one constant accompaniment of its normal development was the formation of a delicate, transparent membrane about the egg. This membrane appeared with such rapidity as to seem literally to jump away from the egg surface. The space between the membrane and the egg surface always was filled with transparent fluid.

Soon after the formation of the membrane the egg would divide into halves, each of which would divide a little later into two others. The development proceeds in this way by cell division, the process being initiated by the entrance of the active element.

At the beginning of his attempts to solve the mystery of fertilization Dr. Loeb was convinced that he must discover some means of imitating the essential details of the process by physico-chemical methods. Since the membrane formation appeared to be one of those essential details it became, first of all, necessary to produce the membrane by physico-chemical means so perfectly that it could not be distinguished from the membrane normally produced.

This was accomplished at length

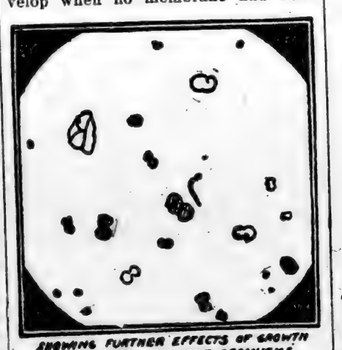


ACTUAL LIVING BODIES PRODUCED; SHOWING SUB-DIVISION AND GROWTH FROM A TO P

with great success on the sea urchin egg in simple fashion. Unfertilized eggs were treated with a solution of acetyc, butryic or other similar acids, followed usually by solutions of common salt.

Benzol, amylene and other chemicals of this character acted similarly. Would they produce the membrane on the starfish egg also? Since, under appropriate conditions Dr. Loeb was able to fertilize sea urchin eggs with the active elements of starfish, producing thereby a hitherto impossible hybrid, it seemed to him that the latter must carry into the egg substances similar to those carried in by the active element of the urchin.

He was not long in showing conclusively that the same substances which produce the fertilization membrane artificially in the urchin's egg act similarly on the starfish egg. In some cases starfish eggs would develop when no membrane had been



SHOWING FURTHER EFFECTS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORGANISMS

formed. Their development, however, was abnormally slow and imperfect.

The facts pointed to the inevitable conclusion that the membrane formation, or the process underlying it, was a necessary accompaniment of normal development, the membrane itself merely resulting as a mechanical consequence of the extrusion of its substance from the egg. It appeared to contain a substance which when in the egg prevented its development.

Dr. Loeb found that the presence of oxygen kills unfertilized eggs, but develops those which have been fertilized. The entrance of the active element into the egg in normal fertilization obviously produces a profound change in its internal affairs. Oxidation after fertilization leads to the formation of different chemical products from those formed in the unfertilized but mature egg.

All facts at present indicate that this change is not due to the mere addition of a new chemical substance, but to the fact that this additional substance drives out another.

THE SECOND STAGE OF LIFE — SHOWING A HIGHLY ORGANISED BODY

STEER TROTS FAST HALF MILE.

San Antone Pete a Real Wonder in Harness.

One of the attractions this year on the Western States fair circuits is San Antone Pete, a Cherokee steer, which trots in harness to a sulky and can do his half mile in 2:10¼ with apparent ease and with all the evidences of keen enjoyment displayed by a thoroughbred fighting for his head and impatient of restraint. The animal is owned and driven by Al Dougherty of Logan, Kan., who claims Pete is the only steer ever trained for speed in harness.

Pete belongs to a bovine race now rapidly becoming extinct. A quarter of a century ago Cherokee cattle were famous in the Southwest. The Cherokees differ greatly from the Texas

"long horns," being well set up and famous for horns of remarkable grace and beauty. They closely resemble the Spanish bulls bred solely for fighting purposes, and it is believed by many authorities that the breed sprang from animals imported by Spaniards into Mexico. They were not fitted for the hard life of the range, however, and gave way gradually before the hardy "long horns."

Pete was born near San Antonio, Texas, and is an animal of remarkable beauty. He travels in a special car and is as well cared for as any racehorse. He races almost every day against horses whose owners think they can negotiate the mile while Pete covers the half. The start always is made under the wire, with steer and horse abreast, and thus far Pete has won every race.—New York Press.

FRENCHMAN BUILDS ODD HOME.

Constructed of Stones He Picked Up by the Roadside.

With stones picked up by the roadside during twenty-six years Ferdinand Cheval, a rural postman at Hauterive, Drome, France, has just completed with his own hands the building of a beautiful house. It was the dream of his youth, and he has realized it without the aid of a mason, sculptor or architect. His habit of picking up pieces of stone earned him the reputation of being a "crank," but when the walls of his "palace" began to appear his critics changed their minds. It is a strange and beautiful building. Figures and plants and animals cover the exterior. In all 1,200 cubic yards of stone were used, and the total cost to the postman was only $1,000.

Real Founder of Family.

A visitor to the West cemetery at Litchfield, Conn., found the following interesting inscription on a tombstone there: "Here lies the body of Mary, wife of Dr. John Buel, Esq. She died Nov. 4th, 1768, aet 94, having 13 children, 101 grandchildren, 274 great-grandchildren, 22 great-great-grandchildren—total, 410; 336 survive her."

IN CLOSE QUARTERS IN SHELL.

Flounder and Oyster Occupied the One Domicile.

C. F. Hildenbrand is the possessor of an oyster shell which contained two inhabitants—an oyster and a fish. He has had the curio preserved in alcohol.

The natural and rightful inhabitant of the shell was dwarfed by the presence of the fish, which was a flounder nearly three inches long, it being only about have the size of an oyster ordinarily contained in a shell the size of the one which held the peculiar combination. An oysterman found the strange combination while plying his trade and presented it to Mr. Hildenbrand.

Those who have seen the curio have formed so many ideas of how it all came about that it would be impossible to repeat them all. One of these explanations of how the fish happened in the oyster shell is that it just happened along while the oyster was taking a good breathing spell with its shell open, and that being of a curious disposition the flounder investigated just at the time the shell animal cloosed up for the evening.

MODEST DRUMMER DID IT ALL.

Real Secret of the Signing of the Peace Treaty.

"Gentlemen," said the drummer as he looked around on the group, "I was away in the West on one of my regular trips when I saw by the papers that the peace conference at Portsmouth was likely to fail. I dropped everything and hired a special train and headed for New Hampshire."

"What for?" was innocently asked.

"As soon as I reached Portsmouth," continued the drummer, and treating the inquiry with contempt, "I asked for an interview with Witte and Komura. It was instantly granted. When I stood before the two of them I said:

"'Witte, you must concede everything but an indemnity.'

"'I'll do it, Dan,' says he—'do it for your sake.'

"'And Komura,' says I, 'you must

"I'll do it, Dan," says he, "for your sake."

waive that question on indemnity and give up half the island of Sakhalien.'

"'If you say so, of course,' he answered.

"'Then both of you come out and have a drink with me and let us have peace within the next ten days.'

"That's what I did, gentlemen," said the drummer, as he puffed away at his cigar, "and whenever you see in the papers that the emperor of Germany, King Edward and President Roosevelt had anything to do with the matter you will know the truth. I am not boasting, but simply relating a little incident, and if you gentlemen——"

But they were silent and he had to go out and buy his own drink.

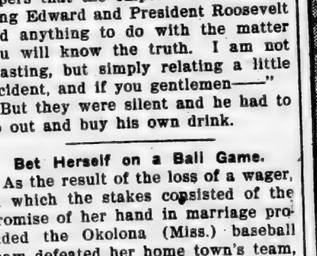
Bet Herself on a Ball Game.

As the result of the loss of a wager, in which the stakes consisted of the promise of her hand in marriage provided the Okolona (Miss.) baseball team defeated her home town's team, Miss Beatrice Jamison, the pretty daughter of Col. A. J. Jamison, postmaster at Houston, is the wife of Joseph S. Williams. They met the first time when Houston's team played the Okolonas recently. They formed an attachment at once, which ripened into a proposal. Both are baseball enthusiasts, and when the Okolona team visited Houston Miss Jamison agreed to the proposition to wager herself that Houston would win. Okolona enjoyed a decisive victory, and the nuptials were performed after the game.

How Pennsylvanian Caught a Heron.

Ezra Swope of Marshlands recently captured alive a large blue heron. He set a fish rod and caught an eel. He pulled the eel out and put it in a small pool, leaving it on the hook, and went further down the stream. When he came back he found that the heron had swallowed the eel and was held fast.—Wellsboro Republican Advocate.

For Autoists.



The American Motor League has adopted a standard danger signal sign as shown in the illustration. The sign is about two feet square.

Fireproof Chimney Made of Paper.

A paper chimney, 50 feet high and fireproof, is a curiosity to be seen at Breslau, Germany.

CHINA SENDS BRAIN TWISTER.

Absorbing Puzzle of Ping-Pong and the Saucers.

China, as everybody knows, was the birthplace—or one of the birthplaces, for it had many parents—of the puzzle. Many of our best brain twisters were known to Chinamen thousands of years ago. The following is a fascinating little poser that we picked up in our wanderings in China. It was a favorite recreation of a certain Pong-Ping. The puzzle that he is shown in the illustration to be engaged in solving is simply this: He has placed six saucers or basins of graduated sizes in

a pile on one of his four mats, and he wants to transfer the pile to one of the other mats by moving one saucer at a time from mat to mat without ever placing a saucer on one that is smaller than itself. This can be done in seventeen moves if you go about it in the right way. Can you perform the feat? If you can, then try to find the fewest possible moves for removing a pile of ten saucers, and also a pile of thirty-six.

A practical way of trying this puzzle is to use a pile of counters numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., downwards, and never place a counter on another that has a smaller number. When you have found the easy solution for six you will not be satisfied until you have mastered the case of ten. The case of thirty-six is given for the benefit of those readers who like a hard nut to crack.

Solution.

With six saucers, first make a pile of the three smallest (five moves), a pile of the next two (three moves), remove the bottom saucer (one move), replace the two (three moves) and replace the pile of three (five moves)—altogether seventeen moves. With ten saucers you must first make a pile of six (seventeen moves), a pile of three (seven moves) and proceed as before. This will take forty-nine moves. Thirty-six saucers may be removed in 1,793 moves, by making piles of twenty-eight (769 moves) and seven (127 moves).—London Tit-Bits.

Old Mill Now a Church.

It is always interesting to note a building which has been made into a church out of some purely secular structure, and a church which, having outlived its day in a generation, is sold for a purely commercial purpose. It is not often that a church or chapel bears the mark of its previous purpose as the church of St.

Exterior of Heath Mill Church.

Cross of Reigate Heath, England, which was formerly known as Mill Chapel because it had been at one time a mill as the huge arms upon it still show us. It is served by the clergy of the parish church. The chapel stands in a very striking position and can be seen with its great gaunt arms from a long distance.

Boots as "Cribs."

One of the universities has instituted a special inquiry into the remarkable success which attended its students in a recent examination. It leaked out that the students wrote dates and names on their brilliantly polished boots with ordinary black-lead pencils, and by means of holding the feet in a peculiar position the writing was legible to the candidate, though invisible to any one who looked at it from another angle.

Trout Pulled Boy Into Stream.

Edgar Hagar, a 12-year-old New Hampshire boy, was pulled into the Arukee river, in that state, and nearly drowned by a big rainbow trout, which he had hooked. By clinging to a tree which had fallen into the river and at the same time fighting gamely for his prize, the boy finally tired the fish out. It weighed 10 pounds. Hagar weighs 60.

Free to All.

A young Maine couple went for a ride in the country on a recent Sunday. They saw a woman gathering apples in an orchard near the road, and asked if they might have some. "Guess so," was the startling reply, "I'm stealing them."

WAS TELEPHONING TO HEAVEN.

But a Policeman Got Him Before Central Makes Connection.

Astronomers who sought to signal the inhabitants of Mars have been beaten at their own game, according to the police, by "Professor" John R. Jones, who was arrested at the instance of Director Potter of the department of public safety as he was in the act of telephoning to the Angel Gabriel for advice on how to restore to a client the regards which his lady love had transferred to another.

Jones' device for communicating with Gabriel was a queer apparatus in the third story, consisting of a maze of cords, bells, nets and a receiver which looked like a tin funnel.

The alleged imposter was taken into custody by Special Policeman Moriarity and Peterson, who went to Jones in disguise and had their past and future revealed through the aid of the angel.

After Moriarity laid down $14 Jones consulted his new fangled telephone to heaven. Here is what Jones told Moriarity to do: "Go home, take a pistol, stand in the back yard at midnight, and fire two shots, one toward Germantown, the other toward League island. Then put your finger on the tail of a blue maltese cat as it is going over a fence and everything will be lovely at home."

Policeman Peterson told Jones that he was broken hearted because he had been jilted. For $2 Jones got into communication with Gabriel, then put some powder in an envelope for Peterson's friend. It was at about this stage when Peterson pulled out the warrant and Jones collapsed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WENT BACK TO THE OLD GAME.

Tramp's New Vocation Didn't Seem to Promise Success.

The householder stood at his gate smoking a cigar as the tramp came

"I've asked over forty different persons what 'reciprocity' was."

along, and the smile on his face encouraged the latter to say:

"Boss, I'm not asking for charity, but for information.

"Well?"

"I've asked over forty different persons in the last week what 'reciprocity' was, and none of 'em was able to make it clear to me."

"I think I can make it plain," replied the citizen. "Just come through into the backyard with me. Do you see that pile of ashes?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I want them wheeled out to the alley. You take off your coat, pick up the shovel, load the wheelbarrow, and when the ashes are in the alley you get 10 cents."

"But the job's worth at least a quarter."

"It may be, but in reciprocity——"

"Say, mister," interrupted the tramp, "I beg your pardon for putting you to all this trouble. I got the wrong word. What I wanted to ask about was 'reciprocate,' and as you don't seem to know, and as I am in something of a hurry, I'll just reciprocity over the alley fence and reciprocate back to the regular routine."

Great Britain's Oldest Tavern.

The "Seven Stars," Withy Grove, Manchester, claims to be the oldest licensed house in Great Britain, for it was licensed as a hostelry so long ago as 1356, fifty-five years before Manchester received the charter constituting it a free borough, but the smallness of the town may be judged from the fact that the tolls for its fares were a trifle above $30. There are many traditions connected with the "Seven Stars," one of them being that Dick Turpin and Guy Fawkes visited the place. At any rate, Harrison Ainsworth incorporated this legend into his story about Guy Fawkes. A room on the ground floor bears the words, "Ye Guy Faux Chamber." In 1745 it became the headquarters for the Manchester adherents of Prince Charlie, commanded by Col. Townley. The

The Oldest Licensed House in Great Britain.

hostlery also contains a chair which is said to have belonged to Byron's mother.

Practice Nose Mutilation.

In some parts of the world, especially Italy and India, it has been customary to employ removal of the nose as a form of punishment, sometimes judicial, but chiefly as a mode of carrying out private revenge. Especially in some districts of India is it considered a suitable form of punishment for a husband to inflict on a wife whose conduct he does not approve.

FAMOUS "LUCK" OF EDENHALL.

Elfin Goblet Carefully Preserved by English Family.

The best-known of all the "Luck of English families" the famous "Luck of Edenhall, a beautiful cup of [illegible] glass with the slightest tinge of [illegible] in it, with an exquisite ornamentation in an arabesque pattern worked in gold and in red, blue and green enamel. It is an heirloom in the family of the Musgraves of Edenhall, Cumberland, a very ancient family, whose ancestor came over from Normandy with the Conqueror, and whose long line has never been wanting in heirs male but has continued unbroken from that time.

Famous Luck of Edenhall.

down to our own day. When and how they obtained the famous glass cup is not known. While history has observed complete silence on the subject, legend has been correspondingly eloquent about it. Everyone has heard the couplet:

Should the cup e'er break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Edenhall.

and of the origin of the cup more than one version has been given.

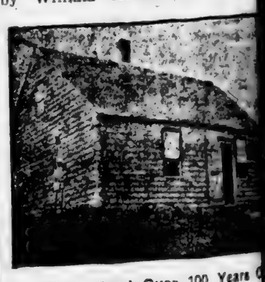
The one which is most generally accepted, and which has been handed down from one generation to another time out of mind, is to the effect that once, long ago, in the dim past, a serving-man of the Musgraves—a butler some say—went one night, as usual, to draw water from St. Cuthbert's well, which is close to the house. When near the well he suddenly came upon a very merry company of fairies, who were holding high revelry, and who were so engrossed in their frolic that they did not become aware of his approach until he was almost upon them when they dispersed in a panic, running helter-skelter in great confusion and leaving behind them in their haste a goblet, which the serving-man caught up and made off with. He was pursued by the whole company, who soon discovered their loss, and who were almost beside themselves with rage. He sped along in headlong flight and they tore after him, but were unable to catch him, for breathless and panting, he reached the precincts of the hall just as the foremost among them came up with him. The "little people" were furious, and the Elfin queen, in the frenzy of her passion, pronounced the famous curse. It reached the ears of the serving-man who, carrying his treasure in triumph to his master, told him his tale. The cup was immediately delivered into very safekeeping and has been guarded with almost religious zeal by the family ever since. Thus runs the legend.

The cup is of the highest antiquarian interest and is considered to be one of the finest examples of ancient glass in existence, while the case in which it is always kept is an exceedingly beautiful specimen of medieval art.

Old Massachusetts Homestead.

The Harris homestead, better known as "Crow's Nest," or "Pine Meadow farm," which is situated about a mile from Enfield village in Massachusetts, is one of the oldest and most historic homesteads in the state.

The house was built 100 years ago by William Harris, who, with



Old Homestead Over 100 Years Old

father, were among the first settlers of Canaan. Some of the land about this historic place was deeded by the government, and has always been owned by the family.

Ornaments of Leather Pouches.

The Belgian postal authorities have discovered that the natives of the Congo Free State are making a strange use of the postoffice property. For some time past the leather pouches in which the Congo mails were carried have been missing from the Brussels postoffice. They have now been traced to the Congo State. It has been found that the native postal officials have distributed them as presents among their female friends. The black women employ the pouches for personal adornment. Having cut out the ends they pull the bags over their heads, and fasten them around their waists by means of the leather straps. They are wearing them with evident pride.

Intelligent Monkey in Hospital.

A performing monkey named Jack is being treated for pneumonia at the Charing Cross Hospital, London. When she was brought to the hospital Dr. Strickland asked her where the pain was. She placed her hand over her chest. The doctors say she is "very human," though they add that "she does just what she is told and is most grateful," which is somewhat contradictory.

THE DISCOV
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetab
Great Woman's Remedy for

Yours for Hea
Lydia E. Pin

No other female medicine in the world has equalled endorsement.
No other medicine has such a record of cures of grateful friends as has
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege
It will entirely cure the worst forms of Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Fal Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and Change of Life.
It has cured more cases of Backache and Ki the world has ever known. It is almos dissolves and expels tumors from the Uter elopment.
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Those women who refuse to accept anythi thousand times, for they get what they want everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC
FOR WOMEN
Prized with this peculiar to your sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.
Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all
TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES
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The best-known of all the "Lu... English families" the famous "Lu... Edenhall, a beautiful cup of c... ass with the slightest tinge of am... it, with an exquisite ornamental ... an arabesque pattern worked ... ld and in red, blue and green enam... is an heirloom in the family of ... isgraves of Edenhall, Cumberland ... ry ancient family, whose ancest... me over from Normandy with ... nqueror, and whose long line h... ver been wanting in heirs male, ... s continued unbroken from that ...

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THE DISCOVERER

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

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It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, quickly yield to it. Womb troubles, causing pain, weight and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" Headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

...plied with ills peculiar to ... sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, ...g discharges, heals inflammation and local ...ments, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh. ...Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure ...er, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal ...economical than liquid antiseptics for all ...

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For Your Family and Your Horse

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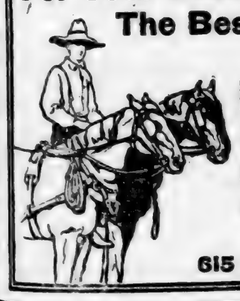

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Shoes which meet every demand made upon them for **wear** and **style** last longer and look better.

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Your dealer will see that you are supplied with these shoes if you *insist. Every dealer ought to give you the best.* See that you get these.

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GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee It. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.

F. W. Diemer, M.D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mo.

Household Matters

Cleaning the Pipes.

A large lump of soda should be put in every sink once a week and boiling water poured over it. This will cleanse the pipes from an accumulation of grease, etc., and do away with the possibility of requiring a plumber's assistance.

Left-Over Food.

Do not allow food remaining over from meals to stand about in the kitchen. Carefully overhaul anything that is likely to be useful for future occasions and remove it to the icebox. See that nothing is thrown away that can be utilized.

Fine Laundry Work.

Although a family may send the bulk of the laundry out, there are always pieces which cannot be trusted to the average laundry, or else there are articles which are so easily washed at home that it is worth doing in order to reduce the weekly bill.

The Onion in Sickness.

"I have implicit faith in the sanitary properties of an onion," said a trained nurse. "It is my custom to introduce an onion into every sickroom where I am called in, hanging it up somewhere. I believe it attracts all maladies and infections to itself. Violets and roses and lilies are very pretty in a sickroom, and the patient is doubtless cheered when his friends think enough of him to send them, but practical friendship would dictate that a basket of onions be sent. There is something about them hostile to disease. The juice of an onion is a cure for deafness, a roasted onion remedies earache and gumboils, and onions and holly berries bruised together are a certain cure for chilblains. A poultice of onions and cream is also good for bunions. Beau Brummel was opposed to onions, but Sairy Gamp upheld them, and I always considered her a more useful member of the community than the dandy."—Milwaukee Press.

Keep All Tissue Paper.

The tissue paper in which parcels are wrapped should never be thrown away, but smoothed out and laid away in a drawer for future use.

A small pad of tissue paper sprinkled with methylated spirit will give a brilliant polish to mirrors, picture glasses and crystal. The pad, used without the spirit, is excellent for burnishing steel, rubbing grease spots off furniture, polishing silver, etc.

For packing glass, china and ornaments a roll of tissue paper is invaluable, says Home Notes.

When packing hats a wisp of tissue paper should be twisted round all upstanding ends of ribbon, ospreys and wings to prevent crushing. Dress and blouse sleeves should be stuffed with soft paper, and a sheet of it placed between the folds.

Silk handkerchiefs, ribbons and lace should all be ironed between a layer of tissue paper, and the latter is a fine polisher for steel buckles and hatpins.

Egg Sauce—Make smooth two tablespoonfuls of flour in the same amount of butter and add one cupful of hot water and three tablespoonfuls of milk. Season with salt and pepper and pour into a hot tureen with slices of hard-boiled eggs.

Boiled Salmon with Egg Sauce—Prepare the salmon, dip in cold water and dredge with flour; wrap in a cloth and place in a steamer to cook until tender. Remove from the kettle; also remove the cloth; place on a heated platter, garnish and serve with egg sauce.

Apple Puffs—Beat four eggs very light and add three teaspoonfuls of pulverized sugar, a salt spoon of soda and two of cream of tartar, one cupful of milk, one and one-half cupfuls of flour and one-half cupful of finely chopped apples. Beat the mixture for several minutes and bake in gem pans previously buttered and heated.

Raisin Griddle Cakes—Into a cup of sour milk and the same amount of sweet milk stir two cupfuls of wheat flour and one-half cupful of cornmeal, a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a teaspoonful of soda and one-half cupful of chopped raisins. Lastly beat in two eggs and have the griddle on which the cakes are to be cooked as hot as possible without burning.

Peanut Canapes—Pass a cupful of unsalted peanut meats through the meat chopper as often as may be necessary to insure there being no large pieces. Put into a bowl, with a dash of cayenne and another of black pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, a couple of sardines, and chop all together. Then add enough good tomato catsup to make a paste. Spread the mixture on slices of hot buttered toast and serve.

The Bearing Rein

The Duke of Portland, who holds the position of Master of the Horse at the Court of King Edward, described the bearing rein as vulgar at a recent meeting of the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "To my mind," declared his grace, "the bearing rein is vulgar, and its effect is by no means beautiful. It is ignorantly supposed to be the correct thing, however, among those who know no better."

THE ONLY ONE

There is only One Genuine—Syrup of Figs,

The Genuine is Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The full name of the company, California Fig Syrup Co., is printed on the front of every package of the genuine.

The Genuine—Syrup of Figs—is for Sale, in Original Packages Only, by Reliable Druggists Everywhere

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers. The imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

Always buy the Genuine—Syrup of Figs

MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri

The next ten years, in the view of a prophetic British engineer, will bring enormous development of electric traction, especially in supplanting steam on suburban branch railroads and short main lines. The incandescent lamp will be improved, cheapening electric lighting, possibly to the extent of driving out all other illuminants. Long distance telephony will be greatly developed and wireless telegraphy will become established on ships, chiefly for safety. The generation and transmission of electric power promise little advance unless some new source of electricity is discovered. Direct production of current from coal remains only a dream, and Tesla's transmission of power without wires is no better. The universal adoption of the steam turbine will be the only advance in power stations.

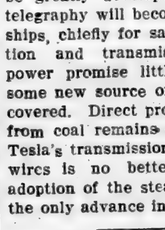
The gold in sea water has been estimated by Professor Liversidge at one grain per ton. In his British Association address G. T. Bailby calculated that a pinhead drop of cyanide solution of this richness—that is, a cubic millimeter of the weakest solution obtained in treating gold ore—contains a number of molecules expressed by 125 followed by 18 ciphers, and that of these molecules 6,500,000,000 are gold, which is less than 1-60,000 inch apart. Another computer shows that even in this dilution the point of the finest needle would cover 1,500 gold molecules. Thus we touch gold everywhere in the sea, but we are not likely to separate it as a profit.

The Japanese are experts on smoke rings, and it is said in Japan it is considered no uncommon trick to blow three rings of smoke in succession, the second traveling through the first and the third through both. Some stage performers are credited with becoming so expert in smoke blowing that they are not only able to multiply the number of rings thus made, but actually form Japanese characters representing words and sentences. One Japanese juggler, it is declared, proposed to his wife by forming the characters representing his avowal of love through a thin stream of smoke.

TWICE-TOLD TESTIMONY.

A Woman Who Has Suffered Tells How to Find Relief.

The thousands of women who suffer backache, languor, urinary disorders and other kidney ills, will find comfort in the words of Mrs. Jane Farrell, of 606 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. J., who says: "I reiterate all I have said before in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills. I had been having heavy backache and my general health was affected when I began using them. My feet were swollen, my eyes puffed, and dizzy spells were frequent. Kidney action was irregular and the secretions highly colored. To-day, however, I am a well woman, and I am confident that Doan's Kidney Pills have made me so, and are keeping me well."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BABY CAME NEAR DYING

From an Awful Skin Humor—Scratched Till Blood Ran—Wasted to a Skeleton—Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

"When three months old my boy broke out with an itching, watery rash all over his body, and he would scratch till the blood ran. We tried nearly everything, but he grew worse, wasting to a skeleton, and we feared he would die. He slept only when in our arms. The first application of Cuticura soothed him so that he slept in his cradle for the first time in many weeks. One set of Cuticura made a complete and permanent cure. (Signed) Mrs. M. C. Maitland, Jasper, Ontario."

Bodio estimated that the population of the earth at the time of the death of the Emperor Augustus was approximately 54,000,000.

Gov. George H. Utter, of Rhode Island, is a Seventh Day Adventist, and therefore on the last day of the week the executive department of the state does no business.

There is a fine opportunity in this vicinity to take orders for the celebrated White Bronze monuments, headstones, grave covers, etc., made by The Monumental Bronze Company, 392 Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. It is a good, legitimate business, and they offer very liberal inducements. Someone should write them for the agency.

An instructor at Vassar College has an old and interesting collection of photographs—the photographs of the babies of young women who are college graduates. The babies in this collection are strong and beautiful. They number over 300.

25,000 FREE SAMPLES

GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND.

The Great Tonic is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when, through neglect or other cause, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

It need to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need your attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking GILBERT'S GRAVEL WEED COMPOUND, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Write us for a sample of this famous remedy—will be sent free of charge.

THE T. H. GILBERT DRUG CO., Nashville, Ala.

Regular sizes sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

As a result of the high price of camphor French scientists have been searching for a substitute. They claim to have been successful in converting turpentine into camphor.

$1,000 To Be Given for Reliable Information

We will give *One Dollar for a Postal Card* giving the first reliable news of a chance to sell a horizontal steam engine of our styles, within our range of sizes. We do not want inquiries at this time for vertical, traction or gas engines.

ATLAS

ENGINES AND BOILERS

have for years been the standard for all steam plants. Best of material and workmanship. Our big output enables us to sell on small profits. An Atlas, the best in the world, costs no more than the other kind.

Write today for our special offer.

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS

Selling agencies in all cities INDIANAPOLIS

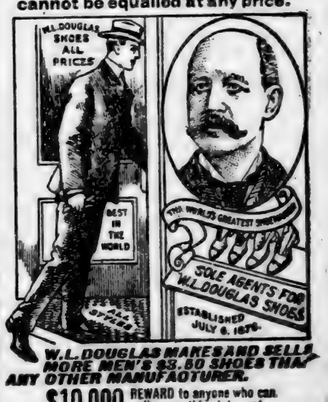
Corliss Engines High Speed Engines Water Tube Boilers
Four Valve Engines Compound Engines Tubular Boilers
Automatic Engines Throttling Engines Portable Boilers

Atlas Engines in service 2,000,000 H. P.
Atlas Boilers in service 4,000,000 H. P.

Am. 48, 1905.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Lovemam, Joseph & Loeb. Lovemam, Joseph & Loeb.

We Want Your Mail Orders.

An experienced shopper will fill them—quickly and intelligently. Our up-to-date Mail order system places all the resources of this great store right at your door. Take advantage of it to do your Christmas shopping.

Reduction Sale of Fine Suits & Coats

A Red Letter Sale that includes every long coat suit in our magnificent stock, with special prices on some of the leading models of the season.

$67.50 and $60 suits reduced to...	$47.50
$50 and $55 suits reduced to.....	35.00
$40 suits reduced to.....	29.95
$35 suits reduced to.....	24.95
$30 suits reduced to.....	19.95
$20 suits reduced to.....	14 95

The materials are all the choicest cheviots, broadcloths, venetians, worsteds, etc. Every fashionable color included—plum, black, Alice blue, navy, gray and checks and mixtures.

The coats are from 32 to 60 inches long, single and double breasted, made in the latest style with all the hall-marks of elegance that characterizes the Loveman, Joseph & Loeb garments.

We have not selected a few of the unsaleable garments; instead every long coat suit in stock is reduced and the price cuts are deep, too.

Women's Waists Underpriced

Included in this great reduction sale are some of the choicest waists in our magnificent stock.

Taffeta silk waists worth $7 at.....	$ 4.95
Taffeta silk waists worth $5 at.....	3.95
Taffeta silk evening waists worth $14 at	11.95
Nun's Veiling waists worth $12 at.....	9.95
Nun's Veiling waists worth $11 at.....	8.75
Nun's Veiling waists worth $8 at.....	5.95

Lovemam, Joseph & Loeb

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

The Ugly Work of Prejudice

By the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.

OFTENTIMES one "takes a notion" that this, that or the other person would not pay him for the trouble of making his acquaintance. It is just a "notion"; he does not know the person, has never even so much as exchanged a word with him; he only has the "notion" that he does not care to know him; that he would do well, in fact, to have nothing to do with him.

In other words, you are governed by prejudice. You are permitting yourself to form an opinion without knowing whether the opinion is true or false, right or wrong. To come directly to the point, you are doing one of the worst things that it is possible for you to do—you are misjudging a fellow human being—you are making a picture of the man or woman you have never seen, and you are hating the picture without knowing whether it is a true one or a false one.

How do we know that people are "commonplace" if we have never gone to the trouble of becoming acquainted with them?

It is just possible that they are of the opinion that we are commonplace; and if we knew they were really of that way of thinking how badly we should feel about it!

Commonplace! Why, my dear sir, nobody is commonplace!

Every human being is a miracle of wonder—a whole combination of miracles of wonder!

There was never a poem written, or a romance, or a fairy tale, that was half so thrilling in its interest as the experience of the humblest man or woman, who, betwixt the two eternities, is making the little earthly journey we call "Life!"

To know that experience, to become acquainted with its "Cursts of Great Heart" and "Slips in Sensual Mire," with its Transfiguration Glories and its Gethsemane Griefs, its struggles and triumphs and failures, its thoughts and hopes, its doubts and fears—to know this is to know anything but the commonplace.

"I am a man," said one of the old Roman poets, "and, therefore, nothing that is human shall be alien to me."

That is the spirit with which one should go out into the ways of men—the spirit not of the cynic, but of the loving brother of all mankind.

No one is mean, or cheap, or commonplace in the eyes of him who loves his fellow men.

Get out among men with the idea that they are your brothers; that they are human to the same extent, and in the same way, that you are; that you and they live in the same old world of mystery and wonder, of good and evil, of joy and sorrow, of victory and defeat, of hope and despair; that you and they are travelling the same way, through practically the same experiences, to the same strange old jumping-off-place—do this, and you will find no end of interest and entertainment!

Crush out the ugly, foolish prejudice that is in your soul, discard the notion that you cannot like this, that or the other person, put yourself in a receptive, friendly mood toward everybody, and the stock of your human happiness will be immeasurably enlarged!—New York American.

The Professions Have BECOME "Business, Propositions"

By the Editor of Scribner's.

NOT so long ago, the sneer of "un-democratic" was wont to greet the claim that certain classes of officials who render service of first importance to the community, but of a kind to preclude opportunities for money-making—for example, judges and diplomats—should receive salaries commensurate with the social position attaching to the office. Now that claim is discussed seriously and sympathetically in the press and in private talk. The public is also coming to appreciate the passing of professional caste or prestige, the "standing" of professional men as such, as entailing no small loss to the community. Beyond question this standing was once a compensation to many men for foregoing what President Porter of Yale used to call "vulgar success." Probably this passing of professional prestige is as much due to the inroads of commercialism on the professions as to the general disposition to define success in terms of dollars. The fees charged by an eminent doctor or lawyer, the cash value put on the skill of an expert engineer or architect, the prices paid to a great painter, the profits received by the author of a successful novel or play, all tend almost stealthily to turn professional work into a "business proposition." Thus are elimited the few professional men whose work is any sense altruistic or ethical, notably the clergyman, the teacher, the student, the scientist, the essayist, the poet and the publicist. The old doctrine of plain living and high thinking as their own satisfaction doubtless still suffices for a saving remnant. It is a doctrine, however, which loses much of its appeal when intellectual effort of the same quality and a like theoretical interest finds substantial reward if practically applied.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

Cuban Minister Quesada reported to Secretary Root methods taken by his country to preserve its sanitary condition.

The Department of Agriculture announces an increasing market for the guinea fowl as table birds.

The President has announced a long list of appointments in Kentucky as a result of recent conferences with Republican leaders in that State.

The President promised the Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota to assist in a plan for reforming life insurance.

General Crozier, in his report on the Ordnance Department, recommended that smaller charges be used in big guns, thereby increasing the life of the rifling.

Secretary Shaw will not adhere to his announced intention of retiring from the Cabinet in February, but will remain until the end of the session of Congress, and perhaps longer.

President Roosevelt declares himself emphatically in favor of football, while decrying brutality and foul play.

Governor Higgins was a guest at dinner of President Roosevelt, and matters relating to the political condition in New York State were under discussion.

Postmaster-General Cortelyou issued an order grouping the postal departments under the charge of the Assistant Postmasters-General.

The President has requested less letter writing among department heads and chiefs of bureaus.

Twenty-six cases involving the Michigan State law for the ad valorem taxing of corporations were docketed in the Supreme Court.

There has been an increase during the year of twelve per cent. in the cost of army buildings and thirty-six per cent. more than three years ago for the same class of work.

The Japanese legation has received the peace treaty engrossed at Tokio, which is to be exchanged for the elaborately inscribed vellum copy made by the State Department.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Having occasion to secure twenty-five additional officers for the Philippine constabulary, the places paying $1100 per annum to begin with, Captain McIntyre, acting chief of the insular bureau, invited 100 State military institutes and agricultural colleges to name candidates for the places from among their graduates. Less than twenty applications were received.

First Lieutenant Hugh Kirkman, of the Eighth Cavalry, has been arrested at Fort McKinley, Manila, P. I., on the charge of forgery. It is alleged that he is short of troop funds to the amount of $500, and that he raised the money by forging names to a note.

Business throughout the Philippines and especially at Manila, is beginning to revive with Japanese ports since the close of the war.

The first of the winter season visitors to Honolulu are beginning to arrive from "the States," and the increased business activities are again commencing to be noticeable.

DOMESTIC.

Illinois has taken steps to secure compensation from the Illinois Steel Company for 200 acres of made land on the lake front at Chicago worth $2,000,000.

A quarrel over a watch caused the fatal shooting of Miss Nora Scarborough, at Birmingham, Ala., by Robert Webb, who then killed himself.

The breaking of an elevator cable in the Court House at Indianapolis, Ind., allowed the car to fall thirty feet, but only one person was hurt.

Secretary Taft spoke on "The Philippines" before the Commercial Club, of Kansas City.

Believing that he and his brother Ludwig were a burden to the father, Fritz Kafitz, at Los Angeles, Cal., killed both.

An electric train ran down and killed Woodville Fleming, a prominent lawyer, of New York, at Jamaica, L. I.

Evidence of election frauds in New York City, gathered by the Citizens' Union, was presented to the District Attorney and the Attorney-General.

Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, commanding H. B. M.'s second cruiser squadron, sailed for Gibraltar, from New York City.

It was stated that Mr. Hearst's counsel had given up hope of seating him as Mayor of New York City through the slight gains of the canvass, and would rely wholly upon a recount.

Plans were filed for Mills Hotel No. 3, which will be at Thirty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, New York City, and will have 1900 rooms.

The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations has elected as president M. H. Buckman, president of the University of Vermont.

FOREIGN.

Marquis Ito was slightly hurt in Korea by a stone which crashed through the window of a car in which he was riding.

The 75,000 Russian prisoners in Japan are to be sent to Vladivostok in German steamers.

Salvage operations on Admiral Togo's sunken flagship Mikasa are progressing vigorously.

The King and Queen of Italy paid an unexpected visit to the scenes of the earthquake desolation in Calabria, and were received with many demonstrations of affection by the people.

Spain intends to appropriate $4,200,000 to buy 200 rapid-fire Crusot field guns.

A portion of the international fleet has been ordered to sail to Mytilene or Beaike Bay, within Turkish waters, and a serious turn has been given to affairs by Turkey's attitude.

King Edward is expected to visit Spain in May.

SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Address From President Harvie Jordan Relating to Reorganization.

The annual reorganization and re-election of all the officers of the Southern Cotton Association in all of the cotton growing counties and parishes is near at hand. The election of officers and delegates for all the civil sub-divisions, townships, militia districts and school precincts, as they are differently termed in the several States, will take place on the first Saturday in December. Farmers, merchants and bankers are urgently requested to meet on that day at their local meeting points in the various sections of the county and choose from one to five delegates to represent them in their county organization. The county or parish meeting will be held at the county site on December 9th, or the following Saturday. These delegates will then perfect their county organization by the election of officers and the selection of from one to three delegates to represent their county or parish at the general State meetings. The State meetings will be held at the different State capitals on January 3rd, and delegates so chosen by the county organizations on December 9th will elect their State officers for 1906, and also the members of the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Association on the same basis of representation as for 1905. The executive committee of the national organization so chosen will meet at Hot Springs, Ark., on the third Tuesday in January, 1906.

Prompt Attention Urged.

Farmers throughout the cotton belt are urged to promptly attend this call on the first Saturday in December and get the machinery of the local organization in motion. Follow the different meetings up and let the association get on a sound, systematic and substantial basis. Members of the Farmers' Union and other organizations are cordially and earnestly invited to join the association that every farmer in the South may co-operate shoulder to shoulder for the one purpose of handling the great staple crop of the South at profitable prices to the producers. The press is earnestly requested to publish this call.

Very truly,
HARVIE JORDAN,
President Southern Cotton Association. tf

LIST OF JURORS

Chilton County Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1905, Commencing November 27, 1905, Two Weeks.

GRAND JURY.

Wheeler Foshee, beat 7; J. M. G. Barnett, beat 1; G. W. Hodgins, beat 2; Carlton Hall, beat 7; H. O. Fitts, beat 8; B. H. Vickers, beat 4; Eugene Evans, beat 4; George Mattox, beat 9; J. M. Mims, beat 9; E. G. Rollins, beat 4; W. J. Bone, beat 6; Jesse Hays, Beat 9; H. C. Young, beat 1; J. N. Barnes, beat 8; C. C. Burkhalter, beat 6; W. L. Honeycutt, beat 1; J. S. Waldrop, beat 3; P. S. Prim, beat 4.

PETIT JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

H. H. Armstrong, beat 3; John Goer, beat 11; Robert M. Smith, beat 4; H. J. Cole, beat 8; W. O. Durbin, beat 6; T. J. Rocket, beat 10; W. M. Pool, beat 8; W. H. Cox, beat 8; H. Z. Barnes, beat 2; W. M. Devaughan, beat 10; W. B. Vance, beat 6; Joel H. Gulledge, beat 5; Joseph Buzbee, beat 2; C. W. Blackwell, beat 4; H. C. Latham, beat 7; John Giles, beat 4; J. T. Chambers, beat 8; T. B. Teel, beat 4; J. J. McCormick, beat 7; Walter Popwell, beat 6; J. W. Mims, beat 9; J. W. Abbott, beat 2; B. G. Jones, beat 11; T. M. Pyron, beat 5; J. M. Maddox, beat 4; H. M. Roper, beat 6; A. Littleton, beat 9; B. L. Glasscock, beat 1; G. A. Dawson, beat 3; J. A. Dykes, beat 4; Joseph Littleton, beat 1; J. H. Greene, beat 7; S. L. Johnson, beat 7; J. L. Vines, beat 9; J. M. Goer, beat 1.

PETIT JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Moses Popwell, beat 10; Robert Wilking, beat 6; W. A. Huckabee, beat 10; J. W. Harris, beat 8; William E. Mims, beat 10; F. J. Fitts, beat 3; J. S. Wright, beat 3; W. M. Rodgers, beat 2; J. H. Gandy, beat 8; W. Q. Childress, beat 4; T. J. Littlejohn, beat 7; L. O. Burnett, beat 7; J. E. Bearden, beat 7; Felix Eiland, beat 9; Green Burnett, beat 9; J. M. Littlejohn, beat 4; James M. Curlee, beat 10; D. A. Friday, beat 8; G. E. Reid, beat 8; John Mims, beat 10; E. H. Arledge, beat 1; W. H. Hadnot, beat 11; M. A. Killgore, beat 11; Jesse Caddell, beat 3; A. A. Ayers, beat 4; B. N. Martin, beat 9; Pate Headley, beat 4; J. A. Langston, beat 2; John W. Foshee, beat 4; William Womble, beat 5; W. H. Marcus, beat 1; P. A. Vance, beat 6; W. G. Conway, beat 2; H. T. Littlefield, beat 1; Charley Langville, beat 9. tf

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

I have specially deputized Wallace C. Edler to assess the taxes of any citizen of Chilton county, who will call at his office from date to December 31, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
tf

NOTICE!

Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in General Merchandise from

A. A. JACKSON,
tf. Lomax, Ala.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South.

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise.

W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.

"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.

J. K. ORR SHOES.

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

OLAF SCHIVE
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Stor
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc. All repair work guaranteed.

Thorsby Winery
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Prop

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

City Bakery
BREAD, CAKES and PIES
of all kinds, fresh every day
K. A. EKBLAD

A Langville & So
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Providence, Beat 10—November 23.
Burwell, Beat 10—November 24.
Thorsby, Beat 9—November 27.
Clanton, Beat 4—November 28.
Cooper, Beat 10—November 29.
Verbena, Beat 5—November 30.
Mountain Creek, Beat 5—December 1.
James Maddox's Mill, Beat 4—December 4.
Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.
tf

NOTICE.

The Pension Warrants for ex-Confederate soldiers are now in my office ready for distribution. Please call or send written order for them.

This October 13, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate,
Chilton County, Ala.
tf

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VOL III.

ALABAMA STAT

Items of Interest Gathered Over the Entire

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Fears for Lumber Schooner.

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Immigrants Coming.

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Anniston, Ala.—Wm. Cline, charged with cold blooded murder of W. Phillips a few days ago, and his son Jake Cline, charged with being an accessory to the crime, were given preliminary hearing before Judge Emmett F. Crook in the county court, and upon the evidence offered William was remanded to jail without bond to await the action of the grand jury, and his son, Jake, was discharged. The verdict of the coroner's jury in finding Cline guilty of murder in the first degree was sustained by Judge Crook.

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And Jeweler
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and
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VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., DECEMBER 7 1905 NO. 3 7

ALABAMA STATE EVENTS.

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Announces for Sheriff.

Birmingham, Ala.—W. R. Watkins, a well-known and popular citizen, makes the announcement of his candidacy for sheriff of Jefferson county. There is no doubt but that he will be a formidable candidate.

Mobile Men Estimate Crop.

Mobile, Ala.—Thirty-eight members of the Mobile Cotton Exchange, in accordance with the annual custom of that body, Saturday estimated the cotton crop of the current season, and from the total an average was obtained of 10,584,221 bales.

Gets Eight Years.

Montgomery, Ala.—William Sheets, the aged carpenter, who killed Claude Sheets, his first born last Easter Sunday morning, entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and under agreement his penalty was fixed at eight years in the penitentiary.

Verdict for $3,500.

Huntsville, Ala.—Charles L. Townes, deputy circuit clerk, has received a verdict for $3,500 damages against the Dallas Manufacturing Company, of this city. Mr. Townes had one of his hands lacerated while in the employ of the defendant company, and he sought to recover $15,000 damages. The case will be appealed.

Will Remove and Enlarge.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Kyle Lumber Company, one of the largest concerns in the state making finished building material, will remove their planing mill and dry kiln from Alabama City to their large new mills in this city. The planing mill and dry kiln will be greatly enlarged and will consume the entire output of several other near-by saw mills. This step is made necessary by the great demand for finished building material turned out by this factory.

Back From Capital.

Montgomery, Ala.—District Attorney Warren S. Reese, who has been in Washington several days in an effort to insure his reappointment, returned to Montgomery on a belated train late Saturday night.

Second Assistant District Attorney Julius Sternfield, who has just been removed from office for holding two places in the department of justice, traveled to Montgomery with Mr. Reese, but went on to Selma.

Sheriff Wanted.

Montgomery, Ala.—Probate Judge P. B. Jarman, of Sumter county, came to Montgomery Saturday to certify a vacancy in the office of sheriff of that county and in the interest of an applicant for the place. The known applicants for the office are J. B. Jackson, a deputy, and Coroner W. G. McDaniel, of Sumter county. The vacancy was caused by the death of the late sheriff, C. M. McCain, which occurred recently. There may be other applicants, but their names have not yet been made known.

Pea River Valley Road.

Enterprise, Ala.—The prospects for the new railroad, the Pea River and Gulf, continue to brighten. Saturday Mr. Booth, for the road, met a committee of representative citizens to discuss the situation. The committee was composed of the following: Capt. J. Rawls, W. E. Law, C. W. Simmons, R. H. Arrington, A. M. Owens, W. S. Edwards, O. C. Doster, Jr., R. A. Clements and T. D. L. Edwards. Mr. Booth spoke in most enthusiastic terms of the project. He staid that from Enterprise the road will have eighty miles of the finest roadbed in the south, and will touch the coast two miles west of Portland, Fla., after passing through fine timber and farming lands. The harbor has twenty-five feet of water the year round.

Death of F. L. Hickox.

Evergreen, Ala.—Fred L. Hickox, one of Evergreen's most prominent citizens, died here Saturday morning after a lingering illness. Mr. Hickox's health began to fail about a year ago, since which time he has gradually grown weaker and less able to attend to business. He took to his bed about three weeks ago, and it was evident from the start that he could not survive many days. He is survived by an only son, Charles F. Hickox, of Philadelphia. His niece, Miss Leach, of Durham, Conn., has been with him during his last days, and his remains were shipped to that place Sunday for interment. Mr. Hickox was born in Durham, but came to Alabama when quite a young man. He was a good citizen, and his death is much regretted by all who knew him.

MUTINEERS LOSE BATTLE

Whole Fleet of Rebels at Sebastopol Reported Surrendered.

RED FLAG WAS HAULED DOWN

Fire Opened by Ten Ships, Aided by Fort and Artillery—Damage to Town and Heavy Loss of Life Feared—Furious Battling For Two Hours and More Between Rebel and Loyal Fleets.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Sebastopol was the scene of a desperate battle between the mutinous sailors and the troops in the forts on shore.

During the battle the town and the forts were bombarded by the guns of the cruiser Otchakoff, which was soon a burning wreck off Admiralty Point, its hull riddled with shells and its flaunting red design of revolution hauled down. Many of the crew of the Otchakoff were killed or wounded. According to one report, the barracks of the mutineers were carried by storm after the mutinous fleet, which is said to have numbered ten vessels, had surrendered, and the whole positions was again in the hands of the troops under the command of General Nepluefl.

Owing to the interruption of the telegraph, details of the battle were difficult to obtain, but correspondents were informed by the Naval General Staff the battle was begun by the troops on shore, who opened fire on the Otchakoff, which was defiantly displaying the red flag.

The commander of the Otchakoff, Lieutenant Schmidt, immediately accepted the challenge, replying with both batteries, one trained on the town and the other on the Fort Alexander batteries on the north shore.

Captain Zilotti, aide-de-camp to Admiral Girenius, chief of the Naval General Staff, informed a correspondent that the latest dispatches received from Sebastopol showed that the Otchakoff was on fire and badly riddled, with its revolutionary colors hauled down, and he was unable to give later or more definite information.

According to a more detailed report received from another source and purporting to come from the Admiralty, the battle began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Lieutenant Schmidt, not receiving a reply to the demands of the mutineers, opened fire from a fleet of ten ships, to which the northern batteries of Fort Alexander artillery posted on the shore and several vessels which remained loyal replied.

During the naval battle the sailors on shore, entrenched in the barracks defended their position with machine guns and rifle against the attacking infantry. After an engagement lasting two and a half hours, with the Otchakoff riddled and on fire and the cruiser Dnieper and another vessel sunk, Lieutenant Schmidt, who had been badly wounded, surrendered the entire squadron. The mutinous sailors on shore surrendered to the Brest and Bielostok regiments.

According to this report the Panteleimon (formerly the Kniaz Potemkine) was injured below the waterline and a torpedo boat was ashore on the rocks.

No details of the casualties or of the damage suffered by the town were obtainable by the Admiralty, but owing to the confined space in which the action was fought it seemed improbable that the town escaped without heavy damage.

The demands of the mutineers are said to have included besides the fifteen proposals dealing with service conditions the convocation of a constituent assembly and the complete realization of the liberties promised by the imperial manifesto.

Vice-Admiral Chuknin was in command of the loyal ships, which included the Pateleimon (ex-Kniaz Potemkin), and made a vigorous demonstration. General Meller Gakomelskie, commander of the Seventh Army Corps, with 21,000 infantry and artillery, was in command ashore.

When the battle began the batteries on the north side, which were supposed to be loyal instead of firing upon the mutineers joined cause with them and directed their fire on the city and on the south side batteries. The Brest Regiment thereupon charged the north batteries with fixed bayonets and the guns were soon turned upon the rebel ships and the barracks.

According to the Listock, the conspiracy which led to the mutiny went on under the noses of the officers and even Minister of Marine Birileff, who was at Sebastopol a fortnight ago, suspected nothing. The sailors waited until they were assured of support from the troops, most of whom, however, refused to go over to the mutineers when the time came.

During the first three days the mutineers were orderly. They sent delegates to the shopkeepers requesting them not to close, as there would be no disorder and asking the inhabitants not to leave the city. They also sent out patrols with instructions to arrest the roughs who were seeking to take advantage of the situation. In all their demonstrations the mutineers sang the National Hymn to show that the only traitors were those who refused to satisfy their demands.

Father Gapon Heard From.

Father Gapon, who is hiding in St. Petersburg, Russia, in an interview said that the revolutionary leaders were making the tactical mistake which he did, of preaching an armed rebellion.

HEAVY STORMS AT SEA

Ships on the Ocean and Great Lakes Wrecked by the Waves.

MANY LIVES REPORTED LOST

Steel Barge Goes Down Off Massachusetts Coast—Life Savers Rescue Crew of Wreck at Chatham Bar—French Ship Sinks With All on Board in the Bosphorus—Three Die on Superior.

Boston, Mass.—The foundering of the new steel barge Delawanna and the loss of four persons on board, including Captain John B. Munsey and his wife, was reported here by the tug Scranton, which had been towing the Delawanna from New York City.

The barge went down in a heavy sea at 8.30 o'clock at night about eight miles east by south from Minots Light. Those lost were Captain Munsey and wife and the engineer and the cook of the barge.

One of the crew of the Delawanna was saved. So quickly did the barge founder after the snapping of the hawsers that the crew of the tug had absolutely no time to render aid. The rescued sailor was found clinging to a fragment of a broken boat, and almost unconscious.

On board the tug the man revived sufficiently to inform Captain Pierce of the tug that the Delawanna was thrown on her beam ends by a terrific sea, and the water flooded into the hold. She sank almost instantly, snapping the tow line as she plunged.

Crew Escapes From Wreck.

Chatham, Mass. — The schooner Charles E. Sears of Calais, Me., Captain Edward Alwood, went aground at Chatham Bar late at night, and probably will be a total loss. The captain and crew of four men were taken off by the life saving crew.

Wrecked in the Bosphorus.

Marseilles, France.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports that the steamship Boieldieu, belonging to this port, has been wrecked in the Bosphorus and that all the members of her crew, numbering twenty-two, are believed to have been drowned.

The Boieldieu was an iron steamship of 2021 tons gross, 280 feet long, 35 feet beam and 24 feet deep. She was built at Liverpool in 1881, and was owned by A. Artuad, of Marseilles.

Three Die as Scow Breaks.

Duluth, Minn.—A message from Port Arthur, Ontario, says the Canadian steamship Monks Haven of the Algoma Central Line went ashore at Pie Island, near Port Arthur. The crew was saved, but the vessel is a loss.

The H. B. Nye got into Two Harbors in the night, badly battered. Her cargo of flax, valued at $240,000, was damaged about fifty per cent.

Three men lost their lives in the wreck of the scow George Herbert at Two Islands. They were Ole Miller, George Olsen and Ole Nelson, all of Duluth.

When the scow went on the rocks William Hicks and Charles Johnson saved themselves by jumping to shore. The other three lacked courage, and as the scow broke shouted their last good-by and disappeared. Hicks and Johnson were cared for by fishermen.

Cedric Ice-Coated.

New York City.—The first of the great fleet of trans-Atlantic steamships to enter New York harbor ice-clad was the giant Cedric of the White Star Line, which docked here in the morning.

The whole hull of the big liner was encased in a glittering coat of white, and her bows were crusted thick with ice where the heavy seas encountered during the last day's run had swept repeatedly.

The Cedric got in about twenty hours late, due to the heavy head winds against which she had to force her way during the entire trip.

Went Down With Nineteen.

Ashland, Wis.—The steel steamer Ira H. Owen, with a crew of nineteen, is now known to have gone down on Lake Superior in the great storm. Its commander was Captain Joseph Hulligan, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Owen was last sighted about forty miles off the Apostle Islands, when it seemed to be in a bad way. Then the snow shut it from view.

Captain Chamberlain, of the steamer Sir William Siemens, reported that ten miles east of Outer Island he passed a mass of wreckage, including life preservers marked Ira H. Owen.

Four vessels were reported, including the Owen. The tug Maxwell and scow with ten men are lost. The steamer Western Star was wrecked at Ontonagon and the Vega at Fox Island.

ITALIAN CATHEDRAL DAMAGED.

Shaken by Earthquake That Was Felt Throughout Italy.

Rome, Italy.—A slight shock of earthquake was recorded in all of the observatories of the kingdom.

It was felt especially throughout the eastern, central and southern parts of the country, but caused little damage except to the Cathedral of Ariano di Puglia, which suffered considerably. No lives were lost.

Midshipman Dismissed.

Midshipman Joseph R. Williams was dismissed from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for unsatisfactory conduct.

BITS OF NEWS

WASHINGTON.

The report of the Superintendent of the Mint showed that coinage of silver dollars had ceased under the law of 1890, and would not be resumed without action by Congress.

Advocates of the Darien Canal route are expected to revive the project before Congress.

Postmaster Wilcox consulted President Roosevelt and Postmaster-General Cortelyou relative to better postal facilities for New York.

President Roosevelt has appointed Judge Charles E. Wolverton, of the Supreme Court of Washington State, as United States District Judge of Oregon.

William H. Michael, former chief clerk of the State Department, has been appointed Consul-General to Calcutta.

Cuban Minister Quesada reported to Secretary Root methods taken by his country to preserve its sanitary condition.

The Department of Agriculture announces an increasing market for the guinea fowl as table birds.

The President has announced a long list of appointments in Kentucky as a result of recent conferences with Republican leaders in that State.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Rear-Admiral Train, with the battleships Ohio and Oregon, has arrived at Cavite, Philippines.

Attorney-General Lorrin Andrews, of Hawaii, has resigned to become attorney for American firms involved in the Chinese boycott at Shanghai.

Clarence Allen, Principal of the public school at Ormoc, P. I., was stabbed and killed by a fifteen-year-old Filipino boy, a pupil in the school and a member of a prominent family of the town.

Having occasion to secure twenty-five additional officers for the Philippine constabulary, the places paying $1100 per annum to begin with, Captain McIntyre, acting chief of the insular bureau, invited 100 State military institutes and agricultural colleges to name candidates for the places from among their graduates. Less than twenty applications were received.

First Lieutenant Hugh Kirkman, of the Eighth Cavalry, has been arrested at Fort McKinley, Manila, P. I., on the charge of forgery. It is alleged that he is short of troop funds to the amount of $500, and that he raised the money by forging names to a note.

DOMESTIC.

Lieutenant-General Chaffee has received from France the insignia of grand commander of the Legion of Honor, but must wait until Congress votes it to him.

Passed Midshipman Harold D. Childs, of Vermont, has resigned from the Naval Academy owing to ill health.

The Steel Trust has bought 2500 acres of land in Indiana, on the shore of Lake Michigan, for manufacturing purposes.

Because he rolled a cigarette for his own use, eighteen-year-old Patrick Raymond, of Chicago, Ill., has been sent to jail for twenty days in Lincoln, Neb., under the new Nebraska law prohibiting the manufacture of cigarettes.

The body of Midshipman Branch was exhumed at Annapolis, Md., the medical board finding "such evidence as was desired."

Two marines who were left behind by Prince Louis were arrested at Stamford, Conn.

Thirty passengers and the crew of twenty-two were rescued by means of the breeches buoy from the steamer Argo, which went ashore in a storm on Lake Michigan.

August Belmont was appointed Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee by Chairman Taggart, at Indianapolis, Ind.

A plan for a monster World's Fair to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River, was heard by the Tercentenary Committee, in New York City.

Ten men who had gone out in a rowboat to welcome the arrival of friends on an Italian steamer were upset into the North River, New York City, and narrowly escaped drowning, but all were rescued.

Jacob H. Schiff sent a check to the Jewish Defense Association, in New York City, which is preparing to send arms to the Jews in Russia.

Butler County, Nebraska, declared a boycott on the Burlington and Union Pacific Railroads for refusal to pay taxes.

Alone and helpless, Mrs. Panette Clark, seventy-four years old, was found dead in Chicago, Ill., with her head resting on the burner of a gas stove.

Ten more indictments have been returned at Peoria, Ill., against Newton C. Dougherty, the bank president, accused of stealing school funds.

About $15,000 in cash was obtained by burglars from the Japanese Bank at Los Angeles, Cal.

Despondent over the death of her sweetheart, Miss Mary Ross, a society woman, killed herself at Madisonville, Ky.

FOREIGN.

Sixty Remington rifles have been seized at San Juan de Martinez, Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba, where fifty anti-Government plotters were meeting.

An ammunition factory in Cuba was seized. Rumors of plots and uprisings continued all over the island.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law.,
CLANTON.
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Physician & Surgeon
Office Over Horn's Drug Store
Thorsby, Alabama

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Middles' Building
CLANTON

A. C. SMITH J. ORMOND MIDDLETON
Smith & Middleton
Attorneys-at-Law
Practice in all Courts.
Office 6th St., Opp. Court House
CLANTON.

H. C. Junkerman
DENTIST
OFFICE: Franzen Building
Thorsby, Alabama.

G. H. GERALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office at Thorsby Inn.
Deeds, Mortgages, Affidavits and other papers carefully made out.

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Alfred Powell,
tf. Clanton, Ala.

The Next of Kin.

One night they spake of me—my kin,
Wide-wandered from the earth!
The dew that fell was from her eyes,
Who here did give me birth;
My father's voice was in the wind;
"I sowed, but there is dearth,
Or bitterness, as of the ash
The gale lifts from my hearth!"

My little sister (flown in Spring)
Leaned past the evening star;
"Till now I waited for thee here
Beside the crystal bar;
But that which thou hast done, alas!
From thee removes me far;
And in the wreath I made for thee
The flowers all weeping are!"

They spake of me, of me—my kin,
In lengthened line arrayed;
From one to other passed the word,
On blanching lips effrayed;
They mounted far—an ancient host,
By scorn or pity swayed!
Of me they all together spake,
Yet none would give me aid.

Then from the lessening line, came one
With mine own form and face;
"Thy grandsire's grandsire knew me not,
Yet am I of thy race;
Thy good—thy ill—and all thou art,
To me mayst surely trace;
And, nex of kin, I'll stand by thee,
In the dread Judgment Place!

"I best can say how that wild blood,
Which ruled thine erring will,
Ran, undiverted, from my spring,
Thy fragile cup to fill;
And, when the rest thy doom invoke,
From Heaven's midnight hill,
Thy next of kin for thee will plead,
And they shall hold them still!"
—Edith M. Thomas in the Century.

WHICH WAS THE GREATEST?

A Story From Turke

BY REV. GEORGE

Three men were walking along the road when they met the Cadi, the judge, who gave them a salaam and passed on. Then the men began to quarrel as to the one for whom the salutation was intended.

"It was for me," said one. "No," said another, "it was for me." "No," said the third, "he saluted me."

When they could not agree about the matter they determined to seek the Cadi and ask him for which of them he intended his salaam.

They found the Cadi and asked to which one he gave the salutation. He replied, "To the greatest fool."

But that did not help matters, for each of the men still claimed the salutation. One said, "I am the greatest fool." "No," said the second, "I am the greatest fool." "No," urged the third, "I am the greatest fool of all."

So they appealed to the wise Cadi again, asking him please to tell them which one he considered the greatest fool. He answered, "Tell me some of your past experiences and conduct, so that I may justly decide."

So the first began:

"Your Honor, I am sure no one is a greater fool than I am. For I have a wife who is a very good sort of person, but she has one fault—she will not always do as I bid her. Sometime when I tell her to do something she refuses, and sometimes she tells me to do it myself. So in order to avoid difficulties I proposed to her that whoever spoke first in the morning should do whatever work was needed to be done about the house that day. She agreed, though she is naturally talkative, being a woman, and that night we retired to rest as usual.

Next morning when we woke I signalled her to start the fire, but she made no response, though I expected her to commence talking, according to her custom. By and by I showed that I was hungry and motioned her to get me some food. She motioned me to get it myself.

"A long time passed and I could not make her stir. The animals in the stable under our room began calling for their breakfast, and finally the calf pushed open our door and looked in, bellowing for food. I made signs to my 'house lad' to go and tie the calf, but she remained motionless and never uttered a word. At last I lost patience and, seizing a stick, proceeded to beat her so profoundly that the stick broke in my hand and she fled out of the house.

"As I lay there meditating on my uncomfortable condition and her uncomfortable disposition, my wife's brother knocked. I kept silent, and he opened the door, looked around for his sister. I answered nothing, and he, seeing the room in confusion, with his sister gone, evidences of a struggle lying about and the broken stick still near me, charged me with having murdered his wife. As I made no reply, he soon roused the community, called the police, and had me taken off to prison.

"At the trial I said not a word, my wife was not forthcoming and the evidence against me was such that I was sentenced to be hung. They led me to the scaffold, and the preparations for my execution were all complete, when a woman's shriek was heard on the outskirts of the crowd, and my wife came rushing up, begging them not to execute her kind husband, and relieving me from all charge of crime.

"As soon as the house was removed from my neck I raised my finger and said to my dish and spoon washer, 'You spoke first; you go and tie the calf.' But I beg your honor to observe what a fool I was for making such a bargain with a woman.

Then the second began his story: "But Mr. Cadi, I have been a greater fool still. Some time ago I was troubled with toothache, and one day when I was going to Amasia to market, my wife advised me to go to the barber and have him pull it out. I went to the barber accordingly; he pulled the decayed tooth and the pain was relieved.

"When I reached our village that evening, my house-sweeper inquired how much I paid the barbar for pulling my tooth. I told her one cent, whereupon she flew into a violent passion, saying it was not strange that we always remained poor when I had so little notion of economy.

"'Don't you know,' she railed, 'that it is all one to the barber whether he pulls one tooth for a customer or thirty-two? His price is the same for any number of teeth. Why didn't you make the most of your bargain while you were about it?"

"So the next day I made an excuse to go to Amasia again, and asked the barber whether he remembered pulling a tooth for me the day before. He replied that he did. I asked him his prices and he told me that he charged the same price, one cent, for drawing any number of teeth from one up to thirty-two. On my asking whether he would object to giving a good customer the worth of his money in two installments, he replied that he had no objection whatever, so he pulled the rest of my teeth.

"I reached home that evening with my mouth full of blood, but without a tooth in my head, and boasted to my deficiency of my shrewdness in bargaining and of the great return I had received for my money. But I soon had reason to find out what a great fool I was to part with a mouthful of sound teeth."

"My case was worse than that," said the third man. "We have always been very poor, and at last I got so tired of poverty that I told my wife I could stand it no longer. I have tried by every honest means in my power to better our condition, but without avail, and now I was determined to become a highwayman and wrest from others the luxuries that I could not win by toil.

She asked what I would do when I was caught and put to cross-questioning as to my conduct, and I said that I would invent such stories as would enable me to escape. But when she inquired what I would do if they put me to torture to make me confess, then I hesitated.

"My house-sweeper proposed, therefore, that we should experiment a little, and if I found I could endure torture I might embark on my plan to become a highwayman, while if I could not endure torture I should continue to lead a virtuous life. I agreed and she began to apply various kinds of torture to my person. She applied pincers cold and hot to my flesh, scratched me with a razor, placed hot coals in walnut shells and laid them on my naked skin, and I easily stood these and many other things.

"Then my house sweeper got the iron brand with which they mark the forehead of a thief, heated it and applied it to me, and that I found more than I could endure. So with the prospect of that terrible brand before me I was afraid of becoming a robber, and yet my forehead already bears the mark. I am as poor as ever, as virtuous as ever, and yet I bear the brand of a thief. Am I not the greatest fool yet?"

The reader or hearer is expected to make answer for the wise Cadi and decide which was the greatest fool.—Congregationalist and Christian World.

SAVING "OLD SOUTH."

The Debt Which the United States Owes to Mrs. Hemenway.

The ground on which the Old South stands was the dwelling place of Gov. Winthrop. Benjamin Franklin was baptized in this meeting house. The voices of Adams and Hancock and Warren and Washington have been heard within its walls. You will see, back of the pulpit platform and below the quaint old sounding-board, the very window through which Gen. Joseph Warren came to deliver his famous oration on the anniversary of the Boston massacre because the crowd in and around the church was so great he could not enter by the door.

In this church were held some of the great meetings leading up to the famous Boston "Tea Party." Indeed, it was from this "Sanctuary of Freedom," as it has been called, that the band of men disguised as Indians, started for the wharf to board the ships and throw overboard the taxed tea that had created such a turmoil in Boston. If you should follow the exact route taken by that band of "Mohawks" on that eventful December day in the year 1773, you would finally reach a modern building on the site of Griffin's wharf, at which lay moored on December 16, 1773, the three British ships with cargoes of tea. This house bears a tablet commemorating the famous "Boston Tea Party," which threw the cargoes into the sea.

Did you ever hear the story of how the Old South was "saved?" Reverence for historic landmarks did not run so high thirty or forty years ago as it does today, and in our centennial year of 1876 it was proposed to sell the Old South simply for the value of its bricks and timbers, and tear it down, that a modern business block might be built on its site. Indeed, it was sold—"knocked down" at auction to a bidder for the meager sum of $1,315!

Suddenly a wave of patriotic feeling swept over the city of Boston. The papers and some of the people began to protest against the tearing down of the old "Sanctuary of Freedom," and a movement was set on foot to raise funds to buy the church from its purchaser, and to buy also the ground on which it stood. This good plan might never have succeeded had it not ben for one noble and loyal woman in Boston, Mrs. Mary Hemenway, of hallowed memory. When the difficulty of securing funds for the purchase of the old meeting-house became known to her, she came forward with a gift of $100,000, and thus the old meeting-house was saved—to stand as an object lesson to the children of future generations.

Having given such a large sum to help save the Old South Meeting-house, Mrs. Hemenway felt that it should be something more than a mere silent monument. She determined that it should be a real, living force in our country, and particularly to the children of Boston. She determined that it should renew and increase its fame as a temple of freedom, and that its sacred walls should again echo and re-echo to the sound of patriotic utterances, and that some of these utterances should come from the lips of the boys and girls of Boston; and thus the Old South Lecture Course and the Old South Prizes were established. Each year a prize of forty dollars and another of twenty-five dollars are given to the graduates of the Boston high schools who write the best essays on historic or patriotic topics. The committee having this work in charge announce the subjects in June, just before the schools close, and the competitors must submit their essays the following January. Then on Washington's birthday there is a patriotic gathering of the school children of Boston in the old meeting-house, and the names of the prize winners are announced.—From J. L. Harbour's "The Children's Hour in the Old South Meeting-House" in St. Nicholas.

NOT THE SAME POCKET.

Predicament of a Girl With a Supposed Thief.

This is the way a girl related a recent experience to her chum:

"Nettie, I never felt so small in my life and I'm just dying to tell you all about it. I had to go out this morning and it looked so much like rain I put on my mackintosh. Just as I got to the door I met papa and he gave me my month's allowance. I knew I ought to go up stairs and put it away, but I was in such an awful hurry I slid it down in the pocket of the waterproof. I rushed for a car and when I got in it it was so crowded I had to stand. I was squeezed so close to a man I could hardly breathe and more people getting in all the time. I had forgotten all about my money until I felt a hand slowly sliding down to the bottom of my pocket.

"Horrors! it was a pickpocket! I had cold chills all over me. I didn't want to scream and get everybody looking at me, and then if I did I was afraid he would get away, and I was determined he shouldn't have my money. I just shifted the strap to my other hand as though I hadn't noticed anything, and without looking at him slipped my hand down and caught his wrist. I held on with a death grip, but the man never tried to take his hand away. I didn't know what to do, but I did hold on, and so we went block after block. Oh, I really thought I should die.

"I finally concluded to get out at the next corner and see what he would do. He never moved, and when the car stopped I made a quick twist around, and when I went to pull his hand out of my pocket, what do you think? I had had my hand in his overcoat pocket all the time. What did I do? I got out of that car and ran a whole block without stopping. My money? Oh, that was in my pocket, all right, just where I put it."—New York Press.

A Two Headed Turtle.

A perfect two headed turtle is a very unusual animal, but there is one in captivity in Washington now that has excited considerable curiosity among the snake charps of the National Museum.

The turtle is a very plain little fellow, and is now in the possession of a local bird fancier. It was captured over in Virginia some time ago and brought to this city by a hunter. It is about as big as a silver dollar, and looks like an ordinary young land turtle, except that there are two perfectly developed heads sticking out of its shell. Otherwise it seems to be perfectly normal. Just what its arrangements are inside, no one knows, but it eats with both mouths and winks its four little beadlike eyes in "blocks of two," each head being indifferent to the others performance in this regard.

It has but one tail and the usual turtle complement of four legs. The owner is making a determined efforts to raise it, and the little fellow will not be cut open to investigate his interior department so long as he consents to feed on flies and fresh meat, which just now constitutes the chief part of his diet.

Belgian women take a pride in doing their own work.

KISSES.

One egg, one cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup of milk, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, one-half of soda, flour enough to make a stiff dough; drop on tins and sprinkle over with powdered sugar. Bake in a quick oven.

MAYONNAISE.

Take the yolks of two eggs, pepper and salt, stir continuously, always turning the spoon slowly from left to right, add to the yolks, by degrees, olive oil until thick and the quantity required; next put in a teaspoonful of tarragon still stirring. Place on ice until ready to serve.

PLUM PIE.

Have a light crust of puff paste, bake this in the oven then put in, if fresh, plums previously stoned, sweetened and slightly stewed. If canned add sugar. Place on the top of the pie and heat again. Put on ice until cold.

FRIED TURNIPS.

Peel and slice the turnips and throw into cold water. At the end of half an hour drain and put over the fire in a saucepan with a little salted water. Cook until they begin to get tender, or until a fork pierces them easily. Be careful not to break them; drain and, when cold, pat them dry between the folds of a towel. Dip first in cracker-crumbs, then in beaten egg, then in cracker-crumbs. Lay on a dish in the ice-box for the crust to harden. Fry in butter to a light brown. Serve very hot.

SCALLOPED CELERY.

The coarse outer stalks of celery may be used for this dish. Cut into inch lengths, and cover with salted water. Stew until tender. Drain, and keep hot while you make a white sauce by cooking together a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, and when these bubble pouring upon them a cup of milk. Stir to a smooth white sauce, put the celery into this, and turn into a buttered pudding dish. Dust the top with buttered crumbs, and set in the oven until lightly browned. This is a simple and very palatable dish.

SHEPHERD'S PIE.

Two cups minced veal, one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon flour, one cup water or stock, salt and pepper, one teaspoon minced onion. Make sauce with butter, flour and water, add seasoning and minced onion; add one egg beaten slightly; boil gently three minutes; add minced meat, stir until hot, but not boiling; turn into buttered baking-dish, put over it a layer of potatoes mashed and creamed with quarter cup milk and one tablespoon butter for two cups potatoes. Brush over with butter. Brown in good hot oven.

PEPPER RELISH.

Pepper relish is usually made of green peppers, green tomatoes and celery; but cabbage may be substituted for the peppers. For the latter, chop fine a small head of firm, white cabbage, six large green peppers, taking care not to leave in any seeds, and a nice bunch outer leaves; put into a large bowl, sprinkle with a half cupful of salt, mix well, cover and let stand over night. The next morning drain in a colander, then pack in a stone jar with two tablespoonfuls of mustard seed mixed through it. Put into a porcelain kettle three pints of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful each of whole cloves, allspice and whole pepper, a clove of garlic and one onion minced; simmer gently twenty minutes, to extract the virtue of the spices; strain and pour boiling hot water over the vegetables. There should be enough of vinegar to cover. When cold cover the jar and keep in a cool place. A little red pepper may be added, if you like it very hot.

USEFUL HINTS.

Buttered and salted popcorn is often used as a substitute for salted almonds.

A good filling for sandwiches is made by mixing finely chopped pecan nuts with Chutney.

An ordinary headache may generally be cured by applying water as hot as it can be borne to the feet and back of the neck.

Flat irons should be kept with particular care, and occasionally rubbed over with wax to keep their surface perfectly smooth.

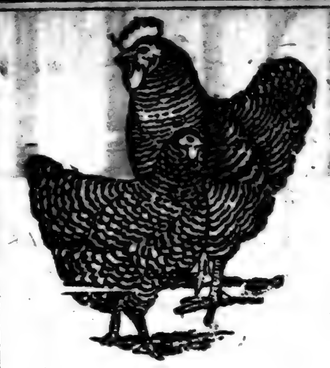
Varnished paint can be kept as bright as though freshly done by washing in water some time a bag filled with flaxseed, and then using it as a cloth to clean the paint.

For brass goods, lemon juice with a little fine silver sand is excellent. They should afterwards be rinsed with boiling water and polished with a soft rag.

For cleaning spouts of tea and coffee pots always have a small bottle brush hanging in your pantry. This helps wonderfully in cleaning and costs only a few cents.

Stirring anything over a hot stove often causes brittle finger nails. Try rubbing a little almond oil in every night and keep a pair of loose gloves to slip on when cooking.

In color the squirrel fish is a brilliant red.



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By ARTHUR BONSA

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The progress of scientific invention now makes it possible for hundreds of thousands to realize this dream for themselves and for their children. Travel of the truest kind is within your reach, and yet without using either ship or railway or any of the ordinary bodily conveyances.

This statement is so extraordinary in its claims that probably no reader of these lines will believe it at first. Indeed no one could have been more sceptical about it than the writer was until he visited the New York establishment of Underwood & Underwood, the business organization which is responsible for this truly remarkable development of a great scientific invention—as wonderful in its way as the telephone.

The first few minutes of my visit were devoted to some interesting optical experiments.

I was handed a neutral tinted card on which stereoscopic photographs of one scene were mounted in the manner with which many people are familiar. two prints on one card, side by side. They looked like duplicate prints from a single well-made negative.

In the photographs I saw represented a field with a cluster of houses beyond, and breaking surf on a distant sea beach; it was down in Martinique. A couple of men stood talking in the field close by, and I could see some of the village houses in the space between their standing figures.

I was asked to examine this also through the stereoscope. It seemed to me hardly necessary, after the inspection I had already given the twin photographs; however, I put the card in the rack and placed my head against the hood of the instrument.

Here I was astonished again. I was no longer looking at a photograph—I was seeing out into actual space, into an actual place, and, moreover, this place was startlingly different from what I had supposed when I looked at the flat photograph without any instrument! Instead of looking from the side of a field, I found I was on a high bluff, dropping abruptly perhaps five hundred feet just beyond the two men. The houses that I had supposed to stand at the farther side of the field showed up as they really were, at least half a mile distant over at the other side of a ravine. I couldn't believe my eyes at first. Then I asked: "What causes this effect of being right there with open space all around?"

"In the few minutes we have, there would not be time to explain fully," was the answer, "but the possibility of these effects of reality depends first of all on the principle of two-eye seeing as distinguished from one-eye seeing. You must begin with this principle if you are to understand this travel system. Most people never stop to think why they have two eyes. If the question occurs to them at all, they probably fancy the second eye is merely a piece of reserve equipment—nature's provision against helplessness in case of accident to one organ of vision."

Then my informant went on to explain that a person with normal eyesight sees very differently from a person with only one eye. To demonstrate that statement, I was asked to make two or three personal experiments. First I held my right arm out straight in front of me, on a level with the shoulder, the hand open, the palm towards the left. Holding it in that position I looked at the hand with my right eye alone, keeping the left eye shut. I found I could see the edge of my hand and a part of the back of the hand. Next, keeping arm and hand in the same position, I closed the right eye and used only the left eye. That time I saw the edge of my hand and a bit of the palm, but I could not see around on the back of the hand as before. Last of all, I used both eyes together. Somewhat to my own surprise, I noticed that I could then see the edge of the hand, part of the palm, and also part of the back of the hand. Indeed, I found I actually saw part way around the hand.

The representative of the stereographers then explained that a binocular or stereoscopic camera differs from an ordinary camera as a two-eyed man differs from a cripple with only one eye. It has two lenses set side by side as far apart as a person's two eyes. One lens takes in exactly what would be seen by the right eye of a person standing in the camera's place. The other lens takes in what would be seen by the observer's left eye. Prints made from the two negatives, are, of course, almost alike and yet never precisely alike. Their mounting on the stereograph card is a process requiring exact, expert workman-

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Here I was astonished again. I was no longer looking at a photograph—I was seeing out into actual space, into an actual place, and, moreover, this place was startlingly different from what I had supposed when I looked at the flat photograph without any instrument! Instead of looking from the side of a field, I found I was on a high bluff, dropping abruptly perhaps five hundred feet just beyond the two men. The houses that I had supposed to stand at the farther side of the field showed up as they really were, at least half a mile distant over at the other side of a ravine. I couldn't believe my eyes at first. Then I asked: "What causes this effect of being right there with open space all around?"

"In the few minutes we have, there would not be time to explain fully," was the answer, "but the possibility of these effects of reality depends first of all on the principle of two-eye seeing as distinguished from one-eye seeing. You must begin with this principle if you are to understand this travel system. Most people never stop to think why they have two eyes. If the question occurs to them at all, they probably fancy the second eye is merely a piece of reserve equipment—nature's provision against helplessness in case of accident to one organ of vision."

Then my informant went on to explain that a person with normal eyesight sees very differently from a person with only one eye. To demonstrate that statement, I was asked to make two or three personal experiments. First I held my right arm out straight in front of me, on a level with the shoulder, the hand open, the palm towards the left. Holding it in that position I looked at the hand with my right eye alone, keeping the left eye shut. I found I could see the edge of my hand and a part of the back of the hand. Next, keeping arm and hand in the same position, I closed the right eye and used only the left eye. That time I saw the edge of my hand and a bit of the palm, but I could not see around on the back of the hand as before. Last of all, I used both eyes together. Somewhat to my own surprise, I noticed that I could then see the edge of the hand, part of the palm, and also part of the back of the hand. Indeed, I found I actually saw part way around the hand.

The representative of the stereographers then explained that a binocular or stereoscopic camera differs from an ordinary camera as a two-eyed man differs from a cripple with only one eye. It has two lenses set side by side as far apart as a person's two eyes. One lens takes in exactly what would be seen by the right eye of a person standing in the camera's place. The other lens takes in what would be seen by the observer's left eye. Prints made from the two negatives are, of course, almost alike and yet never precisely alike. Their mounting in the stereograph card is a process requiring exact, expert workmanship. When the stereograph is set in place in the stereoscope, the right eye sees what it would see on the spot and the left eyes sees what it would see on the spot. The result is analagous to that of looking with both eyes at your outstretched hand. You see part way around the near objects, and that makes them stand out real and solid just as they do in your ordinary, everyday experiences of seeing things in your accustomed surroundings. It gives to your eyes perfect depth, perfect solidity, perfect space.

"Thus you see," my informant continued, "the two small prints 3x3 inches in size and about six inches in front of the eyes in the stereoscope serve exactly as two windows through which we look and beyond which we see the object or place standing out as large as the original object or place would appear to the eyes of one standing where the camera stood. Remarkable as these statements may seem, when thoughtfully considered, still they are absolutely true, based on scientific facts which may be found explained in any reliable treatise on binocular vision."

I sat back and wondered. It seemed hard to realize that, in the stereoscope, I could see in their natural size parts of countries, cities and towns all over the earth.

"But," he went on, "we now come to a far more remarkable fact. Psychologists are saying that if we look at these life-size scenes in the right way, namely, if while looking we have some means of knowing definitely where on the earth's surface we are standing, in just what direction and over what territory we are looking, and if we take time to think of our surroundings there, then we can gain a distinct sense or experience of location in that place, or what they call genuine experiences of travel. Of course, you would not be likely to believe this at once, but reserve your judgment for a few minutes.

"To furnish the knowledge to make this possible a new map system has been devised and patented—an entirely new system."

Then he proceeded to show me a most ingenious map system of which I had never before heard. Like many another bright idea it is essentially so simple one wonders why it had not been devised before. He showed me several of the patent maps. All were in the first place excellent, clear maps of the ordinary sort, but a clever device of conspicuous red lines showed just where a person was to stand, in whatever vicinity it might be, in what direction he was to face and just how much territory in a town, a house interior or a stretch of open country he was to include in his outlook from that particular point.

"But what are educators saying about this?" I asked. "Much," was the reply. "Here is what a professor of psychology in New York University, Professor Lough, says:

"'The essential thing for us is not that we have the actual physical place or object before us, as a tourist does, rather than a picture, but that we have some at least of the same facts of consciousness, ideas and emotions, in the presence of the picture, that the tourist gains in the presence of the scene. This is entirely possible in the stereoscope.'

"But," he added, "we do not claim that even these experiences can be gotten unless the stereographs are used with certain helps and in the right spirit. (Speaking in a general way this means we must treat the place seen in the stereoscope as we would treat the place itself in actual travel).

"To supply this need books are being prepared by people of wide travel and broad culture to accompany the stereographed scenes of a city or country."

Then I was shown guide books by such men as Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D. D., on Palestine; Dr. D. J. Ellison and Professor James C. Egbert, Jr., of Columbia University, on Italy; Professor James H. Breasted, of Chicago University, on Egypt; Professor James Ricalton, the veteran traveler, on China; George Kennan, the famous journalist and lecturer, on Martinique. In these books the authors or guides make their comments on the different places seen through the stereoscope in the same natural order that they would treat them during an actual journey. They point out the objects of interest in each place and give some of the history connected with it. Each strives to answer the very questions a newcomer would be likely to ask when on the ground. There are many ingenious and scientifically helpful methods worked out by these writers that I must leave unnoticed here.

"You see," concluded my informant, "this is no sleight of hand scheme or magical performance. This travel system is worked out in accordance with well established though not generally known laws of the mind. If the right methods are observed it is now being recognized that genuine experiences of travel may be gained in one's home."

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. C. R. McNALLY.

Subject: Spiritual Worship.

New York City.—Sunday morning, in the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, the pastor, the Rev. Charles R. McNally, preached on the subject, "The Spirit God and Spiritual Worship." The text was from John iv:23-24: "The hour cometh and now is when the true worshipers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship Him." "God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." Mr. McNally said:

These words might well lead into the byways of philosophy. That, however, is an enjoyment which we do not now intend to permit ourselves to indulge in. We might with profit point out from these words that the man of old did not think of himself just as man thinks of himself to-day. He was a unit, and thought of nothing outside of his immediate environment, and of that chiefly from the point of view of its relation to his bodily needs. His mind did not grasp the thought of the beyond or the hereafter. His dead companion was not thought of as being essentially different from that which he was in life. His horse, his tools, etc., were buried with him, with the belief that in some unseen but material paradise or hunting ground he would live as he had lived, needing and using the same things.

Man does not now so view himself. He no longer thinks of himself as a unit. He is divided. His body is one thing and his mind or soul is another. Man still views himself as body and spirit. Deep within the inners of his own nature he feels that while they are doubtless closely associated, his body is one thing and his soul quite another. This distinction did not appeal to the ancient. He knew nothing of it. His was the simple, unquestioning life of a child.

The religious impulse, however, has always been an integral part of human life, and has ever, in one form or another, sought to express itself. Crude though it may have been in its beginnings, the consciousness of God has never been absent from the human mind. When it first appears it seems to have been materialistic, or anthropomorphic in the grossest sense. Gradually there was the development of a tendency to look in upon himself and with this tendency man came into possession of the idea of an inner thought self. Thus mind, or soul, was distinguished from the external or material, and a conception of God became both a possibility and reality. The development of this distinction may be clearly traced in the Old Testament. For many centuries the materialistic was the dominant one, but alongside of it grew up a religion of the spirit. The former finds its highest expression in the ornate formal worship of Judaism. The religion of the law with all its material accompaniment was the effort of the human mind to grasp the thought of God in the terms of the material. Within Judaism there was the development of the religion of the spirit. The prophets were its messengers, but the people persistently turned away from them, and from their message.

The conversation of Jesus with the woman at the wellside is interesting and instructive in many ways. She was a woman and the strain of human nature was very marked in her life as is shown by the fact that when Jesus had her cornered and face to face with her sin she was like many who have followed her, anxious to divert the conversation from considerations of such a personal nature to a religious argument. Jesus using her own thought imparts to her the deepest lesson that has ever been uttered in the realm of religion. When the woman would have Him discuss the relative merits of formal Judaism, or formal Samaritanism, He turned upon her the full light of divine truth and declares what the world has all been too slow to learn, that Judaism and Samaritanism are nothing, but that the religion of the spirit alone is essential religion. God is spirit, and is not to be worshiped by men's hands, or any external form whatsoever. He is confined to no mountain top, no temple walls inclose Him. Immaterial and imperceptible to the senses, He fills all things with His being. He knows, feels, and wills. He seeks those to whom He has given a nature fashioned in His own image to be His worshipers. Only those who have learned to know Him as the Infinite Mind or Supreme Spirit can have fellowship with Him, and this because such worship alone corresponds with His nature.

It takes the world a long time to outgrow its materialism, and to grow into the thought of Christ. The path of history has led into deep valleys and over the mountain peaks. There have been times when it seemed that the race was about to move out into a more spiritual thought of God. Under the leadership of a Paul, an Augustine, a Calvin, a Luther or a Wesley, the dawn of a brighter day seemed at hand, but from these mountain peaks the pathway has invariably led down into the low vales of the material and sordidly earthly.

We have been, indeed, we now are, for the dawn of the brighter day has hardly appeared, in one of those materialistic swamps from which arise the miasma of sordidness, worldliness and sin. That this is peculiarly true of America is not without cause and explanation. Never in the history of the world has it been given to a nation to enter into the rich heritage that has been ours. The past hundred years has been a period of discovery and development. Discovery in that America and the world has become conscious of the almost inexhaustible wealth unfolded within the bosom of her lakes and rivers, her forests and her fields and her deep hidden mines. Wealth is the handmaid of comfort, of ease, of luxury and many other things, and these are sweet to the human heart. There has been a mad rush to lay hold upon these ready-to-hand sources of wealth. With feverish intensity men have given their brain and brawn to the development of these mighty resources and their labor has not been in vain. Wealth has been multiplied with a rapidity unprecedented in the world's life. It has been a great gain. It also has enthralled a great host. It has placed material good in the forefront, while the spirit of God and the spiritual life have been relegated to a secondary place. The result has been both natural and inevitable.

Honor, virtue and all the spiritual graces have been readily sacrificed to the insatiable greed for gain, but the handwriting of God is upon the wall. "Be sure your sin will find you out" is an old adage, but true. Man cannot continue forever to disregard God without having ultimately to reckon with Him on the basis of the deeds done in the body. Some instrument in divine Providence will vindicate the requirements of the spirit God and the spiritual life. When the finger of God through some stalwart Nathan is pointed at the sinner, it matters not whether he is a king upon his throne, he must listen to the "Thou art the man," "wherefore hast thou despised the word of the Lord to do that which is evil in His sight?" and in deep contrition of soul he must cry out for mercy and confess, "I have sinned against the Lord."

Not only have men as individuals been led to a false emphasis upon the material, and to blindness toward the spiritual, but the church herself has become too material in the expression which she has sought to give to the religious impulse. Too much of stress has been and is laid upon form and organization and not enough upon the spirit. Not until the church comes again to the side of Jacob's well and hears afresh the sweet emphasis of the Man of Galilee upon the essential spirituality of God and the supremacy and priority of the spiritual can she ever enter into her full heritage of divine power. It is high time that we should have done with the befogging and befooling effort to meet the requirements of that God who is spirit, with substitutes that are mere material foibles. It is the inners of the soul that God desires and requires. It is a damning folly to offer any substitute for that self which God has destined for eternal fellowship with Himself. Goodness, not goods; character, not cash; piety, not pretense; sincerity, not sham; these are the sacrifices acceptable to that God who is a spirit and who would be worshiped in spirit and with reality.

Another truth is placed beyond peradventure by these words of Jesus. True worship is not a matter of locality or nationality or sect. Men love to distinguish themselves by some distinguishing mark and will congratulate and flatter themselves that it in some way makes them superior to their brother man. If he is white, he congratulates himself that he is not black. If he is black, he congratulates himself that his eyes are more shiny and his teeth whiter. Doubtless demonstrations and sects have served some good ends, but if men had but learned to sweetly insist upon the truth for truth's sake, instead of lining up against their fellows in war paint and with tomahawk in hand, in utter disregard of the true spirit of the gospel, the millennium would be much nearer than it is to-day. Argue as best we may, the essence of religion is a spirit in harmony with the infinite spirit; a spirit to which reality, fact, truth, is the supreme consideration. To truly worship God is to pay to Him the homage of reverent thought and feeling, and of filial trust and love. The real temple of God is a human heart wherein the spirit of a man meets in shekinah presence the Spirit of God. Such worship and such worshipers God seeks.

Again, true worship is the great solvent of life's enigmas. In one of the psalms credited of Asaph he seeks to express the doubt and difficulty that possessed his mind when he sought to explain the prosperity of the wicked. It is surely a source of constant question to a thoughtful mind that the wicked flourish while many righteous are constrained to live in comparative if not quite penury. The question will arise, "How is it that God's material good so constantly ministers to the wicked and unworthy?" In honest doubt many hearts have asked, "Why should I worship a God who so unequally distributes His blessings?" This was the difficulty of the psalmist. He says: "Then thought I to understand this, but it was too hard for me; until I went into the sanctuary of God, then understood I the end of these men." When the psalmist entered into spiritual fellowship with God and saw the glory of that God in all His spiritual beauty there dawned upon his soul the reality of the larger truth, that God's greatest good is not material good. His richest gifts are not houses, or lands, or mines, or stocks. His richest gifts are those which bring the inner spirit of a man into perfect harmony with divine heart. No wealth or pelf can ease a restless conscience or lift the burden from a bereaved heart. Only God can fill to overflowing the human soul with that quiet and calm, that peacefulness which makes all life a song.

Does your heart cry out for God? Would you know that peace which passeth knowledge? Then be assured that these blessings can come to your life only as you recognize the eternal reality of the spiritual and placing the first emphasis upon the kingdom of God and the spiritual life seeks to live in perfect harmony with the divine mind.

The Surprises of Life.

The surprise of life always comes in finding how we have missed the things that have lain nearest to us; how we have gone far away to seek that which was close by our side all the time. Men who live best and longest are apt to come, as the result of their living, to the conviction that life is not only richer but simpler than it seemed to them at first. Men go to vast labor seeking after peace and happiness. It seems to them as if it were far away from them, as if they must go through vast and strange regions to get it. They must pile up wealth, they must see every possible danger of mishap guarded against, before they can have peace. Upon how many old men has it come with a strange surprise that peace should come to rich or poor only with contentment, and that they might as well have been content at the very end of life! They have made a long journey for their treasure, and when at last they stoop to pick it up, lo! it is shining close beside the footprint which they left when they set out to travel in a circle.—Phillips Brooks.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 10.

Subject: Reading and Obeying the Law. Neh. viii., 2-18.—Golden Text, Luke xi., 28.—Memory Verses, 17, 18.—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Studying God's word (vs. 1-8). The people were gathered in this great meeting from the surrounding country from 20,000 to 50,000 in number. It was the time of the feast of Trumpets. Trumpets were blown everywhere. They proclaimed a day of rejoicing. The people called for Ezra, the scribe, to bring out the book of the law and read to them. Here is the first mention of Ezra's name in the book of Nehemiah. It is thought that he had been absent during the past thirteen years, "perhaps working as a scribe in copying and studying, and perhaps putting in shape the book of the law. He seems to have returned at the opportune moment. This great company had gathered on purpose to hear the words of the book he had copied and probably edited."

8. "So they read." Ezra and thirteen representative men from Jerusalem, standing upon an elevated platform, read the Scriptures, in turn, for six hours or more. "In the book." Books in those days were wide strips of parchment rolled upon sticks, one at either end, so that one side was rolled up as the other was unrolled to read. The writing was in parallel columns across the strip and read from right to left. "Distinctly." So that every word could be distinctly heard. This was the first way in which they caused the people to understand. "Gave the sense." The Israelites having been lately brought out of Babylonish captivity, in which they had continued seventy years, were not only corrupt, but they had in general lost the knowledge of the ancient Hebrew to such a degree that when the book of the law was read they did not understand it. Therefore the Levites translated it into the Chaldean dialect. "Caused them to understand." They gave both a translation of the Hebrew words into the Chaldee and an exposition of the things contained in them, and of the duty incumbent upon them.

II. A day of rejoicing proclaimed (vs. 9-12).

9. "Nehemiah — the Tirshatha." Hitherto Nehemiah has called himself pechah—the ordinary word for "governor." Now he is called Tirshatha, a more honorable and reverential title for governor. The new title is among the indications that this portion of the book is written by another. "This day is holy." Mourning was unsuitable for a day of high festivity, the opening day of the civil year and of the sabbatical month, itself a sabbath or day of rest, and one to be kept by blowing of trumpets (Lev. 23:24, 25; Num. 29:1-6). It appears that the people were not only ignorant of their ancient language, but also of the rites and ceremonies of their religion, not being permitted to observe them in Babylon. "All the people wept." They realized how different their lives had been from the lives commanded by God. They had failed in personal duty. They had failed in the public worship of God. They had failed as a nation.

10. "Eat and drink." Observe God's appointment. They should testify the genuineness of their repentance by the faithfulness with which they kept the feast. "Send portions." It was an ordinance of God that in these feasts the poor should be specially and liberally provided for (Deut. 15:7-11; 16:11-15). "Neither be ye sorry." We must not be merry when God calls us to mourning. We must not afflict ourselves when God has given us occasion to rejoice. Even our sorrow for sinners must not hinder our joy in God's service. "Joy of the Lord." A consciousness of God's favor, mercy and long suffering. 11. "Levites stilled all the people." Hushed their loud lamentation. Emotion needs control when it is in danger of running into mere physical excitement.

12. "Because they — understood." They now knew God's will and their own duty, which they resolved to practice. This gave them ground of hope and trust in God's mercy, and therefore gave them great joy.

III. Directions concerning the feast of the tabernacles (vs. 13-18). During the reading of the law the people saw how they had neglected to keep the feasts as they ought and they immediately proceeded to observe the feast of the tabernacles.

14. "Found written." See Lev. 23: 33-44. "Booths." The people were commanded to leave their houses and dwell in tents or booths made of the branches of "thick trees." "Seventh month." The month Tishri or Ethanim. This was the seventh month in the sacred or ecclesiastical year and the first month in the civil year.

15. "Should publish." The meaning here is that they found it written that they should do the things mentioned in this verse. "The mount." The mount of Olives which was near by where were many olive trees and probably the other trees here mentioned. 16. "The roof." The roofs of the houses were flat and easy of access. "In their courts," etc. There were booths everywhere; the city was filled with them. 17. "Sat under the booths." They were to dwell in booths seven days, from the 15th to the 22d of the month. Their dwelling in booths commemorated their forty years' sojourn in the wilderness when they had no fixed habitations. "Since the days," etc. The meaning cannot be that this feast had not been observed since the time of Joshua, for it was kept at their return from Babylon (Ezra 3:4), but since Joshua's time the joy had never been so great as now. 18. "Solemn assembly." The first and last days of the feast were kept as sabbaths.

Feminine Fancies.

Mrs. Hetty Green is going to buy an automobile.

Mrs. John Cade, of Leavenworth County, Kansas, owns a fine peach orchard.

Mrs. Clara Curtis, seventy-four, was Mayor of Cimarron, Kan., for three terms.

The German Empress writes with a swan quill, carefully selected and prepared.

Miss Honoria Acosta, of the Philippines, was graduated recently from the Drexel Institute.

About twenty cents at the Imperial theater in St. Petersburg have never been marked in the plans, and their sale has been privately exploited by the box office keepers, who in ten years have obtained over $20,000 by the fraud.

The test of excellence applied to Japanese swords years ago was very rigid. It was to suspend the blade horizontally, edge upward, under a tree, and a good weapon was expected to cut in twain a leaf falling upon it.

Mme. Sarah Bernhard is pestered with letters from people from all parts of the world offering tame animals for pets. The great actress has been asked to buy everything from a gorilla to a python.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Fifty thousand acres of alfalfa were raised in the Greeley district of Colorado this year, three crops being cut during the season. The average yield to the acre for the three cuttings is five tons.

Cures Blood, Skin Troubles, Cancer, Blood Poison. Greatest Blood Purifier Free.

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, risings and lumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) according to directions. Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop, the blood is made pure and rich, leaving the skin free from every eruption, and giving the rich glow of perfect health to the skin. At the same time B. B. B. improves the digestion, cures dyspepsia, strengthens weak kidneys. Just the medicine for old people, as it gives them new, vigorous blood. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, with directions for home cure. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and special free medical advice also sent in sealed letter. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases of impure blood and skin disease, and cures after all else fails.

Halmagen, in Roumania, possesses a public festival which is probably unique in the world. It is a little town of about 1,200 inhabitants, and on the morning of its annual fair day the population from about eighty villages come trooping in in swarms. To them go out all the young women, married or single; of Halmagen, each bearing a small flower garland and vessel of wine, and all attended by their godmothers—this last precaution is taken from motives of deference for Mrs. Grundy. As the visitors approach the young women offer to each a taste of wine and—a kiss.

There are a large number of sovereigns now living who have never taken the trouble to be crowned. Among them are the German emperor, the king of Italy, the present youthful king of Spain, the queen of Holland, the king of Bavaria and the king of Saxony.

A chamois hunter named Schults, of Croire, in the Canton of Grison, slipped and fell into a ravine nearly a thousand feet in depth. He was roped to his son, a lad of 15, who, with the aid of his ax, held his footing for nearly two hours until help arrived.

In a little place in Devonshire, England, one man fulfills the posts of town hall keeper, bill poster, postman, sweep, town crier and dustman.

THE COFFEE HEART.

It Is as Dangerous as the Tobacco or Whisky Heart.

"Coffee heart" is common to many coffee users and is liable to send the owner to his or her long home if the drug is persisted in. You can run thirty or forty yards and find out if your heart is troubled. A lady who was once a victim of the "coffee heart" writes from Oregon:

"I have been a habitual user of coffee all my life and have suffered very much in recent years from ailments which I became satisfied were directly due to the poison in the beverage, such as torpid liver and indigestion, which in turn made my complexion blotchy and muddy.

"Then my heart became affected. It would beat most rapidly just after I drank my coffee, and go below normal as the coffee effect wore off. Sometimes my pulse would go as high as 137 beats to the minute. My family were greatly alarmed at my condition, and at last mother persuaded me to begin the use of Postum Food Coffee.

"I gave up the old coffee entirely and absolutely, and made Postum my sole table beverage. This was six months ago, and all my ills, the indigestion, inactive liver and rickety heart action have passed away, and my complexion has become clear and natural. The improvement set in very soon after I made the change, just as soon as the coffee poison had time to work out of my system.

"My husband has also been greatly benefited by the use of Postum, and we find that a simple breakfast with Postum is as satisfying and more strengthening than the old heavier meal we used to have with the other kind of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

THE UNION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 7, 1905.

Union Clubbing List

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.60
THE UNION And Southern Ruralist	1.00
THE UNION And Union Educator	1.00
THE UNION And Home and Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Weekly Age-Herald	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Twice-a-Week Globe Democrat	1.50
THE UNION and Tri-W'kly Atlanta Constitution	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION and Tri-Weekly N. Y. World	1.50
THE UNION And Rural South	1.50
THE UNION And Weekly Advertiser and Map of Alabama, U. S. and world	1.50

If there are any other papers you want call at THE UNION office, and we will get them for you at the lowest rates. tf

$10.00 REWARD

Will be paid to the three persons who secure for us the largest number of PAID subscribers between now and April 1st, 1906. No restrictions. Our clubbing prices go in this contest. $5.00 goes to the one with the largest list; $3.00 to the second largest list, and $2.00 to the third largest. Probate Judge L. H. Reynolds has kindly consented to be the judge in this contention, and he will make the awards. The names of the successful contestants will be published, also the names of all who tried for this reward. Now we have a thousand subscribers, help us to get a thousand additional, so as to fittingly celebrate the ending of our third year.

tf THE UNION.

HIGHLAND.

The Farmers' Union of Chilton County met here on Wednesday with a large attendance of delegates and members. Bro. N. A. Dobbs called the assemblage to order about 10 a. m., and after congratulating all present on the attendance, presented the County Lecturer, Rev. J. H. Thomas, who made a very able address. Business Agent W. H. Conway followed with a short speech in which he presented many facts and figures. It being about the noon hour, Bro. N. A. Dobbs, after a few words of commendation for the speakers, gave his hearers a little poetry written by the late James Tunnell, which was appropriate and should be followed by all who advocate the "cause of Labor," as follows:

"Plant corn, wheat, oats and rye,"
"Of hogs and cattle have good supply;"
"Let cotton be the finishing touch,"
"But careful be, don't plant too much."

Bro. Dobbs then adjourned the body for dinner, which the good ladies of Highland had prepared for their "brothers in the cause." It was a bountiful spread and was enjoyed by all present. After dinner the Union assembled in a business session, presided over by County Organizer Abbott, of Shelby, Bro. Dobbs being called away to perform the marriage ceremony between J. I. Bice and Miss Lula Billingsley, but as the old brother said, "Let the good work go on." The following list of delegates were in attendance, viz.: Mount Pleasant, J. Wiley Foshee, T. C. Sharbutt, James A. Thomas; Cane Creek, J. M. Wagoner, W. M. Traywick, Beth Salem, E. B. Popwell, Charles Hill; Union, J. A. Rodgers, R. S. Chandler, J. M. Beasley, B. L. Glasscock; Mineral Springs, G. D. Rutherford, W. P. Cleckler; Collins Chapel, J. Bice, W. J. Bean, H. O. Bean, J. C. Roper; District 32, J. P. Easterling, E. H. Mims, R. F. Wyatt; Enterprise, C. B. Huett, J. A. Huett, J. A. Bookholdt; Pleasant Grove, R. D. Childress, M. C. Childress, J. N. Childress; Highlands, J. J. Gallman, M. F. Lett, I. J. Huett, J. N. Culpepper, C. W. Yangston; Ce-J. N. Culpepper, C. L. Langston; Ce-J. W. Hays; Lomax, Alex G. Dake, H. B. Rodgers; Evergreen, S. S. Scott, J. J. Grant, T. F. Patterson; Pilgrim's Rest, W. T. Herrod, W. L. Chandler; Simpson, R. J. Williams, S. K. Rasp-

[illegible] Rocky Mount, E. M. Caton; Pleasant Hill, A. L. Elrod; B. L. Marlin, W. G. Blow, R. J. Varden; Providence, W. R. Thomas, J. H. Edwards, Poplar Springs, S. A. Ray, C. D. Hagans; Mars Hill, J. N. Scott, H. G. Cofer, G. W. Scott, M. L. Langston; Bethel, J. N. Dennis, G. W. Edwards.

The county officers for the ensuing year are: President, J. H. Thomas; Vice President, J. W. Hays; Secretary-Treasurer, J. N. Dennis; Chaplain, G. W. Thomas; Conductor, W. J. Bean; Lecturer, C. N. Eiland; Business Agent, J. W. Sorrell; Doorkeeper, W. F. Culpepper; Executive Committee, J. Wiley Foshee, E. H. Mims, W. A. Barnett. The meeting continues today (Thursday) and anything that occurs that is proper for publication will be in next week's UNION.

FARMERS' UNION OF AMERICA.

Texarkana, Ark., December 6.—The convention of the Farmers' Union of America today decided by a large majority to form a national organization. The work is progressing slowly. The committee to draft a constitution and by-laws is composed of J. T. Wakefield, South Carolina; H. E. Webb, Texas; R. V. Snell, Arkansas; J. W. Sanderson, Indian Territory; J. T. Brook, Tennessee; J. R. Bell, Georgia, and A. R. Cole, Louisiana. Discussion of the advisability of establishing a national newspaper organ took up much of the time, but was not settled. All business is transacted behind closed doors, and all matter for publication is given out through a press committee.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1905.

"The Grand Jury investigated 73 cases and found 33 true bills. We find no flagrant violation of law in Chilton county on a large scale, except the violation of our local prohibition statute and the keeping open of stores in certain portions of the county on Sunday. As to these violations diligent inquiry and investigation has been made. On some of these charges true bills have been returned. As to other cases, the proof, while doubtless in existence, was not placed before our body in form strong enough to base a true bill upon at present. For the safety and preservation of society in our midst, this Grand Jury here and now calls upon and appeals to all good and law-abiding citizens to join the next Grand Jury in the attempt to stamp out such character of crime, which surely leads to enlarged violations.

We find our County Books and records neatly kept and preserved. However, in the limited space of time allotted to us to examine said Books and records, the inspection of same has necessarily been hardly more than casual. With the idea of impeaching the capacity and efficiency of no official, but with the view that full and complete justice may be done to all officers, as well as to the public, we recommend that a fearless, competent local accountant be employed by the County Commissioners or other proper authority to make an examination of, and report upon, the county books and records.

Our highways are in fair condition. We, however, recommend that our Court of County Commissioners take up the question of establishing a permanent local road law, on the pattern or patterns mentioned in your honor's charge, as the local conditions demand and justify. The County Poor House with its surroundings, has been examined. We find that the poor are well cared for. At present there are in the Poor house 11 inmates. We have examined our court house and jail, and we find that both are in fair condition and well preserved. The repairs on both buildings, now in course of completion, we are pleased to state, will make both structures roomy and sufficiently ample for the public needs. The Court of County Commissioners are to be commended for their diligent care in causing the erection of these additions to both buildings. A committee of our body has examined the report of the County Treasurer, and have verified the same with the Bank deposit to his credit as Treasurer, and we find the same correct. We find on hand a cash balance of $3,147.53, according to said report which we file herewith and make a part hereof. From an examination made of the bonds of our county officers, we find that the same are sufficient, so far as the solvency of the various sureties go. The bonds of the more important county officers are executed by surety companies as permitted by statute. While our duties have been tedious and laborious we, with your honor's able charge as our guide and watchword, and the constant aid of our special solicitor and bailiff, have performed our public obligations we hope with fearlessness and without favor. The return of Solicitor Bowling, after his short illness, to the performance of his duties is a source of gratification. Thanking your honor for your visit to our midst and for your able instruction, and our special solicitor for his promptness and alertness, and Bailiff Jones for his courteous attention, we wish your honor God speed and ask to be finally discharged. Respectfully submitted this the 5th day of December, 1905.

E. G. ROLLINS,
Foreman.

COURT NEWS.

This week the criminal cases of so far were: John Will Davis, Bill McCullough, Lee Hubbard, Henry Enco, all continued to the next term. Nathan Davis plead guilty to "disturbing religious worship," fined $20. Dash Wilson, same offense, verdict of guilty, fined $20. Sam Garner and Dave Romager, "assault and battery," guilty, fined $25 each. Paul Shelton, same offense, fined $10. Sim. Glenn plead guilty to assault with weapon, fined $10. Geo. Bruce, concealed weapon, fined $50. Arthur Pearce, same offense, $100. Dock Parrish, five cases for "selling liquor," fine of $50 in each case and thirty days in the county jail in one case. Ab Penton, "abusive language," fined $125, and the judge added six months at hard labor for the county. Tuesday the jury was drawn in the W. J. A. Melton case, charged with murder.

THE MELTON CASE.

The jury in the Melton case gave him 25 years in the penitentiary and the verdict seems to meet with approval by the great majority of our people.

COUNTY COURT.

Hold first Monday in each month. All interested will pleased take notice that the court will open at 9:30 a. m. sharp.

L. H. REYNOLDS.
Judge of County Court,
Chilton County, Ala.

tf

CIVIL WEEK IN COURT.

Twin Tree Lbr. Co. vs. G. W. Middlebrooks and G. W. Middlebrooks vs. T. T. Lbr. Co., settled between parties, each paying own costs; W. L. Campbell vs. R. H. Martin, judgment for plaintiff for $16.25; R. H. Martin vs. Southern R. R. Co., settled, plaintiff to pay costs; Robert A. Mullins vs. J. M. Walker, dismissed at cost of plaintiff; Jack Dorsey vs. L. & N. R. R. Co., verdict for plaintiff for $180; J. H. Carter vs. J. A. Scott, verdict for plaintiff for $769; Thos. E. Dennis vs. Huston Price, verdict for defendant, exceptions taken by plaintiff; H. C. Martin vs. T. G. Williams, dismissed; Lawrence Foshee vs. Jim Cooper et al., dismissed, plaintiff to pay costs; B. H. Chestnut vs. John Lundy, verdict for plaintiff; Emma L. Downing vs. Clear Creek Lbr. Co., verdict for defendant, exceptions taken; Teague & Sons vs. R. J. Langston, dismissed at cost of plaintiff; G. H. Gerald vs. City of Thorsby, judgment by default for plaintiff for $1,224.37; J. R. Popwell vs. J. M. Morgan, verdict for plaintiff for $97.50.

The following cases were continued to next term: Southern R. R. vs. Isaac Mitchell; G. W. Wilson vs. W. A. Mims; W. D. Lawrence vs. W. M. Lawrence; George Yeager vs. T. T. Thorson; Joseph Speigner vs. W. M. Adams; A. F. G. Cooper vs. T. U. Crumpton; L. Pattillo vs. Martha Chandler; Joseph Speigner vs. W. M. Adams et al.; G. W. Gore vs. C. M. Littleton; Geo. B. Dobson vs. L. & N. R. R.; F. A. Gulledge vs. G. F. Harris; C. W. Larson vs. L. & N. R. R.; Town of Clanton vs. J. P. Van Deveer; French Piano Co. vs. R. H. Martin; W. R. Lowery vs. Z. S. Avery; E. Lesser vs. Wm. A. Collier; E. C. Headley vs. Prince and Kittie Wilson; H. O. Hanson vs. City of Thorsby; Celia Peeples vs. E. E. Jackson Lbr. Co.; Ann Speigner vs. Joseph Speigner; W. H. Merritt vs. T. A. Curry; J. H. Middleton vs. H. F. Chandler; Virden & Co. vs. T. J. Henderson; Thos. Baker vs. V. J. Gragg; Miss Nannie Duke vs. T. A. Curry. The cases of the Town of Clanton against John Will Davis, Wm. E. Lowe, Tom Howell, Will Cooper and W. E. Lowe were dismissed, the town paying all costs. The cases of H. M. Mahan vs. Rosa Smith, E. C. Headley vs. Prince Wilson, E. O. Lowery vs. John W. Headley, Albert vs. C. C. Culp, Lee Kicker vs. John Vinson and John Mims, J. S. Bone vs. Tom Jones, were all dismissed "for want of prosecution," but can be reinstated on the docket by the plaintiffs paying all costs accrued to date. The Southern R. R. Co. and the M. & O. R. R. Co. in their application for a writ of mandamus against the Probate Judge and County Commissioners were successful, and the court ordered the writ returnable at the next session of the County Commissioners. This is a case that was beneathed to the present county administration by Judge Adams.

COUNTY COURT.

Chilton County Court was in regular session on Monday, Judge L. H. Reynolds presiding, H. I. Honeycutt, clerk of the court. Among the cases heard were: Claud Branch, abusive language, fine $10 costs; Wm. T. Wells, assault and battery, not guilty and prosecution was taxed with the costs; B. G. Foshee, assault and battery; Walter Ryan, doing business without a license; Norman Cleckler, assault with weapon, were continued. John Shavers, assault and battery; J. W. Gore, assault and battery, and C. L. Woodfin, practicing medicine without a license, waived to the Grand Jury. All parties that have business with the county court in future had better read Judge Reynolds' notice as to the time of opening court, and abide thereby.

MAPLESVILLE MELANGE.

This has been Thanksgiving week with us. Bro. Davis held a successful meeting the week before, and a most patriotic sermon was delivered the 30th by the same minister. "America" was sung with much spirit, our singing teacher, Mr. Shaw, assisting. T. U. Crumpton invited Bro. Davis and some friends to a most delightful Thanksgiving dinner, where turkey and cranberry sauce were served with many other good things. Several turkeys came to an untimely end on Thanksgiving here. Some have wished our president would make another legal holiday. Miss Adair, our very popular teacher, went home to Uniontown during the holiday. Many of our men have attended court the past week, and we most sincerely hope all entangled in the meshes of the law would live by the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do to you."

"O."

RANDOLPH.

December. The year is fast rounding up its work. Holiday music is in the air. Mrs. Harrison was called to Prattville Monday on account of the death of her father, Mr. Sam Gibbons. M. C. Childress, of Pleasant Grove, was in town Monday. E. G. Cofer, of Bessie, was in town last week. A new store is going up out on the east side, near Macedonia, by Lee Bearden. A few weeks ago M. J. Payne brought his little son to town with him. After their arrival here the little fellow unfortunately stepped on a large rusty nail, which penetrated his foot and caused him much suffering. A few days ago Dr. Wooley advised that he be carried to Selma for treatment. We hope for his speedy recovery. S. N. Waldrup and daughters, Mrs. J. F. Armstrong and Miss Lizzie Waldrup, were in town last week en route to Pirmingham, where they attended a meeting of the Church of the Living God. They report a glorious time, joy unspeakable, and that the services were characterized by love. The meetings were held in Fox's hall, which was packed with people. The preaching was done by C. T. Russell, editor of Zion's Watch Tower. Mr. Russell is regarded as one of the finest Bible scholars now living. A spirit of love seems to pervade all his writings. The meeting at Birmingham was attended by several from outside the State, also from various parts of the State. It was a happy gathering. We wonder why our county officers never write an article for the Union. Let us hear from all the correspondents. Tell us what is going on, and don't forget the Union is the people's paper. Yours for the people, the Union, truth and progress, "ONE OF THE BOYS."

THORSBY.

Messrs. Howard, Berlin and Hanson spent several days at the Coosa River last week. Their game consisted of one goose which Mr. Berlin was fortunate enough to shoot with a rifle. Owing to the fine weather the game did not fly low enough to enable the hunters to get good shots. Mr. and Mrs. Bice attended the wedding of one of their relatives in Shelby on last Wednesday. Mrs. Hellend is back from Austin, Minn. Her trip was a very sorrowful one, as she went to attend the funeral of her mother. Mr. G. H. Gerald was a Clanton visitor last week. Misses Gallager, Fay and Hawthorne spent Thanksgiving day and the remaining days of the week in Montgomery. Rev. Moses, of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., delivered a sermon at the Norwegian church on Thanksgiving morning. Mrs. Lane has returned to Thorsby after spending a most enjoyable visit with friends and relatives in Montgomery and other places in the southern part of the State. Mr. G. Berlin was in Clanton on the 4th. Miss Emma Gronquist was in Clanton on Monday. Mrs. John Parnell spent Monday in Montgomery. The Sunshine Society met with Miss Fay and Miss Gallager at the Hawthorne home on Tuesday afternoon. There will be preaching at the college hall both Thursday and Friday night. The members of the Socialist Club of Thorsby are preparing to give a splendid concert on Saturday night. The proceeds will go to the public school.

Turner-Neal.

The marriage of Mr. N. D. Turner to Miss Lida Neal took place at the home of Rev. Hellend on Wednesday night. The ceremony was attended only by the close friends of the bride and groom. The bride wore a beautiful white dress and carried a large bouquet of carnations. The bridesmaid, Miss Della Wambem, also wore white. After the ceremony the bridal party went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Neal.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neal, of Thorsby. She possesses a sweet and loving disposition, which has won for her the highest esteem and respect of all who have had the pleasure of er acquaintance. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Turner, of Ridgeville, Ind., and is a wide awake young man. During the three winters which he has spent in Thorsby he has made innumerable friends who wish both parties a long and happy life as they journey together over the matrimonial seas.

"NEMO."

COTTON SEED

I am now ready to buy cotton seed at my new office just east of Johnson's Drug Store. Also cotton seed meal and hulls and feed stuffs for sale. Come and see me and I will do you good.

FRANK GOODGAME
tf Clanton, Ala.

Jacobs' Pure Rye

6 Years Old

Straight Rye Whiskey.
Copper Distilled.
Aged in Wood.
Purity Guaranteed.

4 Full Quarts . . $3.50

Packed in Plain Boxes, Express Prepaid.

MAIL ORDERS EXPEDITED.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,

PRICE WRECKERS.

209-211 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Wouldn't You Like

BETTER WHISKIES FOR LESS MONEY?

than the kind youvl been getting? Then send your orders to us

THE BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSE

The house that sells nothing but the purest goods and guarantees every article it sells. If it's drugs or whiskies you want

WE CUT THE PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
Shehan's Canada Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Weller's Pure Malt Whiskey	50	75
Mason's Old Kentucky Rye	60	1 00
Dan Patch Virginia Rye	65	1 00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	75	1 00
J. Martin's Five-year-old Virginia Rye	75	1 00
Asa Holt Rye Whiskey	85	1 25
Old Style Country Club Rye Whiskey	1 00	1 50
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	1 25	2 00
Stewart's Old Virginia Rye	84	1 50
Paul Jones Four Star Rye	1 00	1 50
Murray Hill Club	1 00	1 50
Hunter's Baltimore Rye	1 00	1 50
Golden Cream Rye	1 00	1 50
I. W. Harper Rye	85	1 50
Wilson Whiskey	1 00	1 50
J. M. Atherton bottled in bond	1 25	1 75
Mammoth Cave bottled in bond	1 50	2 00
Old Jordon bottled in bond	1 00	1 25
Green River, the whiskey without a headache	60	75
Old Shades Mountain Corn	75	1 00
Old Mountain Due Corn	85	1 00
Old Lincoln County	50	75
Old Holland Gin	75	1 00
Old Crown Gin	50	75
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	50	75
California Sherry or Port	50	75

Mellow Old Liquors and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

Per Gallon		Per Gallon
Old Sand Mountain Corn	$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye $3.00
Old Mountain Due	3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye 2.50
Old Tennessee	2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye 3.00
Old Holland Gin	2.00	Old Style Country Club 2.50
Old Crown Gin	3.00	Old Lincoln County 1.00
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye 4.00
Old California Port or Sherry	1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye 5.00

COLLIER DRUG COMPANY,

The Big Cut Rate Drug Store

2012 FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

The Bank Saloon

Calera, Alabama.

Has the finest stock of Whiskies, Wines and Cigars in Central Alabama. Rye Whiskey, by the gallon, from $2.25 to $3.75. All good, but some better than others. Corn Whiskey $2.25 to $3.50 per gallon. Express charges prepaid on all orders of one gallon and upward, where cash accompanies the order, as these prices are absolutely "rock bottom."

XX Rye, pure, ... $2.25 per gallon
AAAA Rye, good, ... 3.75 per gallon
Frisco Rye, fine, ... 3.75 per gallon
Jack Daniel No. 6 finest. 3.75 per gallon

A. Stein, Proprietor.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

THE BIG STORE,

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL RECEPTACLES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.
[illegible] Term—Third Monday in [illegible]
[illegible] Term—Fourth Monday in [illegible]
[illegible]—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
[illegible]—W. [illegible]owling, Dadeville.
[illegible]—Sam [illegible]ollins.

Chancery Court.
Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.
First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—W. M. Adams.
Tax Assessor—L. B. Pounds.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyer.
A. P. R. Dubl, Calera.

State Senator.
Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amazde Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 316—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 433—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 547—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. C. R. M.

Cercoiermo Tribe, No. 10—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. R. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

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75	1 00
75	1 00
50	75
80	1 00
85	1 00
75	1 00
75	1 00
85	1 25
1 00	1 50
1 25	2 00
84	1 50
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85	1 50
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1 25	1 75
1 50	2 00
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by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon
d Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
rivate Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
d Style Country Club	3.50
d Lincoln County	3.50
ichmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

COMPANY,
Drug Store
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

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Whiskies, Wines
Alabama. Rye
, from $2.25 to
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Proprietor.
STORE, Cor. 2d Ave and 7th St.
Procession.—
g, Hats, Shoes,
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AL NECESSITIES.
LLINS,
Alaba

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Talladega.
Solicitor—W. [illegible]ning, Enterville.
Clerk—Sam [illegible] Collins.

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Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Chelsea.

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Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 422—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 611—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 673—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. C. R. M.

Geronemo Tribe, No. 96—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. F. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Dec. 7, '05, 5,625.
Price same date, 11 3-4c.
Receipts same period, '04, 5,726.
Price same date, 7c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Wm. F. Price, shrdlu un n n n
DR. WM. F. PRICE, VETERINARY SURGEON, will be in Clanton Friday and Saturday of this week at THE UNION office. Will attend all calls and operations. Examinations free.

C. C. Crumpton was a pleasant visitor Thursday. He spent a day or so here with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Dr. J. P. Crumpton.

D. S. Robinson, a prominent farmer and saw mill man of beat 10, was in town Thursday.

'Squire W. H. Shaw was in Clanton Thursday.

The E. M. Pinckard home burned Thursday afternoon. The house was a total loss, but the most of the furniture was saved. The loss was covered by insurance.

County Commissioners were in session the latter part of last week attending to the escaped tax cases that have been worked up by Tax Commissioner Vanderveer.

C. W. Vance was in Clanton Friday.

J. M. Smith was a pleasant visitor Friday.

W. M. Wood brought to THE UNION office last week a turnip that weighed 7 1-2 pounds and measured 23 inches in circumference. How is that for turnips, eh?

L. A. McGraw and Prof. E. L. Barlow, of Center Hill, were pleasant visitors Saturday.

W. R. Raper was in town Saturday.

J. M. Moore, of Billingsley, was a pleasant visitor Monday.

W. A. Hays was in town Monday.

W. M. Fuller and P. F. Mims were in Clanton Monday.

J. L. Easterling was in town Saturday.

P. L. Thompson was in Clanton Saturday.

R. E. L. Ward was a welcome caller Monday.

Tom Cofer and Only Crumpton were pleasant visitors Monday.

W. T. Mahan was in Clanton Monday.

J. H. Lundy, of Lomax, made us a pleasant call Monday. We are sorry to say that he left Tuesday for Oklahoma, where he intends to settle. It is hard to lose such good citizens as he, but we wish him the very best success in his new home.

Monroe Cleckler and Jim Edwards had a little difficulty Saturday in which Edwards got cut.

T. W. Atchley, of Kellerman, was a pleasant visitor Tuesday. He is here visiting friends and we are all glad to see him. He looks well and says he is doing fine.

J. C. Deshazo and J. H. Davenport were in Clanton Tuesday.

J. H. and Walter C. Jones were pleasant callers Tuesday.

John Edwards was a very welcome visitor Tuesday.

J. L. Dupree and J. T. Rockett were pleasant visitors Tuesday.

J. T. Anderson, P. M. at Pletcher, was in Clanton Tuesday.

C. W. Hubbard was in town Tuesday.

Wallace G. Hand has been appointed Postmaster at Carpenter in Baldwin county. He'll make a hustling P. M. Eh?

Judge Reynolds, Commissioner Glasscock and J. A. Skaggs were in Montgomery this week attending the Masonic Grand Lodge.

J. E. Fike, of Verbena, who has been bookkeeper for D. I. Deramus for several years, died Wednesday of typhoid fever.

Capt. Rodgers killed his best pig Monday. It weighed 360 pounds.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Collins, on Monday, a daughter. Mother and child doing well.

W. M. Wilson killed two pigs Monday that will average dressed over 300 pounds each.

This cold spell has caused many a pig to utter his last squeal.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

C. H. Yarn and Miss Evie R. D. Jeffcoat. J. I. Bice and Miss Lula Billingsley. Amos L. Glasscock and Miss Lillie F. Matthews. S. L. Calloway and Miss Lula E. Aldridge. Marshal Johnson and Miss Delia Coleman. J. W. Jones and Miss Vena M. Pyron.

COLORED.

York Hatcher and May Martin. A. W. Reid and Bertha Davis. Henry Young and Dora Fike. Prim McGill and Bamma Downs. James Weeks and Roberta Lacey.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

We are truly thankful for what we have received in the year of our Lord 1905, for He has blessed us with a good supply of food and raiment. We don't comprehend the meaning of Thanksgiving in its true sense. Our forefathers came to this country about 320 years ago from England on account of religious freedom, and they prospered in their work. And in the autumn they were blessed with a good crop and they set apart a day in November for Thanksgiving day. And on that day they thanked the Lord for his blessings. And why we always want a turkey for a Thanksgiving dinner is because on this day their leader sent out 4 men to kill some game for the dinner, and they killed a beautiful drove of turkey, and this is why we think turkey on Thanksgiving day. Success to THE UNION. Yours truly,

J. A. JONES.

County Alms House, Dec. 2, 1905.

Mr. Editor:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to thank the good people of Thorsby for the many good things they sent the old people here on Thanksgiving day. There were good things in abundance and a lot of beautiful pictures. I've had the pictures put up in the rooms. They will help to take the old people's thoughts off of their many pains and afflictions and put them in the way of the blessed Saviour and the world to come. The old folks have very warm feelings of gratitude for our doctor and his wife and others for the time they spent here, and we all hope they will come again soon. The inmates enjoyed the songs and prayers. "Blessed are the poor." Christ did not visit the rich, but the poor. I was sorry not to have been at home when the party came, but I divided all the things equally among the people. I trust in the Lord.

R. A. MILLER.

HONOR ROLL OF CENTER HILL SCHOOL.

School District No. 55.

The following pupils have made the required average of 100 per cent in deportment and 95 per cent in all studies pursued by them for the first scholastic month, ending December 1, 1905, and are therefore entitled to have their names appear upon our monthly honor roll: Misses Mattie McGraw and Bessie Sims, Masters Vernon Cobb, Jewel Melton, Edgar Sims, Jodie Mims, Willie Nix and Greene Sims.

Respectfully, E. L. BARLOW, Teacher.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The next State teachers' examination for Chilton county will be held in the court house at Clanton, beginning on the first Monday in January, 1906. The examination will open at 10 a. m. sharp.

J. W. MOORE, tf County Superintendent.

Don't Worry.

A Cincinnati woman who is noted for her amiability says, according to the Philadelphia Telegraph, that she acquired the habit of cheerfulness by saying the following lines to herself every time she felt inclined to worry:

The cow's in the hammock,
The cat's in the lake,
The children are in the garbage can—
What difference does it make?

This is a good enough formula for the woman who has children and a cow and a cat, but of what use can it be to the lady who lives in a childless flat? For her benefit we take the liberty of furnishing a few lines of our own make:

The building's afire,
A lady's who's fair
Is flirting with hubby—
But what do I care?

For the married woman who is inclined to worry and who would honestly rather not, these lilting lines may be beneficial:

My bank account is overdrawn,
The landlord's waiting for his pay;
I've lost my job, my coat's in pawn—
Who cares a cooky, anyway?

Let us all aid in spreading cheerfulness wherever and however we may.

Talking Against Time.

Up in the United States District Attorney's office, while there is a lot of hard work, there are also moments of relaxation. At such times the staff members sometimes tell good stories. The following was told after lunch one day by Assistant District Attorney Stewart:

"A young limb of the law defended an old convict on the charge of burglary. The rules of the court (it was in Massachusetts) allowed each side one hour in which to address the jury.

"The young lawyer, just before his turn came, consulted a veteran member of the bar who was in the court room.

"'How much time do you think I should take up in addressing the jury?' he asked.

"'You ought to take the full hour.'

"'The full hour! Why, I was only going to take ten minutes.'

"'You ought to take the full hour,' reiterated the old lawyer.

"'But why?'

"'Because the longer you talk the longer you will keep your client out of jail.'"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

NOTICE!

Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in General Merchandise from

A. A. JACKSON,
tf. Lomax, Ala.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

I have specially deputized Wallace C. Edler to assess the taxes of any citizen of Chilton county, who will call at his office from date to December 31, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS, tf Tax Assessor.

FOR SALE!

Full bred Holstein Milch Cow (6 years old), will come in fresh in November. Her milk record is 3 1-2 to 4 gallons per day. Address,

W. L. McDowell,
tf. Clanton, Route 2.

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

The State of Alabama—Chilton County.
Probate Court, October 26, 1905.

In the matter of the estate of J. B. Webb, deceased.

This day came J. L. Webb, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and filed his account, vouchers, evidence, statement for final settlement of his said executorship. It is ordered that the 18th day of December, 1905, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

Witness my hand this 27th day of November, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS, Judge of Probate.

11-30-05-3wks

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint the 4th Saturday in each month as my regular day for hearing civil causes at my residence in beat 3, Chilton Co. Deeds, mortgages and papers of all kinds carefully and legibly made out.

J. A. CADDELL, tf Notary Public & Ex-off. J. P.

THE FARMERS' UNION.

We will send the Union Educator of Guin, Ala., the state organ of the F. B. and C. U. of A., with our paper, THE UNION, one year for one dollar. Now is the time to get your best county paper and the paper of the best farmers' organization. tf

FARMERS' UNION.

The Chilton County Union will meet with Highland Union (4 miles west of Clanton on the old Kincheon Road) on December 6, 1905. Every Union in the county should be represented, as this is an important meeting. Here goes for better times, with the farmer in the saddle.

J. W. SORRELL, tf Sec-Treasurer.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

FOR SALE!

One Poland China Boar, littered July 15, 1904, weight about 350 lbs. Price $20.00.

WANTED—Some one to get out stumps. Will let the contract by the stump or job. Come and figure on it, if you have a stump puller nine-tenths of them could be pulled with ease.

WANTED—A farm hand for the year 1906.

WALTED—Fresh milch cows, the same not to give less than 3 gallons of milk per day. M. J. Barrett,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

DR. C. L. WOODFIN, the Botanic Specialist, will be in Clanton every Saturday until March 1st, 1906, for the purpose of treating Cancer, Catarrh, Wens, Tumors, Goiters and all other cutaneous trouble. Also the Eye and Throat. Can furnish references here in Chilton County. Office at J. W. Smith's store. tf

FOR SALE!

80 acres, 1 1-4 miles east of Cane Creek church, very strong land, lies well, about 20 acres cleared, fair tenant house and fine well of water. Price $600.00, terms easy.

ALSO

66 acres, with water power grist mill in running order, good custom, house and fine well of water, 3 miles east of Clanton—about 20 acres cleared, lies well. Price $700.00. Terms easy. Apply to office of
tf. THE UNION.

Store Your Cotton
WITH
MULLINS & DOWNS
Planters Warehouse
Clanton, - Alabama.
Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

DO YOU WANT
Letterheads, Noteheads,
Billheads, Envelopes,
OR ANYTHING ELSE PRINTED?
Then Call at
THE UNION OFFICE
and See Fine Work at Low Prices.
500 Noteheads
500 Envelopes
All For $2.00
Good Work on Good Material, done on Good Machines.
Don't forget! THE UNION, Clanton, Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Come and
Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.
Men's and boys' Clothing.
Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.
Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,
Clanton, Alabama.

Downs & Littlejohn,
Clanton, Alabama.
General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.
SHOES
The most for the money in town. Come and see us and we will do you good.

Negro Murders Three.

John Brown, a negro, formerly of Birmingham, shot and killed his wife and her father and mother at their home in Meriden, Miss., and escaped.

New Governor of Finland.

Privy Councilor Nicholas N. Gerhard has been appointed Governor-General of Finland by Premier Witte.

Election Suits in Kentucky.

Forty suits contesting the recent election of every official in two counties were begun in Louisville, Ky.

STEAMER SEEN TO BLOW UP.

Tragedy Near Halifax Witnessed by Another Vessel's Crew.

Halifax, N. S.—The captain of the steamer Kilkeel, which arrived here, reports that he saw an unknown two-masted steamer blow up and disappear fifty miles east of Halifax.

Hottentot Leader Dead.

Hendrik Witbol, a daring leader of the Hottentot rebels in German West Africa, is dead.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A Strong Presentation of the Leading Questions Demanding Legislation

STRONG ON RATE REGULATION

The Country is Enjoying a Season of Unprecedented Prosperity—Subjects That Will Engage the Attention of the People's Representatives—A Thoughtful and Exhaustive Document.

Following is in substance the annual message of President Roosevelt, as read in both houses of Congress:

Introduction.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The people of this country continue to enjoy great prosperity. Undoubtedly there will be ebb and flow in such prosperity, and this ebb and flow will be felt more or less by all members of the community, both by the deserving and the undeserving. Against the wrath of the Lord the wisdom of man can not avail; in times of flood or drought human ingenuity can but partially repair the disaster. A general failure of crops would hurt us. Again, if the folly of man mars the general well-being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community. But such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wage-worker, business man or professional man.

In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man who by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself must also benefit others. Normally the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could pr luce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degress to each man concerned. Normally the wage-worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate, save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole we must all go up or go down together.

Corporations.

Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large, and vest such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the Government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy, and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice. So long as the finances of the Nation are kept upon an honest basis no other question of internal economy with which the Congress has the power to deal begins to approach in importance the matter of endeavoring to secure proper industrial conditions under which the individuals—and especially the great corporations—doing an interstate business are to act. The makers of our National Constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the General Government. The arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even then overwhelming. But they are far stronger to-day, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by State action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the National Government.

I am well aware of the difficulties of the legislation that I am suggesting, and of the need of temperate and cautious action in securing it. I should emphatically protest against improperly radical or hasty action. The first thing to do is to deal with the great corporations engaged in the business of interstate transportation. As I said in my Message of December 6 last, the immediate and most pressing need, so far as legislation is concerned, is the enactment into law of some scheme to secure to the agents of the Government such supervision and regulation of the rates charged by the railroads of the country engaged in interstate traffic as shall summarily and effectively prevent the imposition of unjust or unreasonable rates. It must include putting a complete stop to rebates in every shape and form. This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with modification, caution and self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it can be effectively exercised when the need trises.

The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirmative and should be given to some administrative body created by the Congress.

Illegal transactions often occur under the forms of law. It has often occurred that a shipper has been told by a traffic officer to buy a large quantity of some commodity and then after it has been bought an open reduction is made in rate take effect immediately, the arangement resulting to the damage of all their competitors; for it must not be forgotten that the big shippers are at least as much to blame as any railroad in the matter of rebates. The law should make it clear so that nobody can fail to understand that any kind of commission paid on freight shipments, whether in this form or in the form of fictitious damages, or of a concession a fress pass, reduced passenger rate, or payment of brokerage, is illegal.

All private-car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges, and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission or some similar body so far as rates, and agreements practically affecting rates, are concerned. The private-car owners and the owners of industrial railroads are entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation on their investment, but neither private cars nor industrial railroads nor spur tracks should be utilized as devices for securing preferential rates. A rebate in icing charges, or in mileage, or in a division of the rate for refrigerating charges is just as pernicious as a rebate in any other way. No lower rate should apply on goods imported than actually obtains on domestic goods from the American seaboard to destination except in cities where water competition is the controlling influence. There should be publicity of the accounts of common carriers; no common carrier engaged in interstate business should keep any books or memoranda other than those reported pursuant to law or regulation, and these books or memoranda should be open to the inspection of the Government. Only in this way can violations or evasions of the law be surely detected. A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the national banks by the bank examiners; a few first-class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in preventing willful violations of the law.

I urge upon the Congress the need of providing for expeditious action by the Interstate Commerce Commission in all these matters, whether in regulating rates for transportation or for storing or handling property or commodities in transit. The history of the cases litigated under the present commerce act shows that its efficacy has been to a great degree destroyed by the weapon of delay, almost the most formidable weapon in the hands of those whose purpose it is to violate the law.

Safety Appliances.

In my annual Message to the Fifty-eighth Congress, at its third session I called attention to the necessity for legislation requiring the use of block signals upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The number of serious collisions upon unblocked roads that have occurred within the past year adds force to the recommendation then made. The Congress should provide, by appropriate legislation, for the introduction of block signals upon all railroads engaged in interstate commerce at the earliest practicable date, as a measure of increased safety to the traveling public.

Hours of Labor of Railroad Employees.

The excessive hours of labor to which railroad employees in train service are in many cases subjected is also a matter which may well engage the serious attention of the Congress. The strain, both mental and physical, upon those who are engaged in the movement and operation of railroad trains under modern conditions is perhaps greater than that which exists in any other industry, and if there are any reasons for limiting by law the hours of labor in any employment, they certainly apply with peculiar force to the employment of those upon whose vigilance and alertness in the performance of their duties the safety of all who travel by rail depends.

Labor.

The National Government has as a rule but little occasion to deal with the formidable group of problems connected more or less directly with what is known as the labor question, for in the great majority of cases these problems must be dealt with by the State and municipal authorities and not by the National Government. The National Government has control of the District of Columbia, however, and it should see to it that the City of Washington is made a model city in all respects, both as regards parks, public grounds, proper regulation of the system of housing so as to do away with the evils of alley tenements, a proper system of education, a proper system of dealing with truancy and juvenile offenders, a proper handling of the charitable work of the District. Moreover, there should be proper factory laws to prevent all abusea in the employment of women and children in the District. These will be useful chiefly as object lessons, but even this limited amount of usefulness would be of real national value.

There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power; but this does not justify a denial of the power any more than an improper exercise of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike.

The Department of Commerce and Labor should also make a thorough investigation of the condition of women in industry. Over five million American women are now engaged in gainful occupations; yet there is an almost complete dearth of data upon which to base any trustworthy conclusions as regards a subject as important as it is vast and complicated. There is need of full knowledge on which to base action looking toward State and municipal legislation for the protection or working women. The introduction of women into industry is working change and disturbance in the domestic and social life of the Nation.

Insurance.

The great insurance companies afford striking examples of corporations whose business has extended so far beyond the jurisdiction of the State which created them as to preclude strict enforcement of supervision and regulation by the parent States. In my last annual Message, I recommended "that the Congress carefully consider whether the power of the Bureau of Corporations can not constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance." Recent events have emphasized the importance of an early and exhaustive consideration of this question, to see whether it is not possible to furnish better safeguards than the several States have been able to furnish against corruption of the flagrant kind which has been exposed. It has been only too clearly shown that certain of the men at the head of these large corporations take but small note of the ethical distinction between honesty and dishonesty; they draw the line only this side of what may be called law-honesty, the kind of honesty necessary in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law. Of course the only complete remedy for this condition must be found in an aroused public conscience, a higher sense of ethical conduct in the community at large, and especially among business men and in the great profession of the law, and in the growth of a spirit which condemns all dishonesty, whether in rich man or in poor man, whether it takes the shape of bribery or of blackmail. But much can be done by legislation which is not only drastic but practical.

The Revenues.

There is more need of stability than of the atempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue; and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these methods render such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which to determine the moment when the reasons for will outweigh those against such a change. Much must depend, not merely on the needs, but on the desires, of the people as a whole; for needs and desires are not necessarily identical. Of course no change can be made on lines beneficial to, or desired by, one section or one State only. There must be something like a general agreement among the citizens of the several States, as represented in the Congress, that the change is needed and desired in the interest of the people as a whole; and there should then be a sincere, intelligent, and disinterested effort to make it in such shape as will combine, so far as possible, the maximum of good to the people at large with the minimum of necessary diregard for the special interests of localities or classes. But in time of peace the revenue must on the average, taking a series of years together, equal the expenditures or else the revenues must be increased. Last year there was a deficit. Unless our expenditures can be kept within the revenues then our revenue laws must be readjusted.

Economy in Exepnditures.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress the need of economy and to this end of a rigid scrutiny of appropriations. As examples merely, I call your attention to one of two specific matters. All unnecessary offices should be abolished. The Commissioner of the General Land Office recommends the abolishment of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices.

Yet, in speaking of ecenomy, I must in no wise be understood as advocating the false economy which is in the end the worst extravagance. To cut down on the Navy, for instance, would be a crime against the Nation. To fail to push forward all work on the Panama Canal would be as great a folly.

At various times I have instituted investigations into the organization and conduct of the business of the Executive Departments. While none of these inquiries have yet progressed far enough to warrant final conclusions, they have already confirmed and emphasized the general impression that the organization of the Departments is often faulty in principle and wasteful in results, while many of their business methods are artiquidated and inefficient. There is every reason why our executive governmental machinery should be at least as well planned, economical, and efficient as the best machinery of the great business organizations, which at present is not the case.

Monroe Doctrine.

One of the most effective instruments for peace is the Monroe Doctrine as it has been and is being gradually developed by this Nation and accepted by other nations. No other policy could have been as efficient in promoting peace in the Western Hemisphere and in giving to each nation thereon the chance to develop along its own lines. If we had refused to apply the Doctrine to changing conditions it would now be completely outworn, would not meet any of the needs of the present day, and indeed would probably by this time have sunk into complete oblivion. It is useful at home, and is meeting with recognition abroad because we have adapted our application of it to meet the growing and changing needs of our Hemisphere. When we announce a policy, such as the Monroe Doctrine, we thereby commit ourselves to the consequences of the policy, and those consequences from time to time alter. It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for its exercise. Not only we, but all American Republics who are benefitted by the existence of the Doctrine, must recognize the obligations each nation is under as regards foreign peoples no less than its duty to insist upon its own rights.

That our rights and interests are deeply concerned in the maintenance of the Doctrine is as clear as hardly to need argument. This is especially true in view of the construction of the Panama Canal. As a mere mater of self-defense we must exercise a close watch over the approaches to this canal; and this means that we must be thoroughly alive to our interests in the Caribbean Sea.

Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo, in her turn, has now made an appeal to us to help her, and not only every principle of wisdom but every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the appeal. It is not of the slightest consequence whether we grant the aid needed by Santo Domingo as an incident to the wise development of the Monroe Doctrine, or because we regard the case of Santo Domingo as standing wholly by itself, and to be treated as such, and not on general principles or with any reference to the Monroe Doctrine.

Army and Navy.

We cannot consider the question of our foreign policy without at the same time treating of the Army and the Navy. We now have a very small army—indeed, one well-nigh infinitesimal when compared with the army of any other large nation. Of course the Army we do have should be as nearly perfect of its kind and for its size as possible. I do not believe that any army in the world has a better average of enlisted man or a better type of junior officer; but the Army should be trained to act effectively in a mass. Provision should be made by sufficient appropriations for maneuvers of a practical kind so that the troops may learn how to take care of themselves under actual service conditions; every march for instance, being made with the soldier loaded exactly as he would be in active campaign. The generals and colonels would thereby have opportunity of handling regiments, brigades, and divisions, and the commisary and medical departments would be tested in the field. Provision should be made for the exercise at least of a brigade and by preefrence of a division in marching and embarking at some point and continuing its march. The number of posts in which the Army is kept in time of peace should be matrially diminshed and the posts that are left made correspondingly larger. No local interests should be allowed to stand in the way of assembling the greater part of the troops which would at need form our field armies in stations of such size as will permit the best training to be given to the personnel of all grades, including the high officers and staff officers. To accomplish this end we must have not company or regimental garrisons, btu brigade and division garrisons.

Federal Elections.

The President touches upon the question of Federal elections, quoting the well known constitutional provision that Congress shall be the final judge of the qualification of its own members. He also declares strongly against all forms of corruption and expresses regret at the growing tendency to increase expenses in connection with the conduct of political campaigns. Briefly, he advocates the greatest possible purity of the ballot and the fulest freedom of the exercise of the elective franchise consistent with good government.

Immigration.

Thes ubject of immigration is treated by Mr. Roosevelt in a particularly able and thoughtful manner. The tendency of foreigners to congregate in sections of the country already congested with people is deplored. High-class foreigners are desirable and are welcomed, but only those with tendencies towards good citizenship and of industrious and law-abiding habits will add to the general welfare of the nation. It is pointed out that our farming sections need labor, and that all who come with a will to work will find a ready welcome.

Criminal Laws.

In my last Message I asked the attention of the Congress to the urgent need of action to make our criminal law more effective; and I most earnestly request that you pay heed to the report of the Aattorney-General on this subject. Centuries ago it was especially needful to throw every safeguard round the accused. Such danger then was lest he should be wronged by the state. The danger is now exactly the reverse.

Breaches of Trust in Public Service.

There seems to be no statute of the United States which provides for the punishment of a United States attorney or other officer of the Government who corruptly agrees to wrongfully do or wrongfully refrain from doing any act when the consideration for such corrupt agreement is other than one possessing money value. This ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation.

Public Land Laws.

Once again I call your attention to the condition of the public-land laws. Recent developments have given new urgency to the need for such changes as will fit these laws to actual present conditions. The honest disposal and right use of the remaining public lands is of fundamental importance. The iniquitous methods by which the monopolizing of the public lands is being brought about under the present laws are becoming more generally known, but the existing laws do not furnish effective remedies. The recommendations of the Public Lands Commission upon this subject are wise and should be given effect.

The Jamestown Tercentennial.

This enterprise is highly commended by the President, who heartily sets the seal of his approval upon everything Congress may see fit to do to assist in making it a success.

Our Island Possessions.

Good work has been done by our government in all the territorial acquired by our recent war with Spain. Order is rapidly being brough about and the people are becoming contented and prosperous.

The Hague Conference.

This tribunal, established for the purpose of arbitrating matters of international difference, has already accomplished much good. Matters of armament and [illegible] and also the duties of neutrals [illegible] in time of war have been [illegible] up and discussed before this high tribunal, and a better understanding between the nations of the earth has already grown out of the meetings.

National Park Reservations.

The President recommends to the Congress the enlargement of the bounds of the Yellowstone National Park, the protection of the Niagara Falls and the establishment of such other park reservations as congress may see fit to set apart. The great benefits of these national parks to science as well as to the health and happiness of the people is pointed out.

Merchant Marine.

To the spread of our trade on peace and the defense of our flag in war s great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensible. We should have ships of our own and seamen of our own to convey our goods to neutral markets, and in case of need to reenforce our battle line. It can not but be a source of regret and uneasiness to us that the lines of communication with out sister republics of South America should be chiefly under foreign control.

Pensions.

The soldier who did his duty in the time of war should receive the benefits of a grateful country, but here as elsewhere, a strict watch should be kept to prevent fraud.

Mississippi Levees.

The National Government already does something in connection with the construction and maintenance of the great system of levees along the lower course of the Mississippi; in my judgment it should do much more.

The Civil Service.

The civil service law has been on the statute books for twenty-two years. Every President and a vast majority of heads of departments who have been in office during that period have favored a gradual extension of the merit system. The more thoroughly its principles have been understood, the greater has been the favor with which the law has been regarded by administrative officers. Any attempt to [illegible] the great executive departments of the Government without the law would inevitably result in chaos. The Civil Service Commissioners are doing excellent work; and their compensation is inadequate considering the service they perform.

Admission to Statehood.

I recommend that Indian Territory and Oklahoma be admitted as one State and that Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one State. There is no obligation upon us to treat territorial subdivisions, which are matters of convenience only, as binding us on the question of admission to statehood.

Panama Canal.

The treatment between the United States and the Republic of Panama, under which the construction of the Panama Canal was made possible, went into effect with its ratification by the United States on April 23, 1904, on payment of $40,000,000 to that company. On April 1, 1905, the Commission was reorganized and it now consists of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman, Charles E. Magoon, Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, and Col. Oswald H. Ernst.

The Department of State.

I recommend more adequate provision than has been made heretofore for the work of the Department of State. Within a few years there has been a very great increase in the amount and importance of the work to be done by that Department, both in Washington and abroad. This has been caused by the great increase of our foreign trade, the increase of wealth among our people, which enables them to travel more generally than heretofore, the increase of American capital which is seeking investment in foreign countries, and the growth of our power and weight in the councils of the civilized world.

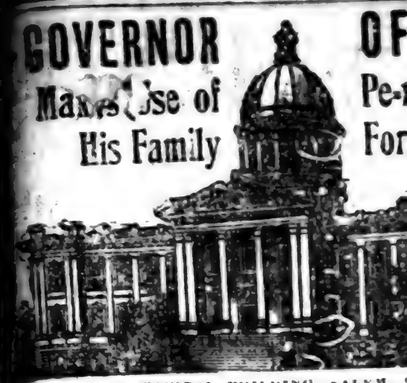
Conclusion.

Suitable provision should be made for the expense of keeping our diplomatic officers more fully informed of what is being done from day to day in progress of our diplomatic affairs with other countries. The lack of such information, caused by insufficient appropriations available for cable tolls and for clerical and mesenger service, frequently puts our officers at a great disadvantage and detructs from their usefulness. The salary list should be readjusted. It does not now correspond either to the importance of the service to be rendered and the degrees of ability and experience required in the different positions, or to the difference in the cost of living. In many cases the salaries are quite inadequate.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House,
December 5, 1905.

GOVERNOR [illegible] OF
Makes Use of Pe-
His Family For



CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM.

Peruna is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and recommendation testifying to the merits of Peruna as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State in the Union. Dr Hart [illegible] is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Peruna is the catarrh remedy of the age. The stage and the rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their great [illegible] enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal. Peruna is the best safeguard known.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES VIA QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

Tickets will be sold via Queen and Crescent Route to points south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River to St. Louis and intermediate points on the I. C. R. R., L. & N. R. R., M. & O. R. R. and the Southern Railway December 22nd and 23rd, 24th, 25th, 30th, 31st, 1905, Jan 1st, 1906, final limit January 4th 1906.

Ask ticket agents for particulars, or C. Conn, D. P. A., Chattanooga; A. Freeman, T. P. A., Birmingham.

When poverty comes in at the door, shiftless man hides behind his wife.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

Is not a new and untried remedy. More than ½ a Century attests its wonderful curative and health-giving properties, and serves to show that it has no equal as a cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick-Headache, and all other ills arising from a

TORPID LIVER.

Being strictly a vegetable compound, it has no harmful or even unpleasant effects. Its action is gentle but none the less thorough—cleansing the stomach and bowels of all impurities, and toning up the entire system to a healthy condition—leaving the person feeling good, because every organ is made to perform its part perfectly.

10O. AND $1.00 A BOTTLE. ALL DRUG STORES.

"One Dose Convinces."

FEW CUTTING REMARKS

The purpose of a saw is to cut. It should cut easily, cut cleanly, and cut with every movement.

I prefer an Atkins Saw. Its blade is "Silver Steel", recognized the world over as the finest crucible steel ever made in ancient or modern times. It is hard, close-grained and tough. It holds a sharp cutting edge longer than any other Saw. Its blade tapers perfectly from thick to thin, from handle to tip. Thus it makes leeway for itself, runs easily and does not buckle. Its temper is perfect. When bent by a crooked cut, it springs into shape without kinking. The Atkins Saw cuts—and does it best of any.

We make all types and sizes of saws, but only one grade—the best.

Atkins Saws, Corn Knives, Perfection Floor Scrapers, etc., are sold by all good hardware dealers. Catalogue on request.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.
Largest Saw Manufacturers in the World
Factory and Executive Offices, Indianapolis, Indiana
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, (Oregon), Seattle, San Francisco, Memphis, Atlanta and Toronto, (Canada).
Accept no Substitute—Insist on the Atkins Brand
SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

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THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT

Useful, Reliable, Attractive, Lasting, Up to Date and Authoritative. No other gift will so often be a reminder of the giver. 1000 pages, 5000 illustrations. Recently enlarged with 25,000 new words, a new Gazetteer, and new Biographical Dictionary, edited by W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education. Grand Prize, World's Fair, St. Louis. Get the Best.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Largest of our abridgments. Regular and Thin Paper editions. 1116 pages and 1000 illustrations.

Write for "Dictionary Wrinkles" Free.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC FOR WOMEN

Used with full peculiar to [illegible], used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh. Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and powerful than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Book and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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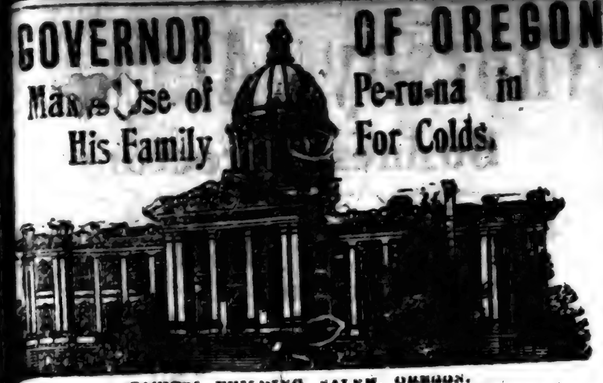
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House,
December 5, 1905.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Makes Use of Pe-ru-na in His Family For Colds.



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A Letter From the Ex-Governor of Oregon.

The ex-Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Peruna. He keeps it continually in the house. In a letter to Dr. Hartman, he says:

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Peruna for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold.

t Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1906.

RISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES VIA QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

ickets will be sold via Queen and cent Route to points south of the and Potomac Rivers and east of Mississippi River to St. Louis and mediate points on the I. C. R. R., & N. R. R., M. & O. R. R. and the thern Railway December 22nd, 24th, 25th, 30th, 31st, 1905, Jan. 1st, 1906, final limit January 4th.

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

DAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

ulted with ills peculiar to ...
ar sex, used as a douche is marvelously suc... Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, ... discharges, heals inflammation and local ..., cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh. ... is in powder form to be dissolved in pure ..., and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal ... economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES
For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Valuable Book and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Forest Gate, England, has a three-year-old swimming champion.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Emperor William was recently photographed again.

Ido not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has a equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The heat developed by the firing of heavy guns is remarkable.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

The Japanese Government is printing a complete record of the war.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind. $1.

Besides thirty-seven ships of war the United Kingdom last year launched 712 new ships.

STOPS BELCHING BY ABSORPTION —NO DRUGS—A NEW METHOD.

A Box of Wafers Free—Have You Acute Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Irregular Heart, Dizzy Spells, Short Breath, Gas on the Stomach?

Bitter Taste—Bad Breath—Impaired Appetite—A feeling of fullness, weight and pain over the stomach and heart, sometimes nausea and vomiting, also fever and sick headache?

What causes it? Any one or all of these: Excessive eating and drinking—abuse of spirits—anxiety and depression—mental effort—mental worry and physical fatigue—bad air—insufficient food—sedentary habits—absence of teeth—bolting of food.

If you suffer from this slow death and miserable existence, let us send you a sample box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers absolutely free. No drugs. Drugs injure the stomach.

It stops belching and cures a diseased stomach by absorbing the foul odors from undigested food and by imparting activity to the lining of the stomach, enabling it to thoroughly mix the food with the gastric juices, which promotes digestion and cures the disease.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

THIS OFFER MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

1295 FREE COUPON 128

Send this coupon with your name and address and name of a druggist who does not sell it for a free sample box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

Sold by all druggists, 50c. per box, or sent by mail.

Duel on Bicycles.

Spain has developed a novelty in dueling. It may be described as the duel awheel, and is fought on bicycles. Two young men of Grenada, named Percy and Marcus, have originated the idea. We are not told the cause of the quarrel, but the disputants, who are ardent cyclists, agreed to fight it out with knives, or navagas, on their machines. In the first encounter Percy prove his knife through his adversary's arm, but in the third set-to Marcus avenged himself by plunging his blade into Percy's right lung. Death took place shortly afterward.

IN CONSTANT AGONY.

A West Virginian's Awful Distress Through Kidney Troubles.

W. L. Jackson, merchant, of Parkersburg, W. Va., says: "Driving about in bad weather brought kidney troubles on me, and I suffered twenty years with sharp, cramping pains in the back and urinary disorders. I often had to get up a dozen times at night to urinate. Retention set in, and I was obliged to use the catheter. I took to my bed, and the doctors failing to help, began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The urine soon came freely again, and the pain gradually disappeared. I have been cured eight years, and though over 70, am as active as a boy."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SOCIETY IN BUSINESS

Fashionable Folk Who Have Entered the World of Trade.

Royalty often assumes the role of a shop assistant. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyl, takes endless pains in suiting her bazaar customers; the Duchess of Connaught also does brisk business and Princess Christian is a tireless worker.

It is now nearly twenty years ago since the late Lady Granville Gordon started a hat shop. Mrs. Maxwell Heron, wife of a well-known Scotch laird, joined the famous dressmaking business of Elise in Regent street. Mrs. Jack Cumming tried the same experiment in Dover street, under the name of "Machinka."

Countess Fabbricotti, a pretty Englishwoman, is among the latest recruits to our society milliners; and among others are Mrs. "Bertie" Dormer, cousin to Lord Dormer, and Lady Rachel Byng, daughter of Lord Strafford.

The Hon. Algernon Bourke, brother of the Earl of Mayo, has started a bric-a-brac business in Venice; the Hon. Mrs. Granville Knox—who began her business career as a manicurist—was until quite lately in a smart shop that sold Italian furniture in London.

It is an open secret that Lady Wimborne is the chief proprietor of a book shop in Dover street. Then Mrs. Patrick Heron Maxwell runs a florist's business with success, and Miss Kerr, an unmarried daughter of the late Lord Fred.rick Kerr, keeps a servants' registry in Lower Belgrave street. The Countess of Warwick no longer maintains a lingerie shop in Bond street, but the hostel at Reading now affords ample proof of her plucky, enterprising character. The Duchess of Abercorn has a creamery near Baronscourt; Lady Essex is said to have started a laundry near London, and the Hon. Frances Wolseley has a school for women gardeners at Glynde, in Sussex.

The Earl of Pembroke is a carpet manufacturer at Wilton. Lord Rayleigh has been for some years in the milk trade, and so is a Mr. Dormer, son of the Hon. Hubert Dormer. The Earl of Harrington owns a small shop in Craig's Court, Charing Cross, for the sale of fruit and vegetables, which arrive daily from Elvaston Castle, his place in Derbyshire; and the name of the Marquis of Londonderry is often to be seen on coal carts in the metropolis. Sir Edmund Elton manufactures art pottery.

The Man and the Magnate.

There was once an ordinary man and a magnate.

The first time the ordinary man met the magnate he looked upon him with considerable awe.

"Ah," he said to himself, "if I only had all his money, how great a man I should think myself."

The second time the ordinary man met the magnate, his opinion of him was not so great.

"I cannot," he said, "but help think that his talents have been much exaggerated. He's not nearly so bright as I thought."

The third time he perceived that the magnate had as many faults as he had.

And when they had been associated together for some time, the ordinary man at last exclaimed:

"Alas! The possession of so much wealth certainly means a loss of virtue. I am so superior to him that I am filled with remorse to think I ever could have been so deceived in believing he was so great. Nevertheless, I shall continue to be friendly and subservient to him, for there's no telling at just what moment I may be able to get some of his money away from him."

MORAL.

Moralize all you want—to yourself, but don't let it interfere with business.—Life.

Romantic Necklace Story.

There is a romantic story attaching to the great rope of pearls worn by the Princess Fredericka of Hanover at recent functions. They are magnificent specimens and very old. Centuries ago a Princess of the house loved them so that they were buried with her. But in process of time the great grief of her relatives grew gradually fainter and fainter until they began to whisper what a shame it was that such glorious jewels should be wasted. One day the Princess' tomb was opened and the pearl necklace was taken from her neck. But the pearls were spoiled; they had lost their lustre and beauty. The new owner wept over them and dreamed about them, and her dream told her that three generations of lovely women would have to wear them before their lustre returned. Three lovely Princesses did wear them, and they are now pearls without peers.—Boston Transcript.

Why Don't We

Put more faith in ourselves and less in the promises of others?

Learn how small is the value of the spoken word?

Humor our consciences instead of our pride?

Cultivate a decent respect for other people's opinions?

Determine to possess the courage of the consequences as well as the courage of convictions?

Judge people by their efforts, not by the results of their labor?

Criticise less where we can suggest no practical remedies?

Listen graciously to advice, kindly given, whether or not we intend to take it?

Admit that a suppression of the truth is not always to be condemned?

Recognize our own satisfaction as the greatest possible reward in this world?

Your Flour Goes Further

Here's a pointer on getting more baking to the dollar from your flour. Use *Good Luck* baking powder, which raises the dough better, insures light, crisp baking, and develops all the nutrition of the flour. No chance to spoil a batch of baking with *Good Luck* baking powder, for you can always depend on its strength. You know just how much raising power there is to a spoonful—no guesswork, no soggy dough, no wasted flour.

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

is sold at an honest price—only ten cents per pound can.
Notice this coupon with picture of a freight car. You will find one on the back of every can—outside. Cut out the coupon. Inside of can you will find the Good Luck *gift book*. Pick from the gift book the premium you want and we will send it to you in exchange for your coupons

IN CUTTING OUT COUPON FOLLOW THIS LINE
Solid Carload "GOOD LUCK" BAKING POWDER
CUT OUT THIS CAR AND SAVE IT. THEY ARE GOOD FOR VALUABLE ARTICLES. SEE LIST IN EACH CAN. Address: THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE SOUTHERN MFG'S CO. DRAWER 851 Richmond Va. U.S.A.
1-LB.
IN CUTTING OUT COUPON FOLLOW THIS LINE

THE SOUTHERN MFG. CO., Richmond, Va.

Within the last three years Kansas City has had 157 murders, or an average of one a week.

ULCERS FOR THIRTY YEARS

Painful Eruptions From Knees to Feet Seemed Incurable—Cuticura Ends Misery.

Another of those remarkable cures by Cuticura, after doctors and all else had failed, is testified to by Mr. M. C. Moss, of Gainesville, Texas, in the following letter: "For over thirty years I suffered from painful ulcers and an eruption from my knees to feet, and could find neither doctors nor medicine to help me until I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, which cured me in six months. They helped me the very first time I used them, and I am glad to write this so that others suffering as I did may be saved from misery."

The Khedive of Egypt has amassed an enormous fortune, and is not only a monogamist, but a teetotaler as well.

A Souchong tea compressed into cakes almost brick-like in hardness is supplied to Russian officers in Manchuria. It is creamy and sweet in taste, requiring less sugar than ordinary tea, and the infusion is made by simply putting into a cup a piece the size of a thimble and pouring in hot water. It is suggested that similar cakes would be a luxury to cyclists and other travelers.

Bees and Flowers.

Mlle. J. Wery, a Belgian naturalist, has announced the results of new experiments on the nature of the attraction of flowers for bees. She finds that perfume by itself offers little attraction. Artificial flowers are as attractive as national ones if both are put under glass shades. Brilliantly colored flowers offer much greater attraction when entire than when the petals or other parts have been cut away. Mlle. Wery is of opinion that bees are guided more by sight than by smell when they are after honey.

JOYS OF MATERNITY

A WOMAN'S BEST HOPES REALIZED

Mrs. Potts Tells How Women Should Prepare for Motherhood

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to childless and lonely old age.

Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to a displacement of the womb or lack of strength in the generative organs.

Mrs. Anna Potts

Frequent backache and distressing pains, accompanied by offensive discharges and generally by irregular and scanty menstruation indicate a displacement or nerve degeneration of the womb and surrounding organs.

The question that troubles women is how can a woman who has some female trouble bear healthy children?

Mrs. Anna Potts, of 510 Park Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

"My Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

During the early part of my married life I was delicate in health; both my husband and I were very anxious for a child to bless our home, but I had two miscarriages, and could not carry a child to maturity. A neighbor who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it. I did so and soon felt that I was growing stronger, my headaches and backaches left me, I had no more bearing-down pains, and felt like a new woman. Within a year I became the mother of a strong, healthy child, the joy of our home. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly a splendid remedy, and I wish every woman who wants to become a mother would try it."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free to expectant or would-be mothers.

Forbes Pianos

Are sold direct from factory to customers

And in that way you save from $75.00 to $100.00 in buying a Forbes Piano.

We have set aside One Hundred Forbes Pianos to be sold at actual factory price for the purpose of getting them distributed in different parts of the United States so we can refer our prospective customers to them, and in this way you pay only the actual cost of making the piano and the expense of handling it without paying any agents or commissions for selling it, and our terms are so easy no home need be without a piano. We will rent you one for six months then allow the rent to apply upon the purchase of this or any other piano we represent, including some of the best makes that are manufactured in America, such as Chickering, Krell-French, Kranich & Bach, Everett, Emerson, McPhail, Pease, Smith & Barnes, Harvard and others.

We also manufacture the Forbes Organ and are offering One Hundred of these at wholesale price for the purpose of getting them introduced and advertising them. We will take them back in exchange for a new piano any time within five years at what you paid us for them, if not damaged by fire, water, or some other accident.

It will only cost you the expense of writing to get our catalogue as we will mail them to you free, and it will save you at least $25.00 and maybe save you $100.00. If you are interested in buying either a piano, organ or typewriter, sit right down and write us before it is too late.

We also sell and rent typewriters.

E. E. FORBES PIANO CO.,
Forbes Building, 1909 Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

COW PEAS draw nitrogen from the air in large amounts, if sufficient POTASH and phosphoric acid are supplied to the plant.

The multitude of purposes served by the remarkable cow pea, are told in the 65-page illustrated book, "The Cow Pea," which also tells of the splendid results obtained from fertilizing cow peas with POTASH. The book is free to farmers for the asking.

Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—93 Nassau Street, or Atlanta, Ga.—22½ So. Broad Street.

PRICE, 25 Cts

ANTI-GRIPINE

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE
GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.
I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee It.
Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.
F. W. Diesner, M.D., Manufacturer. *Springfield, Mo.*

CONCENTRATED

Crab Orchard Water...

TRADE MARK.

A SPECIFIC FOR

3 DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION. 3

The three "Ills" that make life a burden. Nature's great remedy. In use for almost a century. Sold by all druggists.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

Am. 49, 1905.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
81-88 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

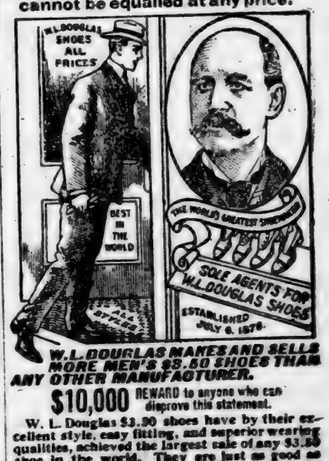
Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00; Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Dropsy

CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment sent free. Nothing can be fairer. Write To-Day. If it Cures You Pay Me $1, if it Fails It Costs You Nothing.

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB || BIRMINGHAM, ALA. || LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB

Holiday Goods of Every Kind

Only Two Weeks Before Christmas
Can't Begin Buying Too Soon

THE grand old spirit of Christmastide fills the store. That wonderful spirit which has come down the ages as a golden inheritance from our fathers—which makes all of us children and all solicitous for the happiness of others.

Gifts for children—gifts for nearest and dearest of kin—gifts too for those upon whom fortune has not smiled, but who should not be forgotten at this happy season.

Buy them gifts—select them early. This week is the best time. You will feel happier at Christmas if you have none of the worries which come to those who put off and put off.

Gifts for Men

Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Neckwear,
Fancy supporters,
Kid gloves,
Wool gloves,
Silk mufflers,
Wool mufflers,
Sweaters,
Smoking Jackets,
Bath robes,
Dressing robes,
Silk umbrellas,
Fancy hosiery,
Dress shirts,
Full dress protectors,
Suit cases,
Hand satchels,
Trunks,
Lap robes,
Pajamas,
Umbrellas,
Cigar cases,
Cigarette cases,
Flasks,
Collar and cuff boxes,
Collar pouches,
Toilet sets,
Shaving sets,
Smoking sets,
Cigar jars,
Tobacco jars,
Tie cases,
Handkerchief boxes,
Alcohol lamps,
Razor Strops,
Imported razors,
Manicure pieces,
Shaving mirrors,
Gillette safety razors,
Cuff lengths,
Watch fobs,
Cigar cutters,
Watch rings,
Stick pins,
Key holders,
Studs,
Collar buttons,
Watch chains,
Clothes brushes,
Military brushes,
Hat brushes,
Combs,
Soap dishes,
Ash trays,
Cold cream jars,
Coasters.

Gifts for Women

Fur coats,
Fur scarfs,
Fur muffs,
Brush and comb trays,
Powder boxes,
Desk sets,
Work baskets,
Hat pin holders,
Boudoir sets,
Watches,
Lockets,
Rings,
Brooches,
Stick pins,
Chains,
Fobs,
Pearl pins,
Beauty pins,
Hat pins,
Cuff lengths,
Thimbles,
Dog collar bracelets,
Crosses,
Mounted combs,
Neck beads,
Dog collar belts,
Watch pins,
Woven purses,
Fancy buckles,
Vanity boxes,
Waist sets,
Collar supporters,
Fancy pendants,
Veil pins,
Opera glasses,
Sweaters,
Fascinators,
Combs,
Perfume bottles,
Card receivers,
Mirrors,
Puff boxes,
Salve jars,
Desk sets,
Manicure sets,
Bonnet brushes,
Ink stands,
Pin trays,
Picture frames,
Napkin rings,
Whist brooms,
Thimbles,
Embroidery scissors,
Shoe horns,
Shoe hooks,
Pin cushions,
Tooth powder bottles,
Talcum boxes,
Toilet articles,
Brushes.

Gifts for Children

Fur sets,
Comb and brush sets,
Slippers,
Leggins,
Signet and stone rings,
Birthday rings,
Watches,
Heart lockets,
Pendants,
Cuff buttons,
Cuff pins,
Neck beads,
Stick pins,
Purses,
Bracelets,
Miniature crosses,
Waist sets,
Napkin rings,
Pin cushions,
Hat pins,
Hat marks,
Gloves,
Pajamas,
Neckwear,
Handkerchiefs,
Mufflers,
Umbrellas,
Belts,
Bath robes.

Gifts for Infants

Mugs,
Plates,
Trays,
Neck beads,
Baby pins,
Chains and rings,
Miniature crosses,
Food pushers,
Sacques,
Bonnets,
Powder boxes,
Celluloid sets,
Rattlers and comforts,
Baby shoes,
Mittens,
Baby veils and bibs,
Dresses,
Coats,
Caps,
Fur Sets.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

Agricultural Progress

By F. W. Hewes.

THE farm gardens, "market gardens" and "truck gardens" of today are the producers of a multitude of "miscellaneous vegetables" almost unknown fifty years ago. In the census of 1890 the large increase in garden products was recognized, and a systematic count of their bulk and value was made. It is possible, therefore, to make a ten-year comparison of the increase of such products, and this records the remarkable increase of from 190 percent to 400 percent in the five several divisions of the country. The North Atlantic states had a well-developed industry in "garden products" before 1890, which accounts for its relatively low increase. However, 190 percent in ten years, while the population increased only a trifle over 20 percent, is amazing.

Could our great granddaddies, who thought tomatoes poisonous, and our greatgrandmothers, who grew them as ornamental plants in window pots, under the attractive name of "love apples," come back and realize that over 30,000,000 bushels of the pretty, poisonous vegetables are eaten as a common and healthful food, they would surely realize that time works wonderful changes. Another interesting statement is that the lettuce crop of the South has so increased that in the spring of this year North Carolina sent twenty carloads of that vegetable North in a single day.

Thirty-five years ago celery was a rarity even on hotel tables, and was used by few families, even of wealth. Today it is a common edible, occupying thousands of acres in Michigan, Ohio and New York. One firm has celery farms in Michigan, Florida and California, and because of the variety of the seasons it is engaged in shipping celery by the carload the whole year round. Twenty-two million bushels of radishes and 12,000,000 bushels of asparagus are the figures for the crops of these vegetables.—Harper's Weekly.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Cornell beat Columbia at football by the score of 23 to 0.

Harvard was beaten by Yale in football by the score of 6 to 0.

H. K. Knapp's Kiamesha won the Dixie Stakes at the Bennings race track.

Members of the Meadowbrook Club put their mounts over sixty-two fences in a drag hunt.

Walter J. Travis won the low score prize in the open golf tournament at Atlantic City, N. J.

The route of the next Glidden trophy tour has been selected through Canada, with the start at Buffalo, N. Y.

The annual automobile show in London, England; was held earlier than usual, under most favorable auspices.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Foxhall P. Keene will be rivals for automobile record honors in the Florida tournament.

Daniel J. Hurley, captain of the Harvard football team, was sent to a Boston hospital, suffering from an injury to the brain.

Cresceus, 2.02¼, the champion trotting stallion, was sold at Madison Square Garden, New York City, to M. W. Savage for $21,000.

James H. Hyde's carriages and driving effects were sold by auction at Van Tassel & Kearney's mart, in New York City, bringing high prices.

In his annual report D. H. Marris, president of the Automobile Club of America, recommended the establishment of branch club garages.

One thousand Columbia students, headed by a brass band, escorted their football eleven to South Field, opposite the university campus, where they held a war dance.

Cornell runners won the team championship of the Intercollegiate Cross Country Association, beating Harvard, Yale, Technology, "Pennsy," Columbia and Princeton.

A memorial tablet presented by the Ohio Company of Associates was unveiled with elaborate ceremony at the Sub-Treasury Building in New York City.

Hebrews Celebrate.

In Carnegie Hall, New York City, there was held a meeting in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Hebrews in the United States.

Diving Bell of 200 Years Ago.

It was nearly 200 years ago that Edward Halley constructed what is often referred to as the first diving bell, although the apparatus must have been much like that which was used in the presence of Charles V.

The principles of the diving bell is simple. An inverted jar if sunk in the water retains air at its top; and if there is enough air men may live and breathe and work there, and keep dry.

Dr. Halley's diving bell was a large wooden chamber, open at the bottom, and loaded there with lead to prevent it from leaning in the water. Pieces of glass set in the roof furnished light. Air was supplied by various methods; for leaded casks full of air were sent down, bung downward. Tapping the barrel, water would rush into it and drive out the air to the man in the bell chamber.

The clock in Exeter Cathedral, England, is 700 years old.

Parisian Pet Dog Market.

World from Paris tells us that the pet dog market is booming. There never was a better season says M. Aaron, a well-known dealer, and among the most numerous purchaser of Parisian women ready to embark for lands, toy spaniels and Pekin are Asiatic. What is most fashionable in pekt dogs is, according to the dealer, what contrasts best with the dark color of feminine apparel donned for the colder weather.

FLYER JUMPS THE TRACK

Express of Jersey Central Railroad Wrecked Near Mauch Chunk, Pa.

HEROISM OF TRAIN BRAKEMAN

Walks Two Miles With Both Arms Broken to Notify Nearest Signal-Towerman of the Accident—Flange on the Drive-Wheel Caused the Cars to Leave the Track on a Curve.

Scranton, Pa.—Two trainmen were killed and eighteen passengers were hurt, only two of them seriously, in the wreck of the Philadelphia flyer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey near Stony Brook. The train plunged over an embankment late at night, the locomotive and one car going into the river, and at first it was supposed that the list of casualties would reach a hundred.

The most seriously injured are a man whose thigh was broken and a boy with a fractured skull. When the train jumped the track the locomotive and two cars crashed down a thirty-foot embankment. The locomotive and the combination car fell into the river and the Pullman car landed on end on the brink of the stream.

As the train went over the embankment two telegraph poles were torn down and the wires broken, cutting off all communication. It was a four-mile walk to the nearest telegraph station on the other side of the river, at Penn Haven Junction. The remote place where the wreck occurred, the broken wires and the excitement that followed the order for the doctors caused wild rumors that the entire train had been hurled into the river and that 80 or 100 had been killed. Not until 2 o'clock in the morning was the extent of the wreck ascertained.

The dead are Clarence Detro, of Ashley, an engineer, who was riding on the locomotive of the train and returning to his work at Bethlehem after spending the day with his family at Ashley, and Fireman John Leibert, of Mauch Chunk.

Some of the injured are: Engineer Willis, was badly scalded and bruised; Philip Reilly, a baggagemaster; Galvin Swisher, a newsboy, and Thomas Snyder, a conductor.

The locomotive, while running about thirty miles an hour, jumped the track, evidently owing to a broken flange on one of the driving wheels. It plunged across the westbound track.

The train left Wilkes-Barre at 6.30 o'clock at night, and the first news of the accident was obtained when a brakeman, bleeding and half dead, staggered into the signal operator's tower at Penn Haven Junction. He had walked two miles with both arms broken. The operator telegraphed to Mauch Chunk and a wrecking crew and hospital car were immediately sent, with three physicians and all the help that could be gathered.

Some of the eighteen injured passengers were taken to the railroad's hospital at Bethlehem, Pa.

The engineer and fireman were pinned in the wreck of the locomotive and crushed to death. An upset stove set the cars on fire. The passengers who were unhurt took all the wounded out of the wreck and then fought the flames. By the time the wreckers arrived the fire was under control and the wounded passengers were being cared for on the bank of the stream.

Many persons cut by broken glass and bruised by the crashing timbers refused to go to the hospital and left on a special train that was sent to carry the passengers on their way.

Two physicians were among the uninjured on the wrecked train and they did the best they could without the aid of bandages to dress the wounds of their less fortunate fellow passengers.

The flyer had left White Haven twenty minutes late and was running at a good rate of speed toward Mauch Chunk, but it was said that no attempt was being made to make up the lost time. The wreck occurred on a stretch of level double track in a cut on the mountainside. There are several curves there and the road has a rule against fast running. On the opposite side of the river are the tracks of the Lehigh Valley road.

Traffic on the main line of the Central of New Jersey was laid up for some time, and trains were sent over the tracks of the Lehigh Valley, connection being made at Penn Haven Junction.

BIGGEST HAWSERS FOR TOW.

Immense Cables to Pull Drydock to Philippines.

Trenton, N. J.—The John A. Roebling's Sons' Company, of this city, completed the largest towing cables ever made, and which are to be used to haul the drydock Dewey from Sparrows' Point, Md., to Olangapo, in the Philippines.

The specially built hawsers each contain 222 wires, divided into six strands of 37 wires each, twisted around a hemp core, and are two inches in diameter, 1200 feet long, weigh about 7500 pounds each, and are the most powerful ever built.

U. of Cal. Buys Library.

The Bancroft library has been bought for $250,000 by the University of California.

Russian Police Strike.

The police were reported to have struck at Grodno, Russia.

World Collisions.

Jersey City, N. J.—A west-bound mail train ran into a gang of laborers on the Erie railway and killed one outright and mortally wounded six, two of whom died later in the Jersey City Hospital.

Lord Curzon in Dover.

Dover, England.—Lord Curzon, of Keddleston, former viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon arrived here Sunday.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South.

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise.

W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.
"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOES.

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

OLAF SCHIV
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug St
Full assortment of Watches, elry, etc. All repair work anteed.

Thorsby Wine
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Pr

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and T Articles.
LICENSED PHARMAC

City Baker
BREAD, CAKES a PIES
of all kinds, fresh every
K. A. EKBLA

A Langville & S
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGG

C. L. Forsma
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.

tf

Atlanta Man Speaks.

Barnesville, Ga.—Thursday evening J. E. Lovelace, of Atlanta, made an address to the local members of the Junior Order of United Workmen, at which time a banquet was tendered him. His address was quite enjoyable, and the entire affair was considered quite a success.

NOTICE.

The Pension Warrants for ex-Confederate soldiers are now in my office ready for distribution. Please call or send written order for them.

This October 13, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate,
Chilton County, Ala.

tf

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

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The New York Wo

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is

For the autumn season now at the most valuable paper to you w the New York Thrice-a-week W because it offers you more at the than any other paper published where in the world.

This is a time of great events are having great wars and changes of a stirring kind are occu both at home and abroad. The a-Week World comes to you every day, except Sunday, with all the fully, accurately and promptly told

The Thrice-a-Week World is its political reports. You can truth from its columns, whether Republican or Democrat, and what you want.

The Thrice-a-Week World alway a serial story running, and it is a first-class story by a first-class The Thrice-a-Week World pub better fiction than any other new in the United States. Special atte is also given to markets, and the many other valuable features.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WOR regular subscription price is on per year, and this pays for 156 p We offer this unequaled newspape THE UNION together one year for The regular subscription price two papers is $2.00.

Lyon, the photographer, is Gallery every day prepared to beat work in the land.

The Great Christmas Editi

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER

will be issued Dec. 17, 19

This will be one of the greatest ever issued in the South. With over 100 pages. Every Page wil gem. You cannot afford to be this splendid paper.

Fill out order blank below and 5 cents. Address

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VOL III.

GENERAL STAT

Current News Garnered a the Plant of Re

L. & N. Makes Answer.

Montgomery, Ala.—Answer has been filed in the city court of Montgomery to the quo warranto proceedings inst tuted by the state of Alabama on re Henry B. Gray vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

It will be remembered that the pe tioner seeks to know by what au thority the Louisville and Nashville is ex ercising the franchise of the South and North Railroad between Montgom ery and Decatur. The answer sets out that the defendant has complied with the foreign corporation laws of Ala bama, and is operating the road with the knowledge and consent of the board of directors of the South and North and the stockholders of the Lou isville and Nashville.

Martin Announces Against Clayton

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Birmingham, Ala.—Charged with embezzling the trunk of T. F. Wheberly, secretary-treasurer of the Wheberly & Thomas Hardware Company upon his return from Europe last August, M. A. Black, a baggage master on the Southern Railway between Birmingham and Atlanta, is in the tower in the latter city. The contents of the trunk are said to have been valued at $400. Black, who is under arrest charged with the crime, is a resident of Austell, Ga., although he had roomed in Birmingham also until his arrest. It is also rumored that two other arrests have been made in connection with the trunk's disappearance, though authorities both here and in Georgia are extremely reticent about the whole matter.

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Birmingham, Ala.—Tom Smith, a young negro, broke the world's record Friday night for drinking "old Crow," but he forfeited his life in doing so. According to statements of witnesses the man drank forty-eight whisky glasses full of corn whisky and died a few hours afterwards.

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VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., DECEMBER 14 1905

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

Current News Garnered as It Falls From the Plant of Report.

L. & N. Makes Answer.

Montgomery, Ala.—Answer has been filed in the city court of Montgomery to the quo warranto proceedings instituted by the state of Alabama ex rel. Henry B. Gray vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

It will be remembered that the petitioner seeks to know by what authority the Louisville and Nashville is exercising the franchise of the South and North Railroad between Montgomery and Decatur. The answer sets out that the defendant has complied with the foreign corporation laws of Alabama, and is operating the road with the knowledge and consent of the board of directors of the South and North and the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville.

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Game Preserve Planned.

Decatur, Ala.—Northern and eastern and local capitalists are making arrangements looking to the purchasing of several thousand acres of barren lands in Northern Alabama for a game preserve.

These barren lands lie about twenty miles north of this city and extend from a point in Southern Tennessee southward into Alabama for a distance of about fifteen miles. They extend about twenty-five miles east and west and embrace something like 375 square miles, or about 240,000 acres.

The soil is of a white sand and the region is covered by a dense growth of small scrubby blackjack oaks. In some places the underbrush is so dense that it is alomst impossible for man or horse to penetrate. Several small creeks flow through the region, and it would make an ideal game preserve. But little of the land has ever been settled.

Only a few years ago deer, wild turkey, and black bear and smaller game could be found in these barrens in great quantities. Even now a few deer and wild turkeys and other game can be found there.

It is the purpose of the company who propose to buy this land to stock it with wild game of all kinds.

The United States government is contemplating purchasing a large block of land in Northwestern Alabama for a forestry reserve. In that portion of the state there are thousands of acres of timber lands which have never been touched by the woodman's ax.

Alabama Port Hotel Burned.

Mobile, Ala.—At Alabama Port, Mobile county, the Bay Shore Hotel, a splendid structure two stories high and containing about eighty rooms, was completely destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered at 7 a. m. on the roof of the building. Efforts to stop the progress of the flames proved unavailing, and the entire building and contents were destroyed. The building was erected about two years ago by the Alabama Port Company and cost $10,000. It was at the time of its destruction under the management of J. P. McCann. The company carried only $5,000 insurance on the building and contents.

Steps were taken immediately by the Alabama Port Company to have a new building erected on the site of the old one. The new structure is to be built of concrete blocks.

Harris Announces.

Montgomery, Ala.—Maj. John G. Harris has formally announced his candidacy for one of the places as associate railroad commissioner. He comes before the people of the state thoroughly equipped for the office. He possesses all the elements and qualifications that go to make up a first-class officer. He is thoroughly acquainted with the needs and demands of the people and is in hearty sympathy with the reform movement that is going on against the railroad freight rates. He stands pat on that question. He states that his platform gives out no doubtful or uncertain sound. He is with the people in this fight.

Machinery for New Plant.

Anniston, Ala.—The machinery for the Lehman Manufacturing Company has been received. It will be installed at once at the company's plant, formerly the Anniston Furniture Factory, which will be in operation in the course of a few weeks. The plant manufactures blinds, window sash and various other wooden articles of similar description. It will employ a large force of workmen, and will be a valuable addition to the Model City's many prosperous industries.

Engineering Association's Convention.

Birmingham, Ala.—The annual convention of the Engineering Association of the South will be held in Birmingham Friday and Saturday, November 15 and 16. The business sessions of the convention will be held on the third floor of the city hall.

The convention will open Friday at noon, and it is expected that all the business will be finished at the night session. According to the present arrangements Saturday will be devoted to viewing the different points of interest in and around Birmingham, and Saturday night a banuet will be given at the Hotel Hillman.

Bonds for School.

Enterprise, Ala.—The city council has voted to call an election to issue $15,000 in bonds to be used in the erection of a school building. It will be completed in time for the next school year. In this action the council has the co-operation of the entire citizenship.

NEW OUTBREAK IN KIEFF

Slaughter in Odessa Goes on Day and Night Unceasingly.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED BUTCHERED

Dorpat in Flames—Peasants Are Marching and Pillaging — South Russian Merchants Sacrifice Their Property and Flee—Noble Women of St. Petersburg Are Mail Clerks.

St. Petersburg (via Eydtkunnen, Russia).—A massacre at Kieff is reported here, but without further details than that 1500 persons have been slain.

The situation there and elsewhere throughout South Russia is known to be extremely serious, but the Government is paralyzed by strikes of workingmen and mutinies among the troops.

New mutinies are constantly reported and lawlessness is increasing throughout the country.

Mutineers seized the arsenal at Ekaterinodar and secured 16,000 rifles, which have been distributed at Ekaterinodar and Novorossiysk.

A revolt is reported from Elizabethpol.

Insurgent troops are master of the situation at Novorossiysk.

At Kharkoff 5000 soldiers have agreed not to fire on the people.

At Rostoff-on-Don the Third Grenadier Artillery, 400 men, met and formulated demands.

Similar action has been taken, it is reported, by the military engineers at Odessa and by troops in several places in the Baltic provinces.

The troops at Lodz, Russian Poland, are holding meetings at the barracks every day and many cases of insubordination are reported.

Martial law has been declared in Livonia, chiefly because of the peasant riots. Large bands of peasants are marching and pillaging.

Yurief or Dorpat, a city of 50,000 people, 200 miles southwest of St. Petersburg, was reported to be in flames. It is one of the principal seats of learning in Russia, and has the chief school for the Protestant clergy in the Empire.

Although neither the Government nor the general public can get news by wire or even by mail, the strikers receive messages from the interior. Dispatches printed in the newspapers were said to have come to the Workingmen's Council.

The employes of the Kharkoff and Kursk, Kharkoff and Ekaterinoslav and Bielostok and Kieff Railroads struck to show sympathy with the post and telegraph strike.

The only break in the ranks of the telegraphers was reported from Karan, Middle Russia. Elsewhere all the Government's attempts to resume telegraphic communication have been unsuccessful.

In this city there has been a partial resumption of mail delivery by means of volunteers, but it requires two policemen or two soldiers to escort every carrier.

Princesses as Mail Clerks.

In the postoffice the officials who can be spared are working in other departments with volunteers, some of whom are of high rank. Princess Obolensky, Princess Kofhubey, Countess Morvinoff and Countess Ozeroff are sorting letters in the mailing room. Miss Sinowjeff, daughter of a former Minister of the Interior, carries letters.

At one mail station the strikers stole a march on the military. The guard of soldiers had gone to dinner, leaving their rifles stacked outside. The strikers raided the station and hammered off the breechlocks of the rifles before they were discovered.

At Moscow more than twenty carloads of letters lay undistributed.

It now appears that the comrades of Soffoloff, the railroad engineer of Samara, whose condemnation to death threatened the country with a general railroad strike, independently organised the strike on the Transcaspian line from Alexandrovsk to Tashkend. The Governor-General of Kurshka, who exercises plenary powers on the Afghan frontier without consulting with the St. Petersburg authorities, convened a court-martial and sentenced him to death.

SENATOR MITCHELL DEAD.

Hemorrhage Following Dentist's Work Kills Oregon Leader.

Portland, Ore.—United States Senator John H. Mitchell died at the Good Samaritan Hospital, in this city, at 11.40 o'clock in the forenoon. He was seventy years old. Death resulted from complications which followed the removal of four teeth at a dental office. A hemorrhage of unusual severity ensued, and, despite the application of the most powerful styptics known to dental science, could not be stayed. Physicians were summoned, but the combined scientific knowledge of the dentists and physicians was unavailing.

Train Jumps Tracks.

The Troy special on the New York Central Railroad was partially wrecked by two cars jumping a switch when nearing the Grand Central Station, in New York City.

Depew Resigns as Director.

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew resigned as a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Twenty-two Mutineers Killed.

Twenty-two mutineers were killed and forty wounded in a battle with regular troops at Kieff, Russia.

WE OWN THE MOST GOLD

United States Now Greatest Money Power on Earth.

Comparison of the Currency Reports of the Principal Nations of the Globe.

Washington, D. C.—The United States now holds more gold money than any other nation on earth, according to the report of the Controller of the Currency Ridgely. Here are the figures:

Gold money in the world.	$5,987,100,000
Held by the United States	1,348,200,000
France	926,400,000
Germany	886,700,000
Russia	783,700,000
Great Britain	583,200,000

This country also stands at the head of the silver holding countries, as the following shows:

Silver money in the world.	$3,130,400,000
Held by the United States	685,100,000
India	603,800,000
France	411,100,000
China	350,000,000
Germany	210,200,000
Spain	173,700,000
Great Britain	113,400,000

The South American Republic of Colombia has more outstanding paper currency than any other nation—$741,000,000. The United States is next, with $559,900,000, and Brazil third, with $368,100,000.

France is still the richest country per capita, where the average is $37.13. The United States is second, with a per capita average of $31.41. Germany is third and Spain fourth.

The stock of money in this country is now $2,883,100,864, of which $2,031,290,042 is in coin.

All the money in the world amounts at present to twelve and a half billions of dollars, of which six billion is in gold and over three billion in silver. The amount of gold money has increased $359,000,000 in the year, but silver has decreased by $71,000,000 and paper currency by $91,000,000.

There are now 5757 National banks in the United States, an increase of 280 in the past year. They hold $551,300,000 in Government bonds. They have $800,000,000 capital. Their individual deposits now amount to $3,820,682,000, an increase of $112,000,000 in the year. They have declared avarage profits of more than nine per cent. There is one bank for every 4182 inhabitants.

One hundred and forty-four National banks failed and fifty-seven private banks went to the wall. Most of the failures were in the Middle Western States. There were no failures in New England.

In commenting on bank failures, Controller Ridgely renews his previous warning that they are due in almost every case to fraudulent or illegal acts by the officers, which no amount of examination by Government officials can prevent. The burden is on the directors, not on the examiners.

TEN LIVES LOST.

Wreck On the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Ten persons were killed in a wreck at Wilkins, near Green River, Wyo., on the Union Pacific, at 2.15 a. m., when train No. 2, the east-bound Overland Limited, crashed into a Pacific Coast fast freight head on.

The dead: Brink, engineer, Rawlins; James Busbee, first cook, Omaha; John Lawless, fourth cook, Omaha; Frank McKenna, electrician, Omaha; J. A. Newson, mail clerk, Cheyenne; Frank Peterson, mail clerk, Cheyenne; J. E. Phillipar, mail clerk, Cheyenne; Ed. Rosenbaum, second cook, Oakland, Cal.; —— Stigers, electrician, Ogden; —— Smith, brakeman, Rawlins.

Of the dead, Phillipar, Peterson, Stigers, McKenna and two corpses which were being taken east were incinerated.

The following passengers were injured: Miss Edna Mishak, San Francisco, internal injuries; Mrs. Maud Riley, San Francisco, slight injuries; Dennis F. McArthur, Oakland, New Zealand, dangerous; M. C. McCoy, Kansas City, Mo., slight injury; Mrs. Gertrude Cook, San Francisco, serious; F. M. Hulitt, San Francisco, slight.

The cause of the wreck was said to be carelessness in reading orders on the part of the conductor and engineer of the freight train, the latter of whom was killed. This train had orders to wait for Nos. 10, 6 and 2, the Overland Limited. No. 10 was run in two sections, and the freight crew, failing to note that their orders read for two sections of No. 10, waited until three trains had passed and then started on their run. The accident occurred at a sharp bend in the road around a hill, where an approaching train could be seen only a few hundred yards. No. 2 was running at full speed, endeavoring to make up time, as it was several hours late.

A train was quickly sent out from Green River and the dead taken to that point, while another train equipped with doctors and attendants, was started from Rock Springs and the injured were taken to the hospital at that point.

The first twelve laden cars of the freight train and the mail, baggage, composite and dining cars of the flyer were completely demolished and destroyed by fire. The postal clerks, dynamo-car electrician and his assistants were pinned down by the wreckage and burned to death, some of them in sight of the horrified passengers, who were powerless to render aid. The damage caused by the wreck is estimated at $130,000.

Oyama Gets Ovation.

Field Marshal Oyama and his staff had a triumphal entry at Tokio, Japan.

MARY ROGERS IS HANGED

Vermont Woman, Who Murdered Her Husband, Pays the Penalty.

GOV. BELL REFUSES REPRIEVE

Declares at the Last Moment That the Law Must Take Its Course — Mrs. Rogers Was Only Nineteen When She Committed the Crime—History of the Celebrated Case.

Windsor, Vt.—Mary Mabelle Rogers was hanged in the afternoon for the murder of her husband, Marcus Rogers, at Bennington on August 12, 1902.

Shortly before 1 o'clock Mrs. Durkee went to Mrs. Rogers' cell and dressed her for the execution. The woman wore the combination black dress of waist and skirt that was made last spring for the execution set for June.

As Mrs. Rogers left the guardroom to walk down a short flight of steps to the inclosed court she saw for the first time the instrument of her death. It is a walk of forty feet or more to the gallows steps. When the condemned woman reached the gallows floor a deputy tied her hands. The black sack and the cap were then drawn about her and all was ready.

A signal was given to a deputy below and the trap sprung.

The prison physician, Dr. Dean Richmond, stepped forward, examined the swaying body, and pronounced the woman dead. The witnesses, who had formed a semi-circle around the gallows, filed into the guardroom.

Later the body was cut down and turned over to an undertaker.

The final blow to Mrs. Rogers' hopes for life was given in the forenoon when, after a conference at his hotel in White River, Governor Bell refused a reprieve.

The condemned woman collapsed in her cell when told of the Governor's refusal.

Father Delaney came later and they prayed together for many minutes. Then he gave her the last rites of the church.

Mary Mabelle Rogers killed her husband, Marcus Rogers, in order to obtain $800 life insurance and marry another man. She never received the money and the day before her execution signed it over to her brother-in-law.

Mary Rogers was deeply loved by her husband. Tiring of her life with this quiet, unpretentious man, she left him. In her unfortunate life that followed in Bennington she met a youth, barely seventeen years old, by the name of Leon Perham, a half-breed Indian, who became enamored of her. Perham wanted to marry her.

Rogers was a powerful man, and his end had to be accomplished by cunning and deceit. She wrote that she was ready to come back; wanted to come back and would he forgive her.

According to Perham, Mary Rogers had written to her husband, asking him to meet her at 9.30 at night.

After the meeting and pretended reconciliation Leon led the way into Morgan's grove, and by a winding path to the river.

"May said she had a new trick with a rope.

"He laughed. May laughed too, and drew out a piece of clothesline. Then she said she'd bet she could tie me so that I couldn't get loose.

"'I'll bet you can't,' I said.

"She tied my hands loosely and I broke away. She tried it again, and I broke away again.

"'Try it on him,' I said.

"'I'll bet you can't tie me,' said Rogers.

"He was as strong as an ox. May tied him and tried to tie him tight, but he just gave a heave and broke away. She tried it a second time, and he broke loose without any trouble. She was getting worried. She tried it a third time, and when he broke loose again I saw that she couldn't tie him.

"'Let me do it,' I told her.

"I took the rope—a piece of clothesline. I said to Rogers:

"'Kneel down and put your hands behind you.'

"He thought it was fun and kneeled down. I tied his hands behind him and he struggled, but could not get loose. His back was toward May.

"I gave her a signal, and she drew the vial of chloroform and the handkerchief from her bosom. She poured a few drops on her handkerchief—not very much—and put her arms around his neck. Suddenly she drew his head in her lap. The move threw him on his hands, which were behind him, so he was doubly helpless. He sputtered. Suddenly she emptied the vial on the handkerchief, completely saturating it. He began to struggle.

"'May, what does this mean?' he asked, heaving his body. 'What does it mean!'

"'Jump on his legs,' she said.

"I jumped on his legs to hold him. May had gripped him around the neck and pressed the handkerchief against his nose. His struggles were terrible. He threw me off as if I had been a kitten. He got one hand free and used it to help himself.

"While he struggled, his breath was deeper. Suddenly he became more quiet, and in a moment he was limp. May clung to him, even after he was quiet, pressing the chloroform-soaked handkerchief down over his face. When all was over she got up."

The body was rolled into the river. A note was left, purporting to have been written by Rogers, that he had drowned himself.

Mary Rogers is twenty-two years old, and was little more than nineteen when she killed her husband.

Attorneys-at-Law
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Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T. J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala. Route 3. tf.

FOR SALE!
Lands, both improved and unimproved (timbered); 4 head Beef Cattle; 16 stands Bees, 8 double story and 8 with supers on; 16 fine Wyandotte Chickens, 2 hens and 4 roosters. Some farms to rent.
Alfred Popw
Clanton
tf.

MARION'S ARIA

BY ELIZABETH PRICE.

The decision will be announced this afternoon," said Marion, nervously twitching her thread. "I can hardly wait to hear it, yet I dread it, too. O mother, if it should be Marguerite Ollis instead of me I don't see how I could bear it! There, I've broken my needle!"

"Give me the glove, dear. I'll mend that rip. You are too excited to sew."

"I'm afraid I am, though I suppose I ought to be ashamed to confess it," and Marion laughed a little quivering laugh as she relinquished her task.

Anna looked up from her geography sympathetically. "It's no wonder I feel that way for you till I can hardly tell the Isthmus of Panama from the Gulf of Mexico."

"What's all the fuss about, anyway?" asked Alfred, coming back with an effort from the vortex of adventure into which the book he held had plunged him.

"We are to learn at this afternoon's aria in the "Inflammatus" from the "Stabat Mater," announced Marion, who was now strapping music into her roll.

"The Philharmonic Society is going to sing it at the grand concert, Alf," explained Anna. "They've engaged a solo singer from Boston, or somewhere, for all but this one piece, but they are going to choose somebody in the society to sing this aria. It's awfully high and hard, and it's a great honor to be asked, and Marion hopes she is going to be chosen.

"Oh, yes. Well, what is the aria or whatever you call it?"

"It's where one singer goes shrieking and warbling away up above everybody else, and the chorus sort of mumbles along underneath, soft and subdued."

Even Marion, in spite of her agitation, laughed at her sister's definition. "It's this way, Alf," she said. "I've been studying very hard. My teachers tell me I have done well but no one has yet given me a chance to demonstrate to the public what I amount to. This aria is hard, but I can do it. If I should be chosen to sing it, it would encourage me very much, and it would introduce me formally into the musical world, where there are to be had choir and concert engagements such as I need."

Alfred's face was full of interest. "What about this Ollis girl?" he asked.

"She is the one I fear most. She can't sing the high notes as well as I can, but she is so pretty and dresses so beautifully. But she doesn't expect to earn her living by her music—and to be chosen would mean nothing to her beyond the honor of the moment."

"Well, I am perfectly sure you'll get it," said Anna with much decision.

"Go in and win, Marion. You're all right," and Alfred subsided into his cushion.

"Three o'clock, daughter. Here's your mended glove. Be brave and cheerful to meet whatever comes."

"I'll try, mother. Thank you; you are such a comfort!" and the girl, pale with anxiety, kissed her mother tenderly and departed.

Half an hour later Conductor Morosini raised his baton for silence. Before him were ranged his orchestra behind them the chorus, row after row. In the front row of sopranos sat Marion Wood. Her hands held her music without a tremor, but her heart beat suffocatingly, and her breath came too fast for comfort. Next her sat Marguerite Ollis, her pink and white prettiness set off to the best advantage by her becoming costume. If she was nervous no one would have suspected it, as she smiled archly up into the conductor's face.

He glanced at her girlish beauty, the soft curves of her cheeks and the waves of her sunny hair; then at Marion, silent, intense, almost grim in her earnestness.

How could he know why one looked forbidding the other graciousness itself? He shrugged his shoulders.

"The music is not all, even here. Miss Ollis is a picture—the audience—they will be better pleased," he murmured to himself.

Then aloud, "Ladies and gentlemen, it is with pleasure I have to announce to you that the aria from the Inflammatus will be sung by Miss Marguerite Ollis. Arise, Miss Ollis. Ladies and gentlemen, behold the prima donna of the Philharmonic Society."

Of course she rose and bowed and smiled bewitchingly, and the chorus applauded vigorously, while Marion sat, wretched and heart-sick, yet calm, still holding her music in hands that did not tremble.

The professor, glancing in her direction with a little guilty feeling at his heart, reassured himself: "She does not care."

Then they sang, and Marguerite's voice came out clear and sweet on every difficult passage. Marion had never heard her do so well. The inspiration of the occasion lent her new strength, and the number closed amid a deafening round of applause from the chorus.

The rest of the rehearsal passed off uneventfully, and at the close Marion hurried away from the condolences and comments of her friends. Supper was waiting when she got home, but even her favorite cream puffs failed to comfort her.

"I hate Marguerite Ollis!" she sobbed, stormily. "She has everything without an effort, while I, who ask only for a chance to work my own way am denied that!"

"She's a stuck-up snip!" declared Anna, wiping her own eyes, while Alfred clenched his fists as if he longed to fight it out with somebody.

Marion's mother did not say anything at first, only stroked the brown head on her shoulder and kissed the hot hand that trembled in her grasp, while Mr. Wood said tenderly: "There dearie, there!" as if his eldest born were once more a wee toddler with a broken doll.

It was after the table had been cleared and they sat about the room with book or needlework that the mother gave her little talk. Marion had subsided into silence after her outbreak, and Mrs. Wood looked sympathetically at the flashing eyes and still quivering lips.

"Be fair, daughter," she said. "Don't do yourself the injustice of being unjust to Miss Ollis. She was honestly chosen and deserves no blame. We add to our own unhappiness when we try to satisfy our anger by finding fault with others as innocent as we are."

"But she doesn't need this chance, mother, and I do."

"True, dear, yet you couldn't expect her to refuse the invitation because of that, especially when she is ignorant of the fact. You will look at the matter differently after the keenness of your disappointment has worn off. I can trust you to be good, dear, and when you find the chance to do a little kindness for Miss Ollis, it will help you more than it will her."

"Kindness—never!" declared Marion, emphatically. But Mrs. Wood only smiled wisely and waited.

The evening of the concert arrived. Again the great stage was occupied by orchestra and singers. Evening dresses and fluttering ribbons transformed the platform into a rainbow of delicate lines, with a background of somber black where the gentlemen sat.

Between the conductor's rostrum and the auditorium was seated Madame Scarlati, the visiting solo'st, whose fame had attracted an unusually large audience.

In the front row of sopranos sat Marguerite, respendent in silk and pearls. Beside her sat Marion, without jewels or laces, yet looking very sweet in her simple gown of white, with her abundant brown hair arranged in a coronal and in its thick braids a single crimson rose.

The opening chorus was sung magnificently, and at last Madame Scarlati rose. High and clear, her voice soared away over the audience, sweet and soft it rippled back, to end in a burst of melody that carried hearts by storm. The listeners applauded with enthusiasm, and Marguerite spoke.

"I can never do it!" she said, tremulously.

"Do what?" aked Marion, withdrawing her fascinated gaze from the singer and turning it to the pale face at her side.

"That aria. Could I pipe up my weak little voice after hearing her?"

"I think you will be obliged to," replied Marion, coldly.

"Oh, I cannot. You do it for me, please. You sing it much better than I. You should have been chosen in the first place. Oh, do sing it! I've been getting worse and worse all the evening, until now I'm almost frightened to death. You must!"

"I will not," was the decided reply. "I shall not crowd myself into the program uninvited."

"Oh, I know I'm acting silly, but I never realized what it would be. Look at that dreadful sea of faces out there! And Madame Scarlati! And the Stabat Mater comes next! Oh, I can't, I can't. Won't you, Marion?"

"Most certainly not. You are most absurd."

The baton tapped the stand for attention. The chorus rose, the orchestra began. With a grim satisfaction Marion heard the shivering breaths beside her. Maguerite's pretty color had vanished and her big, frightened eyes looked out from a pale, drawn face.

At last the solo was reached. Weakly her voice chimed in—weakly and tremulously. Professor Morosini glowered darkly and nodded fiercely. Madame Scarlati put up her lorgnette and turned to view the singer. She nerved herself for the second phrase—she must do it!

But only a little way ahead loomed those intricate turns, and most awful of all, that high C. She could never do it, if they killed her for the failure.

In terror she stumbled while chorus and orchestra tried to make amends. The conductor's face was like a thunder-cloud, and a ripple of amusement passed over the audience. If Marion's ears there rang above everything else part of a sentence: "Do a little kindness."

How could she swallow her pride and sing unbidden the part that had been denied her?

"Do a little kindness," she heard again. A wave of pity for the poor young thing beside her surged up and washed the bitterness away. Suddenly under the weak, faltering solo there slipped a supporting voice, clear, smooth round.

The agony on the conductor's countenance gave way, and the chorus relaxed their tension and Madame Scarlati dropped her lorgnette and smiled. On through the difficult passages the velvet voice went, true, unerring, reaching its climax unfalteringly on the dreaded high C.

She had her reward. The storm of applause from the appreciative audience rivaled that which madame herself had won. And after the concert was over Professor Morosini thanked her with an earnestnes that left no doubt as to his sincerity and added:

"By the way, Miss Wood, to-morrow I have to meet a committee who desire a competent soprano for a choir position. I think you will suit them; and the salary is good. Two o'clock to-morrow—my studio."

Then Madame Scarlati came and took her hand, and said:

"It was beautifully done, my dear. Your position was most trying, but you met the difficulty graciously. I am glad to know you, and I shall expect to hear of you again."

At home, after the jubilee had somewhat subsided, and Anna and Alfred had stopped talking at once and continuously, Marion laid her head in her mother's lap, and said, humbly:

"I came very near giving up to my wickedness. But my mother's little sermon came to my mind and saved me. Sermons are always more effective you know, where the preacher exemplified his text."—Youth's Companion.

Gown a Newspaper Hit.

Superb paper gowns have been seen before, but some of the costumes at Tuxedo's paper ball last week showed what the folk of the smart set really can do in this line once they put their minds to it. The women were pictures in exquisite creations designed by Paris dressmakers while the men made a rather poor showing in comparison. Of course, things were easier for the women, for to make pretty gowns out of paper is not so very difficult. It was hard to believe in some cases that the robes were not of some other fabric, so graceful and dainty were they, with the latest touch of fashion about them. One very lovely one was of white crepe paper decorated with wreaths of tiny pink paper roses and leaves. It had a full skirt, just trailing a little, with a deep flounce, set on with a large cord piping just as silk and chiffon evening gowns are being trimmed. The pointed girdle was of green paper on a frame to hold it firm, and there were small puffed sleeves with decorations of little roses like those on the skirt. One woman departed from the crepe paper scheme and appeared in a most attractive dress of newspapers, gathered from all corners of the globe. The skirt was made on a foundation of crepe paper and had three flounces, all made of the titles of newspapers. The bodice was completed by the skillful arrangement of smaller headlines finished by a black paper girdle. This gown furnished the wearer with plenty of topics for conversation and also furnished up the wits of others. "That gown ought to make a hit in the papers," was the jealous comment of one particular observer who had been known to run after the society reporters with typewritten descriptions of her robes.—New York Press.

According to Dorothy.

Dorothy is a sweet little maid of two and a half. Her father never carries a cane, and when a caller came in with one, one day, she was observed standing before it rapt in contemplation.

"Well, Dorothy," said her mother, "what's that?"

Dorothy looked up with a puzzled expression. "Umbwella wivout any clothes on," said she.—Lippincott's Magazine.

A recent invention in Germany is automatic billiards.

BUDGET OF FUN

A COLOR CONFLAGRATION.

Like an ancient Nero
Nature's fires are spread.
And the north wind fiddles
While the woods burn red.
—New York Times.

HER SPECIALTY.

"Miss Cutting is very observing."

"Yes indeed! She never overlooks a flaw."—Detroit Free Press.

QUITE SO.

"What a pretty woman? Is she unmarried?"

"Oh, yes—three times."—Cleveland Leader.

HOW IT DID.

"How did the amateur dramatic performance do last night?" inquired the baking-powder drummer.

"Aw!" replied the landlord of the tavern. "It took in about fifteen dollars and forty-seven people."—Puck.

A HAPPY RELEASE.

Kind Friend—Pardon me, but I ought to tell you that Jones has run away with your wife.

Husband (bored)—But why run?—London Punch.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

"McBluff's boss seems to consider him a good man in his line."

"In his line, eh? That's simply because he hasn't got on to his curves."—Philadelphia Press.

FAIRLY ROLLED IN IT.

"Our office boy dropped into poetry yesterday."

"How was that?"

"The literary editor kicked him into the waste basket."—Cleveland Leader.

THE NEXT BEST THING.

She—I wish that woman in the next flat would stop talking goo-goo talk to her husband.

He—Oh, well, let her. Poor thing, maybe she hasn't a dog.—Detroit Free Press.

ONLY ONE.

"I've received ten proposals this fall."

"The persistent fellow! What's his name?"—Cleveland Leader.

DEFINED.

"He has a bad habit of calling every one 'a dub.'"

"Yes, he's a New Yorker, you know."

"Well?"

"Well, a New Yorker's idea of a 'dub' is any one who doesn't live in New York."

NOT THE BEST.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Do you remember what I said before I married you?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—That you would not marry the best man on earth.

"Well, I've kept my word, haven't I?"—Yonkers Statesman.

LIKE FATHER'S VOICE.

Church—Our soprano deserves a good deal of credit.

Gotham—Why so?

"Why, her father used to go about the streets peddling fish.

"Inherits her voice, does she?"—Yonkers Statesman.

TWO OF THEM.

"How do you like the chicken salad, Mr. Kidder?" asked Mrs. Starvem.

"Oh! that reminds me!" exclaimed Kidder "I bought a book that was to be sent home today. Did it come?"

"Yes, the book came, but how did the chicken salad remind you of it?"

"Well, the book is half calf."—Philadelphia Press.

FAIRY TALES.

"Tell us a fairy story, papa, tell us a fairy story," vociferated the children.

"Don't bother papa," said the wife of the prominent packer. "He's tired."

"Too tired to tell us a fairy story?"

"Yes; he's been busy all day telling Commissioner Garfield one."

WOULD WISH HIM LUCK.

"How would you feel if I should try to kiss you?" he asked.

"You know I have always been desirous of seeing you successful in all your undertakings," replied the girl demurely.

THE PAGE IN GOTHAM.

"Our friend Jones wants to be considered a typical New Yorker."

"Yes; and he works very hard to that end. He pretends that he can't recall any scandal that happened more than a week back."

RECRIMINATION.

The quarrel had reached its height.

"You are a perfect savage, a wild Indian," declared she.

"Speaking of savages," he retorted, "there's only one satisfaction I have. When I got you I didn't have to pay anything for you."

IN RAILROAD PARLANCE.

"Is Charley Richpop as rapid as ever? He used to be a regular lightning express."

"He isn't now. His dad has cut his allowance down to ten dollars per week."

"Ah, then he's now a limited male?"

There were 1800 guests at a marriage feast at Sevignac, near Morlaix, Brittany, and 300 servants waited on them in an open field.

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Because

He wasn't handsome, hadn't
He bore no proud aristocrat
Four figures, at the very
Could sum the wealth he
To culture he made slight
His wit was rather forced
His chance for winning her
And yet—she fell in love

By no means now was he
He had a courage calm and
And perseverance of the
That shuts its eyes and goes
But, peace or strife, or sun
Whate'er occurs, contrives
Not traits that win a heart
And yet—she married

He has his faults we
She said, when friends
For wedding him
I see all that as well as
For while on wedding
My love
I cannot
And

The Ways of Dipl

Marian Lovelace was
among her acquaintances
ing statue, and with
Beautiful, accomplished
ure of a Venus, of
strength, she had
her twenties without
of the heart. An
efforts in plenty had not
to arouse the warmth in her
breast, for she had many
had used all their art to inspire
divine passion in her heart.

"I must have been born
she said frankly
rejecting his suit.
not have any warmer
nor any other man than
ship. I admire you, I respect you,
have not a criticism to make of
But I have no such
express, nor such as my
tell me of, and of which
books. I am lacking somehow,
sorry, both on your account and on
my own. I can not conceive of such
a thing as giving up my independence
and individuality
life into that of a
ways respect and
be a sister to you."

"Sister!" exclaimed the
he went to the Klondike and never
saw her again.

And that was the story she was
compelled to tell her most ardent
wooers.

"I like the men first rate," she said.
"Indeed their robust way of looking at
things and doing things is quite a relief at times from the petty little
ways the women have, and they are
very handy in dancing and rowing
and driving and running automobiles,
and that sort of thing, but to go away
and live with and become a part of—
I simply cannot understand it."

This was the state of affairs when
Gerald Mann appeared on the scene
and was attracted by the beauty and
the personality of Miss Loveless.
When he went slap up against sexlessness, so to speak, he was dumbfounded, then interested. He was a
thorough man of the world, widely
traveled and of much experience with
women. That a woman in perfect
health, with red lips and swelling
curves and flashing eyes should be
perfectly passionless was incredible,
preposterous. Hence he was stimulated to try his powers and in the
trying he lost his heart.

For the first time in his life Gerald
Mann was in love. It was the real
thing, too, and a hard attack of it.
He struggled violently and ridiculed
himself mercilessly over his pre-
slumber cigar, but to no avail. He
had had many affairs and indulged in
some engagements, but this was different. This woman he must have
to complete his life. There was no
question about that.

In the meantime her adamant attitude was not even scratched. Mann
rather interested her with his well-
stored mind and his knowledge of
men and places and things, but tha

Ridiculed himself mercilessly over pre-slumber cigar.

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pulses—unless when he put an ad
dash of recklessness into the speed
his automobile.

Finally, after struggling in
meshes until he was sore and ti
he surrendered and poured out
declaration of love to the object
his desires.

"Oh, dear, how dreadful!" she
calmly. "Just when things were
ning along so nicely, too, and we
having such jolly times. And no
must lose you."

"Never!" he exclaimed, pas
ately.

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Because

He wasn't handsome, lacked fame,
He bore no proud ancestral name;
Four figures, at the very most,
Could sum the wealth he had to boast.
To culture he made slight pretense,
His wit was rather forced and dense;
His chance for winning her seemed slim,
And yet—she fell in love with him!

By no means, now, was he a fool;
He had a courage calm and cool,
And perseverance of the kind
That shuts its eyes and goes it blind;
But, peace or strife, or sun, or snow,
Whate'er occurs, contrives to go!
Not traits that win a heart, you'll say,
And yet—she married him one day.

"He has his faults, as who has not?"
She said, when friends her reason sought
For wedding him. "He's plain, 'tis true.
I see all that as well as you!
For while on wedding him I'm bent,
My love's not blind to such extent
I cannot see his faults and flaws,
And yet, I love him—just because!"
And yet, I love him—just because!"
—New York Press.

The WAYS of DIPLOMACY

BY GEORGE SHEDD

(Copyright 1905 by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Marian Loveless was referred to among her acquaintances as the living statue, and with good reason. Beautiful, accomplished, with the figure of a Venus, of perfect health and strength, she had arrived well into the twenties without feeling a tremor of the heart. And it was not that admirers in plenty had not been made welcome the warmth in her gentle nature, for she had many lovers who had used all their art to inspire the divine passion in her heart.

"I must have been born deficient," she said frankly to one of these in pressing his suit. "For I certainly do not have any warmer feeling for you, or any other man than hearty friendship. I admire you, I respect you, I have not a criticism to make of you. But I have no such emotion as you express, nor such as my girl friends tell me of, and of which I read in books. I am lacking somehow. I am sorry both on your account and on my own. I can not conceive of such a thing as giving up my independence and individuality and merging my life into that of a man. I shall always respect and like you and will be a sister to you."

"Sister!" exclaimed the man, and went to the Klondike and never saw her again.

And that was the story she was compelled to tell her most ardent admirers.

"I like the men first rate," she said. She liked their robust way of looking at things and doing things is quite a relief at times from the petty little ways the women have, and they are very handy in dancing and rowing and driving and running automobiles, and that sort of thing, but to go away and live with and become a part of—I simply cannot understand it.

This was the state of affairs when Gerald Mann appeared on the scene and was attracted by the beauty and the personality of Miss Loveless. When he went slap up against sexlessness, so to speak, he was dumbfounded, then interested. He was a thorough man of the world, widely traveled and of much experience with women. That a woman in perfect health, with red lips and swelling curves and flashing eyes should be perfectly passionless was incredible, preposterous. Hence he was stimulated to try his powers and in the trying he lost his heart.

For the first time in his life Gerald Mann was in love. It was the real thing, too, and a hard attack of it. He struggled violently and ridiculed himself mercilessly over his pre-slumber cigar, but to no avail. He had had many affairs and indulged in some engagements, but this was different. This woman he must have to complete his life. There was no question about that.

In the meantime her adamant attitude was not even scratched. Mann talked interested her with his well-stored mind and his knowledge of men and places and things, but that

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was all. He never quickened her pulses—unless when he put an added dash of recklessness into the speed of his automobile.

Finally, after struggling in the meshes until he was sore and tired, he surrendered and poured out his declaration of love to the object of his desires.

"Oh, dear, how dreadful!" she said, calmly. "Just when things were running along so nicely, too, and we were having such jolly times. And now I must lose you."

"Never!" he exclaimed, passionately.

"Yes, I will," she replied in a discouraged tone of voice. "I don't know where you will go or what you will do, but you will go away from me. And you knew it all the time, too—you knew I had no capacity for love. Why did you do it?"

He breathed some fervent words about it being "written by fate," and ordained from the beginning of time, and that sort of thing, and finally received the inevitable promise of sisterhood.

But Mann was older and more experienced than the others had been and the attack having been deferred

She was all a-tremble.

so long may have been more severe. Any way, he refused to go away, or to accept her as a sister. He simply staid on and announced that he would wait for the arousing of her woman's nature which, he averred must come some day.

Things were not wholly comfortable or normal, however, and so far as Mann was concerned, certainly not joyous, when he met at his club one day an old friend, an Italian gentleman with whom he had become very well acquainted one summer when he was abroad. The Italian was a musician—a violinist of exceptional ability and high reputation. He had come to tour America with his wonderful violin. After greetings had been duly exchanged, the two sat down and had a long chat, renewing the old acquaintance most happily. Mann could not keep back the great change in his life and the disappointment with which he had met. Signor Valleti was all sympathy, but resolutely skeptical regarding the lady's incapacity to experience the gentle joys of love.

"Et eez eempossible," he said. "Et eez reedeeculous. All ladeez have ze divine passion. Et eez a part of zeir divine nature."

"Well, I'd like to find the way to arouse it," growled Mann moodily.

"Have you tried ee zeemagination?" asked Valleti. "Zat is zee key to unlock ze most guarded heart."

"I've tried everything," replied Mann. "I've bombarded her with the most potent love stories, I've read her the most passionate poems, have taken her to see the strongest plays, plioted her through the art galleries where hang the most stirring pictures—but to no avail."

"But zee music—zee vera language of lof—have you tried zat?" asked the Italian.

"Oh, yes, after a fashion," replied Mann, "but the girl is absolutely devoid of musical qualities. She does not sing a note, and does not even thump on the piano. She is utterly indifferent to music."

"No, no, signor," exclaimed the Italian. "Zat is eempossible. No woman ees indifferent to music."

There was a long pause during which Signor Valleti smoked fiercely. Then he said:,

"My friend I—I vill arouse zee woman nature in zee lady."

He went on to outline his plan and the hopeles lover grasped it as a drowning man at a straw.

So it happened that Miss Marian was invited by Mr. Mann to hear "a violinist—said to be a remarkable player." A manager friend of Mann's had asked him to hear this violinist, it was explained, and give his opinion before a contract was signed. Mann implored Miss Loveless to go with him and aid him with her counsel. Protesting her inefficiency, she yielded to his pleading. It was explained that the new violinist had met with an accident which had temporarily disfigured him and he declined to play before any one unless guarded by a screen. So it had been arranged to hear him in the conservatory of the manager's home, where the player could remain out of sight.

The conservatory was most artfully arranged. The lights were soft and low and the rays of the moon shining through the glass transformed the place into a veritable garden.

They seated themselves on a rustic seat surrounded by flowers and plants, the air sweet with the scent of roses. Presently out of the very stillness and so softly as to be almost a part of it, came the subdued strains of music. They were sweet and restful and seductive. Gradually the music rose in volume and power and took a lighter vein. It spoke of green meadows and sparkling water and leafy shade. Then with a sudden change it leaped into the realm of passion and told the whole story of love. The unseen artist filled the air with love, longing, despair, pleading, delirious joy. Then with a flash the strains turned to a wooing song irresistably ardent, tender and compelling.

Mann arousing himself from the trance the music had thrown him in, glanced at Marian. Her eyes were downcast, tears were on her flushed cheeks, she was all a-tremble. He slipped his arm about her. She did not resist.

"Marian, sweetheart," he whispered.

"Yes, Gerald—dear," she replied, letting her head sink on his shoulder.

Gerald afterward told her that the unseen artist had secured the engagement.

Which was true.

HIGH LEVELS REACHED BY MAN.

Heights That Necessitate Artificial Inhalation of Oxygen.

The highest point at which mountain climbers have stayed for any length of time is 20,992 feet on the Himalayas, where an exploring party painfully stayed for six weeks in 1902. Higher still at 21,910 feet is the extreme point of Mrs. Bullock Workman's ascents, the greatest height reached by a woman. Mr. Bullock Workman kept on to a point 23,393 feet high, which is the greatest height reached by any mountain climber.

The altitudes reached by Mr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman were above those at which M. Berson, the aeronaut, began his artificial inhalation of oxygen. At 26,240 feet the aeronauts in general begin the continued inspiration of oxygen, and neglect of this precaution was responsible for the death of Croce, Spinelli, and Sirel at 28,208 feet, their companion, Tissandier, just escaping by a miracle.

Mount Everest, the highest point of the globe, is only some 700 feet higher, 28,995 feet, and 3,000 feet above that begin the cirrus clouds that are composed of spicules of ice. At 35,424 feet is the highest point ever reached by man. This is the height attained by M. Beron in his balloon on July 31, 1901.

Would Find Him Again.

"Pardon me, madam," says the attendant in the depot, "you seem to be in distress."

The woman addressed turns her melancholy eyes upon the attendant, and replies:

"I am."

"Is there any way in which I might be of assistance?"

"I don't know. I've lost my husband, and——"

"Permit me to offer my condolences. Into each life some sorrow——"

"Save your condolence for him when I get hold of him. We were sitting here waiting for the train to go home, and a comic opera troupe went through the station and one of them was a big, fat blonde, and my husband got up and said he was going to get a drink of water, and that was an hour and a half ago, and—— Save your sympathy, young man, save it for Jabez Smith of Mooresville, Pennsylvania, who will be in sore need of comforting words within ten minutes after he begins to make excuses to me."

Frost Makes Fat Turkeys.

"Cold weather makes fat turkeys," said the poulterer, "because in a warm fall the ground keeps soft, the vegetation lingers on and the fields are full of worms and bugs. What's the result? The turkeys from sunrise till dark tramp the tempting fields on long forages, eating the worms and bugs, which thin them, and walking all their soft and fine flesh into tough, stringy muscle.

"A cold fall, with early frosts and snows, freezes the ground and kills the bugs. Then the turkeys are not tempted to wander. They loaf in the farm yard, gorge an abundance of grain and put on flesh like a middle-aged woman at a seashore hotel. But in a warm fall, hunting the irresistible bug, the turkeys do their fifteen or twenty miles regularly every day and become athletes. For athletic turkeys there is no public demand."

The Deserter.

He had not changed. This season, as of yore, it was the same. Between each act, with some glib lie upon his tongue, he slipped out blandly, to return odorous of cloves. She drew closer to him.

"George," she breathed passionately, "promise me one thing."

"What is it?" the man asked.

"Promise—oh, promise me—to stop drinking for my sake."

His response rang out clear and true.

"I will," he said. "Hereafter, when I drink it will be for my own sake solely."

And, as the curtain fell, he scrambled adroitly over seventeen pairs of legs and disappeared again

CROWD SCHEMES OF ANIMALS.

Devices Which Show They Come Pretty Close to Thinking.

They were talking about instinct in animals. "I saw an exhibition of greediness and cunning by a horse," said one of them. "There were two old dirt wagon horses that had stopped for the noon meal. The driver had emptied a portion of oats into a wheelbarrow set at the head of the two horses, who still remained in the traces. The horses were to eat out of the common mess.

"Old Mr. Bay Horse, who evidently was a veteran in the dirt wagon line and possessor of a good appetite, would grab a mouthful of oats and splutter them out on the ground on his side of the wheelbarrow. After he had collected quite a pile on the ground he commenced on the common stock, and when he and his companion had cleaned out the wheelbarrow old Mr. Bay Horse turned to his private store on the ground, while his companion, from the other side of the wagon pole, looked hungrily on, but could do nothing.

"I was traveling in the mosquito country last month," said the other, "and the mosquitos were terrible. They attacked cattle and live stock and would drive them frantic. At one place a farmer was burning brush in the field, and I noticed a dozen cows and horses clustered in the lee of the smoke made by the burning brush. They would move around as the wind shifted, always keeping in the smoke drift, where, of course, no mosquito could live. And the animals stood with closed eyes, too."

To Help Women from Cars.

As the girl alighted from the trolley car she turned to her escort approvingly. "Do you know you are a man in a thousand?" she said.

"I'm delighted to hear it," he answered radiantly.

"I mean about helping a girl off a car," she said hastily. "You are the first man, but one, who has helped me off the car properly for a year. Men generally grab a woman by the elbow and hoist her shoulder high in the air. That makes her look awkward and feel cross. Or else they take hold of her arm with such a grip that it hurts, rumples her sleeve and pushes it up from her wrist. Sometimes they grab her hand, and she has urgent need of both hands to hold on to her skirt and to the side of the car. Now, all she desires is that they gently but firmly slip one hand under her arm simply to steady her, help her to keep her balance, and that's all. And that's what you did."

"Well, who's the other man?" inquired her escort.

"Oh, that's Jack," she replied, blushingly. "We're engaged."

Advance.

"In the old days," observes the man with the dyed whiskers, "the physicians believed that blood letting was a sovereign remedy for whatever ailed a patient. They would bleed him for gunshot wounds or anything else."

"So I have read," comments the man with the hay fever.

"But, of course, as human knowledge broadened, the medical profession came to the knowledge that——"

"That if a man needed to be bled they didn't have to stick a scalpel into his arm," finished the man who had gone to fifteen specialists to be cured of rheumatism.

Had to Wake Up to Find Out.

The following is told of an elderly gentleman, known as Uncle Zeke, on the West Side:

While stopping at a certain hotel in the northern part of the state he called at the office one morning, and the following conversation took place:

"Landlord, the durn cats in this house made so much noise last night that I couldn't sleep a minute."

The landlord laughingly replied: "Why didn't you get up and put them out, Zeke?"

"Well," said Uncle Zeke, "I didn't know they was there till morning."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Teetotaler.

A woman who not long ago was introduced to the venerable Susan B. Anthony, asked Miss Anthony if she was not a believer in total abstinence.

"Well," said Miss Anthony, with a pleasant smile, "I am a worker for the cause of temperance; but I am no bigot. Your question reminds me of a story that I once heard about Robert Bonner the publisher.

"It appears that when some one asked him if he was a teetotaler, he replied: 'I should not call myself one. I had a glass of sherry when I came to New York in 1844.'"—The Sunday Magazine.

Who Can Answer?

Why does the dog turn round and round
Before his sleeping posture's found?
Why are the young colt's legs so long?
How does the cricket pipe his song?
Viewing the springtime cherry tree,
Blossoms or leaves do first we see?
From which side does one milk a cow?
Why do the sun-dogs storm avow?
Why does the rabbit, in a chase,
Prefer uphill to lead the race?
What are the cat-tribe's whiskers for?
Why does the rat have tail galore?
When cows and horses rise, my dears,
Which is the end that first upreares?
Why does the whale proceed to spout?
How do the lobster's eyes "stick out"?
On which side of the tree-trunk grows
The moss—and why, do you suppose?
Why is the ocean salt, and why
Does it not o'erflow nor yet run dry?
Its volume changes not at all!
But wax the rivers great or small.
—Edwin L. Sabin.

A Home Remedy for Asthma.

One tablespoonful of honey.
One tablespoonful of vinegar.
Twenty-four drops of aromatic ammonia.

Give a teaspoonful every five minutes until relieved. An ointment made from honey and rye meal is an excellent remedy for carbuncles or boils.

WHERE FRANK LENZ DIED

There is rather a startling reminiscence of the old days of the bicycle craze in a paragraph written recently by Col. P. H. H. Massy in the Geographical Journal. Col. Massy has done a great deal of exploring in Asiatic Turkey and in one of the fastnesses of that country he came across a memento of the late Frank Lenz, the American bicyclist who was wheeling around the world when he was murdered in this little-known section of the world. Col. Massy says: "It was now October. A blinding snow with bitter wind served as a reminder of the altitude and advancing season. From the lake a route was followed to Toprak Kale (Alashgird). Along here fairly easy tracks cross into Transcaucasia. It was here that an official asked my opinion of a nice American-made revolver. There was an inscription on it which showed that it had been presented to Frank Lenz by some American bicycle club. I returned it with the remark that it was a good revolver which might hang him. At my unexpected reply the official's companions looked at him curiously while he appeared visibly agitated. Frank Lenz had been murdered near here a couple of years before while on a bicycle tour round the world and I knew the story. Up to now this individual was under the impression that the inscription was either the maker's name or an ornament."

Interesting light is thrown on the origin of horseshoes in another portion of the same account: "Some of those ancient roads suggest at once the thought of how horses' hoofs were treated in those days for passage over such great blocks of smooth stone. It would appear that they were not shod. In endeavoring to solve the question as to when horseshoes were first used I made inquiries at the Quirinal museum in Rome last autumn and found that this was apparently in Marcus Aurelius' reign (161 A. D.) And the proof lies in his own equestrian statue in that museum, where his horse's uplifted foot shows the shoe with six nails, whereas previous sculpture only gives the uncovered hoof."

It is little the Turk knows of germs. Col. Massy writes again: "On all the roads followed abundance of water is as a rule available. It is one of the delights of the wild life associated with travel in most parts of Turkey in Asia that inviting streams and springs follow or cross one's path incessantly; indeed, water absorbs the place in conversation in that country which health does in this. The Turk is quite a judge of water as far as 'lightness' and 'heaviness' are concerned—that is, digestibility or otherwise—although he cares but little what microbes or fever germs it may contain. As a rule, the water is pure and excellent almost everywhere."

REFUTE DR. OSLER'S THEORY

The proposed walk of four and a quarter miles was caught up by other cheerful and aged ones, until eleven starters had volunteered, says September Outing Magazine. It is to be said of them that Dr. Osler's heedless remark about chloroform had something to do with the fire of enthusiasm which swept these pedestrians into their project.

The ladies had a cup of tea by way of preliminary ceremony, and were then persuaded to stand in column to be photographed. The man with the camera was a lad of 78 years, fitly chosen for the task. Jeremiah Merritt Greene, who has been making pictures in the Middle West for fifty years.

Then the signal was given for the start and the eleven entries tripped away at a lively gait. Many of those who followed them gave it up and went home after a few blocks because their legs ached. Early in the pilgrimage several of the venerable walkers had to be held in check. It was hoped that all of them would finish, and, therefore, the amazing energy of the leaders threatened to tire out the others. Two miles were covered as cheerfully as if this were a picnic party, and there were no laggards.

A few blocks from the goal, Mrs. Maria Mueller, aged 80, who was one of the impetuous ones that had to be held back in the earlier stretches, began to do a skipping step along the pavement, as if she were coming "down the middle" in an old-fashioned Virginia reel.

She had an able partner in Mrs. Susan Deckhart, also carrying the burden of 80 years, and between these two the ardor of competition flamed so high that they started off together on a lively little trot for the finish. It was a "dead heat" between the pair, and first honors were thus divided. The others trailed in after them in the best of spirits, all vowing that they were by no means exhausted.

The actual walking time for the party averaged one hour and forty-five minutes for four and a quarter miles.

Every one of these old ladies is the mother of a large and sturdy family. Their consensus of opinion concerning their vigor in old age was that they had worked hard in their homes all their lives, had never "bothered their heads about dieting," and early in life had adopted the rule of "early to bed and early to rise." The average age of these eleven matriarchs is 78 years.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF TENNYSON

Sowersby estate, with the rectory where Tennyson was born, is in the market, and its sale will be an event to lovers of the poet.

The room in which the poet first saw the light overlooks the lawn, and the church, perhaps the God's house of "The Two Voices," where his father officiated, stands on a low hill opposite the house. The garden is full of associations of "In Memoriam," but it should be remembered that the trees are not as they were in Tennyson's time—"the towering sycamores" and "the poplars four" have gone, and the whole place is a wilderness. A "gray old grange," the reputed residence of "The Northern Farmer," stands close to the rectory, so close indeed, that young Alfred Tennyson, by reaching out of one of the rectory windows, could steal the apple tarts from the pantry of Barber, the tenant.

A little way from Sowersby is "the brook that swerves to left and right thro' meadowy curves," passing in its course three mills, one of which may have suggested certain points in the landscape of "The Miller's Daughter." It is also the subject of the poem known as "The Brook." On the same estate there is a wooded dell, deep, wild and shady, which is called "Holywell Glen. Here Tennyson wrote "Byron Is Dead." It is, not improbably, the "dreadful hollow" which grinds and clangs its leafless ribs and iron horns, and should appeal to readers of "Maud." Not far away is Mablethorpe, perhaps "the lovers' bay" mentioned in "The Golden Supper," and the seaside resort where Tennyson for the first time saw "the hollow ocean ridges roaring into cataracts." Spilsby, where Sir John Franklin was born, is within easy walking distance.

FLAWS IN MEDICAL EDUCATION

Dr. Franklin says if he were asked in what respect the medical education of forty years ago was most deficient he would name three particulars: (1) Preliminary examinations; (2) obstetrics; (3) administration of anaesthetics. And he would give precisely the same answer if asked this question regarding the status of the recent graduate to-day. He at once dismisses the idea of implied lack of progress by stating that progress has been made, but further advances are eminently desirable. With the first of these points we believe no one will disagree; possibly some, at least in this country, would not assign the other to such great importance, though the lack of knowledge regarding anaesthetics is shamefully apparent. Dr. Franklin considers a requirement of twenty obstetric cases as only "trifling with the subject." What would he say regarding institutions which require only two? The trend toward the production of specialists is listed as one of the most startling facts of the day in connection with medical education. The development of specialism is explained in two ways: (1) The severe competition in practice which the young graduate must meet; (2) the demand of the public for specialists. The people should be educated in this regard. Specialism, even as now practiced, is considered on the whole as yielding good practical results; the public could from it receive more good if they knew what to seek and what to avoid in its practice. One element, the advertising fraudulent specialist, should be eliminated; this practice, rampant though it is in England, is believed there to be less general than in America.—American Medicine.

TWO HORSE-TRADING STORIES

Every one who ever lived on the banks of the Kennebec river has heard of "Jim" Keagan, a shrewd Irishman, who thirty years ago was making lots of money buying Prince Edward Island horses and bringing them to Maine, where he always found a good market. He was a great friend and admirer of James G. Blaine, who took pleasure in riding with him behind a good pair of roadsters.

On one occasion "Jim" had out a horse for the inspection of a possible purchaser. As usual, he had a good story to tell. Finally the visitor asked Mr. Keagan his price.

"Five hundred dollars," was his prompt reply.

"I will give you a hundred and a quarter," was the response.

"Jim" looked him over for just a moment, and, seeing that he was all done, cocked his hat in a manner peculiar to himself and replied, in his characteristic manner: "My friend, that is a h—l of a drop, but he is your horse."

On another occasion "Jim" bought a fine horse from one of the nearby towns and agreed to give $300 for him. The horse was brought to the stable yard, and "Jim" counted out $300 in bills to the seller, and, taking the halter, asked if that was all right. The seller demurred that there should be 50 cents more for the halter.

"You ask 50 cents for that halter?" asked "Jim."

"Yes," came the reply.

"Well, let's see how much you get," and, taking the bills back as if to recount them, he passed the man 50 cents for the halter, which he slipped from the head of the fiery horse, and remarked that he guessed he would only take the halter and did not care for the horse.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

CLANTON, ALA., Dec. 14, 1905.

Union Clubbing List

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Southern Ruralist	1.00
THE UNION And Union Educator	1.00
THE UNION And Home and Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Weekly Age-Herald	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.35
THE UNION and Twice-a-Week Globe Democrat	1.50
THE UNION and Tri-W'kly Atlanta Constitution	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION and Tri-Weekly N. Y. World	1.50
THE UNION And Rural South	1.50
THE UNION And Weekly Advertiser and Map of Alabama, U. S. and world	1.50

If there are any other papers you want call at THE UNION office, and we will get them for you at the lowest rates. tf

$10.00 REWARD

Will be paid to the three persons who secure for us the largest number of PAID subscribers between now and April 1st, 1906. No restrictions. Our clubbing prices go in this contest. $5.00 goes to the one with the largest list; $3.00 to the second largest list, and $2.00 to the third largest. Probate Judge L. H. Reynolds has kindly consented to be the judge in this contention, and he will make the awards. The names of the successful contestants will be published, also the names of all who tried for this reward. Now we have a thousand subscribers, help us to get a thousand additional, so as to fittingly celebrate the ending of our third year.

tf THE UNION.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are in receipt every week of communications of various kinds, such as letters, obituaries, etc., which are not signed in full by the writers. Once for all, The Union will not publish anything that is not signed by the writer thereof; though this signature is only for the information of the editor. Please take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Court adjourned Friday, the week's work being notable for the verdicts in two cases, viz: W. J. A. Mejton, found guilty of "murder in the second degree" and sentenced to twenty-five years, and James Norman, found guilty of "assault to ravish," given fifteen year. We hear that the Norman case will be appealed. The juries in both these cases are to be congratulated on doing their duty like men who have the best interests of their county at heart. Claude L. Branch's case, indicted for an attempt to murder R. Calloway, of Maplesville, was continued by defendant. The cases of Tom Jones, Joel Fulmer, Thos. M. Barnett, Less Cox, Elbert Mims and John Vinson, continued to next term. Jem Harrison, Joe Walker and Cleveland Davis, each charged with "grand larceny," were given two, tree and four years respectively. Leander McCants, "concealed weapons," $50 fine. Oot Headley, "disturbing religious worship," mistrial. Ab Penton's sentence of six months at hard labor for the county was reduced by the pleading of his friends to three months' imprisonment in the county jail; Penton made an exceptionally good bond for his fine, having on it such names at F. A. Gulledge, H. B. Oliver and J. H. Gulledge. Dock Parrish's term of thirty days in the county jail was cut down to ten days. Attorney W. M. Adams (who was honored by Solicitor Bowling with the appointment to act in his place the first week while he was sick) did very good work with the grand jury in finding indictments, as about all of the new cases passed on by him that came to trial this term resulted in convictions. Mr. Adams is to be congratulated on his record.

THE CLANTON DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The very cold weather, while preventing the attendance of many from a distance, did not chill the cordial interest of the citizens of Clanton, and a large congregation was present at the district Sunday school convention held at the Baptist church Sunday, December 3. The devotional service was led by Rev. A. C. Swindall, who also made a very hearty little speech of welcome to the vistors, giving further evidence of his genuine sympathy for Sunday school work, which makes his co-operation so valuable to those interested in the county association. Judge Denson, president of District No. 4, presided over the convention, and his tactful ability to say the right thing at the right time makes him a most efficient chairman. Judge Joseph Carthel, the State secretary, made a forceful and convincing talk on the inter-denominational Sunday school organization, which means help for every school within reach of its good work. Mr. T. U. Crumpton, the county president, and Mr. W. S. Holloway, of Montgomery, where present and added to the interest and pleasure of the meeting by words of help and encouragement. Mr. W. J. Mullins, in his ingenious defense of Beats 4 and 11 being the last to fall into organized line and his humorous insistence of "just give us a chance—a chance is all we want," brought down the house and won for himself the honor of being elected president of the district. As Professor Sessions said in his graceful speech of nomination, "Since Judge Reynolds so ably and warmly seconded all Mr. Mullins said," he was elected secretary and treasurer, but pleading stress of other duties, he appointed Mr. Giles to serve in his place. Mr. W. P. Lowery, of the Mt. Pleasant school, was elected vice-president. Surely with these capable officers and with such men to help as Judge Deason, Professor Sessions, Mr. Tipton Mullins and Judge Reynolds, District No. 4 has all the "chance" she needs. The next district meeting will be held at the Clanton Methodist church, the date to be decided later. The visitors on this occasion were entertained most hospitably and remember with pleasure the kindness shown them. This meeting was the last mile stone on the road which led Chilton county to the "Banner" rank in the State association. It has taken eighteen months to effect the thorough orangization which brings us to this standard. At the county convention in July at Maplesville five of the six districts were reported organized, but several had failed to hold conventions during the year. In September and October four of the required meetings were held—Maplesville, Beats 7 and 8, at Stanton; Beat 9, at Thorsby; Verbena, Beats 5 and 10, at Salem, and Jemison, Beats 1 and 2, at Oak Grove. The Isabella district, Beats 3 and 6, held a meeting at Mulberry in July. So this convention in the Clanton district was the last link in the chain, and at last Chilton is a banner county. This success, however, will mean no cessation of effort, for only faithfulness and earnest work will keep the reward we have won. The responsibility will rest largely with the district officers, for one delinquent district will drag the whole county to the level of its failure. We have strong men at the head of the districts, and we are confident of their ability to help Chilton county to do even greater and better things in the year that is coming. The county association has been invited to hold the annual convention in Clanton next summer, and thus we are assured already a successful meeting.

The above is from the pen of Miss Mary Carr Gibson, of Verbena, who, in our opinion, has been the chief worker in the county association. To her untiring zeal and faithful Christian work can be laid the redemption of Chilton County Sunday School Association from the slough it had gotten into.—Editor Union.

S. C. A.

The Chilton county branch of the S. C. A. met in the court house at Clanton Saturday. Officers elected for next year were: F. A. Gulledge, president; N. J. Calloway, vice-president; J. N. Dennis, secretary; A. G. Dake, treasurer; Executive Committee, L. H. Reynolds, Tipton Mullins and J. W. Sorrell; delegates to State convention, W. Y. Nix, L. H. Reynolds, R. J. Williams, J. W. Sorrell and F. A. Gulledge. A resolution of thanks to President W. H. Conway and the other county officers of the past year for their good service was unanimously carried. A resolution "not to increase the cotton acreage of 1906 over that of 1905" was carried. The next county meeting will be held on the first Saturday in January (6th). The State meeting will open at Montgomery on Wednesday, January 3, 1906. Prof. Hare, of Auburn (in place of Col. Thornton, who was unable to be present), gave an interesting talk on good roads in the afternoon.

Chilton county stands at the head of the counties in this State in the association, and it is beyond dispute that the labor and time spent by W. H. Conway as president and J. N. Dennis as secretary were prime factors in that success. Others have done well, but these two did better.

S. C. A.

District No. 51 was called to order by Past President W. H. Conway. The following business was transacted: First, election of officers for 1906: President, J. W. Sorrell; secretary, C. C. Conway; county delegates, T. J. Dorming, J. N. Glass, W. A. Barnett. Then followed discussion about the holding of cotton for 15 cents, and forty-seven bales were pledged to hold for that price. We urge that every farmer hold for ninety days or 15 cents. Respectfully submitted.

C. C. CONWAY, Secretary.

CALERA.

Editor Union:

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to you and your correspondents. The Ferrell Printing Company, our great job printing establishment, has put on another journeyman and a "cub." This concern is doing a great deal of commercial printing for localities many miles from Calera, in Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama. Work on the new Union depot is being pushed. Postmaster J. W. Pilgreen is putting an iron roof on his residence. The lower story of the Wade block is completed, and in a few days will be occupied by our postoffice, drug store and a barber shop. The upper story when completed will be rented as professional offices. The Presbyterian church is getting a new roof. The Calera circuit of the M. E. Church, South, has a new pastor, Rev. Cary, who preached his first sermon here sunday to an attentive audience.

VETERAN.

Clanton, Dec. 11, 1905.

Editor Union:

A few words to the Republicans of dear old Chilton. Gentlemen, I reckon we will have a committee meeting in the near future; I have written Hon. W. R. Jackson, our chairman, to make the call, and if the call is made I hope every Republican in the county will feel interested enough to attend the meeting, as there is business of importance that should be attended to at once. Respectfully,

MOSES A. KILLGORE.

THORSBY LETTER.

The Misses Simpson have gone to Birmingham, where they shall spend the Christmas holidays with relatives and friends. Mr. Johnson arrived with several excursionists from Michigan on last Wednesday. Mr. T. T. Thorson brought a land seeker on the same excursion. Mr. Magnuson went to Chicago on Saturday morning. Messrs. E. Hanson and C. Howard have purchased the carnation farm from Mr. Magnuson. They are busy setting out new slips and in removing their plants to a more favorable site near town. Everybody enjoyed the fine sermons delivered by Rev. Bates, of Birmingham, last week. We hope that at some future date we shall be able to listen to him again. Mr. G. W. Phalin spent Sunday in Thorsby. The concert given by the Socialist Club on Saturday night was well attended. The program seemed to be enjoyed by all present. Messrs. Middleton and Robinson, of Clanton, were visitors in town on the 9th. Miss Della Wambem returned to St. Ausgor, Iowa, after a two weeks' visit in Thorsby. One of the saddest, most terrible accidents that ever occurred here happened at J. F. Peterson's cannery on Tuesday afternoon, when Abel Peterson fell into a vat of boiling water. Fully three-fourths of the body was burned and scalded. He lived through the night, but though everything possible was done for him death claimed him at 7 a. m. Wednesday. The stricken parents have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

NEMO.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to air my knowing faculties a bit. Our school is progressing smoothly under the management of Prof. James A. Thomas. The Sunday school at this place is doing a grand work; attendance fairly good. The local lodge of the F. E. & C. U. of A. is doing a thriving business at this place. We had a called" meeting at the residence of J. Wiley Foshee on the night of December 7 and initiated four ladies, one of whom was Mrs. Julissa Foshee, aged 72 years, mother of Bro. J. Wiley Foshee. She is our oldest member so far. Boys, when you get to work just right, those good old sisters can't wait for regular meetings but beg for an extra meeting, so they can take the "solemn obligations." The sound of the "hammer and the saw" permeates this whole section, except, of course, the news of our county union and the doings of the "powers that be" in court at Clanton. G. F. Harris has been sick with slow fever for six weeks, but "ye scribe" hopes he will soon recover under the care of kind friends and the skillful aid of Dr. N. S. Johnson. Mrs. J. J. Culp is about recovered from a tedious case of fever. Excepting the above, the health of this community is fairly good. Wishing a "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year" to The Union and its many readers, more anon.

UNION IKE.

RANDOLPH.

Clear, bracing weather. People all busy. Prosperity on every side. Ira Ward is building a new store on the lot once occupied by Latham Brothers, near the postoffice. Mrs. John Weeks went to Ashby Sunday. The school here is progressing nicely. Boge Rasberry, an old-time Chiltonian, raised in Beat 3, but who for some years has resided in Bibb, came to town last week en route to his new home near Mobile, where he will reside in future. John E. Ware, from the Duff farm, near Centreville, was in town last week. Miss Fannie Cobb, of Pleasant Grove, was in town Monday. Let all the young readers of The Union instead of studying trifling things, devote their time to character building. Let them note the difference in character and reputation. Character is what we are. Reputation is what people think we are. So in the great beyond character is what will be considered, while reputation will be nothing. Oh, how we look with pity on the poor, weak, cringing slave to reputation, afraid to defend the truths on any question, for fear some one will think unfavorably of them. Such people leave character out of the question, and such people will never prove a benefactor to humanity. Why, just consider the great Wesley. He labored for character and let reputation go, and today his name is honored throughout the world, while those who opposed him are unknown. Look at the brave Tom Watson, a man of conviction. He did not consider reputation, and now he is honored even by his enmies. Then, young people, seek to build a character that is good, regardless of reputation. We look with admiration on men in our own midst who have not regarded reputation in their efforts for the good of the people. We allude to L. B. Pounds, J. A. Logan, R. M. Honeycutt, L. H. Reynolds and others. So we conclude and wait for the arrival of the welcome Union.

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

The undersigned, as their attorney, will apply for a pardon from the Governor of Alabama for Tom Lucas and Willie Lucas. HUGH NELSON.

dec14-2t

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County. Probate Court, October 26, 1905.

In the matter of the estate of J. B. Webb, deceased.

This day came J. L. Webb, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and filed his account, vouchers, evidence, statement for final settlement of his said executorship. It is ordered that the 18th day of December, 1905, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

Witness my hand this 27th day of November, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS, Judge of Probate.

11-30-05-3wks

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The next State teachers' examination for Chilton county will be held in the court house at Clanton, beginning on the first Monday in January, 1906. The examination will open at 10 a. m. sharp.

J. W. MOORE, County Superintendent.

tf

COUNTY COURT.

Hold first Monday in each month. All interested will pleased take notice that the court will open at 9:30 a. m., sharp.

L. H. REYNOLDS, Judge of County Court. Chilton County, Ala.

tf

NOTICE!

Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in General Merchandise from A. A. JACKSON.

tf. Lomax, Ala.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

I have specially deputized Wallace C. Edler to assess the taxes of any citizen of Chilton county, who will call at his office from date to December 31, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS, Tax Assessor.

tf

FOR SALE!

Full bred Holstein Milch Cow (6 years old), will come in fresh in November. Her milk record is 3 1-2 to 4 gallons per day. Address, W. L. McDowell,

tf. Clanton, Route 2.

COTTON SEED

I am now ready to buy cotton seed at my new office just east of Johnson's Drug Store. Also cotton seed meal and hulls and feed stuffs for sale. Come and see me and I will do you good.

FRANK GOODGAME

tf Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

ROB ROY RYE

5 Year Old

Straight Kentucky Rye.
Copper Distilled.
Aged in Wood.
Purity Guaranteed.

Quart 75c
Gallon $2.50

Packed in Plain Boxes.
MAIL ORDERS EXPEDITED.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,
PRICE WRECKERS.
209-211 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Downs & Littlejohn,
Clanton, Alabama.
General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.
SHOES
The most for the money in town. Come and see us and we will do you good.

Store Your Cotton
WITH
MULLINS & DOWNS
Planters Warehouse
Clanton, - Alabama.
Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

Wouldn't You Like
BETTER WHISKIES FOR LESS MONEY?
than the kind youvl been getting? Then send your orders to us
THE BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSE
The house that sells nothing but the purest goods and guarantees every article it sells. If it's drugs or whiskies you want
WE CUT THE PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
Shehan's Canada Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Weller's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Mason's Old Kentucky Rye	50	75
Dan Patch Virginia Rye	80	1 00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	65	1 00
J. Martin's Five-year-old Virginia Rye	75	1 00
Asa Holt Rye Whiskey	75	1 00
Old Style Country Club Rye Whiskey	85	1 25
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	1 00	1 50
Stewart's Old Virginia Rye	1 25	2 00
Paul Jones Four Star Rye	84	1 50
Murray Hill Club	1 00	1 50
Hunter's Baltimore Rye	1 00	1 50
Golden Cream Rye	1 00	1 50
J. W. Harper Rye	1 00	1 50
Wilson Whiskey	85	1 50
J. M. Atherton bottled in bond	1 00	1 50
Mammoth Cave bottled in bond	1 25	1 75
Old Jordon bottled in bond	1 50	2 00
Green River, the whiskey without a headache	1 00	1 25
Old Shades Mountain Corn	50	75
Old Mountain Due Corn	75	1 00
Old Lincoln County	65	1 00
Old Holland Gin	50	75
Old Crown Gin	75	1 00
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	50	75
California Sherry or Port	50	75

Mellow Old Liquors and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon		Per Gallon
Old Sand Mountain Corn	$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
Old Mountain Due	3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
Old Tennessee	2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
Old Holland Gin	2.00	Old Style Country Club	2.40
Old Crown Gin	3.00	Old Lincoln County	2.50
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
Old California Port or Sherry	1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

COLLIER DRUG COMPANY,
The Big Cut Rate Drug Store
2012 FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

...TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.
...ring Term—Third Monday in May.
...ll Term—Fourth Monday in No...ber.
...dge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
...ttor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
...erk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.
Spring Term—Second Monday in ...rch.
Fall Term—Second Monday in Sep...ber.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitesides.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Cla...

County Court.
First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.
Second Monday February, first Mon...y April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, ...st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—W. M. Adams.
Tax Assessor—L. B. Pounds.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.
First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.
Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.
A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.
Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

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Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 5th Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 350—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 422—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 547—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronermo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

CLANTO...
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Price ...
Receipts ...
Price ...

LOCA...

Attorney ... a "new boy ... arrived ab... twelve" S... 12-14 ... republican ... velt be ... cide ... fami... younges... as if Col... rest ... failure ... can ... mother ... W. R. ... Frida... W. G. ... Jas. ... It did ... heart ... W. C. ... of Stat... Mr. ... down P... O. H. ... Friday ... G. ... Preach... Auto ... Tue... Sa... stu... Sa... Ind... log... se... ... Sa... ... Ind...

RYE

Old

y Rye.

d.

75c

$2.50

Boxes.

XPEDITED.

rmacy,

KERS.

Birmingham, Ala.

ittlejohn,

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orn, Hay, etc.

S

own. Come and see us

Cotton

DOWNS

rehouse

Alabama.

t in the World.

You Like

LESS MONEY?

Then send your orders

DER HOUSE

he purest goods and guar-
s drugs or whiskies you

PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	50	75
	80	1 00
	65	1 00
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	85	1 25
	1 00	1 50
	1 25	2 00
	84	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	85	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 25	1 75
	1 50	2 00
lache	1 00	1 25
	50	75
	75	1 00
	65	1 00
	50	75
	75	1 00
	50	75
	50	75

by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon
Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
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Old Lincoln County	3.00
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COMPANY,

e Drug Store

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

vents Fevers.

NISH PURE WATE

no charge made.

ress

BER CO.

Alabama

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L. M. P. A.

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CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Dec. 14, '05, 5,737.
Price same date, 11 1-2c.
Receipts same period, '04, 3,921.
Price same date, 7 1-16c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Attorney A. C. Smith and wife have a "new boy" at their residence. "He" arrived about a half hour after "low twelve" Saturday night, and weighs 12 1-4 pounds. Bro. Smith is a good republican, and like President Roosevelt, he don't believe in "race suicide," this making six children in his family, 4 girls and 2 boys. The two youngest are boys, and it does look as if Col. Smith is doing his best to recruit the republican ranks of the future. Dr. J. P. Hayes is the physician in attendance, and he reports "mother and child doing well."

W. R. Bean was a pleasant visitor Friday.

W. G. Thacker was in Clanton Friday. He lost his horse Thursday. It died from enlargement of the heart.

W. C. Dyer, a prominent merchant of Stanton, was in Clanton last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jones were in town Friday.

W. P. Smitherman was in Clanton Friday.

C. D. Hagans was a pleasant visitor Friday.

O. H. Sundell was a welcome caller Friday.

G. A. Keen and J. A. Poole, of Pletcher, were pleasant visitors Saturday.

W. C. Scarborough was a welcome caller Saturday.

J. A. Logan was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

W. L. Popwell, of Kincheon, was a pleasant visitor Monday.

T. D. Whitworth was in Clanton Monday.

P. M. Jones, of Burwell, was a welcome caller Monday.

The three Dorminy brothers—T. J., J. E. and W. G. J.—were pleasant visitors Tuesday. They are worthy children of that fine old couple, Mr. and Mrs. James Dorminy, of Union.

John Linsey and son, James, were in Clanton Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Dennis and Mrs. Dennis' sister, Miss Bettie Welch, of Autauga county, were in Clanton Tuesday.

John Mims No. 1 and James A. Mims were in town Tuesday.

W. G. Culver was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Dr. William F. Price and one of his students, Mr. H. Seacrist, both of Indiana, were in Clanton Friday and Saturday. Dr. Price is a veterinary surgeon of high repute in northern Indiana, being a graduate of two colleges teaching that specialty; but his own health is poor, and he intends settling in Chilton county. Any one having animals with any ailment will do well to consult Dr. Price.

Rev. Turnipseed is the new pastor at the Methodist church in Clanton.

Judge Reynolds went out to Frank Marcus' home on Sunday afternoon and married Mr. W. F. Teel and Miss Carrie I. Marcus. Congratulations from THE UNION.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. F. Teel and Miss Carrie I. Marcus. L. R. Cobb and Miss Eunice Scott. A. Y. Williams and Miss Maud Thomas. James C. Killibrew and Mrs. Annie Smith Lane. W. M. Lovelady and Miss Beulah Nichols. E. C. Mims and Miss Donie Sims.

COLORED.

Manuel Bowline and Lily Williams.

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint the 4th Saturday in each month as my regular day for hearing civil causes at my residence in beat 3. Chilton Co. Deeds, mortgages and papers of all kinds carefully and legibly made out.

J. A. CADDELL,
Notary Public & Ex-off. J. P.
tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heart burn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

FOR SALE!

One Poland China Boar, littered July 15, 1904, weight about 350 lbs. Price $20.00.

WANTED—Some one to get out stumps. Will let the contract by the stump or job. Come and figure on it, if you have a stump puller nine-tenths of them could be pulled with ease.

WANTED—A farm hand for the year 1906.

WALTED—Fresh milch cows, the same not to give less than 3 gallons of milk per day. M. J. Barrett,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

THE WEEK IN COTTON.

Gilbert & Clay's Weekly Market Letter.

Opinion has been moulded and important historical facts in the cotton trade have been recorded by the events of the past week. It has been shown, for instance, that southern people are better qualified to pass upon all the conditions that enter into the raising and marketing of a cotton crop than are the speculators of New York and foreign countries. Even the agricultural department, loath as it is to set forth facts that will serve to advance and enrich southern interests, has had to confess the shortness of the crop, even while doing its best by changing the method of figuring to make it appear large.

The correctness and honesty of the methods employed by the census bureau to collect statistics as to ginning are not questioned, and the census report of yesterday, while disappointing some whose views were probably registered too low, at the same time reflected very closely the actual condition of statistics submitted to that department. The main thing is to know what percentage of the crop is represented by the ginning to December 1, and best information and opinion point to 88 to 90 per cent. Forecast also indicates that the next ginners' report, to be issued on the 20th inst., will show now over 9,100,000 bales.

When all has been said on this question, however, there yet remains the stubborn fact that, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear upon the market by speculators and those financially interested to depress it, the holders of spots is the deciding factor, and absolutely no weakness appears to date in that department.

So long as spots remain firm and difficult to buy, except at premiums, and in the absence of any unfavorable features pointing to a lessening of consumption, we can see very little risk in buying cotton in the anticipation of much higher prices later in the season.

Interior and port receipts continue to show a decline as compared with last year. The dry good markets continue firm. The farmer and merchant are in excellent financial condition, and cotton will bring cash any day.

W. L. SIMS,
Manager.

Lawson-Barron Troubles.

Boston, Mass.—The Suffolk county grand jury failed to return an indictment against Thomas W. Lawson, who had been held for that body by the municipal court on the charge of criminal libel. The charges were preferred by Clarence W. Barron, the proprietor of the Boston News Bureau. A "no" bill was reported by the jurors.

The grand jury returned no indictment against Mr. Barron, against whom it was understood Mr. Lawson had offered evidence before the grand jury in connection with a criminal libel complaint.

The action of the jury puts an end to the controversy between Messrs. Lawson and Barron so far as the criminal courts are concerned. Mr. Barron's charges were based upon an article referring to him published in a magazine and alleged to have been written by Mr. Lawson. Mr. Lawson's complaint was founded upon statement in Mr. Barron's newspaper.

Running Street Fight.

New York.—In a running street battle of two mounted policemen and one patrolman against a highway robber in Brooklyn two of the officers were shot. The robber, James Murphy, was caught in the act of holding up a 17-year-old boy, and ran down Carlton avenue, dodging behind trees to shoot at his pursuers. The police fired only one shot, fearing to hit pedestrians. Murphy first brought down Patrolman Edward Quinn with a bullet inthe hip, and then Mounted Policeman Edward J. O'Connor, who was also hit in the hip. He tried to shoot the horse of the remaining mounted officer, but the revolver failed to fire, and the officer captured and arrested him. The wounded policemen will recover.

Father Gapon Is Up to Death.

St. Petersburg, via Eydtkuhenen.—Father Gapon, who was leader of the workingmen at the inception of the labor troubles nearly a year ago, which led up to the present revolutionary movement, was Thursday condemned to death by a tribunal named by the central revolutionary committee. Two emissaries of the committee were named to carry out the sentence. Treachery to the cause of the people is the charge made against Father Gapon. On his return recently to Russia Father Gapon argued strongly against the continuance of the strikes. Immediately it was declared by the revolutionists that he had been bought by the government.

DR. C. L. WOODFIN, the Botanic Specialist, will be in Clanton every Saturday until March 1st, 1906, for the purpose of treating Cancer, Catarrh, Wens, Tumors, Goiters and all other cutaneous trouble. Also the Eye and Throat. Can furnish references here in Chilton County. Office at J. W. Smith's store. tf

SCIENCE AND MECHANICS

One of the principal agricultural industries of the Philippines, which is expected to be greatly promoted by the introduction of American methods and energy, is based upon a plant not of native but of American origin—tobacco.

The growing of grapes in graperies furnishes quite a source of revenue in some countries, notably Belgium and the Channel Islands, where large quantities are annually grown and exported, the United States being a good customer for them.

Locomotives built in Germany, but modeled on the American "Atlantic" type, have recently been put into service on the fast express line between Berlin, Cologne and Aix la Chapelle. They are more powerful and swifter than the ordinary German locomotives.

A boiler furnace, as is known, works best when as little heat as possible escapes through the chimney. To some extent, says Technische Berichte, this escape is unavoidable, for if all the heat were utilized, the chimney would not draw, since it is the heat in the chimney which first produces the draft in the furnace necessary for burning the fuel. Nevertheless, too much heat escapes by the chimney in most cases. A patent recently granted professes to rectify this defect by bringing the flue containing the products of combustion to the place where the steam is applied before it passes into the chimney.

In the construction of the Amabele-Butterworth Railway, in Cape Colony, unusual difficulties had to be surmounted, according to the Pall Mall Gazette, and the result is, from an engineering point of view, one of the most remarkable railways in existence. After passing through the Kei Hills the line winds around another hill, and then, at a lower level, goes under its own track. This portion of the railway is known as the "spiral." At another point the line travels along the bank of the Mangulu River for two miles, and then doubles back for a mile and a half, so that, after covering three and a half miles, the train is really only half a mile to the good. This section is called the "zigzag," and, with the spiral, is unique in South Africa.

Smoking Cars in England.

Accommodation for smokers in railway trains, which is now being discussed, dates back only to 1868, and on October 1 it will be thirty-seven years since travelers were first entitled to smoke by rail. The question was raised as an amendment to a board of trade bill regulating the railway system, and providing, among other things, for means of communication between the passengers and the guard, and also imposing a penalty of £500 on any spectators to a prize fight. A clause enjoining smoking carriages was proposed by Mr. Sheridan, M. P. for Dudley, and carried by a majority of sixteen, after a debate in which John Stuart Mill made his last speech in the House, earnestly supporting the reform, and recommending with remorseless logic that the last carriage in the train should be reserved for smokers.—London Chronicle.

Some Disraeli Epigrams.

The following are some of the little known epigrams of Lord Beaconsfield recently collected by an admirer of Disraeli:

"Be frank and explicit. That is the right line to take when you wish to conceal your own mind and to confuse that of others.

"What we call the heart is a nervous sensation, like shyness, which gradually disappears in society.

"Nobody should look anxious except those who have no anxiety.

"Women are the only people that get on. A man works all his life, and thinks he has done a wonderful thing if, with one leg in the grave and no hair on his head, he manages to get a coronet; and a woman dances at a ball with some young fellow or other and pretends she thinks him charming, and he makes her a peeress on the spot."—Harper's Weekly.

A prominent woman suffragist, who would stop all subscriptions to the magazine which published Grover Cleveland's articles and refused to publish the replies, reveals what she might do with suffrage if she had it. She would probably start a revolution if beaten at the polls, suggests the Elmira Gazette.

FOR SALE!

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DESERT EXPLORERS' PERILS

FATE OF A PARTY THAT UNDERTOOK TO SURVEY SEISTAN.

A Hazardous Enterprise in a Remote, Inhospitable and Unfrequented Part of India—Conspicuous Instance of Bravery in a Native Surveyor.

The Seistan boundary commission, which has now returned to India, was one of those hazardous enterprises that the survey officers of the Government of India are every now and then called upon to undertake in remote, unfrequented and inhospitable regions, to penetrate into which, even with such supplies and escort as are feasible, is practically to carry one's life in one's hand.

For many months the heat in Seistan is overpowering, while a wind known as the "120 days wind" blows from the northwest with the force of a hurricane, its pace varying up to seventy miles an hour. In the winter there are violent snowstorms and blizzards, while the thermometer falls almost to zero. In a great blizzard which raged for five days in March, 1903, during the progress of the mission, the wind actually rose to 120 miles an hour.

One conspicuous piece of devotion on the part of a native surveyor named Mohi-ud-din deserves mention. He was a man of some distinction who had won the title of Khan Bahadur by previous notable surveys on the frontier. While in Seistan he was particularly desirous of exploring the Dasht-i-Margu, a very forbidding desert between the Helmund and Kash rivers, and in June, 1903, in spite of the extreme heat, he struck out from a point west of Rudbar in the Helmund, on a course nearly due north, his party consisting of four survey assistants, four Afghan guides and two camel men.

They marched all night, called a halt in the early morning and continued the march during the day. At nightfall the water carried by the camel had given out, and the guides urged that either the return journey should be begun at once or a route taken due west, so as to strike the northern bend of the Helmund. Mohi-ud-din, however, was determined to push on and a guide was sent off on a camel to find water. He returned with a leather skin full, but it was so brackish that those who drank it fell ill and could not eat their food. The party had then to march on, and they were fortunate enough to reach another well where a small supply of drinking water was obtained.

At midnight on the 14th day they started again, still steering northward, and at daybreak they halted on a high desert plain. There was no sign of water, and the position being critical, Mohi-ud-din reluctantly recognized the futility of further exploration. He agreed to return, but by night, after great sufferings from thirst, two of the guides became insensible. A third guide, Sultan Mahomed, tied each of them upon a riding camel and himself on a third camel. The animals were then linked together and left to go whither their instinct would lead them. Sultan Mahomed fell unconscious during the night and remembered nothing till he came to through water being poured down his throat. He and his friends had been rescued by a hunter who had wandered into the desert in quest of wild asses. The party were within an ace of death, but were taken to Chakansur, an Afghan village on the Kash River, and under careful treatment recovered.

The rest of the party under Mohi-ud-din met with a melancholy fate. They were too weak to march, and the first to die was a camel man, who wandered into the desert and never returned. The others remained all night with Mohi-ud-din, and in the early morning, seeing he was nearly dying, they crawled to a ravine close by and dug for water. No spring was found and their only relief was to throw the damp earth over their bodies. In the evening some of these men succeeded in struggling back to camp where they found Mohi-ud-din dead alongside of his horse.

His faithful attendant, strong in his sense of duty, cut the map off the surveyor's plane table and wrapped it round his body in his waistband. He afterwards explained that he was afraid to carry it in his hand, for fear he might become insensible and lose it. They then wandered from the camp and, finally, all but Saidu lay down in the shade of a high mound to die. Saidu struggled on the whole day, but must have become delirious, for he remembered nothing till he regained consciousness for a time by stumbling into a pool of water. On coming to again he found himself being carried on a man's back to Chakansur. He had been discovered by some villagers, and, as in the case of the three guides, his life was saved with difficulty.

The Afghan authorities sent out search parties with water, and eventually recovered the bodies of Mohi-ud-din, and the three sub-surveyors, together with the camp kit. The bodies were reverently interred by the Afghans at the shrine of Amiran, a place of peculiar sanctity, as Amiran is said to have been a first cousin of the Prophet. Mohi-ud-din's death, although brought on perhaps by too venturesome a disregard of danger, was a conspicuous instance of the devotion met with in the native ranks of the Indian Survey Department, and it is gratifying to learn that a fitting reward has been accorded to the faithful Saidu.—London Times.

STANLEY'S TRIP EASY NOW.

German Goes in Seventeen Days What Explorer Did in Nine Months.

Count von Gotzen, the Governor of German East Africa, has made a journey to Victoria Nyanza and around the great lake, which in distance covered and the circumnavigation of the lake much resembles Stanley's journey in 1875. But the two journeys are in other respects wonderfully different.

It took Stanley nine months and six days from the time he left the Indian Ocean to reach the lake circumnavigate it, and to reach the lake, cumnavigate it and attain the chief town of the King of Uganda, on the north shore. The time required by Count von Gotzen, however, to reach the lake, entirely circumnavigate it and arrive in Uganda within a few miles of the point where Stanley entered it, was seventeen days, six of which were spent at three German stations on the shores. He was back in Mombass on the Indian Ocean, just three weeks after he had left Zanzibar for his inland journey.

Stanley made the journey through the jungles, scores of porters carrying his baggage on their heads, and 6 or 7 miles a day was good work. Sometimes he was delayed for weeks while parleying with chiefs for permission to cross their territory. Von Gotzen on the contrary, made his comfortable journey in a well appointed train and was only two days in reaching the lake. The actual time of travel, in fact, was only twenty-four hours, for trains on the Uganda railroad do not yet travel in the night time.

Stanley made his way around the shores of the lake in small boats rowed by his black men. Several times the lives of the whole party were imperilled by storms that came near swamping the boats. But the German Governor stepped from the train at Port Florence to the deck of a fine and swift little steamer that carried him clear around the lake. He describes the steam voyage as one of his pleasantest experiences in Africa.

Now and then Stanley was attacked by islanders in the lake who had never heard of white men before and were bent on the destruction of the explorer's party. Many persons still remember the hue and cry that was raised in England when the news came of Stanley's fight with the natives of one of the islands. The fact is, not a man of his party would have escaped if he had not used his guns.

The German Governor, the other hand, was received at the three German stations which he visited and at the capital of British Uganda with cannon salutes, speeches, banquets and fireworks. Those were festival day at Schiraft, Muansa, Bukola and Entebbe, for it was the first time that a Governor of Germaan East Africa had visited the 700 miles of German coast line around the southern half of the lake.

Thirty years have wrought this wonderful transformation and it is only forty-five years since Speke, the discoverer of Victoria's Nyanza, groping his way through unknown countries and unfriendly tribes, was one year and four and a half months in reaching the lake from the lea.

Golf Cure For Hay Fever.

"I believe golf will cure any case of hay fever in the country," asserted George E. Colby. "I suffered from the worst kind of hay fever for twenty-two years, and I cured myself by playing golf. The new organization founded for the purpose of fighting the disease may be interested in knowing just how I did it. Well, I didn't know I was accomplishing a cure until it was all over.

"Two years ago, after suffering every year from the middle of August to the time of the first frosts because of hay fever, I took up golf playing because all the other Irving Park people were doing the same thing. Previous to that time I had gone to Colorado or northern Michigan every summer to get away from hay fever. This time, however, as the season progresseed, I was surprised to find that the malady was disappearing, and I didn't have to go away. I thought the change strange, for I had tried every possible remedy before that time without effect.

Last year I played golf with increased pleasure. Four times a week I went to the Irving links and got into the game for all it was worth. I perspired and breathed in the fresh air with a vim that couldn't help make me feel better. For over an hour each time I drove and putted ball's enthusiastically. I had no hay fever during the whole summer. I played the game again this year and have suffered not the slightest touch of the malady. I wondered what made the change and decided it was the golf.

"My advice to hay fever victims is: Play golf with enthusiasm, perspire freely and rid yourself of the disease. Breathe the fresh air of the links. Take the exercise with the right spirit four times a week and you never will be troubled with the fever again."—Chicago Tribune.

Ascertaining the Limit.

"Do you think your son will be a business man?"

"Yes," answered the proud father, "he shows indications of great caution and foresight. On Hallowe'en he asked the policeman to tell him how far he could go without being arrested. I think he will probably make a life insurance director."—Washington Star.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY REV. DR. T. CALVIN McCLELLAND.

Subject: Jesus' Idea of God.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—In the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Sunday morning, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. T. Calvin McClelland, preached the fourth sermon in the series on "Jesus' Idea." The special subject was: "Seriousness of Believing in Jesus' Idea of God." The text was Matthew v:44 and 45. Dr. McClelland said:

There is no Christian doctrine for which you could get so many men to vote as the Fatherhood of God. Nothing can exhaust the name "Father." It is the gladdest, but the greatest, the dearest, but the deepest, the sweetest, but the solemnest, name men can frame to fit God. We cannot put too much into the word, but we can put too little into it. It is the risk of that—of putting too little into the name "Father"—which gives us our theme. The theme is: "The Seriousness of Believing in the Fatherhood of God."

There are two kinds of men who put too little into the idea of God's Fatherhood. The first man is he who prefers to think of God as judge. To call God a Father, he thinks, is to enthrone indulgence. He views the doctrine with suspicion lest it rob God of authority, extract the fear of sin, and relieve the restraint of conscience. This man deplores the universal note in the preaching of Jesus' idea of God. If he preached it he would make it an esoteric doctrine to be mentioned only to those who had been initiated by conversion into the secrets of grace.

The second man who puts too little into the name "Father" is he who sees nothing in Fatherhood but sentiment. He thinks of God as too soft-hearted to rule, a doting grandfather too weak to punish. This man has the idea that love is too tender to blame a man for edging off when goodness hurts, costs or is unprofitable. For this second man the thought of God as a Father makes life a game, the world a playground and the infinite pity ground for infinite excuse.

To these two I bring this message of the seriousness of saying, "I believe in God the Father Almighty." The article of the creed is the most precious and the most perilous for us to repeat, and for these reasons.

First, one who claims God as Father must be ready to answer the question, What kind of a son are you? Fatherhood is something that we never think of when we talk about animals. The parent of a boy we call a father. The parent of a foal we call a sire. Here is a difference. The idea "father" suggests care, affection and forethought. The idea "sire" conveys only the thought of procreation. We do not expect the colt's sire to care for him, exhibit affection or take thought for his future. But if a man treated his son as a horse treats his young we would say of that man, he has never been a father to the boy. He had done all that the animal did for his offspring, but he had left undone those things which make fatherhood. And those things involve character, they imply faith, hope and love, they are not physical, but spiritual, activities.

By the same sign you never call a young horse a "son;" he is a "foal." The idea "son" suggests gratitude, loyalty and obedience. The idea of "foal" conveys only the thought of animal descent. We do not expect the colt to exhibit gratitude to his sire, to abide in the same stable or to evidence obedience to him. But if a youth treated his father as a young horse treats his parent we would say of that youth, he is inhuman. He might do all that the animal did for his progenitor, but he would have left undone those things which make human sonship. And those things involve character, they imply trust, affection and filial submission, and these things are not physical but spiritual activities.

So then, fatherhood involves a relationship and that relationship involves something owed on both sides. It assumes likeness in ideas, tastes and disposition; it claims reciprocity in character. Can the relationship with God expect less? You see the idea of fatherhood is like the rule about the square of the hypotheneuse of a right-angled triangle. Whether it be a right-angled triangle drawn on a child's blackboard or a right-angled triangle formed by three stars in the Milky Way, the rule works—the square on the hypotheneuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides. This father and son relationship, like mathematics, works everywhere, on the earth, in the heavens.

I cannot say "Father" until I have begun to answer His call "son;" His Fatherhood does not exist for me until I have made my sonship exist for Him, until I have shared in His character. He is spirit and I must be spirit, too; something more than a body to be warmed, clothed and fed; something more than an animal to fight like a dog, root like a pig, sing like a bird or hive like a bee. I must be the child of the Eternal Spirit, the son of Infinite Faith, Infinite Hope, Infinite Love.

A Father's rights are unquestioned, absolute, ungiven. He has the right to expect everything to be reciprocated that He has given to us. The old fundamental need of personal struggle, personal consecration, personal holiness is doubled. Life is more critical than ever. I have no loophole to crawl out of; the lines are tightly drawn, I must be in my word what He is in His universe. From Sinai, it is said, the smoke ascended as from a furnace, and the mountain quakes greatly when out of a thick cloud with thunderings and lightnings the King gave His command to Israel. On a hillside sweet with the peaceful odors of plowed field, quiet save for the pipings of the birds, under a blue Syrian sky which mirrored its fair sun in Galilee's lake, the Father spoke through His great Son His will for the family. Yet I think Sinai's "thou shalt not kill" were easier to listen to than Jesus' "blessed are the merciful." The King's words, "thou shalt not commit adultery," less than the Father's "the pure in heart shall see God." The Sovereign's words, "thou shalt have no other gods before Me," as an ant-hill to the snow-capped Alpine summit, "Ye shall be perfect as your Heavenly Father is perfect."

Second—It is a serious thing to believe in the Fatherhood of God because it commits a man to living his life in absolute unselfishness. Given a father, and what follows? What an alchemist is a new-born babe. The touch of those tiny fingers transmutes the base metal of thought of self into the pure gold of thought of the unself. From the moment when his first babe's first cry summons the instinct of fatherhood in a man's bosom the man must deny himself, he must henceforth lose himself in another. Love once a mere passion of possession is re-born a passion for self-sacrifice. This father has a family, and it is the family, the home, the health of the whole which become his chiefest concern.

Given a son, and what follows? What must be the true son's concern? Surely it is the same as the father's. The father no more than the son, the son no less than the father, exists for that home. It is this mutual instinct of being supported and supporting which makes us sing, "There is no place like home?"

So here, again, the axiom of the earthly relationship we call home is true for the celestial relationship we call religion. This is the extension of the old Fifth Commandment in religion—"Love your enemies and pray for them that persecute you; that ye may be sons of your Father who is in heaven; for He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust."

Like God the Father, the Son must have a love that is boundless, ungrudging and gratuitous. The family, not one favorite here and another there, but all the members must receive without bias, be blessed without prejudice, be cared for without favoritism. The son must live so that no man can be poorer, no woman sadder, no child more wretched for aught he has done or left undone. He must live so that through his words and deeds men may see truth, reverence, purity, and possess the means of happiness, and he must so live not for profit, prudence or popularity; he must so live, though it means a curse, a crown of thorns and a cross.

And if we seek to know what that means, what sonship involves, we go to Him who taught us to say "Our Father." His life is just spent in going about doing good; He does so much for the imperfect, the defective, the degenerate, that He gets the nickname of "friend of publicans and sinners." He never bears a grudge, He never remembers an insult, He never seems to see anything in the men about Him but their need of the good things He has to give away. And He gives, gives until when He comes to die He has nothing worth gambling for but His cloak—the one that was pure white, woven without seam. That day, the day He died, the men He had lived for led Him away like a lamb to the slaughter. And while they were making the wounds for Him to hang by He prayed, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

In the last place, it is a serious thing to believe in the Fatherhood of God, because it means that God's perfectness consists in His impartial love, and love is the most awful thing in the world. It has been said, "Be afraid of the love that loves you; it is either your heaven or your hell. The lives of men are never the same after they have let themselves be loved; if they are not better they are worse. For this is the mystery of love, its paradox—while it is the greatest thing in the world it is the most helpless." For the love of her child, without thought of the cost, a mother would give her own life in exchange; and yet she must stand at its death bed with helpless hands when the heart spring unwinds and the little life runs down. A father would give his fortune, his blood to keep his son's heart clean and white, but all his paternal passion cannot check that son's mad pace, if the boy's lust take the bit between his teeth and drag him along the edge of the moral precipice. A son may leave home; a despot might compel his subject to come back, a father can only wait, and watch and keep open the door.

We shrink to apply all we know of the weakness of human love to the divine. Yet it was through a man the Father made His love plain to us. He came, the Christ, to His own and they received Him not. He loved His own, loved them to the end, and yet at the end they deserted Him, betrayed Him, hung Him on a cross.

You remember the Tuesday before the Friday when they nailed Him between two thieves. He was standing in the temple at Jerusalem. Did He love that fair, rebellious city? You may never know how great was that love. Could He save that imperilled city? Jerusalem had bound love's hands with indifference so that He could not reach out to rescue her; she had tethered His feet with hate so that He could only stand still and watch her sinking into the gulf that Titus was to dig. Stand close to the Christ as He speaks—you see He is draining love—bitterest cup; He is realizing love's helplessness, "it is the wail of a heart wounded because its love has been despised" and it cannot avert the doom which impends over those it loves. "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem! how often would I have gathered thy children as a hen gathered her chickens, and ye would not. Behold, your house is left unto you desolate."

To sum up, it is a serious thing to believe in the Fatherhood of God, because this belief involves sonship, and sonship involves brotherhood, and brotherhood involves living for the spirit behind things, for the higher life, the eternal kind, on which death lays no hand, on which the grave has no claim.

For this higher life, in the Father's name I claim you. You have a perfect pattern of it in Jesus; you have a perfect helper in God's Spirit, which is yours for the asking. You begin to live the life by doing something for the man next you just because God is his Father and yours.

Peace of the Heart.

If quiet and peace could only be had by withdrawing from the duties and occupations of active life, then quiet and peace for most of us could never be. It is not in our power to fly to some far and still retreat, in whose quiet we may escape the evils and troubles here. And the corner will never be found in this world where care and evil shall be unknown by human beings. But the peace which the Savior gives His own is peace of heart and mind amid daily duties. It is that "central peace," which may subsist at the heart of endless agitation.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 17.

Subject: Preparation For the Messiah, Mal. iii., 1-12—Golden Text, Mal. iii., 1—Memory Verses, 8-10—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The coming of the Messiah (v. 1). 1. "I." That is, God. "My messenger." The New Testament clearly shows that the messenger referred to here was John the Baptist. Our Lord bore witness to John (Luke 7:27). See also Matt. 11:10; Mark 1:2, 3; Luke 1: 76. "Prepare the way before Me." That is, before the Messiah. Messengers sent before the Eastern kings prepared the way for the chariots and armies of their monarchs. A "king's highway" had to be carried through the open land of the wilderness, valleys filled up and hills leveled, winding by-paths straightened, for the march of the great army. Interpreted in its spiritual application, the wilderness was the world lying in evil. John prepared the way for Christ in a moral wilderness by preaching repentance and showing the need of a Saviour. "The Lord, whom ye seek." The Messiah whom you are expecting. "To His temple." Shall soon be presented before the Lord in this temple. He shall cleanse it from its defilement and fill it with His glory. "Messenger of the covenant." He that comes to fulfill the great design in reference to the covenant made with Abraham, that in his seed all the families of the earth should be blessed. Christ was the "mediator of the new covenant" (Heb. 9:15) — the "better covenant," established upon "better promises" (Heb. 8:6-13; 10:16). "Ye delight in." They looked forward to His coming with pleasure.

II. The mission and work of the Messiah (vs. 2-6). 2. "Who may abide." Who will be able to endure the testing of character His coming will produce? They did not understand the meaning of what they desired; just as many desire and hope for heaven without realizing what they must do to gain heaven. "Like a refiner's fire." John the Baptist said, "His fan is in His hand;" "He shall baptize you with fire." In the refiner's fire is placed the ore, a mixture of good metal with rock and other materials, and the fire (1) separates the metal from the dross, and (2) thus purifies the metal, but does not destroy it; but (3) it consumes the dross, or so separates it that it is cast one side as refuse. "Like fuller's soap" (R. V.) Soap such as we have was not known to the Hebrews till long after Jeremiah's time, but they used ash lye.

3. "Shall sit," etc. There is an allusion here to the refiner sitting before his fire with his eye on the metal. He kept it in the furnace until he knew the dross to be completely removed by seeing his own image reflected (Rom. 8:29). "Sons of Levi." The priests—God's ministers. "Purge." Cleanse, purify. "May offer," etc. A sinner cannot give acceptable service to God. The Lord loves righteousness; He accepts only a holy heart and life (Rom. 12:1). 4. "Be pleasant." The spirit of praise, obedience and helpfulness are like sweet incense before the Lord (Heb. 13:15, 16). 5. "To judgment." To decide on your case and condemn you if guilty. "Swift witness." Coming suddenly and unexpectedly. "The sorcerers." Users of witchcraft, all in alliance with spirits of evil; the users of amulets, charms, etc., which are really substitutes for religion. "Against those that oppress." The gospel is always in favor of the poor and against oppression. "And fear not Me." This was the foundation of all their wickedness. 6. "I change not." God keeps His covenants with His people.

III. Admonitions and promised blessings (vs. 7-12). 7. "From the days," etc. All through their history they had been given to backsliding. "Return unto Me." There was still a chance to repent. "Wherein." They did not know how far from God they were. 8. "Will a man rob God?" Sacrilege is the highest of crimes. And the most guilty are those claiming to be God's people. "Ye have." This evil is not only the guilt of priests, but of the whole nation. "Tithes." See Deut. 18:4. "Offerings." The first fruits—not less than one-sixtieth part of the corn, wine and oil.

9. "Ye are cursed." With famine and scarcity. God had thus punished them for neglecting to build the temple (Hag. 1:10, 11); now, for not maintaining the temple service. 10. "Bring —tithes." Make good your solemn engagement with Nehemiah (Neh. 10:29). "Into the storehouse." The chambers which surrounded the temple on three sides. "May be meat." That there may be provision for the daily sacrifices, and for the maintenance of the priests and Levites. "Prove Me." Take God at His word. "Windows of heaven." A poetical, proverbial expression, signifying a great downpouring (Gen. 7:11; 2 Kings 7:2). "Pour you out." "Empty out," as if God meant that He would empty forth His vast reservoir of blessings.

11. "Will rebuke." Prevent from coming. "The devourer." The locusts, the canker-worms, the caterpillars and all other destructive insects. "For your sakes." Because of My love for you, and for the sake of your prosperity. The devourer had been sent because of their sins, but should be stayed as a reward for their return to duty. 12. "All nations," etc. So great will be your prosperity and happiness that the fame thereof will extend to all nations, as in Solomon's time. God's people do in truth live in a delightsome land, a land of green pastures and still waters, of dear companionships and delightful skies. Blessed are that people who render lovingly to God the things that are His own. "Delightsome land." Your country will again be known as the pleasant land, as it was formerly called.

TO ANNEX SANTO DOMINGO.

Heyburn Offers a Bill to Take in Haiti With It.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Heyburn introduced a resolution providing for the annexation of San Domingo and Haiti to the United States.

Gapon Appeals to People.

St. Petersburg's garrison has been heavily reinforced, and Father Gapon appealed to the workmen to cut loose from the revolutionists.

Indian Tea.

More than $24,000 acres of the soil of India are devoted to the raising of tea. The total yield last year was 222,908,661 pounds. The capital engaged amounts to $60,778,000.

What will be the largest carpet in the world is still being made in London. It will cover 63,000 square feet and will serve on the "ground" for winter sports in the Olympia, London. Its cost will be $25,000.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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Cures Blood, Skin Troubles, Cancer, Blood Poison, Greatest Blood Purifier Free

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, risings and lumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) according to directions. Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop, the blood is made pure and rich, leaving the skin free from every eruption, and giving the rich glow of perfect health to the skin. At the same time, B. B. B. improves the digestion, cures dyspepsia, strengthens weak kidneys. Just the medicine for old people, as it gives them new, vigorous blood. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, with directions for home cure. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and special free medical advice also sent in sealed letter. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases of impure blood and skin disease, and cures after all else fails.

Eight months old and an acrobat, unable to walk or talk, yet possessing such startling muscular development of the arms and shoulders that he can balance himself on his hands and with heels in the air proceed across the room—these are a few of the remarkable physical characteristics of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schnars, of Denver. Baby Schnars is no bigger in the aggregate than most other infants of 8 months of age, but the ligaments and muscles of his chest, arms and shoulders are mostly cords of steel. He can swing from a cane held in the hands of his sire with the ease and grace of a trained trapeze performer. And when this strong-arm baby takes notice of something on the table particularly attractive or desirable to his baby eyes he does not cry for it, but creeps to the table and raises himself by climbing the leg, hand over hand. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schnars are absolute believers in the efficiency of physical culture for the building-up and proper development of the human body and their theory is that the earlier these exercises are undertaken the better for the development of the individual such exercises are intended to benefit. With an eye single to the purpose of rearing a perfectly developed child the father and mother began a gentle but systematic and persistent training of the infant a few weeks after his birth. Neither of the parents are remarkable for any extraordinary physical development or accomplishment. They are of German descent and show the sturdy general characteristics of that race, but nothing more. But their baby boy is a wonder in muscular development about the trunk of his body and in this respect he is probably the strongest baby in the world. Otherwise he is like all healthy, normal children of 8 months of age.

Sound judgment is responsible for a lot of silence.

A BRAIN WORKER

Must Have the Kind of Food That Nourishes Brain.

"I am a literary man whose nervous energy is a great part of my stock in trade, and ordinarily I have little patience with breakfast foods and the extravagant claims made of them. But I cannot withhold my acknowledgment of the debt that I owe to Grape-Nuts food.

"I discovered long ago that the very bulkiness of the ordinary diet was not calculated to give one a clear head, the power of sustained, accurate thinking. I always felt heavy and sluggish in mind as well as body after eating the ordinary meal, which diverted the blood from the brain to the digestive apparatus.

"I tried foods easy of digestion, but found them usually deficient in nutriment. I experimented with many breakfast foods and they, too, proved unsatisfactory, till I reached Grape-Nuts. And then the problem was solved.

"Grape-Nuts agreed with me perfectly from the beginning, satisfying my hunger and supplying the nutriment that so many other prepared foods lack.

"I had not been using it very long before I found that I was turning out an unusual quantity and quality of work. Continued use has demonstrated to my entire satisfaction that Grape-Nuts food contains all the elements needed by the brain and nervous system of the hard working public writer." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

PAINFUL PE

Suggestions How to Find Re
Suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful or irregular something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to a serious derangement of the whole female organism.

More than fifty thousand women have testified in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound overcomes painful and irregular menstruation.

It provides a safe and sure way of escape from distressing and dangerous weaknesses and diseases.

The two following letters tell so convincingly what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will do for women, they cannot fail to bring hope to thousands of sufferers.

Miss Nellie Holmes of 540 N. Davidson Street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Your medicine is indeed an ideal medicine for women. I suffered misery for years with painful periods, backaches, and bearing-down pains. I consulted two different physicians but failed to get any relief. A friend from the East advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and no longer suffer as I did before. My periods are natural; every ache and pain is gone, and my general health is much improved. I advise all women who suffer to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I might have been spared many months of suffering and pain had I only known of the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman B

PRICE, 25 Cts

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GRIP, BAD COL
I won't sell Anti-G
Call for your MO
F. W. Diener,

WINC
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Winchester Rifle an
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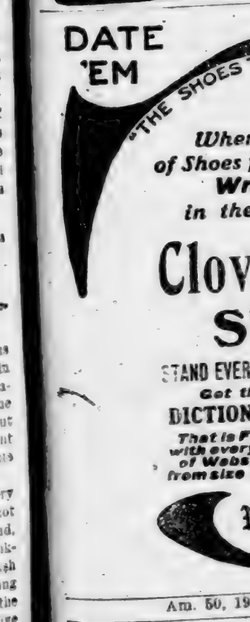

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Clover B
SHOE

STAND EVERY TEST
Get the
DICTIONARY
That is FREE
with every pair
of Webster's
from size 11 up.

Werthrimer

Am. 50, 1905.

One Dollar
for a Postal Card

This company will give one dollar for the first reliable information of an opportunity to sell a steam engine or boiler of our standard types within our range of sizes. This does not include vertical, traction or gas engines. If you know of anybody intending to buy an engine or boiler tell us. A Postal will do.

ATLAS

ENGINES AND BOILERS

have for years been the standard for all steam plants. Best of material and workmanship. Our big output enables us to sell on small profit. An Atlas, the best in the world, costs no more than the other kind.

Write today for our special offer

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS

INDIANAPOLIS

PAINFUL PERIODS

Suggestions How to Find Relief from Such Suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful or irregular something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to a serious derangement of the whole female organism.

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Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I might have been spared many months of suffering and pain had I only known of the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound sooner; for I have tried so many remedies without help.

"I dreaded the approach of my menstrual period every month, as it meant so much pain and suffering for me, but after I had used the Compound two months I became regular and natural and am now perfectly well and free from pain at my monthly periods. I am very grateful for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound rests upon the well-earned gratitude of American women.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating, (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

PRICE, 25 Cts

TO CURE THE GRIP IN ONE DAY
ANTI-GRIPINE
THIS NO EQUAL FOR HEADACHE
CURES COUGH COLDS

ANTI-GRIPINE
IS GUARANTEED TO CURE
GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.
I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee It. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.
F. W. Diemer, M.D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mo.

WINCHESTER
RIFLE AND PISTOL CARTRIDGES

Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges of all calibers are loaded by machinery which sizes the shells, supplies the exact quantity of powder, and seats the bullets properly. By using first-class materials and this up-to-date system of loading, the reputation of Winchester Cartridges for accuracy, reliability and excellence is maintained. Ask for them.

THEY SHOOT WHERE YOU HOLD

DATE 'EM

WEBSTER SCHOOL SHOES
"THE SHOES THAT PUT ST. LOUIS ON THE MAP"

When you buy a Pair of Shoes for your boy or girl, Write the Date in the lining, in ink.

Clover Brand SHOES

STAND EVERY TEST
Get the DICTIONARY That is FREE with every pair of Webster's from size 11 up.

IF YOUR DEALER SAYS "NO" HE IS REFUSING YOU YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

Werthrimer-Swarts Shoe Co.
LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Am. 50, 1905.

One Dollar for a Postal Card

This company will give one dollar for the first reliable information of an opportunity to sell a steam engine or boiler of our standard types within our range of sizes. This does not include vertical, traction or gas engines. If you know of anybody intending to buy an engine or boiler tell us. A Postal will do.

ATLAS
ENGINES AND BOILERS

have for years been the standard for all steam plants. Best of material and workmanship. Our big output enables us to sell on small profits. An Atlas, the best in the world, costs no more than the other kind.

Write today for our special offer

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS
Selling agencies in all cities INDIANAPOLIS

MOZLEY'S
LEMON ELIXIR
—A SURE CURE FOR—
CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS and all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. 50c. a bottle at drug stores.

PAXTINE
TOILET ANTISEPTIC
FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES
For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Insurance companies seeking reorganization should not overlook the fact that Russia has a complete set of Grand Dukes out of a job, suggests the Cleveland Leader.

Murders and homicides decreased more than 2,000 in the United States in the past ten years. Lynchings decreased one-half.

The resignation of Chief Procurator Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonosteff quite obviously simplifies things in Russia, thinks the Boston Herald.

Something more than "platitudes of virture" is indeed in the fight for public honesty and moral courage, declared Edward M. Shepard in a letter read at the annual meeting of the Federation of Church Clubs.

He who brings forth two blades of grass, where but one grew before, performs a greater service for humanity than he who builds a city, asserts the Epitomist. There is nothing new in this thought for it has often been stated in similar words, but it will serve as a text in this as well as in the original form.

Railroad accidents in Chicago during the eleven months ended Nov. 1 cost 381 lives according to a report made by Coroner Hoffman, relates the New York World. The report also shows there were 1211 suicides in the country, 120 deaths due to street car accidents, 187 homicides, 10 killed by automobiles 201 deaths due to falls and 157 to burns and scalds.

The Secretary of Agriculture has discovered that about 40 per cent of the grass seed sold to the government is adulterated, says the Washington Post. The suburbanite who has been experimenting with the free seed graft will be anxious to have the other 60 per cent identified and labeled.

Barry Pain, in London Opinion, says: "I believe that more people read reviews than is generally supposed, at any rate in those papers where a high standard of reviewing is maintained. I know, for instance, that many men are opposed to the politics of the Daily Chronicle, yet take the paper regularly for the excellence of its literary page."

Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould recently gave a history of what might be called "The Three Ages of Graft." "First, he said, "graft was direct. Everybody grabbed what he wanted. The second stage shows us graft syndicated—legal advice and market tips were dealt out to the selected among the faithful. Third, graft was imperialized. Now the boss reserves all, or nearly all, for himself."

A scientist in the United States Agricultural Department, Dr. Cushman, relates the Philadelphia Record, announces that by an electrical process he can extract 8 per cent. of potash from the millions of tons of gneiss rock to be found in the country. At the same time a chemist in Denver has made another discovery—that the residuum from the refining of sugar betts can be converted into potash to such a degree that the sugar will be the by-product. Large quantities of potash are now imported chiefly from Germany. G

At the Mexican government financial agency it is estimated that $700,000,000 of American capital is invested in Mexico and the sum is growing rapidly, says the Philadelphia Record. English and French investments amount to about $50,000,000 each. Twenty-six companies with an aggregate capital of $10,000,000 have been registered in London in two years for working Mexican mines. Mexico is reaping the result of good credit and the protection of life and property.

The Norwegian majority for Prince Charles as King has kept up pretty close to its early promise and must be highly gratifying to the prospective monarch. It forms a fitting culmination to the episode of Scandinavian separation which has been conducted throughout with a sobriety, courtesy and general high-mindedness worthy of that strong and self-reliant race. No separation of two realms was ever more amicably effected, and no nation ever entered upon a career of independence more auspiciously, thinks the New York Tribune.

There is one general principle running through all the views of doctors in regard to disease. It is the importance of checking the growth of a variety of diseases in the interests of the physical fitness of the nation at large and not merely of the individual, remarks the Saturday Review. If this is to be done, many restraints, both legal and social, will have to be submitted to which at present are not imposed owing to the luck of an enlightened popular opinion. Sir James Crichton-Browne indicated one social restraint when speaking of the evil effects of alcohol. It is much to be wished, he said, that there should grow up one of those conventional understandings which are almost more binding than legal enactments, that it is bad form for a youth to indulge in alcohol till he has attained his majority.

In Paris even the poor man stops on his way to work to have his shoes shined.

BOX OF WAFERS FREE—NO DRUGS—CURES BY ABSORPTION.

Cures Belching of Gas—Foul Breath and Bad Stomach—Short Breath—Bleeding—Sour Eructations—Irregular Heart, Etc.

Take a Mull's Wafer any time of the day or night, and note the immediate good effect on your stomach. It absorbs the gas, disinfects the stomach, kills the poison germs and cures the disease. Catarrh of the head and throat, unwholesome food and overeating make bad stomachs. Scarcely any stomach is entirely free from taint of some kind. Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers will make your stomach healthy by absorbing foul gases which arise from the undigested food and by re-enforcing the lining of the stomach, enabling it to thoroughly mix the food with the gastric juices. This cures stomach trouble, promotes digestion, sweetens the breath, stops belching and fermentation. Heart action becomes strong and regular through this process.

Discard drugs, as you know from experience they do not cure stomach trouble. Try a common-sense (Nature's) method that does cure. A soothing, healing sensation results instantly.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers will do this, and we want you to know it.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a free sample for this coupon.

12165 FREE. COUPON. 129

Send this coupon with your name and address and name of a druggist who does not sell it for a free sample box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.
Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

Sold by all druggists, 50c. per box, or sent by mail.

A man always sympathizes with a homely boy.

MILK CRUST ON BABY

Lost All His Hair—Scratched Till Blood Ran—Grateful Mother Tells of His Cure by Cuticura For 75c.

"When our baby boy was three months old he had the milk crust very badly on his head, so that all the hair came out, and it itched so bad he would scratch until the blood ran. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. I applied the Cuticura and put a thin cap on his head, and before I had used half of the box it was entirely cured, his hair commenced to grow out nicely again, and he has had no return of the trouble. (Signed) Mrs. H. P. Holmes, Ashland, Ore."

An Artistic Industry.

A flourishing industry for native women has been established in Bombay in the manufacture of artistic seed and bead articles. Women are taught to make beads out of the hard and various colored seeds to be found in the jungle and to make up the beads into necklaces, curtain loops, napkin rings, hatpins and many other ornamental articles. A cheap, simple and efficient machine for drilling the hard seeds has been devised after much experiment. The seed, which is most extensively used in India for necklaces and charms, is the rudraksha, a brown nut which seems to be much too hard a seed for insects of any kind to penetrate. It is worn as a sacred necklace by the followers of Shiva and has also a considerable ornamental alue.

Norfolk, Va., shipped recently the largest single cargo of lumber ever sent out—1,250,000 feet of North Carolina pine, for New York firms.

Spanish women play with their dolls even after they are married and have children.

One of the most useful instruments in use by surveyors is the odometer for measuring distances by the combination of a single wheel and a cyclometer. This is trundled along the ground in a straight line and the readings of the indicator show exactly the distance traversed. By this means the surface measurements are obtained with exactness even when the ground is so rolling as to be difficult of measurement in any other fashion, but the surveying party for determining the boundry between the English and French claims in the Sierre Leone soon found that the measurements were absrudly short of the probable distances. The perambulator was trundled by one of the natives attached to the party, and after some observation it was found that they could not comprehend the reason for trundling the odometer along the ground. They were willing to make concession to the white to the extent of pushing the wheel before them so long as they were in sight, but considering the order but a foolish prejudice against the native custom of "toting" everything upon the head, they were no sooner out of sight than they adopted the more comfortable mode. It was finally found necessary to send a white man with the native to insure proper measurements.

A slate quarryman living at Delta Pa., Humphrey G. Pritchard, has made a clock out of slate. The varieties he used include peach bottom blue slate and the red, green and purple slate of Vermont. About 164 separate pieces of this material were used in the construction and are held together by twenty-three dozen small metal screws. Many of the slate sheets are as thin as paper, and scores were broken before the timepiece was finished after eight months' work. The clock is four feet high, two feet wide and one foot deep. It has a cathedral gong and is lighted by nine incandescent bulbs.

Mourns Race Suicide.

A Rochester priest draped his baptismal font with crepe because of the scarcity of christenings.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

General Trepoff is a man of most aristocratic appearance.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Of the 105 counties in Kansas forty-four are without a pauper.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

It takes a woman with an imagination to wear the hat of the day.

To Prevent Chapped Hands.

Many women who do their own work are much annoyed in winter with chapped hands. This may be avoided by using Ivory Soap for dish washing and toilet purposes. Dry the hands thoroughly each time after they have been in water and rub with a little oatmeal-water or some good lotion.—ELEANOR R. PARKER.

A new French Order of Merit is on the point of being instituted.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind. $1.

Few Russian trains travel at a faster rate than twenty-two miles an hour.

AILING WOMEN.

Keep the Kidneys Well and the Kidneys Will Keep You Well.

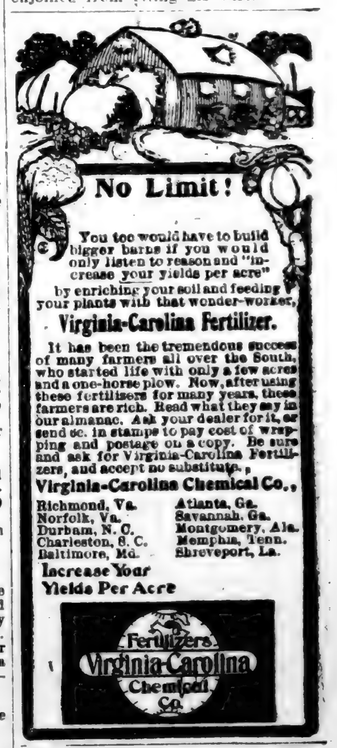
Sick, suffering, languid women are learning the true cause of bad backs and how to cure them. Mrs. W. G. Davis, of Grosebeck, Texas, says: "Backaches hurt me so I could hardly stand. Spells of dizziness and sick headache were frequent and the action of the kidneys was irregular. Soon after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills I passed several gravel stones. I got well and the trouble has not returned. My back is good and strong and my general health better."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co. Buffalo, N. Y.

The smallest coin in actual circulation is a sort of wafer made from a resinous juice and used by the natives in the Malay peninsula. It has a value of one ten-thousandth of one cent. The smallest metal coin is the Portuguese 3-reis piece, worth six-twenty-fifths of a cent, while the smallest English coin is a Gibraltar piece, the five millesima, worth one-quarter of a cent. There has been put into use in the canal zone a small silver coin worth about one penny, and this is probably the smallest silver piece ever coined.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

A man in Des Moines, Ia., has been enjoined from beating his wife.



No Limit!

You too would have to build bigger barns if you would only listen to reason and "increase your yields per acre" by enriching your soil and feeding your plants with that wonder-worker,

Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer.

It has been the tremendous success of many farmers all over the South, who started life with only a few acres and a one-horse plow. Now, after using these fertilizers for many years, these farmers are rich. Read what they say in our almanac. Ask your dealer for it, or send 2c. in stamps to pay cost of wrapping and postage on a copy. Be sure and ask for Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers, and accept no substitute.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.,

Richmond, Va. Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va. Savannah, Ga.
Durham, N. C. Montgomery, Ala.
Charleston, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md. Shreveport, La.

Increase Your Yields Per Acre

Fertilizers Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS
AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB || BIRMINGHAM, ALA. || LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB

Holiday Goods of Every Kind

Only Two Weeks Before Christmas
Can't Begin Buying Too Soon

THE grand old spirit of Christmastide fills the store. That wonderful spirit which has come down the ages as a golden inheritance from our fathers—which makes all of us children and all solicitous for the happiness of others.

Gifts for children—gifts for nearest and dearest of kin—gifts too for those upon whom fortune has not smiled, but who should not be forgotten at this happy season.

Buy them gifts—select them early. This week is the best time. You will feel happier at Christmas if you have none of the worries which come to those who put off and put off.

Gifts for Men

Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Neckwear,
Fancy supporters,
Kid gloves,
Wool gloves,
Silk mufflers,
Wool mufflers,
Sweaters,
Smoking Jackets,
Bath robes,
Dressing robes,
Silk umbrellas,
Fancy hosiery,
Dress shirts,
Full dress protectors,
Suit cases,
Hand satchels,
Trunks,
Lap robes,
Pajamas,
Umbrellas,
Cigar cases,
Cigarette cases,
Flasks,
Collar and cuff boxes,
Collar pouches,
Toilet sets,
Shaving sets,
Smoking sets,
Cigar jars,
Tobacco jars,
Tie cases,
Handkerchief boxes,
Alcohol lamps,
Razor Strops,
Imported razors,
Manicure pieces,
Shaving mirrors,
Gillette safety razors,
Cuff lengths,
Watch fobs,
Cigar cutters,
Watch rings,
Stick pins,
Key holders,
Studs,
Collar buttons,
Watch chains,
Clothes brushes,
Military brushes,
Hat brushes,
Combs,
Soap dishes,
Ash trays,
Cold cream jars,
Coasters.

Gifts for Women

Fur coats,
Fur scarfs,
Fur muffs,
Brush and comb trays,
Powder boxes,
Desk sets,
Work baskets,
Hat pin holders,
Boudoir sets,
Watches,
Lockets,
Rings,
Brooches,
Stick pins,
Chains,
Fobs,
Pearl pins,
Beauty pins,
Hat pins,
Cuff lengths,
Thimbles,
Dog collar bracelets,
Crosses,
Mounted combs,
Neck beads,
Dog collar belts,
Watch pins,
Woven purses,
Fancy buckles,
Vanity boxes,
Waist sets,
Collar supporters,
Fancy pendants,
Veil pins,
Opera glasses,
Sweaters,
Fascinators,
Combs,
Perfume bottles,
Card receivers,
Mirrors,
Puff boxes,
Salve jars,
Desk sets,
Manicure sets,
Bonnet brushes,
Ink stands,
Pin trays,
Picture frames,
Napkin rings,
Whist-brooms,
Thimbles,
Embroidery scissors,
Shoe horns,
Shoe hooks,
Pin cushions,
Tooth powder bottles,
Talcum boxes,
Toilet articles,
Brushes.

Gifts for Children

Fur sets,
Comb and brush sets,
Slippers,
Leggins,
Signet and stone rings,
Birthday rings,
Watches,
Heart lockets,
Pendants,
Cuff buttons,
Cuff pins,
Neck beads,
Stick pins,
Purses,
Bracelets,
Miniature crosses,
Waist sets,
Napkin rings,
Pin cushions,
Hat pins,
Hat marks,
Gloves,
Pajamas,
Neckwear,
Handkerchiefs,
Mufflers,
Umbrellas,
Belts,
Bath robes.

Gifts for Infants

Mugs,
Plates,
Trays,
Neck beads,
Baby pins,
Chains and rings,
Miniature crosses,
Food pushers,
Sacques,
Bonnets,
Powder boxes,
Celluloid sets,
Rattlers and comforts,
Baby shoes,
Mittens,
Baby veils and bibs,
Dresses,
Coats,
Caps,
Fur Sets.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

AT the present time the salaries of most college teachers are as high as the salaries of most clergymen of the cities or towns in which these colleges are placed. There are, of course, exceptions upon each side. In Cleveland, for instance, salaries are paid to clergymen higher than are paid to any college officer. But in Cambridge and Boston, as high salaries are paid to college officers as are paid to any clergyman. The higher salaries paid in the University of Chicago are probably about equal to the higher salaries paid to the clergymen of that city. Certain physicians, especially surgeons, earn larger amounts than are the stipends paid to any college man.

The same remark might be made respecting lawyers. But the salaries paid to editors are, on the whole, not so large as those paid to college professors. It would usually, also, I suppose, be acknowledged that there are other elements in the work of an editor, some more agreeable, others less agreeable, than are many parts of college teaching. On the basis, therefore, of Adam Smith's principles, it is hard to make an argument for larger pay for college professors. On the basis of temporary conditions and feelings of individual needs and relationships, it would be easy to make an argument. But the principles are permanent, the feelings and conditions temporary. It should, however, be said that it would be advantageous to the community for professorship to command a larger salary, because the college would, through a term of years, be able to command a finer type of the man, of the scholar and of the gentleman. College places should never be so rich as to become objects of avariciousness but they should be made so full and noble as to become objects of worthy ambition for human service.—Harper's Weekly.

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LABOR WORLD.

Many Chinese have left home to go to the Transvaal as evangelists.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has increased the per capita tax sixty cents a year.

An American enterprise is to be established at Hull, England, connected with the light iron trade.

Preference to unionists is granted in the last four awards given by the New Zealand Arbitration Court.

The number of members of labor unions in Spain has been multiplied by four in the last five years.

The great anthracite coal mining corporations are piling up coal, and the anthracite miners are recruiting their unions.

The management of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, after twenty years of opposition, recognized the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Among the celebrations connected with the "name day" of Francis Joseph, of Austria, is the giving of money to servants long in the service of one family.

Chicago employing printers have initiated the fight against the International Typographical Union to defeat the latter's attempt to secure the eight-hour day.

An organization of all land and water freight handlers into one big international union is being looked forward to by officers of the Longshoremen's Association.

The Perth (West Australia) Building Trades Vigilance Committee has succeeded in organizing the local electrical engineers, fitters and wiremen into a good union.

A single case has been found where a union has attempted to restrict the output of an industry, but this is done under an agreement with the employers in the case of the window-glass industry.

Witte Offers to Resign.

Berlin.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from St. Petersburg, received here by way of Eydtkuhenen, East Prussia, says Premier Witte has given his resignation to the emperor, who refused to accept it.

The live herring dies the moment it leaves the water.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET

Arthur J. Balfour Resigns as Premier With His Ministers.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the New Leader—Honors For Those Retiring From Body.

London, England.—The political crisis in the United Kingdom reached a climax when Arthur J. Balfour, the Premier, formally handed in the resignations of himself and the members of his Cabinet to King Edward, who accepted them. His Majesty invited Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to an interview. Sir Henry arrived in town from Scotland, and the Liberal statesmen were hurriedly summoned from all parts of the kingdom to confer with him.

A brief official announcement was made that the Cabinet had resigned, that the King had accepted the resignations of his Ministers and that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had been sent for.

It would now appear that the entire programme had been cut and dried for some time, and it is even probable that the Liberal leader had already completed his Cabinet.

The meeting of the Privy Council has been postponed.

A part list of the honors usually conferred on the retirement of a government was issued. It includes a peerage for Sir Thomas Sanderson, the retiring Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and several minor honors. It is expected that the honors to be conferred on prominent members of the retiring government will be announced shortly.

Has Policy Prepared.

One thing is certain—that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has explained his attitude on home rule for Ireland to those Liberal leaders who are known to be opposed to home rule on the lines of the last bills introduced in Parliament. Since his speech in Stirling, which raised such a furor, Sir Henry has not made any statement, but it is confidently asserted in the Liberal clubs that he is ready with a policy which will gain the adhesion of the Nationalists and at the same time avoid raising the issue as one of the most prominent planks in his platform.

There is some uncertainty as to when the dissolution of Parliament will be effective, but it is not considered probable until after the new year.

An interesting feature of the political situation is the prospect of a closer alliance between the Irish and the Labor parties in the new Parliament. James Keir Hardie, the Socialist and independent member, in a political speech, frankly invited such an alliance. He pointed out that forty-five Labor members, combined with seventy-five Irish members, would provide a voting strength which no government, however strong, could afford to ignore.

COTTON SAVES STATE CREDIT.

Product of Convict Labor Sold in Time to Prevent Deficit.

Jackson, Miss. — Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, sold a large quantity of cotton which had been raised on the State farms by the convicts just in the nick of time to prevent a deficit in the State Treasury. The sale netted about $12,000, which will go to the educational fund. The balance in the treasury of Mississippi is now below the $10,000 mark, and heavy drafts are expected soon.

Governor Vardaman has entire charge of the sale of all the products of the State farms, and it is probable that from now on for several months the cotton and other products will be disposed of to prevent the State from delaying payment on its obligations.

Settlement Not Made.

Efforts made to effect a settlement of the dispute between the London (England) Coal Merchants and the Coal Porters' Union have not yet been effectual.

New Disease in London.

According to a special cable dispatch the latest disease in London, England, is influ-neuralgia, influenza this year having taken a new form.

Noted Financier Dead.

Sir Clinton Edward Dawkins, a distinguished financier and partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., is dead in London, England.

Mutiny of Sappers Quelled.

A mutiny of sappers at Kieff, Russia, was quelled by troops. Fifty of the mutineers were killed and more than a hundred wounded.

Wages Increased.

Wages of laborers engaged on railway construction in Western Canada showed an increase, large numbers of men being affected thereby.

Another Football Victim Dead.

Robert Brown, sixteen years old, who was injured in a football game at Sedalia, Mo., between local elevens, died.

Perkins to Retire.

George W. Perkins is to retire as First Vice-President of the New York Life.

Martial Law at Kieff.

Martial law has been declared at Kieff, Russia.

To Open More Ballot Boxes.

New York.—Applications to open seventeen ballot boxes were made by counsel for William R. Hearst, who is contesting New York's recent mayoralty election with George B. McClellan. Justice Stover, of the supreme court, signed orders to show cause why that number of ballot boxes should not be opened. The orders are returnable in the supreme court.

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TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.

tf

Atlanta Man Speaks.

Barnesville, Ga.—Thursday evening J. E. Lovelace, of Atlanta, made an address to the local members of the Junior Order of United Workmen, at which time a banquet was tendered him. His address was quite enjoyable, and the entire affair was considered quite a success.

NOTICE.

The Pension Warrants for ex-Confederate soldiers are now in my office ready for distribution. Please call or send written order for them.

This October 13, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate,
Chilton County, Ala.

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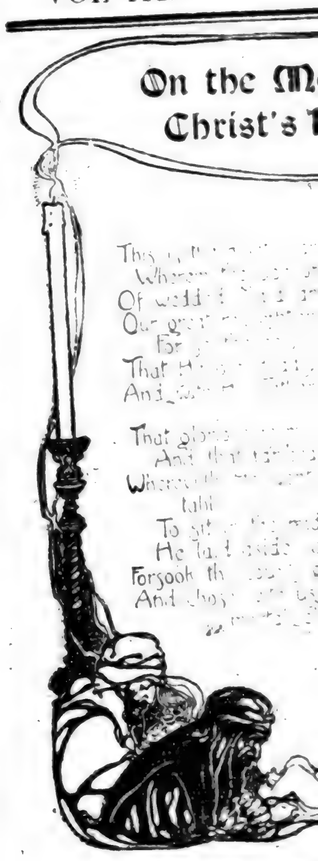

HE jolly, pothellied, ... ing old Santa Claus ... hot water. Preach... parents are rising ... against him, declaring ... he is a fraud and a ... ought to be suppressed. Thank... en, if sporadic agitation like th... have no serious results. Read... parents and preachers will pass ... Santa Claus will endure until t... as he has endured from the beg...

No one can say how old he ... what period he made his first ... ance among prehistoric men ... name of Santa Claus, by which ... known in America, is the Dut... name for St. Nicholas. The ... Criss Cringle, by which he ... in England, is a corruption of ... Kindlein, or the Christ child. ... festivities that distinguish ... existed long before Christianity ... jolly god of good cheer appear... personification of the period ... earliest pagan times. Now, ... Claus of to-day is simply that ... god sobered up, washed and ...

The Dionysia of the Greeks ... urnalia of the Romans, ... Nights of the old Norsemen ... Teutons all celebrated the ... the winter solstice. People ... themselves up, to all sorts ... and excess. In the Dionysia ... sentative figure was ... Dionysus or Bacchus, ... cheery and disreputable ... chief of the Satyrs or ... drunkards. In the Saturn... Saturn, in the Germanic ... Thor, both long bearded ... haired gods like Silenus.

Now, although the centers ... the Christian festival is the ... the Christ Kindlein, the ... long pagan custom was ... within the breasts of the ... tians to be easily superseded ...

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VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., DECEMBER 21 1905 NO. 39

On the Morning of Christ's Nativity

This is the month, and this the happy morn,
Wherein the Son of heaven's eternal King,
Of wedded Maid and Virgin Mother born,
Our great redemption from above did bring;
For so the holy sages once did sing,
That He our deadly forfeit should release,
And with His Father work us a perpetual peace.

That glorious form, that light unsufferable,
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith He wont at heaven's high council table
To sit in the midst of Trinal Unity,
He laid aside, and here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a darksome house of mortal clay.

—Milton.

The Ancestry of "Santa Claus"

THE jolly, potbellied, roistering old Santa Claus is in hot water. Preachers and parents are rising up against him, declaring that he is a fraud and as such ought to be suppressed. Thank heaven, a sporadic agitation like this can have no serious results. Recalcitrant parents and preachers will pass away. Santa Claus will endure until the end, as he has endured from the beginning.

No one can say how old he is or at what period he made his first appearance among prehistoric men. The name of Santa Claus, by which he is known in America, is the Dutch pet name for St. Nicholas. The name Criss Cringle, by which he is known in England, is a corruption of Christ Kindlein, or the Christ child. But the festivities that distinguish Christmas existed long before Christianity, and a jolly god of good cheer appears as the personification of the period from the earliest pagan times. Now, the Santa Claus of to-day is simply that old jolly god sobered up, washed and purified.

The Dionysia of the Greeks, the Saturnalia of the Romans, the Twelve Nights of the old Norsemen and of the Teutons all celebrated the coming of the winter solstice. People then gave themselves up to all sorts of revelry and excess. In the Dionysia the representative figure was not the young Dionysus or Bacchus, but the aged, cheery and disreputable Silenus, the chief of the Satyrs, or the god of drunkards. In the Saturnalia it was Saturn, in the Germanic feasts it was Thor, both long bearded and white haired gods like Silenus.

Now, although the central figure of the Christian festival is the child God, the Christ Kindlein, the influence of long pagan custom was too strong within the breasts of the early Christians to be easily superseded. The tradition of hoary age as the true representative of the dying year and its attendant jollifications still remained smoldering under the ashes of the past. It burst into new flame when the past was too far back to be looked upon with the fear and antagonism of the church, and there seemed no longer any danger of a relapse into paganism. At first, however, the more dignified representative was chosen as more in keeping with the occasion. Saturn was unconsciously rebaptized as St. Nicholas, the name of the saint whose festival occurs in December, and who, as the patron of young people, is especially fitted for the patronage of the festival which has come to be looked upon as especially that of the young. At first St. Nicholas did not supersede the Christ child, but accompanied Him in His Christmas travels, as, indeed, he still does in certain rural neighborhoods of Europe where the modern spirit has been least felt.

St. Nicholas, according to the hagiologists, was a bishop of Myra, who flourished early in the fourth century. He is the patron of children and schoolboys.

It is strange that everywhere St. Nicholas is most honored and his feast day most observed the most pious and instructed among the common people know little of the legend of the saint. He is treated with that mixture of seriousness and frivolity which becomes a dying myth. One masquerades in his dress in the evening and prays to him in the morning, and so fulfils a duty without spoiling the fun. Yet even the mumming has an educational purpose.

THE GERMAN SANTA CLAUS.

In Southern Germany and Austria a youth possessing the necessary religious knowledge is masked, dressed in long white vestments, with a silk scarf and furnished with a miter and crozier. He is accompanied by two angels and a whole troop of devils. The angels are dressed much like the choir boys in Anglican or Catholic churches. Each carries a basket. The devils blacken their faces and add horns of pigs' snouts or such other fantastic devices as the ingenuity of boyhood can devise. They are girt with chains, which they shake or rattle furiously. It is thought much better fun to be a devil than an angel, hence the number of the former is only limited to the number of boys who are able to command the necessary regalia. In the twilight of the evening of December 5 the good bishop and his suite begin their round of visits. It is the season for juvenile parties, and almost all the children of the village are collected in a few separate houses, each of which St. Nicholas visits in turn. He enters with the two angels, while his swarthy followers are left to play their pranks outside. A great silence falls upon the children, and one by one they are called up and examined by the saint. This part of the evening's business is carried on with the greatest seriousness and decorum. Simple religious questions suited to the age of each child are propounded, after which it has to sing hymns and recite prayers. If the ordeal is successfully passed the angels present it with nuts and apples. If it fails it has to stand aside. When the examination is ended the devils are called in.

They are not allowed to approach the good children, but may tease and frighten the naughty ones as much as they like. They do this at first as a matter of duty. Duty is followed by the pleasures whose anticipation had caused them to enlist—pleasures which consist in strange dances and antics, and in pursuing the larger girls with the attempt to blacken their faces. Their whole appearance is intended to be grotesque and farcical. For the entire evening they are allowed full license in the villages, though in some of the towns the festival has, for good reasons, been prohibited. For weeks before the eve of St. Nicholas a devil may occasionally be seen at the window of some cottage where the children are supposed to be naughty or

When St. Nicholas has left the children return to their own homes, but they do not believe that the generosity of the saintly bishop has been exhausted. After saying their prayers and going to bed they place dishes or baskets upon the windowsill, with their names written within them, and in these their parents deposit small presents, which their little sons and daughters fancy he has brought.

In many places the bugbear overshadows in importance both the Christ child and St. Nicholas. He appears under different names and in different guises. In Lower Austria he is the frightful Krampus, with his clanking chains and horrible devil's mask, who, notwithstanding his gilded nuts and apples, gingerbread and toys, which he carries in his basket, is the terror of the nursery. In Hanover, Holstein and Mecklenburg he is known as Clas. In Silesia his name is Joseph.

Sometimes the bugbear was a female. In Lower Austria she was called the Budelfrau. In Suabia it was the Berchtel who chastised children that did not spin diligently with rods, but rewarded the industrious with dried pears, apples and nuts.

The female bogie survives, especially in Russia and in Italy. In the former place she is known as the Baboushka, in the latter as the Befana. Befana is a corruption of Epiphania or Epiphany. For it is on Epiphany, January 6, that the Italians make presents to their children in commemoration of the gifts given by the three wise men to Christ on that date.—New York Herald.

Christmas Eve in Brittany: the Little Carol Singers.

When the average visitor arrives in Brittany for the first time he generally rubs his eyes to find out whether he is asleep or awake, for he discovers a land so novel in its aspect, a people so quaint in manners, customs and clothes, that it all seems like a dream from which he will presently awake to the nineteenth century he certainly leaves once the confines of this land are passed. Think of a low, flat country, with a strange growth of gnarled, queer-looking trees, of great stretches of plains with dark, surging grasses, only now and then a low hovel of a thatched stone house, in which the natives and their live stock, particularly the pigs, dwell together.

It is a place of little joy of living, for the land is ungrateful, and it requires all the energies of the husbandman to get even the smallest return for his work. The poverty is appalling and beggary is on all sides. The peasants rarely eat meat because of its cost. They live mainly on a soggy black bread, which is broken up into a soup made of a piece of suet stewed in boiling water. When the sardine is in season it is added, although this fish is generally eaten broiled, and when the chestnut comes all hands stuff at all hours of the day. The children dress just like the grown folks, and for both a single dress is kept most of their lives for the best, while on every day their collection of garments, save with the better classes, is remarkable.

But there are interesting customs that happen there, and have happened for, lo, these many years, since there is little change in Brittany. That of feeding the poor is a significant one, taking place on Christmas Eve, as well as at other times. Here comes the little ones of the poor to get their pieces of black bread and the bonne of the good cure distributes without prejudice to all comers. The clank of the sabots is heard along the stone streets as these unfortunate children tramp up to the rectory, and the picturesqueness of the scene is emphasized by the opera bouffe clothes the suppliants wear.

their elder sister is known to be particularly attractive. It is proof of the sound nerves of the children that no harm comes from the ordeal.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

M. Bembino, a Living Italian Painter.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The resignation of Chief Procurator Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonosteff quite obviously simplifies things in Russia, thinks the Boston Herald.

Insurance companies seeking reorganization should not overlook the fact that Russia has a complete set of Grand Dukes out of a job, suggests the Cleveland Leader.

He who brings forth two blades of grass, where but one grew before, performs a greater service for humanity than he who builds a city, asserts the Epitomist. There is nothing new in this thought for it has often been stated in similar words, but it will serve as a text in this as well as in the original form.

Railroad accidents in Chicago during the eleven months ended Nov. 1 cost 381 lives according to a report made by Coroner Hoffman, relates the New York World. The report also shows there were 1211 suicides in the country, 120 deaths due to street car accidents, 187 homicides, 10 killed by automobiles 201 deaths due to falls and 157 to burns and scalds.

The Secretary of Agriculture has discovered that about 40 per cent of the grass seed sold to the government is adulterated, says the Washington Post. The suburbanite who has been experimenting with the free seed graft will be anxious to have the other 60 per cent identified and labeled.

Barry Pain, in London Opinion, says: "I believe that more people read reviews than is generally supposed, at any rate in those papers where a high standard of reviewing is maintained. I know, for instance, that many men are opposed to the politics of the Daily Chronicle, yet take the paper regularly for the excellence of its literary page."

Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould recently gave a history of what might be called "The Three Ages of Graft." "First, he said, "graft was direct. Everybody grabbed what he wanted. The second stage shows us graft syndicated—legal advice and market tips were dealt out to the selected among the faithful. Third, graft was imperialized. Now the boss reserves all, or nearly all, for himself."

A scientist in the United States Agricultural Department, Dr. Cushman, relates the Philadelphia Record, announces that by an electrical process he can extract 8 per cent. of potash from the millions of tons of gneiss rock to be found in the country. At the same time a chemist in Denver has made another discovery—that the residuum from the refining of sugar betts can be converted into potash to such a degree that the sugar will be the by-product. Large quantities of potash are now imported chiefly from Germany. G

At the Mexican government financial agency it is estimated that $700,000,000 of American capital is invested in Mexico and the sum is growing rapidly, says the Philadelphia Record. English and French investments amount to about $50,000,000 each. Twenty-six companies with an aggregate capital of $10,000,000 have been registered in London in two years for working Mexican mines. Mexico is reaping the result of good credit and the protection of life and property.

The Norwegian majority for Prince Charles as King has kept up pretty close to its early promise and must be highly gratifying to the prospective monarch. It forms a fitting culmination to the episode of Scandinavian separation which has been conducted throughout with a sobriety, courtesy and general high-mindedness worthy of that strong and self-reliant race. No separation of two realms was ever more amicably effected, and no nation ever entered upon a career of independence more auspiciously, thinks the New York Tribune.

There is one general principle running through all the views of doctors in regard to disease. It is the importance of checking the growth of a variety of diseases in the interests of the physical fitness of the nation at large and not merely of the individual, remarks the Saturday Review. If this is to be done, many restraints, both legal and social, will have to be submitted to which at present are not imposed owing to the luck of an enlightened popular opinion. Sir James Crichton-Browne indicated one social restraint when speaking of the evil effects of alcohol. It is much to be wished, he said, that there should grow up one of those conventional understandings which are almost more binding than legal enactments, that it is bad for a youth to indulge in alcohol before he has attained his majority. Mr. left W

At the zoo in Hamburg large number of young giant ti

The Sacred Bough.

Mistletoe seems now inseparable from Christmas, but it was not always so. The use of the mistletoe in our Christmas festivities is generally conceded to be a survival of Druidic ceremonial. Looking back now, we can see that to this worship of the mistletoe, and the wonderful cures the Druids effected by means of it, was due much to the veneration in which they themselves were held. To them it was of Divine origin, possessing powers of healing and curing disease that gave it the name of "curer of all ills," or the "all-heal." The ceremonial rites connected with the worship of the mistletoe were performed on a scale of great magnificence, in the sacred month of December, during the feast that ushered in the New Year. The time for the beginning of these rites was announced by the priests, who went about shouting outside the houses, "New all-heal, new all-heal!" or "The New Year is at hand, gather the mistletoe." The cry was followed by the congregating of the people in great crowds, to follow the priests in solemn procession, as all went into the woods to search for the sacred plant. Two white bulls were taken for sacrificial purposes, while the three most ancient pontiffs carried respectively a bowl of bread, wine and water, and a hand of ivory attached to a wand, this representing power and justice. It must have been an imposing procession, with the ancient pontiffs in full ceremonial costume leading the way, followed by the bards and priests of various ranks, each in the costume of his order, and following these the people, all eager to find the mystic plant that was a panacea against all ills and the true source of happiness to all who could possess it.

XMAS GREENS.

Christmas Jingles.

Now comes the season of unrest
When many a generous soul will sigh
And wish she had begun her quest
For Christmas presents last July.
—Washington Star.

'Tis said they're trying once again
To scare old Santa Claus away;
Ah, were they born as grown-up men,
And were they never children, hey?
—Chicago News.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Wherefore, it is, each year,
We vainly dream that things we truly need
At Christmas will appear.
—Chicago Journal.

His Christmas Carol.

His eye was wild as he strode along,
Through the thick of the pushing crowd,
He hummed aloud a bit of a song,
As in the ranks he ploughed.
'Twas but the last of a closing rhyme,
Yet it drew from the man a sigh—
The song he sang without tune or time,
Was simply "Buy and Buy!"
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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To
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We have examined the Southern Ruralist and consider it to be the best and most practical farm paper published in the South, and it just suits this locality. Drop by The Union Office when you are in town and see a copy of the Ruralist. It will mean dollars in your pocket to read this paper with The Union for a year. tf.

TIMBER FOR SALE!
Over a hundred acres of Virgin Swamp timber for sale. Apply to T J. Billingsley, Clanton, Ala Route 3. tf.

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Lands, both improved and unimproved, in ... nothing ... red the shot.

Garrison's Anniversary.

The 100th anniversary of the ... William L... erred in Boston City.

THE YULE-TIDE GREETING

O'er the hills night shadows steal;
Scarce a light breeze stirs;
See the Virgin mild
Clasps her new-born Child!
Round the manger shepherds kneel—
Humble worshipers.
Hark! angels sing
Round their heavenly King!
'Tis for man and not for them,
Sleeps the Babe in Bethlehem.

Thou whose head to earth is lowly
Bowed in woe and shame
When no help seems nigh
To thy piteous cry.
Think! it was not for the holy
The Redeemer came.
Hark! angels sing
Round their heavenly King!
For earth's sinful and defiled
Comes to-night the Saviour Child.

He who to the cradle brings
One pure, generous thought
To the infant there
Brings gifts more rare
Than the gold and myrrh the kings
Of the Orient brought.
Hark! angels sing
Round their heavenly King!
'Tis for man and not for them,
Sleeps the Babe in Bethlehem.

THORA'S HAPPY THOUGHT

BY KILDOVRNE COWLES

"NO Christmas this year," that was what father had said to mother. Thora, who was washing the supper dishes heard him say it and she told Selma and Orlof.

"Why, Christmas must come every year," said little Selma, opening wide her big blue eyes.

"Not when the tobacco isn't sold," explained Orlof, who helped his father on the small farm. "Father's borrowed money on the crop to live on, and now the money's 'most gone and the crop isn't sold yet. The buyers are slow this year."

"I don't see why any one ever buys the horrid stuff," said Thora. "The smell of the leaves drying in the shed makes me sick."

"Well, next summer you won't be troubled with it, for father and I are going to put the land into sugar beets," remarked Orlof, who felt himself a man of affairs. "Then we are sure to make money, because a beet sugar factory has just been built at Janesville, and the owners will buy all the beets we can raise."

"But what's that got to do with Christmas?" asked Selma.

"There won't be any Christmas here," said Orlof, solemnly. "I knew it first, for father told grandmother this morning that there was no money to spend for nonsense, and grandmother — why, grandmother just cried." There was a suspicious moisture in the boy's own eyes. The gentle little grandmother who had never learned English, and who spent the days knitting the soft stockings and mittens that the young Oversons found so comfortable and warm during the Wisconsin winters, was very dear to Orlof and his sisters.

"There won't be many more Christmases for grandmother," sighed thoughtful Thora; "she is getting very feeble."

"Then it isn't right for us not to have Christmas this year!" exclaimed Selma. "If there aren't many Christmases left, she oughtn't to miss a single one."

"No, and we won't let her. As sure as my name is Thora Overson, grandmother shall have the best Christmas this year that she's had since she left Norway. We'll earn the money for it ourselves."

"But how can we?" asked Selma.

"Oh, we'll find a way," replied Thora, with a happy smile.

Perhaps Orlof and Selma went to sleep that night as soon as their flaxen heads touched their pillows, but not so with Thora. Her long yellow braids were tossing for two hours or more after she had crept into bed beside little Lars, the two-year-old baby. Her head turned from side to side as she worked out a plan in her mind that kept even the thought of sleep away. But at last, reaching to see that the covers were over the baby, she sighed contentedly and closed her tired eyes.

"You, please, wash the dishes for mother this morning, Selma, and tend to baby," she said to her sister after breakfast the next day, "for I have something else to do."

Thora went to the upper room where the children slept, and did not come down until it was time to go to school. Then she carried a little parcel, laughingly refusing to tell what it contained when Selma and Orlof asked her.

After school that afternoon she told Selma to hurry home to help get supper, for she was going to the village on an errand. When she trudged home an hour later her mind was so full of happy thoughts and plans that the three miles of rough country roads seemed but a short, pleasant walk. Her bright cheeks and sparkling eyes were noticed by the grandmother when she came into the house.

"The little woman is happy to-night," she said in Norwegian.

"Yes, grandmother, dear," Thora answered in the same tongue, "happy and busy." She laid off her wraps and undoing the little parcel she had carried away in the morning showed her grandmother a short piece of crocheted lace of a most intricate design. "I'm going to make yards and yards of this," she said. "How glad I am that you taught me to crochet."

"But I never taught you that pattern, Thora. I know only the easy, simple edges that we made in Norway when I was young like you. Where did you learn such a beautiful pattern?"

"I lay awake for a while last night and made it up."

"Why, it's wonderful," the grandmother fingered the filmy meshes. "Is it for Christmas, dear?"

"Yes, and you mustn't ask any more questions about it, for it's a secret."

At first Thora wished to surprise father and mother, as well as grandmother, but wise Orlof made her see that it would be better to let them have a part in making grandmother's Christmas happy. When Mr. and Mrs. Overson learned that Thora had earned $5.40 crocheting lace for one of the village shops, and that Ole was receiving seventy-five cents a week for doing a neighbor's chores each night and morning, they looked at each other in wonder.

"I think we starve never more now," said Mrs. Overson, "with children which hard work so good."

Mr. Overson did not answer. He turned away from the eager young faces of his children and the proud gaze of his wife. After a moment's silence he said, "I was wrong when I said there would be no Christmas. There is always Christmas where hearts are warm and generous."

What a bustle there was the last few days before Christmas Eve! Mr. Overson, with Thora and Orlof, drove to town in the old bobsled and came home laden with packages. Selma stoned raisins for the Norwegian holiday soup made of wine, raisins, prunes and sago. Thora made the lefse (Christmas bread) and cooked the favorite Norwegian fish, the ludefisk, which is brought to this country for the children of Norway who have found homes here. She stewed into delicious sauce the ruby-colored tyttebar berries, which come all the way from Norway dried. Father Overson brewed the harmless home-made beer, without which no Norwegian Christmas is complete, and Mrs. Overson baked a huge jarful of the Yule cakes.

All this time the little grandmother sat by the sitting room stove, near the window, knitting her memories into the long socks for Orlof, and oftentimes weaving a tear that fell softly upon her work as the thoughts of happy days never to return overwhelmed her. Sometimes she fancied that she actually smelled the roasting spare ribs or the ludefisk, so clear was the memory of the old feasts. When she told Orlof this he laughed aloud, and she smiled gently, for she was not hurt that he should find his old grandmother amusing. But she wondered when he went into the kitchen why he shut the door so quickly after him.

The morning before Christmas Mr. Overson and Orlof went out with hatchets and smuggled into the house great branches of the Norway pine which grew on their place.

At supper time when grandmother came into the sitting room after the nap that now she so often found she could not do without, she noticed the Christmas green, and a happy light came into her faded, patient eyes, but it was quickly followed by a sigh.

Then her son, the big man for whom in his childhood she had left the land of her youth, chided her for sighing.

"Make glad Yule!" he cried, leading her to the head of the table, which she suddenly saw was heaped with all the Christmas goodies that had marked old Yule feasts at home in Norway.

"Make glad Yule!" shouted all the children at once, even little Lars' voice joining in the happy chorus. Then each one asked for grandmother's blessing, and when it was given with tears and smiles, they all sang a Christmas hymn in Norwegian as they sat down at the table.

"Look at your presents, grandmother," said Selma. "See the lovely felt slippers I bought you with the money Thora gave me for doing her work."

Grandmother looked down at her plate in surprise. Many gifts were arranged around it. There were the slippers, a gay little shoulder shawl, a pretty lace collar and a quaint and beautiful silk kerchief of an old pattern, which grandmother looked at in especial wonder, for never on this side of the ocean had she seen its like.

"It was my mother's," Mrs. Overson explained. "My father brought it to her from Christiania when I was a baby. She never wore it except on holidays or when her babies were christened."

"But it is not for me," remonstrated grandmother.

"Yes, for you. I want to see it tied over your head as my mother wore it. You are my mother, too, and it should be yours."

Mr. Overson kissed his wife. Christmas had brought to him a happiness long desired. His wife had at last taken his mother into the heart that had been grieving for her own mother long dead.

The kerchief was tied over grandmother's head amid exclamations of delight and admiration.

"Isn't she dear and sweet?" asked Thora, smiling at the happy group.

"It is my children and grandchildren who are dear and sweet. God bless them," said grandmother reverently.—The Little Chronicle.

ROEDERSTEIN'S "SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME."

THE MADONNA OF THE TEMPI FAMILY

Raphael (Italian: Born 1483; Died 1520).

A Christmas Chime.

Keep time, keep time, glad Christmas chime!
Loud, louder, sing thy song sublime;
Ne'er half enough can e'er be told
Of that dear story, sweet and old.
Hark, men and women—children, too—
List to the wondrous tale anew,
How long ago, in land afar,
The shepherds saw the shining star;
Heard echoed strains of harp and lyre,
Attuned to thrill of angel choir.

Keep time, keep time, wild, joyful chime!
Bid every heart keep Christmas time—
Let there be none so worn and weary,
Let there be none so lone and dreary,
That thy rich music may not fill
With happiness and fond good will;
With just a bit of hope and cheer,
A firmer trust in heaven near,
A sense of sacred, new-found rest,
That Jesus sleeps on Mary's breast.

Keep time, keep time, blest Christmas chime!
Repeat thy message true, sublime,
Unto the mighty, to the lowly,
Unto the sinner, to the holy—
Bid them live on in gentle peace,
Their strife and hatred all to cease;
And bid them come, not as of old
With frankincense, myrrh, gems and gold,
But with the nobler—love's own proffer—
Unto their God their hearts to offer.
—Kathleen Kavanagh

The Real Reason For the Mistletoe Kiss

Here is the real historic reason for a very pretty custom that should never be allowed to die out. It is the good old Christmas custom of kissing a girl when you catch her under the mistletoe. Here is the legend:

Balder, the Scandanavian god of poetry and eloquence, was protected from the violence of his enemies by the promise of everything in earth, fire and water not to harm him. The mistletoe only had not been asked, and Loake, his enemy, discovering this, got another man to shoot him with an arrow formed of it. Then all the gods and goddesses mourned grievously, because he was so greatly loved. So to the Goddess of Love the mistletoe was given to guard and keep, and every one passing underneath the bough she held kissed her as a sign that henceforth the branch was an emblem not of death, but of love.

And always intimately and affectionately attached to the mistletoe Christmas kiss is the charming sad story of the wedding day of Ginevra, the beautiful daughter of the gallant Lord Lovel. The guests were assembled, the bride was joyous, radiant, even mischievous. She would hide herself, pretend she did not want nor mean to be kissed under the great mistletoe bough that hung in her father's ancestral halls.

So she ran away from the merry throng, and, spying a great oak chest that nobody ever used, slipped into it and shut the lid. Alas! it fastened with a spring that opened only from the outside. In vain she shrieked, in vain battered her little heels against those heavy planks. That oaken chest was the young bride's coffin.

The Going Forth.

Now far along the darkened sward
The winter snow is white.
I will go forth to meet my Lord
And welcome Him to-night.
The solemn stars in heaven wait;
The swaying sea is dim.
I will go out beyond my gate
And find my way to Him.

In lighted fanes the choirs of praise
Lift up their anthem sweet,
I will go forth along the ways
To find and clasp His feet.
Across my hearth the night winds moan;
My doors are opened wide.
Into the night I pass alone
To find my Christmas-tide.
—Mabel Earle, in Harper's Bazar.

OLD SETTLER IN KANSAS.

One of the oldest settlers in Kingman county, Kansas, is a mule. It helped to draw the first wagon load of provisions into the county. The mule has been admitted as a member of the Old Settlers' Association, and attends every picnic. It is one of the landmarks of the county.

Bald-headed men never have consumption.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if Paso Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Celery is the cultivated variety of the English weed, smallage.

Prince Kuropatkin.

Prince Peter Kuropatkin, the famous Russian social reformer, now resides at Bromley, England. He belongs to one of the proudest and oldest Russian families. It is said that he had a better claim to the throne than Alexander II. His career has been unique. As a boy he wished to study music, but was discouraged by his father, who told him that all a man required to learn of music was how to turn over the pages for a lady. He has been in turn soldier, explorer and geographer, prison reformer, revolutionist, scientist and litterateur. There is much food for reflection in the fact that, although he is now an exile, he was once in such favor at the Russian court that he was appointed chamberlain to the czarina.

Dolls as Educators.

A novel idea has been realized in Paris by M. Leo Claretie, who, besides being an eminent educationist, is an ardent advocate of rendering education attractive. His system of the history of France in dressed dolls is to be placed on public exhibition as an object lesson in its capabilities. Even the prehistoric periods, whose life can only be known on the testimony of the rocks, are represented. Within the pale of history every age is represented by its leading figures, as Gaul, pro-Roman, Roman and Frankish. Then come the crusades, the English wars, the later middle ages, the early modern period, and so on to the third republic.

A Portable Soup Tureen in London.

Hundreds of portable soup tureens have been brought into service by an association organized for charitable purposes in the Hammersmith district of London. The object is to supply all who may be in need of immediate sustenance with hot soup and bread at the cost of a penny. The scheme became so popular at once that the demand could not be supplied and the number of soup barrows was increased by the hundred. It has already been demonstrated that the association will be kept active in the administration of its charity.

Remarkable Statue of Satan.

A curious statue was set up in a street near his dwelling by an eccentric German citizen of Detroit. It is dedicated to Satan and is dominated by a figure of the father of lies. It is a fair example of modern sculpture but the city authorities object to its presence in a public thoroughfare, and it will be removed. The Detroit Turnverein recently visited the statue in a body and drank toasts to owner and sculptor.

The grave of William Hurry, who on July 4, 1776, rang on the old liberty bell the peal that proclaimed liberty throughout the land, has been found in the burial ground of Pine Street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. The Daughters of the Revolution, Colonial Dames and Sons of the Revolution have taken it in charge, and the plot will be put in good condition and cared for.

Although the Simpson tunnel is so much longer than either the St. Gothard or the Mont Cenis, it was completed in six and a half years, while it took eight years to construct the St. Gothard and twelve years for the Mont Cenis. The difference in favor of the Simplon was due almost entirely to the improved rotating drills now used in tunnel construction.

The Earl of Caithness, a Scotch nobleman, who owns Berriedale farm, in North Dakota, is forty-eight years old and a bachelor. He once tried to introduce the Highland dress among the poor folk in North Dakota, but the women refused to take kindly to his way of thinking, and so he didn't attempt to force the idea.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

Valuable dogs are often vaccinated nowadays.

There is a great deal of unreality in much of the talk about the Celtic fringe. Ireland might be rightly described as of mingled Celtic and Teutonic origin, with the Celt slightly predominating. The differences between Irish and English people are really more climatic than racial, says London sphere.

A Neglected Relic of the Great Emancipator.

The car once used by President Lincoln in his official trips about the country and also as his funeral car stands at the present time on a rusty and unused side track at Joliet, Ill., utterly neglected.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

Some very small West Indian fish, locally known as "millions," are thriving in the Zoological Gardens, London.

More than 10,000 photographs of birds amid their natural surroundings have been taken by an English naturalist. Some of them entailed as much as a week of waiting and watching.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes that, thanks to the recent Anti-Tuberculosis Congress there, half the people of Paris are at this moment, suffering from incipient tuberculosis.

The West's gold output may be doubled by the invention of a resident of Colorado City. It is a simple machine for saving fine gold, is run by a gasoline engine, and may be used anywhere. Experiments on ore-treated tailings or mine refuse show an accumulation of five and one-half pounds of gold in ten days.

A scientific commission which has been investigating the peculiarities of the Mediterranean or Malta fever has come upon evidence which shows that the infection of the disease may be transmitted by goats. Dr. Zammit and Major Horrocks found the specific organism of the fever in the milk of goats that were apparently healthy. The blood of several of the goats gave a reaction which is peculiar to the fever. This finding is not only important for Malta, but for many other places within the Mediterranean area. Gibraltar is one of those where this fever is very prevalent, and goat's milk almost the only source of the milk supply.

The dependence of underground water-supply upon rainfall was clearly shown by the government survey of the drainage basin of the Arkansas River in Kansas last summer. It was found that the underflow has its origin in the rainfall on the sand-hills to the south and the bottom-lands and plains to the north of the river. In times of flood the river itself contributes to the underground flow. When the river was high the underground water was found, by means of electrical measurements, to be moving away from the river channel at the rate of about 8 feet in 24 hours. The general movement of the underground water is from 8 to 11 feet in 24 hours.

A New Father Damien.

W. H. P. Anderson, a young Canadian, who has renounced all the pleasures of the world and decided to devote his life to ministering to lepers, has, according to the London Express, just left England for India.

Since the days of heroic Father Damien no man has given up his life and his career to undertake this work, and the occasion is at once notable and touching. True, the Mission to lepers has ministers in India, who from time to time drift into leper work. But these men go among the outcasts from time to time merely because their work calls theme there now and again.

The station to which Mr. Anderson goes is Chandkuri, in Central India, midway between Calcutta and Bombay. The lepers' settlement lies twenty miles from the railroad track, and is practically isolated.

That he may preach the Gospel to the five hundred outcasts at Chandkuri Mr. Anderson is now learning the vernacular; but, apart from his spiritual ministry, the Mission to Lepers, under whose auspices he goes, has much for him to do, and relics much upon his business capacity.

He Deserved Spanking.

Mrs. John P. Newman, Bishop Newman's widow, who proposes to found a kindergarten in Jerusalem, has a great affection for children and a great store of children's anecdotes.

Anent an embarrassing situation she said one day:

"This reminds me of a dinner that a Denver woman gave during a religious convention in her city.

"The dinner was sumptuous. The leading lights of the church and of the State were there. A presiding elder, in taking a drink of water, broke a glass.

"The hostess began to assure the elder that the accident was of no consequence, but her well modulated voice was easily overpowered by the loud shout of her little son.

"'Oh, mamma,' he cried, 'it's one of the borrowed ones, isn't it?'"—Grand Rapids Herald.

Tea in All Forms.

"Pickled tea is a Burmese delicacy," said the sailor. "A Burmah girl once gave me some. It wasn't bad. Sweetish and spiced. A cross between pickled and preserved.

"Tea ain't only drunk. Down Siam way they chew it. It is stuck together with melted sugar into little cakes, and every Siamese carries one of those cakes in his pocket. A plug of tea—you might say a plug o' chewin' tea.

"Some folks smoke it. An English girl once gave me a cigarette. I finished it—but such a headache!

"Stewed tea is the national dish of the Thibetans. Tea, fat, salt, flour and milk are cooked together to the thickness of oatmeal and eaten cold."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Watching the Chinese Emperor.

The Emperor Kwang Hsu frequently sends his attendants outside the city to purchase the latest books and newspapers. On learning of this the city officials, according to the Hongkong South China Post, have warned the booksellers to be careful of what they sell.

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W. H. P. Anderson, a young Canadian, who has renounced all the pleasures of the world and decided to devote his life to ministering to lepers, has, according to the London Express, just left England for India.

Since the days of heroic Father Damien no man has given up his life and his career to undertake this work, and the occasion is at once notable and touching. True, the Mission to lepers has ministers in India, who from time to time drift into leper work. But these men go among the outcasts from time to time merely because their work calls them there now and again.

The station to which Mr. Anderson goes is Chandkuri, in Central India, midway between Calcutta and Bombay. The lepers' settlement lies twenty miles from the railroad track, and is practically isolated.

That he may preach the Gospel to the five hundred outcasts at Chandkuri Mr. Anderson is now learning the vernacular; but, apart from his spiritual ministry, the Mission to Lepers, under whose auspices he goes, has much for him to do, and relies much upon his business capacity.

He Deserved Spanking.

Mrs. John F. Newman, Bishop Newman's widow, who proposes to found a kindergarten in Jerusalem, has a great affection for children and a great store of children's anecdotes.

Anent an embarrassing situation, she said one day:

"This reminds me of a dinner that a Denver woman gave during a religious convention in her city.

"The dinner was sumptuous. The leading lights of the church and of the State were there. A presiding elder, in taking a drink of water, broke a glass.

"The hostess began to assure the elder that the accident was of no consequence, but her well modulated voice was easily overpowered by the loud shout of her little son.

"'Oh, mamma,' he cried, 'it's one of the borrowed ones, isn't it?'"—Grand Rapids Herald.

Tea in All Forms.

"Pickled tea is a Burmese delicacy," said the sailor. "A Burmah girl once gave me some. It wasn't bad. Sweetish and spiced. A cross between pickled and preserved.

"Tea ain't only drunk. Down Siam way they chew it. It is stuck together with melted sugar into little cakes, and every Siamese carries one of those cakes in his pocket. A plug of tea—you might say a plug o' chewin' tea.

"Some folks smoke it. An English girl once gave me a cigarette. I finished it—but such a headache!

"Stewed tea is the national dish of the Thibetans. Tea, fat, salt, flour and milk are cooked together to the thickness of oatmeal and eaten cold."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Watching the Chinese Emperor.

The Emperor Kwang Hsu frequently sends his attendants outside the city to purchase the latest books and newspapers. On learning of this the city officials, according to the Hongkong South China Post, have warned the bookstalls to be careful of what they sell.

THE SONG OF A SILLY OPTIMIST

I'm just a silly optimist with cheerfulness galore,
For I'm tired of hearing people say that everything's a bore.
I'm tired of melancholy moans, and so I point with pride
To the awe-inspiring axiom that I am satisfied.

If there's anything I love to eat, it's food,
If there's anything I love to wear, it's clothes,
And in times of relaxation
I have proved by demonstration
That there's nothing quite so restful as repose.

Let Ibsen, Tolstoi, Schopenhauer depict our life as dark,
But I cannot help believing that existence is a lark.
That all the crimes and meannesses that in this world are done
Are committed in a spirit of exuberance and fun.

And there's nothing that I love to talk like words,
And there's nothing that I love to sing like songs;
So I find a life employment
In the pleasures of enjoyment,
Placing sadness in the sphere where it belongs.

—W. I., in Life.

VAL WARYNG'S MISTAKE

By Florence E. Eastwick.

A GIRL sat with her hands clasped round her knees, staring out of the window with unseeing eyes—her thoughts far away. Behind her the room was almost dark, but a rosy glow slanted through the low casement and touched her bright brown hair into threads of gold. A man coming swiftly into the room hesitated for a moment in the doorway, then, with a whimsical expression of amusement in his eyes, went forward softly, and, putting a hand under her chin, kissed her upturned face. But, as his lips touched hers, he recoiled with a start; her face was unknown to him, and at the same moment the girl sprang from her seat, thrusting him from her with both hands. The color swept from her throat to her forehead, her blue eyes blazed, her slender figure was tense with indignation.

"How dare you!" she said, passionately; and he, for a moment, had no reply ready. He was completely taken aback, but managed at last to stammer out:

"I'm very sorry. I'm afraid I've made a mistake!"

"That you certainly have!" was the emphatic retort, and then, with a flash of scorn from the blue eyes, she was gone.

"Just my bad luck!" Val Waryng muttered. It certainly seemed unlucky that, after five years absence, he should manage to make a fauxpas on the moment of arriving home.

"Val, my dear boy!" a voice said from the doorway, and his mother came toward him with outstretched hands. He took her in his arms and she drew his head down and kissed him on both cheeks. Then she held him away from her and scrutinized his face. "You've grown a beard, Val!" she said, reproachfully. "It makes you look dreadfully old."

He laughed.

"I knew you wouldn't like it, and I meant to take it off before seeing you, but we reached port sooner than we expected, and I rushed to catch the midday express."

"Ah, that is how you came to-day instead of to-morrow, when we expected you. You are very welcome, my dear boy, but it's so dark I cannot see you properly; we'll have a light."

As the match fired, he noticed that her face was thinner and more transparent in its fair delicacy of complexion than when he went away; so small and fragile a being, and yet possessed of great strength of will, as he knew to his cost—witness his banishment to a far land when the headstrong follies of his youth had threatened his future career.

"I am sorry to tell you there is a disappointment in store for you, Val," she said, when the gas was lighted. "Gladys has gone away; she left here yesterday to stay with some relations. She gave me this note for you. I think she might really have postponed her visit when she heard you were coming home, but Gladys is so different from other girls."

"Yes, Gladys is quite different from other girls," he repeated, with a slightly cynical inflection in his voice. He was turning the letter round and round in his hands absently; then he added: "Who was the girl I found sitting here? I thought for a moment she was Gladys when I came in."

"The girl? Oh, you mean Francie! Why, surely you could not mistake her for Gladys; they are utterly unlike? I told you all about her long ago, Val—don't you remember? She was bequeathed to my care by my cousin, Miriam Vane, when she died two years ago, and Francie has lived with me ever since."

"Oh, but you said a child! I imagined quite a little girl, not a tall, young woman like this. I'm afraid I offended her when I arrived."

"Did she run away? She is rather shy, but a dear girl. She has been a great comfort to me in my loneliness; but you want to read your letter, Val!"

He tore open the envelope, and, going over to the light, stood there reading. The expression on his face deepened suddenly to gravity, and a line appeared between his eyebrows which made him look strangely like his mother. She was watching him anxiously while he tore the paper into small pieces and threw them into the grate. Meeting her eyes, he gave a low laugh.

"So that is over," he said.

"Oh, Val, you don't mean——"

"Yes—she has politely, but firmly, ended our engagement. It is only what I have been expecting for a long time. Don't worry yourself, mother—I shall survive this, as I have survived other disappointments!"

"She might have waited a little—to spoil your home-coming was most cruel and selfish; but, you know, Val, I never cared for Gladys!"

"I know, mother; don't let us talk about her any more."

When he came down dressed for dinner, he sent a keen glance round the room, but only his mother was there, seated by the fire with her knitting. Curtains were drawn and lamps lighted, and there was an air of comfort and snugness which appealed to him; he felt it was pleasant to be at home again.

"You seem to have altered things here, mother. I don't know quite what the change is; perhaps it is all these flowers about, and surely the curtains are new, and this is very pretty." He touched the piece of quaint embroidered velvet on the marble mantel, where Venetian glass and Dresden china gave tones of bright color.

"Oh, that's all Francie's doing; she likes arranging flowers for the rooms and pulling the furniture about!" Mrs. Waryng answered, with tranquil satisfaction. As she spoke, Francie herself entered the room. "Ah, here you are, dear; you and Val have already made each other's acquaintance, I hear!"

Val advanced with outstretched hand and a twinkle of his eyes. She gave him a quick, defiant glance, but did not relinquish her hold on the fluffy, white Persian cat she held in her arms.

"Yes—we have met," was all she deigned to reply, and then turned her attention to playing with the cat.

Val felt he was in disgrace, but, as he stood looking down at the bright hair and downcast eyelashes resting on the flushed cheek, he was conscious of no penitence for his transgression.

During dinner the conversation was almost entirely a duologue between the mother and son; Frances Vane refused to be drawn into it, only occasionally vouchsafing a remark when directly spoken to. Mrs. Waryng was far too happy in hearing Val talk to notice anyone else's silence.

When he went to join the ladies in the parlor, after smoking his cigar, he found his mother again alone.

"Francie has some letters to write, so she has gone to her own room; she insisted we would rather have our first evening together," Mrs. Waryng told him, cheerfully.

So this proud maiden meant to ignore him by way of punishment; but, at all events, she had told no tales. His mother, with her old-fashioned ways, might possibly have taken umbrage at his mistake. One of her chief complaints against him in former days had been what she called his "frivolity of conduct" with the young women of the neighborhood—very harmless flirtations he considered them to have been, on looking back.

He began to understand that he would have to make his peace by going down on his knees to Miss Francie Vane. It was strange that the image of his erstwhile ladylove seemed to have been completely blotted from his memory and given place to the picture of a girl with bright brown hair gazing at the setting sun. He became so inattentive to his mother's questionings that, at last, she declared he appeared tired and bade him "Good-night!"—but it was the remembrance of a stolen kiss that was distracting his attention.

The next morning, as he stood by his dressing table, a rush of white wings outside his window and the sound of cooing replies to a sibilant call beneath, attracted his attention. Looking down on the lawn, he saw his mother's ward feeding the pigeons, who clustered around her feet and settled on her shoulders, and even dared impudently to take the grain from the basket she carried on her arm. At a little distance the white cat sat apart, and eyed the group with contemptuous indifference, while a couple of fox terriers rolled and rollicked at the further end of the lawn. It was for such a scene as this that his eyes had ached in the glaring solitudes of his exile—the girl in her simple morning dress, the garden with its mellow autumn tints, the sense of rest and peace; this was home! A feeling of great contentment took possession of him; he hastened to finish his dressing, and to join the party in the garden.

Francie was so absorbed in her business that she did not see him until he was close to her, and he had time to appreciate the freshness of her girlish beauty out there in the sunlight; the expression of her eyes was so innocent and gentle as she caressed her birds that he commenced instantly to beg for her pardon. She listened with head averted until he said he had mistaken her for some one else.

"For some one else!" she repeated, in a startled tone.

"Yes! For a young lady whom I thought I had a right to kiss—though that, as it happens, was another mistake," he added, bitterly.

She looked at him intently, and he felt sure that she knew the other side of the story—the side taken by Gladys, whatever it might be. When he questioned Francie, she admitted that Gladys had told her something—that they were "not suited to each other."

"And that it was my fault?" he interjected.

She did not reply, but throwing the last handful from her basket, turned toward the house. He walked by her side meditating, wondering what her thought about him might be. Could he have read them, he would have discovered some confusion in Francie's mind. The description given by Gladys Harcourt of her dare-devil lover, who had won her consent to an engagement more by the impetuosity of his love-making after a week's acquaintance than by anything else, did not accord quite with the bearded man of grave demeanor and quiet speech walking beside her. Possibly his mother had declared him to have been the handsomest and most attractive boy in the world, who would certainly have been spoiled by her women friends if she had not rescued him by sheer force of will from their too pronounced encouragement.

Francie had imagined a good-looking, conceited young man who took for granted that every girl must be ready to fall in love with him at first sight—an opinion which his method of introducing himself to her seemed to have justified.

Of his good looks there could be no doubt, but the night before, while she had sat listening to him, she discerned in his conversation only a frank and outspoken love for his mother, and a natural exhilaration at finding himself once more at home. She began to think she had judged him hardly; her severity relaxed, and, when they reached the house, they were on excellent terms.

Fate and Mrs. Waryng together conspired to further their intimacy. Val's mother had a neuralgic attack and remained in her room, so to Francie fell the task of entertaining the young man. They breakfasted together, then went round the gardens, stables and paddock. She knew every creature in the barnyard, and they knew her—dogs, cats, horses, not excluding the pigs and the inhabitants of the poultry yard—all came hurrying to greet her at the sound of her voice; she seemed like a fairy princess in her own little world.

They lunched together, and then, at Mrs. Waryng's request, Francie took Val for a drive in her dogcart. He was interested in seeing all his old haunts again, but evinced no desire to pay any calls on former friends.

"There will be plenty of time later to look up the natives—just now I feel a bit off!" he told her, and she understood his words bore some reference to the fickle Gladys.

After dinner he fetched a portfolio of snapshots, to show her the strange places he had visited in his travels. Among them was a photograph of his former fiancee, taken at the time of his departure from home. He took it up and gazed hard at the cold and discontented beauty of the face; then he looked at Francie. How different was her fresh and natural charm from that other—who, although five years his senior, had enchained his boyish heart. He laid the picture aside, and with it went all regret.

The days slipped into weeks, and one afternoon Val found the girl in her favorite seat near the window; she was reading a letter, and he recognized the writing.

"You have heard from Gladys?" he said, as he sat down beside her.

"Yes. She is in a hospital, training to be a nurse," Francie answered.

"She is well—and happy?" he queried.

"She says she is both; that she has at last found her vocation, and never knew before what it was to be content with life."

As he sat silent, looking out of the window, she murmured:

"Are you sorry, Val?" she asked, quietly.

He turned and looked at her.

"Have I seemed as if I were sorry, here with you? You might help me to be very glad!"

Meeting his eyes, she began to understand.

He laid his hand on hers and asked:

"Do you remember our first meeting, Francie? What were you thinking about then, when I found you here?"

"I was thinking—well, I was thinking what you would be like!"

Her eyes drooped—and then he also understood.—New York Weekly.

A Complimentary Captain.

John D. Crimmins, in the New York Times, tells of a party that hired a boat owned by a man at Atlantic City who takes out sailing parties for a consideration. A number of young ladies were of the party.

About a mile and a half out from the Inlet the wind freshened most unexpectedly and there was trouble. For a while it looked as if the dinky little catboat would capsize. The girls were considerably wrought up and gave expression to their fears in no uncertain manner.

"See here, young ladies," said the owner of the craft, just as one of the passengers let out an awful shriek, "you seem to forget that if she goes down I'm the chap that loses most. She's my boat."

Fishy.

Mother (reproachfully, to her small son)—"Jamie, where have you been all afternoon?" Jamie (uneasily)—"At Sunday-school, mamma." Mother—"Then how is it you are wet and smell so of fish?" Jamie (in desperation)—"Well, you see, I've been studying about Jonah, and the whale, and—well—I guess it came off on my clothes."—Harper's Weekly.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY BISHOP C. C. McCABE.

Subject: God's Little Ones.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bishop C. C. McCabe preached in the Hanson Place M. E. Church Sunday morning. The Rev. Charles E. Locke, the pastor, conducted the service. Bishop McCabe chose for his subject "God's Little Ones," and preached from the text Isaiah lx:22: "And a little one shall become a thousand and a small one a strong nation. I, the Lord, hath said it, in his time." He said:

There are two thoughts that claim our attention as we study this text. One is the kind of workers God chooses to do His greatest work in this world—the little ones; and, second, the possible rapidity with which God's work may go forward in this world. God chooses the lowly to do His great work. The history of the world never yet has been fairly written. We know what the great have done, we know what kings and emperors and generals and philosophers and poets and inventors have done, but the Macauley has not yet arisen to trace out in history what God's little ones have done, yet the history of the world cannot be fairly written without telling the story of their lives, because they have done so much for the world, and what others have done would have been in vain had it not been for what God's little ones have accomplished. He chose the lowly. "God hath respect unto the lowly, but the proud He knoweth afar off." He loves the lowly heart that trusts in Him. What an impediment to Christian work is pride! We cannot build up a strong Christian character without humility. Humility comes from the Latin word "humus," which means "the ground" — the ground on which to build a strong Christian character. Its corner stone and foundation stone must be humility, and if the character lack that grace, it will not stand the test of time and temptation; but, with humility, the Christian character may be built up with a symmetry and universalness that will endure through life and eternity. What do you think of this passage? "I, the high and lofty one that inhabiteth eternity, I will dwell in the high and holy places with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit." God chooses as His associates the humble and the contrite.

Our Lord carried on His work after the same plan. He chose the humble and lowly workers and sent them out to preach His gospel. And one day they came back to Him surprised and delighted with their experience, and they said: "Master, even the devils are subject to us in Thy name," and it is written that at that time Jesus rejoiced in spirit and said: "Father, I thank Thee because Thou hast hidden these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them unto babes. Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight." Paul understood this well when he wrote to the Corinthians: "Not may wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and the base things of the world and things which are despised hath God chosen; yea, and things which are not to bring to naught things that are, that no flesh should glory in His presence." How low He gets it down! That has always been God's plan, even before the time when the babe came to the manger in Bethlehem. Jesus born in Bethlehem in Judea—that little, lowly one was God's answer to the world's cry for help and light. It was a little added weakness to that we had already, poverty added to the poverty we had already; it was an infant's wail added to what Paul calls the "groan of creation." That was God's way of answering man.

I will just call your attention to the possible rapidty with which the kingdom of God can grow in this world, "a little one becoming a thousand." That is a tremendous rate of gain; it seems as if it could not be so. We say Isaiah was a poet; a mystical man and exaggerated sometimes, but this is no exageration. It has often been the case. Yea, a small one has become a nation in the history of the onwird march of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, our Lord. I believe that God wants His kingdom to grow rapidly, and I think that was the spirit of Jesus when He told His disciples the parable of the talents. On another occasion He gave them another parable of the rich man who before going away gave each of his servant a pound and on his return required his own with usury. One man said: "Lord, Thy pound hath gained ten pounds." That was a big percentage of interest. And another said: "Lord, Thy pound hath gained five pounds." That was a good percentage, and Jesus said: "The kingdom of heaven is like that." That is the way invested lives may grow; that is the way life, no matter how humble, may grow; that is consecration. That is the teaching of these two parables.

Now these are commercial figures. Let us take them into the light and try to understand them. In the parable the master speaks of three rates of gain. When the man who had five talents brought five more he was worth 100 per cent. to his master, and he who had two and brought two more was also worth 100 per cent. to his master, but when the man who had only one pound brought five pounds more he was worth 500 per cent. to his master, and the man whose one pound had gained ten pounds was worth 1000 per cent. to his master; and Jesus said: "The kingdom of heaven is like that." All those rates of gain are possible in the kingdom of heaven. We cannot receive it right off. Let us try to comprehend the Master's meaning. Six per cent.—we know all about that—will do wonders if we will only give it a little time.

In 1620 the island of Manhattan was bought by the white man from the Indians for $24, which is an insignificant sum. Yes, but put it out at interest at six per cent. and add interest to interest and let it grow for 285 years and how much would you have then? The $24 would then have increased to $192,400,000, and that is the way the kingdom of heaven ought to grow. And if you keep that money out at interest for 450 years it will be able to buy Manhattan Island with all there is on it, and then there will be enough left to buy every State in the Union, and then there will still be enough left to buy Great Britain. And if left out at interest for 500 years there would be enough to buy the United States, England and Germany. And the Master said: "The kingdom of heaven is like that," and that is the way it ought to grow, and that is the way it would grow if we would simply keep the idea of the power and compound spiritual interest of the church of God. If you kept out the $24 with interest added to interest for 600 years it would wreck the world. Six per cent! That is entirely too small a rate of gain to suit my soul. What does it mean? It means this: That here is the church of 100 members instrumental in the conversion of six souls to Christ in a year. I would not be satisfied with that rate at all. One hundred per cent. is the least rate of gain that any Christian church ought to think worthy of the kingdom of God. The bells of the millennium would be ringing before we ced if we only would keep our soul winning for a few years. It is not difficult to win a soul. I have been trying to work out this problem for years—trying to be worth something for Jesus. One night I arrived at New Haven, Conn., and took a hack at midnight to the house where I was to stay. When the hackman asked for his fare I dropped a quarter into his hand, and, grasping it, said: "Good night, sir! I hope to meet you in glory some day." He jumped on the box, whirled his horse around, and was gone.

I did not expect to see him again. Away after midnight my host knocked at my chamber door and said: "A hackman is here, acting queerly. He says he wants to see you and has got to see you to-night." I said: "Let him come in." I arose and threw a shawl over me, and in came a great stalwart hackman with his whip in his hand and tears running down his cheeks and he said: "If I meet you in glory I have got to turn around, for I am not going that way. I have come to ask you to pray for me. I could not keep away." What a joy it was to pray for that man! He went out comforted by God's holy spirit, and I believe, I was worth 100 per cent. to my Master that night. The possible growth of the kingdom is what I am talking about.

In 1865, when the war was over, I was on a train going from Lancaster, Ohio, and saw a drunken soldier sitting by himself. Nobody would sit by a drunken soldier, but that is the very kind of man I like to sit by. I sat down by him and by and by stole my arm gently around his neck and whispered to him: "Comrade, when are you going to give your heart to Jesus Christ and be a Christian?" He looked embarrassed and got up and went to another part of the train. I thought I had offended him. I went that night to preach in the little town of Putnam, where I once was pastor, and there sat that man and his sister beside him. We had a glorious meeting that night. I did not see him again for thirty-five years, but one night I was about to speak to the Grand Army in the old Dutch Church on Fifth avenue. There were 1800 soldiers there. A splendid looking man came down the aisle and I said to a gentleman: "Who is that man?" and he said: "That is Colonel Hadley, the head of the St. Bartholomew Mission. He has been instrumental in planting fifty-four rescue missions in this country." I went down, and said: "Brother Hadley, I am glad to see you. I have heard about your work, but I never saw you before." "Oh, yes you have," he replied. "Thirty-five years ago I was sitting on a train and you came and sat down by me and wanted to know when I was going to be a Christian and give my heart to God. I never got over that question. You have seen me before." I believe it is possible for every Christian to gain over 100 per cent. for our blessed Lord every year.

There are souls that are worth a thousand per cent. There was that noble woman in the Epworth Rectory with her nineteen children. Do you know she adopted five orphans besides—twenty-four altogether—and her husband was a preacher. (Laughter). Surely the invested life of Susanna Wesley was worth more than 1000 per cent.

The bishop then reviewed at some length the progress of Methodism since the first conference in 1773, particularly in Ohio. He then spoke of the work in Russia, where there are now 2,000,000 converts, and liberty to worship according to conscience, and then said:

There will come a time when God Himself will get in a hurry and when He will say, "The earth has wept long enough. There has been enough war, enough trouble," and when He will hasten on the kingdom and bring it quickly. I think He will hasten when we hasten. Oh, brothers, let us hurry with the gospel!

After an urgent appeal for increased subscriptions to missionary work, Bishop McCabe concluded his sermon as follows:

Brothers, your children will see this world converted. In a great meeting the other day we sent this message to Theodore Roosevelt: "We are looking to you to bring about a movement for universal arbitration." I find twenty-one nations have asked him to take the initiative, and your children will live to see the day when war will be no more, and when that happens we, who have believed it all the time, will say, "I told you so." There are two kinds of faith, one that believes before a thing happens, and the other after. What kind have you? I thank God I believe it now before it happens. I believe the whole earth is going to be converted. The time is coming when no man will have to say to his neighbor, "Know the Lord." And the time is coming when "the glory of the Lord shall fill the earth as the waters cover the sea." May He hasten it in His time.

All Right.

The difference between receiving the Spirit and being filled with the Spirit is a difference not of a kind, but of a degree. In one case the [illegible] of Heaven has reached the dat[illegible]ber, disturbing night, but le[illegible] some deep shadows. In the other [illegible]t light has filled the whole chambe[illegible]nd made every corner light.—William Arthur.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 24.

Subject: The Character of the Messiah, Isa. ix., 1-7.—Golden Text, Matt. i., 21.—Memory Verses, 6, 7.—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Great darkness (vs. 1,2). 1. "Nevertheless." A transition word from the dark picture of chapter 8:5-22, describing the woes from Assyrian predominance to the bright dawn and consummation of the Messianic era. "Shall not be such." The darkness shall not be as great as it has been. There was a ray of encouragement for those who were ready to receive the prophet's words. "Zebulun." Galilee was the land that principally suffered in the first Assyrian invasion.

2. "The people.....in darkness." The people of Judah. They were at this time under a two-fold darkness. 1. The darkness of outward trouble. See 2 Kings 15:37; 16:4-8, 17; 2 Chron. 28:5-8. 2. They were in moral darkness. Ahaz had led the people into the most abominable practices in honor of the heathen divinities. Finally, toward the close of the reign, he shut up the great doors of the temple (2 Chron. 28:24), discontinued the offering of incense and the morning and evening sacrifice, and left the whole interior to decay, neglect and ruin.

II. A great light (vs. 2-5). 2. "A great light." The sudden change from dense darkness to the shining light which the prophet saw is quite remarkable. What light was this? The promise of redemption; the prospect of the coming of Immanuel.

3. "Hast multiplied the nation." Isaiah with prophetic eye pierces the centuries and sees the hosts that would come under the reign of the Messiah and be numbered with the true spiritual Israel. "And not increased." See R. V. for correct rendering. "They joy before Thee." The prophet notes it to be a religious joy because it is said to be before God—that is, in His presence and with a grateful acknowledgment of His benefits.

4. "Thou hast broken the yoke." The Jews were successively delivered from the burdensome and galling yoke of the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Persians and Macedonians, but these deliverances were only a shadow of redemption from the yoke of Satan, and that redemption seems here especially predicted as if already accomplished. "As in the day of Midian." As Gideon with a handful of men conquered the hosts of Midian, so Messiah, the "child" (v. 6), shall prove to be the "Prince of Peace," and the small company under Him shall overcome the mighty hosts of Antichrist. See the same contrast in Micah 5:2-5.

5. "For every battle." It was the custom of antiquity to pile the arms of prostrate enemies, the spoils of less value, and their spotted garments, into a heap and then burn them. All that belongs to war shall be swept away; the war itself shall die. The Messiah abolishes all war, but not until His foes are either swept away by His judgments or melted into penitence and won over by His love.

III. A vision of the Messiah (v. 6). 6. "Unto us." The prophet spake of the predicted blessings as if already communicated. "A Son is given." God's gratuitous gift, upon which man had no claim (John 3:16). A gift of love, of joy, of universal fitness to our needs. As Son of man Jesus was "a child born," as Son of God He was a "Son given." "Government." The ensign of government, the sceptre, the sword, or key, was borne upon or hung from the shoulder. All government shall be vested in Him. "His name." A name stands for all that the man is and has—his character, his principles and his property. "Wonderful." Because His nature was both human and divine. Whoever refuses to believe in the supernatural must pause at the manger. He can go no farther. How Godhood and manhood could be knit together in the person of Christ is beyond us. But things incomprehensible are not incredible. All divine works are wonderful. There are marvels enough in a drop of water to bewilder the wisest. "Counselor." One who has wisdom to guide himself and others. Jesus was the embodiment of the wisdom of God. He was a Saviour, both God and man, a personal revelation of God's love, a perfect character and example. He is our Counselor, never guiding us astray, but always by the best ways to the best ends. "Mighty God." God the mighty One. As He has wisdom, so He has strength; He is able to save to the uttermost, and such is the work of the Mediator that no less a power than that of the mighty God could accomplish it. "Everlasting Father." Expressing the divine love and pity for men, a love that can never fail for it is everlasting. "Prince of peace." As a king He preserves, commands, creates peace. His peace both keeps the hearts of His people and rules in them.

IV. The Messianic kingdom (v. 7). 7. "Of the increase," etc. The government shall increase in numbers, in power, in the completeness of its rule. It shall increase in the blessings it bestows. It is like the powers of nature, which are exhaustless. There is no limit to their application to the uses of man. With all our marvelous inventions and discoveries of what nature can do, we have yet gathered but a few rays from the world of light, a few sprays from the ocean of blessings. God has in store for man. "Throne of David." To sit upon the throne of David means to reign over the true people of God, and in this sense Christ sat on David's throne. "To order it." To rule it. "From henceforth even for ever." Only such a kingdom can endure. Nothing is really settled till it is settled right. The powers of evil seem very strong, but every one is doomed to fall before Christ.

Killed by Bullet Wound.

With a bullet hole in his right side W[illegible] Johnson was found dead in N[illegible]th Birmingham, Ala., with nothing to show who fired the shot.

Garrison's Anniversary.

The 100th anniversar[illegible] of the [illegible] of William L[illegible] served in Bos[illegible] City.

T[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] left [illegible]

THE UNION

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub.

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

CLANTON, ALA., Dec. 21, 1905.

Union Clubbing List

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.00
THE UNION And Southern Ruralist	1.00
THE UNION And Union Educator	1.00
THE UNION And Home and Farm	1.00
THE UNION And Weekly Age-Herald	1.25
THE UNION and Weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.25
THE UNION and Twice-a-Week Globe Democrat	1.50
THE UNION and Tri-W'klyAtlanta Constitution	1.50
THE UNION And Tom Watson's Magazine	1.50
THE UNION and Tri-Weekly N. Y. Wor	1.50
THE UNION And Rural Sou n	1.50
THE UNION And Weekly Advertiser and Map of Alabama, U. S. and world	1.50

If there are any other papers you want call at THE UNION office, and we will get them for you at the lowest rates. tf

$10.00 REWARD

Will be paid to the three persons who secure for us the largest number of PAID subscribers between now and April 1st, 1906. No restrictions. Our clubbing prices go in this contest. $5.00 goes to the one with the largest list; $3.00 to the second largest list, and $2.00 to the third largest. Probate Judge L. H. Reynolds has kindly consented to be the judge in this contention, and he will make the awards. The names of the successful contestants will be published, also the names of all who tried for this reward. Now we have a thousand subscribers, help us to get a thousand additional, so as to fittingly celebrate the ending of our third year.

tf THE UNION.

TO OUR READERS!

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE CALL.

Clanton, Ala., Dec. 18, 1905.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of Chilton county is hereby called to be held in Clanton at 11 a. m. on January 6, 1906, to attend to all business that may come before it. A full attendance of the members is requested, as matters of importance will come up. All true republicans are invited to come and be with us.

W. R. JACKSON, Chairman.

A. C. SMITH, Secretary.

tf

OUR COUNTY BUILDINGS.

We notice with pleasure the improvements that are being made to our county buildings. The addition to the court house is about a story high, consisting of one grand jury room, two office rooms and a toilet room on the first floor; also with a side entrance to new extension and a hall to extend through entire building. On the second floor there is to be two jury rooms, one judge's room and a toilet room, giving ample room for all of our county officers. Leaving in front on second floor, one consultation room and one ladies' waiting room, a room that is often neglected or overlooked. The judge's stand and bar has raised so that every one in the court room can see the judge or speaker. The building so far in color and workmanship harmonize beautifully with present building. The jail is to have a second story. The brick work is now complete and is of good design. The brick work is to be stuccoed so as to resemble stone. All windows have steel window guards. The roof is beautifully designed, to be covered with slate. The second floor is made of heavy steel No. 1 beams and corrugated steel arches with concrete floors, the finish being so put on as to [illegible] to one corner of [illegible] drain pipe to [illegible] sheriff to [illegible] of the cell [illegible] we will be one bath room for prisoners, one juvenile cell for boys and one main cell room for four cells with seven large windows to give light and ventilation, they being on second floor and connected with water works, making the sanitary sewer system perfect. With a new steel stairway from loggia to second floor makes it an up-to-date jail building. On looking over the old cells we see that they are of old style soft steel, lattice work, a great portion of it entirely rusted out and badly broken, and is of soft iron, having been put in some thirty years ago. Prisoners have sawed out of it at different times. We hope our commissioners will not stop the good work until they have put in a new and up-to-date cell work with all modern protection for sheriff and safety for the prisoners. Accused men, as our judge declared in giving his charge to the grand jury, are not put in jail for punishment, but for safe keeping only. And they should be well cared for until they get a fair trial. We doubt if there is a jail in this state that is as poorly equipped with cell work as ours. This addition would make our jail as good as any jail in the state.

STOCK LAW.

Judge L. H. Reynolds tells us that he has had so many inquiries about the manner necessary to proceed in order to get a vote on stock law that he will put in our next issue a statement showing the steps prescribed by law.

ABOUT CANDIDATES.

All letters praising any particular candidate by name will have to be paid for at the rate of 1-2 cent per word. The UNION will publish free all matter relating to the general welfare and prospects of the party of the People. tf

Clanton, Ala., Dec. 28, 1905.

Mr. Editor:

Say, wasn't our last court a stunner? Didn't we blind tiger folks catch it? I tell you it looks squally for us that live on the outside of Clanton, and I believe we will have to move in town, for you known no one is ever bothered for selling whisky in Clanton, for you see we are too handy, and if some folks get unruly we can pass the jug around and that will hide a multitude of whisky selling here. Back to the last court, didn't Messrs. Smith and Middleton get hit hard for not being there about ten minutes? Six cases went off the docket, but of course it wasn't done on account of their politics. I know the bar here is too honorable to take such advantage of a lawyer on account of his politics, but you know some folks look at that transaction mighty suspicious and say that it was because of their politics that such hard orders were asked for by the lawyers here; but I suspect that it might have been because they had more than their share of cases, for after six were thrown out they had more left than the others. But those six cases will come up at the next term of court. If the bar here is to jump on Smith and Middleton on account of their politics, we country folks will have to stand up to their back and give them our business; and if the Democrats are going to make politics an issue in everything, here's at you; we folks can have some politics ourselves. I've heard that certain sentences were asked to be reduced on account of the criminal being a Democrat. I didn't hear this myself, but I hear it talked around. My goodness, think of what we are coming to when the leading Democrats of our county argue in justification of crime that the one committing it was a Democrat. Good Lord, has it come to this in Chilton, that criminals ought to be turned loose because they are Democrats? But you know Democrats are curious folks, especially those that live in Chilton county. I don't quite believe that they would try to keep us Republicans out of heaven, but I do think if (by chance) any of them got there first, they would try to make us take a back seat. But it is a great consolation to me to believe (as I do) that we Republicans will have as big a majority there as Roosevelt had last year. Speak of the Democrats wanting to lead, it does look as if they want to make Judge Reynolds the tail end of the county Sunday school convention in spite of all he can do, for I notice when they put him on the program it is always about a day after it adjourns. I do hope that the cotton association will not let politics get control of it, and so try to keep us Republicans from getting a good price for our cotton. If there is any distinction made we Republicans should get the highest price, and the Democrats ought to get about 4 cents, as that is what they vote for in supporting their party. But since Roosevelt came through here and the Democrats tried to get into his lap, I don't reckon that they'll vote any more for 4-cent cotton. Just listen to the roll call: Judge Honeycutt? Here. Lee Hayes? Here. Judge Adams? Gone. A. C. Smith? Here. W. L. McDowell? Here. W. A. Mims? Gone. J. O. Middleton? Here. J. J. Thompson? Here. R. A. Rasco? Does not answer. Yes, we have all recanted and are now with the people. We'll scour the interior of our county and bring the remnant of our enemie before our people at the election next year. Now, brothers, pay your poll tax. You can't vote next year for anything (or against it) unless you pay your poll tax by February 1, 1906. We have an election already called to vote on a special school tax on February 6, and we are sure going to have a vote on stock law, and then the general election comes off next November, and we are going to elect a Sheriff. Pay your poll tax now.

JUST A VOTER.

LOMAX.

Mr. Editor:

Here I come again after a long silence. Am glad to say health of community is good. Mrs. R. M. Jackson is visiting friends and relatives in Chambers county this week. F. E. Hannibal and family visited Thorsby Sunday. The new proprietor of the saw mill is doing a good business here. We hear that our County Board of Education has passed a rule that our teachers must not allow any tobacco to be used at school or on the school grounds. Some patrons think their children should have the privilege of taking a little at play time when out of the house, as they have allowed their children to contract the habit, and know by experience what a punishment it is to go without tobacco all day. We hope teachers will act wisely in this matter. We know they should teach against all wrongs. Let us all strive to improve our "talents," and keep sober during Christmas, and be thankful for our blessings in the year 1905. Look toward the year 1906 with a determination to live in a way that our Creator will approve, and so keep a clear conscience. Success to the Union and its numerous readers.

"OBSERVER."

THORSBY.

The marriage of Mr. James C. Killibrew to Mrs. Annie Smith Lane took place at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. P. C. Smith, on Thursday, the 14th. Rev. Williams, of Montevallo, performed the ceremony which was witnessed by friends from Jemison, Clanton and Thorsby. The bride and groom left for Byron, Ga., on the evening train, where the latter has a large peach orchard. May happiness and joy be theirs through all time to come. The friends of Mrs. Prestholt will be glad to learn that she is recovering from her serious operation and that she will soon be able to return home. Rev. Beal, of Howard college, was in Thorsby the greater part of last week and delivered many eloquent sermons to a well filled church. Miss Ellen Forsman, of Birmingham, was a visitor here last week. Miss Elfreda Turnquist and Mr. James Bosworth were married in Birmingham at 8 p. m. on Monday, the 18th. Mr. Guy Gerald and Miss Ellen Forsman acted as best man and bridesmaid. Both bride and groom have large circles of friends in Thorsby, who wish them a long and happy life. The Sunshine Society met with Mrs. L. Reagan on Tuesday. The Ladies' Aid Society met with Mrs. Stabler on the 19th. Mr. Hannibal, living south of town, lost a fine horse last week. Mr. and Mrs. Tornblom left for Chicago on Wednesday. We hope to see them back in Thorsby at some future date. A merry Christmas to all who read THE UNION.

NEMO.

RANDOLPH.

Everybody in a rush for Christmas.

Ward's new store is going up. Ellis Scott, one of the merchants of Ashby was in town Monday. Before we address the Union's readers again Christmas, marking one of the grandest events of earth's history, will have come and gone. This great event was heralded by angels—the birth of the world's Redeemer. The angel pronounced it good tidings of great joy that should be to all people—yes, not one nation only, but all of Adam's race. This Redeemer was to save His people from their sins, deliver from the bondage of sin, give to humanity a resurrection from the dead. Stupendous thought. Oh, what a manifestation of the Creator's love. Then let the Union's readers all joyfully celebrate the Christmas time, not by a drunken carousal or undue hilarity. Let all the Union's readers avoid strong drink, and they will be better prepared to appreciate the return of another Christmas. Just think how many lives will be snuffed out before the new year. Some in a drunken brawl; others by accident and otherwise. So let us all be wise and avoid the dangerous cup. But we hope all will have a plesant Christmas and share the feelings of the poet—

"Watchman, tell us of the night,
For the morning seems to dawn.
Traveler, darkness takes its flight,
Doubt and terror are withdrawn.

"Watchman, let thy wanderings cease,
Hie thee to thy quiet home.
Traveler, lo! the Prince of peace,
Lo! the Son of God is come."

Abundant success to the Union and its editor. We now bid you all adieu for 1905. "ONE OF THE BOYS."

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

We are much delighted to say that Christmas time is almost here again, and we yet alive, with opportunity to live better if we will try. I think that we all should celebrate Christmas as a birthday of our Saviour either in church service or singing with prayerful hearts, rejoicing in hope and playing sacred tunes on some instrument in the way of honoring our Lord, while we rejoice and thank God for his many past blessings bestowed upon us thro the past year. He has spared our lives through another long twelve months for some purpose. Then if we love the Lord we desire to try to honor Him and please Him in every way that we can. Then how can we please Him? By living right. It is not right for us to spend Christmas in running rough jokes, dancing, drinking, making egg-nogs, visiting those foolish things they call play parties. Such never did please God. And really people cannot celebrate Christmas as a birthday of Jesus Christ while they spend the whole week in wicked habits. When we are pleasing Satan we are not celebrating the birthday of our Lord as we should. No one can serve God and mammon. They will love one and hate the other, for no one can serve two masters. Then if we will celebrate Christmas week to the glory and honor of God, we will be able to meet the new year feeling light and happy, because we will realize we have laid up a few more treasures in heaven, where moth nor rust doth corrupt. Though wicked pleasures do not bring us anything but trouble or disgrace and carry always steps on the road to everlasting woe and misery, even those friends who you are trying to entertain by wicked habits are nothing in your favor at all. They can't save you from death nor carry you to heaven. No, no; perhaps they will not even cheer you while you are in the struggles of death. Though a Christian's life is a happy life and Christian enjoyments are nice—nice enough to entertain anybody. I close by wishing everybody a bright Christmas, happy New Year.

MRS. S. J. M'DANIEL.
Clanton, Ala.

MAPLESVILLE.

Mrs. Johnson, of Texas, has been visiting here and met many friends who knew her at the time she lived here. Miss Powers, of Jackson, has been with her sister, Mrs. Gilbert, for several weeks. The latter has a VERY YOUNG man at her home now, who can stay there for 21 years if he so desires. Miss Pearl King, of New York, who has been touring the south the past few weeks, delighted her aunt, Mrs. M. E. Glover, with a visit. The many friends she had made here on a former visit enjoyed her society. Miss King spent the past summer in Europe, of which she spoke most interestingly. She is now in Birmingham on a visit to relatives there before returning to New York. We are pleased to notice that sweet little Algia DuBose has recovered from her illness and is able to take her horseback rides again. Prof. Comer, of Riderville, has taught a most successful class in music at the Methodist church, and his friends are all eager for him to have another class soon. We know of nothing so refining as store. Miss Macie Adams has lately visited friends at Pletcher. Many thanks are given those patriotic young men, Cleve Holdritch and Garner Henson, for the bridge they built over Byrd's Creek, a necessity pedestrians have felt the need of. Claude Culver's neighbors regret that he has moved his family to the old home at Stanton. Old friends of Wiley King were saddened by his interment here by the side of other members of his family. His daughter, Mrs. Rainey, and his son-in-law, Wiley Hernandez, accompanied the remains from Birmingham. Since court is over men folks have settled down to business again. Our colored prophets, who we find to be much more reliable than the "almanac man," predict much rough weather the rest of this year. Ned Smitherman has lately visited relatives and friends here. Rev. Sturdevant, of Birmingham, was delayed here by his train and made many friends in that time. Mr. McGuire, father of Mrs. Claughton, is visiting here. Some are taking "time by the forelock" and gathering holly and smilax for Christmas decoration. Mrs. Williams is convalescing from a serious illness. The good law-abiding citizens of Maplesville and vicinity have employed Deputy Sheriff Lee Hayes to stay at Maplesville about ten days to keep peace during the holiday time. We sincerely hope the presence of this good officer will prevent any disorderly conduct. This is much better than enforcing the law AFTER the offense "against the peace and dignity of the state."

We sincerely wish "ye editor" a "Merrie Christmas" and that all your patrons will get something pretty in their stockings that "Dear old Santa Claus" will put there.

"REVOLG."

SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION

The S. C. A. of District No. 40 is hereby called to meet at Jackson's chapel at 10 a. m. Dec. 23, 1905. Election of officers for the coming year and payment of dues, which is 3 cents on each bale of cotton.

A. A. JACKSON, President.

Jacobs' Pure Rye

6 Years Old

Straight Rye Whiskey.
Copper Distilled.
Aged in Wood.
Purity Guaranteed.

4 Full Quarts . . $3.50

Packed in Plain Boxes, Express Prepaid.

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Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

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Clanton. Alabama

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Calera, Alabama.

Has the finest stock of Whiskies, Wines and Cigars in Central Alabama. Rye Whiskey, by the gallon, from $2.25 to $3.75. All good, but some better than others. Corn Whiskey $2.25 to $3.50 per gallon. Express charges prepaid on all orders of one gallon and upward, where cash accompanies the order, as these prices are absolutely "rock bottom."

XX Rye, pure,	$2.25 per gallon
AAAA Rye, good,	3.75 per gallon
Frisco Rye, fine,	3.75 per gallon
Jack Daniel No. 6 finest	3.75 per gallon

A. Stein, Proprietor.

Come and Be Pleased.

PRICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and surprise you.

The styles on which fashion has stamped her approval for the coming season are now shown with newest materials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.

Men's and boys' Clothing.

Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Ladies' and children's Jackets, Skirts and Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Anything you want in Dress Goods, Hardware, Saddlery and Florence Wagons.

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, Alabama.

Subscribe for this Paper.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in March.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in November.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whiteside.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

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Treasurer—W. T. Callen
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan
Solicitor—W. M. Adams
Tax Assessor—L. B. Pounds
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard

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First District—W. H. Conway
Second District—Alex Glasscock
Third District—R. P. Kendrick
Fourth District—Moses Robinson

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. F. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially requested to send the editor any news they may desire their churches which they wish published. Also if there are errors in these notices please call attention.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Mc[illegible]. Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk. Route by R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swi[illegible] and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mull[illegible]

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. [illegible] 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, [illegible]

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Sm[illegible] 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, [illegible]

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. [illegible] 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstro[illegible]

New Salem—Rev. S. S[illegible] 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, [illegible]

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. [illegible] 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowe[illegible]

Union Point—Rev. A. L. [illegible] Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. [illegible] 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littl[illegible]

Union Grove—Rev. [illegible] 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chan[illegible]

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. [illegible] 4th Sunday. T. J. Head[illegible]

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. [illegible] Sunday. G. W. Gothard, [illegible]

Rocky Mount M. E. [illegible] Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd S[illegible] service every 2nd and 4[illegible] ternoons. Prayer meeting [illegible] nesday night.

FRATERNAL SOC[illegible]

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapt[illegible] Third Saturday, Clanton[illegible]

Amarde Lodge, A. F. [illegible] 250—Fourth Saturday, [illegible]

Clanton Lodge, A. F. [illegible] 423—First Saturday, C[illegible]

Century Lodge, A. F. [illegible] 667—First Saturday, B[illegible]

Bozeman Lodge, A. [illegible] No. 534—Saturday on [illegible] moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F[illegible] 411—Saturday on or b[illegible] Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F[illegible] 473—Tuesday on or b[illegible] Stanton.

I. O. O.

Jemison Lodge—Fir[illegible] urdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. [illegible] fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of t[illegible] Black Jack Camp, N[illegible] third Mondays.

I. O. R[illegible] Geronermo Tribe, [illegible] third Mondays sleep[illegible] cordially invited. E[illegible] of R.; J. H. Patton, [illegible]

L. M. [illegible] Eureka Lodge, of [illegible] and fourth Saturday[illegible]

Pure Rye

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paid.
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Birmingham, Ala.

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MULLINS,
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, Alabama.

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Central Alabama. Rye
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rock bottom."

$2.25 per gallon
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RICES AND TERMS upon which we are selling the most beautiful and attractive goods of the season will certainly please and prise you.
The styles on which fashion has mped her approval for the coming ason are now shown with newest aterials.

A Full line of Star Brand Shoes.
Men's and boys' Clothing.
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Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Chatt.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 667—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. O. R. M.

Geronemo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

L. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

Taxes become delinquent after December 31st, 1905. All delinquents, without exception, will be charged the legal fee. Anyone who has been assessed by the Tax Commissioner for raised or escaped taxes can save the amount of my fee by paying during the 10 days I am at Clanton.

T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector, Chilton County, Ala.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Dec. 20, '05, 5,828.
Price same date, —.
Receipts same period, 04, 6,050.
Price same date, 6 7-8c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

R. A. Hancock was in Clanton Friday. He has moved close to his old place near Falakto, and says he's "done moving for the rest of his life."

S. B. Powell was in town Friday.

Dr. J. P. Crumpton is home for a holiday visit to his family. "Pink" is doing fine in the Dental College at Atlanta, and in the near future will be a full fledged dentist, and smile so sweetly when he pulls your tooth or mashes a nerve that you won't mind the pain.

J. M. Calloway was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Jones entertained a number of young people Friday evening in honor of Miss Addie Hinley and Mr. L. Roy Sawyer. All that were present report a delightful time.

D. T. and G. W. Melton were pleasant visitors Monday.

N. B. Robinson was a welcome caller Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Dennis and children were in Clanton Monday.

B. G. Johnson was a pleasant visitor Monday.

J. M. Waller, of Birmingham, was a welcome caller Monday.

Rev. B. H. Vickers and daughter, Esther, were in Clanton Monday. Miss Esther says that Mr. and Mrs. Jonah Mims have a fine boy baby at their home, that Dr. Hays brought there last week, and that mother and child are doing nicely, thank you."

G. H. Massey, president of Mount Pleasant Union, was a pleasant visitor Monday.

J. R. Collins was a welcome caller Monday, bringing in the subscription of C. N. Elland, the new county lecturer of the Farmers' Union. Mr. Collins is secretary of Cedar Grove Union.

J. A. Boockhaldt was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Contractor F. M. Dobson, of Montgomery, who has the contract on the county buildings, was here Monday. He is doing a good job for the county.

Rev. W. P. Lowery and W. H. Foshee were pleasant callers Monday.

R. G. Hall was a welcome caller Monday.

Mrs. A. M. Adams, of Birmingham, who has been visiting her son, County Solicitor W. M. Adams, left for her home Monday.

W. M. Wilson's hotel is taking on shape at a great rate these days. There will be almost 30 rooms in the house to start with. Architect Chas. Eastlund seems to be master of his business and an honest worker.

Postmaster Bice, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Tuesday.

A. J. and L. W. Allen were in town Tuesday.

E. F. Taylor was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

Lee Hayes was in Clanton Tuesday. He's to keep Maplesville straight for the next ten days.

C. B. Huett was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Gains Silas, one of our prominent mill men, was in Clanton Wednesday.

A. W. Marcus, of Calera, and J. T. Littleton, of Jemison, spent Wednesday in Birmingham.

W. A. Zimmerman has gone to Bogue Chitto to live. We wish him good luck.

Mr. Watt Driver and Miss Artie Driver were married by Judge Reynolds at the court house Monday. In the bridal party were Sevilla and Lewis Driver and Noel Holmes. Best wishes.

Dr. A. B. McNeill, of Jemison, went to Birmingham Wednesday, accompanied by the daughter of Jim Langston, who is to have a specialist report on her eyes, which have been troubling her some.

J. C. Jones is doing a big business in stoves these days. Call on him for bargains.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Joseph Tacorona and Miss Addie Lawrence. J. W. Driver and Miss Artie Driver. W. O. Smith and Miss Medie Crane.

COLORED.

Robert Hill and Ella Long.

NOTICE.

The Pension Warrants for ex-Confederate soldiers are now in my office ready for distribution. Please call or send written order for them.

This October 18, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate,
Chilton County, Ala.
tf

SARDIS ITEMS.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space in our paper, the people's paper, THE UNION, to say a few words through its columns. The people in this neighborhood seem to be on smooth sailing waters, politically and otherwise. Two of our neighbors had a ruffle, but Mr. Lee Hayes happened along in time to get the matter adjusted serenely. Mr. Hayes is a man that is always for peace. To demonstrate that fact, the T. T. Lumber Co., of Maplesville, has employed him at a good salary to stay and look after their interests at Maplesville during the Christmas holidays. This shows that people have confidence in Mr. Hayes, and as he is going to be a candidate for our next sheriff, we can not do better than to elect him. He has been well tried and we know that he is always ready to perform his duty. He has no opposition in these parts and is sure to be elected so far as beat 7 is concerned. Best wishes to UNION and its readers.

S. B. M'CARY.

NOTICE NO. 26308.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
December 18, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on February 3, 1906, viz: Andrew J. Johnson, homestead entry No. 37392, for the N. 1-2 of N. E. 1-4, N. E. 1-4 of N. W. 1-4, section 27, township 22, range 15 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Wash Parrish, Monroe Parrish, William Easterling, Benit Easterling, all of Clanton, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
12-21-05-6t Register.

LABOR WORLD.

In Victoria last year the factories numbered 4208.

Wisconsin and Minnesota farmers have formed unions.

The New South Wales typographical union celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday.

Wharf lumpers at Port Augusta, South Australia, recently went on strike.

The Northumberland (Eng.) coal owners propose to abolish the system of free houses for colliers.

The strike of union printers in the newspaper and job offices of the Argus Company, at Albany, N. Y., has ended.

The French steamer Canada arrived at Colon, bringing from Martinique 600 laborers for work on the Panama Canal.

Under the Victorian (Australia) Wages Board system, employes must not be paid any part of a wage in merchandise.

The Chicago union freight handlers have voted to accept the old wage scale and conditions which have prevailed for two years.

Thirty-two men engaged in decorating the new Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., have gone on strike in sympathy with the Philadelphia house painters.

It is reported that three of the best organized local unions of teamsters in Chicago have voted to repudiate the recent election of National officers for the Brotherhood.

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers has adopted resolutions calling upon the members to aid employing printers to fight the demands for an eight-hour day.

It is announced that the International Typographical Union has secured the signatures of all the proprietors of job printing offices in San Diego, Cal., to an agreement for an eight-hour day, beginning January 1.

SPECIAL OFFER!

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.
tf

FOR SALE!

80 acres, 1 1-4 miles east of Cane Creek church, very strong land, lies well, about 20 acres cleared, fair tenant house and fine well of water. Price $600.00, terms easy.

ALSO

66 acres, with water power grist mill in running order, good custom, house and fine well of water, 3 miles east of Clanton—about 20 acres cleared, lies well. Price $700.00. Terms easy. Apply to office of

tf. THE UNION.

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Probate Court, October 28, 1905.

In the matter of the estate of J. B. Webb, deceased.

This day came J. L. Webb, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and filed his account, vouchers, evidence, statement for final settlement of his said executorship. It is ordered that the 18th day of December, 1905, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

Witness my hand this 27th day of November, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.
11-30-05-3wks

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The next State teachers' examination for Chilton county will be held in the court house at Clanton, beginning on the first Monday in January, 1906. The examination will open at 10 a. m. sharp.

J. W. MOORE,
County Superintendent.
tf

COUNTY COURT.

Hold first Monday in each month. All interested will pleased take notice that the court will open at 9:30 a. m. sharp.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of County Court,
Chilton County, Ala.
tf

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

The undersigned, as their attorney, will apply for a pardon from the Governor of Alabama for Tom Lucas and Willie Lucas.

HUGH NELSON.
dec14-2t

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint the 4th Saturday in each month as my regular day for hearing civil causes at my residence in beat 3. Chilton Co. Deeds, mortgages and papers of all kinds carefully and legibly made out.

J. A. CADDELL,
Notary Public & Ex-off. J. P.
tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

FOR SALE!

One Poland China Boar, littered July 15, 1904, weight about 350 lbs. Price $20.00.

WANTED—Some one to get out stumps. Will let the contract by the stump or job. Come and figure on it, if you have a stump puller nine-tenths of them could be pulled with ease.

WANTED—A farm hand for the year 1906.

WALTED—Fresh milch cows, the same not to give less than 3 gallons of milk per day. M. J. Barrett,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

NOTICE!

Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in General Merchandise from

A. A. JACKSON,
tf. Lomax, Ala.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

I have specially deputized Wallace C. Edler to assess the taxes of any citizen of Chilton county, who will call at his office from date to December 31, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
tf

FOR SALE!

Full bred Holstein Milch Cow (6 years old), will come in fresh in November. Her milk record is 3 1-2 to 4 gallons per day. Address,

W. L. McDowell,
tf. Clanton, Route 2.

COTTON SEED

I am now ready to buy cotton seed at my new office just east of Johnson's Drug Store. Also cotton seed meal and hulls and feed stuffs for sale. Come and see me and I will do you good.

FRANK GOODGAME
tf Clanton, Ala.

ROB ROY RYE

5 Year Old

Straight Kentucky Rye.
Copper Distilled.
Aged in Wood.
Purity Guaranteed.

Quart 75c
Gallon $2.50

Packed in Plain Boxes.
MAIL ORDERS EXPEDITED.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,
PRICE WRECKERS.
209-211 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Downs & Littlejohn,

Clanton, Alabama.

General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.

SHOES

The most for the money in town. Come and see us and we will do you good.

Store Your Cotton

WITH

MULLINS & DOWNS

Planters Warehouse

Clanton, - Alabama.

Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

Wouldn't You Like

BETTER WHISKIES FOR LESS MONEY?

than the kind youvl been getting? Then send your orders to us

THE BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSE

The house that sells nothing but the purest goods and guarantees every article it sells. If it's drugs or whiskies you want

WE CUT THE PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
Shehan's Canada Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Weller's Pure Malt Whiskey	50	1 00
Mason's Old Kentucky Rye	60	1 00
Dan Patch Virginia Rye	65	1 00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	75	1 00
J. Martin's Five-year-old Virginia Rye	75	1 00
Asa Holt Rye Whiskey	85	1 25
Old Style Country Club Rye Whiskey	1 00	1 50
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	1 25	2 00
Stewart's Old Virginia Rye	84	1 50
Paul Jones Four Star Rye	1 00	1 50
Murray Hill Club	1 00	1 50
Hunter's Baltimore Rye	1 00	1 50
Golden Cream Rye	1 00	1 50
I. W. Harper Rye	85	1 50
Wilson Whiskey	1 00	1 50
J. M. Atherton bottled in bond	1 25	1 75
Mammoth Cave bottled in bond	1 50	2 00
Old Jordon bottled in bond	1 00	1 25
Green River, the whiskey without a headache	50	75
Old Shades Mountain Corn	75	1 00
Old Mountain Due Corn	65	1 00
Old Lincoln County	50	75
Old Holland Gin	75	1 00
Old Crown Gin	50	75
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	50	75
California Sherry or Port		

Mellow Old Liquors and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon		Per Gallon
Old Sand Mountain Corn	$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
Old Mountain Due	3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
Old Tennessee	2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
Old Holland Gin	2.00	Old Style Country Club	3.00
Old Crown Gin	3.00	Old Lincoln County	2.50
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
Old California Port or Sherry	1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

COLLIER DRUG COMPANY,
The Big Cut Rate Drug Store
2012 FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address

L. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby,

THE KID

Publ... Chr...

The Pessimist

Behold the soured pessimist,
With frown he goes around;
He never sees the smiling sun,
He gazes on the ground;
The only skies his eyes are great
Are in the puddles at his feet.

Though flowers bloom along the way
Their grace he never heeds,
He searches out with acid eye
The rank, forbidding weeds;
The dainty rose he spurns and scorns
And only finds the bitter thorns.
He never hears the ringing laugh,
But listens for the sighs;
His always wears a veil of mist
Before his gloomy eyes;
The way he goes is full of gloom,
He's always looking to the tomb.

Behold the gloomy pessimist,
He's gladdest when he's sad,
And if you give these words a twist
He's saddest when he's glad.

ROUGH DIAMONDS

BY F. R. MILLS

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

The only animate object in sight on the vast wilderness of flatness to the east was a prairie schooner drawn by a pair of lean, straggling horses which was making its way towards the haven ahead.

The weary horses, under the double inspiration of the whip in the hands of the unkempt man on the seat and the suggestion that the trees ahead offered, increased their tired walk to a poor imitation of a trot, which was finally effected in landing them at the foot of the slope while old Sol was yet quite a distance from the western horizon.

As the outfit came to a standstill the other occupants of the schooner made themselves manifest. A young woman with an infant in her arms descended the rear steps, and while her husband unhitched and unharnessed the horses, improvised a bed from a miscellaneous collection of clothes, deposited the baby thereon and proceeded to bring from the interior of the wagon the things necessary for the preparation of the evening meal.

"Nell," exclaimed the man suddenly, "we're goin' to win out one of these days, see if we don't."

The wife laughed happily. "I think we've won out now, Jim. Who in all the world has a boy like this?"

"Oh, the kid's all there, you bet, but you know, Nell, you ain't used to this sort of life and it's goin' to stop soon now, I can tell you."

"There, there, Jim, don't talk like that. Everything's all right as long as I have you and baby. Now, sir, as a punishment for being so gloomy, you can take that pail and go and look for some fresh water."

He obediently took the pail and started off in the direction of the woods, whistling a merry tune.

He had not penetrated into them very far before unmistakable signs of water began to show themselves. As he proceeded the underbrush and trees began to assume a healthier look and here and there small patches of moss made their appearance, and finally there was borne to his ears that low sweet sound so dear to every plainsman's heart—the trickle of a running stream.

He dropped on his hands and knees by the side of the brook and sampled the water. The quality suggested springs, so he decided to walk up stream in the hope of finding one of these treasures of the plains.

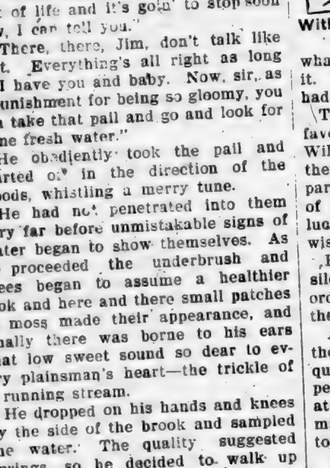
With this end in view he arose from his knees and had stooped over to pick up the pail when the sharp command—

"Throw up your hands, Jim Williams!" drove the blood back to his heart with a rush. However, he had been brought up in the west and knew what would immediately follow if the command was not promptly obeyed, so the same moment that brought him to his feet brought his hands above his head in which position he waited stoically for further developments.

He had not long to wait.

"I see you've had the right kind of trainin', pal," said the same voice. "Come on, boys," it continued. "We'll git through with this job quick."

In obedience to his orders a half dozen men, mostly cowboys, appeared



"Throw up your hands, Jim Williams!"

from behind various hiding places and surrounded Williams.

The leader, handing his rifle to one of the others, produced a lariet and approaching the man in the center of [illegible] he asked.

[illegible] sh... [illegible] goin' to be [illegible] cf th... [illegible] there, [illegible] re w... [illegible] goin' to be [illegible] foller

"My God, men," cried the desperate man, "what's become of Nell and the kid if you string me up? I'm all they've got. Let me go and see them first. Give me five minutes, will you, boys?" he pleaded. "You can hide at the edge of the woods and plug me if I make a break."

A silence followed this request which was finally broken by Hank.

"Wal," said he slowly, "I reckon our time ain't so terrible precious but

With bursting heart he held them close a moment.

what we can give you five minutes of it. What do you say, boys?" Hank had a wife and children at home.

The "boys" were evidently not in favor of extending this clemency to Williams, but the silence with which they received the question was due partly to the fact that, in that section of the country, it was considered unlucky to oppose the questioner's wishes.

Hank, acting on the principle that silence means acquiescence, gruffly ordered Williams to lead the way to the camp.

Arriving at the edge of the prairie, the crowd halted and, after being eloquently advised as to what would happen if he should be so foolish as to attempt any tricks, the condemned man was allowed to proceed alone towards the wagon.

Nell was sitting on the ground before the fire with baby in her arms, rocking back and forth and singing a soft lullaby. She looked up as Williams approached and putting her fingers to her lips, enjoined silence.

Williams bent over her and held out his arms for the baby, and for the first time Nell noticed the absence of the pail. The discovery surprised her into speech.

"Why, Jim, where is the water?"

"Why I—I dropped the pail in the crick and come back to git something to fish it out with," he stammered, "an' I'd jest like to hold the kid a minit before I go back."

The "kid" had opened his eyes during this dialogue and as there was no more need for quiet, Nell arose with a merry laugh and gave the baby to its father.

Williams held the infant with one arm against his breast and extended the other to Nell. She obediently sidled up to him and with bursting heart he held them close a moment.

The hoot of an owl warned him that his time was up, so pushing Nell away almost roughly, he placed the baby in her arms and started off in the direction from which the sound had come.

Arrived at the edge of the woods, he turned for a last look at the ones who held everything dear to him in life. Nell was standing on the same spot where he had left her and as he turned she raised the baby on high in her strong young arms. Williams waved his hand in reply, then turned his back to the pair and plunged doggedly into the woods, where the men were waiting for him.

"Now," he growled, "go ahead with your hangin'."

Hank led the way and the rest followed silently. Arriving at the place where Williams had been surprised they halted. There was an awkward silence for a moment which was broken by Williams.

"You'll see that Nell gits to civilization, won't you, Hank?" he asked wearily. "Nell didn't know I stole the hoss. I intended to pay you for it sometime," he added.

Still the awkward silence continued. The rest of the men were all looking at Hank and shifting uneasily fr... one foot to the other.

"I ... gentleman, very red in the face, after noisily clearing his throat, finally spoke:

"By all the rules of justice, Mr. Williams," he began, impressively, "your body had orter be danglin' from that there limb over there, but after due and keerful deliberation on the part of these gentlemen here," indicating the others with a wave of his hand, "and myself, we have come to the conclusion that justice must take a back seat in this particular case, so, accordingly there ain't goin' to be no hangin' party here this afternoon. You kin pay me fer that durned hoss when you git good and ready."

Williams stood like a man in a dream for a moment after Hank had finished speaking and then the full realization of all that his words implied came to him in overwhelming force, and despite his will power his emotions mastered him and great sobs shook his frame.

The unusual sight of a man in this condition acted like a spur on the others, and they turned hastily and started towards the spot where they had tied their horses. Hank swearing savagely for no apparent reason.

Williams stood where they had left him until the last man had disappeared from view over the top of the ledge. Then slowly stooping he picked up the pail, filled it from the brook and went back to Nell and the "kid."

Method in His Madness.

He had called at a house in the suburbs on business, and as he rose to go he said:

"I believe you were in the Lake district last summer?"

"Yes."

"Go fishing?"

"Yes."

"Catch anything?"

"One little perch."

"Ha, ha, ha! That's what I expected. Well, good-night."

When the caller had gone the wife said, indignantly:

"Richard, how can you sit there and tell stories in that bold way? You know we caught over twenty fish weighing five pounds apiece; and that big jack weighed eleven pounds."

"My dear wife," returned the husband, soothingly, "you don't know human nature. That man is now willing to take my word for $1,000. If I had told him of those fish he would have gone away believing me to be the biggest fibber in the country."—Exchange.

Bound to Be in the Procession.

About fifty years ago there lived in Barkersville, one of the suburbs of Bangor, Maine, a man by the name of Seth Rogers, a well-to-do farmer, who owned several fine horses. He had one spare horse that he used to let out to his neighbors to help them with their plowing, harvesting, etc. He would always admonish them to be careful of the horse and not work him too hard.

One morning Joe Clark applied to Rogers for the use of his horse for a part of the day.

"Yes, you can have him," said Rogers, "but it is going to be a pretty warm day, so be sure and not drive him too fast."

"I am going over to Veazie to attend a funeral," replied Joe, "and I'm bound to keep up with the procession if it kills the horse."

Dreaming and Doing.

"Those who dream do not do. Those who do have no time to dream."

These epigrams from a recent article by Sarah Bernhardt apply not only to the art students, for whom she wrote it, but with equal aptness to the woman ordering a home or the business girl earning her livelihood out of the home.

"It seems to me," she continues, "that the successful ones are those who never think at all about success, but simply work. They love art, and they toil. They make no speeches, never seek to impress others with the certainty of their own success; never, in fact, bother their heads about others or the opinion of others at any time. They work patiently, they work year after year; their work improves little by little, and they wake some day surprised to find themselves successful."

Labor's Dawn.

The toiler's day begins to dawn,
Its golden morn comes gently on;
Yon mountain rises from the night
With helmet gilded with its light.

There high appears the morning's glow,
While black extends the night below,
Where prowl the creatures of the dark,
Where still is heard the watchdog's bark.

The light that tips yon mountain's crest
Portends the age of darkness past;
That gloomy night shall lose its sway;
The world of toil shall have its day.

The clouds that clothe the mountain's side
Begin to fall apart, divide;
The day shall follow break of dawn
And labor come unto its own.

Shall peace not usher in the day;
On cloud and crag shall lightning play;
Shall thunder's voice the vale awake
And wild the storm in fury break.

Shall rather reason's ray serene
With soft effulgence light the scene,
A world where love and labor reign,
With peace on earth, good will to man.
—Charles E. Milroy.

Her Sugar Weighed By His Soap.

In the little town of Peru, ten miles from Pittsfield, Mass., the farmers in the winter bring their butter and eggs to Frank Creamer's and exchange them for tea, sugar or anything else they need.

One day Mrs. Ackert brought some butter in pound lumps to exchange, and after weighing them, he said, "Mrs. Ackert, this butter does not weigh a pound."

"I can't help that," she said, "I weighed it by a pound of soap I got here a few days ago."

Millions of Cigars.

Key West sent to the North the first six months of this year about 15,000,000 cigars; Porto Rico threw into the United States during the same period about 40,000,000 cigars, while there came from Cuba during that time 25,000,000 cigars.

FLATTERY WORTH THE MONEY.

Colored Mammy's Enthusiasm Had a Commercial Value.

The young man, dressed in his best, was walking along looking pretty well satisfied with himself. Standing near a telegraph pole was an old negro woman. As he approached her she accosted him.

"Why, Mistah Tom," she said. "Good mawin' to yoh." The young man stopped.

"Hello, Aunt Nancy," he said.

"Why, Mistah Tom," the old negress went on, "yoh is sutinly de pixcher uf prettiness. Yoh lookin' swell dis mawnin'. Mah goodness, yoh's de nices' lookin' young man Ah's seed in a month."

The young man was pleased. "Thank you, Aunt Nancy," he said, straightening up a little, "I'm afraid, though, that you're a flatterer."

"No, sah, Ah isn't, Mistah Tom. Yoh suahly look delightful. Ah's mighty proud ter know you. You's de essence uf swellness."

The young man smiled and began to move away.

"Say, Mistah Tom," she called after him. He stopped. She hesitated.

"What is it?" he asked.

"Well, sah," came from the old negress, "yoh sutinly is lookin' fine an' Ah was jist thinkin' dat es good lookin' young man es yoh 'ud be ghty glad ter loan a poah ole nigah woman er quahtah."—Kansas City Times.

No Chloride of Lime for Him.

Pat Egan, a plasterer, and a well known character of Cambridge, Mass., walked into a shoe store on Massachusetts avenue on Saturday evening recently to purchase a pair of shoes, says a writer in the Boston Herald. After looking over three or four pairs of shoes he hit upon one pair that took his fancy. He tried them on, and found that they did not pinch or chafe, but complained that they went on too hard.

"Oh, that'll be all right, Mr. Egan; I'll easily fix that," remarked the clerk, who immediately took the shoes off and proceeded to sprinkle powder into them.

He was about to try them on Pat again, when the latter stood wrathfully up in his stocking feet and shouted out:

"Oh, no, you don't! No, you don't! Mr. Bell! Mr. Bell! Come here! Come here! I've bought shoes of you for the lost foive years, but the divil a shoe will I buy of you again. This brazen-faced clerk of yours tried to put chloride of lime in my shoes, but I was too smart for him."

Why Mother Is Proud.

Look in his face, look in his eyes,
Rougish and blue and terribly wise—
Rougish and blue, but quickest to see
When mother comes in as tired as can be;
Quickest to find her the nicest old chair;
Quickest to get to the top of the stair;
Quickest to see that a kiss on her cheek
Would help her far more than to clatter, to speak.
Look in his face, and guess, if you can,
Why mother is proud of her little man.

The mother is proud—I will tell you this;
You can see it for yourself in her tender kiss.
But why? Well, of all her dears,
There is scarcely one who ever hears
The moment she speaks, and jumps to see
What her want or her wishes may be,
Scarcely one. They all forget,
Or are not in the notion to go quite yet.
But this she knows, if her boy is near.
There is somebody certain to want to hear.

Mother is proud, and she holds him fast.
And kisses him first and kisses him last;
And he holds her hand and looks in her face.
And hunts for her spool which is out of place.
And proves that he loves her whenever he can—
That is why she is proud of her little man.
—Independent.

How Sam Acquired the Watch.

Sam Grove, porter some years ago at the Wilson house, Boston, and known by all the traveling men of the state, and who stuttered very badly, was arrested, charged with stealing a watch. It seems that Sam and a guest of the house played poker and Sam won all of his money; then he put up his watch against a certain amount of money and Sam won the watch. The next day the man had Sam arrested, charged with stealing his watch.

At the trial the judge asked Sam if he had stolen the watch. Sam said "N-no." The judge asked him how he came by the watch, and Sam said: "T-t-the d-d——d f-f-fool b-b-bet on a p-p-pair of q-q-queens."

Similar Symptoms.

"Well, suzz, Ezry!" ejaculated a certain citizen of Pruntytown, upon meeting an acquaintance. "You are lookin' real smilin' and satisfied this afternoon. Betcha it's a boy or girl—hey."

"Betcha 'tain't!" was the reply. "I've just swapped a balky horse to Deacon Pettifer for an animal that ain't got a thing in the world the matter with him except a spavin, the heaves and a stringhalt. That's what tickles me so."—Tom Watson's Magazine.

Higher Education.

Two sisters were sitt'r z in a hotel writing-room. They audibly were discussing their friends.

"Yes, I've just written aunty about Mrs. Blank. I told her that of all the unrefined, uneducated, illiterate people I ever saw"—

"By the way, Emma, how do you spell illiterate?"

Do Cow Peas Make Hens Lay?

A poultry raiser tells the Advance man that he has discovered that cow peas make hens lay. Last winter he left an acre of the peas uncut and his hens ate them. He was surprised to receive double the number of eggs during the winter.—Higginsville Advance.

PLUCKED FROM THE GRAVE

William Maxwell, correspondent of the London Standard in Manchuria, writes: "We were riding over a hill near the Shaho. The dead lay upon the slope like livid stains on a green carpet. In the trench—a deep scar across the brow of the hill—was a tangled web of crimson and purple and gray, rent asunder by black hands and ashen faces. Three days before I saw the tidal wave of war sweep over this hill of horrors. Strenuous days followed laborious nights, when wounded died and living fought. How could anything in that trench be alive! It was an open grave heaped with dead. 'I saw his leg move,' protested my interpreter. Prone on his back lay a Russian soldier, his eyes looked into mine. Pillowed on a corpse, his couch was of dead men. In a second we were off our horses and in the trench. His beard was covered with clay that was dyed a dark crimson; his open mouth was filled with earth, baked hard by the sun. Surely he must be dead. The eyes sought mine and followed me.

"With hasty fingers I probed the clay and found where the bullet had struck. It must have penetrated the brain. Still the eyes followed me I probed again. This bullet had merely grazed the scalp. It was a case of concussion. We took a great coat from a dead comrade at his side and dragged it under him. Yielding to threats, a Chinese servant got into the trench to help us. As we raised the living from the dead the stiffened limbs relaxed and the leg moved. With a cry of horror the Chinaman leapt out of the trench and fled screaming down the hill.

"We lifted our burden out of the noisome pit and laid him on the ground; we broke the earthen gag, cleaned his mouth and gave him drops of whisky and water. From his wounded head we scraped the crimson clay and saw that it might yet be well with him. And all the time his eyes sought mine. Capt. Okada rode to a cottage at the foot of the hill and brought back some Chinamen. They placed the soldier on a door and bore him away.

"Three days later we entered a house filled with wounded—Russian and Japanese. A wan face smiled upon us, two bright eyes welcomed us. It was our wounded soldier. He could not speak, but he nudged a comrade and pointed to the men who had plucked him out of the grave.

IN ENGLAND'S WOODEN WALLS

Of the "wooden walls of England," the great sailing ships in which Admiral Nelson won his victories, and of the men who worked them, a critic writes: "Though beautiful to behold and terrible to fight with, these old men-of-war were more often than not abodes of tyranny and wretchedness. The violence of the press gangs, which seized men of all ages and occupations, was but a prelude to the oppression that followed. Decent men were herded indiscriminately with ruffians, the rights of free-born Englishmen were rudely snatched from them—for them, thenceforward, there was no law save the will of the captain, and the dread articles of war. Shoregoing leave was nonexistent, the food was atrocious and scanty, punishments were barbarous, and the only thing served out with any liberality was rum, on which the men got drunk—and then were flogged for that offense at the gratings next morning.

"In Nelson's time the seamen had few pleasures save the prospect of a hot fight and his daily pint of rum. But to these must be added the vainglorious satisfaction he took in his clothes. When rigged out in his best he frequently wore rings in his ears and silver buckles on his low shoes; his short blue jacket would be decorated with gold buttons and colored ribbons sewn down the seams to add additional gayety; his waistcoat might be red or canary yellow and a black silk handkerchief would be knotted loosely round his throat. As the finishing touch his hair would be hanging in a cue down his back. The broad collars were first worn as a protection against the grease and pomatum used in dressing the pigtail.

"But all these fripperies were discarded when the guns were cast loose from their lashings and the matches were lighted. It was the custom of the men when going into action to strip to the waist. They took their black silk handkerchiefs and bound them very tightly around their heads over their ears, so that the roar of the guns might not deafen them for life. It was remarked that men going into action always wore a sullen frown, however merry they were in their talk.

"Methods followed in that day were curiously primitive and toilsome, but the results were undoubtedly satisfactory, save to the nameless and numberless sailors who met grim death on the black and blood-stained decks or in the dark horror of the cockpit. That those hardy and fearless men often faced death or disablement with a jest or a cheer only renders their unconscious heroism the more impressive."

TRACKED MOOSE MANY DAYS

William Douglass of Eustis, Maine, who at the age of 87 still acts as guide for hunters and kills his full share of game every season, is credited with the longest moose hunt on record. It lasted eighteen days and yielded a prize that paid well for all his work and exposure. The bull moose charged upon him and fell before the last shot in his rifle.

He set out with provisions for ten or twelve days. Soon he came upon large tracks. The moose had passed between two trees that stood so close together that the animal's hide came in contact with the rough bark, leaving tufts of hair adhering to both trees. A little further along he saw where the moose had thrown its head into the air, leaving antlers' marks upon a sapling. Douglass estimated that the animal weighed not less than 1,200 pounds and had antlers spreading fully sixty inches.

For twelve days Douglass hung on the trail. The morning of the thirteenth day found him out of food and suffering from rheumatism. He shot a buck deer that gave him four days' food, and kept on after the big game. On the seventeenth day he caught sight of the moose several times. On the eighteenth day he noticed blood on the trail. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the hunter heard a loud bellowing, and the next instant saw the moose charging down upon him. Seven shots in rapid succession seemed to have little effect. The infuriated animal was but three jumps away and "Old Bill" had only one cartridge in the magazine.

Just as the great antlers seemed swinging over his head the hunter sent his last shot. It missed the head, but plowed the length of the backbone, cutting the hide as if with a knife, and the moose dropped at the hunter's feet. It weighed 1,125 pounds, and next to the one shot at King Bartlett Lake, was the largest moose ever killed in Maine. That night Douglass rolled himself in all his blankets and then wrapped himself up in the warm hide to keep from freezing. It was a $500 prize.

ENDED THE CHICKENS' ROAMING

"Peter Lorillard Ronalds, who at the age of 78 has completed a 1,000-mile coaching trip, is as wise as he is robust," said a resident of New Rochelle.

"Mr. Ronalds does not believe in quarreling or contention. He claims that, in every difficulty, we can obtain our rights in a peaceful way.

"And he told me the other day how, by the aid of a little thought, he once got his rights from an unreasonable and pigheaded neighbor.

"This neighbor kept chickens. The chickens were not properly penned in. Time and again they escaped and, entering Mr. Ronalds' gardens, did a deal of damage there.

"Time and again Mr. Ronalds remonstrated with the neighbor, who promised to confine his chickens better, but never kept his word.

"And here, where another man would have gotten mad, gone to law, quarreled and squabbled, Mr. Ronalds smiled, and ordered his butler to bring him a dozen eggs.

"He took these eggs into the garden and hid them, under cover of the darkness, in the flower beds where the chickens from next door were most wont to scratch.

"Then, the next morning, when the neighbor was looking over the hedge, Mr. Ronalds sauntered down his garden paths, and, with many pauses and stoopings, picked up one egg here and another there, till he had gotten the dozen, while the neighbor watched him with an expression of stern displeasure and surprise.

"From that day the next-door chickens roamed no more."

RECIPE FOR MODERN SERIAL

A maid—or wife—or widow—with red hair.
And a cool cheek and pale;
Bright, mocking wit (not set down anywhere)—
Great, glinting eyes, soft laces, jewels rare.
And Doucet gowns, that trail.

A man of mark, who's in the Cabinet,
And has the nation's ear;
His hands are clenched, his face is white and set,
The red haired siren he cannot forget,
But has a wife—dear, dear!

The wife's a miracle of womankind,
All wrongs—and gracious curves,
Tho' suffering such agonies of mind
That scarcely she weeps herself half blind.
Her beauty she preserves.

A close lipped, strong jawed Monarch of Finance,
Cynical, ruthless, tall;
All gold, save iron will and steely glance,
He winks—the markets rise—and then, perchance,
He yawns—and down they fall.

Add now some dukes and marquises, to taste,
And "extra" ladies, please.
A wicked foreign Prince—dark eyes, small waist—
A lot of love and commas, too, misplaced,
And not a few of "these!"

Then let your puppets give their show, where'er
It's really smart to be;
Hurlingham, Ascot, Simla, and Mayfair,
Yacht, motor car, balloon—sea, earth, and air,
Sahara and Paree.

Sort 'em, dust 'em, when their work is o'er;
Fresh names, of course, they'll need.
A coat of paint, maybe—and then, once more,
In "Daily Thrills" they'll figure, as before,
And he that runs (to catch his train) may read.
—Punch.

SEVEN YEARS AGO

Rochester Chemist Found a Singularly Effective Medicine.

William A. Franklin, of the Franklin Palmer Chemical Co., Rochester, N. Y., writes:

"Seven years ago I was suffering very much through the failure of the kidneys to eliminate the uric acid from my system. My back was very lame and ached if I exerted myself in the least degree. At times I was weighed down with a feeling of languor and depression and suffered continually from annoying irregularities of the kidney secretions. I secured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. They helped relief from the aching and lameness in my back, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was entirely free of irregularities."

Sold by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Liberty and Her Torch

The light in the ... of liberty at the ... harbor is a constant ... ance to seafaring men. It is ... official light. But it ... for one. Some time ... demand that the ... shed, but it was ... for sentimental reasons ... of the first things to ... the homecard passenger ... ways hailed with marked manifestations of patriotism.

WHY TAKE CALOMEL?

When Mozley's Lemon Elixir, a purely vegetable compound, with a pleasant taste, will relieve you of Biliousness, and all kindred diseases without griping or nausea, and leave no bad effects.

50c. and $1.00 per bottle at all Drug Stores.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR

"One Dose Convinces."

Brighter Prospects

Increased Yields P...

We have many photographs of ... fields on which no fertilizer ... used and pictures of fields on ... "other makes" of fertilizers ... used. Results of these crops ... dismal failures. There are ... "brighter prospects" ahead ... progressive farmers of the ... Two and three bales to the ... only ordinary yields where ...

Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers

are used with proper cultivation. Make your cotton mature early and thus escape the boll weevil and other damaging insects. You can do this, as well as increase the yield of bolls (and their size) on your farm by plentifully using Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers. This method has tremendously "increased your yield per acre." Don't be fooled into buying a substitute.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

Richmond, Va.
Norfolk, Va.
Durham, N. C.
Charleston, S. C.
Baltimore, Md.
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Savannah, Ga.
Montgomery, Ala.
Memphis, Tenn.
Shreveport, La.

THE MAN BEHIND THE SAW

Hard work if it's an Atkins. The keen, clean cutting edge and perfect taper of the blade make it run easily without binding. No "humping" to do with the Perfection Handle.

But there are other men behind the Atkins Saw. The engineers of SILVER STEEL, the finest crucible steel made, was a good deal of a man. The discoverer of the secret tempering process was a man of brains and genius.

And there are high-class workmen in this saw, masters of their craft, proud of workmanship that has made the Atkins Trade Mark an assurance of reliable as the Government standard.

We make all types and sizes of saws—but only one grade—the best.

Atkins Saws, Corn Knives, Hoes, Scrapers, etc., are sold by all good dealers. Catalogue on request.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.
Largest Saw Manufacturers in the World
Factory and Executive Offices, Indianapolis, Ind.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Memphis, Atlanta and Toronto
Accept no Substitute—Insist on Getting the Genuine

SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

Troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is powerful, thoroughly cleanses, stops discharges, heals inflammations, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh. Paxtine is in powder form, is better, and is far more cleansing and economical than liquid antiseptics.

TOILET AND WOMEN'S

For sale at druggists, 50c. and $1.00. Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY

PISO'S CURE

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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"We lifted our burden out of the noisome pit and laid him on the ground; we broke the earthen gag, cleaned his mouth and gave him drops of whisky and water. From his wounded head we scraped the crimson clay and saw that it might yet be well with him. And all the time his eyes sought mine. Capt. Okada rode to a cottage at the foot of the hill and brought back some Chinamen. They placed the soldier on a door and bore him away.

"Three days later we entered a house filled with wounded—Russian and Japanese. A wan face smiled upon us, two bright eyes, welcomed us. It was our wounded soldier. He could not speak, but he nudged a comrade and pointed to the men who had plucked him out of the grave."

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"Methods followed in that day were extremely primitive and toilsome, but the results were undoubtedly satisfactory save to the nameless and numberless sailors who met grim death on the black and bloody quarter decks or in the dark horror of the cockpit. For those hardly any tombstone men often faced death or disablement with a jest or a cheer only renders their unconscious heroism the more impressive."

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Just as the great antlers seemed swinging over his head the hunter sent his last shot. It missed the head, but plowed the length of the backbone, curling the hide as if with a knife and the moose dropped at the hunter's feet. It weighed 1,225 pounds, and next to the one shot at King Bartlett Lake, was the largest moose ever killed in Maine. That night Douglass rolled himself in all his blankets and then wrapped himself up in the warm hide to keep from freezing. It was a $500 prize.

CHICKENS ROAMING

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OR MODERN SERIAL

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He yawns—and down they fall.
Add now some dukes and marquises, to taste.
And "extra" ladies, please.
A wicked foreign Prince—dark eyes, small waist—
A lot of love and commas, too, misplaced.
And not a few of these!

Then let your puppets give their shows wherever
It's really smart to be:
Harlingham, Ascot, Simla, and Mayfair, Yacht, motor car, balloon—sea, earth, and air.
Sahara and Paree.

Sort 'em, dust 'em, when their freak is o'er;
Fresh names, of course, they'll need.
A coat of paint, maybe—and then, once more,
In "Daily Thrills" they'll figure, as before,
And he that runs (to catch his train) may read.

—Punch.

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Sold by all dealers; 50 cents a box. ster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Liberty and Her Torch.

The light in the torch of the statue liberty at the entrance to New York rbor is a constant source of annoyce to seafaring men. It is not an cial light, but it is often mistaken one. Some time ago there was a mand that the light should be abolhed, but it was ignored for sentimental reasons. The statue is one the first things to greet the eye the homeward passage and is alys hailed with marked manifestans of patriotism.

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50c. and $1;00 per bottle at all Drug Stores.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

"ONE DOSE CONVINCES."

Brighter Prospects

Increase Your Yields Per Acre

We have photographs many actual of cotton fields on which no fertilizers were used and pictures of fields on which "other makes" of fertilizers were used. Results of these crops were dismal failures. There are much "brighter prospects" ahead for the progressive farmers of the South. Two and three bales to the acre are only ordinary yields where

Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers

are used with proper cultivation. Make your cotton mature early, and thus escape the boll weevils and other damaging insects. You can easily do this, as well as increase the number of bolls (and their size) on your plants by plentifully using Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers. This method will tremendously "increase your yields per acre." Don't be fooled into buying a substitute.

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But there are other men behind the Atkins Saw. The originator of SILVER STEEL, the finest crucible steel made, was a good deal of a man. The discoverer of the Atkins secret tempering process was likewise a man of brains and genius.

And there are high-class workmen behind this saw, masters of their craft, whose skill and pride of workmanship have helped to make the Atkins Trade Mark an assurance of quality as reliable as the Government assay stamp.

We make all types and sizes of Saws, but only one grade—the best.

Atkins Saws, Corn Knives, Perfection Floor Scrapers, etc., are sold by all good hardware dealers. Catalogue on request.

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SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

Doubled with its peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh. Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.
The R. Paxton Company Boston, Mass.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

"HOT-AIR" COFFIN FACTORIES

Lead Many Unwary Investors Into Quicksands of Financial Ruin.

In these days of frenated finance, and the limelight of investigation on insurance corporations, the ordinary public is amazed over the disclosure of how millions are carelessly handled by the heads of large institutions, supposed to be safe and conservative.

One fact revealed by these disclosures, is that the men connected with such institutions, have gotten beyond the days of small capital, and deal with such which rival Uncle Sam's treasury, through which, if successful, they will realize large profits.

How sadly in comparison do the "investors" in many manufacturing enterprises appear, when judged from the standpoint of "knowing what you do," and nowhere is this more patent than with the investor that is constantly sinking funds in the many mushroom coffin factories that appear, and then after a spasm "disappear," either through a "shut down" or through the sheriff.

Did the loss but extend only to these "investors" it would be but the usual result, of not "looking before you leaped," but what of the creditors, and frequently the amounts advanced by "localities" paid to stimulate the new town industries, and often the wages due to workmen.

The prevailing opinion in the public mind that the manufacturing of undertakers' goods returns tremendous profits, is no doubt stimulated by experience had with the undertaker, but in the manufacturing of funeral supplies, the question becomes quite a different proposition, for supply and demand, pure and simple, regulates the price, as it does in all other business, with the exception that "the demands cannot be stimulated, by either style, product, or price, "Father Time," alone controls.

Here is where the over zealous capitalist or community allow promoters, or patriotism to impose upon their credulity, in accepting statements which will not bear the "light of investigation," but through ignorance of conditions, subscribe and put up their cash, only to get wise after it is too late.

Statistics show that there are one hundred and ninety-five casket manufacturing and jobbing plants in the United States, of which 163 are manufacturers of varying capacities, while 19 manufacture approximately 375,000 coffins and caskets annually, 30 manufacture 360,000, 114 manufacture 612,000, or a total of 1,347,000 coffins and caskets, manufactured annually in the United States, all of which must be consumed through the ordinary demand of mortality, but what is the demand? In the mortality abstract of the twelfth census, table number 94, we find that the total deaths from all causes in the registration area of the United States was 512,669 for twelve months, but this registration area was only 38 per cent of the continental territory of the United States. In part I. of the final report on vital statistics, page VII. the final computation shows a death rate in the United States of 16.3 per 1,000, and while this is considered excessive, but assuming it to be correct, it will show approximately only 1,238,000 deaths per year in this country including paupers.

Now what of the 109,000 coffins and caskets produced annually in excess of the demand which the public can not be induced to purchase by the use of any of the ordinary mediums used to stimulate trade as practiced in other lines of business? Unquestionably it is a case of over-supply, which can not be disposed of, and the surplus is more than double the quantity stated, for there is no provision in the estimate for pauper coffins, which are not made in the regular coffin factories, wherens the number of deaths include paupers, and thus the fate of nine out of every ten new coffin plants is clearly written, even before the stock is subscribed, to say nothing of the failure of the old ones.

It sometimes happens that a new plant of this kind, after a hard struggle, succeeds in surviving some of the early ones, but the same amount of capital and energy invested in some other line of business would not run such great risk of failure, while profits in the event of success have proven to be less than any other class of business.

The records show that the average per cent of profit in the casket manufacturing business by houses which have been in business for a number of years, and equipped with the best facilities for turning out their work at the smallest per cent, runs from 7 to 8 per cent, while several, if not the majority of them can do no better than break even, and in a number of instances close down, or are closed out in a few years.

The government statistics of 1900 shows that in that year $13,555,162.00 of capital was invested in the casket manufacturing business, and the value of the product was $13,952,308.00 at a cost of $10,022,829.00 for material and wages, or a gain of only 28 per cent over the amount expended. Now deduct from this the 20 to 25 per cent necessary for the cost of selling, incidental and sundry expenses and it can be readily seen that the profits will be small if any.

Since these figures were tabulated raw material and labor have both advanced considerably with no advance in the finished product, which makes the small margin between the cost of production and the amount realized for the finished goods likely to disappear altogether.

Prince Kuropatkin.

Prince Peter Kuropatkin, the famous Russian social reformer, now resides at Bromley, England. He belongs to one of the proudest and oldest Russian families. It is said that he had a better claim to the throne than Alexander II. His career has been unique. As a boy he wished to study music, but was discouraged by his father, who told him that all a man required to learn of music was how to turn over the pages for a lady. He has been in turn soldier, explorer and geographer, prison reformer, revolutionist, scientist and litterateur. There is much food for reflection in the fact that, although he is now an exile, he was once in such favor at the Russian court that he was appointed chamberlain to the czarina.

Dolls as Educators.

A novel idea has been realized in Paris by M. Leo Claretie, who, besides being an eminent educationist, is an ardent advocate of rendering education attractive. His system of the history of France in dressed dolls is to be placed on public exhibition as an object lesson in its capabilities. Even the prehistoric periods, whose life can only be known on the testimony of the rocks, are represented. Within the pale of history every age is represented by its leading figures, as Gaul, pro-Roman, Roman and Frankish. Then come the crusades, the English wars, the later middle ages, the early modern period, and so on to the third republic.

A Portable Soup Tureen in London.

Hundreds of portable soup tureens have been brought into service by an association organized for charitable purposes in the Hammersmith district of London. The object is to supply all who may be in need of immediate sustenance with hot soup and bread at the cost of a penny. The scheme became so popular at once that the demand could not be supplied and the number of soup barrows was increased by the hundred. It has already been demonstrated that the association will be kept active in the administration of its charity.

Remarkable Statue of Satan.

A curious statue was set up in a street near his dwelling by an eccentric German citizen of Detroit. It is dedicated to Satan and is dominated by a figure of the father of lies. It is a fair example of modern sculpture but the city authorities object to its presence in a public thoroughfare, and it will be removed. The Detroit Turnverein recently visited the statue in a body and drank toasts to owner and sculptor.

The Earl of Caithness, a Scotch nobleman, who owns Berriedale farm, in North Dakota, is forty-eight years old and a bachelor. He once tried to introduce the Highland dress among the poor folk in North Dakota, but the women refused to take kindly to his way of thinking, and so he didn't attempt to force the idea.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

About 2,000 firms and invividuals are assisting in compiling a "Technolexicon," to be issued in Berlin. Already 2,700,000 word cards of technical terms in German, French and English have been collected, and the end is not yet in sight.

AN AWFUL SKIN HUMOR

Covered Head, Neck and Shoulders—Suffered Agony For Twenty-Five Years Until Cured by Cuticura.

"For twenty-five years I suffered agony from a terrible humor, completely covering my head, neck and shoulders, discharging matter of such offensiveness to sight and smell that I became an object of dread. I consulted the most able doctors far and near, to no avail. Then I got Cuticura, and in a surprisingly short time I was completely cured. I advise all those suffering from skin humors to get Cuticura and end their misery at once. S. P. Keyes, 149 Congress Street, Boston, Mass."

Only 1,400 Russian pilgrims went to Jerusalem this year, as against the usual average of 8,000.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES VIA QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

Tickets will be sold via Queen and Crescent Route to points south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River to St. Louis and intermediate points on the I. C. R. R., L. & N. R. R., M. & O. R. R. and the Southern Railway December 22nd 23rd, 24th, 25th, 30th, 31st, 1905, January 1st, 1906, final limit January 4th 1906.

Ask ticket agents for particulars, or J. C. Conn, D. P. A., Chattanooga; A. B. Freeman, T. P. A., Birmingham.

TUMORS CONQUERED

SERIOUS OPERATIONS AVOIDED

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the Case of Mrs. Fannie D. Fox.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Tumor.

The growth of a tumor is so sly that frequently its presence is not suspected until it is far advanced.

Mrs. Fannie D. Fox

So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by profuse menstruation, accompanied by unusual pain, from the ovaries down the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will give you her advice free of all charge if you will write her about yourself. Your letter will be seen by women only.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine. Eighteen months ago my monthlies stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly that I submitted to a thorough examination by a physician and was told that I had a tumor on the uterus and would have to undergo an operation.

"Soon after I read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After trying five bottles as directed the tumor is entirely gone. I have been examined by a physician and he says I have no signs of a tumor now. It has also brought my monthlies around once more, and I am entirely well."—Fannie D. Fox, 7 Chestnut Street, Bradford, Pa.

$3 an ACRE for good land in healthy, mild climate. Address FRUIT-LAND COLONY, Swann Sta., Moore Co., N. C.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN,
81-83 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

DYSPEPSIA

TRADE MARK. SICK HEADACHE,

CONSTIPATION

PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITH

Crab Orchard Water.

A Century's Experience. With Successful Results, is the Best Testimonial.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Crab Orchard Water Co.,
Louisville, Ky.

Am. 51, 1905.

Dropsy CURED Short Breath Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 3 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 3 to 20 days. Trial treatment given free. No charge if we fail. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON YIELDS are sure to dwindle from year to year unless the soil is kept supplied with a complete fertilizer containing sufficient POTASH.

Just how POTASH increases cotton crops is shown in our 90-page book, "Cotton Culture." This book is sent absolutely free of any cost or obligation to any farmer who will write for it.

Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—93 Nassau Street. or Atlanta, Ga.—224½ So. Broad Street.

PRICE, 25 Cts

TO CURE THE GRIP IN ONE DAY ANTI-GRIPINE HAS NO EQUAL FOR HEADACHE

ALSO CURES COUGHS & COLDS

ANTI-GRIPINE

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE

GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee It. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.

F. W. Diemer, M.D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mo.

Sold at all druggists, 50c. per box.

Bernhardt's New Pet.

Sarah Bernhardt has given away her pet tiger and now lavishes her affection on a large and particularly ugly baboon, whose ears have been pierced so he may wear huge rings of gold.

12235 A FREE BOX. 114

Send this coupon with your name and address and druggist's name who does not sell it for a free box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

DON'T MISS THIS.

A Cure For Stomach Trouble—A New Method, by Absorption—No Drugs.

Do You Belch?

It means a diseased Stomach. Are you afflicted with Short Breath, Gas, Sour Eructations, Heart Pains, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Burning Pains and Lead Weight in Pit of Stomach, Acid Stomach, Distended Abdomen, Dizziness, Colic?

Bad Breath or Any Other Stomach Torture?

Let us send you a box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers free to convince you that it cures.

Nothing else like it known. It's sure and very pleasant. Cures by absorption. Harmless. No drugs. Stomach Trouble can't be cured otherwise—so says Medical Sciences. Drugs won't do—they eat up the Stomach and make you worse.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers cure and we want you to know it, hence this offer.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a free sample for this coupon.

12235 A FREE BOX. 114

Send this coupon with your name and address and druggist's name who does not sell it for a free box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

Cures Blood, Skin Troubles, Cancer, Blood Poison, Greatest Blood Purifier Free.

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching risings and lumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) according to directions. Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop, the blood is made pure and rich, leaving the skin free from every eruption, and giving the rich glow of perfect health to the skin. At the same time, B. B. B. improves the digestion, cures dyspepsia, strengthens weak kidneys. Just the medicine for old people, as it gives them new, vigorous blood. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, with directions for home cure. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and special free medical advice also sent in sealed letter. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases of impure blood and skin disease, and cures after all else fails.

Business failures are fewer this year than last.

Bald-headed men never have consumption.

In some parts of Hungary serfdom of the Russian type still prevails.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

In Spain drug stores are permitted to sell drugs on Sunday.

W. F. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

St. Petersburg is to have a school of agriculture for women only.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

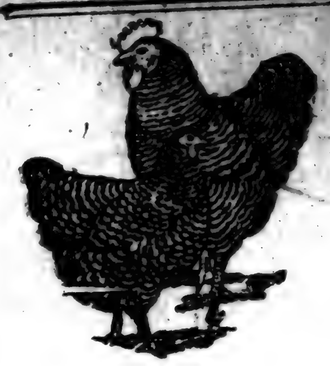
The London County Council now uses motor repair wagons.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind. $1.

It is estimated that 70,000 people kill themselves annually in Europe.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

The United States raises 3-4 of the world's cotton supply.

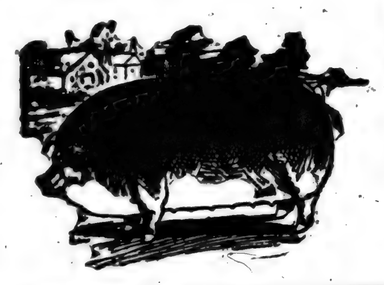


WOODLAWN FARM

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PURE BRED

Setting of 15 fresh eggs for 50c. Packing for shipping 10c extra.



PURE BRED

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Write us for prices before you buy. Address,

W. Y. NIX,

Maplesville, Alabama.

A GREAT COMBINATION OFFER

We Will Furnish the "TWICE-A-WEEK" Issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

—With—

THE UNION

—For—

$1.50 Both Papers, one year, only $1.50.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat should not be classed with the many cheap weekly papers. It is a high-grade Semi-Weekly, eight or more pages, every Tuesday and Friday. It is beyond all comparison the biggest, best and cheapest National News and Home Journal published in the United States. It is strictly Republican in Politics but is above all

A Great Modern Newspaper.

It is not made up indiscriminately from the Daily issue. It is carefully edited with special reference to the needs of the Farmer, the Merchant and the professional man who desires to keep thoroughly posted without sparing the time to read a large Daily Paper. It also contains a great variety of well selected reading matter, making it invaluable to every member of the family.

This Liberal Clubbing Offer

is open to all old or new subscribers, but may be withdrawn at any time, and we must receive the cash with order. Address

THE UNION,
Clanton, Ala.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

2011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.

County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

OF ALABAMA.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch

Organized February 3, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' dwellings, outbuildings and contents and live stock against loss by fire, wind and lightning. The cheapest, safest and most sensible method of insurance known to man

Average Yearly Cost for Five and a half Years 43-100 of 1 per cent.

Full particulars furnished upon application to

WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

BODIES BLOWN

Into Bits---19 Men Reported Missing in Mine Horror by Powder Explosion.

TWO HOTELS ARE WRECKED.

Property Loss Is Believed Now to Be Between $50,000 and $100,000.

Spokane, Wash.—The powder magazine of the Center Star and War Eagle mintes at Rossland, B. C., exploded about 1:45 p. m. Saturday.

It is reported that many men are dead and many injured.

A special from Rossland to the Chronicle, timed 3:10 p. m. stated that 19 men are still missing since the explosion.

One body, that of J. S. Ingraham, who was in charge of the magazine, has been recovered.

The search for the dead is handicapped by the fire in the ruins of the wrecked magazine.

Another magaine close by is in danger from the fire.

Two hotels were demolished by the explosion. It is reported that nearly 100 persons were cut by the broken glass.

The property loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000.

The location of the magazine was on a hillside overlooking the town and about one-half mile distant from it.

Five Mangled By Explosion.

Marquette, Mich.—Five men were killed by an explosion today at the Dupont company's dynamite works here.

About 1,400 pounds of nitroglycerine exploded in the mixing house, which is three miles distance from Marquette.

The explosion badly damaged the plant and caused much excitement in Marquette. The dead are all workmen employed by the Dupont company. The men were blown into shreds. Of the thirty buildings in the plant few escaped damage and some were badly wrecked.

Arguments Against Tariff Reduction.

Washington.—Tobacco interests were represented Saturday at the ways and means committee hearing on the Philippine tariff. J. W. Upston spoke for the New York tobacco growers, and E. N. Phelps, of Windsor, Conn., protested on behalf of the Connecticut Valley tobacco raisers against any changes. J. H. Pierce, of Connecticut, also spoke against reduction of duty on Philippine tobacco, and predicted that the proposed change would ruin the tobacco interests in New England.

State to Act Against Aid Association.

Montgomery, Ala.—A commotion was produced in insurance circles of Alabama when Insurance Commissioner E. R. McDavid announced that he would lay before Attorney-General Massey Wilson a report on the condition of the Southern Mutual Aid Association, of Birmingham, for him to act as he sees fit, giving as his opinion that the company should be restrained from doing further business in the state. The attitude of Commissioner McDavid is due to the disclosures of a special examination which he recently ordered into the affairs of the Southern Mutual Aid Association. The disclosures are of a sensational order and were Friday made public for the first time. The report of the examination, which was made by Col. H. R. Shorter, deputy insurance commissioner, recommended that the charter of the company should be forfeited on account of the excess of liabilities over assets.

Twenty Years for Lon Pippin.

Anniston, Ala.—Lon Pippin, charged with the murder of J. W. Trigg, was the very emblem of composure when the jury in his case filed into the court room Friday to render the verdict that was to decide his guilt or innocence, and when Foreman Catlett announced a verdict of murder in the second degree, recommending a sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary, he showed not the slightest sign of emotion. The verdict of the jury was read at about 10:30 a. m. and almost immediately after the defendant was taken in charge by Chief Deputy Sheriff LeGrande, who again placed him in his cell.

Montgomery Jail Fire.

Montgomery, Ala.—A fire in the woman's department at the county jail, which originated in the kitchen, came near ending the life of several women prisoners, and may yet result in the death of one of the inmates, Henrietta Howard. The lives of 100 persons were at one time threatened.

A certain gentleman on being asked to subscribe toward sending out a missionary to one of the cannibal islands of the Pacific, is reported to have answered, in the most discouraging manner: "Certainly not. I am a vegetarian."—Argonaut.

Trains on the principal British railways traveled over 150,000,000 miles during the first half of this year.

Anniston Fire of $56,000.

Anniston, Ala.—Fire Saturday night completely destroyed the large wholesale grocery store of the Thomason Grocery Company. The loss is about $50,000. The building was valued at about $3,000, with $5,000 insurance, and the stock at about $40,000, with about $30,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, and the firemen had to work to prevent the fire spreading on account of the great headway it had obtained before the alarm was turned in. The firm has one of the largest trades in Northeast Alabama. It was moved here two years ago from Oxford.

The Cudahy Packing Company had office and warerooms adjoining, which were also destroyed. Their loss will amount to about $7,000, with insurance. All their books were destroyed.

Refuses to Resign.

Montgomery, Ala.—David Pressley of $100,000. Birmingham, they say, is lacking in cold storage facilities. The facilities now at command for this purpose are so limited that local merchants have to resort for storage purposes to far-away cities like Chicago, New York and even Boston.

Farmer Is Wounded.

Jacksonville, Ala.—In a personal difficulty at Ramagnane's mill, a few miles east of this city, Lon Snider shot and probably fatally wounded Frank White. Several shots were fired, and it is said serious wounds were inflicted in White's abdomen and side, in addition to a slight esh wound in his scalp.

Thompson Will Resign Chairmanship.

Birmingham, Ala.—In republican circles it is definitely understood that Joseph O. Thompson, collector of internal revenue, will at an early date resign the chairmanship of the republican state committee.

Death Instantaneous.

Birmingham, Ala.—George N. Hancock, a night watchman for the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, was instantly killed by an incoming East Lake car of the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company. The car was No. 209, in charge of Conductor G. W. Baggett and Motorman J. D. Self was at the controller.

Hoch to Hang.

Springfield, Ill.—The supreme court has affirmed the Johann Hoch case. He will be hanged on February 23.

Crook Convicted on Forgery

Gadsden, Ala.—Sam W. Cro[ck]erly an insurance agent in [Bir]can with offices in the Stock bui[ld]ing; prominently connected with [the]ir oldest families in Alabama, [Fri]day morning found guilty [of] can. by a jury in the city court. [Wo]man.

Took Wrong Drug.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—News has been received here from Elrod announcing the sudden death of Mrs. J. M. Mills. From what can be learned it seems that Mrs. Mills was suffering from a sick headache and by mistake took strychnine instead of quinine, and before aid could be rendered she was dead. She was the wife of Capt. J. M. Mills, was 65 years of age and had a very wide circle of friends.

New Corporations.

Montgomery, Ala.—The secretary of state has been informed of the incorporation of the following Montgomery firms:

Woodruff Company—Capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, L. N. Woodruff, W., L. F. and F. G. Woodruff.

Gay, Hardie & Durr Drug Company—Capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Bradford Hardie, John W. Durr, Jr., and Charles L. Gay.

New Official Soon.

Anniston, Ala.—The place of general agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railway at Anniston will be filled by Hiram P. Salter, of New Orleans, who has been in this city making arrangements for moving here January 1 to assume full control of the local office.

Poultry Show Was Best Yet.

Birmingham, Ala.—"The ninth annual poultry show of the Alabama Poultry and Pet Stock Association, which closed Friday night, was the best in the history of the organization," said Secretary Charles Barber. "The show was a success financially and otherwise, and the breeds represented in the entries were a credit to Birmingham and to Alabama."

Child Is Burned.

Cullman, Ala.—The bed in the residence of Mr. Barney Weggerman, of West Cullman, caught fire, and his 6-year-old child was horribly burned and ided. His wife was also seriously burned.

Jasper Roundhouse Destroyed by Fire.

Jasper, Ala.—The roundhouse of the Northern Alabama Railroad was entirely destroyed by fire here Friday [af]ternoon.

"Yes, indeed, he's a master of realism in art."

"Is he?"

"I should say he is. Why, he painted a railway tunnel so naturally that a young man who was looking at it with a young woman quite forgot himself and suddenly kissed her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Italy's government censors all press telegrams to foreign countries.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

Commercial Club
OF THORSBY
DEFINITE and RELIABLE information furnished to parties who desire to locate in the South.

A. M. Johnson
Groceries and Delicatessen

J. J. STANLEY
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MRS. MARY R. RASBERRY
General Merchandise.

E. H. Adams
General Merchandise.

W. N HORNSBY
General Merchandise.

J. R. PARNELL
General Merchandise.
"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.

J. K. ORR SHOES.
and silver buckles
his short blue jacket
ated with gold buttons

FOSS
TRACHT
Meat Market.

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

OLAF SCHIV
Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Sto
Full assortment of Watches, J
elry, etc. All repair work g
anteed.

Thorsby Wine
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Pro

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and To
Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIS

City Baker
BREAD, CAKES and PIES
of all kinds, fresh every d
K. A. EKBLAD

A Langville & S
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGI

C. L. Forsman
Brick Yard.

J. BICE
Charcoal Ovens.

DO YOU WANT

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Envelopes,

OR ANYTHING ELSE PRINTED?

Then Call at

THE UNION OFFIC

and See Fine Work at Low Prices.

500 Noteheads
500 Envelopes
All For $2.00

Good Work on Good Material, done on Good Machin
Don't forget! THE UNION, Clanton, Alabama.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

DR. C. L. WOODFIN, the Botanic Specialist, will be in Clanton every Saturday until March 1st, 1906, for the purpose of treating Cancer, Catarrh, Wens, Tumors, Goiters and all other cutaneous trouble. Also the Eye and Throat. Can furnish references here in Chilton County. Office at J. W. Smith's store. tf

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The New York Wor

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is S

For the autumn season now at h
the most valuable paper to you wi
the New York Thrice-a-week W
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VOL. III.

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VOL. III. CLANTON, ALA., DECEMBER 28 1905 NO. 40

5,000 VICTIMS

Have Fallen in Moscow Horror —Many Innocent People Meet Death.

COMMUNICATION IS UNCERTAIN.

Population Cowers in Kitchens Stricken With Fear and Trembling at Boom of Cannon.

London.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg, in a dispatch dated at 6:45 p. m. December 25, says:

"At an early hour this morning the casualties at Moscow were estimated at 5,000 killed and 14,000 wounded, with the fighting still proceeding.

"The inhabitants of Moscow have been forbidden to leave their dwellings after 7 o'clock in the evening.

"It is impossible to move about the city in consequence of the frenquency of stray bullets. Many innocent persons have been accidentally killed.

"A scarcity of provisions is threatened."

The same correspondent, telegraphing at 10:38 p. m., says:

"Your Moscow correspondent's telegrams have not been accepted because all private messages were refused this afternoon.

It is learned, however, that cannon firing is now proceeding in various parts of thecity, where tonight very near the railroad stations the barricades erected by the revolutionaries are being desperately defended.

"The Kursk terminus at Moscow is being pillaged, and many wagons laden with provisions are being looted.

"The emperor is engaged daily in reviewing at Tsarskoe-Selo the regiments of the St. Petersburg district. The spirit of the troops is decidedly loyal.

"From fragmentary accounts received from Moscow I gather that the civil war has brought no decisive action, but only a thickening of the blood cloud, an intensifying of the horrors and increase of prevailing bitterness.

"The driving force behind both the troops and the rebels is no longer that of enthusiasm or of any human impulse. It is the force of superhuman hate, and hence the deeds reported are not the acts of patriots, soldiers or otherwise, but the enormities of mad men.

"For every barricade destroyed Sunday two or three appeared in other places. Orders were given by the revolutionists to shoot only when there was good hope of bring a man down, but otherwise to tire out the troops until they lost patience.

"In the meantime in their houses the bulk of the population cowers in the innermost recesses of kitchens and cellars, stricken with fear and trembling at every boom of the cannon or the explosion of a bomb.

"The most surprising thing of all is the loyalty of the troops, which nobody here anticipated.

"Talking with an intelligent group of St. Petersburg revolutionists, I was informed that while they believed the strike would be victorious, they fully realized that they were staking everything upon the issue and that failure would set back their cause for several years. They said they were devoting their efforts to shaking the foundations of Russian finance, in full confidence that once the existing regime was overthrown they could as quickly build another, and that foreign nations would be as ready to advance money to a democratic republic as to the autocracy. They emphatically denied that they were inciting the peasantry to commit agrarian outrages, declaring that these outrages were the work of the socialists, but they did not deny their advocacy of the distribution of the crown lands among the peasants.

"In conclusion they declared that in event of failure of their cause they would have recourse to terrorism, choosing their victims from all classes of society."

Jews Were Aggressors.

Boston, Mass.—According to Andreas Stockberger, an immigrant who arrived here on the steamer Carthagenia, the bloodshed in Odessa was largely due to the Jews attacking the soldiers. The immigrant is a German and comes from a German settlement at Gildendorf, near Odessa.

In an interview he said:

"In Odessa I saw troops march down the main street with loaded guns. Before them was the howling mob, armed with all sorts of weapons, and whenever a chance appeared they would sweep down on the soldiers and tear them to pieces. From house tops and windows stood men and women and even children, and as the soldiers marched by bombs were hurled at them, killing scores and wounding hundreds at a time.

"The soldiers would then charge upon their attackers, piercing with bayonets and shooting them. Wherever the soldiers went they were attacked. The mob, made up entirely of Jews, were almost beside themselves with excitement, and the only purpose was to kill the soldiers."

Two Killed—Three Hurt.

Meridian, Miss.—In a tail-end collision on the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad at Chunkey two men were killed, three others seriously injured and a train load of passengers badly shaken up.

The dead were Vance Lader, fireman, and Peter Kenosky.

The injured: Engineer Tucker, ribs broken and badly cut; fireman of freight engine, badly bruised and cut; Engineer Dave Coker, arms and breast bruised and cut.

Some Christmas Casualities.

Louisville, Ky.—Three fatalities and an unusual number of minor accidents resulted from Louisville's noisy celebration of Christmas.

Theresa Housman, an 8-year-old girl, was killed by George Doll, 12 years of age. The girl's death resulted from the unsuspected presence of a ball cartridge among the number of blanks which the Doll boy, a neighbor, was firing in a rifle.

George Irving Harper, a boy 14 years of age, met death in an unusual manner. While Harper was tamping a charge in a small cannon with a broomstick, another boy exploded a firecracker over the touchhole, setting off the cannon. The broomstick was driven through Harper's neck, killing him instantly.

Ella Barret, a negro girl, was killed by a stray bullet from the revolver of a negro who was celebrating the day.

Houston, Tex.—Christmas was productive of several accidents in this city. A toy lamp exploded and Thelma Cupper, aged 3, was burned to death.

A. Anderson was playing Santa Claus, when his clothing caught fire, and there is little hope for his recovery.

Washington, Pa.—Just as she was hanging a doll for her little sister on a Christmas tree at her home in Hazelkirk Mary, the 9-year-old daughter of James Kennedy, received a bullet in the head from a revolver fired through the door from outside. She died from the effects of the wound. Four arrests have been made pending an investigation.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Returning home after gladdening the hearts of relatives and friends with Christmas gifts, Charles H. Hansen, a well-to-do farmer, and his 8-year-old daughter, Edna, were instantly killed by being struck by a Reading express train at Cattle Hill, fifteen miles north of this city.

McClellan to Win.

New York.—Certificates of election were presented to Mayor McClellan and the other candidates who on the face of the returns were successful at the last election.

Exact figures have not been given out, but it is known the plurality of Mayor McClellan has been reduced by about 300 from the figures given out by the police on election night, giving him by the corrected figures a plurality over William R. Hearst of about 3,400.

No opposition will be made on behalf of Mr. Hearst to the issuance of a certificate to Mayor McClellan, but there has been no withdrawal of the announced plan to ask the legislature to make a complete investigation of the election. With the evidence brought out in such an inquiry as a basis, it is declared that quo warranto proceedings will be instituted to test the right of the mayor to hold his office.

Election bets, however, will be paid without more delay. About $1,500,000 has been tied up in the hands of stakeholders since before election.

Killed in Collision.

East St. Louis, Ill.—One man was killed and three injured in an accident in the railroad yards here, caused by a freight train backing into a street car.

The dead: John Daugherty, St. Louis.

Injured: H. C. Plem, Virginia City, Neb.; F. E. Hathaway, East St. Louis; George Walters, East St. Louis.

The street car was badly damaged. The street car crew declare there were no lights on the rear of the freight and that they had no warning of its approach.

Canadian Minister Dead.

Paris.—Raymond Prefontaine, the Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, died suddenly Monday night.

PROCLAIMS MARTIAL LAW

Czar Believed to Have Hastened the Crisis in Russia.

RETURNS TO HIS OLD METHODS

Army Asks the People to Back the Revolutionary Party—Emperor in Terror in Tsarskoe-Selo — Witte Again Reported to Have Resigned as Premier—Troops Support the People.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—All his concessions and promises of concessions having failed to stay the wrath of his awakened subjects, Emperor Nicholas has entered on an aggressive campaign of repression. He has turned absolutely around from his attitude of a ruler amenable to public opinion, and has pitted the autocracy in open fight against the proletariat. By the signing of an imperial proclamation practically declaring martial law over all of Russia the Czar has made all his official acts toward the enactment of constitutional liberty a tragic farce. Nicholas has willed that the semblance of freedom which had been wrung from him is to be taken away again, and his reign of despotism made more arrogant and oppressive than ever.

This amazing return to the plan of government which brought about the present discontent, and the news of the spread of mutiny in the Moscow garrison, has caused a tremendous sensation all over the capital. It is believed that the crisis which will settle the fate of Russia has been reached and that any hour will bring desperate fighting in the streets and on all sides of the Winter Palace. The populace is filled with rage against the Czar, and crowds have been parading all day and defying the soldiers to fire on them. The Emperor has estranged the small minority that remained loyal to him. The leaders of the revolutionists assert that his latest decree will go down in history as his death warrant. It is argued that he has violated all his pledges, and that sooner or later he will go to as miserable a death as Louis XVI.

The first intimation of the revival of the "white terror" was in the arrest late at night of many of the revolutionary leaders. Hundreds of police were set on the hunt for men of all classes who had been known to be joining in the active agitation against the autocracy. Only one of all the officers of the Workmen's Council escaped arrest, but in half an hour after the round-up by the police a new body of officers had been elected, with M. Lenient, editor of New Life, as President. Before midnight the same assembly had issued a call for a general strike. This was the answer to the Czar's drastic act, and it has been responded to with the greatest enthusiasm by the workmen.

It is hard to realize to what length the Emperor has gone in his attempt to steady his rocking throne. He has given over the government of the Empire into the hands of thousands of military officers, scattered over as many districts. In an imperial order sent out from Tsarskoe-Selo Palace all governor-generals, governors and prefects throughout the country are clothed with almost dictatorial powers, being authorized without consulting St. Petersburg, to declare a state of siege, and even martial law.

Panic in Witte Ministry.

The news from Moscow has caused panic among the Witte Ministry, and one of the first results of the word of the mutiny was the report that Witte himself had resigned. This has been officially denied, but the revolutionists say that the first bloodshed in the capital will mean Witte's downfall. The only loyal troops remaining in Moscow are the Cossacks. So grave is the situation there that a Cossack regiment has been rushed through from here on a special train. All the men of the line regiments in the old capital if not in open mutiny are bordering on it, and freely express their opinions.

An ultimatum formally presented to General Plavoffski, a division commander, not only demands service reforms, but political freedom. The document probably is the most important yet drawn in the fight against the Czar, as it means the loss of his strongest weapon in the army. Accompanying the demands is a threat that if all points are not conceded the mutineers will parade the city and arouse the entire populace into active rebellion. In preparing for this contingency the mutineers have issued an appeal to the citizens. The appeal is as striking in its way as the ultimatum delivered into the hands of Plavoffski. It was distributed through the city printed on handbills.

The Rostoff grenadier regiment to a man held possession of the barracks, in defiance of assault, until early in the evening, when the defection of two battalions with a machine gun detachment led to the end of the active mutiny. The men later paraded under command of their officers, but before they were marched back again to their quarters they made known through a deputation that they did not withdraw from the demands they had presented. The regiment while technically loyal actually is still in a state of revolt, and it is impossible to predict what may come out of the position.

It is certain that not a man in the regiment will be punished, as the mutineers had the sympathy of the three other grenadier regiments—the Finntenskay, the Taurid and the Nowish.

CONVICT AIDS ANOTHER

Albert T. Patrick Acts as Counsel to John Johnson in Sing Sing.

Both Men Are Under Sentence of Death in New York State Prison — Plea Made to Court of Appeals.

Sing Sing, N. Y.—Albert T. Patrick, under sentence of death, has prevented the execution of a fellow condemned man. John Johnson was to have been electrocuted in the morning.

Johnson was convicted for wife murder six weeks ago in Westchester County.

Johnson's lawyers concluded that there was no ground for an appeal.

"My counsel is not going to appeal my case," said Prisoner Johnson, "and I see no use in building up hope."

Patrick, who had just returned from New York City, where he had been sentenced by Justice Rogers to die in the electric chair in the week beginning January 22, asked Johnson to tell him of the case.

Patrick Gives Aid.

"Of course," said Patrick, "you must be guided by your counsel. If you will retain me as your legal representative I will guarantee that the sentence of death will not be carried out next week."

"But how can I retain you as my counsel?"

"Very simple, indeed," said Patrick. "Just sign the affidavit which I shall prepare for you, and I will then be entitled to act for you."

Patrick then prepared the necessary legal document. Johnson signed it, and a notary witnessed the signature in the regular form.

"You leave the rest to me," said Patrick. "As your counsel, I advise you to be guided solely by what your counsel directs you to do."

The other six convicted murderers did not understand how Patrick was going to accomplish something that Johnson's own lawyer had been unable to do.

"Please take this paper to Johnson's cell," Patrick called to one of his guards. Then he told Johnson to sign it. He did.

"Now," announced Patrick, "I would like to see anybody try and take you out of your cell next week. Your execution will surely be stayed."

The paper which Johnson had signed was an affidavit in which he asserts that he was not granted a fair trial. Then Patrick wrote another document, in which it was set forth that he had been duly retained as counsel for "one John Johnson, under sentence of death and awaiting execution in Sing Sing as prescribed by law." Another paper was in the form of a notice to the clerk of the Court of Appeals in Albany that one, "Albert T. Patrick, attorney and counselor-at-law, now residing in the State Prison, in Sing Sing, N. Y.," had been duly retained as counsel for Johnson, and that said notice was to act also as a notice that an appeal would be argued from the judgment of the lower court.

Warden Johnson was sent for and Patrick handed all the papers to him.

Appeal Sent to Albany.

"You will be good enough to forward these official documents to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in Albany," said Patrick to the Warden; "they are in the case of the People of the State of New York vs. John Johnson. I am the attorney in the case."

The papers were duly forwarded to Albany.

Patrick says that he will insist that he be taken to the Court of Appeals when the day for the argument in the case comes up.

"I am going to argue your case in person," Patrick said to Johnson, "and what is more, I am certain right now that I will secure you a new trial."

The application filed by Patrick in behalf of Johnson acted as a stay of all proceedings.

FOUR KILLED IN THEATRE FIRE.

Woman and Her Two Children Among the Victims.

Lorain, Ohio.—Four lives were lost in a fire which destroyed the Verbeck Theatre here early in the morning. The dead are James Dwyer, twenty-eight years; Mrs. William Marsh, twenty-four, and her two children, Grace, three years old, and Clifford, seven months.

The Marsh family had apartments in the front of the building on the third floor. William Marsh was stage manager. Dwyer, another employe, slept in the basement, where the fire originated. Mrs. Marsh and her children were suffocated by the smoke which poured up the narrow stairway.

Mrs. John Vesper was rescued by the firemen after she had fainted and was leaning out of a window. The loss on the theatre, which was a comparatively new one, is $35,000. The loss on the building is $50,000. The theatre was owned by the Verbeck Amusement Company, of Oil City, Pa., and leased by H. H. Dykman, of Elyria, Ohio.

THREE GENERATIONS KILLED.

Train Hits Carriage Containing Baby, Mother and Grandmother.

Toledo, Ohio.—Mrs. John Lashaway, her daughter-in-law and the infant son of the latter were instantly killed at Weston in the afternoon at the crossing of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. It is thought that the side curtains shut out the view of the train.

Burned to Death.

John Garlong was burned to death while making a fire in the kitchen of Zimmerman's Hotel, at Carlstadt, N. J.

LIBBIE GARRABRANT FREE

New Jersey Murderess Paroled After Thirty-Five Years in Prison.

WOMAN LAWYER WON HER FIGHT

Sentenced to Be Hanged When She Was Only Seventeen. She Leaves Trenton Prison a Gray-Haired Wreck—Three Wealthy Women Will Care For Her in the Future.

Trenton, N. J.—When Libbie Garrabrant, who has served nearly thirty-five of the fifty-two years of her life in prison for a murder which she says was prompted by a man she loved, was told that she had been pardoned, she sank upon her knees and uttered a fervent prayer of thanks to the Almighty.

Then lifting her pale, tear-stained face, and gazing steadily at those who stood about her, she said, "Thank God! Thank God! This will be the happiest Christmas of all my miserable life!"

Following her first outburst of gratitude to Divine Providence the woman broke down and sobbed hysterically for many minutes before she could express her thanks to the Court of Pardons, which authorized her release, and the hundreds of men and women who have so long labored in her behalf. Several hours later she became comparatively quiet and could talk with a degree of calmness of the future.

George O. Osborne, head keeper of the prison, broke the news of the pardon to her. He went to the prison hospital, where she has long been an inmate, and by an effort concealed from his manner any indication of the news he bore. She knew that the court had been considering her case and tried to read her fate in the face of the keeper.

"Are you ready for good or bad news?" he asked.

"Oh, Mr. Osborne, I am ready for either, for anything."

She tried to be brave, but her lips trembled and her face paled even beyond its prison pallor.

"Be ready for good news," said Mr. Osborne, as gently as possible, while the prison matron and a nurse stood near lest the good news be too much for her. After a moment there came into the face of the woman a look almost of doubt, of suspicion that her ears were deceiving her, and then she bent her head in prayer. The others stood back in respectful silence while she prayed.

Then at a signal from Mr. Osborne the nurse gave her a stimulant and she was led away to a bed, where she was told to sleep. Sleep, however, was out of the question. She could only smile and sigh and laugh and sob by turns.

"It seems almost too good to be true," she said, "to think that after all these years I am to go out into the world again a free woman—into the world which seems to me almost like a dream. And to think that all my friends are strangers; everybody has been so good to me. I only want to do whatever I can to prove to the world that I am worthy of the sympathy that has been bestowed upon me. I feel that I cannot be grateful enough."

Her removal from the prison was arranged by Miss Mary Philbrook, a Newark lawyer and probation officer of Essex County. Miss Philbrook has long been interested in the woman's case. Those of the Pardon Court who voted against Libbie Garrabrant's release were: Chancellor Magie, Judge Green and Judge Bogert. Those who favored it were: Governor Stokes, Judges Vroom, Vredenberg, Dill and Grey.

At a late hour at night friends of the woman took her away from the prison, driving her in a closed carriage through a rear gate. This deceived all watchers, and no one except her friends know where she is.

Libbie Garrabrant's crime was the poisoning of Charles Burroughs, of Paterson, for whom she kept house at a time his wife was serving a prison term. She says the crime was prompted by Van Winkle Bogart, who was jealous of Burroughs. Bogart was tried as an accomplice, but he was acquitted. The girl, who was pretty then and only about seventeen years old, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was commuted. Imprisonment for life was imposed, and for nearly thirty-five years she has not been outside the prison walls.

She was born in Williamsburg, N. Y., in 1853, and a few years later moved with her parents to Paterson. Her family was poor and she was put to work in one of the silk mills at the age of ten. There she became acquainted with Bogart, and it was he, she says, who prompted the murder of Burroughs.

PUT OFF FIGHTING CLOTHES.

Jap War Fleet is Dissolved and Army in China is Broken Up.

Tokio, Japan.—The combined Japanese fleet has been dissolved. Admiral Togo has been appointed President of the General Staff of the Navy.

The Manchurian Army headquarters have been dissolved. Field Marshal Oyama resumes the Presidency of the General Staff.

There is every indication that Marquis Saionji, leader of the Constitutionalists, is forming a new Cabinet.

Under the regulations adopted by the Privy Council Japan's Resident-General in Korea will be responsible to the Emperor and not to the Government. Marquis Ito will be the Resident-General.

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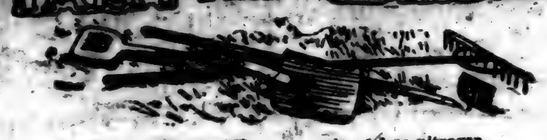
FARM AND GARDEN



RAISE SOME SHEEP.

There is perhaps no farm animal loss known and appreciated by the average farmer than the sheep, and still there is scarcely a farm where some sheep could not be kept at a good profit. Keeping sheep on a small farm means that the land must be fenced, otherwise it is not a practical proposition, says Successful Farming. For that reason the majority of renters are not in a position to avail themselves of the services of a flock. While it is true that sheep cannot be raised to advantage on low and poorly drained land still there are few farms where a flock of lambs could not be kept during the fall of the year after harvest to clean up the shelled grain and consume a lot of weeds that are sure to grow. A sheep will eat almost any kind of weeds and apparently thrive on them, and here is where their great value lies; it is an animal that is capable of converting waste products on the farm into a source of revenue.

Next spring it would be well to seed some rape in the small grain as this will produce a large amount of feed by the time the grain is stacked. Rape may also be seeded in the corn field just before the last cultivation, then when the proper time arrives have a bunch of lambs ready, turn them in the stubble fields and let them clean up one field at a time, thus going ahead of the plow. From these fields they may be turned into the corn field and into the meadow and later on be finished for the market on grain. Oftentimes screenings may be fed to advantage.

Those who practice buying lambs in the fall and feeding them in the manner outlined declare they seldom fail to get a good profit out of the investment and besides get their farms cleared of weeds. Sheep feeding, especially where a large gain is obtained at practically no cost at all, is not a hazardous business like cattle feeding and most any farmer in fair circumstances can avail himself of the extra profits as he can always borrow enough money on the flock to make the original purchase. The investment is a short one and the profits are realized in a few months. It is a good way to pay for fencing the farm. Two or three neighbors could club together and buy a carload at a time so as to save freight charges. The lambs may either be purchased by the farmers themselves or through commission firms at stock yards. A farm of 160 acres is usually capable of supporting 160 lambs in the manner suggested. Think this matter over and begin to prepare for a flock next fall.

GROWING CATALPAS.

Having received a number of letters of enquiry in regard to the Catalpa, I promised to give my experience in the Farmer. I sowed the seed three years ago, as for parsnips, and raised 187 which I planted in rows 4x4 feet. At one years growth, cut back six inches. They made a growth of from four to six feet. This year some of them have grown to 15 feet in height, and as straight as a fish pole. Last spring I planted another grove that will average 5½ feet.

I now have a thousand yearlings that will average 3½ feet, which I transplant next spring. I give them thorough cultivation and good soil.

I know they are of the hardy variety, as I have timber cut 13 years ago that shows no signs of decay, the bark still adhering to the posts.

Bulletin from the U. S. Agricultural Department No 37, informs me that a post can be raised in six years and telephone pole in 16 years.

My experience as an amateur is that the seed should be gathered in March, when the beans begin to open, wrapped up in a wet cloth and buried to keep moist. The seed bed is made as for garden, and sowed about as for parsnips; thin to three inches in the row.

In transplanting cut stalk back 6 inches leaving but one sprout, plant 4 feet in the row, and 4 feet apart. I use no horse in their cultivation, planting a row of potatoes between and making them a hoe crop.

A pest has appeared this year in a 3 inch copper colored worm with dark spots, but it yields readily to Paris green treatment.

In the summer of 1904 the drouth and early fall rains caused a second growth, which caused the late growth to be winter killed; this caused many sprouts to start. I cut back the top which caused a rank sprout and but little crop is noticed on the tree at this time.

The heavy leaves on the trees, I find, when wet, are easily blown over, and their weight causes them to become crooked. They should receive cultivation at this time, be straightened up, and the leaves trimmed from that side. Don't expect a grove without labor and attention.—V. M. C. in Indiana Farmer.

THERE'S MILLIONS IN THE SOIL.

A recent bulletin from the Illinois Experiment Stations asserts that "at ordinary commercial prices the nitrogen contained in the air above each acre is worth more than ten million dollars and goes on to say: "By means of bacteria which live on their roots, clover and other legumes have power to draw on this unlimited supply of free nitrogen.

"The ordinary, naturally well surfaced-drained land of the corn belt in central and northern Illinois contains in the soil of one acre to a depth of seven inches sufficient total potassium for a hundred bushels of corn each year for 1900 years, if the stalks are returned to the land directly or in manure. The supply is about 36,000 pounds and one hundred bushels of corn (grain only) contain 19 pounds of potassium. Potassium may be liberated from the soil as needed, by means of decaying organic matter, such as farm manure, clover residues, and legume catch crops as green manures.

"If we could draw at will upon the total phosphorus in the first seven inches of soil the supply (about 1200 pounds) would be entirely exhausted to that depth during the lifetime of one man if hundred-bushel crops of corn were taken from the land. A hundred-bushel crop of corn requires seventeen pounds of phosphorus for the grain and six pounds for the stalks. Oats, wheat, and clover also draw heavily upon phosphorus. When crops are fed the animals store in their bones about one-fourth of the phosphorus contained in the food consumed."

Illinois soil is not the same as ours, but the air above is alike everywhere. Nitrogen is the most valuable ingredient in fertilizers, and it is encouraging to know that it is everywhere so abundant. Clover has the power of catching and holding nitrogen, therefore we must grow clover whatever else we fail to grow.—Indiana Farmer.

FEEDING WARM MASHES.

Now that the season is approaching when the poultry must be housed more or less closely the annual subject of feeding the warm mash comes up for consideration. We were formerly strong advocates of the warm mash in the morning; then we turned to the plan of giving it at night and liberally in either period. Now we stand on a middle ground, for with our flocks, mainly of the larger breeds, it was found that the liberal feeds of warm mash put the fat on, and when the fat goes on too heavily the eggs begin to fall short.

We then worked along the plan of feeding the mash in the morning during moderate weather and at night in colder weather; indeed, the fowls are not a little hungry when they have finished, but, on the other hand, they don't stand around with a dreamy look in their eyes which comes from a full stomach, but get to work vigorously to scratch out the grain in the chaff on the scratching shed floor. To make up for our stinginess in quantity of mash we make it appetizing by using a little wheat in the bran as well as bits of meat and vegetables chopped fine. Experience through two seasons of feeding in this manner has convinced us that it is the correct plan. Don't go to the other extreme and cut the mash out entirely until this suggestion has been tried.

FEEDING CORN FODDER.

In the States where the corn crop is large much of it goes to needless waste, which with a little care might be made to add to the farm profits. The wasteful plan of throwing it in great stacks to the animals, leaving them to eat what they will and trample the rest under foot, can not be profitable, no matter how large the corn crop one has at command. To get the most from the corn fodder, if it is not in the form of silage, it should be cut or shredded, preferably the latter. Of course, in some sections perhaps this may not be done with profit, but it may be cut even in the old-fashioned cutter and pay for the labor.

The time to feed the corn fodder to best advantage is early in the season and simply because after mid-winter it has lost much of its feeding value and the cows fail to do well on it and tire of the sameness. The other materials used for roughage can be saved until labor in the winter and in the spring. The corn fodder may be made more appetizing by feeding a small ration of root crops, although the bulk of the roots should be saved for later feeding when the cows become more anxious for green food.—Indianapolis News.

The Girls of Caddo.

Caddo has some real live girls. A tenderfoot struck this town yesterday and proceeded to accumulate an overstocked cargo of gayety. He selected for his subjects a couple of girls with quite as fervid an appreciation of fun as he had himself. Simulating anger because of his advances, they took after him and chased him across back lots through a Mexican's tamale patch and the last seen of him he jumped over a wagonyard fence and fell. He arose, and when he faced his pursuers fell on his knees and his prayer was: "My God, you don't intend to kill me, do you?" The man still lives and the girls wear a smile that won't come off.—South McAlester (Ind. T.) News.

The Mexican government is giving attention to the problem of irrigation on a large scale.

WAR AGAINST POWDER PUFFS.

Having effected several important social reforms designed for the safeguarding of society, the authorities of Indiana have taken up the question of cosmetics. The order has gone forth that every box containing preparations to be used on the face shall be plainly marked with skull and crossbones. Unless it is thus stamped it cannot be sold in the state.

In explaining this action the officials maintain that cosmetics are poisonous, but the prime object of the reform is doubtless much larger. It is reasonable to assume that its chief purpose is to put down the powder puff or its still more deadly companion, the powder rag. Even the most careless observer, when passing through Indiana and certain other states, has noticed the growing addition to this article.

On the rare occasions when it has been seen by the masculine eye it has been observed to consist of a scrap of chamois, linen or silk, folded and crumpled into compact form and bearing a whitish smudge on one side. Used with discretion and at rare intervals, it may be true, as its devotees affirm, that it is not especially injurious, but often it is not thus used.

At times the victim lapses into a condition of complete dependence upon her powder rag. Instead of being used as an ordinary article of the toilet, it is carried everywhere, secretly hidden away in handbags and reticules in company with a pocket mirror. The secrecy is useless, for she soon betrays herself.

At one moment she appears fatigued, depressed and ill at ease. A few seconds' stealthy communication with the mirror and the stimulating powder rag and she suddenly reappears blooming, fresh and happy. In hopeless cases she may even be observed making furtive dabs with the implements in public.

No doubt the real object of the Indiana authorities is to prevent the growth of this insiduous habit of taking a powdered rag "bracer" whenever the nerves are unstrung or the victim desires a momentary exhilaration.

That they are going about the reform in the right way is not clear. It is not through the law but through the exercises of the will power that the intended beneficiaries of the reform must combat the temptation of the pocket mirror and the deceptive stimulation of the powder rag.—Chicago News.

CULTIVATION OF OPTIMISM.

When the touch of gray in the hair and the crowfeet around the eyes make their first appearance when you are on the wrong side of forty they are apt to cause a very panicky condition of mind.

Almost every one flies to cosmetics, instead of hygiene or mental work, and that is where a woman makes her mistake.

As a matter of fact gray hair or white is really pretty, and when in company with a bright complexion becomes almost beautiful. Besides paint does not cover lines, nor fill in wrinkles, and on withered cheeks accompanied by dull eyes is merely hideous.

The old adage, "A woman is as old as she looks," might with advantage be changed to "A woman is as old as she feels," and then it might be a handy text to hold on to and to work with during the day.

By remembering that your outside appearance comes from inside, you would begin to study to control and banish all those disagreeable thoughts which leave such strong external evidences.

To remain ever young banish from your mind all thoughts of trouble and sorrow, all ugly thoughts. Do not harbor envy, jealousy, revenge or malice. In fact, try to love your neighbor as yourself. You will find in holding happy, healthy and helpful thoughts that the lines and wrinkles with disappear and beauty will reign instead.

Do not give way to feelings of languor and inertia. Keep busy. Do your work, whatever it may be, with vigor and vim.

Don't count your years and say: "Oh, dear, I'm growing old." Rather forget them and say: "I am as young as ever I was."

There is everything nowadays to help a woman to retain her vigor. Baths, electricity, massage and last, but not least, trained mental work, which can not be overrated.

Much benefit is derived from the condition you keep your mind in.

Say to yourself: "I am looking as old as I feel—and I feel like twenty."

Mix with young people, find enjoyment in their pleasures. Try and forget self, and that old self will forget you and pass on.—Indianapolis News.

WHAT WOMEN HAVE DONE.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, a missionary, recently put on a diver's suit in Ceylon, and brought up from the paare, or pearl oyster beds, seven valuable pearls.

Mrs. Peary, during the several Arctic expeditions whereon she accompanied her husband, became an expert and fearless walrus hunter.

The Marchioness of Tweeddale is a good locomotive engineer. She it was who ran the first train over the Forth Bridge.

Joanna Maestrich, of Berlin, was for eight years Oporto's champion bull fighter. The young woman, furthermore, was beautiful. In 1903 she won the first prize at the Lisbon beauty show.

Jenny Carey, of Muckford, Ind., saved from wreck a train containing a party of distinguished Frenchmen, and received from the President of France the medal of the Legion of Honor.

Women disguised as men have often served as soldiers. The following inscription is on a tombstone in an English town of Brighton: "In memory of Phoebe Hassel, born 1713, died 1821, aged 108 years. She served for many years as a private soldier in many parts of Europe, and at the battle of Fontenoy, fighting bravely, she received a bayonet wound in the left arm."—Minneapolis Journal.

WOMAN VIOLIN MAKER.

To play the violin is the accomplishment of hundreds of young women, but few have constructed the beloved instrument from which such wonderful melody can be obtained. Miss Grace Barstow, of San Jose, Cal., has the unique distinction of being the only woman violin maker in America, if not in the world, and moreover, she is a noted performer on the instruments of her own making. Possessing a fitting environment and intelligent sympathy, when her desire to make a violin became known, Miss Barstow's family gave her every encouragement and sent to Germany for the necessary woods. Altogether six violins have been completed by her, each one a noted improvement on the preceding effort, until the last instrument is said by experts to possess a delightfully rich and brilliant tone. Miss Barstow has shown considerable inventive genius in constructing her violins, successfully experimenting with the native redwood as a base bar, and will use more of that wood in her next violin.—Philadelphia

THE LATEST FREAK.

A "black room" is the latest freak of the college girl. The furniture is black Flemish oak, and woodwork, walls, floors and ceiling are all painted black, to correspond. The curtains are black sateen, the table covers black silk, with lace medallions; the wrought iron, and the tea set decorated with black forget-me-nots. The couch is covered with black sateen and heaped with black pillows. All the articles on the dressing table are ebony or black enamel. The bottles are covered with black crepe paper. The writing set on the black table is of black leather. All the volumes in the bookcase are bound in black leather or covered with black paper. The pictures are good copies in black and white, framed in black. In fact, there isn't a thing in the room that deviates a particle from black and white, says the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The effect of this funeral apartment upon the young woman who inhabits it has yet to be seen, but if it does not give her a nightly sense of lying down in her coffin and ultimately drive her to an asylum for the melancholy, she is made of stouter stuff than most of us.

FOR A GIRL TO KNOW.

Some one has suggested a few things that every girl can learn before she is twelve. Not every one can learn to play or sing or paint well enough to give pleasure to her friends, but the following "accomplishments" are within everybody's reach:

Shut the door, and shut it softly.

Keep your own room in tasteful order.

Have an hour for rising, and rise.

Never let a button stay off twenty-four hours.

Always know where your things are.

Never let a day pass without doing something to make somebody comfortable.

Learn to make bread as well as cake.

Never go about with your shoes unbottoned.

FASHION NOTES.

In taffeta petticoats the rage for fancy silks is noticeable. Plaids, checks, brocades, stripes and flowered silk are very popular.

Some of the prettiest of the simple dark silk blouses to wear mornings are made with heart-shaped or square openings at the neck to show white chemisettes.

The best taffeta petticoats are very carefully cut, and have no extra fullness at the waistline. Most women prefer to take out the draw string and fit the skirt smoothly to a buttoned belt.

The Empire and Directory styles ruled in the coats, and there were many long capes and cloaks of charming design.

A simply cut wrap of pale blue broadcloth was cape-shaped, but furnished with large crape-like sleeves.

Skirts are so perfectly fitted these days, especially the circular skirts, that the petticoat becomes of more than ordinary importance in the scheme of dressing.

BUILDING BLO

When Bobby has the build
A battery he rears,
And then such thundering
And firing as one hears!
The dollies shiver in their
When Bobby has the build

When Barbara has the blo
A bake-shop we shall see
With bun and biscuit, row
The dollies all must be
In apron clad and kitche
When Barbara has the bu

When Benny has the blo
He'll play at engineer
With railroad trains in
The dollies all appear
As tourists now, with bag
When Benny has the bu

When Baby Betty has the
A bed we always spy
Away with cannons, cra
And choo-choo cars, I
Her darlings all to sooth
While Baby Betty has

Rose Mills Powers

THE PUZZLE

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WOMAN'S WORLD

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Learn to make bread as well as cake.

Never go about with your shoes unbuttoned.

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A simply cut wrap of pale blue broadcloth was cape-shaped, but furnished with large crape-like sleeves.

Skirts are so perfectly fitted these days, especially the circular skirts, that the petticoat becomes of more than ordinary importance in the scheme of dressing.

For the Younger Children....

BUILDING BLOCKS.

When Bobby has the building blocks,
A battery he rears,
And then such thundering cannon shocks
And firing as one hears!
The dollies shiver in their socks
When Bobby has the building blocks.

When Barbara has the blocks, we know
A bake-shop we shall see,
With bun and biscuit, row on row;
The dollies all must be
In apron clad and kitchen frocks
When Barbara has the building blocks.

When Benny has the blocks, be sure
He'll play at engineer,
With railroad trains in miniature;
The dollies all appear
As tourists now, with bag and box,
When Benny has the building blocks.

When Baby Betty has the blocks,
A bed we always spy.
Away with cannons, cups and crocks,
And choo-choo cars—"Bye Bye."
Her darlings all to sleep she rocks
When Baby Betty has the blocks.
—Rose Mills Powers, in the Pilgrim.

THE PUZZLE CAR GAME.

The train was an extremely long one, with a number of cars devoted to different uses, or loaded with odd freight. Some of the cars were:

A car easy to burn? Carbon.
A car of guns? Carbine.
A car of gems? Carbuncle.
A car of dead creatures? Carcass.
A car of pasteboard? Card.
A car of wool? Carder.
A car of hearts? Cardiac.
A car of the church? Cardinal.
A car belonging to a ship? Cargo.
A car of a religious order? Carmelite.
A car of destruction? Carnage.
A festival car? Carnival.
A car of flesh eaters? Carniverous.
A car of builders? Carpenter.
A car of house furnishings? Carpet.
A car of fault finders? Carp.
A car of two wheels? Cart.

AN EVIL DAY.

This was the most hateful day Jacky had ever known. Everything had gone wrong. The baby had been particularly aggravating, and no inducement could make him sleep. At last, with satisfied gurglings and little crows, he had settled both chubby hands in Jacky's thick, brown mane, and pulled with all his might. To have one's hair pulled is always peculiarly provoking, but to have it pulled when one is already cross is too much for human endurance. Jacky spanked the baby soundly and then mother came and—well, Jacky had decided life wasn't worth living. She would go away. Father and mother would be glad to get rid of her, mother especially, or she would have considered that one is not responsible for one's conduct when one's hair has all been pulled out by the roots. Jacky almost determined to go to grandfather. She knew he was lonely, and the way he had looked at her once or twice made her sure that his heart, too, was aching for love.

Grandfather was mother's father, but he and mother never even spoke. Mother often cried when grandfather was mentioned, and when Jacky asked questions father said that grandfather had never forgiven mother because she had loved and married him. Jacky was sure grandfather would want her, but mother would not wish her to go to him. Instead, she would run down to the river, climb into the boat, and, pushing far out, would think and think and go just where the river would carry her. So she sped quickly across the meadow to the tiny stream and, unmooring the boat, paddled into the current.

Unkind thoughts weren't easy out there under the tender, blue sky where the willows were crowding the bank and striving to gaze at themselves in the clear water trickling slowly by them. Jacky lay down in the bottom of the boat and gazed at the feathery cloudlets far away in the great blue dome. All was so peaceful that gradually her eyelids drooped and she fell asleep.

Suddenly, startled by rough voices, Jacky sat up. The boat had drifted far down stream and under the shadow of some willows. Peeking through the screens of bushes, Jacky tried to see the speakers. Not more than four rods from her, lying stretched upon the grass, were two men. Both were ragged, unkempt and evil-looking. The one nearest her, a great, coarse, hulking fellow, was speaking.

"I tell ye it's there. I heard the old man tell the housekeeper he must take it to the bank to-morrow. He said it was all the pay for that big, river farm. There must be ten thousand of it, if there's a cent."

"But," the other interposed, "can we get it? Old Windham's allers keeps a gun handy. He ain't a bad shot neither."

The first speaker leaned over excitedly. "I tell ye old Windham thinks nobody knows about it. Though he's quick, he's old. Every afternoon he takes a nap, and wildcats couldn't wake him. The housekeeper is going to town this afternoon, for I heard her tell Jake, the hired man, to hitch up, and the men are all working in the meadow across the river. If the old man wakes up——" the tramp paused and lifted his club suggestively. Jacky drew her breath hard in sudden comprehension. They meant grandfather, and were going to steal his money and, may be, kill him. The next instant she sank back in horrible fear, for one of the men had risen.

"I thought I heard somebody," he whispered.

"Nonsense," his companion exclaimed, roughly. "It was only the wind."

But the first tramp came directly toward the boat, pushing aside the willows. Jacky understood then that her only hope lay in tricking them. She had often played at being asleep, and must play it now to save herself and grandfather. Just then the willows above her parted, and the tramp saw her. Startled, he stepped back and motioned to his companion. Both stood looking at Jacky, and she could hear them whispering. Suddenly one of them leaned down until his cheek almost touched hers, while he listened intently. Her breath came smoothly and evenly. Not a quiver of the features betrayed her. Then the willows sprang back, and she could hear his footsteps retreating. Slow tears crept from under Jacky's lids. If she only dared go for help now! She knew the place. It was only a little way from grandfather's. But she must be sure the tramps had gone before she moved. Besides, they would not go to the house until certain old Hannah was on the way to the village. At last, stealthily, she raised herself and peered through the willows. The men were not in sight. Summoning all her courage, with a little prayer for help, Jacky stole through the woods. When she reached the open she began to run, over the meadows, through the gate, straight into grandfather's arms. Tightly clasping his neck, she gasped out her story, while the bewildered old man held his granddaughter close as though he had always wanted her. When at last he understood, Hannah was quickly dispatched for help and a reception prepared for the tramps.

But those gentlemen never came, having in some way found their plot was discovered. Late in the afternoon Mr. Windham took Jacky home; and, when all was told, with one arm around his daughter and Jacky, he held out his free hand to his son-in-law, blessing, while tears rolled down his face, Jacky's courage and Jacky's evil day, which had at last dispersed the cloud of misunderstanding and given them all to each other again.—Mabel L. Sherburne, in the Tribune Farmer.

FUN WITH A LAMP.

Take an ordinary knitting-needle, and stick one end of it into a cork. Holding it by the cork so as not to burn your fingers, thrust the other end into the flame of an alcohol lamp, and keep it there until it is heated to redness. Dip the red hot needle into cold water, and when it is cool, thrust it again into the flame. If you watch it now you will see that it changes color curiously, turning first yellow, then orange, then crimson, violet, blue, and finally gray.

The reason is that a film of rust forms on the needle, and this alters its color as it grows gradually thicker.

This is a matter of great importance in tempering steel, for the changes in color are watched carefully, as the kind of steel depends on the time when it is taken from the fire and cooled. For instance, if you take the needle from the flame, and cool it when it is yellow, it will be much harder than if left in the flame until blue, and then cooled.

This is shown in the steel pins that are commonly used. The blue steel ones are likely to snap in two with the least pressure; whereas, those that are tempered yellow are much stronger.

While you have your alcohol lamp burning, take a piece of metallic tin—not tinplate—and place it on an ordinary playing card, first turning up the edges of the card, forming a sort of box-lid. Hold the card containing the tin over the flame, and the card will not burn, but the tin may be melted thus.

The reason is that the tin is so good a conductor of heat that it carries it away before the card has time to burn.

Now take a copper wire, an iron wire, and a glass tube, and dip each of them into melted wax so as to form a coating on them. After they are dry, lay them on a table, with the ends projecting about two inches over the edge, and crossing each other. Under the place where they cross hold the flame of the alcohol lamp, so as to heat them equally.

You can tell which is the best conductor of heat by the way the wax melts, that on the best conductor melting first. But there will be a point where the wax does not melt at all, because the heat will be conducted off into the air before reaching that point on the rod. On the good conductor, however, the wax will be melted much farther than on a poor conductor.

Take an iron rod, and on its lower surface stick small wooden balls or bullets, by means of wax. Hold one end of the rod in the alcohol lamp flame, and as the wax melts, the balls will fall to the floor beginning with those nearest the flame.—New York Evening Mail.

Vast Salaries of Kings and Queens.

The Kaiser receives $3,925,000 a year as King of Prussia, but nothing as Emperor of Germany. Besides this he has an enormous private income, derived from mines, fisheries and estates, of which he owns more than any other man in Prussia. The King of Bavaria receives $1,350,000 a year; the King of Saxony, $875,000; the Grand Duke of Baden, $400,000. The Czar of Russia is paid $6,750,000 for his private use, while each Grand Duke receives $1,000,000 a year. In addition to these enormous salaries each of these rulers has a large income from royalties and perquisites of many kinds, of which few outsiders know anything.—New York World.

NAMES FOR COUNTRY HOUSES

A FASHION THAT IS GROWING IN POPULARITY.

Scope for the Exercise of Wit in the Selection of a Suitable Name—Hidden Meanings of Titles—Sentimental Element Has Disappeared—Old English Endings.

Naming one's country home is a much more important matter than one who has never taken it up would be likely to suppose. It is not customary here, as it is in England, to call every detached villa by some sentimental title; but the fashion of giving a name to one's home in the country or in some suburban town near New York grows more popular every day.

The house's name may be pregnant with hidden meaning to those who have the secret. There are few people who know that Elberon is called after the New York lawyer who bought the land and started the new town. It is by such combinations that the house name may be made to hold hidden significance.

The deeper beauties of a name like Wilberth are recognizable only when one knows that William and Bertha are the names of the man and wife who own it. Richmar, the name of a home on the Sound, is of similar origin. Of course Georgian Court is called for the senior Gould, who owns it.

Nobody would suspect the origin of Nearston, a really imposing pile that crowns a Westchester hill and commands a view of miles along the Sound and over the Palisades.

The house is built of blocks of concrete, which are almost an exact imitation of stone. It seems so near stone that the owner, who has a sense of humor, gave his home the appropriate name quoted.

This is the type of name most popular nowadays, although some suggestion of the earlier history of the place appeals to many. The result is the large number of establishments with Indian names that have recently come into existence, such as "Agulhung," which is the name of a place at Rye and comes from an old Indian tribe who formerly lived in that region.

The French names, such as "Mon Desir," "Mon Plasir," "Bonne Terre," "Belle Air," once so fashionable, have all but disappeared. So have the intensely sentimental names usually derived from some floral combination such as "Petunia Dell." "Lily Mead," "Blossomdale," "Clovernook."

Such names as "The Oaks," "The Willows," "Cedarcrest," and "The Chestnuts" got a black eye from the fact that the kind of trees after which the estates are named are usually rarest in the region. That fact has served to make householders very suspicious of any house named in such a way and the genus has consequently gone out of fashion.

"Mostly Hall" is the name of a house down at Shinnecocks. The owner named it so because, he said, the architect had left him nothing but hall by the time he finished.

"The Cables," "White Towers" and "The Chimneys" are other names based on architectural features. The geological incidents of a place also furnish good names, such as "Stonecliff," "Ridgetop" and "Rockledge." These peculiarities are not likely to disappear.

A woman who called her country place "Fern Meadows," because half an acre of ground was sparsely covered with sharp and rather rusty looking ferns, was never able to make the ferns grow after she had been in the place a year. But her die had been made, her stationary printed and there was nothing to do but cling to the name.

Nothing is more the style just now than the use of the old English terminations along with something to suggest the family, even if the name itself is not used. "Croft," "dene," "mead," "holme," "cote," "hurst," "leigh"—these are some of the terminations combined with family names. "Croft" means a small field near a house of a very small farm. "Mead" comes from the old Anglo-Saxon word "maed," which has its modern equivalent in meadow. "Holme" means either the low flat land by a river or an island and is Anglo-Saxon. "Leigh" is the same as lea, which means an untitled field.

"Hurst" means a grove and "dene" a dell or even a dune, which happens to be something quite different. But their common root is the same. "Fields" is also a popular termination nowadays for a house name that begins with the family's name.

"Honerhurst" is the name of a home in Connecticut owned by the family whose croft," "Sheroote"—cote means a cottage or a sheepfold—is the name of the country estate owned by a family named Shearman. Three examples of this same way of identifying the country home are "Bellholme," "Mooremead" and "Greenfields."

There are nowadays many "halls" and "manors," and "house" has lately become very common. The great trouble with the last word is the suggestion of a hotel or, perhaps, even a boarding house.

But many of the handsomest places near the city are nevertheless designated in that way. "Crosby House" sounds a little like a hotel, and yet it suggests "Hatfield House" and other places of equal fame.

"Court" is a termination limited by the grandeur of the establishment to which it is applied. Nobody would ever think of calling any home a court unless it were really magnificent. "Ochre Court" and "Georgian Court" are good illustrations of this. "Manor" and "hall" are also a bit pretentious, although that does not seem to have occurred to the musician who named his modest cottage "Melody Manor." He was just as indifferent to public opinion and as fond of alliteration as the pianist who calls his home, which is two stories high and built of logs, "Harmony Hall."—New York Sun.

A GLIMPSE OF ARCADY.

Being Jack London's Pen Picture of a Canon in the Sierras.

It was the green heart of the canon, where the walls swerved back from the rigid plan and relieved their harshness of line by making a little sheltered nook and filling it to the brim with sweetness and roundness and softness. Here all things rested. Even the narrow stream ceased its turbulent down-rush long enough to form a quiet pool. Knee-deep in the water, with drooping head and half-shut eyes, drowsed a red-coated, many-antlered buck.

On one side, beginning at the very lip of the pool, was a tiny meadow, a cool, resilient surface of green that extended to the base of the frowning wall. Across the pool a gentle slope of earth ran up and up to meet the opposing wall. Fine grass covered the slope—grass that was spangled with flowers, with here and there patches of color, orange and purple and golden. Below the canon was shut in. There was no view. The walls leaned together abruptly and the canon ended in a chaos of rocks, moss-covered and hidden by a green screen of vines and creepers and boughs of trees. Up the canon rose far hills and peaks, the big foothills, pine-covered and remote. And far beyond, like clouds upon the border of the sky, towered minarets of white, where the Sierra's eternal snows finished austerely the blazes of the sun.

There was no dust in the canon. The leaves and flowers were clean and virginal. The grass was young velvet. Over the pool three cottonwoods sent their snowy fluffs fluttering down the quiet air. On the slope the blossoms of the wine-wooded manzanita filled the air with springtime odors, while the leaves, wise with experience, were already beginning their vertical twist against the coming aridity of summer. In the open spaces on the slope, beyond the farthest shadow-reach of the manzanita, poised the mariposa lilies, like so many flights of jeweled moths suddenly arrested and on the verge of trembling into flight again. Here and there that woods harlequin, the madrone, permitting itself to be caught in the act of changing its pea-green trunk to madder red, breathed its fragrance into the air from great clusters of waxen bells. Creamy white were these bells, shaped like lilies of the valley, with the sweetness of perfume that is of the springtime.

There was not a sigh of wind. The air was drowsy with its weight of perfume. It was a sweetness that would have been cloying had the air been heavy and humid. But the air was sharp and thin. It was as starlight transmuted into atmosphere, shot through and warmed by sunshine, and flower-drenched with sweetness.

An occasional butterfly drifted in and out through the patches of light and shade. And from over all rose the low and sleepy hum of mountain bees—feasting Sybarites that jostled one another good-naturedly at the board, nor found time for rough discourtesy. Quietly did the little stream drip and ripple its way through the canon that it spoke only in faint and occasional gurgles. The voice of the stream was as a drowsy whisper, ever interrupted by dozings and silences, ever lifted again in the awakenings.

The motion of all things was a drifting in the heart of the canon. Sunshine and butterflies drifted in and out among the trees. The hum of the bees and the whisper of the stream were a drifting of sound. And the drifting sound and drifting color seemed to weave together in the making of a delicate and intangible fabric which was the spirit of the place. It was a spirit of peace that was not of death, but of smooth-pulsing life, of quietude that was not silence, of movement that was not action, of repose that was quick with existence without being violent with struggle and travail. The spirit of the place was the spirit of the peace of the living, somnolent with the easement and content of prosperity, and undisturbed by rumors of far wars.—From Jack London's "All Gold Canon" in the Century.

India's Population.

India—that is, the British India and the native states under British influence—is 1,766,597 square miles in extent, and has a total population of 294,000,000, or nearly 41,000,000 more than it had twenty years ago.

The largest dinner ever given assembled at Paris a few days ago. The Mutualists of France dined at the Galerie des Machines. About 50,000 sat down together.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Eternal vigilance, declares the Atlantic Constitution, on the part of the private citizen is the price of public freedom from graft and political bossism.

It is hoped the Mikado in communing with the spirits of his honorable ancestors yesterday, did not disparage the part taken by Togo, Oyama, Nogi, Kuroki, Oku and the others says the Kansas City Star.

The Dallas News thinks that if the Czar had not treated his subjects like they were a lot of policy holders, all this trouble might not have come about.

Possibly the Norwegians voted for monarchy because a majority of the Norwegian Republicans have immigrated to the United States, suggests the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Our largest battleships have a displacement of 12,500 tons, engines of 16,000 horse-power, and a speed of 18 knots. Some of the British battleships are 18½ knot vessels of 16,350 tons, and some of the French and German battleships range up to 14,000 tons.

Fashion, says the Tailor and Cutter, may be changed, corrected, educated, but neither ridicule nor reasoning, nor abuse can destroy it, nor can church, satirist, or cynic turn it aside any more than the whistling of a schoolboy can shift the direction of the wind. After this poem, how hard it is to sympathize with Ivan Harrington's distinction to the realm of tailordom, declares the Boston Transcript.

It may be admitted that "King Haakon" sounds more rugged, Vikingesque and impressive than a commonplace "King Charles," and so his majesty of Norway may be right in changing his name; but see how far it sets him back in the progress of the world, remarks the Philadelphia Inquirer.

For some months past there has been a noticeable diminution in the porportion of filthy bank notes in circulation, says the New York Medical Record. This is undoubtedly due to a growing popular aversion to such notes, and we are glad to be told that increased facilities for their redemption are to be supplied. Let the people keep on demanding redemption if they wish to avoid the danger—and certainly it is a real danger—of contracting disease from the circulating medium.

There are not wanting learned investigators among the ruins of Egypt and buried cities in that and other desert lands, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, who attributes to the destruction of the quail and other birds the great transition, which gradually eliminated the forests and enabled the sands of the desert to overwhelm once populous cities and fruitful fields.

Good marksmanship is put by Lord Charles Beresford in the first rank of naval requisites. On the Trafalgar Centenary he held a land review of 3,000 seamen and marines at Malta, in the procession the gunlayers lead, next the engine-room artificers, and after them artisans and signalmen. This is the first time in the history of the British Navy that the gunlayers have been recognized as the most important body of men in the fleet.

With our iron production booming, with our lumber production booming, with our farm products of all kinds booming, with our national banks, State banks, sayings banks and all our conservatively and honestly managed financial institutions booming, with our export trade booming as far as the efforts we put into it allow it to boom, with our East, our West and our South each trying to help the other, with our factories booming as they never boomed before, with our schools crowded to the doors with 21,000,000 American children, native and adopted, in training for American citizenship; with the public conscience, political, social, financial and religious, awakened as it was never awakened before; with the "Rogues' Gallery" being stocked over political Bosses and grafters of every size, shape and hue, have we not every reason in the world to congratulate the United States?

Football undoubtedly can, and it begins to look as if it would be reformed, but what then asks the Indianapolis News. Few people attend tennis tournaments, and chess is comparatively unattractive. In summer time, of course, we do go to the baseball game by the thousands; but it must be remembered that there is not only always a chance for a player to be seriously injured, but, more than that—immeasurably more than that!—there is the umpire. In the umpire always lie vast possibilities for riotous pleasure and excitement, even sometimes to the extent of a hurry up wagonload of police reserves. So, after all, baseball is not so far behind football as an attraction, and is probably all we can stand during the enervating seas in which it is played. But when the bracing breezes of autumn come will the safe and sane be sufficient. Aye, will it? The treasuries of the football associations testify to how well we are satisfied with existing conditions, and whether this be to our credit or our discredit, it testifies that we are not weaklings—by proxy, anyhow.

TAPIOCA CREAM.

Three tablespoonfuls tapioca, soaked in a teacup of water over night; add one quart of milk; stir together and boil twenty minutes. Beat the yolks of three eggs and one cup sugar thoroughly; stir into the milk; flavor with vanilla. Beat the whites very stiff, put in the bottom of the dish and pour the rest over it. Serve cold.

SCOTCH SHORT CAKE.

Take one-half pound of slightly salted butter, and one pound flour, then mix flour and butter with hands; then add four ounces of loaf sugar, and work all into a smooth ball; then roll out until it is an inch thick; prick over with a fork, and pinch round the edges, and bake for half an hour in oven, and with a moderate fire, in a round or square tin, according to taste.

CHOPPED TOMATOES.

To one gallon of tomatoes, chopped fine, take one teacupful of salt; sprinkle and let stand over night; drain through a colander, then add one tablespoonful of ground cloves, one of allspice, two of cinnamon, three of ground mustard, two of black pepper, chopped fine, one head of cabbage; cover with cold vinegar; three or four onions, if liked.

PLUM PUDDING.

One pound flour, one pound currants, one pound sugar, one pound raisins, one pound suet, chopped fine; one-fourth pound candied lemon peel, one teaspoonful baking powder, one nutmeg grated, a little cinnamon. Sift the flour, baking powder and a little salt separately, then mix all together, the fruit, sugar, lemon peel, nutmeg cinnamon. When well mixed add sufficient water (cold), or milk, to make a batter just thick enough to spoon into the bag; leave room in the bag for it to raise. Cover closely and boil from four to six hours.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING

Take one pound of seedless raisins, one pound currants, one pound of the best beef suet chopped as fine as possible, one-half pound flour, sifted, and one teaspoon of baking powder, two eggs, well beaten; two ounces of citron, chopped fine, or two ounces almond nuts, one-half pint milk. Mix this all thoroughly to a nice batter, put in pudding bag and boil for four hours. For pudding sauce: One pint cream, one tablespoon cornstarch and one egg. Cornstarch and egg must be well mixed before adding cream. Put this on stove to thicken, stirring constantly, add any desired flavor.

DELICIOUS CORN BREAD.

This is the famous corn bread of which we hear so much, and which has a place even among the poorest of Southern people. Prepare one pint of blended corn meal and wheat flour in the proportion of one-third corn and two-thirds wheat. Beat three eggs until light and whip into them one tablespoonful of sugar. Then add butter the size of an egg, which has been softened but not melted, and one pint of sweet milk. Stir the whole gradually into the flour, and when all has been added beat vigorously for several minutes. Finally add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Pour into greased sponge-cake pans and bake in a moderate oven, then cut in squares or half slices.

TOMATO PELAFF.

Take any remains of cold beef and cut into small square pieces. Fry these lightly in butter and place in a double boiler with enough good tomato sauce to cover, with pepper and salt to taste. Simmer for two hours. Take three ounces of rice, pour over it three-quarters of a pint of stock, and a tablespoonful of tomato puree. Cook till the rice is quite tender and the grains are separate, and should there be any superfluous stock, strain it away. Melt one ounce of butter in a stew pan, when it nearly boils, stir in the rice and set at the side of the fire to simmer for a quarter of an hour. Make the rice into a circle on an entree dish, and in the centre place the meat, garnished with croutons of fried bread.

USEFUL HINTS.

A good way to keep silver bright that is in daily use is to place it in hot borax water occasionally and allow it to stand an hour or two; rinse with clear, hot water, and then wipe with a clean, dry towel.

"Many people," a physician remarks, "avoid drinking water as though it were poison, although without it on one can be properly healthy. When taken early in the morning it has a cleansing and bracing effect on the system, while its beneficial effects on the liver can hardly be exaggerated."

Small pieces of cotton batting slightly steamed make good dusters that should be burned after once using.

Tack little rolls of cotton batting covered with a dark cloth under the rear ends of the rockers of the chair that makes a practice of "tipping over."

The bread can needs wiping out daily. Otherwise crumbs will collect, and these will mold. The moldy crumbs will communicate their fungus to the fresh bread put in the

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf.

CLANTON, ALA., Dec. 28, 1905.

Union Clubbing List

THE UNION And Yellow Jacket	$1.06
THE UNION And Southern Ruralist	1.00
THE UNION And Union Educator	1.00
THE UNION And Home and Farm	1.00
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THE UNION and Weekly Atlanta Constitution	1.35
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If there are any other papers you want call at THE UNION office, and we will get them for you at the lowest rates. tf

$10.00 REWARD

Will be paid to the three persons who secure for us the largest number of PAID subscribers between now and April 1st, 1906. No restrictions. Our clubbing prices go in this contest. $5.00 goes to the one with the largest list; $3.00 to the second largest list, and $2.00 to the third largest. Probate Judge L. H. Reynolds has kindly consented to be the judge in this contention, and he will make the awards. The names of the successful contestants will be published, also the names of all who tried for this reward. Now we have a thousand subscribers, help us to get a thousand additional, so as to fittingly celebrate the ending of our third year.

tf THE UNION.

OUR STATE CHAIRMAN.

The leading papers of our State had a good deal to say last week about Judge L. H. Reynolds in connection with the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee. Well, we don't know whether he would take it or not, for there is a heap of hard work to be done if the position is filled as it should be, and Judge Reynolds is a pretty busy man already. We haven't any fault to find with Hon. J. O. Thompson since he has been chairman, but many things to commend; but, if there is to be a change, we know of no man better fitted for the position than Judge Reynolds. He has many qualifications for the position that should strongly appeal to every true Republican in Alabama. He has been the victor in the battle with the Democratic party more often than any other man in our State. He has represented Chilton county in the Legislature several times; was a delegate to the constitutional convention; was elected to the State Senate, but was deprived of his seat by the most bare-faced fraud ever perpetrated (even in Alabama), and is now our Probate Judge. He has never been defeated. It is time for the Republican party of Alabama to be a party of voters, not just a party to hold the various federal offices in the State. If Judge Reynolds should be made chairman, we feel assured he will build up the party and bring all Populists and dissatisfied Democrats into the fold of the Party of Progress and Prosperity. He has great ability as an organizer, and does not know such a word as fail. In his fight for State Senator he was almost alone in his canvass, but the voters were with him at the ballot box. Judge Reynolds has proved himself to be a power in politics; he has made himself what he is, having attained his present position by dint of sheer hard work, which earned him the suffrages of the people who know him best. If he is made chairman, we know he would be fair to all, knowing no faction, but he would look after the welfare of the voters, the "Hill Billies" and "Rosum Chawers," those people that never "bowed the knee to Baal;" and would make our portals the goal of the honest voters, who are disgusted with the "dummers" of the Demo- [illegible] In conclu- [illegible] Bingham, belief that Chilton county is entitled to recognition for her steadfast adherence to the cause of the people; she has never been "redeemed," as the Democratic rainbow chasers of our county put it, and, by the grace of God, never will be.

WHERE HE STANDS.

Clanton, Ala., Dec. 22, 1905.

Editor Union:

For some time past I have been receiving a number of inquiries from my friends concerning certain rumors as to my politics. I haven't the time to answer all these inquiries specially, but will say, for the information of those interested, that I am standing today exactly where I have been for the last six or eight months—squarely in the Republican party, the Party of Progress and Prosperity. Pressure of business and other matters prevent me, at this time, from discussing the issues with which the people will soon be confronted, but later on, and at the proper time, I expect to have more to say, both through your paper and from the stump. Respectfully,

J. OSMOND MIDDLETON.

ABOUT STOCK LAW.

I have been asked so many times about what must be done to get an election on stock law that I've made up my mind to ask for space in The Union and explain what is necessary, and so save much correspondence. The first thing to be done, a majority of the freeholders in a precinct must sign a petition to the County Commissioners asking for an election, and then the court must call the election, in not less than forty nor more than ninety days. I've been asked "if more than one beat could hold an election at one time." I will say they can; the whole county could vote at the same time; but no less territory than one beat can vote or have stock law. All qualified electors can vote at such an election. If the petition describes certain kinds of stock, and obtains a majority of votes at the election, it will be lawful for such stock to run at large. The election must be held between the 1st day of December and the 1st day of March, and if stock law carries it goes into effect in six months. I have been asked "if those living in incorporated towns could vote at such election." Section 5 reads as follows: "All qualified electors shall be entitled to vote at such lection, and none others." Respectfully,

L. H. REYNOLDS.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHILTON.

As you all know, the time for paying poll tax will soon be closed. After February 1 no one that has not paid can vote at any election that may be held in the year 1906. If you pay next October you cannot vote until the year 1907. Just think, what a terrible condition a man gets into when he is disfranchised. It makes no difference what might come up, that disfranchised man could not take part in any election. Just look what is ahead of the voters this coming year of 1906; there is an election called for February 6 to vote on the special school tax. Then a road law is talked of, and there are petitions being circulated asking for a vote on the stock law question. Also there will be a general election on November 6, at which this county will have to elect a Sheriff, Representative and two Commissioners; also vote for State officers and a member of Congress. There is no excuse now for any one on the money question, for though the Democrats made this law, hoping the farmers would disfranchise themselves, the Republican party has made times so good that you all have money. Now, if you are behind with your poll tax, pay it up, and if there is any man that hasn't the money, let him go and borrow it. Every man in Chilton should pay his poll tax. Every cent you pay for this tax goes direct to your school in your district, for the benefit of your children. If some few of you haven't any children yet, pay up for the sake of your next door neighbor's children. Remember you must do this before February 1, 1906. Respectfully,

tf L. H. REYNOLDS.

CALERA.

The holiday trade was better than for many years. Cotton has brought a fair price and the farmers were in shape to gratify their real and imaginary wants. Fine, cool weather for saving meat, and many people have taken advantage of it. J. T. Littleton, of Jemison, has moved to Calera with his family, and will soon have his mill and gin in operation. Moving to Calera has been quite brisk the past two weeks. The good people of our city have been very generous in remembrance of the few poor that we have. Dave Mullins, of Chilton, has been here again, and bought another farm, adjoining the one recently purchased of Asbury Leonard. On January 19 the U. C. V. here will have a meeting, at which time a representative of Birmingham Chapter, U. D. C., will be present and confer crosses of honor upon fourteen members of the camp. Let those who have made application for crosses be promptly at camp headquarters at 10 a. m. Appropriate services will be held—music, recitations and an address by Hon. A. M. Garber, of Talladega. The new pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church will preach his first sermon Sunday next. Mrs. Oscar Pilgreen presented her husband with a fine girl Christmas. A happy New Year to the editor and readers of The Union from

VETERAN.

THORSBY.

There are so many land-seekers in town that it is impossible to keep track of all their names. The Thorsby Inn has been crowded for some time. The entertainment given by the public school on last Friday night was enjoyed by all present. Misses Denman, Fay and Gallagher have gone to their homes for the Christmas holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Neal are visiting with relatives in Decatur. Miss Maud Gerald has returned to Thorsby after having spent seven pleasant months in the North and West. Among the visitors in town during Christmas we noticed the following: Mr. Monroe Burnett and wife, Mr. Hill and wife, Mr. Robinson, the two Mr. Sorrels, Miss Hulda Forsman and J. O. Johnson, who was accompanied by Mr. Young and daughter from Anniston. The Union, Swedish and Norwegian Sunday schools all gave delightful Christmas entertainments in their respective churches. A happy and prosperous New Year to all Union readers. NEMO.

FOREIGN.

The strike at St. Petersburg, Russia, opened tamely, the chief interest centring at the railroad station, where the Government had to employ soldiers to start a train for Berlin, the railroad men all walking out.

Henry Harland, a popular American story teller, died of consumption in Italy.

A New York syndicate will build a railroad in Cuba, opening up La Maya Valley sugar region.

Hugh Watt, a former member of Parliament, was found guilty in London of inciting hired agents to murder his divorced wife, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Order was reported restored at Shanghai, but a French cruiser and a Portuguese gunboat are on the way to that port to protect national interests.

The new British Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, made his first speech in his new capacity in Albert Hall, London, declaring the fiscal question the prime issue, announcing that no more Chinese would be imported into South Africa until the people could pass on the question, expressing friendly foreign relations and deprecating huge armaments.

Details of the fighting at Tukum, Livonia, showed that in the bombardment of the town 400 refugees were slain after a captain and twenty-four dragoons had been killed by the revolutionaries.

A dispatch from Bogota said that the plot to overturn the Government was discovered just in time. The alleged conspirators were arrested and will be tried by court-martial.

After an exciting debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, at Rome, the Fortis Ministry tendered its resignation.

A great celebraton was held in Tokio, Japan, n honor of the armies returning from Manchuria.

Prince Bulow, the imperial Chancellor, has ordered ships to Reval and Libau to deport any German subjects who may wish to leave Russia.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

An automobile speedway is planned in Nassau County, near Garden City, L. I.

An important merger of agencies for three foreign automobiles was announced.

Automobilists want cylinder displacement made the basis of speed competition.

Yale and the New York A. C. played a tie game of hockey, the score being five goals each.

John T. Brush has been re-elected president of the New York National League Baseball Club.

C. E. White defeated Albert Seidenberg in the class B amateur billiard tournament in New York.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club traded James Sheckard, outfielder, to Chicago in exchange for four players.

Harry Pulliam was re-elected President of the National Baseball League by a vote of six clubs to two.

De Witt Clinton High School defeated Morris High School in a dual athletic meet by 75 to 32 points.

Nine colleges have accepted the invitation of New York University to attend a football conference in New York City.

At the meeting of the Fencers' Club of New York City a piece of plate was presented to the retiring tutor, Vauthier.

More than a score of turf outlaws were expelled by the Board of Review for "ringing" trotters in the harness racing campaign of 1905.

Members of the self-appointed Intercollegiate Rules Committee want official sanction as representatives from the universities to which they belong.

FOR SALE!

One Poland China Boar, littered July 15, 1904, weight about 350 lbs. Price $20.00.

WANTED—Some one to get out stumps. Will let the contract by the stump or job. Come and figure on it, if you have a stump puller nine-tenths of them could be pulled with ease.

WANTED—A farm hand for the year 1906.

WALTED—Fresh milch cows, the same not to give less than 3 gallons of milk per day. M. J. Barrett,
tf. Thorsby, Ala.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Probate Court, December 22, 1905.
In the Matter of the Estate of E. A. Knight, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of E. A. Knight, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 12th day of December, 1905, by the Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Judge of Probate of said county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred. W. C. JONES,
12-28-05-3t Administrator.

NOTICE NO. 26308.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
December 18, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on February 3, 1906, viz: Andrew J. Johnson, homestead entry No. 37392, for the N. 1-2 of N. E. 1-4, N. E. 1-4 of N. W. 1-4, section 27, township 22, range 15 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Wash Parrish, Monroe Parrish, William Easterling, Benit Easterling, all of Clanton, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
12-21-05-6t Register.

NOTICE.

The Pension Warrants for ex-Confederate soldiers are now in my office ready for distribution. Please call or send written order for them.

This October 13, 1905.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate,
tf Chilton County, Ala.

SPECIAL OFFER! !

The Union, Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, and a great white and black map of Alabama, United States and world, three in one, with a picture of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, all for $1.50.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1905 and assessing for the year 1906:

Clanton, last ten days in the year, commencing December 20, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD,
tf Tax Collector.

FOR SALE!

80 acres, 1 1-4 miles east of Cane Creek church, very strong land, lies well, about 20 acres cleared, fair tenant house and fine well of water. Price $600.00, terms easy.

ALSO

66 acres, with water power grist mill in running order, good custom, house and fine well of water, 3 miles east of Clanton—about 20 acres cleared, lies well. Price $700.00. Terms easy. Apply to office of
tf. THE UNION.

NOTICE!

Bring your Cross-Ties, Chickens, Eggs and Money and get bargains in General Merchandise from
A. A. JACKSON,
tf. Lomax, Ala.

FOR SALE!

Full bred Holstein Milch Cow (6 years old), will come in fresh in November. Her milk record is 3 1-2 to 4 gallons per day. Address,
W. L. McDowell,
tf. Clanton, Route 2.

COTTON SEED

I am now ready to buy cotton seed at my new office just east of Johnson's Drug Store. Also cotton seed meal and hulls and feed stuffs for sale. Come and see me and I will do you good.

FRANK GOODGAME
tf Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and all official forms for Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale at The Union Office. Only best approved forms are used. Come in and give us your order. tf.

ROB ROY RYE

5 Year Old

Straight Kentucky Rye.
Copper Distilled.
Aged in Wood.
Purity Guaranteed.

Quart 75c
Gallon $2.50

Packed in Plain Boxes.
MAIL ORDERS EXPEDITED.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,

PRICE WRECKERS.

209-211 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Downs & Littlejohn,

Clanton, Alabama.

General Merchandise, Corn, Hay, etc.

SHOES

The most for the money in town. Come and see us and we will do you good.

Store Your Cotton

WITH

MULLINS & DOWNS

Planters Warehouse

Clanton, - Alabama.

Robidoux Scales. Best in the World.

Wouldn't You Like

BETTER WHISKIES FOR LESS MONEY?

than the kind youvl been getting? Then send your orders to us

THE BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSE

The house that sells nothing but the purest goods and guarantees every article it sells. If it's drugs or whiskies you want

WE CUT THE PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
Shehan's Canada Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey	75	1 00
Weller's Pure Malt Whiskey	50	75
Mason's Old Kentucky Rye	60	1 00
Dan Patch Virginia Rye	65	1 00
Private Stock Virginia Rye	75	1 00
J. Martin's Five-year-old Virginia Rye	75	1 00
Asa Holt Rye Whiskey	85	1 25
Old Style Country Club Rye Whiskey	1 00	1 50
Richmond Club Virginia Rye	1 25	2 00
Stewart's Old Virginia Rye	84	1 50
Paul Jones Four Star Rye	1 00	1 50
Murray Hill Club	1 00	1 50
Hunter's Baltimore Rye	1 00	1 50
Golden Cream Rye	1 00	1 50
I. W. Harper Rye	85	1 50
Wilson Whiskey	1 00	1 50
J. M. Atherton bottled in bond	1 25	1 75
Mammoth Cave bottled in bond	1 50	2 00
Old Jordon bottled in bond	1 00	1 25
Green River, the whiskey without a headache	50	75
Old Shades Mountain Corn	75	1 00
Old Mountain Due Corn	65	1 00
Old Lincoln County	50	75
Old Holland Gin	75	1 00
Old Crown Gin	50	75
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	50	75
California Sherry or Port		

Mellow Old Liquors and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

	Per Gallon		Per Gallon
Old Sand Mountain Corn	$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
Old Mountain Due	3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
Old Tennessee	2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
Old Holland Gin	2.00	Old Style Country Club	3.40
Old Crown Gin	3.00	Old Lincoln County	2.50
Old Peach or Apple Brandy	2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
Old California Port or Sherry	1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

COLLIER DRUG COMPANY,

The Big Cut Rate Drug Store

2012 FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama.

ROY RYE

ear Old

ght Kentucky Rye.
er Distilled.
in Wood.
Guaranteed.

. . . 75c
. . . $2.50

ed in Plain Boxes.
ERS EXPEDITED.

' Pharmacy,
E WRECKERS.
, Birmingham, Ala.

& Littlejohn,
nton, Alabama.
chandise, Corn, Hay, etc.
SHOES
noney in town. Come and see us
od. :-: :-: :-: :-: :-:

Your Cotton
WITH
S & DOWNS
rs Warehouse
- Alabama.
ales. Best in the World.

't You Like
ISKIES FOR LESS MONEY?
on getting? Then send your orders
G MAIL ORDER HOUSE
thing but the purest goods and guar-
ells. If it's drugs or whiskies you
CUT THE PRICE,

	Our Price.	Regular Price
koy	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	75	1 00
	50	75
	60	1 00
	65	1 00
rginia Rye	75	1 00
	75	1 00
Whiskey	85	1 25
e	1 00	1 50
	1 25	2 00
	84	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	1 00	1 50
	85	1 50
nd	1 00	1 50
ond	1 25	1 75
	1 50	2 00
ithout a headache	1 00	1 25
	50	75
	75	1 00
	65	1 00
	50	75
	75	1 00
	50	75
	50	75

rs and Wines by the Gallon in Jugs.

Per Gallon		Per Gallon
$2.00	Old Mason's Pure Rye	$2.00
3.00	Private Stock Virginia Rye	2.50
2.00	J. Martin's 5-year-old Va. Rye	3.00
2.00	Old Style Country Club	2.40
3.00	Old Lincoln County	2.50
2.00	Richmond Club Virginia Rye	4.00
y 1.50	R. A. Stuart's Old Va. Rye	5.00

DRUG COMPANY,
g Cut Rate Drug Store
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

r Prevents Fevers.
S FURNISH PURE WATER
water or no charge made.
. Address
E. SARBER CO.
Alabama.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court.

Spring Term—Third Monday in May.
Fall Term—Fourth Monday in November.
Judge—S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee.
Solicitor—W. B. Bowling, Dadeville.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

Chancery Court.

Spring Term—Second Monday in March.
Fall Term—Second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whitetaker.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court.

First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court.

Second Monday February, first Monday April, first Monday June, second Monday July, second Monday August, first Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—W. M. Adams.
Tax Assessor—L. B. Pounds.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

County Commissioners.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

Supt. of Education.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

County Surveyor.

A. P. R. Dahl, Calera.

State Senator.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, 3rd Sunday. E. B. Popwell, clerk, Billingsley R. F. D. No. 1.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. T. J. Deason, 3rd Sunday. H. A. Harris, clerk.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.

Macedonia—Rev. G. W. Freeman, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.

New Salem—Rev. S. Smitherman, 2nd Sunday. W. M. Pierce, clerk.

Poplar Springs—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Collins Chapel—Rev. J. H. Thomas 3rd Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. R. S. Chandler, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday. T. J. Headley, clerk.

Mars Hill—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday. G. W. Gothard, clerk.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2nd Sunday. Song service every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amanda Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 350—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 412—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 667—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Boseman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

Woodmen of the World.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

I. C. R. M.

Geronemo Tribe, No. 90—First and third Mondays sleep. Visiting chiefs cordially invited. E. B. Langston, C. of R.; J. H. Patton, Sachem.

W. M. P. A.

Eureka Lodge, of Thorsby—Second and fourth Saturdays.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Taxes become delinquent after December 31st, 1905. All delinquents, without exception, will be charged the legal fee. Anyone who has been assessed by the Tax Commissioner for raised or escaped taxes can save the amount of my fee by paying during the 10 days I am at Clanton.

T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector, Chilton County, Ala.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Dec. 27, 1905....5902
Price same date..... 11
Receipts same period, 1904.....6098
Price same date 5 3-4

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. S. Popwell was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Squire E. B. Popwell was in Clanton Thursday.

W. P. Murrak was in town Thursday.

W. J. Williams was a welcome caller Thursday.

W. P. Childress was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Jonah Mims was in Clanton Friday. He says his wife and fine new baby are doing well.

C. D. Hagans was a welcome caller Friday.

Lee Pate was a pleasant visitor Friday.

D. S. Robinson was a welcome caller Friday.

Messrs. R. C. and D. K. Middleton, of Birmingham, and R. B. Middleton, of Montgomery, were in Clanton the past few days on a visit to their parents, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Middleton. Mrs. Middleton is very ill, and her family are very anxious as to the outcome.

H. B. Roper was in Clanton Friday.

G. F. M. Easterling was in town Friday.

R. A. Williams was in Clanton Friday.

Squire J. N. Dennis, secretary of the County Board of Education, was in town Friday. The board is to be highly congratulated on this addition to it. We are sorry to hear that Mr. Dennis will resign his office as Justice of the Peace in Beat 10.

J. M. Gray was in Clanton Friday.

Fonda Hathcock was in town Friday.

T. N. Easterling was in Clanton Friday.

G. W. Collins, of Calera, was a pleasant visitor Saturday. He and Mrs. Collins are visiting their many friends and relatives in Chilton.

G. D. Mims was in Clanton Saturday.

M. L. Bates was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

J. H. Owens made us a short, but welcome, visit Monday.

S. E. Neeley was a welcome caller Monday.

J. M. Maddox was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

J. E. Sarber, of Thorsby, the champion well driller of Central Alabama, was in Clanton Monday. He has just finished a well for O. H. Henderson at Montgomery, which is 240 feet deep, with plenty of pure water, no seepage veins in it.

Scott Caverno and G. W. Phalin, of Thorsby, were in Clanton Tuesday.

Jodie Littlejohn, of Birmingham, has been spending Christmas with his folks here.

W. M. Pierce was a welcome caller Tuesday.

The Supreme Court has turned down Henry Johnson's appeal, and he will have to serve his thirteen-year sentence for the murder of Rawlinson.

Governor Jelks pardoned Al Penton, who was convicted at the last Circuit Court.

Jim Howard, of Jemison, was in Clanton Wednesday.

Judge Reynolds worked Christmas day—married two couples and tried a case, besides. Oh, the people keep our judge busy, and the best of it is, that he never kicks at calls of any kind; but he just dotes on weddings.

Clerk H. I. Honeycutt spent Christmas at his father's, the Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. Henry is sporting a new watch chain that some one picked off a tree and gave him.

To all the couples that were married this past week The Union extends its heartiest congratulations. May propsperity attend them.

Don't forget the cotton meeting in Clanton on January 6. Be on hand at 10 a. m. and do your business before you adjourn.

The question that agitates official circles in Clanton now is "Tickets. Tickets. Who got the Tickets?"

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. W. Howard and Miss Elizabeth Jones, A. E. Latham and Miss Mary Blanche Baker, O. S. Robinson and Miss Geneva Byrd, J. F. Busbey and Miss Minnie Lee Howard, C. C. Bowles and Miss Lizzie E. Rogers, W. A. Moates and Miss Florence Baker, Elbert M. Bean and Mrs. M. E. Thompson, J. H. Connell and Miss S. P. Driver, Guy Stewart and Miss Hattie Pritchard, A. V. Kilpatrick and Miss Celia Bowden, A. B. Fritch and Miss Ida Barrett.

Colored.

Lemon Hickman and Lulu Rice, Lum Hall and Elizabeth Powell, Wm. Morrow and Cora Jackson, John Atchison and Ella Campbell.

A CHRISTMAS ECHO.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Please allow me a few lines in your paper to express my thanks to the Junior League and other kind friends in Clanton. I enjoyed my trip to Clanton at Christmas tide, and was delighted to see the many presents that were given the dear children and the number that I received myself. May God bless all of them, especially the Junior League. I hope God will bless all the good people of Clanton. Respectfully, ESTHER VICKERS.

A BIG CELEBRATION.

Emancipation Day—Clanton, Ala., the First Monday in January, 1906.

More than 1,000 negroes will celebrate their freedom in the city of Clanton at Salem Baptist Church.

Let every colored man, woman and child in Chilton county and adjacent towns and counties come and take part in the many pleasures that await all.

This promises to be one of the grandest occasions ever witnessed in this section of the country. Booker T. Washington and W. H. Council have both been invited to be present, and many other leading men. If possible we will try to secure the brass band from Montgomery.

A fine program will be rendered—fine music, essays, speeches, etc.

Exercises begin at 11 a. m.

Orators of the day—Rev. L. C. Cost, D. D., of Montgomery, Ala.; Rev. J. S. Prentice, D. D., of Aldrich, Ala.; Rev. C. R. Mixson, Pastor, Shelby, Ala.; Prof. K. N. Draper, Clanton, Ala.; Rev. B. F. Rollins, A. M., B. D., of Georgia, principal of city school, Clanton, Ala., master of ceremonies, etc.

At night a grand entertainment to complete our educational rally. A fine library of books, costing $30, will be drawn for. Come everybody and enjoy yourself; bring some money to help defray expenses.

A big time is store for all.

Committee—Nathan Rrush, Joseph McCall, K. N. Draper, J. S. Sherman, J. C. Clayton, Guss Gorden, Henry Peavey, Henry Larkin, Sam McCall, Owen McDaniel, Rev. Lonzo Love, Rev. W. S. Terrentine, James Beckard, York Hatcher, George Lowery, Ed Hardy, Arch Oden, Junius Springfield, V. M. Price, Bryant Watson.

Let every colored man in Chilton county act as a real man. Pay your poll tax. This goes to educate your children. The education of your children depends upon you.

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint the 4th Saturday in each month as my regular day for hearing civil causes at my residence in beat 3. Chilton Co. Deeds, mortgages and papers of all kinds carefully and legibly made out.

J. A. CADDELL,
Notary Public & Ex-off. J. P.
tf

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A great improvement, the Dixie Liver Regulator, does not gripe nor sicken, and cures Constipation, Heartburn, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles and Lazy Liver. For sale by all Dealers and by Shelby Drug Co., Calera, Ala. tf

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The next State teachers' examination for Chilton county will be held in the court house at Clanton, beginning on the first Monday in January, 1906. The examination will open at 10 a. m. sharp.

J. W. MOORE,
County Superintendent.
tf

COUNTY COURT.

Hold first Monday in each month. All interested will pleased take notice that the court will open at 9:30 a. m. sharp.

L. H. REYNOLDS,
Judge of County Court,
Chilton County, Ala.
tf

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

I have specially deputized Wallace C. Edler to assess the taxes of any citizen of Chilton county, who will call at his office from date to December 31, 1905.

L. B. POUNDS,
Tax Assessor.
tf

ABOUT CANDIDATES.

All letters praising any particular candidate by name will have to be paid for at the rate of 1-2 cent per word. The UNION will publish free all matter relating to the general welfare and prospects of the party of the People. tf

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE CALL.

Clanton, Ala., Dec. 18, 1905.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of Chilton county is hereby called to be held in Clanton at 11 a. m. on January 6, 1906, to attend to all business that may come before it. A full attendance of the members is requested, as matters of importance will come up. All true republicans are invited to come and be with us.

W. R. JACKSON,
Chairman.

A. C. SMITH, Secretary.
tf

There never was a war without graft. Even the patriotic Japanese are learning that.

ARAINT NONSENSE.

If you saw a pink pug puppy playing ping pong with a pig,
Or a great gray goose a-golfing with a goat,
Would you think it as funny as a big, brown Belgian bunny
Blowing bubbles with a bishop in a boat?

If a gormandizing gobbler gobbles goobers by the gross,
Which he pilfered from a peanut peddler's pack,
Could he earn his absolution by an act of restitution
If he gave the Dago man his full crop back?

If a singing stegomyia stung a Jap upon the jaw
And injected venomed virus in his veins,
Would the microbe not prove sterile, since each one's a Yellow Peril,
If the homeopathic theory obtains?

If a gentle jokesmith jabbers nutty nonsense in a way
That causes you brain softening to dread,
Would you send him to a college where they try to hammer knowledge
Into people that are foolish in the head?

—Cleveland Leader.

FLASHES OF FUN.

A mon can sthart as minny echoes be sayin' nothin' as be sayin' somethin', if he says it loud enough. — Baltimore American.

"What course will he take in college?" "I don't know, but I think it's glee club and football." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What beautiful weather in which to do nothing?" "Oh, yes, indeed! What a pity there isn't more of it to do!"—Brooklyn Life.

When he was courting her he called
Her "dear" and "darling Sue;"
But now they're wed, he only calls
Her "Say!" or "Hi! there, you!"

—Philadelphia Press.

"Is Howard willing to do anything for our charity?" "No, indeed! Why, that man is so stingy he wouldn't even give it a thought."—Harper's Bazar.

"Is Mr. Scadds so very rich?" "He can't be so very rich," answered Miss Cayenne. "I never see anybody abusing him in the magazines."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Leightuppe—"Sitting up with a sick friend, I suppose?" Mr. Leightuppe—"You're nearly correct, my love—nearly. Setting 'em up fer six friends."—Judge.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "did you hear dat stump speaker say de world owes us a livin'?" "Yes. But dere's no harder job on eart' than collectin' bad debts."—Washington Star.

"Can you see anything to commend in that insurance director's career?" "Well," answered the man who tries to be charitable, "he was mighty good to his family."—Washington Star.

"What is alimony, mamma?" asked the little boy of his grass-widow mother. "Alimony, my son, is the pin money a woman gets after she leaves her husband."—Yonkers Statesman.

The drug clerk turned red
And the pretty girl blushed.
"A sponge-bath," she said.
The drug clerk turned red.
"A bath-sponge instead,"
She corrected and flushed:
The drug clerk turned red
And the pretty girl blushed.

—Judge.

"I suppose, Bridget," said Miss Woodby to the new servant girl, "you think it strange that one who plays the piano so perfectly as I do should practice so much." "Yis, mum," replied Bridget. "Shure, if 'twas me Ol'd give up in disgust."—Philadelphia Press.

"Don't you enjoy seeing a man called when he is bluffing?" asked the energetic politician. "No," answered Senator Sorghum. "I can't say I do. Every time a bluff is called people get more suspicious, and it is that much harder to make the next one go through."—Washington Star.

"Has that girl next door to you still got her parlor melodeon?" "No, she exchanged it for a cornet. I'm glad to say." "But, gracious, if she plays the cornet that's worse, isn't it?" "Not at all. It's only half as bad. She can't sing while she's playing the cornet."—Philadelphia Press.

A Navajo Vice.

The Navajo is an inveterate gambler. Not only are there the professionals, who live entirely by the practice, but even the small boys are gamesters and adapt the pictorial Sunday-school cards to gaming purposes. Their blankets illustrate gambling, and even their account of the creation must have woven into it the story of a game. Thus a serious and apparently native vice of formidable proportions at once confronts the teacher and the missionary. The question of the best way to overcome it is still an open one. The prohibition of its practice does not go to the root of the matter, and all our logic fails to convince the Indian that he has not as great a right to play for stakes as he has to breathe.—Southern Workman.

Harvard Lectures in Berlin.

Professor Peabody's lectures in Berlin University, at Berlin, Germany, have turned out rather a failure. He is the eminent Harvard professor who is over there in fulfillment of the Kaiser's desire that there should be some exchange of lectures between German and American university luminaries. His first address the other day, when the Kaiser attended, drew a full house, and his second lecture was a fiasco, about ninety students, mostly Americans, being present. His subject was "Social Ethics," a subject, say German students, on which "the United States can teach us nothing we don't know." Besides Professor Peabody's lectures are in English.—London Chronicle

Butchers' meat is now more expensive in Germany than in any other European country except Russia.

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J. C. JONES,
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What Hurts Worst

A man once called me a terrible name,
And uttered a fearful curse;
And I cannot say it, for very shame
To blacken therewith my verse.
The curse it stung life a withering flame,
But the shame of the name was worse!

On the fire of my rage like a wind it blew,
As only a foul name can;
And my smoldering hatred lived anew
As straight at his throat I ran—
And may nobody ever do to you
What I did to that wretched man!

But still for peace I may vainly call,
As the souls in torment do,
For the blight remains, and as bitter as gall
Is the thought that pierces me through—
"He is dead and done for good and all,
But the name that he named—was true."

—Cleveland Leader.

THE AWAKENING

BY HELEN PALMER

(Copyright 1905 by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"Are you sure you don't want one of us to stay with you, Gwen?" asked Lily Marsh, anxiously, "I'm sure I should be frightened stiff at the idea of staying here alone all night."

"Nonsense!" declared Gwen, "why should anyone be afraid? The house is burglar-proof—father saw to that, for mother was almost as afraid of a country house as she is now of a yacht. Besides haven't you just been over the whole ranch? I believe Lily even looked into the range ovens in the ardor of her search for a possible man. I'm a thousand times obliged; and now go home—all of you; and sleep the sleep of the night after the ball. We had a lovely time at Mrs. Opie's, didn't we?"

"Lovely!" echoed the high voices of the girls, as they fluttered down the broad steps like a flock of white-plumaged birds. The men, gathered in a dark bunch on the terrace, were lighted up for an instant by the blue spurt of a match that passed from hand to hand. One of them stepped out into the path of light that streamed from the open door and waved a last good-night.

The house seemed very still when the gay voices were shut out. Half way up the broad stairway Gwen stopped on the landing and kneeling in the deep window seat watched the group of men and girls separating into twos as they crossed the lawn, and scattered homeward. All but Graham—she noted—he started straight down the hill alone. The clock in the hall struck two; the dance had kept up later than was usual among the conservative cottagers. Gwen yawned sleepily and started up the second flight, but stopped suddenly to ask herself whether she had certainly locked the front door and put the chain on. Yes, she was sure she had, and Graham had seen that the windows were all bolted securely. If Graham wasn't afraid to have her stay there alone, it must be all right, she decided. Graham had such a lovely way of looking out for her and yet never making it apparent. She liked that reserve, even though their engagement was announced.

Her own room looked pleasantly home-like after the wide, echoing corridors, and Gwen confessed to herself that though she wasn't afraid, she should never again be beguiled into allowing all the servants to go into town at once, even if the occasion was the wedding of the parlor maid and the butler. "Father and mother would be wild, if they knew," she acknowledged, guiltily. But presently the thought of Graham drove everything else from her mind. He had seemed worried and preoccupied all the evening, she thought, and he had repelled her efforts to penetrate and share his trouble. If he had a fault, it was the conviction that she must be spared all pain. It was generous and brave in him, but she must make him understand that she did not wish to be spared, that she would far rather be trusted. "Dear Graham, dear boy!"

"Nonsense!" declared Gwen; "why should any one be afraid?"

she murmured, and with his face floating before her dreaming eyes, she fell asleep.

She woke with a shuddering start; there was someone in the room. In the grey light that faintly whitened the windows, she saw a man bending over her dressing table. She must have cried out unconsciously, for on the instant he whirled to face her. His hands were full of jewels that gleamed and glistened as he moved, but when he met her eyes he let them fall scattering to the ground, and covering his face, he groaned aloud.

"Graham!" she whispered. "What is the [illegible]" [illegible] was trembling still, [illegible]rawing around her [illegible]ingha[illegible]. She must not be frightened with Graham there, she told herself. But how did he get in? And why had he gathered up her jewels? Would he never speak? "Graham!" she faltered, "Graham, what is it?"

"Don't ask me," he broke out suddenly, throwing himself into a chair and turning his face away. "Can't you see for yourself? I thought you'd sleep through it; you never stirred when I came in." He spoke almost with resentment, and as she only stared, silent, leaning forward, he went on. "You saw what I had in my hands?"

"Yes," she whispered, "but why? why?"

"Why?" he repeated, hoarsely. He made a sudden movement and his foot struck a ring that rolled flashing out of sight. "Why does anyone want the accursed things?" he went on, recoiling, "Because they mean money—money that one has to have—or die!"

"God knows I'm not fit!"

She drew back, her eyes dropped and her cheeks flamed scarlet. "You mean?" she whispered piteously.

"Yes. I suppose I could lie to you, but I won't," he went on doggedly. "I've been almost wild lately—I've wondered sometimes you didn't see it—debts, big debts, debts I couldn't hope to pay. And men harrying me week in, week out." And last night when we came in here and I saw those diamonds and that string of pearls lying there—enough to pay all my debts twice over—I couldn't help seeing in a flash how easy it would be for me to take them. I left a window unfastened; I went straight home and came back on a wheel. I thought I should get away without waking you and a 'burglar' would be the natural explanation of the theft. That's all. It's a pretty tale, isn't it? Now what shall I do?" he added abruptly, "Stay or go?"

"Oh, Graham! Graham!" she moaned, I would have given them to you. You know I would."

"You couldn't," he said, stubbornly, "and I couldn't have taken them if you had. Shall I go now?" he repeated, rising nervously.

"Pick them up!" the girl commanded in a grave whisper, pointing to the scattered jewels. He gathered them up silently and laid them in her outstretched palms.

"Did you get them all?" she questioned, scanning the glittering heap. "There was a ruby clasp in the box."

"I think I was thorough," he answered grimly. "If it's worth anything it's there."

"Oh, Graham! Oh, my poor boy!" she wailed. But in a moment controlling herself, she lifted her hands with their rich burden and stretched them toward him. "Perhaps you are right," she said gently, "I couldn't have given them to you before—but I can now. Take them!" she pleaded, bending nearer, "I'm so glad I've got them!"

"No, Gwen, I can't," he said, drawing back, "I can't."

"And yet you are going to take me!" she whispered, mustering a pale smile to her aid.

"No, Gwen, no! I can't! I can't!" he cried, hoarsely, sinking to his knees beside the bed and hiding his face. "I can't take you! God knows I'm not fit! I'll go away. Perhaps after I've cleaned off my score—perhaps—Good-bye! Good-bye!" He pressed his lips to the hem of the filmy spread that was wet with his tears and dashed from the room.

"Graham! Graham!" she cried, desperately, but there was no answer, only a hurrying step on the terrace and the whirr of a bicycle speeding down the long hill.

Don't forget that the man with the common name of William is more likely to write checks than the one labeled Percy.—Exchange.

THE AUTO THAT WAS LONELY.

Sought and Found Many Comrades in Misfortune.

An automobile that had broken down was standing disconsolately by the wayside shedding great gasoline tears at its own forlorn state, when another automobile came up, and, seeing the condition of its brother, asked if it could do anything.

"Yes," replied the miserable one, "please tow me home."

So the other put out a rope and pulled and pulled. But the strain was too great, and in a short time the friendly auto had also broken down and was unable to proceed.

Pretty soon a third auto came along. It was immediately hailed by the two unfortunates.

"Oh, brother, tow us home!"

So the third auto put out a rope. But alas! In a few moments he, too, had broken down, and there was nothing to do but lament his lot with the rest.

Other automobiles continued to come up, and as they did, each one shared the fate of the rest. Finally there were so many of them stalled that no one could pass, and the first auto, the one that had caused all the trouble, having been promptly repaired by a man from a garage who had been sent for, had to go back the way it came, saying blithely as it went off:

"Farewell, brothers, sorry to have detained you, but I was lonesome."

MORAL.

It's an ill smell that blows nobody any good.—New York Life.

NEW IDEA OF JULIUS CAESAR.

How the Young Mind Views Him—An Awful Tragedy.

The following remarkable appreciation of Julius Caesar is pieced together without change of phrase or spelling from several examination papers lately presented at an academy in Pennsylvania, according to the Atlantic:

Caesar is a tragedy of blood. The piece about Shylock was almost bloody but the knife didn't reach the breat of him. Caesar wanted to be a tyrant, but he did not want any crowns on his head so he refused them in broad daylight. He grew so big that he could straddle the world, which scared indeed his men who were his enemies.

They came together one night when lions were rained down without chains in the streets of Italy, and when red lightenings were running this way and that. They were all there but Brutus who was the honorablest of all the men when Caesar lived those days. Cassium and Cascade were much in the things. Then they threw through the windows of Brutuses' orchard handing characters which made the heart of Brutus burn fierce over the dark state of the people's rights among the citizens of Rome.

I pities Brutus then as he read with tears falling about how he was noble and about how Caesar was hard on the poor. Then he called his wife and sharpened up his blade and told her not to eat any fire that day as he could not fail to win the fight. But she ate the fire after jagging herself.

The Senses of the Word.

"She is a lady in every sense of the word," exclaimed Blifkins.

"Then she is the most remarkable woman that ever lived," replied Johnson.

"What do you mean? Aren't there plenty of ladies in the world?"

"Yes; but not in every sense of the word. For instance, if the woman is what you say, she is not only a woman of good family or of good breeding and refinement, but she is also, according to the Century dictionary, 'a sweetheart (local United States); a slate measuring about sixteen inches broad by ten long; the calcareous apparatus in the cardiac part of the stomach of the lobster, the function of which is the trituration of food.' And if she is all that, her fortune is made in the museum line."

After that it was noted that Blifkins usually pruned down the remark to "she is a lady," simply.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Envy.

On a poor little two-by-four paper
Was a fellow whose favorite caper
Was to viciously throw it
Into every poet
Who ever put pencil to paper.

"I once issued a volume of verses!"
He shrieked, then, between his curses,
"It fell flat as a fritter!
That's why I am bitter
Against every writer of verses!"

Oh, prince, if your fancy is rhyming,
When the bells of success are a-chiming
You will hear loud and bitter
The wails of the critter
Whose mismated feet stopped his climbing.

In every wide field of endeavor
The climber will stumble forever
O'er obstacles bitter
Put there by the quitter;
There's no crime like just being "more clever."

—Houston Post.

"Cy" Silloway Would Dig 'Em Up.

"Cy" Silloway, the tall New Hampshire congressman, was visiting a friend who was making extensive improvements on his estate in Dover, when the following incident occurred:

There was a scarcity of sand and loam, which was needed to fill in an excavation, and his host asked the congressman:

"What shall I use to fill that hole?"

"Oh, if you haven't the dirt, fill in with some of these diggers, and cover them deep," answered "Cy."

"Yes," spoke up one of the diggers, "an', begorra, nixt election time ye'll be 'round diggin' us up."

Old Chimes Ring Again.

Unheard for nearly 250 years, the old "Turn Again, Whittington" chimes were rung once more, at noon, Oct. 11, from the steeple of Bow church, London. The old chime, destroyed in the great fire of 1666, has been recast by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford.

NATIVE NEW YORKERS SCARCE.

About One Out of Every Ten in the City Population.

Now that thirty "emergency" census takers finished the tail end of their work a few days ago we may soon have light on an interesting question that this enumeration will throw some light upon. Out of Gotham's 4,000,000 souls how many are actual New Yorkers—persons born in this city? Taking the last federal census as a criterion there is about one "native born" New Yorker out of every ten in population. Still, even this small balm to Knickerbocker families—390,000—persons—has to be greatly reduced, for in it is included every person of whom no actual knowledge could be obtained of whom the haste of the census tempted to throw under this general heading. Amateur statisticians have decided that there are about 120,000 citizens of New York who have been born of parents natives of this country. These delvers in the census results are of the opinion that if the qualification were that both their parents were natives of this country not more than 5,000 persons could qualify as New Yorkers of the second American generation. Children of parents who were born abroad numbered 1,375,000 in the last federal census. There were then more than 400,000 Americans here who were born in other states, New York state leading with a contribution of 125,000 and New Jersey following with 56,000; 36,000 were born in Pennsylvania, 25,000 in Massachusetts, while 22,000—a comparatively large number—were born in Virginia. Therefore the descendants of the Knickerbockers are wofully outnumbered in population if not in money and real estate.

The Bishop and the Waffles.

It would indeed be a queer bishop who could not tell a good story on himself. The late Bishop Dudley of Kentucky was wont to relate with much relish an interesting experience which he once had in connection with waffles.

At a fine old Virginia homestead where he was a frequent guest the waffles were always remarkably good.

One morning, as breakfast drew near an end, the tidy little linen-coated black boy who served at table approached Bishop Dudley and asked in a low voice:

"Bishop, won't y' have 'n'er waffle?"

"Yes," said the genial Bishop, "I believe I will."

"Dey ain' no mo'," then said the nice little black boy.

"Well," exclaimed the surprised reverend gentleman, "if there aren't any more waffles, what made you ask me if I wanted another one?"

"Bishop," exclaimed the little black boy, "you's done et ten a'ready, an' I thought y' wouldn' want no mo'."—Emma Carleton, in Lippincott's.

Time.

Time a thief? No, never!
Time's an honest wight,
Gracious, tender, clever,
Far from dark affright.
What he takes is taken
Not in wrath and gloom;
For the fruit that's shaken,
Other fruit will bloom!

For the raven tresses
And the fire of youth,
Children's soft caresses—
Fair exchange, i' sooth!
For ambition's pleasure,
In the days of dearth
Wisdom comes to measure
What ambition's worth!

For the hasty learning
And ill tempered zeal,
Tolerance discerning
Time will us reveal!
For the sole reliance,
Bruited loud abroad,
On the strength of science,
Comes the thought of God!

For the shining morning
Of the pleasant day,
Eve, with its adorning,
White and pearl and gray;
For the rays of sunshine
At the morning's bars,
Come (how more than one shine!)
Night's unnumbered stars!

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Whitebait Are Really Baby Fish.

Whitebait, named rogenia alba by Valenciennes, the French naturalist, who held that it is a distinct genus of the herring family, was regarded by later authorities as merely the fry of the herring. It seems now, however, to be established that the fry of all the British clupeidoe—the pilchard, the sprat, and the shad—and probably other small fry, are taken and used under the name whitebait.

These delicate and silvery baby fish are taken in great abundance in spring and summer in the estuary of the Thames. They are caught in bag nets, which are sunk four or five feet below the surface of the water, and usually measure from an inch to three inches in length. A sample of whitebait has been tested by development in an aquarium, proving that they are fry of several sorts of fish.

Plausible Theory.

The great detective had been summoned to the plumber's office.

"I can't understand it," said the plumber. "The young man has been in my employ for the last three years and I have always found him honest and trustworthy. But three days ago I sent him to collect a bill in the suburbs and he has failed to show up since. Now, what do you think of that?"

"Oh," replied the g. d., "I don't think you have any cause for alarm. He was probably paid in small bills and is still counting the money to make sure that the amount is correct."

Doubt Word of American.

Referring to the fact that an American in England had said that for less than a penny a mile one may travel on an English railway in a compartment nearly equal to the American Pullman or parlor car, the London Globe says that a large force of private detectives has been set to work to try to discover which railroad the American was speaking of.

WANTED HIS STOMACH FILLED

With a bunch of Ottawa people who took in the Topeka state fair the other day were a visiting missionary and an old gentleman who was very deaf, and who had never seen a bill of fare used in a hotel.

The preacher took occasion to distribute a variety of religious tracts through the coaches, and the old gentleman, being unable to take part in the conversation, acquired a collection of the literature and assiduously perused it throughout the trip. He was fairly well sated with religious lore on arriving at his destination.

The first care of the hungry excursionists on reaching the capital city was to secure dinner, and they repaired in a body to one of the principal hotels. The old gentleman was obviously out of his class. It was evident that he was a little bewildered by the unfamiliar usages of a modern hotel, but he made his way with the others through tthe fair-time press and secured a seat at one of the tables.

He appeared to be surprised as he seated himself. "'Pears like we're too early—there ain't no vittles on the table," he remarked to a companion. As he didn't hear the reply it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

"Order, sir," perfunctorily jerked an overworked waiter, pausing behind him and submitting the printed menu. His voice was inaudible to the man with the auricular handicap, who contemptuously waved the paper aside.

Puzzled, the knight of the tray passed on, and shortly had an appetizing array of viands spread on both flanks and opposite to our friend so unfortunately ignorant of the conventions.

To the sensation of hunger was added a growing measure of wrath as the old man noted the astonishing fact that everybody in the room but himself appeared to be supplied with food. He began to glare, and, his condition being suddenly discovered by the head waiter, that functionary struck the flag of dignity and hastened to personally attend to the neglected guest.

"Your order, sir!"

And again a bill of fare was thrust before the exasperated old gentleman.

The latter grasped it and tore it up. Then he roared:

"Blast your infernal tract! I don't want to read; I want something to eat!"—Kansas City Journal.

EXPERIENCES OF A NATURALIST

Richard Bell in his new book, "My Strange Pets," tells of the solan geese, which in Great Britain in bygone days, used to be salted and dried for human food: "Many years ago these dried geese found their way to the lowlands of Scotland and were used as an appetizer. A small portion, when eaten before meals, was supposed to tickle the appetite. In this connection I have heard a good story. A worthy farmer in the neighborhood gave a dinner party and when the dinner was in progress he asked one of his guests if he would have 'another portion,' upon which the guest remarked, 'I think I will, as I et a bit o' solan goose afore I left hame and it has made me very hungry,' upon which his neighbor said: 'I dinna believe in these solan geese, for I et a haill yin afore I cam' awa' and I dinna feel a bit the hungrier.'"

A correspondent of Mr. Bell's gives the following information about one of his favorite specimens: "The South American boas are most easily tamed. My present boa, which I have had about two years, invariably sleeps in my bed, round my feet. He is perfectly clean, lies still and very seldom disturbs me; occasionally he crawls to my face to lick it. I frequently take the python to bed, but at present she is timid and if she cannot find my feet in the night becomes scared and walks out of bed, curling herself on the floor. The evil result is that she becomes cold."

Of the plague of caterpillars that overran the Scottish lowlands in 1885: "The caterpillars marched in armies straight ahead and the consequence was that when they encountered 'sheep drains'—which are open drains about eighteen inches deep and eighteen inches wide at the top—they tumbled into them in such numbers that their dead bodies dammed up the water and they might have been taken out in barrow loads."

NEWSBOY HAD HIS REVENGE

"Did it ever strike you that when it comes to waiting for revenge a newsboy, the same apparently impatient little street gamin, is the most patient being on earth?" remarked the one who was pulling at the cheroot. "Well, I'm here to tell you that it is so, and you'll believe it when you hear this story," he continued. "In my town there used to be one of the crustiest old bachelors that ever lived. Some people said he was a miser, but whether that was so I don't know. At any rate, he was the stingiest ever.

"One morning he bought a paper from a newsboy and handed him a coin. It was a ten-cent piece, and the boy didn't look at it, but pocketed it and turned away. The old fellow waited for his nine cents and suddenly saw the boy darting across the street to dispose of another paper. He called a policeman and had the little fellow arrested for the theft of the nine cents. The boy explained that he hadn't noticed that the old fellow gave him a dime. But it availed him nothing. Through the influence exerted by his accuser the boy was sent to the house of correction for two months. He swore vengeance on the old man and about eighteen months later his opportunity came.

"It was during a heavy rainstorm. The streets were veritable rivers and at one corner barefooted newsboys had constructed a walk over boxes. Among the boys was our little friend and among the crowd at the corner waiting to pass was the crusty old bachelor. The old fellow started to cross, the boy saw him and immediately recognized him. Stooping for a second he moved one of the planks. When the old man stepped on this plank it slipped from him and he was given a splendid ducking. 'I'm even wid dat guy,' grinned the boy. 'Now I'm layin' for de judge dat sent me up.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

GROCER WAS TOO LITERAL

Back in the sixties Joe Wilcox was well known in southern Worcester county as a joker who never let the other fellow get the best of him. From his farm in Sutton he went to a Millbury grocer to trade eggs for groceries. Joe prided himself on having larger eggs than any other man in the circuit, and he thought they were worth more than the smaller kind.

He asked the grocer if he could not give him a little better than the market price for his basket of eggs, on account of the size. The grocer gave him a frozen stare, as he remarked in icy tones: "No, sir, an egg is an egg in this store."

"All right," said Joe, "I'll remember that in future."

The grocer forgot the incident in an hour, but not so the Sutton farmer. He left the store with the determination to get square, and he did later. He went all over three towns hunting for bantam eggs, and when he had collected about a bushel of them he went to the same store, and, leaving the eggs in his wagon, asked the market price.

The price was all right, and he bought enough goods to come to the price of the eggs he had, taking the precaution to get the goods in his wagon before he took the eggs into the store.

Finally he walked into the store with his basket of eggs and set it in front of the grocer, who looked at the eggs and swore, saying they would not go in that store.

Joe winked at him and replied: "Guess they'll have to go. They happen to be all I have this time, and you know 'an egg is an egg in this store,' so if I was you I'd treat on cigars and keep mum on this deal."—Boston Herald.

FASCINATION OF THE DESERT

The Sahara is not at all as popular belief pictures it, a vast plain of moving sand, dotted here and there with fertile oases, somewhat like a leopard's skin, says Scribner's. From Tunis westward it is a vast depression of sand and clay not much above sea level, in some parts perfectly level, in others hilly, with low depressions containing water saltier than the sea, which generally evaporates, leaving a coating of brilliant crystals, which appear like snow in the distance.

The rivers from the Aures mountains on the north serve to irrigate the oases of the Ziban; sometimes they flow above the surface, but often below it. There is a fascination about the desert that is indescribable and which none can understand unless they have spent several weeks with a caravan. At times the heat is very great, but being perfectly dry, it does not enervate as our humid atmosphere does at a temperature 40 degrees lower. Near midday the desert appears to be a molten sea of dazzling, vibrating light. Now and then the mirage appears and the tired eyes of the stranger are refreshed with visions of beautiful lakes near the horizon, even sometimes of trees and moving caravans. Alas! this is a case where seeing is not believing: After many disappointments of this kind, the camels suddenly raise their heads and snuff the air through their curiously formed nostrils and move at a quicker pace, instinct telling them that water is near. In the far distance a low black line indicated palm trees, and in a few hours the oasis of Sidi Okba appeared, distinctly relieving the doubts of those who feared it was only a mirage. Our dragoman kicked off his slippers and climbed very nimbly up a fine palm to get some of the luscious fruit growing at the top.

The Better for Hobbies.

All men, whether married or single, are the better for having hobbies. Without a pleasant recreation to which to turn in their hours of leisure, men become a bore to themselves, a nuisance to their families, and if they do not kill time by getting into mischief, they deteriorate into carping, prying, fault-finding, petty busybodies.

...S STOMACH FILLED

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"Blast your infernal tract! I don't want to read; I want something to eat!"—Kansas City Journal.

...S OF A NATURALIST

...ok, "My ... solan ... in by... ...nd dried ...ars ago ...eir way ...nd were ...all por... ...als, was ...tite. In ... a good ...e neigh... ...fty and ...gress he ...e would ... which ... will, as ...e I left ...ery hun... ...or said: ...n geese, ...m' awa' ...ngrier."

...'s gives ...out one

of his favorite specimens: "The South American boas are most easily tamed. My present boa, which I have had about two years, invariably sleeps in my bed, round my feet. He is perfectly clean, lies still and very seldom disturbs me; occasionally he crawls to my face to lick it. I frequently take the python to bed, but at present she is timid and if she cannot find my feet in the night becomes scared and walks out of bed, curling herself on the floor. The evil result is that she becomes cold."

Of the plague of caterpillars that overran the Scottish lowlands in 1885: "The caterpillars marched in armies straight ahead and the consequence was that when they encountered 'sheep drains'—which are open drains about eighteen inches deep and eighteen inches wide at the top—they tumbled into them in such numbers that their dead bodies dammed up the water and they might have been taken out in barrow loads."

...HAD HIS REVENGE

...when it ...a news... ...npatient ...patient ...the one ... "Well, ... so, and ...ear this ...y town ...crustiest ... Some ...er, but ...'t know. ...iest ever ...a paper ... him a ... and the ...keted it ...l fellow ...suddenly ...he street ...le called ...d' fellow ...ne cents. ...adn't no...

ticed that the old fellow gave him a dime. But it availed him nothing. Through the influence exerted by his accuser the boy was sent to the house of correction for two months. He swore vengeance on the old man and about eighteen months later his opportunity came.

"It was during a heavy rainstorm. The streets were veritable rivers and at one corner barefooted newsboys had constructed a walk over boxes. Among the boys was our little friend and among the crowd at the corner waiting to pass was the crusty old bachelor. The old fellow started to cross, the boy saw him and immediately recognized him. Stooping for a second he moved one of the planks. When the old man stepped on this plank it slipped from him and he was given a splendid ducking. 'I'm even wid dat guy,' grinned the boy. 'Now I'm layin' for de judge dat sent me up.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

...WAS TOO LITERAL

...icox was ...Worcester ...r let the ...of him ...went to ...eggs for ...r on hav... ...her man ...ght they ... smaller ...

...ould not ... the mar... eggs, on ...cer gave ...marked in ...is an egg ... ...emember ... ...ent in an ... farmer. ...etermina... ...did later.

He went all over three towns hunting for bantam eggs, and when he had collected about a bushel of them he went to the same store, and, leaving the eggs in his wagon, asked the market price.

The price was all right, and he bought enough goods to come to the price of the eggs he had, taking the precaution to get the goods in his wagon before he took the eggs into the store.

Finally he walked into the store with his basket of eggs and set it in front of the grocer, who looked at the eggs and swore, saying they would not go in that store.

'Joe winked at him and replied: "Guess they'll have to go. They happen to be all I have this time, and you know 'an egg is an egg in this store,' so if I was you I'd treat on cigars and keep mum on this deal."—Boston Herald.

...ON OF THE DESERT

...s popular ... of mov... ...ere with ... a leop... ... From ...t depres... ...ich above ... perfectly ...w depres... ...ier than ...aporates, ... crystals, ... the dis... ...es moun... ...o irrigate ...ometimes ...but often ...ion about ...able and ...d unless ...eeks with ...at is very ...y, it does ...i atmos...

phere does at a temperature 40 degrees lower. Near midday the desert appears to be a molten sea of dazzling, vibrating light. Now and then the mirage appears and the tired eyes of the stranger are refreshed with visions of beautiful lakes near the horizon, even sometimes of trees and moving caravans. Alas! this is a case where seeing is not believing. After many disappointments of this kind, the camels suddenly raise their heads and snuff the air through their curiously formed nostrils and move at a quicker pace, instinct telling them that water is near. In the far distance a low black line indicated palm trees, and in a few hours the oasis of Sidi Okba appeared, distinctly relieving the doubts of those who feared it was only a mirage. Our dragoman kicked off his slippers and climbed very nimbly up a fine palm to get some of the luscious fruit growing at the top.

...es. ... or single, ... hobbies. ...eation to ... of leisure,

men become a bore to themselves, a nuisance to their families, and if they do not kill time by getting into mischief, they deteriorate into carping, prying, fault-finding, petty busybodies.

TRAVEL WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

Have you longed to ... when it ... mean to stand in the ... place of ... earth? Travel, with ... possibilities ... and education ... now presents ... for men of modest ... as well as ... fortunate few, by means of the

Underwood Travel System.

This system is ... of the travel kind, yet it does not ... either ship ... railroad. Such ... ment is so extraordinary as to seem ... first unbelievable, but many have proved its truth. To experience sensations of pleasure or pain at the presence of famous objects and places which inspire thoughts and produce states of feeling exciting life and adding to happiness ... to travel truly. By making use of a simple scientific principle, and applying ... twenty years in its development, there has been perfected the means of actually securing right in one's home these very experiences and benefits which actual travel gives.

Dr. James H. Breasted, of Chicago University, says: "By this means the joys of travel are extended to that large class of our people who thirst for an acquaintance with the distant lands of other ages, but are prevented by the expense involved, or by the responsibilities of home, business or profession."

More information about this truly remarkable system, and strong endorsements of it by hundreds of our greatest educators, can be had by addressing

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, Dept. B, 3-5 West 18th St., N. Y. City.

Brighter Prospects

We have ... many actual photographs ... of cotton fields on which no fertilizer were used and pictures of fields on which "other makes" of fertilizer were used. Results of these crops were dismal failures. There are much "brighter prospects" ahead for the progressive farmers of the South. Two and three bales to the acre are only ordinary yields where

Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers

are used with proper cultivation. Make your cotton mature early, and thus escape the boll weevils and other damaging insects. You can easily do this, as well as increase the number of bolls (and their size) on your plants by plentifully using Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers. This method will tremendously "increase your yields per acre." Don't be fooled into buying a substitute.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
Richmond, Va.
Norfolk, Va.
Durham, N. C.
Charleston, S. C.
Baltimore, Md.
Atlanta, Ga.
Savannah, Ga.
Montgomery, Ala.
Memphis, Tenn.
Shreveport, La.

$5.00

To be Given for Reliable Information

We have ... spent for information and will ... five dollars for a POSTAL CARD ... the first reliable news of ... sale of a horizontal steam engine ... cylinder, within our range of sizes. We ... want inquiries at this time for vertical ... or gas engines.

ATLAS

ENGINES AND BOILERS

Makers of the most complete line of engines and ... made by any one manufacturing concern in the world

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS
... INDIANAPOLIS

... Valve, Automatic, High-Speed, Compound and Throttling Engines. Water Tube, Tubular and Portable Boilers.

Atlas Engines in service 2,500,000 H. P.
Atlas Boilers in service 4,000,000 H. P.

DAXTINE
TOILET ANTISEPTIC
FOR WOMEN

... blood with its poisons to ... sex ... use DAXTINE is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and incipient catarrh.

Daxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMANLY SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists ... 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Booklet ... Directions Free.
THE ... CO. ... BOSTON, MASS.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Am. 12, 1905.
Thompson's Eye Water

AMIGO

A Shoe For Men Which Your Dealer Will Sell ... for $3.00, ... gs to "Just Correct" ... ER ... ND

IF YOU WANT TO BE Shoewise, You Will Insist Upon Having this Shoe.

... Swarts Shoe Co.

...SQUELCHING THE ... PROFITS

Millions Secreted by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

HENDRICKS MUST EXPLAIN IT

Superintendent of Insurance to Be Questioned Regarding His Statements as to Misleading Circular Sent Out by Empire Life — Hughes Merciless in Exposing Loose Methods of His Office

New York City.—Gross irregularities in the treasury department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, involving the concealment of millions of profits and losses from securities by carrying them to the profit and loss account and then distributing them in the books to the real estate accounts in this city, Boston, Philadelphia and some of the foreign cities where the company had buildings, were unearthed by the Armstrong Committee. Stephen Smith, Second Assistant Treasurer of the company, admitted that there had been such juggling with the finances, and Charles F. Prelier, Assistant Auditor, said he had made the deceptive entries under instructions, he thought, from Robert A. Granniss, Vice-President. The climax came when Chief Examiner Vanderpoel of the State Insurance Department admitted he knew this juggling had been going on for years; that he had done nothing to stop it, and did not think it worth while to report it to Superintendent Hendricks. It is believed this and many other admissions made by Vanderpoel will result in his losing his position and hasten the retirement of Granniss from the Vice-Presidency of the Mutual Life. Frederic Cromwell, the Treasurer, has announced his intention of quitting at the end of the year.

There is a discrepancy between the record of the Armstrong Committee and the testimony of Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks which he may be requested to correct, because on its face it shows that when the Superintendent swore that the deceptive circulars of the Empire Life Insurance Company never had been called to his attention he was in error, to say the least. Several days ago letters from Mr. Hendricks to Dr. George Sanders, of No. 244 East Sixty-first street, this city, were put in evidence. They related to a policy in the Empire Life which had been held by the doctor's father, Edwin Sanders, of No. 11 Broadway. Dr. Sanders said he sent to the Insurance Department full particulars in relation to the misleading circulars issued by the company, and told the Superintendent of the false pretenses from which his father had suffered. In a letter written by Hendricks to Dr. Sanders on July 1, 1905, this appears, and is of record:

"The card you have sent us is misleading, as it takes credit as a contingent asset for $10,100 of funds called for, and does not carry as a liability any of the $45,000 odd of matured mortuary liabilities outstanding on the above date. We shall address the company in reference thereto."

When Preller, the Assistant Auditor, admitted the juggling and said the work of concealment was done under instructions Charles E. Hughes began prodding him to ascertain from whom the instructions for the so-called "adjustments" came. At first Preller said he thought they came from Richard A. McCurdy, President, or from Granniss, Vice-President, but when Mr. Hughes pinned him down he said he thought they had been issued by Granniss. He testified afterward that written instructions had been issued by both McCurdy and Granniss, and these were produced in evidence. It is possible Granniss may be called next week to explain these peculiar transactions which passed muster before Chief Examiner Vanderpoel.

Former Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, who has been mentioned so prominently in connection with the Mutual Reserve troubles, was subpoenaed to testify, and appeared in City Hall. His examination was postponed.

Further evidence showing the inefficiency and negligence of the State Insurance Department in its examination of insurance companies was obtained from Vanderpoel and Second Deputy Superintendent Henry D. Appleton. It was shown that Vanderpoel not only had not examined the companies in detail with the idea of uncovering extravagance and crookedness which did not endanger the solvency of the companies, but that, in the case of the Mutual Life, he was lauded by the chief for having made a complete examination of all the details. A certificate to that effect was given to the company for use for advertising purposes, whereas, Vanderpoel admitted he had not gone into an examination of the details of the business of the company.

PLOT TO KILL KATSURA.

Soldier Thought Thus to Start an Anti-Peace Agitation.

Tokio, Japan.—An ex-soldier of the name of Higurashi has been arrested for planning to assassinate Prime Minister Katsura. He was making bombs for the purpose.

After his arrest he readily confessed that he intended to spread fanaticism by anti-peace agitation. He regarded Count Katsura as being responsible for a peace that will disgrace Japan for a thousand years. Higurashi is known as a desperate criminal.

POLISH EDITORS ARRESTED.

Cossacks Seize Officer of the Socialists' Organ at Warsaw.

Warsaw, Poland.—Cossacks surrounded the office of the organ of the Polish Socialists, and the editors were arrested.

The Polish National party, declaring that the Jews in Poland must become Poles, has issued a proclamation addressed to Israelites, urging them to abandon the use of Yiddish and to learn the Polish language.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

In eleven months 986 foreign automobiles, valued at nearly $4,000,000, have been imported at New York alone. And in the meantime dozens of American factories have been turning out these vehicles in nearly all shapes and sizes. The evidence is steadily increasing that motor cars must be counted as a permanent factor in American daily life hereafter.

AGONY OF SORE HANDS

Cracked and Peeled—Water and Heat Caused Intense Pain—Could Do No Housework—Very Grateful to Cuticura.

"My hands cracked and peeled, and were so sore it was impossible for me to do my housework. If I put them in water I was in agony for hours, and if I tried to cook the heat caused me intense pain. I consulted two doctors, but their prescriptions were utterly useless. Now after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment my hands are entirely well. I am very grateful. (Signed) Mrs. Minnie Brew, 18 Dana St., Roxbury, Mass."

The population of the United Kingdom, according to a census just taken, is 43,219,778. England and Wales had 34,152,977, Scotland 5,676,603 and Ireland 4,300,208.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Philippine Cities.

There are four towns in the Philippines with a population exceeding 10,000 each, and thirty-five with a population exceeding 5,000. Manila is the only incorporated city in the islands, and its inhabitants number 219,928.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Mahomet's tomb is covered with jewels worth $12,500,000.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind. $1.

One of the most prolific of fishes is the turbot.

There will be a Cole-Chesterton ... at the Edgar Thomas, Paris.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

King Leopold of Belgium is said to be the most frugal of monarchs.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The sassafras does not usually grow to be a very large tree.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDELEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

In the whale tribe there is no evidence externally of hind limbs.

Cures Cancer, Blood Poison and Scrofula.

If you have blood poison producing eruptions, pimples, ulcers, swollen glands, bumps and risings, burning, itching skin, copper-colored spots or rash on the skin, mucous patches in mouth or throat, falling hair, bone pains, old rheumatism or foul catarrh, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.)—It kills the poison in the blood; soon all sores, eruptions heal, hard swellings subside, aches and pains stop and a perfect cure is made of the worst cases of Blood Poison.

For cancers, tumors, swellings, eating sores, ugly ulcers, persistent pimples of all kinds, take B. B. B. It destroys the cancer poison in the blood, heals cancer of all kinds, cures the worst humors or suppurating swellings. Thousands cured by B. B. B. after all else fails. B. B. B. composed of pure botanic ingredients. Improves the digestion, makes the blood pure and rich, stops the awful itching and all sharp, shooting pains. Thoroughly tested for thirty years. Druggists, $1 per bottle, with complete directions for home cure. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice also sent in sealed letter.

Women Among Czar's Spies.

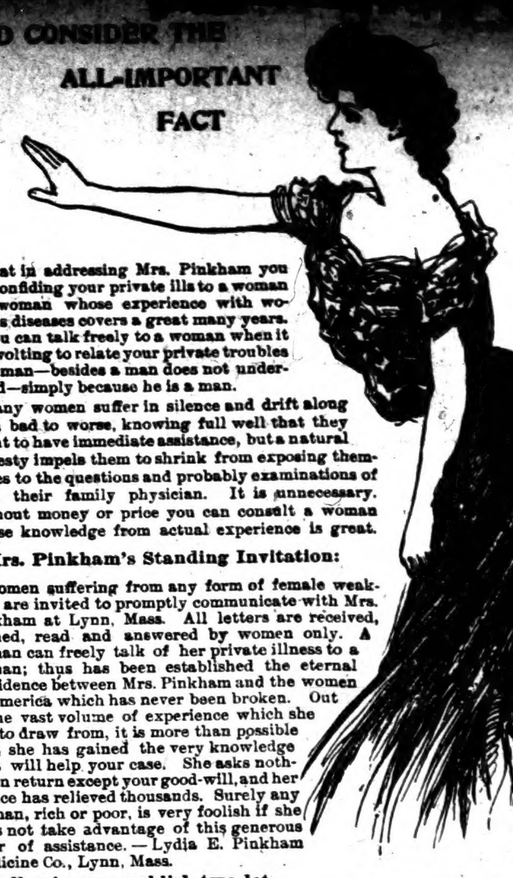
Some of the most valuable and least suspected spies that guard the czar are women of high rank, who frequent the aristocratic salons of Petersburg and Moscow, and even go as far afield as the Siberian cities of Tomsk, Tobolsk and Irkutsk.

There are also spies among the imperial Guards, and for these men the entire army and reserves of imperial Russia are ransacked. Among them one finds men from the Don and Dnieper Cossacks, the Mohammedan forces from Kazan, the Caucasian provinces, and even from far Kashgar in Central Asia, as well as from the Imperial Probrajensky and Pavlovski guards. The unquestioning and doglige fidelity of these men is wonderful, says Harper's Weekly. They are absolutely fearless, of great physical strength, and mentally of unusual acumen and foresight. There are nearly one thousand of these military guards constantly employed and about the park and palace of Tsarskoe-Selo.

One might suppose that the Emperor Nichols would sleep peacefully, surrounded by this amazing human network of protection. Yet revolutionists penetrate the royal apartments, and leave letters of sinister menace and warning which must often suggest to the unhappy monarch that it might be as well for him to do away with this far-reaching system of espionage and mingle freely with his people.

The public executioner of the Grand Duchy of Hesse has been fined $20 for "casting a disdainful glance" at the judge of the supreme court of Darmstadt.

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with woman's diseases covers a great many years.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation:

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Following we publish two letters from a woman who accepted this invitation. Note the result.

First letter.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For eight years I have suffered something terrible every month with my periods. The pains are excruciating and I can hardly stand them. My doctor says I have ovarian and womb trouble, and I must go through an operation if I want to get well. I do not want to submit to it if I can possibly help it. Please tell me what to do. I hope you can relieve me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and E. Capitol Sts., Benning P. O., Washington, D. C.

Second letter.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"After following carefully your advice, and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am very anxious to send you my testimonial, that others may know their valueand what you have done for me.

"As you know, I wrote you that my doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I then wrote you, telling you my ailments. I followed your advice and am entirely well. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I owe my life to you and to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wish every suffering woman would read this testimonial and realize the value of writing to you and your remedy."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and E. Capitol Streets, Benning P. O., Washington, D. C.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women whose testimony is so unquestionable, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

PRICE, 25 Cts

TO CURE THE GRIP IN ONE DAY
ANTI-GRIPINE
WAS NO EQUAL FOR HEADACHE
CURES COUNTRY COLDS

ANTI-GRIPINE
IS GUARANTEED TO CURE
GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.
I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee It. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.
F. W. Diemer, M.D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mo.

Hetty's Diamonds.

Hetty Green keeps about $800,000 worth of diamonds on hand at all times. She never wears any of them, but she knows that they increase in value at the rate of 3 per cent a year and holds them as an investment. Hetty wears no jewelry at all. Her sole possession in this line is a marriage ring. The increment on her diamand hoard this year will be much larger than in previous years. Diamonds have gone up nearly 10 per cent.

Largest Man in Paris.

Michael Beudin, the largest man in Paris, who was known as the "King of the Draymen," has died from the effects of being knocked down by a street car. He was six feet 6 3-4 inches tall and weighed 392 pounds. His strength was so great that he could lift easily and carry a barrel containing a pipe (126 gallons) of wine.

The handicap must be becoming—so many people wear it.

SYRUP OF FIGS

To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the system,
Effectually and Gently;

Dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated;
For men, women and children;

There is only one Genuine Syrup of Figs; to get its beneficial effects

Acts best on the kidneys and liver, stomach and bowels;

Always buy the genuine—Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N.Y.

The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

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"Order, sir," perfunctorily jerked an overworked waiter, pausing behind him and submitting the printed menu. His voice was inaudible to the man with the auricular handicap, who contemptuously waved the paper aside.

Puzzled, the knight of the tray passed on, and shortly had an appetizing array of viands spread on both flanks and opposite to our friend so unfortunately ignorant of the conventions.

To the sensation of hunger was added a growing measure of wrath as the old man noted the astonishing fact that everybody in the room but himself appeared to be supplied with food. He began to glare, and, his condition being suddenly discovered by the head waiter, that functionary struck the flag of dignity and hastened to personally attend to the neglected guest.

"Your order, sir!"

And again a bill of fare was thrust before the exasperated old gentleman.

The latter grasped it and tore it up. Then he roared:

"Blast your infernal tract! I don't want to read; I want something to eat!"—Kansas City Journal.

OF A NATURALIST

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Of the plague of caterpillars that overran the Scottish lowlands in 1885: "The caterpillars marched in armies straight ahead and the consequence was that when they encountered 'sheep drains'—which are open drains about eighteen inches deep and eighteen inches wide at the top—they tumbled into them in such numbers that their dead bodies dammed up the water and they might have been taken out in barrow loads."

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"It was during a heavy rainstorm. The streets were veritable rivers and at one corner barefooted newsboys had constructed a walk over boxes. Among the boys was our little friend and among the crowd at the corner waiting to pass was the crusty old bachelor. The old fellow started to cross, the boy saw him and immediately recognized him. Stooping for a second he moved one of the planks. When the old man stepped on this plank it slipped from him and he was given a splendid ducking. 'I'm even wid dat guy,' grinned the boy. 'Now I'm layin' for de judge dat sent me up.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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The price was all right, and he bought enough goods to come to the price of the eggs he had, taking the precaution to get the goods in his wagon before he took the eggs into the store.

Finally he walked into the store with his basket of eggs and set it in front of the grocer, who looked at the eggs and swore, saying they would not go in that store.

Joe winked at him and replied: "Guess they'll have to go. They happen to be all I have this time, and you know 'an egg is an egg in this store,' so if I was you I'd treat on cigars and keep mum on this deal."—Boston Herald.

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phere does at a temperature 40 degrees lower. Near midday the desert appears to be a molten sea of dazzling, vibrating light. Now and then the mirage appears and the tired eyes of the stranger are refreshed with visions of beautiful lakes near the horizon, even sometimes of trees and moving caravans. Alas! this is a case where seeing is not believing. After many disappointments of this kind, the camels suddenly raise their heads and snuff the air through their curiously formed nostrils and move at a quicker pace, instinct telling them that water is near. In the far distance a low black line indicated palm trees, and in a few hours the oasis of Sidi Okba appeared, distinctly relieving the doubts of those who feared it was only a mirage. Our dragoman kicked off his slippers and climbed very nimbly up a fine palm to get some of the luscious fruit growing at the top.

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men become a bore to themselves, a nuisance to their families, and if they do not kill time by getting into mischief, they deteriorate into carping, prying, fault-finding, petty busybodies.

PASTOR C. T. RUSSELL.

Subject: Centre of the Divine Revelation is Jesus Christ.

Providence, R. I.—Pastor C. T. Russell, of Allegheny, Pa., preached twice here Sunday in Infantry Hall to large audiences. His evening discourse follows:

The Bible may be said to be a revelation of Jesus, who in turn is a revelation of the Father. Its opening pages tell us of the fall of the first human son of God, Adam, point to the death penalty upon him, and indicate the need of a Saviour and Redeemer; and, more than this, inferentially promise such a one as the seed of the woman who ultimately shall bruise the serpent's head—crush, subdue all evil. Its intermediate pages are prophecies and types respecting Jesus and the work He would accomplish as a Redeemer, and later as a deliverer of the race. And further on it records His birth, His ministries, His death, resurrection, glorification, and the massages He gave to all who would become His followers, including His promise to come again and receive them unto Himself. The closing pages of the Bible picture in symbolical language the completion of the present age, the inauguration of the millennial age, the work that it will accomplish in the blessing and uplifting of the human family and the ultimate purging of the earth from all sin, imperfection, evil, when every voice in heaven and earth shall be heard praising the Lord.

The teachings of higher criticism are very misleading on this subject. They would have us consider that all miracles are impossible; that our Lord was not born of a virgin, and by the direct power of God; that He was born as other men; that He happened to be a rather superior type of man; that He never had a prehuman existence. The Scriptures teach to the contrary of this most explicitly, that "He left the glory which He had with the Father before the world was;" that "He who was rich for our sakes became poor," taking a human form for a particular, specific purpose — "for the suffering of death," that He might be our Redeemer. (John xvii, 5; II. Cor. viii., 9; Heb. ii., 9).

The inspired writers go further and declare, "All things were made by Him, and without Him was not one thing made that was made." The context tells us that He was in the beginning with the Father, and was the Word, or mouthpiece, and personal representative of the Father in all the work of the creation of all the remainder of the works of God.

We should note in passing the consistency of the Scriptures in respect to the supremacy of Jehovah God. From first to last with one voice the Scriptures declare that there is but one supreme in the universe.

How comes it then that the record is that Jesus, our Master, in His prehuman condition, was the logos, a God with the God? Is this testimony out of accord with the remainder of scriptural testimony? We answer, No! The name Jehovah was never permitted to any but the one, the Father supreme; but the title God, which in the Hebrew is Elohim, and sometimes abbreviated El, signifies a mighty one, and might be applied to any mighty one in authority and power, Jehovah Himself being superior to all Elohim.

An examination of the scriptural uses of the word Elohim substantiates the foregoing. We find, for instance, that it has not only been applied to the Father and to the special representative and prime minister, the logos, the Son of God manifest in the flesh, but we find also that the word is used in respect to angels when they directly represented the Lord as His special messengers, they who are His mighty ones. We find also that this title Elohim was used in respect to angels when they directly represented the Lord as His special messengers, they who are His mighty ones. We find also this title Elohim was used in respect to the first elders of Israel when God recognized them as His representatives in judging their brethren.

It will be remembered that the Jews were angry with our Lord Jesus, not because He called Himself Jehovah or intimated any usurpation of the Father's place, honors or prerogatives, but simply because He called Himself the Son of God and referred to Jehovah God as His Father. On one occasion when they were about to stone Him Jesus inquired why, and the answer was that in calling Himself the Son of God He was affecting to be superior to them and to others of mankind, and affecting a relationship with the great Jehovah, which they termed blasphemy, because they said it was affecting an equality with Jehovah; but our Lord contradicted that thought and pointed out to them that the claim to be the Son of God was not to put Himself on an equality with Jehovah, but that the Scriptures fully sanctioned such a title as the Son of God.

The Jews never claimed the title Sons of God for themselves, nor would it have been proper for them to have done so. Not until the great sacrifice for sins was offered by the Redeemer could the Father so justify any members of the fallen race as to receive them back into the close, the dear relationship represented by the word Son, but, since the redemptive work of Jesus, spiritual Israelites are termed sons of God, as the Apostle declares, "Now are we the sons of God, though it doth not yet appear what we shall be (how great our glory and exaltation in the resurrection change), but we know that when He shall appear (our Lord and Master, the only begotten Son) we shall be like Him and see Him as He is." (I. John, iii., 2). The Scriptures clearly show that the followers of Christ were accepted of the Father as sons when begotten of the Spirit at Pentecost and since. (John, i., 12 13).

The divine announcement of our Lord Jesus before His birth was, "Thou shalt call His name Jesus. He shall be great and shall be called the Son of the Highest; and the Lord God shall give unto Him the throne of His father David; and He shall reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of His kingdom there shall be no end." In explanation of His miraculous birth we read, "The power of the highest [illegible] Christ Jesus before His birth, and this title He continually approved, saying: "As the Father hath sent Me, even so send I you." "I came not into the world to do Mine own will, but the will of Him that sent Me." "The Father worketh hitherto and (now) I work." (John, xx., 21; John, ivs., 34, v. 17).

Let us look back and note the scriptural declaration to the effect that the logos, who subsequently became the man Christ Jesus, was the beginning of the creation of God. These are our Lord's own words and are in full accord with the Apostle Paul's statement that our Lord is the image of the invisible God, the first-born of every creature (more literally, the first born of all creation), for by Him were all things created that are in heaven and that are in earth, visible and invisible. * * * all things were created by Him and for Him, and He was before all things and by Him all things consist.

Our Lord Himself pointed out to us that it is the heavenly Father's will that we should honor the Son as we honor the Father—also that we should recognize Him as the Father's representative, through whom He is working all things according to the counsel of His own will. The Apostle explains to us that although our Lord occupied the chief position next to the Father before He came into the world to be our Redeemer, yet He now occupies a still higher position. He tells us that He was obedient to the Father and humbled Himself even unto death, even the death of the cross.

Although the reformers did valiant service in dispelling much of the gross darkness and in lifting the true light of God's Word, they evidently overlooked the fallacy called the Trinity. But we have in the Bible the standard authority by which the reformers were guided, and it is our duty as well as our privilege to hear what the Lord God hath spoken upon this subject and to conform our faith thereto. The Scriptures do indeed teach, as we have seen, that there is an Almighty One, "The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." (Romans, xv., 6). They do also teach that the only begotten Son of God, highly exalted by the Father, is to be reverenced even as we reverence the Father; also that the Scriptures do teach that there is a Holy Spirit of God, which, proceeding from the Father and from the Son, is also to be the Spirit of the sanctified church.

But some one inquires in astonishment: Is not the doctrine of the Trinity particularly set forth in the Bible? We answer, No. Everything as we have shown is to the contrary; the word Trinity, trinitarian, etc., is not to be found, even in our common version of the Bible, which was made by those who held this as the scriptural position and who would have been glad to thus translate any Hebrew or Greek word if they had found any such word capable of such translation.

The few of our day who would stand up in defense of the unreasonable proposition that we have three gods equal in power and glory, and yet that the three in some incomprehensible manner are one in person, would like to use the one text of Scripture which has defended this absurdity for centuries, but which all scholars now agree with no part of the original writings, but was added about the seventeenth century, at the time when this doctrine of the Trinity, by persecution, had forced itself into the place of full control.

The passage referred to is omitted in the revised version of the Bible, although all the members of the committee were professedly trinitarians in their views. They were too conscientious to give further publicity to that which was recognized as a fraudulent interpolation intended to deceive and to support the trinitarian view. The words not in the original, added in the seventh century — not found in any Scriptures of earlier date than the seventh century—you should note in your Testament by striking them out, namely, beginning with the words, "in heaven, the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness in earth." If those fraudulent words be stricken out the passage reads as it did originally, with beautiful simplicity and clearness, "There are three that bear records, the Spirit, the water and the blood, and these three agree in one (testimony)."

The absurdity of the passage as it stands in the common version can be seen at a glance. The interpolation would make the passage say that the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost all three are one, and that they are bearing record in heaven that Jesus is the Son of God. How unreasonable to suppose that such a witnessing in heaven should be necessary. Do not the angels know that Jesus is the Son of God? Why, then, the statement that the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost are witnessing in heaven that Jesus is the Son of God? Every interpolation, and we are glad that they are few, marks itself as an absurdity, and cannot be harmonized with the inspired portions of the Word. This is a further evidence to us that the Scriptures as given by God are of divine inspiration, and that nothing should be added to them nor taken from them. Evidently, however, it is the duty of every child of God to erase from his Bible any portion, such as this one, that may be found to be an addition, not the words of the inspired apostles.

This passage would not suggest to any reasonable mind that the Father and the Son are one in person were it not that this false doctrine has beclouded judgment on the subject. There are more ways of being one than merely personally one. Our Lord's words elsewhere explain His meaning here. Praying to the Father for His followers He said, after praying for His apostles, "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also who will believe on Me through their word, that they all may be one as Thou, Father, art in Me and I in Thee, that they may be one in us." (John xvii., 20-21). Here is the sense of oneness between the Father and the Son, oneness of spirit, oneness of purpose—not oneness of person.

The jury that recently tried State Senator Emmons for bribery, at Sacramento, Cal., sat twenty-six days.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 31.

Review of the Lessons for the Last Quarter of the Year — Read Psalm cxxvi — Golden Text, Psa. ixv., 11 — Summaries.

Lesson 1. Topic: Divine judgment against sin. Place: Babylon. Belshazzar, only sixteen or seventeen years old, was the ruling king in the city of Babylon. In his drunken folly and wickedness he called for the golden and silver vessels which had been taken from the temple at Jerusalem that he might drink from them as a token that his gods had given victory over the God of the Jews. During this profane revelry a hand appeared and wrote upon the wall. This filled the king with fears, and he declared that the wise man who should interpret the meaning should be clothed with scarlet and have a chain of gold and be third ruler in the kingdom. When all had failed, the queen, mother of Belshazzar, came in and persuaded her son to send for Daniel, to whom, when he came, the king repeated his promise made to the wise men.

II. Topic: Divine deliverance of the righteous. Place: Babylon. Daniel's enemies knew that he was accustomed to pray to his God, and they were assured that no decree and no danger could stop him, and by foul means they could secure his sentence to be thrown in the den of lions. His character was a constant reproof. They persuaded the king to make a decree that no one should ask a favor of God or of man except of the king himself for a month, on penalty of being cast among the lions.

III. Topic: Gracious life providences. Places: Babylon and Jerusalem. When the Jews from Jerusalem were led captive by Nebuchadnezzar, Babylon was the world kingdom. In the year B. C. 538 the Medo-Persian kingdom arose under Cyrus and conquered Babylonia. Things went better with the captives. But a change of government was not the only help, for the prophets warned and entreated the people. Ezekiel, who himself was taken captive in the second siege against Jerusalem, preached to the people upon the need of a new heart and changed life. Daniel's example and influence helped to turn the hearts of his people to God. Isaiah's prophecies gave inspiration and hope.

IV. Topic: Building the house of God. Place: Jerusalem. After a long, hard march from Babylon, a distance of 500 to 700 miles, the exiles reached Jerusalem, where they found the city in ruins as it had lain since its destruction by Nebuchadnezzar. Their first step was to rebuild the altar of sacrifice.

V. Topic: A study of the Holy Spirit. Place: Jerusalem. Zerubbabel was building the second temple at Jerusalem amid difficulties and discouragements. At this time God gave the prophet Zechariah a series of visions, that he might encourage the people. He spoke to Zerubbabel of the golden candlestick and the olive trees. He assured him that he should finish the temple.

VI. Topic: Fidelity to duty. Place: Shushan. The history contained in the book of Esther belongs in the time between the dedication of the second temple and the coming of Ezra to Judea. The great danger of the Jews, the opportunity Esther had to protect them, and the defeat of a wicked enemy all go to make up a thrilling history showing God's great love and care of His children.

VII. Topic: Vital principles in life's journeys. Places: Jerusalem and Babylonia. In this lesson we have Ezra's account of his mission to Jerusalem. By prayer and fasting he prepared for the journey. He set apart priests to have charge of the valuable vessels and money. The journey was made under God's guidance.

VIII. Topic: A study of prayer. Place: Shushan. Nehemiah was a noble example of Christian patriotism. He was a man of profound piety, connecting everything, great and small, with the will of God. His prudence was equally marked, and there is no better example of constant dependence on God united with practical forethought. He was unselfish.

IX. Topic: Self-sacrifice for the good of others. Place: Ephesus. The church in Corinth was founded in A. D. 52, 53, by Paul while on his second missionary journey. The church was a little band in a city of 400,000 inhabitants; a gem in a city of iniquity. The early training, the former habits, the surrounding influences of a city which, even in the Gentile world, was famous for drunkenness, made it difficult to live a true Christian life.

X. Topic: Important principles in life's battle. Place: Jerusalem. Nehemiah had the cause of his people at heart. He had left his position of trust to go with the despised and persecuted Jews who were struggling to protect their city by a secure wall. He established prayer among the laborers, and thus kept the work going on regardless of opposition.

XI. Topic: How to study the Bible. Place: Jerusalem. When the city was enclosed by a wall, though it had been built under great difficulties, the people turned their attention to God's word.

XII. Topic: The coming Messiah. Place: Jerusalem. The history of the Jewish nation shows how often they were allured into sin. Severe chastisements were sent upon them. They were reduced as a nation.

XIII. Topic: Vision of Christ the Messiah. Place: Jerusalem. The people of Judah were at this time under a two-fold darkness: 1. The darkness of outward trouble. 2. They were in moral darkness. But the prophet saw into the future when Christ should come and His gospel should be preached and all nations be blest.

Killed by Shot.

Charles B. Eames, founder and Vice-President of the St. Louis (Mo.) Credit Clearing House, was instantly killed at his home in that city by a shot from an old rifle which he placed in a furnace to burn off the stock.

For Treaty With Cuba.

Efforts are being made in Havana, Cuba, to revive the movement for a commercial treaty with the United States.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

A fire in the wholesale district at Lonisiana avenue and C street, N. W., destroyed the stores of Heiskel & Co., J. H. Wallerstein, Hoge & McDowell and Hendrickson & Co., and threatened the recently remodelled Majestic Theatre. Loss over $100,000.

The Senate received the nominations of Isthmian Canal Commissioners back from the President and referred them to committee.

Both branches of Congress adjourned for holiday recess until January 4.

Announcement was made that Lloyd C. Griscom would be nominated as Ambassador to Brazil, D. E. Thompson as Ambassador to Mexico and H. H. D. Peirce as Minister to Norway.

The Boys' Reform School just outside Washington burned, causing a loss of $100,000, but none of the 300 inmates was hurt.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended an amateur performance at the Belasco Theatre for the benefit of the Army and Navy charity fund.

A request has been sent to United States District Attorney Irving F. Baxter, in Nebraska, that he resign because of his conduct of recent land cases.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, has been the recipient of a constant stream of callers, telegrams and other messengers of congratulation upon the announcement of her engagement to Representative Longworth.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Much interest was expressed in Manila in social circles of the Army and Navy regarding the announced engagement of the President's daughter to Congressman Longworth.

Since the recent outbreak of cholera in the Philippine Islands the American doctors have been investigating its source. Dr. Victor G. Heiser, in a report just made public, says in this connection: "The belief is rapidly gaining ground among medical men that the disease is indigenous to the islands."

DOMESTIC.

Cambridge, Mass., celebrated its two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary.

Thomas Taggart, at Indianapolis, Ind., issued an appeal to the rank and file of the Democratic party.

The plaster model of the statue of the late Senator Hanna has been completed by August St. Gaudens, and will we worked out at a cost of $65,000.

A pardon from President Roosevelt released Sarkis Peters from prison at Cranston, R. I., his crime having been in connection with naturalization.

For the first time in Chicago's history the City Council has refused to confirm an appointment by the Mayor, having turned down John F. Fmerty for the Board of Local Improvements.

Assemblyman Cox, a member of the Insurance Investigating Committee, in session at New York City, declared that investments of the insurance companies should be restricted so as to prevent officers or stockholders using them for their private gain.

In a one-alarm fire in a New York City fur establishment $200,000 damage was done.

Two Chinese commissioners will reach this country in February to study America's system of government.

Accused of having written "Black Hand" letters, an Italian was called from a saloon in Catharine street, New York City, and shot to death.

FOREIGN.

The strike at St. Petersburg, Russia, opened tamely, the chief interest centring at the railroad station, where the Government had to employ soldiers to start a train for Berlin, the railroad men all walking out.

Henry Harland, a popular American story teller, died of consumption in Italy.

A New York syndicate will build a railroad in Cuba, opening up La Maya Valley sugar region.

Hugh Watt, a former member of Parliament, was found guilty in London of inciting hired agents to murder his divorced wife, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Order was reported restored at Shanghai, but a French cruiser and a Portuguese gunboat are on the way to that port to protect national interests.

The new British Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, made his first speech in his new capacity in Albert Hall, London, declaring the fiscal question the prime issue, announcing that no more Chinese would be imported into South Africa until the people could pass on the question, expressing friendly foreign relations and deprecating huge armaments.

Details of the fighting at Tukum, Livonia, showed that in the bombardment of the town 400 refugees were slain after a captain and twenty-four dragoons had been killed by the revolutionaries.

A dispatch from Bogota said that the plot to overturn the Government was discovered just in time. The alleged conspirators were arrested and will be tried by court-martial.

After an exciting debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, at Rome, the Fortis Ministry tendered its resignation.

A great celebraton was held in Tokio, Japan, n honor of the armies returning from Manchuria.

Prince Bulow, the imperial Chancellor, has ordered ships to Reval and Libau to depoet any German subjects who may wish to leave Russia.

Thousands of persons are reported to be on the verge of starvation in Northeastern Japan.

The Moscow Postoffice, says a special cable dispatch, has resumed work.

The Cabinet of M. Ralli, at Athens, Greece, resigned as the result of the defeat of the Government in the election of a President of the Chamber of Deputies. King George has summoned the former Premier, M. Theotokis, to form a new Cabinet.

A supposed bomb in the train on which President Loubet was traveling in France, was found harmless.

Thorsby, Alabama

Business Directory.

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Groceries and Delicatessen

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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W. N HORNSBY
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General Merchandise.
"MOLINE" Farming Implements and "FLORENCE" Wagons in stock at all times.
J. K. ORR SHOES.

J. L. FOSS
Meat Market.

The Thorsby Inn
G. C. Michelson, Prop.
Good Beds and Meals.

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Watchmaker
And Jeweler
Horn's Drug Store
Full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc., All repair work guaranteed.

Thorsby Winery
—Co.—
Lofthus & Bromberg, Props

A. HORN
Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles.
LICENSED PHARMACIST

City Bakery
BREAD, CAKES and PIES
of all kinds, fresh every day.
K. A. EKBLAD

A Langville & Son
BLACKSMITHS
and
HORSESHOERS
Dealers in
WAGONS and BUGGIES

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DR. C. L. WOODFIN, the Botanic Specialist, will be in Clanton every Saturday until March 1st, 1906, for the purpose of treating Cancer, Catarrh, Wens, Tumors, Goiters and all other cutaneous trouble. Also the Rye and Throat. Can furnish references here [illegible] Chilton County. Office [illegible] Smith's store.